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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 824)

Name of Candidate	Nikita Yadav	Registration Number	28019
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	28.03.17.
Center			

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Rights-based approach to social policy, which has rippled through India over the past decade and a half, reorients governance from ideas of patronage towards duty of the state and justified claims of citizens. Discuss with examples. Also, explain how the rights-based approach helps in improving public service delivery.

'सामाजिक' नीति के प्रति अधिकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण', जिसने पिछले डेढ़ दशकों से भारत को आंदोलित किया है। शासन को संरक्षण के विचारों से पुनः राज्य के प्रति कर्तव्य तथा नागरिकों के न्यायोचित अधिकारों की ओर ले जाता है। दृष्टान्तों के साथ इस विषय पर चर्चा करें। इस बात की भी व्याख्या करें कि अधिकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के वितरण में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

In the past decade and a half, with increasing awareness, social capital, support of civil society domestically and abroad, certain rights of citizens have come to be regarded as obligations on the state rather than luxuries that could be delayed in the name of capability of state.

A "basic minimum" of food, clothing, shelter, education, health services, governance etc. has to be ensured to all citizens as a matter of right and it is the state's duty to ensure that.

Examples in this regard can be :

- Right to Information Act
- Right to Education
- National Health Mission
- National Food Security Act

- Right to Public Service Act by many states to ensure timely delivery of public services.

How it helps in improving public service delivery:

- Vulnerable sections can be better targeted through Rights Based Approach
- Recognises the power inequality between citizens and the state and empowers citizens to deal with it
- Helps in capacity building, development of infrastructure for enforcement of rights.
- Helps improve accountability.
- Facilitates meaningful participation of all stakeholders and creates a sense of ownership of the development process.

Thus, Rights Based Approach ensures accountability of state as well as citizen participation & sense of ownership in development. It ensures minimum conditions required for a dignified life.

2. Despite high enrolment in Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), out-of-pocket expenditure on health has steadily increased over the years. In this context, highlight the achievements and shortcomings of RSBY. Also, discuss the challenges faced in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना (आर.एस.बी.वाई.) में उच्च नामांकन (इनरोलमेंट) के बावजूद, पिछले वर्षों में स्वास्थ्य पर आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट खर्च में वृद्धि हुई है। इस सन्दर्भ में, आर.एस.बी.वाई. की उपलब्धियों तथा कमियों पर प्रकाश डालें। इसके कार्यान्वयन के मार्ग में आ रही चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

RSBY is an insurance scheme for workers in unorganised sector. It is a smart card based cashless insurance scheme which covers street vendors, rickshaw pullers, auto taxi drivers, MGNREGA workers, mine workers, domestic workers, beedi workers, sanitation workers, rag pickers.

Achievements:

- Implemented by almost all states targeting a universal coverage of BPL population.
- Increased participation of state govt., hospitals, insurers, patients in health care.
- Helped women who generally ignore their health due to lack of financial resources.

Shortcomings:

- corruption - leakages in the system.
- Focuses only on secondary and tertiary healthcare

- Insurance cover of ₹ 30,000 an annum to a BPL family of 5 is inadequate given the hospitalization expenditure these days.
- Most disadvantaged and marginalised sections are not able to reap the benefits.

Challenges faced in its implementation:

- Identification of beneficiaries.
- It incentivises inpatient services and surgical care even when not required.
- Quality of care offered.
- Delay in processing of claims

It is important to overcome the challenges and fix the shortcomings of RSBY to help workers receive medical care and attention despite the lack of inability to pay.

3. Unhealthy competition between Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) reduces the effectiveness of both. Discuss. How can creating a synergy between the two help in addressing development challenges at the sub-district level?

स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एस.एच.जी.) तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पी.आर.आई.) के बीच अस्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा, दोनों की प्रभाविता को कम करती है। चर्चा करें। दोनों के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित करने से उप-जिला स्तर पर विकास की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस प्रकार सहायता मिल सकती है?

Self Help Groups are micro finance intermediaries, generally facilitated by NGOs. Financial intermediation is a way to achieve larger goals like poverty reduction, women empowerment, improving nutritional status etc.

The aims of SHGs and PRIs are overlapping which sometimes result in frictions.

- SHGs are seen as undermining the constitutional status of PRIs.
- Various govt. schemes are routed through SHGs.
- NGOs, MFIs, donors are more involved with SHGs than PRIs for capacity building.

However, if SHGs and PRIs work in unison, it can be extremely effective in addressing developmental challenges ranging from poverty alleviation to facilitating participative democracy.

eg. Kudumbashree in Kerala is an SHG movement

which involves women based participatory poverty eradication programme. It integrates various Panchayat tiers with it.

The mandate of both SHGs and PRIs requires them to work in collaboration with each other to produce better outcomes.

- A linkage with SHGs will improve transparency, accountability + responsiveness of PRIs.
- SHGs can act as an implementing agency at Gram Panchayat levels and as a pressure group at the Block and District levels.

4. With an expected increase in old age population in the near future, there is a need to increase the ambit and reach of social safety net for their welfare. Discuss the challenges which policymakers face in design, development and execution of welfare measures for the elderly. How far do the recent measures taken by the government address these?

निकट भविष्य में वृद्ध आबादी में अनुमानित वृद्धि के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, वृद्ध जनों कल्याण के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा तंत्र के दायरे को बढ़ाने और इस तंत्र की पहुँच उन तक सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। नीति-निर्माताओं द्वारा सामना की जा रही उन प्रमुख चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो बुजुर्गों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की परिकल्पना, विकास और उनके क्रियान्वयन से संबंधित हैं। सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में उठाए गए कदम इन चुनौतियों का किस हद तक समाधान करते हैं?

Ageing population requires financial and physical security, healthcare etc. In today's world where institution of family and kinship is less effective, state has a bigger role to play.

Challenges involved:

- Deciding the amount and target population.
- Issue of making the scheme easily accessible since it is difficult for elderly to move from office to office.
- Certain health issues like urinary problem are more common among the elderly and require continuous help.
- Many suffer from loneliness due to out-stationed children. They face risks from strangers.

- ° A competitive human resource is required to act as caregivers to the elderly.

Govt. has taken several steps like increasing taxable income limit, JAM for better targeting, use of SECC data for better identification. There is a National Policy for Older Persons to ensure holistic healthcare & encouraging voluntary sector to reach out. There are schemes like National Old Age Pension scheme for the elderly.

These ^{policies} steps are a step in the right direction but ~~certain~~ eg. using SECC data will eliminate errors of inclusion & exclusion.

JAM can authenticate the identity of a person.

but certain challenges remain.

eg. JAM can act as an exclusion tool.

5. Civil Society Organizations and Corporates share a symbiotic relationship, which can be leveraged to meet the developmental needs of India. Analyze. Also enumerate the CSR provisions under Companies Act, 2013.

नागरिक समाज संगठन तथा कॉर्पोरेट के सहजीवी संबंध, भारत की विकास संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में लाभदायक हो सकता है। विश्लेषण करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 के अंतर्गत सी.एस.आर. संबंधी प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करें।

Civil Society Organizations and Corporates share a symbiotic relationship in almost all aspects of society like education, health, environment, gender equality etc.

Corporates have the resources but not the required motivation, knowledge, training for development programmes.

Civil Society Organisations, on the other hand, are instrumental in developmental work but suffer from lack of resources.

Thus, there is a symbiotic relationship between the two which can be leveraged in India which suffers from disparate development, absence of last mile connectivity, remoteness of many regions which makes the reach of govt. programs & schemes very difficult.

CSR Provisions in Companies Act, 2013 :

- Every company with a turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or net worth of ₹ 500 crore or net profit of ₹ 5 crore has to spend atleast 2% of the average of last 3 years' net profit on CSR Activities.
- These activities can be improving education, healthcare, gender equality, environmental sustainability etc.
- A CSR Committee of Board needs to be constituted for formulating & monitoring CSR policy of a company.
- If the company doesnot spend the minimum required, reasons for the same are to be specified in the Board Report.

6. According to a recent WHO report, India sees the largest number of suicides globally. In this context, enumerate the objectives and approach of India's new National Mental Health Policy. Also, explain what is Mental Health Action Plan 365.

हाल की डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विश्व में सर्वाधिक आत्महत्याएं भारत में होती हैं। इस संबंध में, भारत की नवीन राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य नीति के उद्देश्यों तथा दृष्टिकोणों का उल्लेख करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्य योजना 365 के संबंध में विस्तार से बताएं।

India sees close to 3 lac suicides annually according to the WHO report. Most suicides are concentrated in the age group of 15-24 years.

Suicides are intricately connected with mental health. They result from feelings of depression, self-blame, faulty thought process, failure, poverty, death of a loved one, debt trap etc.

Till now, policies related to suicide focused on custodial issues and not the human rights aspect. Also, suicide was a criminal offence under section 309 of IPC.

India's new Health National Mental Health Policy tries to rectify that. Various provisions of it include:

- De-criminalisation of suicide

- Removing the stigma associated with mental health.
- Universal access to ~~best~~ mental health care services.
- Focus on making available mental health care to vulnerable sections including poor, women, youth etc.
- change approach from post hoc to prevention by reducing the impact of mental issues.
- Reduction in the number and rate of suicides.
- Human Resource Development to ensure availability of trained medical professionals.

Mental Health Action Plan 365 complements the National Mental Health Policy. It specifies the role and functions of various stakeholders like the Central government, state governments, local bodies, Civil Society.

It Given ^{the} changing times, it's high time to bring mental health into the mainstream and the new policy is a step in the right direction.

7. Urban sanitation has not received adequate attention at the national level in the past and few initiatives have been taken to tackle deficiencies in urban sanitation. In light of this, examine whether the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan can help in solving the urban sanitation problem.

अतीत में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शहरी स्वच्छता पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तथा शहरी स्वच्छता में व्याप्त कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ ही कदम उठाए गए थे। इस कथन के आलोक में इस बात का परीक्षण करें कि क्या स्वच्छ भारत अभियान शहरी स्वच्छता की समस्याओं के समाधान में सहायक हो सकता है?

In the past, urban sanitation has received less attention compared to rural sanitation. There have been few initiatives like National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008, the success of which has been limited.

Reasons for limited success are lack of resources with local bodies and hence, over-dependence on central govt. grants, lack of financial autonomy for ULBs, low capacity building, inadequate availability of staff.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has the potential of changing the urban landscape due to its focus on building community toilets in urban areas and municipal solid waste management.

Community toilets will help in bringing sanitation

and also centralise the sewer system making waste management easier. Solid waste can be converted to biogas and hence, used efficiently & effectively.

However, there are a few concerns related to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

- It does not focus on liquid waste.
- Attitudinal change should be given more priority because that is the only long-term sustainable solution.
- Since sanitation in urban areas is linked to congestion, effective linkage with initiatives like AMRUT & Smart City can go a long way.

Thus, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a major milestone in urban sanitation and its limitations should be overcome to make it a true success.

8. There is a need to move away from debates of 'public' versus 'private' provision of education towards models of education provision with public funding and private management. Discuss. Can such a move impact the quality and learning outcomes in elementary education?

अब शिक्षा के सार्वजनिक बनाम निजी प्रावधान संबंधी बहसों से आगे, सार्वजनिक वित्तीय सहायता तथा निजी प्रबंधन संबंधी प्रावधान वाले शैक्षिक प्रतिदर्शों की ओर बढ़ने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा करें। क्या इस प्रकार का कदम प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता तथा सीखने (अधिगम) की प्रक्रिया के परिणामों को प्रभावित कर सकता है?

In India, education is provided by both government and private schools.

Private schools attract parents due to their better teaching standards, innovative ways of teaching to improve learning outcomes, more focus on English & computer skills, and overall development of child.

Government schools, on the other hand, suffer from teacher absenteeism, less focus on personality development, inadequate infrastructure and so on.

A new model of education with public funding and private management can help since private sector has proved to be more efficient in providing learning outcomes and govt. funding will

ensure accountability of the private sector. It would result in better quality of education which has been missing in India despite almost 100% enrolment rate.

However, ~~one~~ there are certain limitations also.

- Such a model can lead to inequality by giving preference to poor rich children.
- Since govt. funding is involved, it can lead to corruption.
- It can lead to rent seeking behaviour of the private sector.

It is the duty of state to provide quality education and it cannot do away with it.

Increasing privatisation of education sector can be a way of increasing efficiency but it doesn't in any way, absolve the state of its duty and that must be remembered.

9. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) bill recently passed by the Parliament is a regressive step towards protecting child rights in India. Examine.

हाल ही में संसद द्वारा पारित किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल और संरक्षण) विधेयक भारत में बाल अधिकारों की रक्षा की दिशा में एक प्रतिगामी कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Juvenile Justice Bill passed recently provides for trial of juveniles between 16-18 age group as adult in cases of certain heinous crimes.

It provides for the establishment of Juvenile Justice Board in every district which will decide whether the juvenile has to be treated as an adult or not. If he has to be treated as an adult, the trial would be by a children's court, not a sessions court.

There is also a provision for constitution of Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in every district to ensure that ^{the} rights of children are protected and they get proper counselling & psychiatric help.

Many social activists hailed this as a regressive step towards protecting child rights.

• India is a signatory to UN Convention on Child Rights which guarantees equal treatment for all children under 18. It is based on research of human behaviour and issues related to child reactions while growing up. Thus, the new law is in violation with that.

• Also, if tried as an adult & put in adult jails, there is a high probability of him turning into a hardened criminal.

But, there are safeguards provided as well.

• The process of deciding whether to try as adult or not is pretty comprehensive and takes into account the rights of children.

• Examination at the age of 21 to see whether "reformation" has happened or not.

There is a need to focus on reformatory aspect of punishment through ~~pro~~ education, skill development, counselling, psychiatric help.

10. "In a nation of one billion cell phones, M-governance or mobile governance has the potential to make development a truly inclusive and comprehensive mass movement". Illustrate how M-government can bring in more transparency and accountability in government functioning. Also, discuss the challenges in implementing M-government.

"एक अरब सेल फोन वाले देश में एम-शासन या मोबाइल शासन में, विकास को वास्तविक रूप में समावेशी तथा व्यापक जनांदोलन का रूप प्रदान करने की क्षमता है।" दृष्टांत के साथ व्याख्यायित करें कि एम-शासन किस प्रकार सरकार के काम-काज में और अधिक पारदर्शिता तथा उत्तरदायित्व ला सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एम-शासन के कार्यान्वयन में आ रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

M-governance refers to use of mobile wireless communication technology for communication among government departments and for the delivery of public service.

With growing penetration of mobile phones in the nation, m-governance holds great potential in improving governance and public service delivery.

- It enables citizens to access public service anytime, anywhere.
- Helps in facilitating citizens with public service in remote areas where other ICT tools are not accessible.
- It helps in keeping track in real time ^{enforcing} transparency & accountability.

There are various uses of m-governance in various fields.

eg. in Agriculture, farmers are sent updates on weather, market prices etc. through SMS.

- Health Sector - To get information, make appointments
- Financial Services - Almost all banks provide banking services on mobile phones these days.

Challenges in implementation :

- It would be an additional way mode of public service delivery thereby, adding cost.
- Low levels of literacy in our country are a hindrance.
- Low levels of technological knowledge
- Language barrier as only 5% of our population can speak English and most applications are developed in English.
- To link m-governance with m-payment, privacy & security concerns will have to be addressed so citizens gain confidence in the system.

m- governance presents golden opportunity to us to improve governance in the country and this opportunity must be tapped in a well planned, timely manner.

11. The Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 fails to adopt United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) in its true spirit. Examine. Also, highlight the recent suggestions made by the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment in this regard.

निःशक्तजन अधिकार विधेयक-2014, निःशक्तजनों के अधिकार पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अभिसमय (यू.एन.सी.आर.पी.डी.) को सही अर्थों में अपनाने में विफल रहा है। परीक्षण करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संबंध में सामाजिक न्याय तथा सशक्तीकरण से संबंधित स्थायी समिति द्वारा प्रदत्त सुझावों पर प्रकाश डालें।

India became a signatory to the UN convention on Rights of persons with Disability in 2007 and hence, ~~pass~~ introduced Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 to give effect to provisions in the UN Convention.

However, certain provisions in the Convention which formed its soul are diluted or ignored.

- The Bill provides for benefits + reservation in employment only for persons with 40% of certain 'benchmark disabilities'.
- It has ignored political rights of PwD by not including Right to Secret Ballots, Right to Contest etc.
- It has diluted provisions related to universal access, inclusive education, full legal capacity, independent living, reasonable accommodation.

Suggestions of the Standing Committee :

- The use of the expression Persons with Disability in the Bill is derogatory & undermines the immense potential possessed by them.
- There should be special provisions for women & children to ensure their empowerment.
- The Bill should be made gender ~~sp~~ neutral so rights of Transgender persons are not ignored.
- It recognises that the Bill doesn't end discrimination in its entirety & needs to be strengthened to implement provisions of UNCRPD in its true spirit.

The Bill is a start in the right direction to ensure a life of dignity for PwD but a lot needs to be done further to help them feel a part of the society and to help them realise their true potential.

12. An empowered Gram Sabha is the bedrock of successful local governance. In this context, analyse the role of Gram Sabha as a pillar of development. What steps can be taken to strengthen their functioning?

एक सशक्त ग्राम सभा सफल स्थानीय शासन का आधार है। इस संदर्भ में, विकास के एक स्तंभ के रूप में ग्राम सभा की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उनके कामकाज को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Gram Sabha is a body consisting of all members of the village whose names appear in the electoral roll. It is a constitutional body consisting of all adults of the village.

Gram Sabha can play a crucial role in rural development and progress.

- It can ensure better implementation of welfare programmes by monitoring the proper use of funds making sure they are used efficiently and effectively.
- It can keep a watch on administrative & development measures undertaken by the elected bodies.
- It gives a platform to rural society to discuss economic, social, political issues.

- It can act as a coordinated united body to put forwards needs of the village.
- It can help in gender equality, end of caste discrimination & other social issues.
- It can oversee that welfare provisions related to education, health, employment, housing reach the needy.
- It develops decision making & leadership skills at the local level.

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Steps to Strengthen their functioning:-

- Movie screening, Nukkad Natak to make people aware of the various problems plaguing the society will attract more people, especially youth to participate.
- Basic legal knowledge should be provided to Gram Sabha to make them aware of their rights.
- Gram Panchayat should be made responsible to conduct meetings of Gram Sabha at

regular intervals.

- ° NGOs should be promoted to work in coordination with Gram Sabha to develop leadership qualities among the rural youth.

Thus, Gram Sabhas hold immense potential to mould the social, economic, political, cultural life of the rural population at the grass root level & this potential must be realised fully.

13. The recent amendments to Child Labour Act seek to strike a balance between the need for education of a child and the reality of the socio-economic conditions. Critically evaluate.

बाल श्रम अधिनियम में हाल में किये गए संशोधनों का उद्देश्य किसी बालक की शिक्षा की आवश्यकता तथा सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति की वास्तविकता में संतुलन स्थापित करना है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Recent Amendments seek to amend the child labour Act 1986 keeping in mind needs & problems of changing times.

It includes a- ban on employment of children under 14 years of age in all occupations except family enterprises (after school or during vacations), entertainment industry, sports (excluding circus), and a prohibition of employment in hazardous industries for children between 14-18 years.

These amendments are in line with Article 21A of the constitution and Right to Education Act, 2009, which makes it education mandatory for children between 6-14 years of age.

At the same time, they recognise that a lot of children work in family businesses

and hence, it tries to strike a balance between their need for education of a child and the reality of socio-economic conditions.

However, there is a risk of its misuse also.

Children can be employed in family businesses like matchbox making, brick kilns, slaughterhouses, scavenging, gem polishing etc.

Also, there is a high risk of it being used against girl child, who will be stuck with household work.

Thus, there is a need to involve all stakeholders to address these concerns so the larger goals of education, skill development, end of exploitation of children as labour, can be realised.

14. Give an account of the features of 'Housing for All by 2022' mission. Also, discuss the challenges that lie ahead in its implementation.

"2022 तक सबके लिए आवास मिशन" की विशेषताओं का विवरण दें। इसके कार्यान्वयन के मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

'Housing for All' has been launched to address the problem of growing urbanisation in the nation, which is expected to become a major problem in the future with 60% people living in urban areas by 2050.

This necessitates affordable housing at large scale.

Features:

- The scheme aims to provide affordable housing to every family in urban areas by 2022.
- It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
- Private sector involved.
- Credit linked subsidy for weaker sections.
- Houses constructed to be allotted in the name of the female head of the households or in the joint name of the husband and wife.
- Process of formulation + approval of plan to be

done by state governments.

Challenges Ahead:

- Very high rate of migration from rural areas & hence, increasing urbanisation.
- Rising cost of land, construction.
- Inadequate availability of long-term financing due to high NPAs of banks.
- Inadequate availability of micro-finance.
- Lack of effective institutions at local governance level for planning, design & execution of housing projects.

'Housing for All' is a step in the right direction to make the dream of common man to own his own home to come true. It needs to be implemented well with full vigour and problems related to red tapism, lack of resources, must be addressed soon.

15. Enumerate the directives laid down by the Supreme Court for police reforms in the Prakash Singh case. Discuss the challenges faced in implementing these reforms.

प्रकाश सिंह वाद में पुलिस सुधारों के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों का उल्लेख करें। इन सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Policing in India is governed by the outdated Indian Police Act, 1861 of the British era. It suffers from ~~face~~ many problems like mistrust between police & public, institutional weakness etc.

SC, in Prakash Singh Case, 2006 laid down Seven Directives to reform policing in the country. They include:

- ① Constitute a National Security Commission at the Union level to decide selection & placement of Chiefs of Central Police Organisations.
- ② Constitute a State Security Commission to ensure that the state govt. doesn't exercise undue influence on the police.
- ③ Separate the investigation and law & order functions of the police.
- ④ Set up a National Police Establishment Board

to decide transfers, postings, promotions & other service related matters of police officers.

- ⑤ Ensure that the appointment of DGP is based on merit & provide him 2 years security of tenure.
- ⑥ Provide SP and Station House Officers a minimum tenure of 2 years.
- ⑦ Establish a Police Complaints Authority at state level.

Not even one state has fully complied with these directives.

challenges faced in implementing these reforms:

- Law & Order is a state subject which puts responsibility of police reforms on the state govt.
- Many states argue that the directives interfere with the exclusive prerogative of the State Executive & hence, violate the basic framework of the Constitution.

- State govts. do not want to lose control over the posting & transfers of police officials.
- Lack of political will.

16. What is E-Kranti? How is it an improvement over National e-Governance Plan? Discuss the challenges foreseen in the implementation of E-kranti.

ई-क्रान्ति क्या है? यह किस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय ई-शासन योजना का परिष्कृत रूप है? ई-क्रान्ति के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी पूर्वानुमानित चुनौतियों की चर्चा करें।

e-Kranti is a part of Digital India Programme.

It is the improved version of National e-governance plan which aims at providing all government services through electronic channels in an integrated manner making service delivery efficient, reliable, affordable and transparent.

• It is an improvement over NeGP since it revised the models under NeGP & taking into consideration its strengths & weaknesses.

• It increases projects under the Mission Mode, including e-healthcare etc.

• Under e-Kranti in education, it aims at providing Wifi to all schools and also Massive online open courses (MOOCs).

• It envisages creation of e-Sangam to integrate service delivery under various Central

and State Departments.

- It focuses more on citizen centric services unlike N-GP whose main focus was computerisation.

Challenges in implementation

- Digital Divide Infrastructure
Limited reach of mobile phones & internet in rural areas.
- Digital Divide
e-literacy & skill to operate computer is required.
- Language Problem
Applications have to be devised in local languages.
- Security Concerns
Govt. Servers are located outside India through which sensitive information of citizens is routed.
- Lack of coordination among centres & states.
- No clear law in India to protect sensitive information of citizens.

These challenges must be addressed since e-Kranti holds a huge potential to deliver services in

otherwise inaccessible regions. Coordination among Centre, State & local governments is needed to make 'e-Kranti' realise its full potential.

17. Some provisions of Official Secrets Act, 1923 go against the spirit of Right to Information. Explain. In this context, examine whether this necessitates repealing of the Official Secrets Act.

सरकारी गोपनीयता अधिनियम, 1923 के कुछ प्रावधान सूचना के अधिकार की भावनाओं के विरुद्ध हैं, व्याख्या करें। इस सन्दर्भ में, इस बात की जांच करें कि क्या इसके लिए सरकारी गोपनीयता अधिनियम को निरस्त करने की आवश्यकता है?

Official Secrets Act, 1923 is an act of the colonial era enacted to save the interests & sovereignty of British Empire.

It made act to obtain, record, collect or publish information classified as 'confidential', 'Secret' or 'Top Secret' a criminal offence.

It was so vast in its scope that it was prone to misuse by the Executive.

One of the major loopholes is that it does not define the word Secret which gives the government huge discretion to classify any information as Secret.

Requests under RTI are often denied citing OSA. RTI Act, 2005 clearly says that in case of a clash with the OSA, the public interest will prevail.

2nd ARC recommended that the DSA must be repealed. However, govt. rejected the recommendation saying it is the only law to protect sensitive information that can affect security of the nation.

Government has now constituted a high-level committee to look into the provisions of Official Secrets Act, ~~in~~ in light of the Right to Information Act. The idea is to do away with the culture of extreme secrecy without compromising on national security.

18. Despite increasing awareness of beneficiaries, social audits have not played a significant role in reducing malpractices and detecting irregularities. Discuss. How can social audits be made more effective?

लाभार्थियों की बढ़ रही जागरूकता के बावजूद सामाजिक लेखांकन ने भ्रष्टाचार को घटाने तथा अनियमितताओं का पता लगाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका नहीं निभाई है। चर्चा करें। सामाजिक लेखांकन को किस प्रकार और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सकता है?

Social Audits refer to social control over the withdrawal and use of funds drawn from the state exchequer for policies & programmes aimed at benefit of people.

Benefits of Social Audits :

- They transform citizens from passive recipients to demanding clients, making government answerable.
- They raise awareness
- They ensure that funds are utilised for the right purpose
- Reduction in wastage and corruption
- Promote a sense of community participation
- Improved standard of governance.

But Social Audits suffer from various loopholes as well.

- Very few states have actually instituted social

auditing mechanism.

- Lack of expertise among local bodies.
- Lack of follow up
- Enforcement of punishment is weak.
- Effect of audits on other programme outcomes eg. employment generation, etc. is often absent.

Suggestions :

- Institutionalise social audits across states to make it enforceable, defining timelines and prompt penalty to the guilty.
- Capacity building for empowering local participation.
- Spreading awareness & training among local bodies.
- Adequate budgetary provisions to ensure their viability.
- Take into account impact of social audits in future course correction.

19. Nutrition status is linked to non-nutrition factors. In light of this statement, examine why despite a fast growing economy and the largest anti-malnutrition programme, India has the world's worst level of child malnutrition. What steps has the Government taken to tackle the malnutrition problem in India?

पोषण की दशा का सम्बन्ध गैर-पोषण कारकों से है। इस कथन के आलोक में, इस बात की परख करें कि तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही अर्थव्यवस्था तथा सबसे बड़े कुपोषण-रोधी कार्यक्रम के बाद भी, भारत विश्व में बाल-कुपोषण के संदर्भ में निम्नतम स्तर वाले देशों में शामिल है।

Malnutrition refers to a state where nutrition status of the body is sub-optimal. It can be both over-nutrition (obesity) & under nutrition.
In India, we face the problem of under nutrition.

42% of children are underweight and 58% are stunted by the age of 2 years.

Under nutrition is a result of a lot of factors, majority of them non-nutritional in nature.

- Inadequate dietary intake & absorption.
- Inadequate prevention and management of diseases linked to lack of access to health & child care services.
- Lack of hygiene, safe drinking water.
- Lack of awareness, especially among women.

- Poor breastfeeding practices.
- Early marriage resulting in low birth weight of the newborns.
- Ignorance towards nutritional needs of infants and young children.

Thus, malnutrition is a result of geographical, environmental, social, agricultural and cultural factors and as a holistic approach is needed to address it.

Government has taken various steps to address the problem of malnutrition.

Direct intervention includes:

- National Health Mission
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- Mid-day Meal Scheme
- SABLA scheme for adolescent girls
- Provision of Vitamin A and Iron + Folic Acid Supplements.

Besides these, there are Indirect interventions

also which address one or other aspect of nutrition. These include:

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme
- MGNREGA
- National Food Security Mission

20. Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) based on the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India are described as 'State in miniature'. Elaborate. Also, critically evaluate the functioning of ADCs over the years.

भारतीय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची पर आधारित स्वायत्त जिला परिषद (ए.डी.सी.) को 'लघु रूप में एक राज्य' के रूप में वर्णित किया जाता है। व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, पिछले वर्षों के दौरान ए.डी.सी. की कार्य प्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Autonomous District Councils are provided with all the powers of a state including legislative, administrative as well as judicial.

Its powers include:

- Representation: They have not more than 30 members elected by adult suffrage and not more than 4 nominated by the governor.
- The administration of such a district is vested in District Councils.
- Legislative powers: They have power to make laws on land, forest use, regulation of Jhum cultivation etc.
- Judicial powers: They may constitute village councils or courts for cases between STs belonging to such a district.

- They may establish schools, roads, dispensaries, markets etc. and manage them.

Evaluation of functioning of ADCs :

Negatives:

- ADCs have been facing revenue losses since 1999-2000 and thus financial crisis.
- Many a times, funds assigned to them go unutilised while in other sectors, they are overspent.

Positives :

- They create a sense of belonging among otherwise alienated sections of the society.
- Funds allocated to MPs & MLAs for local area development are effectively used through these councils.
- Social Service schemes are effectively implemented under these councils.

Thus, ADCs can play a huge role in effective governance provided they are given adequate autonomy to become self-sufficient in funds.

