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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 824)

Name of Candidate	CHANDRIMA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25538
Center	DELHI	Date	24.08.16

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

1. 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)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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 that 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

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 में 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?

Rights – based approach recognises the rights of people to certain claims as opposed to patronage by the state.

This has broadened the scope of right to life and liberty enshrined in article 21 of the constitution.

Many policies have been formulated just so that people can enjoy their due rights and not due to any political gimmicks.

* For example, Right to food has been recognised and many policies like Food for Work, Food Security

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Scheme, Mid-day meal scheme etc. have been made.

* MGNREGA emphasises upon right to work and gives compensation if no employment is provided.

* Recently, Right to safe environment is ~~governing~~ aim currency and hence various policies and frameworks in this area are cropping up.

* Certain rights like right of privacy and rights of communities like LGBT etc. have found their expression as opposition to government snooping and forced identities respectively.

In this way, changes are there and pointing towards a more rights-based society.

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Rights-based approach helps in improving service delivery in the following ways—

(i) It places an individual at the centre and so is more acceptable to the people.

(ii) It is effective as people can be better targeted and the target area is not ambiguous.

(iii) It also leads to promotion of democratic ideals and hence make service delivery more fair and just.

(iv) It also lets government to look at different aspects of governance leading to better management of policies.

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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 a health insurance policy of the government. It has achieved the following things till now —

* RSBY has helped people to deal with untimely accidents and more security of health.
* It has greatly helped senior citizens and various poor families especially with single mothers and children.
* It has led to various hospitals accepting the poor people for treatment who have no option to afford expensive treatments.

Apart from the above achievements, the various shortcomings are —

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* The achievements in different areas are not equal. There are high regional disparities.

* The premium covered under the scheme is not sufficient and so the requirement is still unfulfilled.
This has led to high out-of pocket expenditure despite many actions.

* Many people do not know about the scheme and are still not reachable. There are many places in rural India where hospitals are built but non-functional.

This has been the greatest irony of India that despite many efforts, proper health system still remains an elusive goal.

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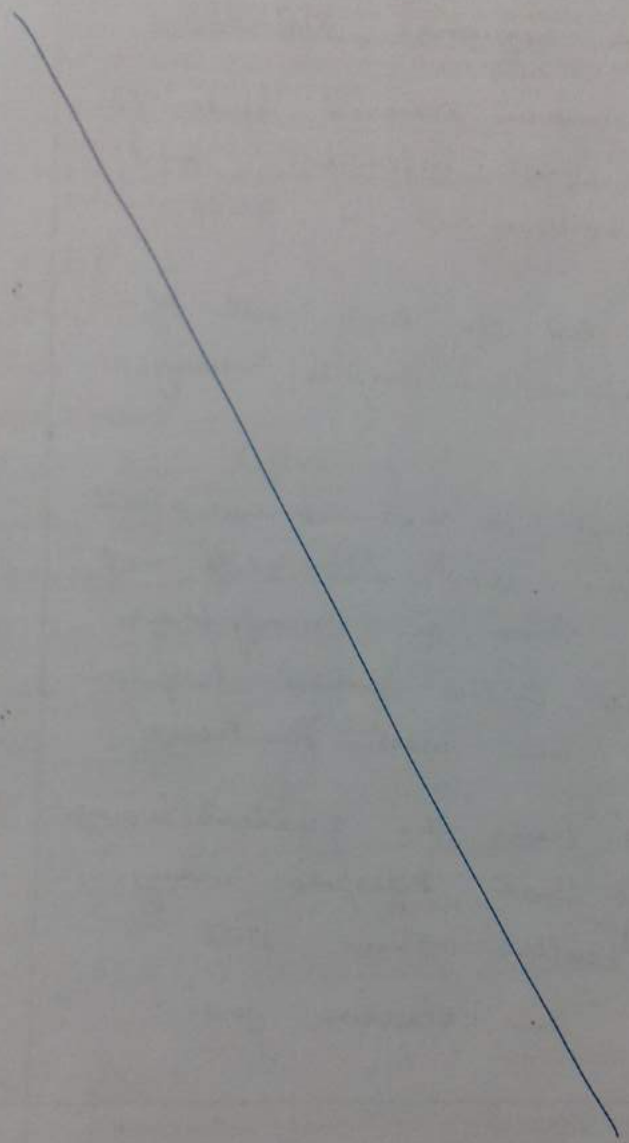

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3. Unhealthy competition between Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) reduces the effectiveness of both. Discuss. How can creating a synergy between the two help in addressing development challenges at the sub-district level?

स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एस.एच.जी.) तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पी.आर.आई.) के बीच अस्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्द्धा, 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?

SHGs are groups that are created with the help of voluntary organisations like NGO etc to be self-dependent and able to approach the financial system.

PRIs are the 3rd tier of government, at the local level, given the constitutional status to better govern the village community.

As they tend to govern the same community, there is often the presence of competition between them.

1) Competition for funds. Devolution of funds to PRI is a task of state finance commission but

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due to inefficiency, there are long delays. In such case, SHGs can approach bank and ask for loans. They can fill up the gaps where PRIs lack efficiency. This would be good for the community at all levels.

2) Planning can be done by both SHGs and PRIs catering to needs of the members of both the groups. Dialogue, co-ordination and consensus can achieve great results.

3) Head of SHG can be inducted into the Panchayat body so that there is synergy between the two.

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→ Most SHGs cater to the needs of only their member. SHGs in co-ordination with the PRIs can lead to betterment of the whole area and expand the welfare measures.

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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 जाल के दायरे को बढ़ाने और इस जाल की पहुँच उन तक सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। नीति-निर्माताओं द्वारा सामना की जा रही उन प्रमुख चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो वृद्धों 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?

Elderly people are among the most vulnerable groups in the indian society. They have been left out from the mainstream and neglected to their despair. This needs urgent changes.

1) The policy needed should be designed in such a way so that it covers the entire ageing population and gives benefits to those only who are deserving.

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Due to the structure of the Indian family, the old people are unable to leave their homes because they do not want to break the family even if they are being treated badly.

→ This is an important roadblock when it comes to execution as most elderly are silently being mistreated.

2) Due to old age, there is occurrence of many health problems and so any measure taken has to incorporate health monitoring and psychological well-being. This wants that different sectors of the government have to join hands for any successful policy and would require coordination.

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* Recent measures taken by the government include implementation of NSAP (National social Assistance Programme) and opening up of shelter homes, old-age homes. Various retirement plans also ensure that old age does not make people dependent on their sons/daughters.

→ These measures have not quite improved the situation much and the need of the hour is to formulate a coherent and focussed policy.

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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 सहायकारक हो सकता है। विश्लेषण करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 के अंतर्गत सी.एस.आर. संबंधी प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करें।

Civil society organisations are an important part of democracy representing various interests of the people.

→ Corporates have their primary goal as profit making but it gives them more legitimacy if they share their profits with the people of the country through civil societies.

→ Development cannot afford to be lopsided as it would lead to instability in the long run. It has to be inclusive and uniform and for that the symbiotic relationship between

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between civil society organisations and corporates is essential.

→ Under CSR (Corporate social responsibility), companies can use part of their profits for a cause leading to social change.

→ This has benefits for both. Corporates make their brand-name and hence expand their markets while the benefited group also gets funds.

→ But this practice has become deceptive and companies are sometimes channeling funds to their own subsidiary leading to only gain in terms of brand value and no loss of funds.

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Hence, CSR needs to be regulated to a certain extent so that no malpractice can creep into the system.

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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।

The fact that India sees the largest number of suicides globally is alarming. It has finally led to acknowledgement that mental health is an issue of great concern and needs urgent action without any stigma associated with it.

* National Mental Health policy has created a ~~ta~~ system where proper helplines, care systems, monitoring of suicidal persons and counselling centres will be opened up. It has taken the mental problems issue out of the closet and is a good

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move by the government.

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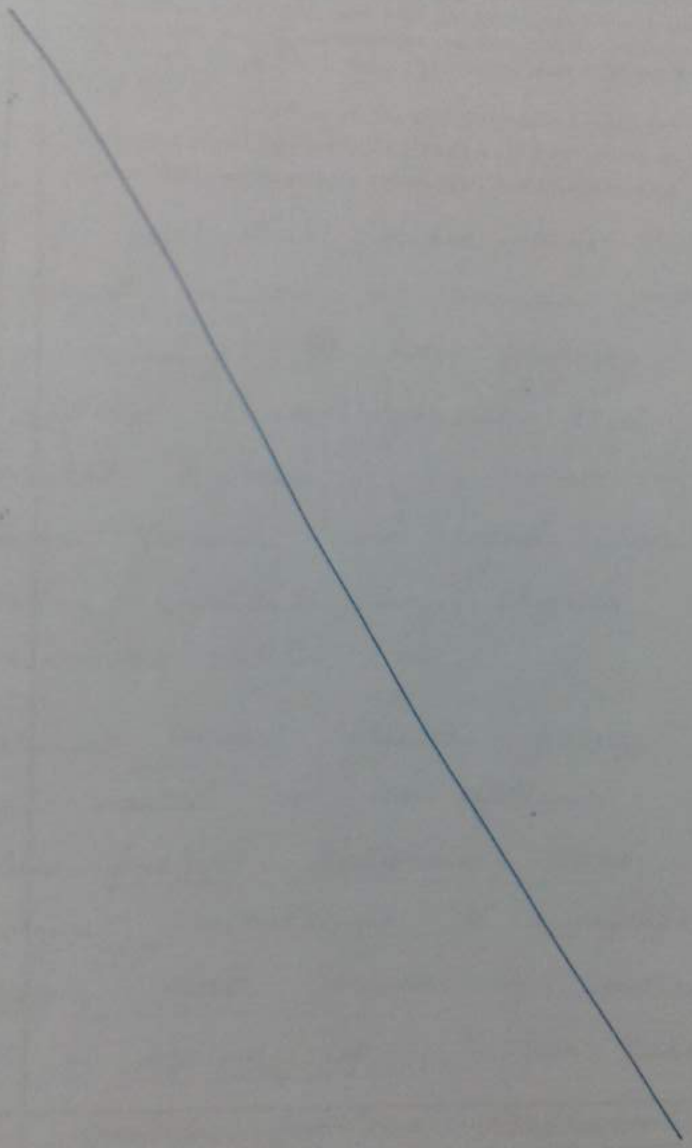

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7. Urban sanitation has not received adequate attention at the national level in the past and few initiatives have been taken to tackle deficiencies in urban sanitation. In light of this, examine whether the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan can help in solving the urban sanitation problem.
अतीत में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शहरी स्वच्छता पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है तथा शहरी स्वच्छता में व्याप्त कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ ही कदम उठाए गए थे। इस संदर्भ के आलोक में इस बात का परीक्षण करें कि क्या स्वच्छ भारत अभियान शहरी स्वच्छता की समस्याओं के समाधान में सहायक हो सकता है?

As more and more people migrate to cities leading to congestion and piling up of public waste, the issue of urban sanitation assumes a great importance.

→ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a national level cleanliness drive. It aims to clear our roads and surroundings but the main issue is not just to keep clean but what to do with the garbage that is being created everyday.

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* The example of Delhi is apt in this case. Even if Lutyens Delhi keeps shining all day, one cannot afford to miss the dump land while crossing the border.

Though Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has improved the sanitation of many cities which are comparatively less crowded, the following provisions can be added so that the results are clear in all areas —

(i) Changes in the mindset have to be started so that people don't create waste which is non-biodegradable or recycle it when necessary.

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(ii) Proper disposal methods like incineration etc. have to be devised and new technology needs to be invented.

(iii) The inequalities in sanitation in different parts of the same city's needs to be worked upon.

(iv) We can't make cities clean when surrounding area is unclean. Semi-urban areas need to be clean as well.

These provisions would target the all-pervasive uncleanliness in the country.

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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?

The faults with the public provision of education are that the funds are inadequate and the implementation & functioning is poorer than the funding.

The private system is heavily funded as well as properly managed. But the provision towards public funding and private management would depend upon what kind of education we want to give to our children.

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1) If the funds have to come from public expenditure, we would have to ensure that they are delivered timely otherwise what is the use and they should be effe. adequate.

2) Private management is professional and would lead to better teachers, facilities and management of infrastructure. But to ensure the smooth functioning, funds are needed. Moreover, there has to be an incentive for the private sector to join hands with govt. in terms of good salaries.

Hence, the above mentioned constraints are some of the issues that can crop up

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in this policy. If the above bottlenecks are removed, the policy can lead to better education outcomes and improve the quality.

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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 makes a provision that if a child is above 16 but below 18, he would be subjected to the critical nature of the case in deciding whether ~~to~~ she would be treated as an adult or not.

→ This is in line with the recent gory instances / incidents where a person of 17 years of age hatched a conspiracy to rape a small girl. This peculiar case shows us that a person of 17 years of age is mature enough to know the consequences and still plan

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to execute the gory rape. It is in the light of such cases, that such a law has been made.

Though child rights groups demand so that any person below 18 years should be considered as a child, it is not to be forgotten that some things are so transparent that they don't need evidence.

Where child is above 16 and he has been involved in a conflict with law where his want of innocence is so transparent that regarding him/her as a child would be utter disregard to justice, the position can be justified.

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In other cases, child rights can be protected through rehabilitation, reform, juvenile homes etc. This would lead to balance between protection of child rights and delivery of justice.

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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।

Mobiles have penetrated the indian scene very fast in the last decade. It has potential to change the governance for all the stakeholders.

(i) Subsidies like LPG, food, kerosene, urea etc. can directly be transferred to bank accounts and can be accessed through mobile phones.

(ii) For farmers, it is a boon as prices in various markets, weather forecasting, seeds information, sustainable methods can be just a click

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away.

(iii) For students, managing projects for schools, online courses can various scholarship portals can be accessed right away.

(iv) For poor households and women, bill payment systems and various govt. departments applications can be accessed without any procedural delay.

The open information system, in this way would lead to more transparency and removal of intermediaries would make the govt. more accountable.

→ Challenges in implementing M-government :—

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(i) Non-availability of internet facilities in the remotest parts of the country.

(ii) Lack of infrastructure like broadband wires and antennas.

(iii) Digital illiteracy - Not knowing how to use the various facilities.

(iv) Concern about cyber security and breach of privacy - Secure systems need to be in place for proper implementation.

(v) Major overhaul of government functioning and adaptability to change.

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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.

नि:शक्तजन अधिकार विधेयक-2014, नि:शक्तजनों 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।

The Rights of the persons with disabilities bill, 2014 tries to make disabled people live more in integration with the smart society. But, in some areas, it fails to grasp the essence of UNCRPD.

* The bill has tried to project disability as some form of divinity and hence practicality is blurred.
* It has made provisions so that infrastructure becomes more accessible but what it lacks is the understanding that more than facilities, a better psychological environment needs to be created.

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The condition of disabled people is so poor in India that any little step would not be effective until major overhaul is done in changing mindsets.

→ The recommendations of the Standing Committee needs to be taken seriously in this context.

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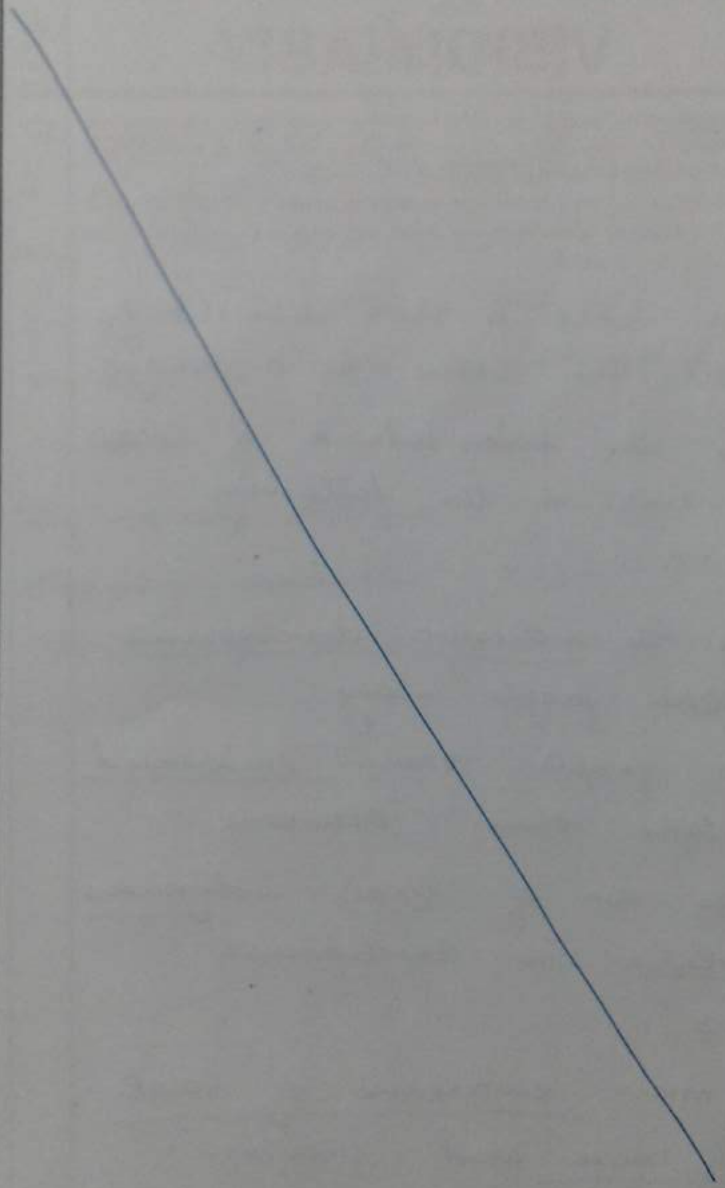

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12. An empowered Gram Sabha is the bedrock of successful local governance. In this context, analyse the role of Gram Sabha as a pillar of development. What steps can be taken to strengthen their functioning?
एक सशक्त ग्राम सभा सफल स्थानीय शासन का आधार 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 the active body of all the voters in a village.

→ It is the ~~bedoo~~ bedrock of local governance in the following ways —

* leads to inclusive development as takes people along.
* Makes people more empowered to take their decisions.
* Makes use of local indigenous knowledge in development process.
* Has more awareness of local social issues and problems.
* Community becomes more integrated and people feel a sense

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of belonging.

→ To strengthen their functioning, following measures can be taken —

* More devolution of funds to panchayati raj institutions.
* Timely meetings should be arranged.
* Various projects should be approved only after consultation with the gram sabha.
* More information sharing by the states and districts with the gram sabha to make them equal stakeholders in various state plans.
* More strengthening in tribal and scheduled areas.

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In this way, gram sabhas will truly become the tool of development and empowerment for local people as they were envisaged to be.

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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 to child labour act make it possible for children to work after school to support their families. This is done in light of the present socio-economic problems.

This step is taken so that the education does not take a backseat in poor households and so that the families continue to have means to support the eduation.

While it is logical to include such a step in a poor country like India, it fails to

understand the burden that falls on the child and hence is flawed.

* A child cannot work after school because then education does not become what it is supposed to be but merely remains a game of statistics.

* The age of child is should be free from logical calculations and emotional burdens. It should be utilised in knowing and understanding things.

Moreover, the amendment has also reduced the number of occupations in the hazardous list which would impinge on child's rights.

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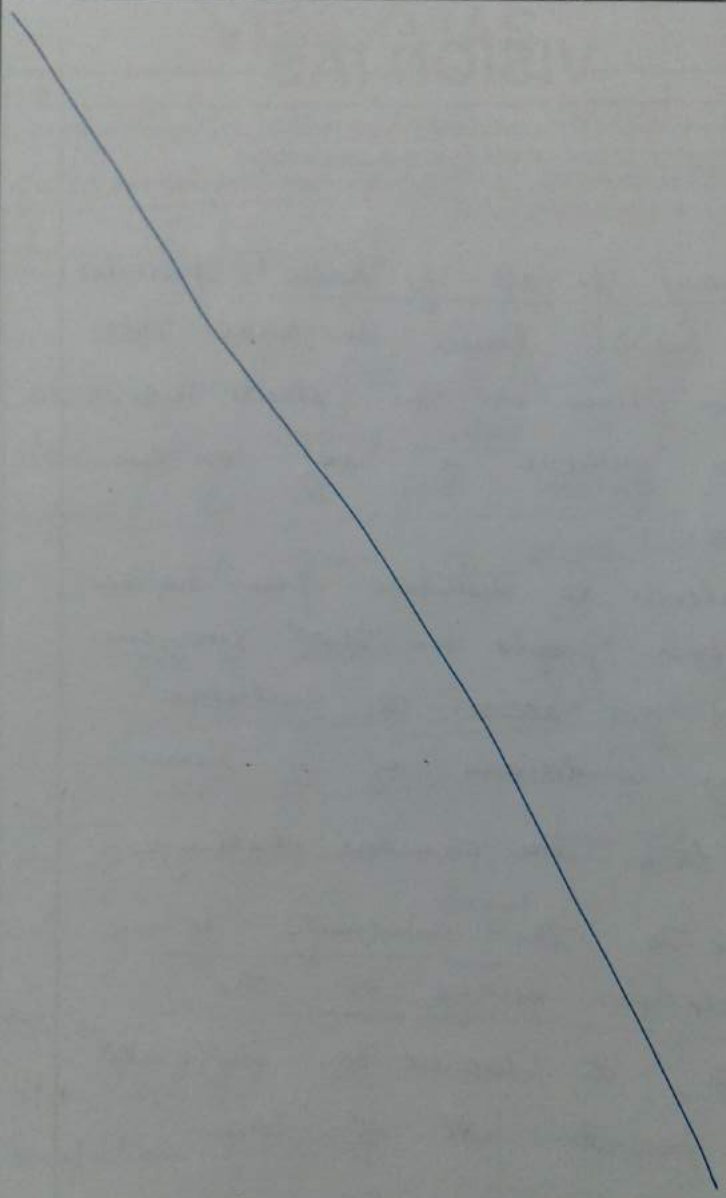

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14. Give an account of the features of 'Housing for All by 2022' mission. Also, discuss the challenges that lie ahead in its implementation.
"2022 तक सबके लिए आवास मिशन" की विशेषताओं का विवरण दें। इसके कार्यान्वयन के मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

'Housing for all by 2022' provides for building houses so that no person lives on the streets or sleeps without a roof on his head.

It intends to distribute free houses to poor people so that everyone could get access to suitable living conditions of a home.

→ But there are various challenges.

(i) Due to the immensity of population living on the streets, it would be difficult to provide all of them with housing facilities.

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(ii) Due to less space in urban India and congestion, the provision for free housing assumes an elusive character.

(iii) Proper planning and integration with the existing infrastructure needs to be done. Otherwise, this could lead to unsustainable housing practices, making life more chaotic.

(iv) Houses need to be supplied with other needs like drinking water, electricity etc. for this, adequate provisions need to be formed.

(v) Private companies can be contracted for the purpose. But there should

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checks and balances.

Housing for All thus would require a lot more than paperwork and only careful & sincere efforts can guide us to the desired results

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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।

The current trust deficit between the police and the citizens can only be removed through radical police reforms.

→ Various directives as laid down in Prakash Singh case are as follows –

(i) There should be national level directory of criminals ~~and~~ so that intelligence network can be made effective.

(ii) The police stations should be integrated so that faster sharing of vital information is possible.

(iii) Proper training modules should be carried out during the career.

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(iv) Performance appraisal systems should be put into place so that good work can be encouraged.

(v) Better facilities and pay should be provided to the police officers so that their standard of living is improved and more competent people are attracted towards the job.

→ These reforms, for their implementation, would face the following challenges —

(i) Major overhaul in infrastructure, technology development to improve intelligence. More innovation needs to be done.

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(ii) Corruption in the department is destroying the confidence of the public in the system. This needs to be eradicated.

(iii) In places where law and order situation is fragile, for example, in naxalism-hit states, police image should be improved and more police density needs to be ensured.

(iv) Police stations are ill-equipped and more provisions for women inmates and elderly need to be made. Moreover, prisons need a major overhaul without which police reforms would not achieve the desired outcome.

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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 major digital initiative which involves making use of different ICT technologies to make governance easier. It makes JAM trinity an important tool to achieve its objective and hence an improvement over National e-governance plan which limits itself to providing services through internet.

→ E- kranti makes life easier for all its stakeholders — citizens including different groups, Government, companies,

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civil society, NGOs etc.
It aims at bringing revolution in the lives of ordinary folks through internet.

→ Challenges in the implementation of e-kranti —

(i) Digital literacy

(ii) Management of huge amounts of data

(iii) Internet Penetration in rural pockets.

(iv) Providing safe and secure transactions — protection from cyber attacks and snooping.

(v) Integration of various services and dealing with unemployment resulting from reduced physical labour.

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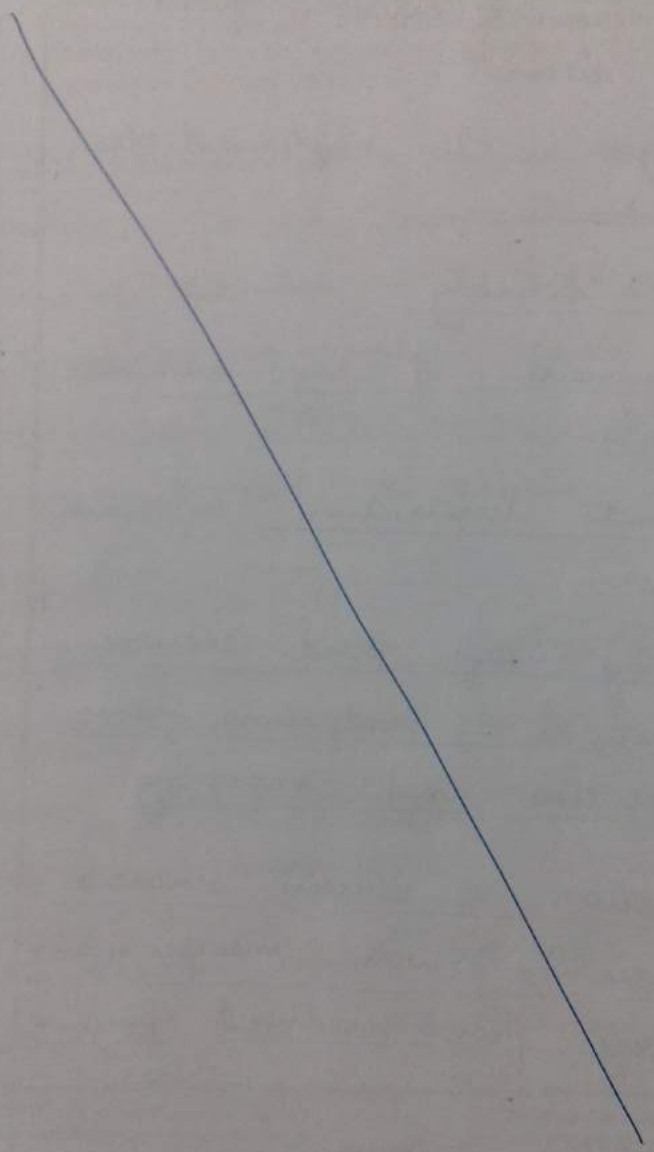

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17. Some provisions of Official Secrets Act, 1923 go against the spirit of Right to Information. Explain. In this context, examine whether this necessitates repealing of the Official Secrets Act.
सरकारी गोपनीयता अधिनियम, 1923 के कुछ प्रावधान सूचना 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 aims to hide sensitive information which would lead to breach of national security.

There is certain amount of information which public has a right to know so that the government remains transparent and does not misguides the public.

But, in the light of interconnected world where terrorism and other anti-social elements are using the sensitive inputs

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to carry out destruction and mass killings, it becomes imperative for government to secure some information from public limelight in the larger national interest.

In this Scenario, though a debate is on the issue is called for, in the parliament, repealing the Act itself would be detrimental to the interests of the nation. Instead, right amendments are the need of the hour.

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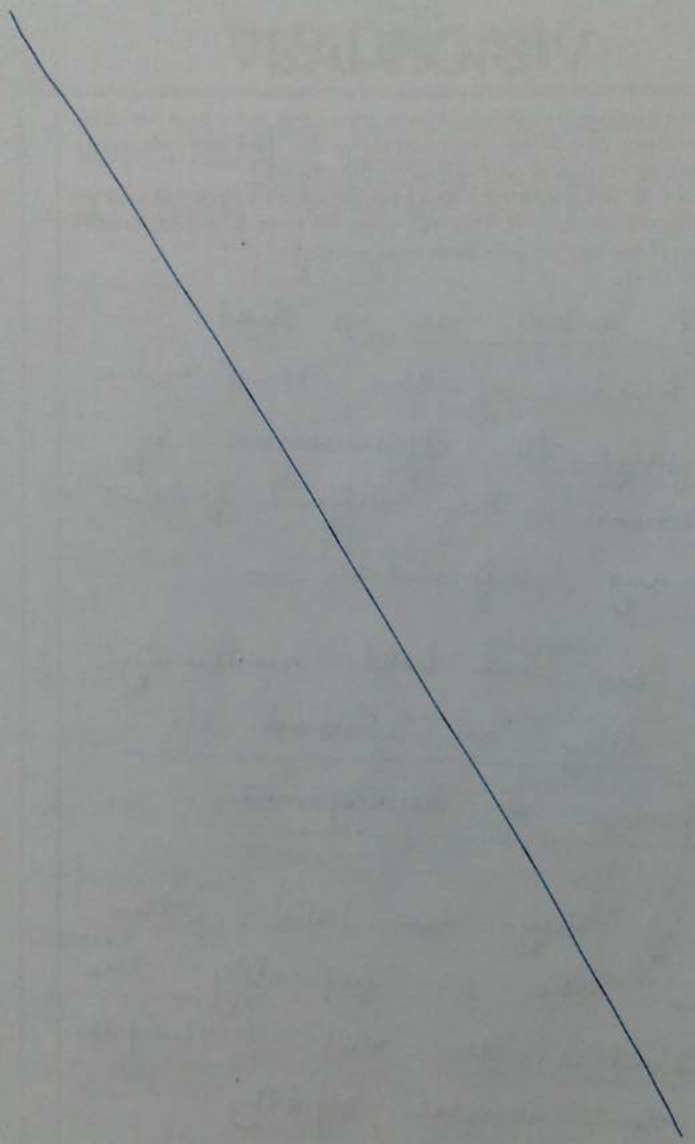

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18. Despite increasing awareness of beneficiaries, social audits have not played a significant role in reducing malpractices and detecting irregularities. Discuss. How can social audits be made more effective?
लाभार्थियों की बढ़ रही जागरूकता के बावजूद 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 are a tool in the hands of the beneficiaries to gauge the effectiveness of the scheme. They suffer from following infirmities —

(i) They are not held regularly. Often they are ignored in the process of development.

(ii) Even if they are held, the people who are actually the stakeholders do not participate due to general apathy.

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(iii) In some areas, social audits are carried out by officials who even coerce public to give a positive feedback.

(iv) Social audits reports do not get enough importance in upper echelons of government & hence proper corrective steps are not taken.

(v) ~~Social audits have been made another~~ They do not often cover all the aspects of the scheme and hence not complete in themselves.

Some measures to make them effective are —

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(i) Proper monitoring by the officials.

(ii) Regular discussion on the reports.

(iii) Increasing general awareness among all stakeholders.

(iv) Making them citizen-friendly by formulating easy procedures and easy-to-understand feedback forms.

(v) Penalty for corrupted officials

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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 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 is not just a nutrition problem. It is related to other factors like access to safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and safe living conditions.

* It is also related to economic poverty and social exclusion.

Despite various programmes like ICDS, ICPS etc, children continue to remain malnourished due to the following reasons :—

1) Major cause of child malnutrition in India is diarrhoea which instead depends on drinking water.

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Unless this gets solved, other programmes will not yield results.

2) The food items provided do not contain enough nutrients. Hence, a biofortification drive is needed.

3) Proper immunization is necessary to tackle diseases which take a toll on the health of the child.

4) Underweight children at the time of birth are more prone to malnourishment and hence proper fans should be given to pregnant mothers.

Various steps ~~tackl~~ taken by the govt. to tackle malnutrition

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are —

(i) Immunization programmes like Indradhanush. The fact that polio has been eradicated from the country is a big feat.

(ii) Matritva Sahyog Yojana and institutional deliveries have led to improvement in health of the child.

(iii) Mid-day meal scheme tries to cater to the needs of school going children.

(iv) ICDS takes cares of initial years from 0-6 during which child is prone to many diseases.

But, there is scope for better implementation in these policies.

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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।

ADCs based on the Sixth Schedule is in the areas where significant tribal population is found or where strategic importance or terrain is highlighted.

They are referred to as 'State in miniature' because they are sufficient in themselves and are directly under the control of the centre.

They receive funding directly from the centre and the councils cater to the needs of the public in their own indigenous and autonomous way.

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Various achievements of the ADCs over the last decade have been as follows —

(i) Upliftment of the local people and their empowerment.

(ii) More efficient as funds are to be used in their area without any state intermediaries.

(iii) Gives space to local culture and knowledge to thrive.

(iv) Small, self-sufficient units more effectively control the crime rate and malpractices in the society leading to better governance.

At the same time there are certain challenges that need to be worked upon —

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(i) Sometimes, it might lead to feeling of isolation from the mainstream India & hence integration through cultural programs is called for.

(ii) Better infrastructure is needed and technological improvement can better integrate the society. But presence of strategic areas and difficult terrain can often hamper this development.

Hence, proper solutions need to be devised so that they become more effective.