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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 824)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11704
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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?

Constitution of India envisages

India as a welfare state. In this direction

since independence governments have launched many welfare schemes

e.g., India Awas Yojana (IAY)

• MGNREGA

schemes of before 2005 orientation

- (i) Top down model; with citizens seen as beneficiaries
- (ii) very less transparency and accountability in the functioning of schemes i.e. citizen cannot hold public servant accountable for non-delivery of services.

∴ resulted in poor outcomes, poor quality of services

e.g. Since 1970 - 1990 - Poverty dropped by mere 10%
inspite of numerous Anti-Poverty scheme. (e.g. IAY)

schemes post- 2005 :- Era of rights based Approach

(i) This is heralded by right to information act passed in 2005. followed by right to employment (MGNREGA); right to food (NFPM); right to education.

(ii) Duty is on the state to provide "Entitlements" & rights to the citizens. Citizens can hold state accountable for non-performance.

This signifies a dramatic shift from ideas of patronage in erstwhile schemes like Indira Awas Yojana to 21st century schemes based on rights.

Rights Based Approach and Quality of service

(i) Accountability mechanisms

- with decentralisation of implementation ; citizens can hold local leaders accountable for non-delivery of services like foodgrains under PDS; employment under MGNREGA
- Social Audits ; Civil society activism via RTI has helped improve service quality

(c) . Also quarance redressal mechanisms , with time bound response

(ii) Bureaucratic Attitude change :-

- rights based approach has reduced asymmetry
- of power between bureaucrats and citizens
- with evolution of citizen charter etc, bureaucrats are more oriented towards public service

(iii) Reduction in corruption; leakages :- with adoption of

IT and better accountability mechanisms and greater .
public awareness

Therefore Govt

role basic services like Health,
social security like Pensions etc should also be brought
under the rights ambit to provide a dignified life to
our citizens.

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।

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)
under ministry of finance is a health insurance scheme
targeting unorganised sector, who accounts for 90%
of Indian workforce.

Key Provisions

- (i) R 30,000 hospitalisation cover to the BPL families per annum.
- (ii) Insurance is covered through private sector participation.

Achievements of the RSBY

- (a) It has brought in nearly 25% of Indian citizens under some kind of health insurance safety net.
- (b) ~~Helped~~ Helped many poor households from falling into Poverty trap due to high hospitalisation costs.

(c) Enabled reach of private health insurance to rural areas

Shortcomings of RSBY

(i) High out of Pocket Expenditure (70%)

- because RSBY covers only hospitalisation charges; not primary care; out patient costs; cost of medicines which accounts for 80% of medical expenditure

(ii) Large Exclusion - still only 15% of Indian households are covered indicates large ~~to~~ section of people are yet to be covered.

(iii) not significant change in improving health profile of Indian citizens re. dealing with non-communicable diseases

(iv) Expensive tertiary care like cancer, heart diseases are not covered (which are rising with urbanisation)

challenges faced in the Implementation

- (a) Private sector Insurance - Many people with pre-disease profile and elders are being excluded in the process
- (b) Medical practitioners - Insurance payee ^{show} - to claim fake patient treatment and claim for reimbursement under RSBY.
- (c) for Citizens - problems in getting access to RSBY health card
 - Corruption; bureaucratic insensitive attitude etc.

Recently Government has announced 1 lakh health insurance for all, while it is welcome, there should be greater focus on providing primary health care free for all.

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?

SHGs are ^{voluntary} informal association of 10-15 women in a village to further their economic betterment. However these groups have also emerged as a political voice in the villages thus bringing them in friction with Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Unhealthy competition and negative effects

(a) SHGs need PRIs for carrying out economic activity smoothly in the village

- for land acquisition to establish business
- for benefitting from schemes of Central/State Governments

(b) SHGs have emerged as important political voice ranging from social issues like alcohol, domestic violence to budget management — ^{PRIs} fighting with SHGs

might lead to loss of credibility and trust among people.

(c) Each trying to uproot the other to have strong hold over the village people will only cause each hurting each other because

(i) SHGs activism slowdown $\Rightarrow$ slowdown in economic activity $\Rightarrow$ which in turn backlashes on the PRI's for their failure to lead to development

Therefore PRI's and SHGs need each other for mutual progress.

Benefits of creating synergy

set up by SHGs

(a) Greater Economic activity ; MSME industries will be set up $\Rightarrow$ greater employment generation, supplements basic income, reduces migration. $\Rightarrow$ increases prosperity and harmony in the village

(b) Greater revenue with Panchayat due to increased economic activity $\Rightarrow$ greater expenditure on basic services like education, health, roads, irrigation etc

- (c) Greater political participation of SHG members - will lead to greater efficiency in delivery of public services; reduced leakage, regular social audit
- (d) SHGs have been instrument of financial inclusion in rural areas
- (e) Social Empowerment and attitudinal change towards women in the society.

Thus the benefits of creating synergy between SHGs and PRIs.

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?

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 organisations, corporates
are important stakeholders in the development of
India.

symbiotic relationship between two

- (CSO)
(a) Corporates and civil society organisations need to work
together for successful running of any enterprise

e.g. ~~to~~ huge protests against Kudankulam nuclear ^{plant},
protests by CSO has led to delay in the plant.

- (b) Civil society organisations need funds to operate at
the grass root level where as corporates have funds
but need people's good will and trust to purchase their
products.

hence a symbiotic relationship - corporates can sponsor
social activities of civil society organisations.

- (c) Wipro, Tata etc have their own civil society organisations operating in health, education etc.
- (d) * Goal of civil society organisations is development and prosperity of Indian people; which is important to have demand for corporate finished products; provide skilled labour for their industry
 ∴ supporting CSO will benefit corporates in long term

CSR

Provisions of companies bill, 2013

- (a) 2% of the Annual profit of the companies earning over 5 crores profit for last three years should be kept aside for CSR activities
- (b) Company will constitute a CSR board, to frame CSR strategy and look after its implementation
- (c) which activities are permitted under CSR will be listed by the Government of India. eg health, education, skill development etc.
- (d) Activities promoting company's interests like welfare works for its ~~to~~ workers doesn't constitute CSR activity.

(c) Also recently government allowed unspent corpus to be deposited in the Government created fund which will be used for social schemes.

Thereby

CSR provisions in the companies bill is the right step towards sustainable and inclusive growth of India Inc.

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।

According to WHO report, India has largest number of suicides globally of nearly 2 lakh, exceeding even road accidents.

Reasons

- (a) relationship issues (b) fake suicides (c) students suicides unable to cope with pressure etc.

to address this issue, India has launched National Mental Health Policy.

- (a) it made a dramatic shift from old mental health policy towards a more "rights based approach" based on UN convention of the rights of the disabled
- (b) Objectives is to have ^{non-discriminatory} fair, equitable, quality mental health treatment to all

(c) It has decriminalised suicide and suicide will be treated as a mental health problem

(d) All mental health patients have

- (i) right to mental health treatment
- (ii) free legal aid
- (iii) give in writing before hand how they should be treated and appoint a nominee representative

(e) state/central mental health authority as regulatory agencies

Therefore new mental health framework puts dignity and rights of the mentally ill person at the foremost.

Mental Health Action Plan - 365

- (a) Launched by Government of India laying down its strategy to ^{improve} ~~provide~~ mental health care treatment across the country.
- (b) It is comprehensive covering from establishment and registration of mental health care hospitals ; to

awareness generation activities regarding ~~my~~ rights of the mentally ill person.

(c) Action Plan aims to institutionalise the new mental Health framework in the country -

with the new ^{mental health} policy and framework,
India is moving towards more Civilised rights based
democracy -

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 India, urban sanitation is a key area of concern. Some facts to illustrate

- (a) 11% of urban residents defecate in the open;

compared to near zero in Bangladesh

- (b) India has one of the lowest density of public toilets in urban areas.

- (c) India's sewage waste (almost 70%) is let into sewers untreated

India had schemes like JNNURM, to deal with basic urban infrastructure of which sanitation is key component but little progress has been made due to paucity of funds; poor devolution of powers to local bodies etc.

In this context, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched with both rural and urban components - targets sanitation as the major focus of the scheme.

There is a substantial jump in the amount of funds devolved to local ^{urban (ULB)} bodies (almost 64000 crores) to deal with sanitation and solid waste management. Also ULBs are encouraged to go for Public Private Partnership (PPP).

However results after 2 years of the launch of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ~~indicate~~ progress is slow. Only 9% of the Public toilets targets has been achieved so far in urban areas.

reasons

- (a) lack of freedom, powers and capacity with urban local bodies ~~to take~~
- (b) funds though look large in total, each municipality get at most 1-2 crore and corporates are not investing much due to economic slowdown

(c) Governance issues of delay in land acquisition, construction clearances, tendering process.

But a good start is made in the direction, it is projected the pace of the construction of urban sanitation will be much more in the coming years and the target for 100% sanitation will be met by 2019.

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?

Aim of Education policy in India

is to provide ~~or~~ accessible, equitable, affordable
and quality education to all its citizens.

with this aim as the objective, the
debate of Public versus Private provision of education
seems ~~redundant~~. Rather it should be Public
and Private cooperative steps towards quality
education.

Idea of Public Funding ; Private Management

Idea is based on the success of the
PPP models in infrastructure, which leverages positives
of both public and private models.

Issues with public education

- (a) poor quality of learning
- (b) Absenteeism of teachers
- (c) vocational training is neglected
- (d) no accountability ^{mechanism} ~~cell~~ regarding poor learning outcomes.

Issues with Private education

- (a) Highly expensive; marginalised sections cannot afford
- (b) mostly located in urban areas, towns
- (c) Even private sector, learning outcomes are depping

The idea of Public funding and Private management plugs all the above mentioned issues

- (a) public funding ensures equity for all sections
- (b) Private management $\Rightarrow$ as private players are held accountable for quality education; monitoring teachers; teacher training; learning outcomes for students; vocational training in accordance with NSRF

Therefore it is a win-win situation for all stakeholders, its success depends on the regulatory framework.

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।

Parliament has recently passed
Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) bill.

Important provisions

- (a) for care and protection - shelter homes and rehabilitation homes for children

- (b) for Juveniles committing heinous crime (16-18 years) - Juvenile Justice Board will determine whether they should be treated as adults

- (c) underlines that a child is a person below 18 years of age.

This bill has made significant amendments to improve care and protection for children in need like orphans, beggars, trafficked etc.

However one controversial provision which is debated ~~are~~ is the provision to treat

Juveniles as an adult if a heinous crime is committed.

Those calling it a regressive step

- (a) Against UN Conventions of the right of the child (UNCRC) to treat ~~juvenile~~ juvenile as an adult.
- (b) Across the globe, reformation is the approach towards juvenile delinquency.
- (c) children below 18 years are not mature, and are very vulnerable to socially ill elements like committing crimes i.e. they are easily influenced.
- (d) Therefore they should be treated with care → because most of them experience very bad upbringing, family environments and with reformative and care approach they can be reconciled and rehabilitated into society.

Those for supporting the provision

- (a) In the information age, children are maturing early with increasing access to information.
- (b) There is a increasing number of crimes by juveniles.

(c) Strong punishment is needed to deter Juveniles especially those who are mature (above 16 years) and restore faith of society on Justice system

However given that Juvenile crimes constitute only 1% of total crimes and heinous crimes far less, ^{the provision} ~~it~~ should be reconsidered.

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।

Mobile Governance is the provision of services to the citizens, businessmen by the government through mobiles.

e.g. - sms information regarding postal courier; railway train status; pension/MGNREGA funds being deposited into account.

It is the next step of E-Governance, it has profound potential to transform governance and improve quality of service.

Benefits of M-Governance

(a) Transparency -

e.g. - sms message regarding MGNREGA funds deposited into bank accounts. will reduce dependency on middle men; corruption and leakages.

- Government can set up ^{mobile} online helpline to know information regarding government schemes and entitlements

(b) Accountability

- e.g. online grievance redressal mechanism if PDS grains are not delivered by first day of the month (similar to customer care centres)
- will empower citizens to demand services from the Government
- Also keep public servants accountable for delivery of service.

(c) Reduction in corruption

(d) Improved quality of service

- e.g. giving registration numbers; tokens, ^{precise} dates for getting one's Aadhaar card ^{or PDS food grains} will do away with need to stand in large queues.

Challenges in implementing e-Governance

- (a) changing government procedures, training government staff to adopt to new governance framework; re-engineer ~~govern~~ government procedures.

- (b) Awareness generation ~~and~~ among people to utilize e-governance services -
- (c) Requires partnerships with Private telecom players - tendering etc take delay -
- (d) Internet penetration and Digital literacy is also a challenge in the implementation

However important strides in the field of e-governance has been made by Agriculture ministry, railways, Postal department, PDS delivery - This has to be institutionalized.

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।

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 all eligible voters in the village Panchayat. It is the most important geonroot political institution ^{created by} the 73rd constitutional Amendment bill.

Gram Sabha role in development

- (a) It elects Panchayat leadership to ^{undertake} ~~provide~~ development of the village
- (b) It approves developmental plan for the village
- (c) It decides how the budget should be spent by the Panchayat raj; i.e. whether to focus on roads or irrigation or health care etc.
- (d) Through ^{regular} general meetings it holds panchayat leaders accountable for their progress in carryout activities; budget spent and outcomes
- (e) Through social audits; instances of corruption, leakages and efficiency of performance all examined

(f) Gram Sabha also ~~sometimes~~ renewly renew the beneficiaries under various Government schemes to remove inclusion/exclusion errors

Therefore Gram Sabha plays a central role like that of legislature to control/hold accountable panchayat executive.

Issues with Gram Sabha

- (a) Awareness and literacy - affects ability to hold panchayat leaders accountable
- (b) social audit and General meetings are not regularly held
- (c) Politicisation of meetings, rather than genuine demands
- (d) very few villagers are present at General meetings

Steps to strengthen Gram Sabha

- (a) Engage with NGOs, Civil society organisations to participate in social audits, General meetings, to train villagers in asking questions, creating awareness about functions of Panchayat; various Government schemes and programmes

(b) state government can regularise fixed dates of months months to hold general meeting, so that turnout of the villagers will increase

(c) state government should send state public servants to train and aid Panchayat leaders in execution of projects, holding general meetings

so that Gram Sabha can act as a genuine pillar of democracy and development.

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।

child labour (prohibition and regulation)

act 1986, is amended to

- (a) Children aged above 14 years are not allowed to work in hazardous industries
- (b) children between 6-14 years should not be employed except in ^{certain} family based industries after their school hours
- (c) Employment of child artists in the film and entertainment industry etc doesn't amount to child labour

Evaluation

- (a) Provision of allowing above 14 years children ~~to~~ to ~~hazardous~~ work is against the UN convention on the rights of the children, which treats ~~child~~ children as those aged below 18 years and enjoy right to education, happy childhood.

* However in India, right to education act provides free education to upto only 14 years of age. Socio-economic realities may necessitate children to earn for their education; therefore the provision can be justified.

(b) Allowing children aged 6-14 years in the family business will lead to children negligence to studies; absenteeism absenteeism; exploitation of children on the name of family business. Regulation is a huge challenge.

But considering Poverty and socio-economic realities of Indian households, they need supplementary income generated from helping hand of their child. It can also lead to developing vocational skills.

~~Therefore~~ Therefore the central issue regarding the bill not the provisions per se but their regulation and strict enforcement. ^{It} ~~It~~ has to be

ensured that children are not exploited; studies are
neglected in the name of employment.

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।

PM Modi has announced 'Housing for all' scheme which aims to construct over 2 crore houses by 2022 to provide peace house to all homeless.

Key features

(a) Three categories of house construction

- (i) Public assistance of over 20000 Rs to construct their own dwelling
- (ii) Interest rate subsidy for loans taken from bank. Loans can be availed at cheaper rates of 4%.
- (iii) Government - Private partnership in redevelopment of slums and providing houses for slum dwellers.

challenges in the implementation

- (i) Contracts with Private players - putting in a place ^{regulatory} legal framework which is

transparent for fast execution of construction projects

(iii) Issue of land acquisition & especially in urban areas;

(ii) Cost of the houses constructed in urban areas for low income households is not economical for private players due to high land acquisition costs

(iv) Utility of houses constructed (observed in slum rehabilitation program in Delhi)

- Construction of houses are often taken up at the fringe areas of the city, which is far away from the work sites of the daily and casual labour for whom houses are constructed

(v) Deadline of 2022 is little too ~~open~~ optimistic considering slow pace of things.

It is an ambitious project in line with our global commitment under SDG 11 2030, to provide shelter for all. Issues related to regulatory framework, consultation with house dwellers should be

taken up .

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।

Police reforms are one of the long standing demand by various commissions since ARC, 1967. In pursuit of this Supreme Court's in Prakash Singh case, 2006 has laid down following directives to make Indian police more transparent, robust, agile, efficient, people-friendly.

Directives

- (a) separate Prosecution Investigation and Law and order departments in police
- (b) Separate Police Establishment Board to look after issues of transfers, promotions. They recommend names to cabinet and cabinet has to submit in writing if recommendations are not followed.
- (c) re State security Appraisal committee with chief minister as head to review performance and working

of the state police force

(d) A separate Grievance redressal body to receive complaints regarding police officials

(e) DGP should have 2 years term, should be appointed on the basis of recommendation from UPSC.

Challenges faced in Implementation

(a) Political will and vested interests among the political class to implement reforms which will reduce political interference in the functioning of the police

- loss of control of police ~~class~~ might endanger their stronghold over their constituency
- risk then of being convicted in corruption cases; ^{it} complicit in various illegal activities

(b) Executive lacks consensus on the reforms and res the directives of the Supreme Court as imposed on them.

It is high time that police
forces reforms are introduced in order to increase
faith of ^{people} ~~police~~ in the police and also make Indian
Police forces professional, technology - ^{based} ~~driven~~ manpower.
And also to uplift themselves from the position of
weak link of the criminal justice system.

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 the central government scheme under "Digital India mission" to provide all government services electronically; in short e-Governance facilitated project of the government.

e-S components / online clearance
 |
 - digilocker - to provide online access to digital birth certificate, land records.
 |
online grievance redressal

Comparison with National e-Governance plan (NeGP)

(a) E-Kranti is comprehensive :- covers not just computerisation of Government offices but focuses more on online delivery of services from Pensions, health, education, scholarships to Passport, railways etc.

(b) Decentralised model - with state governments; local level bodies taking leadership in the implementation unlike centralised model of NeGP

(c) ~~major~~ urgency and Pace of Implementation - much
more in Under E-Kranti.

eg: MyGov initiative ; e-mitra kendras in Rajasthan
• almost all major schemes have their own websites

(d) Private sector Participation and greater fund allocation
under E-Kranti

challenges in Implementation

(a) Content development in the local language

(b) Digital infrastructure and connectivity expansion is
a major challenge

• common service centres (CSCs) are being set up
to address this

(c) Digital literacy is a major challenge in citizens accessing
E-Kranti services

(d) Training Government staff; re engineering Government
procedures and processes

However it is a welcome step to
introduce efficiency, transparency and accountability
in public service delivery.

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?

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 Audit is a method of public accountability where by local Government reads out the expenditure-outcome details under various schemes before the Gram Sabha.

Potential of Social Audit

- (i) to check abuse of funds by the local executive
- (ii) to hold local executive accountable for outcomes like construction of roads, schools, hospitals etc
- (iii) A platform to demand delivery of various public services like piped drinking water, sanitation, PDS food grains

Challenges in their effective role

- (a) Awareness and literary levels of rural population to hold gram Panchayat accountable
- (b) Attendance in social audit of villagers are very less; because most of them are daily wage labourers.

~~therefore~~

therefore most of the villagers who attend all
the political base of the village executive and
~~they~~ ~~each~~ budget details are voted without much
discussion

(c) Irregularities in accounting procedures and poor literacy
levels of villagers enable ~~the~~ continuation of these
irregularities

(d) social Audits are not mandatory under most of the
welfare schemes

Strengthening social Audits

(i) working in NCOs, civil society organisations
to aid Gram Sabha in social audit; ~~also~~ taking up
awareness programs.

(ii) Mandating social Audits compulsorily like in MGNREGS,
in all other welfare schemes

(iii) surprise inspections should be made by State Government
accountants on the accounts of the Panchayats and
also civil society can help state Government.

(iv) fixing a day for social audit, usually on public holiday for maximum attendance.

so that social audit can become effective instrument to ensure quality, timely, efficient delivery of public services.

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।

India has highest number of malnutrition and hunger in the world. over 190 million according to state of food insecurity report.

Indian children statistics according to recent national Family Health survey

- (a) 38% are suffering from stunting
(b) 35% children are underweight

In spite of ICDS programme, running for over 3 decades (world's largest anti-malnutrition programme)

issues for continuing malnutrition

- (a) Narrow approach to fight malnutrition - focused on ~~minimizing~~ minimizing nutrition provision through ~~ICDS~~ ICDS, mid day meal scheme.

• mal-nutrition also includes non-nutrition aspects like sanitation, hygiene which is ~~to~~ neglected completely.

• India still has highest number of communicable disease medes; water borne; vector borne

(b) Effectiveness of welfare schemes like ICDS, mid day meal

(i) Governance issues - timely delivery, quality of foodgrain supplied, adulterated milk

e.g. death of 11 students in Bihar after consuming mid day meal food.

(ii) Sufficiency issues - food provided under ICDS, etc are barely sufficient to meet nutrition needs.
need to increase protein and micro nutrient content

(c) Parental^{health} Awareness; Health of women; economic prosperity of the household

• also determine the nutrition level of the children.

• 52% Indian women suffer from Anaemia.

∴ India needs a holistic approach to tackle malnutrition

steps taken by government to tackle malnutrition

- (a) Providing basic nutrition : through ICOS, mid day meal scheme
- (b) Social safety nets like MGNREGA, PDS, ~~scheme~~ indirectly contribute to malnutrition fight by improving economic status of family
- (c) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - to inculcate habit of sanitation and hygiene
- (d) Maternal health care + Iron folate acid supplementation; food ration under NFPM, institutional delivery etc
- (e) Agri-cereals promotion like Bajra; Jowar, Ragi which are nutritionally rich
- (f) Providing Bio-fortification foods under ICOS etc.

India's fight to eradicate malnutrition is crucial to realise its demographic dividend and develop as a ~~top~~ economic power.

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 constituted under the 6th schedule in states of Tripura, Mizoram, Assam, Meghalaya.

e.g. Bodo Autonomous district Council.

They are called 'state in miniature' due to wide ranging powers they enjoy under 6th schedule of the constitution.

- (a) they are elected by the people of the autonomous district ; ^{comprising} ~~comprising~~ a council of 30 members
- (b) they have legislative powers, to frame laws governing marriage, civil disputes, education, health etc
- (c) they have control of budget, take up construction of schools, irrigation works, markets etc
- (d) They also enjoy judicial powers with respect to disputes involving local customs.

(c) They have executive power to control law and order,
markets. &

therefore they are called "State in
miniature" because they enjoy "legislative, executive,
Judicial" powers.

Functioning of ADCs

It has been said that 6th
schedule is the Panacea to the tribalism in India -
indicating the success of ADC in the country.

Advantages

(a) helped communities to preserve cultural autonomy;
addressed insecurities and political

(b) by giving powers of local governments, they made
elected representatives responsible for development

e.g. - relative peace in Bodo territorial area
district

(c) took up measures to improve human development
like education, health etc.

challenges / limitations in functioning

Disadvantages

(elected council members)

(a) These local elites have ~~at~~ become absolutist in terms of power ; issues of corruption ; misuse of power for private gains

(b) Autonomous district councils have paucity of resources due to few economic activities in the region

∴ less finances limits their developmental activity

(c) Issues of discriminatory treatment of the minorities, migrants

e.g. ^{Bengalis} ~~Bengalis~~ Muslims in Tripura

(d) Governors have often been accused as being interfering in the administration of the region.

However, 6th schedule is a novel provision in Indian constitution to preserve autonomy and provide democracy at the same time to facilitate development