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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 741)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	15915
Center	ORN	Date	6/11/2016

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	
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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?

Rights based approach to social policy is the empowerment of the masses to demand for their basic minimum rights and the responsibility of the state to fulfil the demands according to the needs to lead towards welfare.

The shift towards rights based approach has been seen and is beneficial in following ways:

1. The Involvement of masses; Role of PRTIs, Community level Participation is the key for development.
2. Increasing transparency and citizens knowing their rights by various mechanisms.

3: Social audits.

The example of MGNREGA of demand based on basic right is sketch example as said by world Bank.

The rights based approach helps in public delivery in following ways:

1. Actual demands and needs of the public will be taken care of.
2. Step towards good governance.
3. Inclusive approach.
4. Will fix accountability.
5. Increase governments' transparency.
6. Participation of stakeholders

Citizens + government



All Inclusive growth.

Thus, the vision of welfare with involvement and active participation of masses is possible by demands taking into account by the government. It will ensure life with dignity as well as citizen's participation.

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।

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(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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?

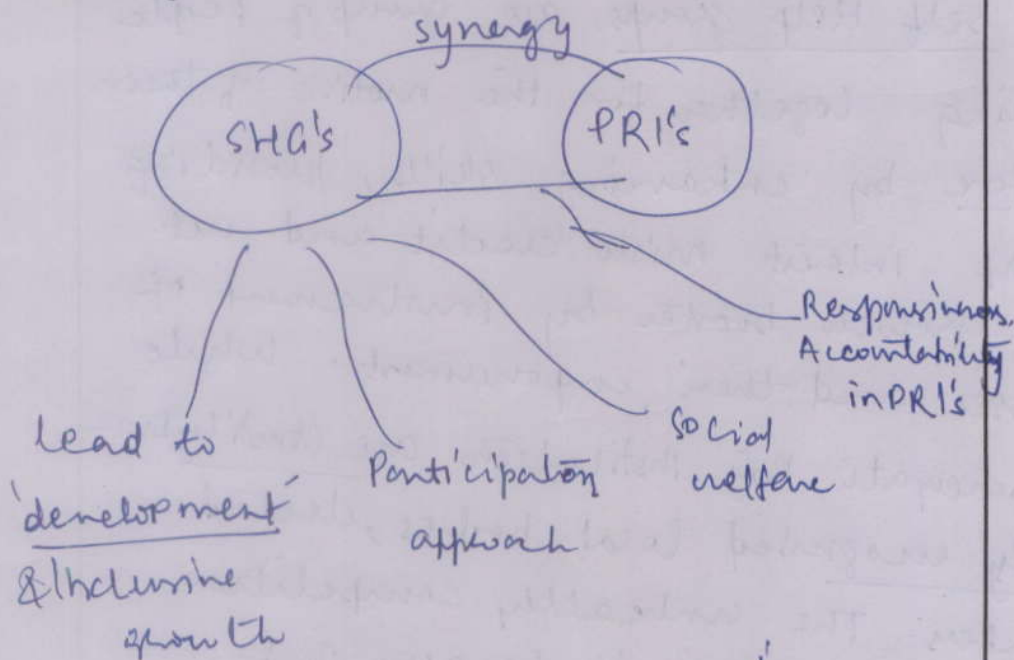
स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एस.एच.जी.) तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पी.आर.आई.) के बीच अस्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा, दोनों की प्रभाविता को कम करती है। चर्चा करें। दोनों के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित करने से उप-जिला स्तर पर विकास की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस प्रकार सहायता मिल सकती है?

Self Help groups are group of people coming together for the motive of their welfare by enhancing skills, providing cheap interest micro credit and act as growth booster by involvement of masses and their empowerment. While Panchayati Raj Institutions are constitutio-
nally recognised local bodies, elected members. The unhealthy competition among the two is because of:

- Recent growth of SHG's excessively and importance given to SHG's over PRI's.
- Various developmental projects and measures are carried out with the help of SHG's. It undermines the democratically elected bodies.

→ The nexus of SHG's with various politicians.

Thus, creating synergy helps in addressing various issues :



→ It will bring transparency in working of PRI's by effective monitoring of SHG's

→ No politicisation of SHG's will help in development and getting proper feedback.

→ They must work in tandem to ensure the development in climate as well as SHG's can act as tool to help PRI's work by involving community members. As well as it can act as pressure group for effective work.

4. In contrast to state agencies, non-state actors have certain characteristics that make them better suited to developmental activities. Discuss. Also, highlight the problems that NGOs have been facing in India and give remedial measures to deal with them.

राज्य एजेंसियों की तुलना में गैर-राज्य कर्ताओं की कुछ विशेषताएं होती हैं जो उन्हें विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों के अधिक उपयुक्त बनाती हैं। चर्चा करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें तथा उनके समाधान से संबंधित उपायों पर सुझाव प्रस्तुत करें।

Developmental activities are undertaken to ensure the equitable growth and inclusive growth. It can be undertaken by both state and non-state actors like Civil Society, NGOs, SHG's etc. They are better suited in following ways:

1. No obligation or set mechanisms to work unlike state agencies.
2. Can experiment with various innovative measures.
3. Involvement of community, and public strengthens participatory democracy at grass root level too.
4. Empowerment of the masses rather than state just providing benefits.

It is 2 way process rather than just 1 way of state providing help and individuals availing it.

5. Social Impact of women empowerment and inclusive development possible by awareness and behavioural shift of ground actors involved.

The problems that NGO's have been facing in India are:

1. Stringent regulations: are brought to tackle some NGO's who are impinging the security and sovereignty of the nation. So, regulations are brought to control the anti-state behaviour impacting nation's sovereignty.

2. Demarcation: Some NGO's are acting as grounds for fuelling the violence, or even black money. So, there needs to be clear strict regulations and criteria, so that

good NGOs working in the spirit of welfare are not impacted.

Thus, remedial measures can be:

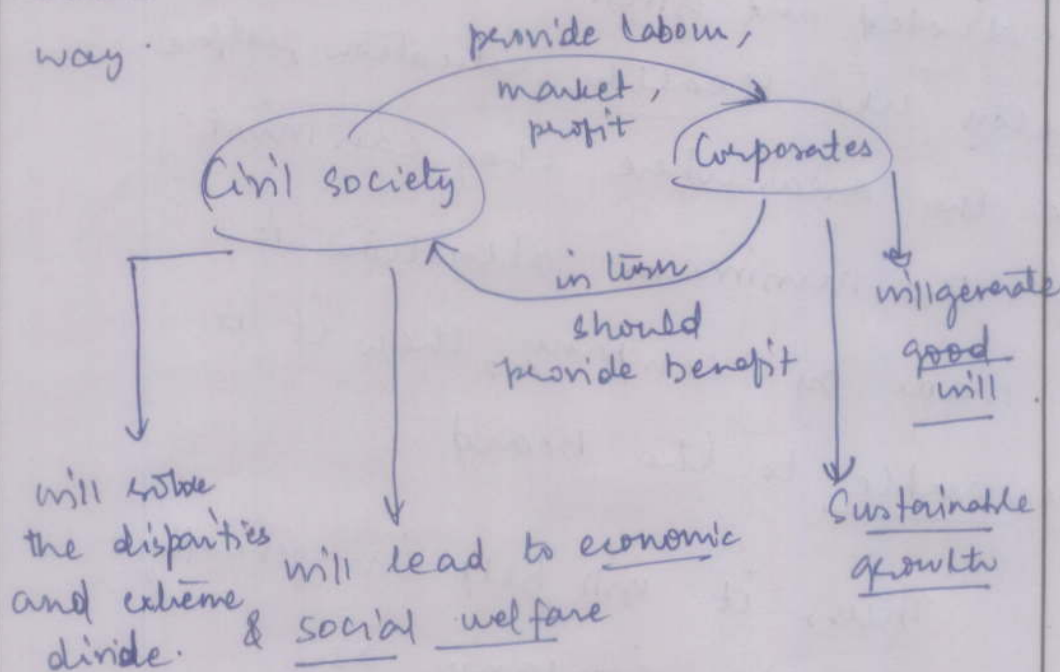
1. Regulation without hampering their work and transparency in working of NGOs.
2. Flexibility in rules and discretion should be done away with other NGOs who are fuelling other harmful things are kept in control.
3. Boost to them, since they act with motive of non-profit and help.
4. Stop Politisation of NGOs.

Thus, NGOs, SHGs and Civil Society are major players who can impact the nation's progress.

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।

Corporates benefit from the labour, market provided by the members of society. So, it is viewed that corporates must return to the society of the benefits which it availed in some form or way.



Thus, the symbiotic relation between Civil Society and Corporates is a win-win situation for both the parties.

The CSR provisions under the Companies Act, 2013 are :

1. min 2% of the mandatory allocation by the corporates who have annual turnover of 1000 crores or the profit of 5 crores.
2. A Corporate Board to decide upon the CSR - where and how will it be evaluated and given.
3. Sectors like Health, education, welfare are the areas where they can invest.
4. If the minimum allocation is not made by company, then it is answerable to the board.

Thus, it will help in generating good will for the company as well as pay for various resources - land, capital, labour it utilizes.

It will help civil society and ensure
welfare of the masses bridging the
divide by helping poor by various
projects.

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।

New National Mental Health Policy is brought to tackle the rising suicide cases and study reasons underlying. The objectives and approach are:

- (1) Objective of Policy: to stop discrimination and provide equal opportunities to the mentally ill patient. This empowerment will lead to shift in treatment as well as taking their concerns into account.
- (2) It has the policy of patient/person deciding before hand on how he/she should be treated and tackled when such issues come or arrives by taking consent.
- (3) The policy provides for the State Mental Health Commission and Central Mental Health Commission.

- State Mental Health Commission will take into account the services of hospitals at state level, provision of medical as well as medicine facilities.

(4) It also provides for district level body to tackle the issues and problems regarding mental health, which will be early in search of patient.

(5) It prohibits the shock / electric therapy for the children.

Mental Health Policy thus envisages inclusive development of all sections of society, without discriminating or isolating the differently abled mentally ill patients.

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?

Sanitation is the step to lead towards healthy India, promoting the population to utilize their potential and country to achieve various goals like Millennium Development Goals.

Various measures have been taken to tackle sanitation problems like Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and various Clean India campaigns but they had major focus on rural sanitation. So, the neglected urban sanitation should be given proper care and importance.

Recently launched Swachh Bharat is a shift towards 'bringing behavioural change' in the mindset as well open defecation free India by target 2019.

Swachh Bharat can help in tackling the issue of Urban Sanitation in following ways:

1. Focus on behavioral change
2. Target of open defecation free India by building toilets in home as well as community toilets.
3. Awareness among the masses by various campaigns.
4. Gram Panchayats and grassroot involvement for rural and local body involvement for Urban will help in community participation for change.

The problems in achievement are:

- increasing urbanisation.
- rapid industrial growth, slums and poor living standards.
- Increasing migration to Urban areas

So, the scheme needs multi-dimensional approach and involvement

of masses, locals, urbans to bring institutional as well as behavioural, attitudinal change in the masses.

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?

Education is a tool which shapes the future of individual as well as society by imparting skills, knowledge as well as values. Models of education provision should be based on Public Funding and Private management rather than water tight compartmentalisation of public v/s private because:

- 1.) Public Funding: will ensure the 'education to all' without any discrimination based on poor-rich, high caste-dalits/marginalised group, boy-girl etc.
- It will ensure the governments' control to impart equality and equal opportunities and life chances.
- welfare motive will be given preference over the profit motive.

2. But the private management is needed because of:

- High efficiency
- Setting of higher standards of education
- Competition with the global institutions of education.

But the management and funding cannot be given entirely in the hands of private bodies because of the:

- preference of profit motive over welfare motive
- High capitalisation fees which leads to inequality and unequal opportunity situation.

So, this more can impact quality and learning outcomes in elementary education:

→ From the level of basic elementary education, child will be aware of the standards, quality and will avail the efficient service of private body.

- This will boost the primary socialisation and will motivate the child in future further streams and ladder of education.
- No discrimination and ensure education to all.
- This will make a shift from Right to Education towards Right to QUALITY education.

This step is a lauded provided private parties are motivated and their concerns are also kept in mind by the public body to ensure quality and all inclusive education for better future.

9. Highlight the key features of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015 passed by the Lok Sabha. On what grounds is it being criticized?

लोकसभा द्वारा पारित किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल तथा संरक्षण) विधेयक, 2015 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालें। इस विधेयक की किन आधारों पर आलोचना की जा रही है?

Juveniles are defined in the age group of 16-18 years of age, the age which needs special protection and care for development of individual and deciding the future prospects of him/her.

The key features are as :

1. Juveniles accused of heinous crimes (off murder, killing rapes etc) are to be kept and punished by treating them as adults. They will be kept in 'special jails' apart from other criminals.

2. Juvenile Care home is to be made for those juveniles who are accused of crimes and can be brought mainstreaming them by proper care and rehabilitation.

3. The Panel of members - health, mental specialist and a judicial lawyer will

together evaluate the position and mental status of juvenile and the condition in which crime was committed. This is exhaustive study by specialists from different fields to study the status of juvenile.

4. Imparting skills and behavioural change of juveniles to be imparted in the care homes for their brighter future.

While it has many progressive steps and reasons to be applauded, it is criticized on following grounds:

- (1) Treatment of juveniles as adults; in some particular cases is criticized by various social and human rights activists. They claim it is the weak opportunities and poor socialisation and living conditions which is responsible for their criminal behaviour.
- (2) Concept of restorative justice rather

than retributive justice : The Justice should be restorative, making them avail skills, values and mainstreaming them rather than pushing them into the darkness forever.

(3) The separate jail and special jail is rarely provided and they are kept with the hard, rough adult criminals which influences them negatively.

Thus, the juveniles should be provided with behavioural change, value changes and proper socialisation for better involving them in all aspects of country and society rather than just pushing them into darkness forever. But the concept of punishment for justice of victims and setting as standards and barriers for such crimes should be kept in mind with proper values and rehabilitation measures.

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 मेल 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।

India has increasing penetration of cell phones usage as well as potential to increase it further making it a mass movement. It can lead to development at 'individual' level of knowing the rights as well as the facilities, making society aware as well as boost the country's growth. It has potential in following ways:

1. Various sectors mobile applications in health ex: "Kilkari" making women informed of the benefits as well as the measures to keep baby healthy by mobile messages
2. "Education awareness" messages and help with various applications can

make individual aware.

3. It has help in governance too :
It can increase the government to citizen (G to C) level of interaction as well as help individuals of benefits which they can avail.
4. Various applications and messages for farmers can also lead to inclusive development.

Thus, it can increase the inclusive development and by various complaint 111 free numbers and mechanisms of grievance redressal can make government accountable and transparent.

1. RTI act of increasing awareness.
2. Social audits.
3. Participatory democracy and governance.

Following are the challenges of M-govern-ment :

1. Coverage issues and lack of awareness among the masses.

2. It will lead to more mechanistic way of governance leading to less face to face and direct interaction.

3. Still there is no full penetration and chunk of population will be left away.

Thus, the implementation of M-governance can boost GtoC governance mechanism by taking into account the individuals' involvement, grass root participation to make it all inclusive and successful.

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।

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 has increased the disabilities list from currently 6 to 19 disabilities. It has also increased reservation of 3-5% for the disabled people. It has failed to adopt United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability in following ways:

- (10) Less emphasis on special schools of disabled: This bill has more provisions regarding the normal schools and the measures to incorporate differently abled in the schools but has neglected the special schools.

It has benefits in longer term with a view to end discrimination but short term, this may end up with

less educational benefits to the differently abled because of infrastructural problems, as well as the stigma attached.

(2) Authority to determine the differently abled criteria and where will they work: as to which job will suit them and accordingly. This is a "type of discrimination" which determines the job suitability.

The recent suggestions by the Standing Committee on social justice and empowerment are as:

1. Making differently empowered by providing facilities and tackle the issues of infrastructure, and various problems.
2. Increase free and compulsory education limit to 24 years, currently which is 18 years.
3. Right of women with disabilities to terminate pregnancy shall be restored.
4. Basic social security ^{& needs} like food,

housing and security should be provided by the government

5. Accessibility: Including government buildings, some private buildings should also be made accessible.

6. Include transgender in the disabled group to stop the discrimination against them.

Thus, the disabled sections should be empowered and mainstreaming them will have multiple multiplying effects both on social, economic as well as the good will ground.

12. The objective of Make in India cannot be achieved until India achieves a substantial success in Skill India Mission. Discuss. How does the recently launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) seek to address the shortage of skilled labour force in India?

मेक इन इंडिया के उद्देश्यों को तब तक प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक भारत, स्किल इंडिया मिशन में ठोस सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर लेता। चर्चा करें। हाल ही में आरम्भ की गयी प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पी.एम.के.वी.वाई.) किस प्रकार भारत में कुशल श्रमशक्ति के अभाव को दूर करने का लक्ष्य रखती है?

Skill India Mission brought by government to address ^{benefits} the human capital and boost the demographic dividend so that it does turn into demographic danger/disaster. Make in India scheme is a flagship scheme of government to boost and promote India as a manufacturing economy boosting its production and economy as a whole.

Both the schemes are the flagship schemes and are complementary to each other. A synthesis is needed to achieve the desired result:

- A skilled person can increase the productivity and enhance benefits of producing/making in India.
- It has multiple effects right from

production, manufacturing and marketing and the knowhow of the skilled person can be utilized efficiently and effectively.

• Recent times when automation is increasing, the skilling component acts in favour of making (producing) products in India knowing the operational efficiency as well as utilization of benefits.

The recently launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana envisages to increase the skill level of all the youths in the age group of "17-35 years" the "certification of skills" of Indian youth and is flagship scheme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. It seeks to address the shortage of skilled labour force in following ways:

(1) It is the scheme of skill "certification" of basic 10th and 12th class dropouts and

will focus on enhancing skills of the youths ^{who} are entering into the workforce.

(2) 'Recognition of Prior Learning':

will be done so that the youths can utilize their knowledge in the process of production or services.

(3) 'Industry relevant surveys' and skill provision will be there

(4) Getting certified is the bar's for employability and implementation at ground level i.e. at local Panchayat level can boost the process of skilling as well as employment.

Thus, the convergence of both Skill India and Make in India will have multiple benefits and will turn the youths into the assets of generation of Capital.

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।

The recent Child Labour Act amendments has changes which takes into account the realities of socio-economic condition as well as the rights of child.

The child has fundamental right of education (Article 21A) in the age group of 6-14 years of age compulsarily and the Directive Principle 39(F): to ensure the enjoyment and development of the child and they are given opportunities to develop in healthy manner.

The recent amendments are:

1. Child in the age below 14 years are banned to work in all organisations except the household work after the school hours and holidays & the entertainment industry.

→ This takes into account Indian situation of Poverty where child works in household as a helping hand to Parents.

(2) New age group from 14-18 years are named adolescents are prohibited in hazardous occupations and processes which is reduced from earlier 83 to 3 (now):
mining, gasworks and bangles industry.
But this has multiple problems attached:

(1) The definition of family is not defined -
The lack of clarity in family work will increase the exploitation of child by various relatives and will be against the spirit of the constitution as well as many laws.

(2) It is against the child's developmental process and will lead to "victimisation" both hampering their education as well as the development overall.

(3) There will be perpetual exploitation of child: The continuance of work with Parents without adequate skills and the continuance of occupation process i.e.

from father from child and so on creates a vicious cycle and is against the development process of the child:

(4) This is also against the UNITED Nations Conventions on child Rights, of which India is signatory member, which calls for child's enjoyment of his/her childhood.

(5) Social impact and particularly on girls who will face exploitation of house hold

(6) ^{look} Penal provisions on Parents removed which will adversely impact child's if exploited. Thus, the amendments to Act in order to tackle realities should not go against the child rights. It should have clearly defined mechanisms and ways to stop exploitation of child.

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" mission is designed to provide housing to all the slum dwellers, and needy family assuring them the basic minimum need of life.

The features of housing for all by 2022 are as follows:

1. It is a centrally sponsored scheme to provide housing to all the urban households who are in lower income groups, slum dwellers and poor families.
2. Credit linked interest shall be provided to reduce the burden.
3. PPP mode of production for utilizing the efficiency of the private builder with governmental help.
4. Private developers to build the house to ensure timely completion of home and at efficient and effective manner.

5. Social empowerment: The house build shall be in the name of 'woman member'. This will act as a tool of empowerment and women will have greater role and say in the family rather than the neglect which they face.

• Following are the challenges that lie ahead in its implementation:

(1) Preference given to old house than the newly build house: it is seen that generally the houses built by the governmental or governmental help are not preferred and people need behavioural change and mindset change.

(2) Problem of rising urbanisation:

- a) Provision of houses in urban areas will likely increase more congestion.
- b) Problems to acquire land.
- c) Problems of accomodating and providing houses to all: seeing the population rise and the resulting urban problems

like land, road congestion, pollution etc.

(3) Government ^{was} not taking participatory approach taking into account their concerns and problems: commutation problems, problems regarding house structure etc.

Thus, this scheme is best way to ensure one of the basic need of individual of the housing, empowering the household particularly women as well as providing them with economic help.

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 laid by Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case :

- ① Minimum 2 years tenure of the Director General of Police (DGP)
- ② The central body to decide on the appointment, transfer, postings of the officials SP, DSP etc.
- ③ A 'central level' co-ordination body for co-ordination among various state agencies as well as central agency.
- ④ A 'state level' mechanism and body to check appointments as well as increase coordination among the state officials.
- ⑤ Separate body to register cases regarding 'law and order' and ensuring implementation of various reforms and checks.
- ⑥ Separate body to register complaints against the police..

There are various challenges in implementation of this reports and reforms:

- (1) Lack of will among the police and governing body: It is because of the strict watch over the police and therefore, police is not ready to implement such reforms.
- (2) Divergence of areas of interests over various policies of different states.
- (3) Separate body to register cases against the police: There are various cases against the police but no process/ results emerges. This separate body is against the freedom and undue benefit enjoyed by the police.
- (4) Separate body for law and order may increase the cost. Thus, behavioural change and values is needed to bring the

reforms and various challenges of
cost, time, will must be looked
for the benefit of police, individual
and society at large.

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 second version of the National e-governance Plan-1 which envisages the transformation of Government to citizen delivery by electronic operability. It will ensure transparency as well as efficiency of services.

It has various components and improvements over the earlier National e-governance programme:

1. Various e-health, e-medicine technologies.

2. e-education, Tele-education like massive online open courses (MOOCs), digital library

3. Digital locker to save all documents.

4. Citizen centric services by computerisation.

Challenges are :

1. Lack of penetration of the internet and lack of connectivity - Digital India.
2. Lack of awareness.
3. Citizens are not skilled or know with the usage of tech. and benefits - Digital Divide
4. Privacy issues.
5. Cyber security concerns.

Thus, it is step to bring transformational change in the approach of delivery of benefits from G to C. It needs coordi-
nation between Government and citizens as well as between various levels of government i.e.

Centre, state and local governments
to effectively implement it.

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?

Right to information (RTI) act is a landmark step in direction of fundamental right of citizen to have information which can make him/her empowered as well as ensuring transparency in the system of governance.

While Official Secrets Act, 1923 has areas and provisions which prescribe maintaining confidentiality by the officials for the national security and safety of the nation.

So, some provisions of the official secrets Act, 1923 have edge over the transparency revelation of RTI. This poses a conflict of transparency v/c Confidentiality and section-8 of RTI has provisions where exceptions to transparent delivery of information is mentioned, it's important because:

- 1) National security of country must be taken

into account.

~~Article 21 (a)~~ - Even Article 21 comes with

~~the~~ But often the secrecy act is misused
by various officials:

- for their personal benefits.
- leads to corruption
- Denial of information to citizens, which
is their fundamental right.

But the repealing of official secrets
Act is not the solution. It should
be made very clear in which circum-
stances there should be confidentiality

and "no discretion" should be left
to the officials from which he can
have personal benefits.

The values and training of
the official should be in such a
way that he should be preferring
to be honest, integrity and disclose
the information accordingly.

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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 mechanisms of measuring, understanding and reporting by the involvement of the communities and local population leading towards social and ethical change.

Social audits have not reduced malpractices and irregularities to full extent because:

(1) Laxity in the implementation, without looking into account the problems depicted by the social audits: The final reports of social audits are not taken into account while programmes are implemented and negligence of reports takes place.

(2) Involvement of locals and communities: The 'disparity' still lies and it is not penetrated to the lowest ladder (poorest and discriminated sections of the society) who are not consulted or involved in the auditing process.

- 3) Unawareness among the locals of new techniques and ways to measure the schemes' progress and they are not well aversed with new know how's and techniques.
- 4) Dominated by few and view of all are not taken into account.
- 5) Opportunity Costs: The persons involved in social audits have attached costs to it i.e. they loose their wages and their productive work hours because of lengthy and long auditing.
- 6) Social audits can be made effective by:
 1) Taking into account the problems depicted in the report- and "incorporate ways" to solve the problems without neglecting the report.
- 2) Awareness increase drive among the masses for full involvement of views of all sections.
- 3) Making use of ICT and new techniques to follow the process of audits as well as capture the corruption

as well as other hindrances.

- (4) Implementation by all and involvement of all during auditing but the accountability is fixed to single person if any problem occurs. This should not be the case.

Thus, social audits can be best way to take into account the implemen-
tation, penetration and its actual
benefits by involvement of the locals,
empowering them. It has been done
and continued in schemes like MANREGA
which has benefits with only few things
kept in mind to have all inclusive
and good social auditing.

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 बावजूद भी, भारत विश्व में बाल-कुपोषण के संदर्भ में निम्नतम स्तर वाले देशों में शामिल है।

Child malnutrition is the absence of all the essential nutrients (carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, vitamins, and other micronutrients) in desired amount in the child's body.

It is both the nutrition as well as non-nutrition factors which can be linked to it:

- ① Nutritional Factors : Absence of balanced

diet

→ Despite having many schemes by govt eg:- Mid-Day Meal, children are not provided with balanced diet and is skewed towards any single nutrient. The provision of rice and khichdi does not have the balanced amt of entire nutrients.

- ② Fast growth towards Junk Food and preference among all: The growing trend of junk foods is also a reason leading towards the malnutrition.

- ③ Non-nutritional factors :

a) Proper Sanitation facilities: The lack of hygienic sanitation factors lead to the health problems in the child.

b) Inculcation of good habits like washing hands before eating, washing hand after toilet etc lacks in the most of the children and even Parents who fail to provide such habits.

c) Lack of Hygienic living - Lack of Hygienic living decreases the immunity level and good nutrition also does not help the child to increase immunity and boost the lifestyle.

(4) Implementation lacunae: Despite programmes of govt, the schemes are not implemented in true spirit.

There are various cases of misallocation of funds and diversion of funds provided for nutritional benefits. The funds are diverted and poor quality of food is supplied to the children impacting adversely their health as well as nutritional status.

Following are the steps taken by the Govt:

- (1) Provision of Golden Rice: Golden rice which will have appropriate amount of all essential nutrients (Carbohydrates, Proteins, Vitamins etc) and it will be supplied in all the Mid Day Meal schools.
- (2) Various cleanliness and Hygiene drives.
Swachh Bharat, Clean India tries to drive India towards 'Healthy and Clean India'.
- (3) Behavioural change and inculcation of good habits by various drives, awareness campaigns as well as by parents will lead to change in status of child.
- (4) Use of ICT and tracking mechanisms for good implementation ensuring proper delivery.

Thus, the goals of Millennium Development (MDG's) are also providing way for good health and malnutrition must be curbed since the children of today is future of tomorrow.

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।

Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India provides areas of Assam, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya states where population of Schedule Tribes (ST) and indigeneous tribes is high and Governor of respective state is empowered and consulted before decision making and factors that affects the state.

Autonomous District Councils are made in sixth schedule states, who have all 'legislative, executive and judiciary powers', which can be taken for the welfare of the state and public at large.

It is empowered to take legislative measures and make laws regarding rights of tribes (ST's in forests areas etc).

It has executive power of taking decisions which should act

in benefit of population.

It has judicial power to take action against the ~~executive~~ bodies or citizens harming the population.

There are multiple benefits:

1. know how of local area and increases efficiency of work.
2. Involvement of grass root local population.
3. Various welfare measures have been taken by them.

While there are some negatives too:

1. They sometimes act in discretion for self motives and interests over the general welfare.
2. They have no proper set standards to maintain revenue and expenditure.

Thus, they can be effective
in decentralisation process provided
some facts and concerns are
articulated.