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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 928)

Name of Candidate	JAY SHIVANI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	35605
Center		Date	22/12/16

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

- 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 ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Identify the key objectives of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. Also highlight the challenges in its implementation.

यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम, 2012 के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Protection of children from
sexual offences Act (POCSO), 2012

was enacted to curb the
growing menace of sexual
abuse of children who at
times not even recognise or
know that they are being
sexually abused.

The key objectives of the said
act are :-

→ Making children aware about
the sexual offences, increasing
their cognitive regarding the
same.

- strict penal measures against those who are accused of the ^{sexual} offence to a ~~child~~ ^{childhood}
- Providing special rehabilitation care to the child abused sexually to help him/her lead a happy and stress free life ahead.
- Increasing the vigilance and taking measures to curb trafficking ~~is~~ particularly in vulnerable areas.
- Identifying the link b/w poverty and illiteracy of the parents to child being trafficked for pecuniary benefits
- Putting a strict ban on child pornography and educating and spreading awareness for the same.

Challenges in its implementation

- (i) Inability to reduce poverty and illiteracy. so as to ~~keep a check~~ educate parents and others to educate their ward of the arts that may tend towards sexual abuse.
- (ii) Underreporting of the cases by parents in order to maintain dignity and not wanting to highlight the issue.
- (iii) Infrastructural deficit to provide education and spread awareness at the same time to rehabilitate already victimised children way forward Increasing need to enhance the infrastructure and making the act more strictly penalisable to curb the malicious intent of some offenders.

2. Discuss how the design of MGNREGA program makes it more successful than other rural development programmes.

चर्चा कीजिए कि मनरेगा कार्यक्रम की अभिकल्पना (डिजाइन) इसे अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की तुलना में कैसे अधिक सफल बनाती है।

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act,

ensures employment of at least 100 days in a year to all the rural unemployed ~~for~~ in lieu of wage provided to them mandating them to get involved in developmental works.

→ The basic essence of MGNREGA program ~~to~~ have demand-driven approach leading to bottom-up development makes it different from other programmes.

→ It is mandated that any developmental work like making of embankments or ~~at~~ rural road construction

to be taken up under MGNREGS
employing populace of that only
villages should be demand-
driven.

→ The need to ~~have~~ have in
particular infrastructure ~~for~~
facility to come from
local levels and then work
to be carried on under
MGNREGS.

→ The above provision keeps
the employees motivated
to do work as it is
their idea or need that is
taking shape by their own
hard-work and creativity,
• even getting paid for the
same as a wage for
at least 100 days.
(almost)

→ All the other rural development
programs follow top-down approach

- with a plan getting imposed from higher level of administration planning the program.
- It does not reflect the needs of local populace many times hence having no additional incentive for the rural people to take active part in the program.
- Although with certain limitations MGNREGA has proved to be successful compared to other rural development programs as it has dual benefits of employment as well as development that too according to local needs.

3. Self-employment of the poor has been an important objective of the anti-poverty programmes and SHGs have played a significant role in this. Elucidate with examples. Also discuss the problems which plague the model of SHG micro-finance in India.

गरीबों के लिए स्व-रोजगार वस्तुतः गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य रहा है तथा SHGs ने इसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में SHG माइक्रो-फाइनेंस (सूक्ष्म वित्त) के मॉडल को अवरुद्ध करने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Self Help Groups are the groups encouraging community participation to save and identify ways for generating additional income by encouraging self-employment of the poor.

Many anti-poverty programs aim towards self-employment of the poor to raise an earning based on their own work and encouraging them to work for their betterment.

→ Many SHGs, especially for women or otherwise have been formed to encourage people to save

or raise micro-credit to get self-employed by investing that money in works they are capable of creating income and aiming to reduce poverty.

eg - ASHA - Accredited Social Health Activists is an SHG in health sector. ~~promoting~~
→ Also many ^{women} SHGs have been able to bring rural women who are capable to work on a single platform for their betterment in living standards and enabling them to generate additional income supporting their families like SEWA (Self Employed Women Association) formed and lead by Ela Bhatt.

Problems that hamper model of SHG micro-finance in India:

- (i). Lack of financial firms ~~and~~ providing finance services to SHGs.
- (ii) Lack of awareness among people to join SHGs so that credibility of SHGs for the financial institutions is increased
- (iii) Not much recognition and support from the govt. to SHGs to promote their work and ~~to~~ easing micro finance rules for them.

4. Give an account of the issues that arise due to short tenure of civil servants in India. Critically discuss the move of setting up a civil services board in order to address this problem.

भारत में सिविल सेवकों के छोटे कार्यकाल के कारण उठने वाले मुद्दों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इस मुद्दे को संबोधित करने के लिए सिविल सेवा बोर्ड की स्थापना करने की पहल पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil servants are one of the most important supporting wheel of administrative machinery often regarded as backbone of administration.

→ There are many issues hampering their effectiveness and creativity in administration. One of them being short tenure in a particular service ~~is~~, due to which many issues arise :-

(i) Discontinuity in policy implementation.

(ii) Most of the time of the civil servant spent in transfers and adjustment in new environments hampering

their creativity and developmental capabilities.

(iii) Getting transferred manner times under political influence at lowering down their morale towards development and efficient work.

(iv) To deal with the overarching political interference many of them subduing under the burden and getting merged with the system leaving their egalitarian view path.

(v).

Many steps need to be taken in this area to help enable civil servants to work more independently without any unwanted interference in their functioning or without any fear of getting repeatedly transferred.

The move to civil services board
can help in many ways:

- (i) Can decide upon the condition of services in their favour being independent of political interference.
- (ii) Any action to be taken like of transfers against any servant since the board to be consulted first
- (iii) Ensuring independence and efficiency in recruitment, placement, promotion, performance appraisal, accountability, etc.
- (iv) Giving more autonomy free from political class to civil servants with accountability & performance appraisal to manage and them & ensure their efficiency.

5. India's health system is one of the most privatised in the world, poorly regulated and accessible only to those with income levels well above the average. Comment.

भारत की स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली विश्व में सर्वाधिक निजीकृत प्रणालियों में से एक होने के साथ-साथ, अपर्याप्त रूप से विनियमित और केवल औसत आय के स्तर से ऊपर के लोगों को सुलभ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ensuring a healthy society is one of the most important aspect that can help usher in development and growth as human capital is the best capital to be invested into.

~~But as~~ To ensure accessibility of such an important public or rather social goal, i.e., health-care services it should be overly nationalised with public government providing it to those who cannot afford it.

But as seen today, in India health-care services are getting increasingly privatised

which has led to increasing costs making it inaccessible to the poor.

Also in India, regulatory mechanisms have been proved inadequate with the regulating body Medical Council of India becoming excessively corrupt and ~~inert~~ ineffective.

A recent study showed that, in our country Out of Pocket expenditure in health services account for major (around 68%) of total health expenditure with public expenditure remaining meagre (around 1-2% of total budgetary support).

Also primary health care lagging far behind with private health service providers exploiting

the poor of their hard earned money or leaving them incapable of accessing best services and medicines with such less support from the state.

→ State should make health services to be the priority sector with adequate budgetary support and efficient regulatory mechanism to ensure no one, especially who cannot afford expensive private sector services, is left out and should also ensure either free of cost or at subsidised rates all the essential medicines to the poor.

6. Keeping in mind the importance of NGOs in India's development process it is imperative that adequate legal and regulatory mechanisms should be in place. Discuss in the context of recent developments.

भारत के विकास की प्रक्रिया में NGOs के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके लिए पर्याप्त कानूनी एवं विनियामक तंत्र का होना अत्यावश्यक हो जाता है। हाल के विकास संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

with active community participation and increasing awareness among the people, especially youth, NGOs have come to play a very vital role in affecting the state decisions and ensuring inclusive growth as well as protection of human rights.

→ with increasing trust of people in several NGOs and voluntary organisations and such a pivotal role of NGOs in development process it is imperative to have proper legal and regulatory

mechanisms to ensure their efficient functioning and providing a system of checks and balances too.

→ Recently, it has been found that many NGOs misusing the public trust and support ~~with~~, achieving their vested interests or pecuniary gains from the donations they get in the name of community betterment & achieving social goals.

→ For instance, recently there have been ^{many} ~~suspects of many~~ NGOs getting funds from foreign sources / NGOs like Compassion International which were apparently supporting religion conversions according to some reports.

- Keeping the same view ^{and} in ~~this~~ accordance to other cases the Ministry of Home Affairs have put many NGOs in the prior permission list under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 1972 and also urged the finance ministry to transfer NGOs registered under FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act) to FCRA under MHA to have efficient regulatory mechanism.
- Also there have been reports and cases of many NGOs inciting public violence ~~for~~ so the legal mechanisms should also be made efficient.
- In all, although there is no doubt that NGOs & VOs lead to greater public participation in development but they should also be checked for malicious intent.

7. The reasons for failure of e-Governance projects are more than just being technological. Discuss in the context of India.

ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं की असफलता के कारण केवल तकनीकी ही नहीं अपितु उससे कहीं अधिक हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-governance, as recommended by many committees and also as reliable as 2nd ARC reports, leads to greater transparency, efficiency and accountability in governance. Also making government more accessible to general public.

But it is also marred by certain challenges and failure points:- (apart from technological)

- (i) Lack of people awareness about the use of internet or smart technological devices. due to illiteracy. ~~and~~
~~back to~~
- (ii) Hang over of the previous system making the ~~people~~ ^{people} unwilling to switch to a new system.

(iii) Inadequate infrastructural support to penetrate the communication networks in all the pockets of the country.

(iv) ~~The lack of~~ People not getting adequate response ~~to~~ or timely response to their queries or complaints registered online discouraging them to use it further, like we saw in the case of Swachhata or other apps launched by Delhi government.

(v) Regional instability causing government to block internet services in a region hampering continuity in services for a long time.

There are many other political,
administrative, educational,
~~to~~ and technological
problems like risk of
cyber attacks which lead
to apparent failure of e-governance
services which need to
be addressed and rectified
as soon as possible.

8. The public policy requirements of the 21st century demand a bureaucracy less generalist in nature. Analyse in the context of Indian civil services.

21वीं सदी की सार्वजनिक नीति वस्तुतः एक कम सामान्यज्ञ नौकरशाही की मांग करती है। भारतीय सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is the backbone of administration and chief line of communication between public and government.

They are ~~are~~ the prime implementing agency of public policies and programs.

→ With time and advancements, public policies have started to be more specific in nature targeting specific goals which require ~~effective~~ ~~implementation~~ and sound domain knowledge and expertise ~~for~~ effective implementation.

Indian civil services have tended to be more generalized in nature with starting from recruitment procedures to promotions and placements all being judged and decided ~~on~~ in overly general manner with less focus on domain expertise and knowledge.

→ Today's advanced needs of the populace require effective implementation of policies for their effectiveness and achieving desired goals.

→ For instance, implementation of cyber security measures to protect the huge amount of sensitive data collected under Aadhar and being linked

to bank accounts require the
secretary overseeing implementation
to have sound cyber security,
computer software and information
technology knowledge for
effective regulation to ensure
safety of such sensitive data.

→ Hence civil services need
to reformed starting from
recruitment reforms focussing
more on sector specific
knowledge and expertise for placements
as well.

9. Explain how the National Digital Library (NDL) can bring a fundamental shift in the paradigm of education and research. Also highlight the challenges that need to be addressed to make NDL self-sustainable.

ब्याख्या कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी (NDL) किस प्रकार शिक्षा व अनुसंधान के चिंतनफलक में एक आधारभूत परिवर्तन ला सकता है। साथ ही, NDL को आत्म-धारणीय (सेल्फ-सस्टेनेबल) बनाने हेतु उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Investment in education and R & D has always been slated to be the most safe and effective investment improving the knowledge base and promoting innovation for growth and development.

→ Today with increasing internet penetration and focus of the governments towards digitisation

(NDL) National Digital Library could can prove to be a boon ⁱⁿ for the education penetration and research and development

~~Benefits~~Potential Benefits:-

- (i) Increased access to quality education material and literature which was inaccessible to many so far.
- (ii) Exploiting the cloud & big data technology could result in huge information to be accessed with minimal effort (both spatial ~~and~~, temporal and economic)
- (iii) Encouraging youth ^{or others} to leverage the benefit anytime, anywhere as per their flexibilities
- (iv) Compiling and aggregating ~~resources~~ ^{information} from many resources providing huge number of education options to choose from

which could not ^{have} been possible
for any physical library.

- (v) Reaching far flung areas
with internet penetration
easing access for those
who wanted to study but
were unable so far because
of infrastructural deficits.

challenges that need to be addressed

- (i) Cyber security issues.
- (ii) Spreading awareness about
the initiative to all.
- (iii) Protecting copyrights as
it will become easier for
tech-savvy and with malicious
intent to steal the information
easily.
- (iv) Making internet services ~~more~~
accessible to more far flung
areas.
- (v) Ensuring regional stability which leads to
internet disruption.

10. What do you understand by JAM trinity? For which areas of the Indian economy would JAM be useful? Would it be able to dislodge the inadequacies of the existing PDS?

आप JAM त्रयी (ट्रिनिटी) से क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के किन क्षेत्रों के लिए JAM उपयोगी हो सकता है? क्या यह वर्तमान PDS की कमियों को दूर करने में सक्षम हो सकेगा?

Jamdan Aachar and Mobile
(JAM) trinity is the pet
program of the incumbent
government with an aim
towards more financial
inclusion.

Jamdan :- Opening bank accounts
for all those who
were unconnected to banking
services yet

Aachar :- Unique identification
no. for all including
biometric and retina identification

Mobile :- Making more penetration
of technology like mobiles
in the society.

~~JAM could be~~

JAM can be averged in many areas of our economy like :-

(i) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) :-

Transferring subsidies, wages, and ^{other} benefits directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiary ~~reducing~~ plugging leakages.

(ii) ushering in an era of cashless or less-cash

economy to curb black

economy and more ~~no~~ increasing formal sector.

(iii) Formalization of the work-force.

(iv) curbing identity thefts and counterfeit identities being used in many areas like examinations, etc.

(v) Public distribution system to plug ~~and~~ leakages delivering benefit

to the targeted beneficiary only.
→ JAM could be used in PDS but
it has both pros and
cons ~~in it~~ &

Pros:-

- (i) ~~could help~~ can help in plugging leakages making system more efficient
- (ii) Increasing accountability of all ~~the~~ officials and agents as each distribution transaction will be accounted.
- (iii) Benefits reaching to more populace and helping in achieving the goal of NFSA.

Cons:-

- (i) Less reliability of biometric authentication and technological problems. (Beneficiary identification problem)
- (ii) Infrastructure problems in rural areas.
- (iii) Yet Aadhar has not been able to cover all.

11. What is the criteria for a village being recognized as electrified? Examine the challenges present in rural electrification in India. Elaborate upon some of the recent initiatives of the government with a special emphasis on Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

एक गाँव को विद्युतीकृत गाँव के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या मानदंड हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कुछ कदमों पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए।

Any village area has been recognised as electrified if the electricity grid has reached the area and a certain % of households have got electricity. ~~Also~~

Challenges present in rural electrification :-

~~(1)~~ (1) Geographical :-

↳ Many areas ^{/hamlets} are inaccessible making it difficult for the infrastructure to deliver electricity to reach there.

(2) Political / Administrative :-

↳ Populist measures adopted by many politicians to provide electricity to only those areas where they have vested interests like their constituencies, etc.

↳ Lack of recognition of areas which are inaccessible hence not accounting them in un electrified villages.

↳ Relying on data provided by Gramen Vidyutikaran Abhiyantas (GVA) for electrification without proper survey on ground, inflating the actual data of villages electrified.

Recent initiatives by the government
in the fields

(i) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana

↳ This is the rural electrification program launched by the incumbent government with a target to electrify all the villages by 2022.

↳ This has subsumed all the previous electrification programmes including Rajiv Gandhi Gram Jyoti Yojana

(ii) Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

↳ To help debt ridden distribution companies to work efficiently by mandating states to overtake 75% of their debts in lieu of issuing bonds.

(iii) UTALA (Unnat Jyoti Assured LED for All) - For energy efficiency and ~~many other~~ programs.

12. Six years after the Right to Education (RTE) Act set aside 25% of seats in private schools for poor students, implementation of the plan remains patchy. Discuss.

शिक्षा के अधिकार (RTE) अधिनियम द्वारा गरीब छात्रों के लिए निजी स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत सीटें नियत किये जाने के छह वर्षों के पश्चात् भी इस योजना का भविष्यवाणी कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो सका है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Right of children for free and

compulsory education Act, 2009

famously known as RTE Act

~~set aside~~ was the egalitarian

act enacted which made
primary education a fundamental
right moving it from DPSP.

→ Though it set aside 25%
of seats in private schools
for poor students it has

not been implemented effectively.

→ Reasons for patchy implementation
can be :-

~~(i) Lack of private sector~~

- (i) Inadequate regulatory mechanism
 → There is not much effective regulatory mechanism to ensure the provision to be followed by the private sector.
- (ii) Lack of the will of private sector to let go their commercial benefits by providing public service.
- (iii) Poor students if getting admission under this are discriminated against by other children and also at times by teachers hence demotivating them to continue there.
- (iv) ~~Less~~ ~~more~~ fear of the parents of ~~get~~ their ward getting socially excluded in a private school among other

higher class students.

The Act though enacted with the aim for more inclusive education and allowing the poor to assimilate in the society well has been marred by inefficiencies in implementation and increasing discrimination against them at the high class private schools.

13. Critically examining the key provisions of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016, discuss whether a complete ban on commercial surrogacy is justified.
- सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक 2016 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए, साथ ही इस पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध न्यायोचित है?

Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016
recently cleared by the cabinet
to control ~~the~~ and
regulate the surrogacy industry.
The key provisions being

- (i) Surrogacy to be allowed for only those ^{infertile} married ^{Indian} couple who have been childless for five of their marriage. ^(Also disallowing foreigners)
- (ii) Only a close relative can be the surrogate mother.
- (iii) Banning other groups like LGBTs, single parents, live-in relationships, etc to adopt the surrogacy method for having children.
- (iv) Also there should not be any

commercial transaction apart from the medical expenses to be taken care by the commissioning parents.

The Bill though mandated to be having good intention of protecting the rights of the surrogate mother has not been aloof of controversies as it has both pros, and cons & challenges :-

Pros:-

(i) Protecting the surrogate mother from exploitation by commissioning parents or intermediaries leaving them with no or minimal commercial benefits.

For e.g. there have been cases like commissioning parent abandoning the child in case twins were born or intermediaries keeping almost all the money leaving the surrogate mother with a meagre amount.

- (ii) Allowing infertile Indian couple to ~~too~~ enjoy parenthood, with their genes in their child.
- (iii) making regulations strict to save the surrogate mother.
- (iv) Providing for medical expenses to be taken by commissioning parents.

Cons and Challenges :-

- (i) Infringing upon the livelihood and occupational interests of many women making them vulnerable to poverty.
- (ii) Reflects the overly conservative nature of the society / incumbent govt. banning LGTBs or others, infringing upon their rights.
- (iii) In Indian society, it will be very difficult to have a close relative be surrogate mother.
- (iv) No safeguard to ensure that enforcement of contract is there.

14. It is often strongly suggested that scarce government resources should be redirected in favour of primary education rather than higher education. In this context, analyse whether curtailing public spending in higher education would help in achieving the principle of equity.

प्रायः मजबूती से यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया जाता है कि अत्यल्प सरकारी संसाधनों को उच्च शिक्षा के बजाय प्राथमिक शिक्षा की ओर पुनर्निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में विवेचन कीजिए कि क्या उच्च शिक्षा पर होने वाले सार्वजनिक खर्च में कटौती करने से समता के सिद्धांत को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी?

Primary education is the basis
of cognitive development
of any children. ~~as~~
It is these years which determine
what kind of future will
the ward have in educational
respect or otherwise.
Hence it ^{becomes} ~~make~~ imperative
for the government to ensure
adequate spending on primary
education as there is not
any benefit to be reaped
later if the primary
education is not adequate.

Although both primary and higher education determine the future of the children and development of society but for the higher education as well primary education forms the base.

It will never be suggested to curtail public spending in higher education but to manage scarce resources judicious allocation should be there. Once a ward has got primary education he will be at a stage to decide for himself for the future hence it becomes imperative in this view that primary education should get

adequate allocation as the
building structure cannot
withstand if the
foundation is not strong.

15. Accessibility is the key to inclusion and equal access for people with disabilities. Analyse. Also discuss the objectives and components of the recently launched Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan with a special emphasis on inclusiveness and accessibility index.

निःशक्त जनों के समावेशन एवं समान पहुंच के लिए सुगम्यता (प्रवेशयोग्यता) एक महत्वपूर्ण कुंजी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, समावेशन और सुगम्यता सूचकांक पर विशेष बल देते हुए हाल ही में आरंभ सुगम्य भारत अभियान के उद्देश्यों और घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accessibility of key public resources ensures that ~~the~~ the public is included in the developmental activities and there is equal access for all irrespective of the condition of people whether they are differently abled, vulnerable sections, poor people or otherwise.

There needs to be special provisions for the differently abled people to have access to all the resources and public institutions adequately.

Eganya Bharat Abhiyaan launched recently aims towards accessibility of educational resources including books and other materials for those who are visually challenged and impaired to help them educate themselves and lead to their growth and development.

Also the program has ~~in~~ launched inclusiveness and accessibility index which measures the proportion of the ~~size~~ population, especially visually impaired ones for inclusiveness in development and accessibility of various resources including books.

16. In view of India's performance at the recent Olympics, appointment of a task force by the Prime Minister is a step in the right direction. Comment. Also highlight other initiatives required to augment India's performance in the sporting arena internationally.

हाल के ओलंपिक में भारतीय प्रदर्शन के आलोक में प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा टास्क फोर्स की नियुक्ति सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए अन्य वांछित पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

India's performance at the recent Olympics has been below par inspite of huge amount of talent in our country.

→ Keeping the same view in mind our PM has appointed a task force to prepare and oversee the ^{potential} Olympics participants and athletes and prepare them for next three Olympics.

→ This step though expected to enhance sports administration in our country, especially for athletics, has to be implemented

efficiently, ^{and} also should be
complemented ^{with} other measures to
~~over~~ help India to perform well
in all the sporting events
internationally and improve
condition of sports and sports
administration in our country.

Other initiatives can be

(i) Administrative

(a) Reforming all the sports
administration boards with
an aim to reduce
politicisation of the sport and
curb corruption,

eg. SC appointed Lodha
committee for BCCI reforms

(b), Boards to include sporting
professionals and legends
in that particular sport

(c) Equal representation of all
the states and regions in

administrative authority.

(ii) Economic :-

(a) Allocation of more funds to all the sports.

(b) Better targetting the areas plugging leakages and corruption

(iii) Social / Public / Technical :-

(a) Encouraging youth to reap their talent and also along with education, sports to be encouraged

(b) Promoting all the sports to reap the talent of youth other than focussing just on cricket

(c) Promotion and of sports and finding talent also from excluded regions/states now.

17. What are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)? How are they different from de-notified tribes? Critically analyze the initiatives taken by the government to address the problems faced by them.

विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) क्या हैं? वे गैर-अधिमूचित (डी-नोटिफाइड) जनजातियों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? उनके सम्मुख उपस्थित समस्याओं को संबोधित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

(PVTGs) :- Tribal groups that are vulnerable to a particular type of problem and hence that area to be addressed.

Like the recent agreements of the govt. with foreign nuclear powers to setup nuclear power plants in coastal areas of AP making the tribal groups there more unrecognised by the govt. vulnerable to displacement & other externalities. whereas, de-notified tribes are the

tribes which were once recognised
by the state but have been iden-
tified due to some reasons
like their apparent
extinction.

18. Inspite of its usefulness as a tool of transparency and accountability, the RTI Act needs to be amended as it is being widely misused, especially to blackmail public functionaries. Critically examine.

पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के एक उपकरण के रूप RTI की उपयोगिता के बावजूद, इस कानून को मंशोधित करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसका व्यापक दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, वह भी विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों को ब्लैकमेल करने के लिए। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Right To Information Act (RTI),

2005 Act, the celebrated
legislation ^{was} slated to usher
in an era of transparency
and accountability of all
public servants and offices.

→ But as seen in its implementation
in the first ~~five~~ ^{decade} years, it
it has been misused at
times by some miscreants
to blackmail public functionaries
hindering their work.

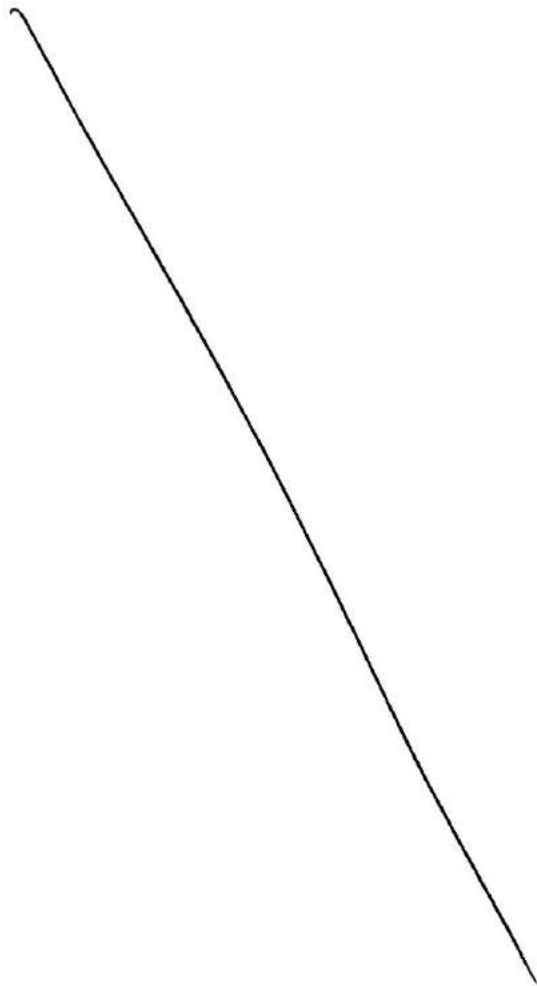
→ Many times public servants
are not able to work

effectively and independently
(and more) according to
their will in the fear of
being under constant
public scrutiny hence
~~the~~ affecting their creativity
and developmental acumen.

~~the~~ ~~the~~
→ Many miscreants for their
vested interest blackmail
public servants hence leaving
the act to be counter-
productive and ~~leaving~~ ^{leaving} ~~leading~~
no option but to act
accordingly for the servant
of the public.

⇒ Effective amendments ~~to~~ should
be made to the act to
ensure independence of the
public servants hence ~~there~~

making them capable to
function efficiently according
to their will.



19. The transgender community has been among one of the most marginalized communities in India. Discuss. How does the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016 seek to protect transgenders from discrimination and address the problems faced by them?

ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय भारत में सर्वाधिक वंचित समुदायों में से एक रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। दि ट्रांसजेंडर पर्सन (प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ़ राइट्स) बिल 2016 {ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक-2016} ट्रांसजेंडरों के साथ होने वाले भेदभाव से संरक्षण एवं उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है?

20. Though the Forest Rights Act 2006 tries to undo the historic injustice done to the forest dweller and tribals, it has been argued that it is being misused. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि वन अधिकार अधिनियम 2006 वनवासियों और आदिवासियों के साथ हुए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय को ममाप्त करने का प्रयास करता है, लेकिन यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि इसका दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Forest dwellers and tribals
have been historically ridden
by injustice with many
infringing upon their livelihood
and ~~sub~~ subsistence needs.

To protect their rights over
the produce of the forests and
to protect their dwellings
Forest Rights Act, 2006 was
enacted with the provision
for the tribes to claim
the right over ^{the} ~~their~~ produce
of the forest. ~~and also~~
~~to protect~~.

Over the years it has been seen that the act has not been implement properly and is being misused rather.

claims of the tribes are not being paid heed to in time making them of their produce.

Also increasing development activities leading to their displacement and deforestation is another area of concern for them as well as for environment protection activists.

