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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 928)

Name of Candidate	RAVI JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	37670
Center	R. NAGAR	Date	3/3/17

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।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

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।

State has the responsibility to protect the vulnerable group. In pursuance of this objective the Parliament had enacted the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act, 2012.

The objective of the act is to protect the children from the sexual predators of the society.

The challenges associated in the implementation are—
(i) Children are in most cases not aware of the harassment exploitation taking place.
(ii) If aware, they are threatened

by the culprit or they fear from reporting to the police.

- (iii) If it is reported, the police is not equipped with handling such sensitive case.
- (iv) The proceedings under POCSO Act are taken in Children Court where the ~~too~~ prosecutors do not keep in mind the sensitivity associated with case.
- (v) The justice is often delayed.
- (vi) Witnesses are difficult to find in such cases.

Government should take measures to address the issue in implementation —

- (i) A child helpline number should be set up. Awareness should be made.
- (ii) Police personnel should be trained with respect to handling such cases.

- (iii) Public prosecutor should be sensitized to be made aware of the way to handle a child
- (iv) Child psychologist should be appointed to ascertain good mental health of the child and provide rehabilitation

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 (MGNREGA) was enacted to guarantee employment to ~~one member~~ at least one member of BPL family in rural area for minimum 100 days in a year. The primary objective of the act is eradication of poverty and provide resource for minimum nutrition.

To ensure this there are several provision in the Act which makes it different and more successful than other rural development programmes. They are:

- (i) Demand Driven — ~~The~~ If an unemployed person approaches for employment the authority is bound to provide some work within 15 days else compensation

they have to provide wages to person.

- (ii) Decision taken by Gram Sabha
All policy decision are taken up regarding the implementation and assets to be created are implem decentralized and thus make it more citizen Centric.
- (iii) Money are paid by Using JAM (Jan Dhan Adhar Mobile) - Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) reduce leakages.
- (iv) Assets generally created using MGNREGA are what is needed by local people — like digging of pond for water conservation.
- (v) Combining it with several other programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

This is indeed a very important program for poverty alleviation. It ~~ends~~ with

minimum wage ensured it provide resources to rural ~~popul~~ poor population for ~~to~~ improving their health and resources. There are short coming which needs to be overcome ~~to~~ like delay in providing employment, transfer of wages, minimum 100 days employment.

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।

It has been observed that people who are ~~self-employed~~ in rural area who are self-employed ~~are more~~ have better standard of living than people who earn daily wages.

With limited resource at hand people in rural area find it difficult for starting their own venture. Here the role of SHG becomes important.

SHG are association of people who come together to improve their standard of living and health.

Several SHG have emerged in India over a period of time

First one to start was Self Employed Women Association (SEWA) in 1972. It provided women with skills such as stitching, cooking, mason work etc. which ~~enables~~ enabled them to selfemployment.

Another is Lizzat Papad, where women make Papad and sell it.

There are many other SHGs for vulnerable and weaker section like SC, STs and minorities.

Formal Banks which ^{do} not consider giving loans to these people, after formation of SHG started considering them potential ~~as~~ customers.

But there are several problems which plague the model of SHG micro-finance —

(i) It is mostly available in

~~Urban~~ rural areas. It should
be brought in urban & semi-urban
area.

(ii) Not all SHGs receive this
in equal proportion.

(iii) Microfinance in SHG has no
formal framework. Guidelines
should be brought in.

(iv) There are few regulatory
and legal mechanism ~~to~~. It should
be brought in place.

SHGs ~~aa~~ play an important
role in bringing weak and
vulnerable to the mainstream.
The issues involved in SHGs
should be addressed to ascertain
its healthy existence.

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।

Art 312 of the constitution provides

Civil Services in India from British time is being considered as the steel frame of India. Art 312 of the constitution provides for All India Services. After selection through a competitive exams, at all levels the civil servants are transfer and posted as per the government they serve (Centre or state).

This ~~has~~ transfer from one place to other & from department to other often lead to short tenure. This frequent transfer

can arise out of incompetence of the civil servant or can be political promotion.

Problems of frequent transfer is that civil servants do not get sufficient time to bring in changes or even understand the requirement of posting.

This has led to demand of setting up of a civil service board which will be autonomous and out of control of government.

Several advantages of this would be:-

- (i) It will bring transparency in transfer and promotion of civil servants.
- (ii) ~~It~~ Since ~~civil~~ there will be no fear among civil servants of any arbitrary transfer. They will become more accountable for their ~~an~~ action.

(iii) It will give them more freedom to bring about long term change.

(iv) Administration would become more continuous.

The disadvantage of setting up of ~~so~~ civil services board can be-

(i) Since transfer would become more infrequent, civil servants would become ~~less~~ less cautious and ~~may~~ can be become inefficient.

(ii) Civil servants might come in constant conflict with government.

To bring in more autonomy and ~~transparency~~ ^{accountability} in administration civil servants, they should be given more free hand and longer tenure. Setting up of civil services board should be considered.

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।

Indian spends about 4% of GDP on health care and of these only about 1.5% of GDP comprises of governments expenditure. This gap is filled by the citizen's personal income.

The condition of public hospitals and health care institutions are substandards. Several issues associated with them are:-

- ✓ absence of doctors & medical staff
- ✓ ~~poor~~ lack of infrastructure
- ✓ poor maintenance of infrastructure.

People who have the resource or has a medical insurance use private hospitals and healthcare facilities. Public healthcare facilities are used by poor

and deprived class.

This dreadful condition of public health care facility can be primarily attributed to —

- ① poor ~~info~~ and too many regulatory bodies.
- ② Absence of common and standard framework, database for disease, patients and doctors.
- ③ No to standard health care policy in case of contingency or epidemics
- ④ Several measures are taken by government such as
- ① Swachh Surveksan Survey under Swachh Bharat Mission ~~CSB~~ to ensure clean public hospitals.
- ② A proposal to bring in National e-Health Authority (NeHA).
- ③ Several programmes to target women.

- ④ National Rural Health ~~Mission~~ ^{Programme}
and National Urban Health ~~Mission~~ ^{Programme}
⑤ National Mental Health Programme.
⑥ Several other social security
Measure.

To make most of the demographic
dividend the government should
spend more on health care
and bring in enormous positive
Change.

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।

Non Government Organisation (NGO) are non-government and not for profit organisation that ~~bringing in change~~ help in improving standard of living of society by action in field health, environment, ~~and~~ women empowerment etc.

It has been found that India has the largest number of NGOs in the world. ~~There~~ They are funded by government, corporates and even foreign bodies and government. Their contribution to development process is enormous.

~~Here~~ There is absence of a standard and uniform

legal and regulatory mechanism with respect to NGOs ~~are~~ can be considered.

- (i) Compulsory registration of all NGOs. ~~and~~ After this, all those NGOs without any activity should be closed down.
- (ii) It has been observed that several NGOs are just to ~~do~~ launder money. Strict action should be taken against them. Mandatory filling of Income Tax should be enforced.
- (iii) Several NGOs are funded by ~~the~~ Foreign Bodies. They are under FCRA. Any violation of ~~by~~ FCRA should lead to de-registration of them.
- (iv) Several NGOs are suspected of slowing development process of country and are funded by foreign countries. Funding of them should be scrutinized.

(v) Few NGOs are established to destabilize the country. They should be closed down ~~for~~ to ensure national security.

NGOs are important in development process and increasing the reach of the development. To ensure healthy existence of NGOs & required legal and regulatory mechanism should be brought in place.

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 नहीं अपितु उससे कहीं अधिक हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

e-governance means providing governance through the use of information communication technology (ICT). In this era of information age this is much needed as it will help in bringing transparency in the system and it will bring in efficiency and redundant process would be ~~decreased~~ removed.

Challenges to in bringing e-governance can be technological like infrastructure and human resource but it is much more than that. They are :-

(i) Digital Divide across the country between urban & rural, poor and rich, able & disabled etc.

- (ii) Bureaucratic - bringing in e-governance would require complete changes in work process. And there is reluctance to this change from bureaucracy.
- (iii) Absence of infrastructure in government offices and among the citizen.
- (iv) Reluctance and fear among the citizen to ~~use the~~ adjust to changes.
- (v) Poor allocation of funds to bring in the change.
- (vi) Lack of political will.

Bringing in ~~the~~ e-governance is need of the hour to bring in transparency and ~~accounted~~ efficiency in administration and to provide goods & services to ever growing population. Keeping this mind the government has ~~brought~~

initiated ~~program~~ Digital
India' program and several
important plans like
National Optical Fibre Network,
JAM, DBT etc.

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।

Civil Services in India is a merit based system and recruitment to this done through a generalized exam conducted by UPSC, state PSC, SSC, state SSC etc.

Candidates are required to pass this exam and are allotted to different departments top post.

In the 21st century, the services provided are ~~becoming~~ becoming more technical and would require more specific knowledge.

For example a Defence Secretary in the Ministry of Defence would be involved

in decision making and planning that would require knowledge & experience of combat, weapons etc. But Secretary to MoD are mostly a career IAS who is a generalist. ~~and~~

~~Bringing in~~ ~~Spec~~

Advantage of specialist in bureaucracy would be -

- (i) Efficiency in decision making
- (ii) Planning would be exhaustive
- (iii) Bureaucratic would become more accountable.
- (iv) Decision making would become more quick.

In this respect, 2nd ARC in Report 10 'Public Administrative Personnel' have recommended for lateral entry in several of the top post to ensure specialist enter the system.

Also, ensuring that civil servants stays in a particular ministry for long to gain specialization.

All other services ~~should~~ be like Indian Police Service, Indian Accounts & Audit Service, Indian Revenue Service for the top post in the ministry.

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.

व्याख्या 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।

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?

JAM trinity implies —
J — Jan Dhan account created for all citizens to improve financial inclusion

A — Aadhar — 12 digit Unique Identification Number.

M — Mobile —

JAM is used for transfer of benefits from government to citizens.

This can be used in areas like : —

(i) Public Distribution System —

(ii) Transfer of subsidies in LPG

(iii) Transfer of scholarship for students.

- (iv) In agriculture, it can be used to transfer subsidies for seeds and fertilizers.
- (v) In transfer of benefit in MGNREGA.
- (vi) Special targeted programmes for women like Janini Suraksha Yojana.
- (vii) Transfer of benefit of Social Security.

The major advantage of JAM trinity is it ~~red~~ minimizes leakages due to corruption and the ~~benefit~~ beneficiary are recognised efficiently and benefits are transferred to the needy.

For examples there are several issues in PDS like —

- (i) leakages — ~~then~~ subsidized food does not reach the needy and are brought in open market
- (ii) Government has to maintain logistic which add to the cost.

The above mentioned issue can be answered by JAM. Where in government need not keep PDS shops. Beneficiaries can buy from the open market and benefits can be directly transfer in their account.

JAM is a magical tool that can be utilized by government to reduce leakages and improve the quality of service in various sectors.

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।

Government plans for 100% ~~electrified~~ village electrification by 2018.

The criteria for a village being recognized as electrified is the presence of transformer, electric poles, wire, switching station and the connection to the grid.

The problem is with a village being recognized as electrified is that ~~it~~ even after ~~the~~ recognition as electrified there is no guarantee of electricity even for majority of a day. Electrified village does not guarantee electricity.

To provide rural household with 24x7 electricity, the Government of India has come up with Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. Several features of the programme are —

- (i) Upgradation of infrastructure
- (ii) Separate feeder for household use and agriculture use.
~~for~~ Priority would be given to household.
- (iii) Separate meters to ensure revenue generation.

~~See~~ Due to leakages and distribution loss the State Electricity Board have accrued enormous loss. The Govt has initiated Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to ensure revival of SEBs.

Keeping in mind the Climate Change and to meet the Sustainable Development goal^(SDG) and Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) the government has given emphasis on the use of renewable energy especially solar.

A holistic approach should be developed to ensure electricity reaches to all household of the country to ~~ensure~~ improve the quality of life.

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 भलिभंति कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो सका है। चर्चा कीजिए।

To meet the

Art 45

Originally, Art 45 of the Constitution provided that the State shall provide free & compulsory education to all till the age of 14. This was modified to only primary education.

To meet the original target set by the constitution maker, the Parliament enacted a law Right to Education (RTE) Act.

Due to limitation of resource with the state and since schools are provided with finance and

land sometimes, the act has mandated 25% of seats reserved in ~~school~~ private school.

But the implementation of this rule has been patchy and following have been observed

- Poor implementation because of lack of will of the school administration.
- No punishment/penalty for no implementation.
- Classist mentality of ~~people~~ parents and students of economically well off category.
- Peer pressure on the EWS students. They feel marginalised and do not want to attend.
- Parents of EWS student feel that ~~influence~~ going to private school would influence the life style of their children which could not be sustained.
- Additional charges/expense ~~for~~ in school puts ~~budget~~ burden of EWS family.

- Expensive books and uniform

Government & school should look in the matter and take proper actions like —

- (i) Creating Awareness in the minds of children and parents of normal students. ~~create~~ Sensitize them about the issue and limitation of EWS students.
- (ii) Creating awareness among EWS students.
- (iii) Schools not implementing or bypassing this rule should be penalized.
- (iv) Additional fees or charges must be prohibited.

This is an important provision to ensure ~~edu~~ quality education reaches to all and should be properly implemented.

13. Critically examining the key provisions of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016, discuss whether a complete ban on commercial surrogacy is justified.

सुरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक 2016 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए, साथ ही इस पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या वाणिज्यिक सुरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध न्यायोचित है?

India in the first decade of 21st century had become the Surrogacy Capital of the world due to relatively less cost and fewer regulation. But this had its downside where ~~women~~ it was found the women had been exploited and led to deterioration of their health.

Insp Keeping this mind govt had ~~table~~ brought in the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill with following provision —

- (i) It had ban Commercial Surrogacy but allowed Altruistic Surrogacy. No payment can be ~~is~~ made to surrogate mother.
- (ii) Surrogate mother should be close relative to ~~donor~~ ^{either of} ~~parents~~ either of biological parents.

- (iii) Surrogate mother should have had her own child.
 - (iv) She can become surrogate mother only once.
 - (v) ~~The~~ Couples seeking surrogacy should have a certificate ~~can~~ from doctor that the woman can bear the child.
 - (vi) They can seek surrogacy five year after the marriage has been registered.
 - (vii) Single parents & homosexual couple are prohibited.
- Government is right on their part to regulate surrogacy to ensure good health of the women. ~~Several~~ But several provision of the ~~act~~ ^{bill} is too vague and (i) Close relative has not been defined.
- (ii) Rights of homosexual couple and single parent not considered.

The Bill has some strict provision which would take away the rights and happiness associated with it from several citizens. Hence the Bill should

clearly define 'close relatives'. The government should discuss about the provision of rights of single and homosexual couple.

Strict regulation is much needed in case of surrogacy but a complete ban is unwarranted. It also takes away means of livelihood of some family.

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 विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या उच्च शिक्षा पर होने वाले सार्वजनिक खर्च में कटौती करने से समता के सिद्धांत को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी?

India's spending in Education is very dismal and most of this ~~exp~~ resources is directed towards higher education towards ~~National~~ university and institutes of national importance.

It is often suggested the scarce government resources should be redirected ~~to~~ in favour of primary education. The advantage of this would be—

(i) Earlier the better — the ^{formative} quality education in ~~earlier~~ part of life would be better.

(ii) Exposure ~~to~~ will be given

to both curricular and extra-curricular activity.

(iii) If a student with good primary education, a person can be provided vocational training if (s)he does not want to pursue higher education.

(iv) This will give fair opportunity for all to ~~part~~ ^{hence can} and compete for the higher education.

The downside would be the quality of education in higher level would come down due to lack of resource. It would be difficult for government sponsored institution to compete at a global level.

Although

It is important to provide good education to children in formative years to ensure proper mental growth. But a balance

should be made ~~lewards~~ when planning for resource allocation. A diversion ~~for~~ of resource from higher education can be addressed by ~~open~~ opening up the higher education to global university and giving more autonomy to private institution-based. More autonomy can be given to government sponsored institution to generate resource. Same has been in discussion by the government.

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।

Government act as a service provider and ~~at~~ should ensure that the services reach to all. Accessibility is the key to inclusion.

~~Service~~

Government should provide special provision for vulnerable section of the society.

In pursuance of the following objective the government has launched Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan.

~~The~~ With the program, following are the provision of the programme—

- (i) In place of disabled they will be called as specially abled 'divyang'.
- (ii) Infrastructure will be provided in public offices, bus, trains etc.
- (iii) Use of Braille in public places.

India :

Special

Inclusiveness and Accessibility Index has been launched which will measure and provide rating to public offices, department and ministries. It will provide information and measures needed to improve their condition.

India ~~has~~ is founder member of Morakech Treaty ~~to~~ which transfer books & literature in electronic form ~~to~~ for blind.

India has brought ~~to~~ ^{Right of} ~~to~~ passed act, ^{Person with} Disability Act, 2015 ~~in~~ ^{to} meet the standard set by UN Convention ^{of} ~~on~~ Right of Person with Disability of which she is a signatory.

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।

In the Rio Olympic, India's performance had been dismal standing 67 on the table with just ~~one~~ 1 silver and 1 bronze medal.

The performance of Indian has been very disappointing and to address this the PM has appointed a task force under the chairman of Olympic medalist Abhinav Bindra.

The Objective of the task force is to improve the medal tally of the country in the ~~comp~~ coming olympics in 2020 and 2024 and measures needed to achieve it.

It can be achieved by following measures -

- (i) By making sports mandatory at school level. Recently, government has brought draft policy regarding it.
- (ii) By starting a ~~so~~ ~~scott~~ ~~scottish~~ ~~so~~ scouting program where in young talented ~~you~~ are identified and their talent groomed.
- (iii) By providing proper world class infrastructure.
- (iv) By depoliticizing the sports administration.
- (v) By bringing in professional world class coach.
- (vi) Awareness among parents regarding the sports could be promoted.
- (vii) Proper reward ^{and recognition} for good performance.

Government in this regard has started a scouting programme.

for good performance in
FIFA under 17 football world
cup to be held in India.

Several other programmes like
'Khelegi To Khilegi' for
promoting sports among girls
and 400 million legs for Hockey.

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-अधिसूचित (डी-नोटीफाइड) जनजातियों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? उनके सम्मुख उपस्थित समस्याओं को संबोधित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

18. In spite 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 में RTI की उपयोगिता के बावजूद, इस कानून को संशोधित 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।

In order to bring transparency in governance, the Parliament enacted a RTI Act. This has been hailed as the best thing to happen in Indian Governance system after the Indian Constitution itself.

The act has empowered citizens to have information about working of ~~an~~ executive system ~~of the power~~.

With great power comes great responsibility. This power, given by RTI Act, to ask for information from government has been misused by the ill-

motivated citizens. The issue associated with misuse are —

- (i) It is mostly used as a Grievance redressal tool —
- (ii) RTI has been filed many a times to frame public servants by citizen ~~because~~ due to personal animosity.
- (iii) Several officers ~~away from~~ suspended from their duty or otherwise file RTI to create problems for their seniors or their colleagues.

To address the following issue 2nd ARC and several other Committee has made recommendation They are:—

- (i) Grievance Redressal system of all department and ministries should be made effective.
- (ii) There should be ~~be~~ fine and

penalty ~~should~~ be imposed for
frivolous RTI.

(ii) RTI should be rejected
if the purpose of RTI ~~is~~
seeker is suspected. But
~~this should be~~ provision
should be available to PIO with
proper check.

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 ऑफ राइट) 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?

Transgender community has been one of the most marginalized communities in India. They find it most difficult to mix with the mainstream society. The children are ~~stared~~ not given admission in school. They find it difficult to find a job. This often lead them to prostitution and beggary.

The SC in a revolutionary judgement Naz Foundation vs NALSA asked government to recognise them as third gender and provide them with ~~so~~ basic legal rights. In pursuance of this Rajya Sabha passed a private member bill. Government replaced

the bill with a Finance Bill
'Transgender Persons (Protection of
Rights) Bill, 2016'. Features of
which are —

- (i) They would be recognised
as third gender in the 'Others'
category.
- (ii) They would be given reservation
in educational ~~and~~ institution
and jobs under OBC category.
- (iii) Provision to provide public
infrastructure like public
toilets etc.
- (iv) Establishment of National
Commission for Transgender
person and also ~~State~~ Commission
at state level. This provision
was in the private members bill.
- (v) Right to identity with
issuance of voter ID card,
passport etc.
- (vi) Right to marry and
adopt children.

In addition to legal provision, citizen should be sensitized about the issue of transgender ~~and~~ so that they can mix in the mainstream of the society.

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 समाप्त करने का प्रयास करता है, लेकिन यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि इसका दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Our Constitution provides special recognition to forest ~~dweller~~ dweller and tribals and provide them opportunity to protect their culture and also reservation in ~~slab~~ educational institution and government jobs.

It also provides them the Forest Rights Act with following provision -

- (i) They have the rights on minor forest resource.
- (ii) Gram sabha decides the implementation of mining or industrial projects in their area.

(iii) They can deny to provide land ~~for industrial use~~ for private projects.

This rights have been provided to protect their interest and to undo the historic injustice.

But the following provision has been misused ~~by the~~ to stall several development projects. This ~~laws~~ provision are used by opposition party to slow down projects.

Government should create awareness ~~to~~ through information dissemination to these people. They should be ~~taken~~ made part of decision making from the beginning of the project.

