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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	146733
Center	Online	Date	24 th Aug. 07

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2	12.5		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	12.5		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	12.5		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	12.5		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other 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।
6	12.5		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	12.5		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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:			

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।

Amin Khan's show 'Satyamev Jayate' in 2012 highlighted the plight of children who suffered from sexual abuse at a very young age. It showed the stigma attached to the issue and how it acts as a block to the development of child.

POSCO Act, 2012 was enacted to address the sexual crime and sexual harassment against children of 0-18 yrs of age group.

Objectives

- Reduce such heinous crimes against the innocent child.

- provide child-friendly procedures and thus separate courts to deal with the issues.
- stringent punishments for the criminals.
- platform to aware children of such activities and distinguish b/w 'good touch' and 'bad touch'.
- National commission for protection of children rights to monitor proper implementation.

Challenges

- lack of awareness on the issue of both parents and the child. Many of the cases go unreported.
- lack of sex education due to stigma attached has resulted in higher abuse against children.

- Mentally-ill people who despite being of an older age, but with a mental age of children are not covered by the Act. They continue to fight their cases under other laws and regular courts.

- Inconsistencies b/w various laws.
eg. Child marriage b/w 16-18 yrs age is accepted by law if consensual under Child Marriage Act.
But it is a crime under POSCO.

Given the gravity of the situation and increasing crimes against children, India must take a holistic approach towards the issue to fulfill its obligation under UN Convention on Child Rights.

• Laws must be brought into coherence and education regarding such acts should be made part of curriculum.

It is important that no child is forced to go under such a mental trauma.

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

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

MGNREGA Program launched to provide guaranteed 100 day employment to every household and thus aims to eradicate poverty from the society.

It has been more successful than other rural development programmes like

- National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- Public distribution System
- UJJWALA Program
- PM Fasal Bima Yojana etc.

This is because it is based on RIGHTS BASED APPROACH rather than WELFARE BASED APPROACH.

It provides the households with opportunity to earn the money and spend it according to their discretion. Unlike PDS, Ujjawala

which provides direct subsidies on food, LPG etc., leaves little discretion for households to manage their own affairs.

Also, MGNREGA is statutorily backed and regular social audits etc. provide a proper mechanism for their grievances redressal. However, many other policies lack such features.

Therefore, MGNREGA has been a successful project of Government. However, Recent CAG Report has pointed out many anomalies still prevailing in its implementation.

- Delay in payments.
- No adequate tagging of assets under NREGA
- false records

Therefore, it is necessary that NREGA is revamped and greater role is handed to local panchayats and public to properly implement it.

For other schemes and policies, Govt. should adopt a Rights based approach and turn them into successful projects too.

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।

SHGs - Bank Linkage Programme was launched in 1990s to ensure easier availability of credit to poor households. Though a part of it can be used for consumption purposes but was mainly meant to provide them with ample self-employment opportunities.

- Poor have weak bargaining power. But as a group, specially with 90% women membership, SHGs have been able to avail credit from commercial banks.

- Since there is collective responsibility for credit, they maintain a huge credit discipline among themselves.

- SHGs in southern States like Karnataka are known for their huge role in developmental process. It was seen that households involved in SHGs spent higher on education and health sector, than other households.

- It was also seen that greater role of women in SHGs have brought them to ~~mainstream~~ mainstream and empower them with decision making powers.

However, SHG micro-finance faces various challenges today.

- Huge expansion has resulted into loss of quality as NGOs are unable to provide huge number of SHGs with required training and skills.

- Most of the ~~NGOs~~^{SHGs} are concentrated in Southern States. 44% SHGs are present in 5 Southern States. Thus, resulting into regional disparities.

- With poverty getting urbanised, neglect of urban poor and their exclusion from SHG's refinancing by NABARD can fail to fulfill the objective of poverty eradication.

Therefore, it is necessary that SHG-Bank linkage Programme is also launched in Northern and Eastern states, while maintaining the quality. NABARD Act can be amended to include urban poor as part of SHGs and refinance them.

Also, loan waivers should be avoided to maintain credit discipline of society. SHGs have huge potential and it must be tapped through appropriate policies.

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 called as the 'Steel Frame of the Country'. By injecting political neutrality and continuity in the system, they help in better implementation of projects and programmes at ground level.

However, their short tenure of about 1-3 years acts as a roadblock in implementing such projects with a long-term holistic approach.

Recent Issue of an IPS officer in Karnataka, transferred from the Department of Prisons to Department of Traffic within a span of few months has brought the issue to limelight.

PROBLEMS

- Instability in the system due to continuous transfers.
- Questions their security of tenure.
- Leaves little space to experiment and analyse different policies based on geography, etc.
- Lack of sense of attachment to an area and people, and work for their welfare with utmost zeal.
- Misused by political executives to fulfill their narrow political interests.

Therefore, with given concerns, setting up a Civil Service Board seems a step in right direction.

- Ensure a minimum amount of tenure at a place.
- Political discretion will no longer be exercised.

- Can maintain a database on experience of a civil servant and use it for solving the crisis situations.

Though, Civil Services Board is a right step, but its independency and transparency is necessary to fulfill the objectives. Further, digital technology can be used for proper maintain of databases.

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 मुलभ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Despite rise in population and global account of diseases at an exponential rate, India's public health expenditure has reduced with subsequent budgets. Currently, it amounts to less than 1.5% of total GDP. This is one of the lowest in the World.

due to the void of public health services, private sector has managed to fill it ⁱⁿ last 7 years. Today, private sector amounts for 2/3rd of PHS.

ISSUES

- use of unethical practices by private hospitals and doctors.

- Rise in untrained medical practitioners and resulting in higher exploitation of public.
- Driven with the profit motive, Health care services have been limited to those with higher income levels.
- Regional disparities as most of them are concentrated in well-off cities and districts.
- Many illegal Donor Kidney Rackets run by private hospitals have been exposed in the past.

Recent Gwalahpur incident has pointed towards the lack of adequate public health infrastructure. However, privatisation of health services is not the solution to this problem.

National Health Policy, 2017 though has provisions to regulate the Private Sector, but Government should also aim to increase its expenditure. Private Sector cannot be expected or relied upon for such critical services.

NITI-Aayog's recent Policy to privatise district hospitals though will increase infrastructure temporary, but it is not a permanent solution and fails to provide 'Healthcare for all'

So, there is need that India learn from countries like COBA, with lesser GDP growth than India but still one of most successful universal health coverage project.

'Health for all' should be its new policy.

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।

NGOs are citizen based non-profit associations working independent of government and for welfare of people. They are called as 'Partners in development'.

~~Importance~~ Many NGOs like Pratham, Goonj, Narhi Kali, SEWA, Helpage India etc. are known for their developmental work for various sections of the society.

They have also played an important role in projects like SHGs, CAMPA, EIA etc.

However, recently many NGOs have been identified with irregularities and indisciplines in their work.

- Less than 10% manage their accounts adequately.
- despite Section 8 of FCRA Act which says that not more than 50% of funds can be spent on administrative works, lot of discrepancies have been found.
- Accused of manipulating the public and fuelling them to go against the govt. and resulting into PIL Industry.
- Intelligence Bureau has accused them of loss of 2-3% GDP due to stallments of various projects like Narmada Bachao Andolan etc.
- Many have been found as a source of terror funding.
- Rather than welfare purpose, serve the narrow interests of their funding parties.

Therefore, it is imperative to put adequate legal and regulatory

mechanisms.

Some of these mechanisms are Registrar of Societies Act, Registrar of Companies Act, FCRA Act etc.

Home Ministry has recently blocked funding of many NGOs under FCRA.

NGOs are an important pillar of society. Few of them should not be allowed to ruin such pillars.

Transparency and Accountability must be ensured. On the lines of National Charities Commission in UK, an independent body can be formulated to regulate them efficiently. NGOs should also display their donors publicly and focus on vulnerable sections of society.

7. While on one hand, there has been proliferation of use of digital technology, on the other hand, resulting digital dividends have not been forthcoming. Analyse.

जहाँ एक ओर डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग का प्रसार बढ़ रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

It is said that if today Indian economy is digitised, 75% will be left behind. This shows that despite e-technology trickling in, India is not yet e-ready.

Recent study has show that less than 1% rural households own a computer and less than 10% own a smart phone. Digital dividend is therefore highly skewed.

e-literacy is an important pillar for proliferation of use of digital technology and cannot be ignored to realise its full potential.

India has recently take many steps towards digital technology.

'Swayam' to make education accessible from hinterlands, 'NeHA' (National e-Health Authority) to easily manage the health records, 'e-Kranti' to bring digital technology into various areas like agriculture, security, education etc. etc.

However, none of these will bore fruits if public remains isolated due to lack of digital education.

Therefore, equal focus should be on digital literacy and awareness.

- Mobile help centres can reach to remotest corners and bring people into digital world.
- Incentives like Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana to digitize payment system.

- Making digital education a part of curriculum in schools.

Digital technology holds a tremendous potential in solving many issues like delays, non-transparency, leakages of funds, etc. But to adopt it fully and realise the dream of 'Digital India', people must be brought into digital dividend. e-participation and e-literacy should be made part of such initiatives.

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।

Indian civil services called the 'steel frame of the society' are known for its both generalist and specialist nature.

While 'specialist' includes a focus approach on a set of issues, 'generalist' provides a holistic approach to the issues. Both are equally important for this 'steel frame'.

However, recent demands of turning bureaucracy into more specialist one has been raised.

REASONS

- A specialist can understand the technical aspects of the policies in a better way.

eg. An IFS officer has better idea on Environment protection, forest rights, Trophy laws etc. than an IAS officer and he can better solve the problems.

Similarly, An IAAS officer has larger understanding of accounts of CAG and their auditing, as compared to IAS.

BUT

- All these officers are recruited through the same exam and hence possess 'almost similar' knowledge.
- Though some departments may require specialist bureaucracy, but administration like in district requires a more holistic and comprehensive approach.

Therefore, both bureaucracies serve their own purposes and one cannot be allowed to supersede the other.

— Where few departments like Forests, Revenue may require specialist bureaucracy, departments like Railways needs more of managerial features and thus require generalist bureaucracy.

Therefore, instead of ruling out generalist bureaucracy, areas should be identified where both of these can work to their maximum advantage. All the services are of equal credibility acc. to Government of India, and one cannot be allowed to dominate the other one.

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।

NDL built using assistance of IIT Kharagpur under MoHRD is largest online library of India.

- Easy access to research papers, patents etc.
- crowd-sourced from various universities.
- available in English and many Indian languages.
- eliminates geographical barriers to knowledge
- Accessible formats for disabled people.
- promotes research as part of curriculum.

However, issues like

- lack of e-literacy leading to non-accessibility to such sources.
- only few supporting platforms.
- lack of participation by universities in crowd sourcing

NDL is a +ive step to promote 'digital india'. Proper digital infrastructure and awareness must be ensured for its better implementation.

10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Census 2011 has highlighted the rise in urban homeless households. Homeless households refer to those who don't have an adequate infrastructure like building to stay and usually spent their nights by sleeping on footpaths or public premises like railways etc.

CHALLENGES

- More prone to heat or cold waves during summers and winters.
- Accidental deaths due to sleeping on footpaths and road sides.
- Lack of adequate infrastructure of clean drinking water.

- Exploited ~~key~~ and harassed by police officials and residents of nearby areas.
- No adequate sanitation facilities.
- Temporary stays results into loss of livelihoods and keep them on constant move.

REASONS

- With poverty getting urbanised, and more pressure on urban lands, high real estates rates have resulted into unaffordability of permanent houses.
- Failure of government schemes like 'Housing for All' to all its residents.
- Lack of proper track records on such population for targeted policies.

Budget 2017-2018 has made 'Housing' a part of infrastructure, which will result into higher investments and a step towards affordability.

- Temporary night shelters on lines of Odisha govt. can provide them a temporary safeguards against risks associated.

Government must work on mission mode to fulfill its objectives under 'Housing for All' by 2022.

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।

India recognises a village as electrified on the basis of following parameters:

- Availability of electricity at important public places like schools, hospitals etc.
- At least 10% of ^{households in} villages are electrified.
- Adequate electricity infrastructure like transmission lines, electricity poles etc.

Due to such classification, more than 65% of Indian villages are said to be electrified and few states like Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala achieving 100% Rural electrification.

Challenges

- Huge infrastructure spending required to transmit power from sources of generation to remotest corners of the country.
- due to fewer aspects of profit-making, private sector remains isolated from such initiatives.
- Lack of regular local skilled manpower to repair and maintain such infrastructure in villages.

Government of India, through its various initiatives have focus on electrification of villages.

- UJWALA Scheme - affordable LED power-saving bulbs to each households
- Jawahar Lal Nehru Solar Mission for decentralised production of solar energy.

- GARV-II Application for real-time display of electrification projects in villages.
- Ashim Dayal Upadhaya Gramin ^{Jyoti} Yojana
- This aims to provide 24*7 electricity to rural households.
- It provides for feeder separation for agriculture and households.
- It also has the provision for adding extra generated decentralised electricity back to the grid.

India has implemented such schemes ~~as~~ in letter and spirit and thus able to achieve the higher objectives of rural electrification. However, it is time to now change the definition and bring it in coherence with international standards to ensure better availability of electricity.

12. While the Right to Education (RTE) Act was based on noble intentions, implementation of many of its provisions remain ridden with problems. Discuss.

यद्यपि शिक्षा का अधिकार (RTE) अधिनियम महान उद्देश्यों पर आधारित था, फिर भी इसके कई प्रावधानों का क्रियान्वयन समस्याओं से भरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

RTE Act, 2008 enacted on the lines of Directive Principles of State Policy and Supreme Court's Judgement in Unni Krishnan Case, has provide the public with Education as a Fundamental Right for 6-14 yrs age.

Though it was based on noble intentions, it faces many problems today.

- Mandatory provision of 25% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections in Private Schools is not implemented adequately. RTE has failure to check against such irregularities.

- No detention policy applicable till VIIIth class has come

- under many criticisms. Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by Pratham has shown how class Vth student is unable to perform basic arithmetic and unable to read class III books.
- Excepts to work other than academic works to teachers eg. elections, census etc. divert teachers focus and attention away from students.
 - Issues like higher Teacher-Pupil ratio, teacher absenteeism, still prevails in schools.
 - It has failed to address drop outs after primary education.

To address such drawbacks, Union govt. formed a committee

under T.S. Subramanian and Kasturirangan to frame National Education Policy.

Also, digital technologies like Biometrics can be used to address teacher absenteeism issue. Andhra Pradesh has started using Big data analytics to study dropouts and frame policies accordingly. Other states should also take necessary steps and support the objectives of RTE Act.

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?

Parliament has recently passed the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016 to provide check against the commercial surrogacy. In the absence of adequate provisions, India has been converted into surrogacy hub and many women were exploited due to this.

Recent incident, where UK based couple denied to take responsibility of their surrogate child after their separation, has put the ^{future} danger of both surrogate women and the child in danger.

To check against such actions, Government enacted the law.

PROVISIONS

- only married couples will be allowed after 5 yrs of registration of marriage

- and proved inadequacy to conceive child)
- A women can be surrogate only once in a lifetime and should have a child of her own.
 - No monetary compensation should follow such actions
 - Surrogate mother must be related to the couple.

ISSUES

- Bill failed to recognise the rights of single parents, transgenders, gays to have a child through surrogacy.
- Non-allowance of monetary compensation fails to recognise the right of women on her own body.
- Make it much more difficult for a couple to have baby of their own in case of medical issues.

Though it is done with noble intentions, commercial surrogacy total ban restricts the woman's right on her own body. Provision of 'proved inadequacy to conceive a child' deprives a woman who want to have children of her own and but doesn't want any changes in her body. Moreover, exploitation won't be checked due to this complete ban as the hub will move to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Cambodia etc. or else will start illegal racket in India itself. Though Exploitation MUST BE stopped but complete ban isn't a solution.

Regulations like ensuring proper compensation, no compromise with women health, cap on number of children a women can surrogate etc can go a long way. Moreover, law should bring single-parents and gay community under its ambit for ensuring equal rights to all.

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 expenditure on Education stands at less than 4% GDP and is abysmally low as compared to other countries. Out of this, more than 50% goes to higher education institutions like IITs which cater to less than 1% population. Given this skewed distribution, it is demanded that scarce resources should be redirected to primary education.

Though Primary education requires utmost focus, but at the cost of neglect of higher education, it will only ruin the principle of equity rather than achieve it.

- India already has less than 25% enrollment ratio in higher education. Cuts in spending will further bring it down and hamper the growth of nation.
- It can lead to further 'brain-drain' from the country.
- Institutes like IISc, IITs, IIMs are institutes of national importance. They are responsible for improved research and development in nation.
- Rise in skilled work requirements and automation technologies needs such work force.

But at the same time these higher education centres are ultimately fuelled by Primary education. Schemes like Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Yojana (RUSA) can succeed only if RMSA and Saava Shiksha Abhiyan at primary education levels.

succeed. Therefore, both are equally important for the growth of nation.

Some steps must be taken to achieve objectives of both primary and higher education to all.

- Increase in education spending gradually and more rational use of funds.
- 'Swayam' Portal should be made accessible to all for free education.
- National Education Policy to be formed under Kasturji Rangan Committee should focus equally on all levels of education and bring much needed reforms to education sector.
- Schemes like Vidyanjali can amplify the scarce resources under Primary Education.

15. Accessibility is the key to inclusion and equal access for people with disabilities. Analyse Also discuss the objectives and components of the 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।

Disable people are disable not ~~be~~ because of physical or mental disabilities, but due to lack of their special needs in today's society.

Therefore, Accessibility holds to key to their inclusion and their equal access to public places.

India has shown its full commitment in ensuring them accessibility by being the first country to sign Marrakesh Treaty under WIPO and

making books, publications 'disabled friendly'.

On the similar lines, a flagship programme 'Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan'

(Accessible India Campaign) has been launched.

- It aims to achieve universal accessibility in built up environment, transportation ecosystem and Information and Communication ecosystem.
- Aims to make at least 50% Govt. buildings accessible to them
- Accessible transport facilities, education material.
- Accessibility Index to rate different areas according to their accessibility.
- Online platform for crowd-sources and get information

on non-accessible areas
- awareness campaigns through
Social Media

16. The Olympic Task Force constituted to prepare an action plan for the next three Olympic Games is a step in the right direction. Comment. Also highlight other initiatives required to augment India's performance in the sporting arena internationally.

आगामी तीन ओलंपिक खेलों के लिए कार्य योजना (एक्शन प्लान) तैयार करने हेतु गठित ओलंपिक टास्क फोर्स सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए अन्य वांछित पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Despite 70 yrs of Independence, India's poor track record in Olympic games has brought the attention of authorities to the need to reform Indian sports.

'Target Olympic Podium Scheme' and 'Olympic Task Force' has been on the similar lines.

- Identify potential medal prospects based on international standards.
- Provide world class facilities and financial assistance to such candidates.
- Target Olympics of 2020, 2024, 2028.

Though such targetted scheme can help achieve the objective, it is not a permanent solution.

What is needed is Grassroot promotion of such talent and better Sports Governance to match international standards.

- 'Khelo India Campaign' recognizes such talents at an early stage of 8-10 yrs and groom them accordingly.
- Lodha Committee's recommendations can be applied on other sports too.
 - No civil servant / bureaucrat should hold a post in sport bodies.
 - Fixed tenure and non-allowance of membership to members.
 - Bringing sports bodies under ambit of RTI.

Many Indian players like Abhinav
Bhindra, Geeta Phogat have brought
great fame to Indian sports talent
but there lies tremendous unemployed
potential. National Sports Code is
necessary to tap such potential
and realise dream of 50 medals
in 2030 Olympics.

17. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied responses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on the application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस कानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 have been hitherto accused for being gender-biased. It only recognized 'adult-male' as a potential source of domestic violence and harassment of women and ignored the potential role of women relatives like mother-in-law, sister-in-law etc.

Supreme Court has widened its scope by replacing the words 'adult male' with 'any person'.

This has also brought non-adult male/female under the ambit of jurisdiction of the act.

IMPACTPositive

- Promote equality as enshrined under constitution under Article 14.
- Gives more holistic and comprehensive approach to domestic violence rather than a narrow definition.
- Recognizes the possibility of a minor being used to promote domestic violence to escape the punishments

Negative

- Fails to recognize the domestic violence against men and still contains elements of gender biasedness.
- Ignores the fact that sexual crimes like 'rape' are generally by men and should not be at equal footing with harassment by women relatives.

Though the amendment is a step in a right direction, the fallouts must be addressed to. Legislature should step in to adequately reform the law. To prevent misuse by women, Family Welfare committees as recently proposed by Supreme Court should be promoted equally.

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 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।

Right to Information (RTI) has been classified as a fundamental Right by Supreme Court of India to fully exercise the rights under Article 19(1)(a) and Article 21.

It was meant to ~~brought~~^{bring} transparency and accountability to the system. Total 2% of Indian Population is said to exercised their RTI.

However, recently it has been accused to be used as a tool to blackmail public functionaries.

- Burden of many RTI requests and appeals take a toll on unlimited resources in Government departments

- Questioning the objectivity behind every decision taken by authorities and blackmailing them under Corruption Act. This restricts the decision making power of officials.
- Blackmailing to obtain the secret information based on national security and socially and public condemnation.

Such activities defeat the very purpose of RTI. However, it has been found that such false and unreasonable queries amount only to 1% of total queries. Instead what lacks more is the participation by the officials actively in answering such queries.

The Real issue behind allegation of both parties on each other is

TRUST Deficit between both.

Therefore RTI should be amended so that such deficit can be bridged.

2nd ARC recommended that more than

1% of expenditure should be on maintaining the records. This would result into greater transparency and the public ~~is~~ can know and track their query.

Digital technology should be retained so that it is easier for officials to fastly dispose off backlogs and respond in mandated time frame.

This will ensure greater trust of public in such institutions.

RTI needs to be implemented in both letter and spirit and this requires active participation of both public and officials.

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 have hitherto faced discrimination in India. Their fundamental right against discrimination and right to occupy public places is often curbed.

Recently, proposed Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016 aims to address such issues.

- defines transgender
- prohibits discrimination in sectors like education, health, employment etc.
- equal right to access public facilities and rent/own a house

- Right to reside in their own household.
- 'Certificate of Identity' by District Magistrate on basis of recommendation of a screening committee
- Stringent punishment for non-compliance of provisions.
- Set up National Council for Transgender

Legalising Section 377 in NALSA

Judgement have already put restrictions on their personal rights.

This bill is thus, a step in right direction. However, steps should

also be taken to remove stigma against them in society through awareness and education.

Their special needs like special toilets must be addressed to

make Public Spaces accessible
to them.

India should consider them as an
integral part of the society and
any encroachment on their rights
attacks the 'diverse' fabric of
Indian 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।

Forest Rights Act 2006 was enacted to recognise the rights of forest dwellers and tribals on forest produce.

It recognises their traditional rights and ownerships on such lands.

However, many environment activists say that such Rights are misused and impact the Environment Conservation.

- Slash and burn methods on forest lands leads to forest fires and reduced fertility of soil.