

IASbaba's Daily Quiz

August 23, 2016

Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Access to Justice' Project

1. It addresses the legal needs of the marginalised and vulnerable sections of society
2. The project is a partnership between United Nations Development Programme and Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice
3. The Project is being implemented in Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh in its 2nd phase (2012-2017)

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.1) Solution (a)

The objectives of the project are to address the legal needs of the marginalised and vulnerable sections of society, particularly women, children, and Scheduled Castes and tribal communities, who do not have the requisite means to ensure that their rights are guaranteed.

The Department of Justice has been implementing "Access to Justice for Marginalised People" with the UNDP's support. The first phase of the project (2009-2012) focused on both the demand as well as supply side of justice.

The "Access to Justice" project is being implemented in the eight North-Eastern States, and Jammu and Kashmir, at a total cost of Rs.30 crore for five years (2012-17).

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Q.2) The much-talked about Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy is related to —

- a) Mission Indradhanush
- b) TB control programme
- c) India's commitment to tackle Malnutrition
- d) A Fishery and Oceanographic Research Vessel (FORV)

Q.2) Solution (b)

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Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy— India's TB control programme

Despite TB treatment being free, patients and their caregivers faced challenges, and these were related to coping with RNTCP's DOTS strategy. Poor patients residing in rural areas faced the greatest difficulty in overcoming the barriers. They had to travel long distances every alternative day to reach a DOTS centre, had to put up with inconvenient timings and "unfavourable attitude" of RNTCP staff –

- Reschedule their daily routine to make the visit possible: Travel plus the long waiting period at DOTS centres meant that patients and their caregivers, who are mostly daily wagers, ended up missing work for at least half a day
- No immediate medical attention to the side-effects and other issues faced by the patients
- Lack of practice & lack of qualified practitioners to offer counselling

Private providers more accessible –

- Can tailor their timings to suit their daily schedule
- Can continue seeking treatment without losing their daily wages
- Proximity to private practitioners
- Provision of immediate medical attention when patients face side effects

Solution:

- Having more number of DOTS centres to increase its proximity to a patient's residence
- Bringing in more flexibility in terms of timings
- Counselling especially in the initial stages of DOTS therapy— competence of health personnel involved in TB care should be strengthened and better communication between providers and patients should be achieved through appropriate training
- Need to decentralise DOTS providers- Whoever is closer to the patients, including private doctors, pharmacists, teachers and anganwadi workers should be allowed to provide DOTS therapy

The emphasis is more on achieving targets than being patient-friendly — This should change and RNTCP should seriously consider a "patient-centred approach to TB control, delivered with dignity and compassion" as its priority if it intends to provide "universal access to quality assured free diagnosis and treatment to patients"

Q.3) Recently Supreme Court said it may refer a plea challenging the validity of the Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) resettlement Act to a constitution bench if it finds that some issues

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needed interpretation of the Constitution. Consider the following statements with respect to J&K resettlement Act

1. It envisages grant of permit for resettlement of Pakistani nationals who had migrated to Pakistan from Jammu and Kashmir after India's partition
2. People of Jammu and Kashmir who migrated to Pakistan from 1947 could be considered for their return but their descendants could not be

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Q.3) Solution (c)

Both the statements are correct

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Q.4) The only state in the country to draft its own internal security legislation is –

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Gujarat
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Assam

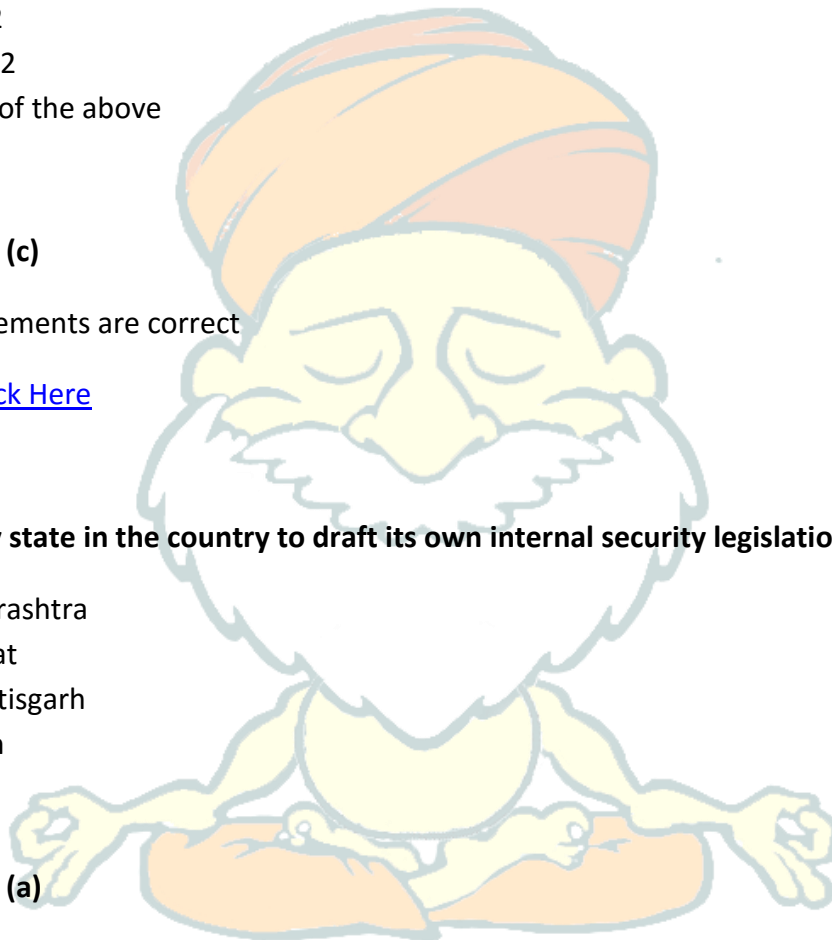
Q.4) Solution (a)

Maharashtra is the first State in the country to draft its own internal security act

Maharashtra Protection of Internal Security Act (MPISA) has proposed setting up of Special Security Zones (SSZ) where movement of arms, explosives and inflow of unaccounted funds will be prohibited.

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Q.5) Which among the given combination(s) is/are true?



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1. **Arjuna Award** : : India's highest sporting award given for the spectacular and most outstanding performance in the field of sports by a sportsperson over a period of four years.
2. **Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award** : : bestowed upon sportspersons for life time contribution to sports development.
3. **Dronacharya Award** : : bestowed upon coaches for producing medal winners at prestigious international sports events.

Select the correct option

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1 only

Q.5) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The Union government (Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports) bestows National Sports Awards every year to recognize and reward excellence in sports in India. These awards include Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Dronacharya Award, Arjuna Award, Dhyan Chand Award, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy and Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar.

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award: It is India's highest sporting award given for the spectacular and most outstanding performance in the field of sports by a sportsperson over a period of four years.

Arjuna Award: India's second highest sporting award bestowed upon sportsperson for consistently outstanding performance for four years.

Dronacharya Award: It bestowed upon coaches for producing medal winners at prestigious international sports events.

Dhyan Chand Award: It is bestowed upon sportspersons for life time contribution to sports development.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy: It is bestowed upon overall top performing university in inter-university tournaments.