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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 928)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	35234
Center	O. R. N.	Date	31/08/17

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. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 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. 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. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 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।
2	12.5		
3	12.5		
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16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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।

The POCSO Act, 2012 was enacted to make a law in compliance with the UN Convention on Rights of Child. The key objectives of the Act are :

- 1) Protection of children from sexual violence
- 2) Providing a separate grievance redressal system and machinery to look into the cases of sexual violence
- 3) Provision for rehabilitation of children

In spite of this, there are some problems in its implementation,

which are as follows:

- 1) Lack of awareness: Parents and children are not aware of the situations which can be called sexual assault and the procedure for redressal. Children are needed to be educated about the good touch and the bad touch.
- 2) Societal stigmas attached Children and thereafter parents do not come out openly and report the cases.
- 3) No easy procedure for inquiry
- 4) No mechanism for prevention of crimes
- 5) Institutions for rehabilitation and custody are not up to the mark.
- 6) Creating awareness about e-box facility

According to the NCRB data, there has been increase in child sexual abuse cases. There is need for creating in house counsellors in schools and elsewhere like in big coaching academies for sports etc. The law needs to be strengthened to make it effective and fulfill the Directive Principle under Article 47 of the Constitution.

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।

MGNREGA is a programme which provides right based livelihood to every household in India. The programme has been very successful in achieving its objectives so far. Following are the benefits of its design over other programmes:

- 1) No issue of under inclusion/exclusion

The programme is universal, hence it doesn't leave space for exclusion

- 2) Right-based and demand-based

The job is given as a matter of right, thus making it demand based, which under

normal circumstances balance the supply requirements.

3) Unemployment allowance

This provision makes the government to readily provide jobs

4) No requirements of skill sets

5) Wages linked with the Consumer Price Inflation index (CPI) - making it market based in line with inflation

6) Real time information Management System → which makes information dissemination easier and the whole process more transparent

Thus, the programme has been able to supplement livelihood in lean agriculture days and

at the same time create useful
capital assets .

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।

One of the best ways to alleviate poverty is by providing self-employment opportunities to the poor. The Self Help Groups (SHGs) as the name suggests help poor people come together, pool in their resources and utilize it in providing employment to all towards an economic activity. The role played by SHGs is significant in poverty alleviation for the following reasons:

- 1) Sense of pride - self employment provides sense of pride and collective ownership

creates necessary flexibility to run a business

2) Economic empowerment of women

eg. the Lijjat Papad enterprise has helped many women and has empowered them economically as SHGs provide ample opportunities to women.

3) Social empowerment as an implication

4) Availability of credit from NABARD, especially after NABARD SHG Bank linkage Programme.

However, SHG microfinancing still needs more attention for the following reasons:

1) Lack of awareness among people about the various schemes

- 2) less financial inclusion ~~and~~
- 3) lack of financial literacy
- 4) Lack of a definite policy for SHG microfinance

Thus, due to this, SHGs' potential to become a job provider ~~and~~ thereby alleviating poverty is hindered.

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।

The tenure of civil servants is not fixed, because of which there are issues that arise, which are following:

1) Discontinuity in functioning

This is most common and dangerous fallout. short tenure and frequent transfers affect the policy implementation.

2) Susceptibility to favour political bosses

Security of tenure gives a sense of independence, absence of which make the civil servants vulnerable to wishes of political bosses

3) Hampers independence

with increased fear

4) Hardships caused to family

This is another issue. There are problems of adjustment.

To rectify these, the idea of Civil Services Board was mooted which aims to establish a Board to decide on transfers of the civil servants having fixed tenures.

Pros:

- 1) Removes the fear of political bosses
- 2) Gives security of tenure
- 3) More stability to administration
- 4) Freedom to work with long term planning
- 5) Transfers on objective criteria

Cons:

- 1) Transfers are important to

maintain efficiency of
functioning

2) Board's composition and its
independence is not clear.

Thus, a well drawn proposal
for creation of a Board and
fixure of tenure can be
considered as it suggested
under the Police Reforms ~~Commis~~
by the SC.

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।

In India, 4% of the GDP is spent on health, of which only 1.4% is the public sector spending. This makes it the most privatised health system in the world. The secondary and Tertiary healthcare stays out of reach of poor people. The regulation of health sector is under the Medical Council of India which is reeling under the problems of corruption, inappropriate and unregulated representation and lack of funds. Owing to these problems and acknowledging the same, the

Central government has come up with the National Health Policy, 2017 which aims to

- i) increase public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP till 2025
- ii) Free diagnosis, treatment and drug availability at Primary level
- iii) Creation of health and wellness centres
- iv) Provision for free emergency services
- v) Scrapping of MCI with new commission

Thus, the health sector needs a complete overhaul to fulfill the targets under the Sustainable Development Goals, to which the current policy is a right step. However, much more needs to be

done in this respect as the
policy falls short of making ~~the~~
health a right to ask from the
government.

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।

Recently, there were cancellation of licences of various NGOs for non-compliance with rules and regulations applicable to them.

NGOs are an important part of a country as they provide a platform to citizens to assert their rights and act as pressure groups. However, ~~or~~ these can be used to siphon illegal funds and for subvert activities making it necessary to regulate them.

1. According to a report, only 20% or less NGOs file returns of their income tax.

2. Many NGOs do not renew their registrations under FCRA which is mandatory after every Five years
3. NGOs receiving foreign aid act as pressure groups and meddle with Government functioning eg. Greenpeace International's licence was ~~thus~~ cancelled recently.

Thus all this necessitates proper legal and regulatory mechanism for their efficient functioning. However, regulations must be in furtherance of efficient framework and not make their working impossible.

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 उसमें कहीं अधिक हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

e-Governance is a tool to strengthen democracy. The Government has acknowledged it and has started the 'Digital India' campaign. However, there have been various roadblocks and reasons for failure other than the technological ones. The reasons are as follows:

1) Lack of education or awareness

The basic requirement for implementation of e governance projects is ~~as~~ ~~ed~~ a digitally educated citizenry who are supposed to use the services and participate in implementation of schemes. This remains absent

2) Lack of infrastructure

Another requirement is basic infrastructure. Even after the Government started the Bharat-net Project, there is lack of digital infrastructure.

3) Ignorance of officials towards complaints or follow-up

This is another reason for failure, as there is lack of follow up from authorities even after the citizenry participates.

4) Lack of trained manpower or authorities

The implementing authorities themselves are not well versed with the functioning of technical equipments technology.

Therefore, for the successful implementation of e-governance projects, the basic skilling and infrastructure is important.

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 सामान्यज नौकरशाही की मांग करती है। भारतीय सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bureaucracy forms the backbone of the Government. It is behind the implementation of all the projects, schemes and policies of the Government. The times are changing, and with that, the nature of Government work is becoming complicated day by day. This requires specialised bureaucracy to implement the policies efficiently and deal with the problems effectively.

However, the nature of Civil Services in India is more or less generalist. All the important posts in the Government, mostly, are occupied by the IAS

officers, and the Indian Administrative service is the most generalist in nature. This was one example, and there are many more.

Thus, ~~to~~ to understand the technicalities of the projects, to manage the crisis efficiently, there is need for a less generalised civil service and more specialised in the area of functioning. For instance, a person or officer heading the electricity department must be well versed with all the technicalities, probable problems, their solutions and appropriate understanding of work requirements and strategies for betterment of

policies .

Thus, necessary changes must be made in Civil Services policies to prepare them for the needs of time and tackle the problems effectively .

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) किम 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 is the use of Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhaar and Mobile for providing services to the citizens. The Jan Dhan Yojana aims at opening bank accounts and including poor in the formal bank structure. Use of Aadhaar and mobile is aimed at preventing leakages and excluding the ghost beneficiaries for government schemes.

The JAM will be useful in all ~~the~~ areas wherein government provides services to the citizens for instance, MGNREGS, PDS, Mid Day Meal, PAHAL scheme, PM Matritva Sahyog Yojana, PM Awas Yojana etc. to transfer the subsidies and

wages directly to the bank accounts, to prevent leakages in Public Distribution system and excludes ghost beneficiaries in PDS and MGNREGS. It helps in agriculture in transferring fertilizer subsidies also. Thus, it covers many areas of the economy.

There are following inadequacies in PDS:

- 1) prevalence of leakages and corruption

By use of mobile and Aadhaar, the quantities and distribution can be traced adequately

- 2) Existence of ghost beneficiaries
This can be remedied by using Aadhaar verification.

or

Thus, JAM can become an important tool in implementation of welfare schemes; however,

care needs to be taken in ensuring that unavailability of JAN with citizens doesn't exclude them from obtaining benefits of the schemes.

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।

A village can be called electrified when :

- 1) the adequate infrastructure exists, i.e., the power lines and ~~the~~ transformers etc., and
- 2) the important community places like Panchayat and ~~basti~~ has electricity

The government has ~~to~~ undertaken the task of electrifying all villages by 2019. And for the same the government has taken the following initiatives:

- 1) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana

This is the most important

Scheme. It aims to provide electricity 24x7, feeder separation, metering at all levels.

Under feeder separation, there is a provision for electricity for household purposes and for agricultural and other purposes. It also undertakes to minimize loss of electricity.

2) Ujjwala DISCOM yojana

This scheme aims at financial reconstruction of DISCOMs which in turn would make the electricity cheaper.

3) National Solar Mission

Under the Paris Agreement the India has as its INDC promised to generate 100 GW of solar Energy ~~for~~ by 2022.

4) Wind Energy - to generate 75 GW of wind energy by 2022

- 5) International solar Alliance
- 6) DELP and distribution of LED bulbs under it on subsidized rates.

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 भलिभांति कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो सका है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Although, the RTE Act makes a provision for setting aside 25% of seats in private schools, the implementation of the same remains dismal due to the following reasons:

1) Lack of awareness

People are not aware of the provisions

2) Different ground realities

Schools do not want poor children as it might lead to the overall low performance of the private schools

3) Other expenses

Poor people cannot bear the

other expenses on books, stationery etc.

4) Education levels of parents

This might affect the students performance in school

5) Social differences among children might create hostile environments, eg., by seeing the differences in food etc.

6) No proper reporting procedure

Thus, due to improper implementation, a novel provision has not been very ineffective.

Following can be a way forward:

1) Reporting on admissions and establishment of a grievance redressal authority

- 2) Creating awareness among parents about the provisions
- 3) Government providing for other expenses of children
- 4) Education of parents and interactions among parents to remove stigma

Along with these, there is a need for a complete overhaul in the Education policy as recommended by the T.S.R. Subramanian Committee.

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?

The following are the main provisions of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 :

1) Prohibition of commercial surrogacy

The Bill only allows altruistic surrogacy and has certain conditions for that too.

~~Criticism~~:

2) Altruistic surrogacy-conditions

- Only a relative can be a surrogate, and
- who has had a child earlier, and need of medical opinion
- ~~an~~ the couple hasn't had a child after trying for 5 years after marriage
- a person can be a surrogate

only once

- 3) Provision for medical and other expenses of the surrogate mother

Criticisms

1) Commercial surrogacy - (i) total ban can rather create a black market, leading to more exploitation of women.

(ii) This removes chances of any benefits arising out of surrogacy to women in genuine needs of money.

2) It cancels out provisions of surrogacy for unmarried couples, single parents, transgenders etc.

3) ~~At~~ Need for a relationship can create situations of sham marriages in families. Moreover, relatives not defined.

4) Doesn't really address the problems of exploitation of surrogate mothers.

Moreover, the total ban on commercial surrogacy is not justified for the reasons cited above. It will also ~~reduce~~ the ~~number~~ of impact the economy.

Thus, the Bill must be reconsidered and reformed to adopt the best practices and create a balance ^{between} ~~of~~ rights of commissioning parents and surrogate mothers.

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?

Primary education creates the foundation for higher education. There should be adequate funding for both levels. However, ~~the~~ more focus should be on improving the quality of primary education and making it accessible to ~~the~~ all the people. Moreover, primary education is a right and therefore, due to lack of resources there should not be any compromise with the quality of education.

However, this doesn't create a case for curtailing public

spending in higher education as higher education, building up on the primary education, creates the human resource in the true sense and makes a person employable and education meaningful.

Thus, there has to be created a balance between funding for all the levels in education and a coherent policy be carved out for the same purpose.

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।

The only reason behind the disability of a person is lack of accessibility. A differently-abled person is disabled because he/she cannot enjoy the life according to his/her needs in the society. Keeping this in mind, the government has recently launched the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan or Accessible India campaign. The objectives of the same are:

- 1) Creating differently-abled friendly India, i.e., making accessible all the public buildings, provisions for wheelchair, braille notices

at all public places, lifts, etc.

2) Making books and other basic amenities available by using technological innovations

↳ 'Sugamya Pustakalaya' → digital library for easy access to people with disabilities

3) Inclusiveness and Accessibility Index → to measure the accessibility of a place

Thus, the program is in line with the UN convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities. However, much more needs to be done to truly make India accessible to the differently-abled, as the private sector remains out of the purview, which needs to be involved.

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 in the recent Olympics has been very poor, as it has got only two medals. The government has appointed a task force to identify the problems, make recommendations and create policies for achieving more medals in the Olympics. However, more needs to be done if India really wants to perform better in the long run:

- 1) Promoting sports at all levels of life

Starting with schools till post graduation, students must be encouraged to play sports

- 2) Talent hunts
Especially in the tribal and rural areas
- 3) Infrastructure must be strengthened, so as to cater to the needs of players
- 4) National Sports Universities must be opened up
- 5) De-politicisation of various selection committees
- 6) Schemes like TOPS (Target Olympic Podium Scheme) and their proper implementation
- 7) Incentivisation of sports
- 8) Rewards and recognitions for achievements
- 9) Overhaul in the administrative structure of sports associations giving more representation to players
- 10) Creating awareness about usefulness of sports and

educating people to break
social barriers and stigma
attached

11) Provisions for sports scholarships
and ~~res~~ quotas

All these can go a long way
in creating the right atmosphere
for attracting talent and
honing the skills.

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 are the tribal groups with highest degree of seclusion from the mainstream civilian population and their existence is under question because of this, making them vulnerable.

On the other hand, de-notified tribes are the tribe which were notified as criminal tribes in the British colonial era and they were later de-notified after independence. These tribes have the stigma of being criminal attached with them.

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।

RTI Act has revolutionised the functioning of democracy. It has unearthed various scams, has made public authorities more transparent and responsible. It has empowered the citizenry and has made governance more participatory.

The following reasons create a need for its amendment owing to its misuse :

- 1) The public functionaries ~~do~~ are afraid to take decisions based on their analysis as they are afraid it might go against them if results are adverse and

someone files an RTI applic-
-ation in that respect.

- 2) It affects the efficiency of the public functionary, as they work under constant fear of ~~us~~ being answerable for decisions, they might not be at fault.
- 3) The functionaries are even blackmailed for filing the applications against their working, and this restricts their autonomy and fearlessness to work, and they focus more on the reasons to be given for their actions.

Nevertheless, the following make it clear that the Act ensures proper safeguards:

- 1) Very sensitive and important matters of decision-making

are made confidential, thus, doesn't really restrict the autonomy of decisionmaking.

- 2) Promotes responsiveness
- 3) Promotes functionaries to disclose informations on their own s. 4 of the Act.
- 4) Induces the public functionary to act in a more transparent manner as it is said, justice shouldn't only be done, it should be seen to be done and same goes for public works.

Therefore, the RTI Act has proper safeguards in place, rather it needs to be strengthened to access more information.

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?

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 has been passed recently and it seeks to protect transgenders from discrimination through the following provisions:

- 1) No discrimination against transgenders - at workplace, hospitals and in general in the society
- 2) ~~Certifications~~ Well defined meanings of word transgender
- 3) Provision for special infrastructure according to their needs, eg., toilets etc.

4) Right of residence in the household

This is one of the most important provisions of the Bill.

5) Creation of authority to look into complaints of discrimination

6) Education of medical students and professionals with respect to the special needs of the transgenders

However, inspite of so many progressive provisions, the Bill falls short of creating a National Commission for transgenders.

Also, it has watered down some of the provisions of earlier draft.

It also takes away the right of the transgender to identify himself as he/she wants.

Thus, the Bill is a step in the right direction, but certain changes

can make it better

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।

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was enacted to recognize the rights of tribals with respect to the forests, their residence, livelihood and control over the forests to certain extent for dwelling. However, recently there have been reports of misuse of the law by the government, by creating regulations not in conformity with the spirit of the law. Moreover, the applications for granting of forest rights keep remaining pending for very long periods. The government has even denotified certain activities to

become out of the purview of the Act, so as to negate the need of the consent of Gram Sabha for the activities of the companies for mining etc.

The Act has come to rescue of many tribal communities, for example, the tribals in Niyamgiri Hills refused the proposal to ~~set up~~ mining conduct mining activities, and this Act, thereby, empowers them.

But, by subverting the provisions of the Act, the tribals are denied of their rights for the economic progress of the country.

