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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 854)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG.	Registration Number	24844
Center	O.R.N.	Date	05.08.17

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 HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, was seen as an important legislation in the context of the protection of children, however, many argue that it has remained largely ineffective. Identifying the key objectives of the act, discuss the reasons for its ineffectiveness.

यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम, 2012 को बच्चों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कानून के रूप में देखा गया था, लेकिन कइयों का मानना है कि यह व्यापक रूप से अप्रभावी रहा है। इस अधिनियम के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों की पहचान करते हुए, इसके अप्रभावी सिद्ध होने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 was enacted to protect the children from sexual exploitation.

The key objectives of the Act include :

- (i) To provide a safe and secure environment for the overall development of children.
- (ii) To identify the various forms of sexual offences against children
- (iii) To give a statutory mechanism to enable reporting of such offences and empower the citizenry to come forward to protect the innocence childhood.
- (iv) To punish the perpetrator and create deterrence against such acts.

However, the POCSO Act, 2012 has been ineffective to achieve its objectives. The reasons include :

- (i) The victims being children are not aware of the Act and many a times they fear of the perpetrators.
- (ii) Since the victims also constitute of domestic workers (mainly girls) and child labourers, they fear of loss of livelihood.
- (iii) The civil society also remains aloof of the veracity of such acts and blame mainly the victims.
- (iv) Harassment of the victims and their relatives from law enforcement agencies
- (v) Fear of social stigma as the irresponsible media often reveal the identity of the victim.

Thus, to realise the objectives of the Act ^{and} to protect our children, it

is important that all the stakeholders do their duty faithfully - generating awareness, reporting offences and taking actions. Unhappy is he to whom the memories of childhood ~~are~~ bring only fear and sadness.

2. While discussing the challenges faced in using digital content, explain why the National Digital Library (NDL) is being seen as a platform that 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.

डिजिटल सामग्री का उपयोग करने में आने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सविस्तार यह बताइए कि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी (NDL) को शिक्षा व अनुसंधान के चिंतनफलक में आधारभूत परिवर्तन लाने वाला एक प्लेटफॉर्म क्यों माना जा रहा है। साथ ही, NDL को आत्म-धारणीय (सेल्फ-सस्टेनेबल) बनाने हेतु उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

The National Digital Library is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Resources Development to enable access to a number of books in Indian and foreign languages.

There are however challenges in using digital content :

- (i) Attitude of reading books in paper form
- (ii) Digital divide across rural and urban India w.r.t. digital literacy
- (iii) Infrastructure required to access the NDL - computers, mobiles, internet, ^{power} - are not available to all.
- (iv) Focus on rote learning and exam-oriented approach discourages reading

of standard books

- (iv) Inability to browse through the NDL and get the required book, as such a vast repository needs a one-time training on how to access its content.

However, NDL is a very promising step to enhance the education and research environment of the country.

The reasons being:

- (i) Access to vast sources
- (ii) Availability in foreign as well as vernacular languages
- (iii) Integration of resources hitherto available with individual libraries would create a 'library culture' in the country.
- (iv) With Digital India Mission, there is potential to enlarge the scope of access to rural areas.
- (v) The availability of low-cost mobile devices and internet will bring students across the country together by bridging the digital divide.

To make NDL self-sustainable, certain measures need to be taken:

- (i) Integration with global networks offering such facilities.
- (ii) Open-source model to enable the users to contribute
- (iii) A fund to improve upon the resources to be financed using education cess.

The time is ripe to enhance the access of resources in the field of education and research to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend. NDL is posed to achieve it.

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।

Anti-poverty programmes in the country have been focussing on self-employment to materialise the immense entrepreneurial resources available in rural areas and among the poor. And Self-Help Groups have played a significant role through involving the female members. Some of the examples include:

- (i) The Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) introduced in 1978-79 aimed to provide subsidy and productive bank credit to the poor.
- (ii) The Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) aimed to generate meaningful employment opportunities in rural areas through creation of economic infrastructure and community and social assets.

- (iii) Food for Work Programme started in 2000 aimed to enhance food security through wage employment.
- (iv) Aajeevika (2011) focussed on promoting self-employment and organisation of rural poor into Self-Help Groups.
- (v) Aeen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) replaces Aajeevika by incorporating skill training to promote self-employment. It aims to train ~~1~~ 1 million rural and 0.5 million urban poor.

The Andhra Pradesh SHG Model has been very successful and is being replicated in other states like Bihar and Rajasthan.

Problems plaguing SHG-Microfinance Model:

- (i) Instead of need-based loan uptake, loans are generally equally divided resulting in sub-optimisation.
- (ii) limited and small savings due to trust-deficit as well as capability.

- (iii) Absence of beneficial financial products and innovative guidance to utilise the savings results in low-returns.
- (iv) Absence to forward and backward linkages with the SHGs hamper their utilisation of their true potential.
- (v) Government has not been able to ensure digital literacy among the rural women to incorporate the platform to expand.

4. How does the short tenure of civil servants in India leads to their less effective management? Critically discuss the move of setting up a civil services board in order to address this issue.

भारत में सिविल सेवकों का छोटा कार्यकाल उनके प्रबंधन को किस प्रकार अल्प प्रभावी बनाता है? इस मुद्दे को संबोधित करने के लिए सिविल सेवा बोर्ड की स्थापना करने की पहल पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil servants in India are considered to form the 'STEEL FRAME OF ADMINISTRATION' in India. However, their short-tenure leads to their less effective management as:

- (i) Civil servants tends to become generalised rather than specialists.
- (ii) Short-term leads to less inputs and efficiency by the civil servants in that post
- (iii) Inability to reform the poorly-run department due to less time discourages civil servants to incorporate changes.
- (iv) Short-term leads to red-tapism and corruption since monitoring of actions becomes difficult.
- (v) As the career-progression is concerned, it gives less opportunity to go for lateral exit and other professional courses

to learn global best practices.

In this regard, the move of setting up a civil services board (CSB) to address these issues is a welcome one. The reasons being:

- (i) It would lead to merit-based promotion system and drive the civil servants to work dedicatedly.
- (ii) It will allow civil servants a longer tenure at a given post so that new work culture can be introduced by them in the departments concerned.
- (iii) Fear of frequent transfers would enable civil servants to learn more about a particular issue in order to solve it.
- (iv) It will allow civil servants to work in corporate houses (lateral exit) and go for professional courses and bring global ^{best} practices at home.

All these will result in better work environment for the civil servants which will improve good governance.

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. Discuss whether the steps taken by the government in recent times address these issues.

भारत की स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली विश्व में सर्वाधिक निजीकृत प्रणालियों में से होने के साथ-साथ, अपर्याप्त रूप से विनियमित और केवल औसत आय के स्तर से ऊपर के लोगों को सुलभ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम इन मुद्दों को संबोधित करते हैं?

India with its population of 1.21 billion (Census-2011) has a well-burdened health system. It is facing numerous issues which include:

(i) Most privatised in the world:

(a) - Secondary and tertiary facilities are generally provided by the private sector

(b) - The share of public to private sector health funding is 1:3 meaning 75% of medical resources are contributed by the private sector.

(c) - As far as drugs and ^{medical} implants are concerned, it is mainly the private sector which handle these industries.

(ii) Poorly regulated:

(a) Recent CAG report has indicated that over 70% of private hospitals are not filing correctly ^{their} tax returns.

(b) Several malpractices are rampantly going on in private hospitals like overcharging, prolonging medical care etc.

(iii) Accessible to the rich :

- (a) Since most of the private hospitals are located in urban areas.
- (b) Specialised treatments are not available in government district-level hospitals.
- (c) High medical fees and charges also discourages the poor to access them.

The recent steps of the government have been to address these issues. For examples:

- (i) Budget 2017-18 talks of converting district hospitals to medical colleges with secondary and tertiary facilities.
- (ii) The National Health Policy (2017) aims to increase public health spending to 2.5% of GDP with focus on the primary care.
- (iii) The capping of prices of medicines and

medical implants (like cancer stents) by
NPPA.

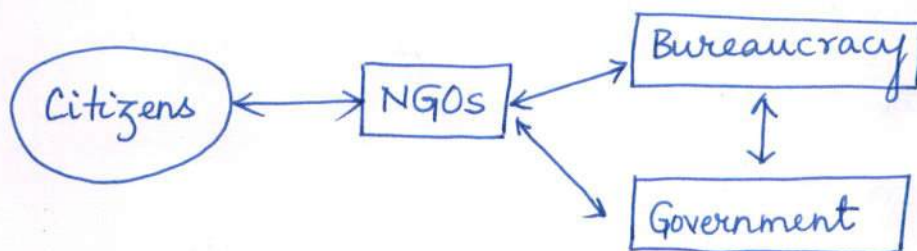
(iv) Proposal of NITI Aayog to utilise the
district hospital infrastructure by allowing
the private sector to use them would
increase accessibility.

(v) Provision of insurance-based medical
treatment in any healthcare centre under
the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

Thus, the steps taken by the
government are commendable but it
will need to be more vigilant in
monitoring the sector.

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 keeping in mind the recent developments in this context.

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



NGOs act as a vital link between the citizens and the administration and government. They help in the development process through :

- (i) Helping in policy formulation through giving vital inputs to the policy-makers
- (ii) Helping in policy-implementation
- (iii) Generating public opinions on policies through awareness generation.
- (iv) Conducting social audits of various governmental schemes
- (v) Monitoring the utilisation of public funds
- (vi) Bridging the gaps in the various

development programmes through fund collection and their own activities.

However, recent developments call for adequate legal and regulatory mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability in their working and the security of the country as a whole:

- (i) There are more than 30 lakhs NGOs in the country.
- (ii) Many of these do not file tax returns
- (iii) NGOs especially the foreign-funded indulge in opposing developmental projects in the name of protecting public interests.
- (iv) Violations of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (2010)
- (v) Foreign funds diverted for non-developmental activities lead to internal security threats.

Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs has to take tough stance against NGOs violating the laws of the land.

eg. Compassion International, Greenpeace etc.

It is in the public interest that NGOs work transparently and in line with the laws of the country. The government should encourage such NGOs by recognising and rewarding them.

7. The reasons for failure of e-Governance projects are anything but technological. Discuss in the context of India.

ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं की असफलता के कारण अन्य कुछ नहीं अपितु तकनीकी हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The reasons for failure of e-Governance projects in India are mainly technological which include :

- (i) No backward linkage in providing services which result in delays
- (ii) Outdated infrastructure and softwares in the governmental offices
- (iii) No integration across various departments
- (iv) Issues of cyber-security prohibits users to use e-Governance services.
- (v) Non-availability of faster internet in government offices
- (vi) Absence of data storage facilities and improper sorting and storage leads to time delays.

However, besides technological there are other reasons as well which include:

- (i) Inadequate training of government officials

and staff handling such services.

- (ii) Lack of awareness among the people about the various e-Governance services available.
- (iii) Digital divide — since $\frac{2}{3}$ rd population of India is rural, e-Governance facilities gets limited to only a limited section of population.
- (iv) Absence of infrastructure to access the various e-Services like power, internet etc.

It is because of these reasons that the government has undertaken the Digital India mission with nine pillars

including expanding the scope of providing e-Services to the citizenry.

It is expected that the other technological factors will be dealt with soon to enable seamless and timely service

delivery.

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

The 6th Central Pay Commission and the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission are unanimous in recommending lateral entry in civil services, to make the bureaucracy more specialist and less generalist, to meet the requirements of the 21st century needs of public service delivery.

BENEFITS OF A LESS-GENERALIST BUREAUCRACY :

- 1) The problems of the present times like cyber-crimes, genetically modified organisms, 4th industrial revolution demand a more specialist bureaucracy.
- 2) The generalist attitude results in sub-optimal policy formulation and policy implementation as a result of which the major issues like poverty, unemployment, etc. linger on for decades.

3) Specialists would bring in more efficiency and better work culture with them in the non-responsive and hierarchic traditional bureaucracy.

4) Faster working would result in good governance.

At the same time, specific nature of bureaucracy comes with its own problems: =

- (i) Appointing civil servants for a specific problem would result in bulging of the already bulged bureaucracy.
- (ii) Problems at the ground-level are of interlinked nature which would be best solved through a general approach.
- (iii) Since Indian civil services is also a unifying factor, specialised bureaucracy would result in compartmentalisation.
- (iv) Chances of nepotism and favouritism would increase in case of specialised bureaucrats.

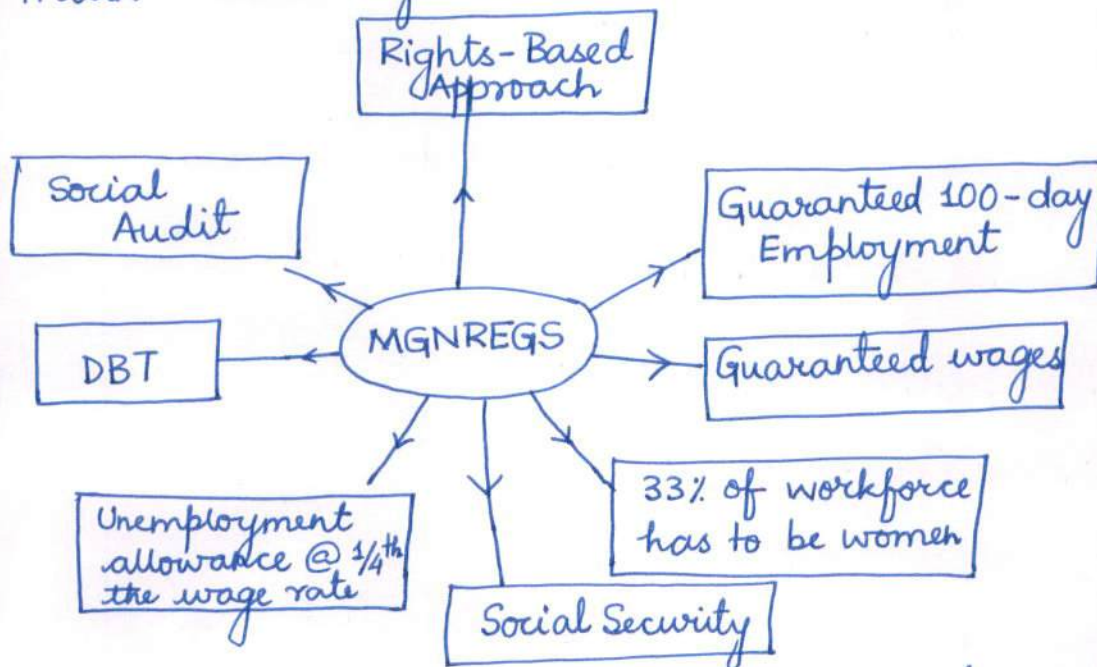
As such, the best approach should be the one currently practiced in the USA where 10% of the bureaucrats are appointed through lateral entry. This ^{would} result in adapting the bureaucracy to the existing general and emerging specific problems in India.

9. MGNREGA has been termed as a stellar example for rural development. In this context, discuss how far the design of MGNREGA program makes it more successful than other rural development programmes.

मनरेगा को ग्रामीण विकास का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण माना गया है। इस संदर्भ में, इस बात पर चर्चा कीजिए कि मनरेगा कार्यक्रम की अभिकल्पना (डिजाईन) इसे अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की तुलना में कितना अधिक सफल बनाती है।

MGNREGA has been a stellar example for rural development. Not only it is praised domestically, but it has find its appreciation from global institutions like WB, UN etc as well.

The design of the program is the main reason by which it is successful:



The MGNREGS not just ensure dignity along with work (rights-based approach) but also incorporate social justice and

transparency provisions (social audit).

However, the scheme is faced with certain challenges which are:-

- i) Delay in wage disbursement
- ii) Number of man-days going down due to unavailability of work and funds
- iii) Creation of non-durable assets result in waste of public resources
- iv) Social audits not undertaken properly
- v) Fake and ghost beneficiaries.

The government has been working to remove these flaws through DBT and Aadhaar. But a structural modification - incorporation of skill training and provision for creating pucca durable assets - needs to be made to make MGNREGS more successful as well as sustainable.

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 सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) की कमियों को दूर करने में सक्षम हो सकेगा?

JAM stands for Jan Dhan - Aadhaar - Mobile. This trinity is expected, by the Economic Survey (2015-16), to be ^{the} panacea for blocking the leakages in subsidies and ensuring financial inclusion.

JAM would be useful in all the economic sectors of India :

i) Agriculture and mining :

- (a) DBT in fertiliser, kerosene, food
- (b) Aadhaar to tackle inclusion and exclusion errors in beneficiaries' identification
- (c) Jan Dhan will result in financial inclusion and formalisation of the informal sector.

ii) Manufacturing :

- (a) MSMEs and cottage industries will get various subsidies timely and through DBT
- (b) Various information can be disseminated

through mobile

(c) Access to ^{institutional} credit through Aadhaar-linked credit database management system

iii) Services

(a) Linking of Aadhaar and PAN numbers would result in more people furnishing actual tax returns which would increase the tax revenue.

(b) PAN card misuse through people having two cards would be curbed.

(c) Various services can be accessed through e-Verification using Aadhaar number or biometric and mobile.

The inadequacies of existing PDS can be dislodged using JAM trinity but only to a certain extent. =

(i) Procurement losses cannot be minimised

(ii) Transportation and storage losses also cannot be drastically reduced.

(iii) Identification of beneficiaries and removal of ghost beneficiaries can be tackled using JAM but again seamless

connectivity needs to be ensured to provide seamless service to the poor beneficiaries.

Therefore, to make the PDS robust, the procurement, storage and transportation inefficiencies need to be addressed first.

11. In spite of being considered as the backbone of the rural economy hitherto rural electrification hasn't got the importance it deserves. Examine along with challenges present in rural electrification of India. Also, elaborate upon some of the recent initiatives of government in this regard with a special emphasis on Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ होने के बावजूद ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को जो महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया गया। भारत में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में आने वाली 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।

The rural electrification hasn't got the desired importance because of the following

reason: =

- i) Focus on tackling poverty and hunger through PDS rather than electrification.
- ii) Absence of transmission lines and distribution networks in the hinterland rural areas
- iii) Increased debt burden of the state discoms
- iv) Uninterested private sector
- v) Fear of people stealing the electrification infrastructure.

There are however several challenges present in rural electrification:

- i) Focus on bringing power ^{to} 10% of the houses of the villages rather than universal

electrification.

- (ii) High transmission and distribution losses (to the tune of 23%)
- (iii) Seasonal nature of demand results in load shedding during agricultural season
- (iv) Tendency of rural people to not pay the user fees
- (v) Problem of metering in rural households

The government has taken few impressive steps to ensure rural electrification get sufficient focus and to revive the rural economy:

- (i) Focus on decentralised electricity through solar and wind, biomass etc.
- (ii) Encouraging the use of LED lights to conserve power
- (iii) Providing subsidy for metering
- (iv) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Nyoti Yojana
(a) - This scheme focusses on separating the feeder lines for agriculture

and household uses to ensure smooth voltage flow.

(b) It also aims at strengthening of transmission and distribution networks in rural areas.

(c) Provision of metering in rural houses.

In addition to these measures initiatives such as UDAY would propel state governments to emphasize on rural electrification.

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. Critically examine the issues that have raised questions about the efficacy of the Act.

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। इस अधिनियम की प्रभाविता पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगाने वाले मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Even after six years after the Right to Education Act (RTE Act) set aside 25% of seats in private schools for poor students, its implementation has not been fully successful. This is because of the following reasons:

- i) Denial of admission to poor students by schools on grounds of lack of proof or income certificate.
 - ii) Nexus between school authorities and parents who produce fake certificates.
 - iii) Discrimination faced by poor students in private schools discourage them to take admission
 - iv) Lack of monitoring by government officials
- The state government has to take necessary steps in order to secure

the proper implementation of the RTE Act.

- (i) They should appoint a nodal officer specifically to deal with this issue.
- (ii) Single window online system of admission based on appropriate authority's e-signature on the certificates.
- (iii) Provision of uniform and books to be given to students by the school, to be subsidised by the government.
- (iv) Provision of strict punishment for schools indulging in corrupt practices like taking ^{away} their licenses or registrations.

Education is one thing that will secure a skilled and empowered India and RTE Act is the most potent tool for this. Its implementation will ensure whether we will be able to capitalise on our potential demographic dividends.

13. The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016 has been described as a 'revolutionary step' towards women's welfare. Critically examining the key provisions of the bill, discuss whether a complete ban on commercial surrogacy is justified.

सुरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक 2016 को महिलाओं के कल्याण की दिशा में एक 'क्रांतिकारी कदम' बताया गया है। इस विधेयक के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए, साथ ही इस पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या वाणिज्यिक सुरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध न्यायोचित है?

The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016 can be described as a revolutionary step towards women's welfare but only to a certain extent. It leaves certain gaps open which can be detrimental to women's welfare.

The key provisions of the bill :

- i) Complete ban on commercial surrogacy while allowing only altruistic surrogacy
- ii) Only Indian couples who are unable to conceive naturally for five years are allowed to go for surrogacy.
- iii) Surrogate mothers can only be a close relative, who can undergo surrogacy only once.
- iv) Creation of central and state Surrogacy Boards to regulate
- v) Punishment for violation of the legal provisions.

Banning commercial surrogacy would deprive poor women renting their wombs to make some money. They may then be forced to go for prostitution to manage their livelihood.

Further, commercial surrogacy^{ban} may lead to the industry going underground which would then be more problematic for the surrogates who can be exploited to a greater level. It will also create problems for the law enforcement agencies to enforce the law. Corruption and impunity may become the order of the day w.r.t. surrogacy.

Thus, it can be said that rather than outrightly banning, it would have been more meaningful to regulate this sunrise industry. This would have resulted in women's welfare in true sense.

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 दुर्लभ 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?

There is no denying the fact that the government has limited resources and unlimited tasks at hand. A trade-off seems to be the order of the government budget where one sector receives more allocation at the cost of another. But education is one such sector where no compromise can be made whether it be the primary or the secondary or the tertiary (or higher) education.

Education at the primary level prepares a child to distinguish between right and wrong, good and bad. Education at the secondary level prepares one to tackle the upcoming

challenges of the society. Vocational education at this level or afterwards imparts requisite skill-set to lead a dignified life. Thus, one can safely say that education is the biggest equaliser in the society. Hence, these sectors need appropriate public spending.

The higher education is the tool through which innovations, research and creativity are shaped. These lead to technological and scientific progress which forms the backbone of rapid industrialisation and economic growth. Hence, the tertiary sector is the most important at the present juncture because of the huge demographic dividend available. However, this sector is capital-intensive and ^{takes} after a long time to produce desired results.

Also keeping in mind that higher education facilities are not available in rural areas, the majority of young talent go waste. The private sector will focus on areas which they see as profitable. Hence, a large section of the population will be devoid of accessing it. Hence to ensure equity, the public spending on this sector needs to be increased.

Education as a whole should be prioritised and funded by the government. Then only the equity and equality in the society will be ensured.

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.

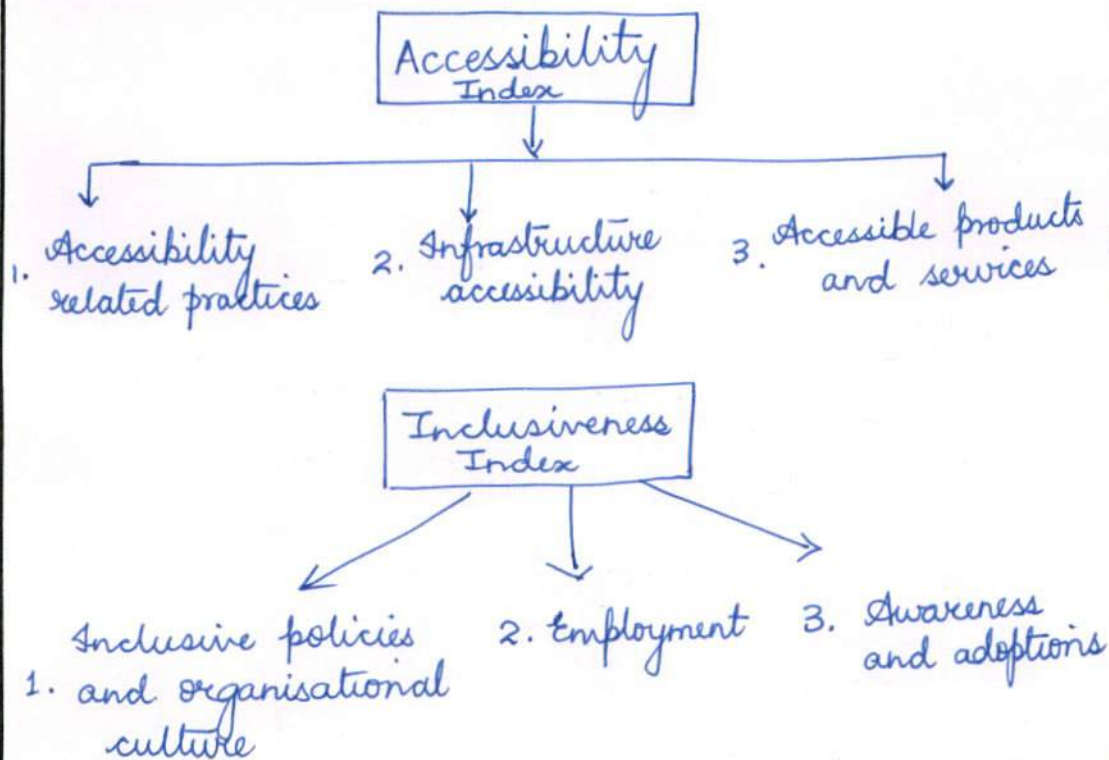
निःशक्त जनों के समावेशन एवं समान पहुंच के लिए सुगम्यता (प्रवेशयोग्यता) एक महत्वपूर्ण कुंजी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, समावेशन और सुगम्यता सूचकांक पर विशेष बल देते हुए हाल ही में आरंभ सुगम्य भारत अभियान के उद्देश्यों और घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।



The people with disabilities can be effectively included when there are availability of opportunities, accessibility to ensure they can avail them and finally they are integrated with the non-disabled people. If any one of them is not there, ^{it} implies that inclusion is only in letter but not in practice.

To give effect to the three objectives, the government launched the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (SBA). Its objective include making available more accessible government building, public places like railway stations and electronic

services. Availability of accessible public documents is also an objective.



Under the SBA, Inclusive and Accessibility Index (IAI) is to be used by the govt. to rate multiple industries in their efforts to make their workplace ready for persons with disabilities (PWD).

India being a signatory of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has to ensure that the PWD are self-reliant and independent.

They should be allowed to live their life with dignity and in this regard, the SBA is going to be a game-changer.

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 प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए अन्य वांछित पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The 2016 Rio-Olympics has been an eye-opener both with regard to the various omissions and commissions by the various stakeholders involved. The appointment of the task-force by the Prime Minister is a very stellar step in augmenting the sports culture and talent identification in the country.

The positive of the appointment of the task force stems from the fact that its members are from diverse fields. The task force is mandated to suggest a comprehensive action plan — with short-, medium- and long-term measures. The talent identification system would be strengthened and world-class support

systems would be in place. The various sports bodies and federations would be synergised and the sports infrastructure would be improved.

However, given the fact that numerous commissions have been appointed in the past to improve the sports-environment of the country and they have not been able to deliver results, points out that there are some deep rooted structural problems that need to be tackled. To improve India's performance at international level, following initiatives must be undertaken:

- (i) Development of sports culture from the school level itself.
- (ii) Making sports more inclusive through participation of girls, rural youth etc.
- (iii) Providing sporting infrastructure at the district level and if possible at

the university level.

- (iv) early talent recognition and grooming system.
- (v) Incentives to medal winners, ^{coaches} etc.

The 1.21 billion strong population of India (Census-2011) is talented enough to bring more Olympic medals. The need is to recognise the needle from ^{among} the straw and then, India would be the top medal winner in Olympic arena.

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।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are certain communities with particularly low development indices. First created on the basis of Shekar Commission Report (1960-61),

the features of PVTGs include :

- (i) Pre-agricultural system of existence
- (ii) Hunting and gathering practice
- (iii) Zero or negative population growth
- (iv) Very low literacy

Groups satisfying any one of the above is considered as a PVTG. Examples:

- Sawria Paharia of Jharkhand
- Dongria Khond of Odisha
- Kurumba of the Nilgiris

The PVTGs are different from the de-notified tribes in the reason that the latter were considered criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act (1871). They were called so

by the Britishers, who saw them as habitual offenders.

The various initiatives by the government for the PVTGs include:

- 1) Dedicated scheme to ensure a holistic socio-economic development
- 2) Provision of housing, land distribution, agricultural development and energy to the PVTGs
- 3) Providing them with health and education
- 4) Expert committee to approve a long-term Conservation-cum-Development Plan (CCD) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- 5) Funding by the Central Government.
- 6) Reservations in education and public services.

The PVTGs are vulnerable and the role of the government has been to reduce their vulnerability. The focus should be to integrate them with the

mainstream while maintaining and
preserving their distinct culture.

18. Though the RTI Act has initiated the vital task of redistributing power in a democratic framework, it needs to be amended as it is being widely misused, especially to blackmail public functionaries. Critically examine.

यद्यपि RTI अधिनियम द्वारा एक लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में शक्ति या सत्ता के पुनर्वितरण का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य आरंभ किया गया है, लेकिन इसे 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।

Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution ensures that citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression, which can be realised fully only when the citizens have the requisite information. Pursuant to this, the Right to Information Act (2005) was enacted. It soon became a major tool to extract accountability from the public functionaries.

Any empowered citizen can now get information through a simple RTI application. The citizen will get the details of the amount of fund utilised and the work done. This tool has not just reduced the corruption in public service delivery but has also made the

public servants responsive and answerable.

However, at the same time some people uses the RTI to blackmail public functionaries. This has mostly been the case with regional press journalists who try to malign the public functionaries and extort money or favours in return. This has led to slow decision-making by the government servants and results in stunted development. Also, risk-taking aptitude of the civil servants takes a backseat especially in the banking sector.

In light of these instances, it seems prudent to amend the RTI Act to protect the public functionaries. However, this would hamper the transparent culture ensured by the Act. The powerless citizens would not have a voice at all in extracting service delivery. It is therefore required that the law

and order machinery is sensitised to arrest the miscreants who blackmail the public servants. This would enable an environment where the civil servants can work without fear.

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 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?

The transgender community comprising ~5 lakh or 0.04% of the total population has been among the most marginalised communities in India. =

- (i) They are discriminated in education, healthcare and employment opportunities
- (ii) They are forced to beg or indulge in prostitution.
- (iii) They are not given houses on rent, thus denying the right to live with dignity.
- (iv) There are no targeted government schemes for their welfare.

The Supreme Court in National Legal Services Authority Vs Union of India (2014) Case held that the right to self-identification of gender is part of the right to dignity and autonomy under A.21

of the Constitution. Consequently, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 was introduced in the Parliament to bring the community into the mainstream.

Its features are:

- i) Defining who is a transgender
- ii) Provision of a certificate of identity as proof of recognition of identity of as transgender
- iii) Prohibition of discrimination in areas of education, employment and healthcare
- iv) Identifying offences against transgenders and providing penal provisions.
- v) Providing 'persons recognised as transgenders' the right to self-perceived gender identity.

Thus, the Bill empowers the community in numerous ways. However, it lacks in certain matters which needs to be addressed. These include:

- (a) It does not address S. 377 of the IPC, which criminalises homosexuality.

- (b) The definition of transgenders is at various variance with that of international bodies.
- (c) There are numerous vague terms like trans-men, trans-women etc. which require clarification.
- (d) It is inconsistent with certain criminal and personal laws which need to be amended.

Thus, the Bill if amended suitably before passing will become a game changer for the transgenders.

20. The Forest Rights Act 2006 tries to undo the historic injustice done to the forest dweller and tribals. In spite of its well intended goals the act has failed to achieve the desired success. Critically analyse.

वन अधिकार अधिनियम 2006 वनवासियों और आदिवासियों के साथ हुए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय को समाप्त करने का प्रयास करता है। अपने लक्ष्यों का आशय अच्छा होने के बावजूद यह अधिनियम वांछित सफलता प्राप्त करने में नाकाम रहा है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was enacted with the aim of providing traditional ownership rights ^{of forests} to the original and traditional forest dwellers. Though successful in certain extent, it has largely been a failure. The reasons being :=

- (i) The attitude of the forest bureaucracy not to let go the powers over the forests and ^{its} resources.
- (ii) The individual rights and community rights ^{claim} over the forests ~~are~~ ^{have} not been established properly due to lack of supporting documents.
- (iii) Corrupt practices like granting the claims

of rights over forests to non-traditional dwellers.

- (iv) The state want to get the ownership of forests to ensure that it can be made available later for developmental works like setting up of industries, dams etc.

To address these issues, there

is need to :

- (a) Sensitise the forest bureaucracy about the organic relationship between the traditional dwellers and their forests.
- (b) The government should use the Gram Sabhas to establish claims of ownership
- (c) Local NGOs should be roped in to speed up the process.
- (d) The law enforcement agencies should check the illegal occupants and take appropriate penal steps.

It is important that the forests are handed over to the traditional dwellers because it will then be a win-win situation for all. The ecosystem services offered by the forests are immense. There needs to be a balance between environmental sustainability and development.