

MOCK - 2 (PAPER - III)

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name Surya wanshi-Mayur.V.

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Date 21/11/2016

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REMARKS

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Q1. Given that the fiscal capacity and fiscal efforts (taxation) are crucial determinant of long run development, how can India move from its current low tax/GDP to one of increasing taxes and government spending as part the process of building state capacity?

(12.5 Marks)

→ Fiscal Capacity indicates the amount government has to carry the developmental and social expenditure. Fiscal efforts (i.e. taxation) is a mean to improve fiscal capacity.

Higher fiscal capacity and fiscal expenditure allows government to spend on social sector, infrastructure and overall development.

Current low tax G.D.P.

Currently tax to GDP ratio is around 16%. Which is lowest among the 120 countries, even developing countries like Sri Lanka & Indonesia.

Ways to move high tax G.D.P.

1) Main hurdle in India is lower tax base - only 4% of citizen pays the taxes.

4) Tax base should be broaden.

Remarks:

3) Reducing tax rates

- a) Tax rates in India are higher which led to tax evasion and ~~tax hawala transaction~~
 - b) Tax terrorism is also a problem
 - 1) Simplification of tax administration -
 - a) initiatives suggested in 'Rajseva Samagam' like - RAPZP
 - b) G.S.T can achieve that
 - 2) Many service are out of the tax base due to ~~§~~ inclusion in negative list
 - 3) Taxes on online transaction
 - 4) By ~~put~~ implying taxes on rich and wealthy farmer
 - 5) Luxury and demerit good can be implemented.
- Thomas Piketty said when he was in India, rich should understand their responsibility towards poor by contributing through taxes.
- Higher revenue can make it possible for government to provide a social security net, expenditure on health, education and exploit our demographic dividend.

Remarks

Q2. Rural distress has induced increased government spending on agriculture and the related sectors. Discuss the challenge concerning fiscal consolidation due to this development and also analyze its final impact on economy? (12.5 Marks)

→ Rural distress - in last few year due to poor monsoon, volatility in agriculture market, we are witnessing rural distress through farmers suicide and rural migration.

Government is spending through

- 1) M. A. N. R. E. G. A. A (Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment act)
- 2) Price stabilization fund
- 3) Special packages like that in case of Vidarbha.
- 4) Expenditure on insurance like PMFBY (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana)
- 5) Spending on horticulture

Fiscal Consolidation

- 1) Heavy expenditure on rural sector to deal with distress can hamper the target of fiscal consolidation
- 2) Fiscal deficit target is 3.5% this year.
- 3) more on the expenditure on rural

6

Remarks

sector is of consumptive nature like Food security act rather than asset generation

- 3) ~~High~~ expenditure on rural distress - also increases non plan expenditure.
- 4) Fiscal deficit has negative impacts on
 - a) interest rates
 - b) investment

Impact on Economy

1) Positive

- a) It will help in reducing rural distress, farmers suicide
- b) long term it can improve rural income - horticulture

c) can reduce migration

d) sustainable development

in rural area

e) competitive agriculture product can be exported.

70% of people lives in rural areas so, expenditure is important to enhance capacity building. Union Budget - through P.M.F.B.Y, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sanchay Yojana, Kisan Sanchay Yojana, can enhance the sector.

2) Negative

a) Fiscal deficit will rise

b) it can ~~cause~~ have ~~no~~ impact on lowering the investment

Remarks

Q3. By 2020 India is projected to be the youngest nation in the world in terms of numbers. While this provides India greater opportunity, it also poses challenges. Explain the various challenges to be faced and suggest measures to turn it into an opportunity.

By 2020 - 65% of population (12.5 Marks) in India will be less than 25 years of age. Nearly ~~750 million~~ 50 million youth. This is a demographic dividend for India. When developed countries like Germany, Japan etc. facing ageing population. India has surplus human resource.

Opportunity

- 1) Greater participation in industries and economic sector.
- 2) Skill full workforce can promote economic growth through entrepreneurship.
- 3) ~~late com~~ India can be develop as destination for outsourcing job.
- 4) Service sector will get boost specially - I.T, Tourism.
- 5) We can overcome the 'ageing population' of developed nation by ~~se~~ skilling our youth and employing them in these countries.
- 6) Rel. to statistic youth population is more innovative, productive.

61/62

Remarks

- underline all key words

Challenges -

- 1) If we ~~are~~ will not provide jobs to them. It can lead to social conflict
- 2) Unemployed youth is often an harbour of antisocial element
- 3) It is security threat - as unemployed youth can be indulged in radicalized activity.
- 4) demography dividend can not be reaped again and again.

measures to turn ~~as~~ opportunity

- 1) Initiatives like P.M. Kisan Mudhamundi Karyakram, Skill Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission to skill the youth
- 2) Soft skill, work ethic inculcation - to give fillip to service sector
- 3) Promoting entrepreneurship skills - Stand up and Startup India
- 4) Employing rural youth through Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Agriculture extension services.
- 5) Promoting innovation like - ZIR policy

Remarks.

Q4. "Food management in India is equally important as food production". Explain the various issues involved in food management. (12.5 Marks)

After Green revolution India's turn from food deficit (food importer) to food surplus (exporter). But still many people dying dying because of starving. Reason is lack of food management. Corporation like F.I.Z. & government is failed to provide surplus food to needy people. There is another problem in food management - wastage and post-harvest losses.

Issues in Food management:

A) At the level of government

1) Government institution like F.I.Z are unable to create link with farmers

2) No policy to export surplus food
3) large scale food waste and post harvest losses due to lack of food-storage, cold-storage.

4) Hoarding of food grain and pulses.

5) Horticulture, Fisheries faces the losses due to inadequate facilities

Remarks

5

and policies,

B) At the level of farmers

- 1) Traditional methods of food storage.
- 2) Unaware about facilities of FCI and M.S.P's.

C) Others

- 1) Lack of transport facilities.
- 2) Transport facilities not in line with requirement of agriculture product. eg- Fruits required special care while we carry them with trucks.
- 3) No policy, what to do with the surplus food grains and other agri product.
- 4) A.P.M.C also contributes to wastage of agri products.

Food production and food management both should get equal importance. As to estimation each year we lost ₹50,000 crore due to wastage and lost need to promote food processing and handling institutions.

Remarks

Q5. "The poverty in India is measured by a Poverty Line, that is probably one of the most disputed and necessary attacked measure in the world; what we say is that it has a corrupt poverty line". Explain this statement in the context of both Tendulkar and Rangarajan Committees recommendation. (12.5 Marks)

Poverty in India is measured by recommendation of various groups like Rath and Dandekar, Saxena Hashim, Tendulkar and Rangarajan panel. They suggested various poverty lines. But criticize as corrupt. Corrupt poverty line - it not take into account the multidimensional factors of consumption ~~is~~ expenditure is the main criteria.

Tendulkar Panel -

(a) Tendulkar panel suggested to move away from calorie based concept and added to the basket new element like health, education

(b) it estimated poverty as 49% in 2011 and daily monthly income as 600 in rural areas and 800 in urban area.

Rangarajan Panel → An Due to large scale criticism on Tendulkar panel Rangarajan panel appointed.

Remarks

-wrote substantive solution-

It again included Calories as a factor to measure poverty
 ⑤. estimated poverty 29%

Criticism of Poverty line

- 1) It neglect the other factors like nutrition requirement
- 2) Housing is often a neglected area
- 3) Corruption expenditure is only criterion, does not take into account opportunity for ~~retail~~ poor.

4) A.B.L & B.P.L → these two categories are criticised as misleading

because those who are in A.P.L are just ~~few~~ above the A.P.L. And chances to again fall in B.P.L.

No more concentration is at just below and above the A.P.L.

N.Z.T.T. ~~Adapted~~ hence working on new poverty line to get the exact picture of poverty

Remarks

Q6. "Real estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 will bring transparency in the real estate market, restoring the consumers trust of confidence. Critically examine the provisions of Bill. (12.5 Marks)

Real estate is thriving sector but recently many incident of ~~false~~ illegal activities in sector, promoted government to ~~had~~ form act to regulate real estate sector.

Bill aims at bringing transparency by

① Developer has to ~~in~~ put amount (500%) from consumer in ~~bank~~ bank only for purpose of construction of project

② In any case there is issue with construction, ~~and~~ then developer has to take the permission of consumer to stop the project and return their money

③ There will be ~~advertising~~ authority at ~~the~~ state and central level to deal with dispute related to real estate sector.

④ Specific time frame to return the ~~give~~ the judgement on dispute by authorities. (3)

Remarks

But bill also criticized for
not dealing with all the concerns
of consumers.

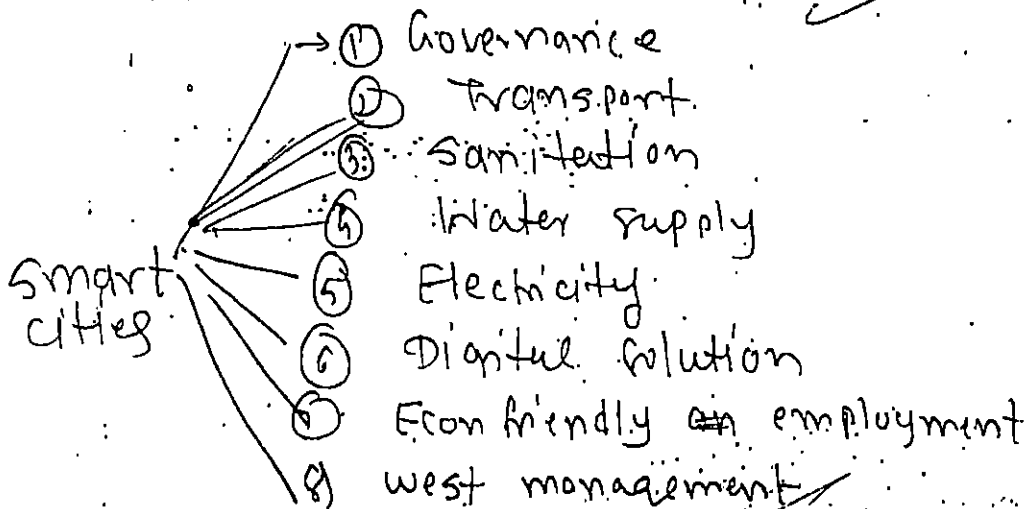
② Bill also ~~not~~ mentions for the punishment
for violation of provisions

But it has been criticized
for not having sufficient enforcing
of the provisions.

Remarks

Q7. "The concept of Smart Cities will not be a reality in our country until and unless we have meticulous planning for the slums". Elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

Government has initiated 'Smart cities' mission to ~~produce~~ establish sustainable cities. By 2035 it is expected that there will be 450 million population in cities. So to provide them amenities, Smart cities are important.



are some of the important areas in gov smart city mission.

But to achieve this we require meticulous planning.

① cities in India are flooding at higher rate.

② For success of smart cities we need a long term planning by taking into consideration the future demand.

21/3
had more content

Remarks

⑤ Need of Planning in water supply
 which can cater the need of
population / industry

⑥ Transport → Cities will be congested
 if every one use a personal
 vehicles. So need to establish robust
 • public transport system.

⑦ Governance and Planning

- Urban planning is so far neglected
 area in our country. Dedicated
 urban planning is necessary to cope up
 with the demand of rising population.

⑧ Sustainable development -

Cities are turning into Urban
heat islands - and pollution is rising.

So to have a habitable cities need
 to developed environment friend buildings

Cities are the Frame of
 economic growth. To exploit that
 potential we need to have a
 planning to fulfill the need of rising
 population.

Remarks

Q8. Recently government has issued E-waste management rule 2016. But considering the decentralized nature of E-waste generation the implementation going mammoth task. Suggest some suitable measures for effective E-waste management. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q9. What do you understand by polluter pay concept? What is the stand of COP 21 regarding this principle? Discuss why India is the key to a Climate Change Agreement in Paris and what are its major voluntary decisions to reduce pollution? (12.5 Marks)

① Polluter pay concept → Under U.N.F.C.C and Kyoto Protocol it is imperative on polluters: like U.S.A, China, ~~India~~, EU to pay to offset ~~environment~~ environmental damage. like there is provision under Paris deal - \$100 bn fund for adaptation and mitigation.

Polluter pay concept reflected in → C.B.D.R → Common but Differential responsibility
 ↓
Who pollutes more should pay more

② COP 21 - Paris agreement → it retain this principle of polluter pay ~~but~~, and C.B.D.R also induce

① T.N.D.C - Intended Nationally-determined contribution.

① \$100 bn - ~~will~~ mitigation and adaptation fund. to help developing and poor countries in their effort to mitigate the climate change effect, promote environment friendly development. (6)

Remarks

However at Paris C.B.D.R principle become weak as more emphasize on
 '2.N.D.C'

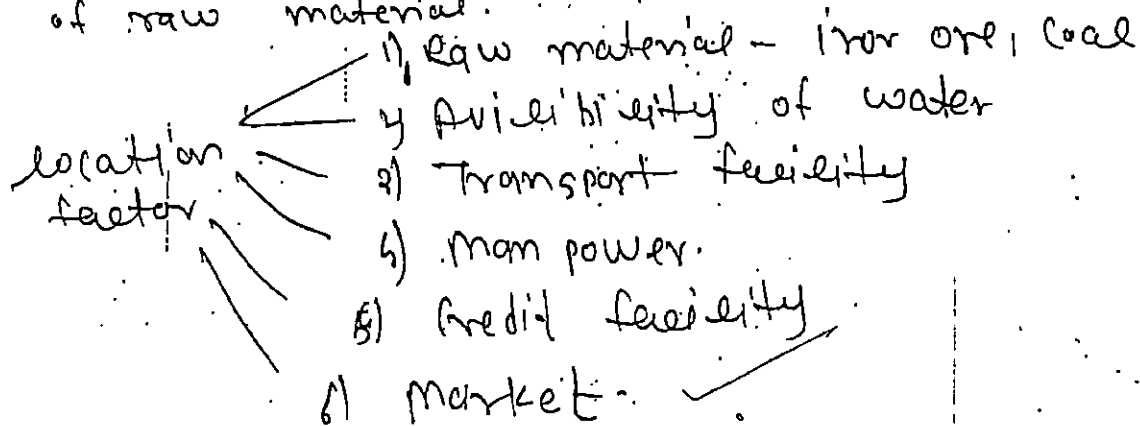
India as Key Player

- ① India also emerge as a 4th largest producer of G.H.G. but its percapita is much less than developed nations.
- ② Developed nations demanding India and other developing country should take the same responsibility but it goint to hamper our poverty alleviation programme. As we have inadequate resources and technology to reduce the pollution.
- ③ Energy generation produces more pollution and hence developed countries forcing India to take more commitment.
- ④ India as a representative of developing countries has major role in continuing its use of G.H.G for poverty alleviation and economic growth.
- ⑤ India is responsible for continuing the C.B.D.R.

Remarks

Q10. What are locational factor and distribution of Steel industry in India? Discuss major Challenges and steps taken by government to overcome them? (12.5 Marks)

→ Steel industry is heavily depend upon raw material. A location factor is also important to take ~~in~~ availability of raw material.



Due to ~~over~~ requirement of these factors steel industry is concentrated in some areas like - Odisha,

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka
 places like Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bhilai

Challenges

- 1) Environmental clearance - POSCO plant in odisha faces many problems.
- 2) Availability of coal → Supreme court ban on the allocation of coal blocks.
- 3) Slowdown in ~~real~~ real estate sector.

(5/3)

Remarks

1) Export → World wide there is slow growth & since 2009 crisis hence export is reducing

2) External challenges — China and Korea
 Korea are providing subsidies and hence it is leading to dumping in India

3) Competition → China and Korea giving challenge to Indian domestic manufacturing industry

Measures by Government

1) Clearances (environmental) : clearances are speed up

2) Anti-dumping duty — imposed on Chinese and Korea products

3) Coal Block Allocation — process is augmented to enhance the availability of coal

4) Transport facilities & Industrial corridors to help to industry

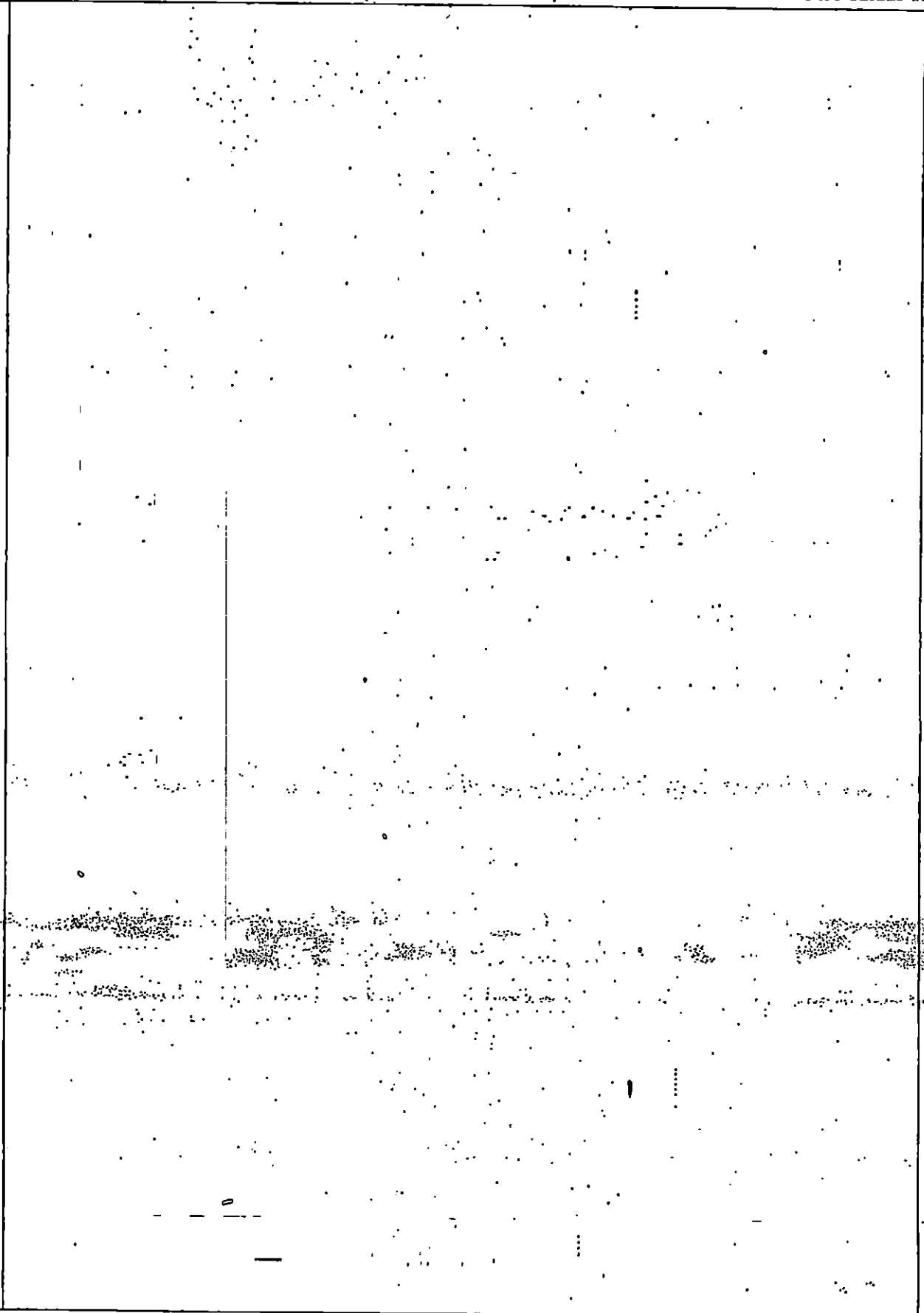
Remarks

Q11. Water scarcity is increasing in India with availability of water for industries being reduced. Do you think that the PPP model for water-intensive industry is viable? Discuss.

(12.5 Marks)



Remarks



Remarks

Q12. Being water stressed nation category, there is a danger that whole nation may become water scarce in the near future. Discuss in the context of rational policy on water has necessarily to start with an overarching framework that recognizes the attributes of the remarkable natural phenomenon. (12.5 Marks)

→ India's per capita water availability reduced from 5000 cum in 1950 to 1750 cum in 2015. So India is water stressed country.

Water/Scarc → If it further reduced below 1000 cum per capita India will be water scarce country.

→ water scarcity?
to substantiate?

Rational Policy on water and natural phenomenon

→ 1) For increasing water scarcity ~~one~~ of the important reasons are population, industry & urbanization. But natural phenomenon also impacting

water scarcity

a) Deficit monsoon

b) Heat waves

c) Melting glaciers

2) So water policy should take into account these factors also while forming water policy.

4/3

Remarks

- 7) Policy should contain.
- a) Unleash should be the response in case of monsoon deficit.
 - b) what should be the monitoring of drinking water, agriculture, industry.
- 8) Melting glaciers will cause severe water shortage in other part of the country and agriculture in state like U.P. Bihar and other eastern state.
- 9) Policy should deal with these issues and to take new initiatives like
- a) River linking
 - b) Watershed development
 - c) desalination of ocean water
 - d) law to restrict the use of ground water
 - e) Policy to promote low water intensive crops like pulses in water deficit areas like Moradnagar, Bardhaman

Remarks

Q13. After 2008 Mumbai terror attack, marine security has got immense importance in security. Critically analyze the measures taken by government with respect to marine security. (12.5 Marks)

→ It is widely accepted that in 21st century the security threat will be more from seas than land. As it is easy to manage land border but not as much easy to manage the sea border.

2008 attack and marine security

- 1) Main reason behind 2008 attack was failure of marine security and intelligence mismatch.
- 2) Government take no of steps like enhancing patrolling along the coast.

measures taken by government

- 1) Naval coast guard → since 2008 naval coast guard protecting the main maritime security
- 2) Maritime security Doctrine → declared in 2015, to tackle with unconventional security threat
- 3) Police post along the coastal areas.

water security
developed
Ref: hi

32

Remarks

4) NA TGRZP - National intelligence grid to have coordinated effort between various security agencies.

5) Role of state governments -> Various states like Maharashtra, Kerala, Odisha created dedicated police force to

deal with sea maritime security of Gulf -> many foreign vessels intercepted in the past which were trying to enter into India eg. Gujarat coast, security agencies intercepted the vessel with explosives.

~~Limit~~ However

① there is lack of force along the maritime coast and inadequate manpower

② Technology is not upto the mark.

③ Centre and state agencies coordination is still lacking.

④ Nuclear submarine, are inadequate to deal with the non conventional threat

Remarks

Q14. Almost every country is suffering from terrorism, yet there is no common consensus to deal with terrorism on a global platform, comment. Also highlight the India's efforts on international platforms against terrorism. (12.5 Marks)

→ Countries around the world are facing the terrorism like U.S.A, France, Belgium, India, Afghanistan, Russia, China and many more. In spite terrorism is common security threat there is no common agenda against terrorism at global level.

with student to submit

Lack of common consensus because:

1) Countries put national interest over and above the issue of terrorism and hence there is lack of coordination, intelligence sharing, cooperation even among the victims

2) In past, terrorism is used as a tool by western countries to regime change Afghanistan

India's effort

~~A.C.C.I.T~~

A.C.C.I.T → Comprehensive convention on international terrorism, India is promoting at U.N. C.C.I.T since 1997

(4/3)

Remarks

2) U.N.G.A - Recent speech by India's external affairs minister at U.N.G.A. requested all countries to unite on terrorism.

3) Peace Keeping Mission - India contributed through peace keeping mission.

4) Syrian Issue → India promoted dialogue among the various stakeholder to deal with terrorism.

5) Counterterrorism in foreign policy → India's bilateral relations with Russia, UAE, Saudi Arabia focus on counter terrorism efforts.

6) G-20 → at Hangzhou, China, P.M. Modi highlighted the issue and asked all countries to unite to fight against terrorism.

~~7) BRICS, IBSA~~

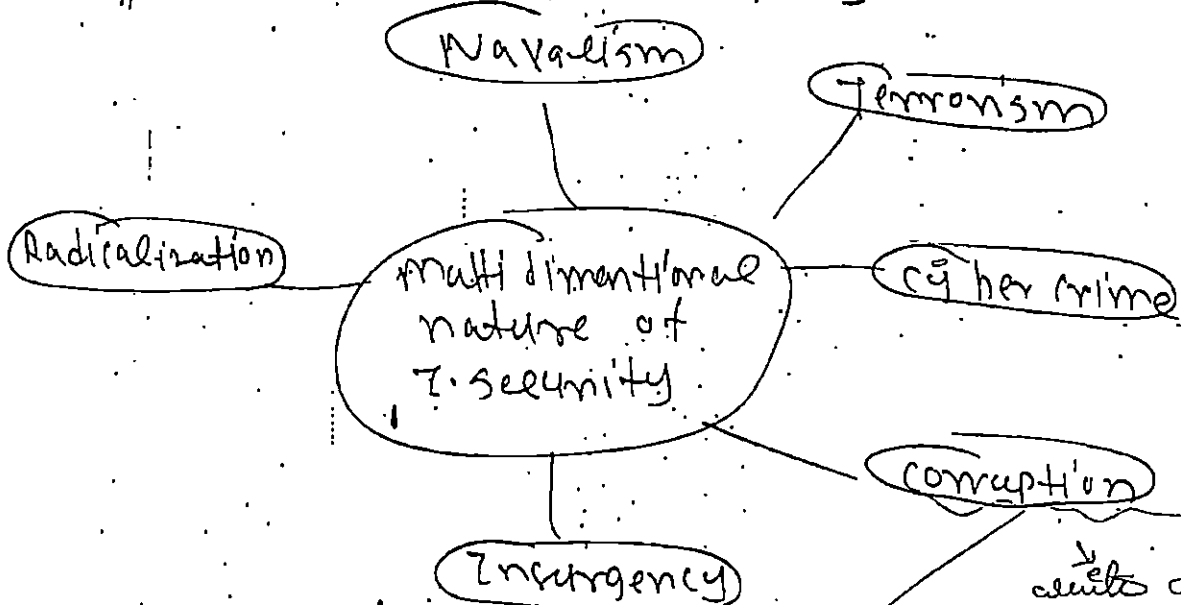
7) BRICS, IBSA + Have also ends need to bring all nations together to fight with terrorism.

8) From UN, India again and again demanded to end Terror financing.

Remarks

Q15. India's internal security challenges are multidimensional, however, radicalisation is evolving as a major threat; discuss. What strategy government should adopt to deal effectively with radicalization? (12.5 Marks)

→ Internal security challenge is multi dimensional → 1) Terrorism 2) Navalism 3) Cyber crime 4) Insurgency



Bad among all Radicalisation is evolving threat because

- ① Due to spread of social media it is spreading at faster rate than other
- ② Invisible threat - like other threat it is invisible and come to light only in some at particular places
- ③ Challenging for security agency → In spite of coordination it is difficult to handle radicalisation.

5

Remarks

- ④ Role of external actors → Palestine, ISZ and various groups are promoting ~~radical~~ radicalization.
- ⑤ T.S.T.S → It has increased the chances of lone wolf attacks. They are ~~impossible~~ ~~to~~ difficult to deal with.
- ⑥ Internet and dominance of western world — servers are located in west so it is difficult to deal with social media.

Strategy for government

- ① Community engagement — those are vulnerable to radicalization should be engaged more with government.
- ② education
- ③ employment
- ④ balance growth across the regions
- ⑤ Social harmony and cohesion should be maintained
- ⑥ Use of religious persons to deal with radicalize propaganda
- ⑦ Vigilant about social media
- ⑧ Centre-state and coordination within security agencies

Remarks

Q16. How urbanization in India is itself a cause of urban floods? Suggest measures to address the urban flood problem in Indian cities. (12.5 Marks)

→ Recently we experienced many urban flooding like Mumbai, 2006.

2) Srinagar, 2014

3) Chennai, 2016.

Urbanization as a cause of Urban Floods

→ (A) Violation of environmental norms.

1) Construction along the flood plains of the rivers.

2) Flood plains of rivers acts as a absorber of extra water during heavy rainfall.

→ ~~for cor~~

3) Destruction of wetlands → wetlands

became dumping ground in urban

areas and it became gate of

~~(A) Construction Urban Planning and Urban Planning in appropriate sanitation and drainage management~~

(B) Urban Planning

① Inappropriate construction of drainage.

② Drainage are not clean.

Remarks: conclude - Ans with Gov. measures

properly within time.

- ③ No trees or reducing and large scale cutting of trees in urban areas, trees acts as water absorber.

measures

- 1) Protection of wetland, lakes and flood plains.
- 2) Creation of larger drainage.
- 3) Along road side ~~space~~ space should be left without concretisation so to absorb excessive rain.
- 4) Urban planning should promote ~~decongestion~~ decongestion.
- 5) Ground water network - rooftop water should be enter ~~in~~ to ~~ground~~ underground so to avoid excessive water on roads.
- 6) strict adherence to building code suggested by National building code.
- 7) Tree plantation.

Remarks

Q17. Government recently launched National Academic Depository. How it is going to benefit the Digital India initiative. What are the possible challenges that it is going to face? (12.5 Marks)

→ National Academic Depository →
 Cabinet approved N.A.D it is in line
 with digital India programme.
N.A.D → It is a depository about the
 individuals' education certificate,
authentication, and other educational
credentials, scholarships, and education
achievement. It will be available in
 online format.

Benefit to Digital India

(a) Digital India initiative aims at to
 digitalize the documentation and
 higher use of internet to improve
 the level of governance and ensure
public participation.

- (b) N.A.D will reduce the need of physically
 carrying education document.
- (c) loss of document threat also reduces.
- (d) It will help to recruitment agencies
 to verify the authenticity.

Remarks

Challenges

- 1) Cyber security → It is one of the rising security threat & can ~~lose~~ cause the stealing of data
- 2) Security issue -
- 3) Maintenance → maintenance is a mammoth task.
- 4) Digital capability and access gap
 As said by World Bank in its report 'Digital dividend' - mentions that digital access is low in India.
- 5) Internet penetration is still low in India.

In spite of all these factors N.A.D. & good initiatives. Also initiatives like Digital India, Bharat Net can help to fulfill its ~~the~~ objective.

Remarks

Q18. In recent government fixed the trait value of Bt-Cotton seeds. This raised questions over the IPR regime in India. In light of the above statement highlight the efficacy of patent regimes in Indian socio-economic system. What efforts must be taken to harmonize the both? (12.5 Marks)

→ Government of India - is not fixed the Bt-cotton trait value. If there is small modification, then government do not ~~also~~ renews the patent.

Govt is not in favour for evergreening of patents. That is reason recently denied the IPR to Bt-cotton firm requesting new patents with slight modifications.

I.P.R regime and Socio-economic system

(A) Government follows process patent so that product can be made available to all at affordable prices

(B) Agriculture sector → several attempt by industry to renew patent - creates the monopoly of over seeds and also increases the cost for farmers. So to protect farmers interest, government do not allow evergreening.

Remarks

① Pharma Sector → Compulsory Licensing

it allows firms to produce generic drug.

- ① It provides the ~~firms~~ patient to ~~the~~ access to medicine at lower price.
- ② Poor people can not afford medicine at higher rate.
- ③ African and Latin American countries also depend upon generic drug from India.

So to protect the interest socio-economic India follows strict IPR policy.

Effort to harmonize

1) India should adhere to W.T.O norms and TRIPS rather than changing IPR regime under pressure from countries like U.S.A, E.U etc.

2) New IPR Policy should maintain the balance. India should adhere to it.

Q19. India has recently signed an agreement with Russia for co-operation in the field of food irradiation? What is food irradiation? What are its benefit for India's food processing sector? (12.5 Marks)

→ During 17th India-Russia Annual Summit both countries signed Food Irradiation

Food irradiation → It is process in which food is radiated through radiation machines to kill germs, fungi, worms within food. And make it compatible to export.

India's Reason → Russia has the experience in food irradiation system, it can help India. & Joint cooperation is going to established irradiation ~~and~~ centres at → Raipur, Ahmednagar etc

Benefit

- 1) Standard → It can improve the standard of food as it will kill the germs
- 2) Export - In past EU returned the Alphamso mango over the pres. due to germs in mango.

4/2

Remarks

- ③ Enhance in self life shelf-life
 It can improve self life of food.
- ④ Reduction in post-harvest losses
- ⑤ ⇒ Greater benefit to farmers as it will increase the demand of food products like fruits, vegetables
- ⑥ India can exploit its potential in horticulture sector to make it more competent.
- ⑦ India as net exporter of fruit and vegetables and food grains.
- ⑧ Western countries often deny entry to Indian food over ~~hygiene~~ presence of germs. It can help to export more to western countries.

Remarks

Q20. What is Assisted Reproductive Technology? What impact the recent draft Surrogacy Bill is going to impact the sector in India? (12.5 Marks)

ART → Assisted Reproductive Technology
 - it is medical technology to help those who can not have child by natural process. It includes -
Surrogacy, test tube baby, sperm donation.

refer
 it
 for more
 adequate
 points

Surrogacy Act - cabinet approved the draft of Surrogacy Act

- 1) It ~~prohibits~~ restricts surrogacy only in the form of altruistic surrogacy
- 2) denies surrogacy as option to single ~~with~~ parent, homosexuals, etc.
- 3) ~~It~~ No surrogacy as option to Foreign couples.

Impact of Surrogacy Bill

Positive Impacts

- 1) It can reduce the exploitation of ~~the~~ poor women and mothers womb
- 2) Many times surrogate mother lose their life due to medical complexities during pregnancy.

8

Remarks

③ Poor women often forced to be surrogate mother for money.

④ Negative impacts

① India ~~will~~ is surge capital with Billion industry

② Bill will hamper the growth of A.R.T sector.

③ It will create livelihood issues of surrogate mother.

④ It has created some ethical questions like - right to parent hood

⑤ If sector regulated it ~~can~~ general could have generated the revenue.

⑥ It will force the sector to become active in underground circulation.

⑦ If it is going to be underground then there will be more health complications on surrogate mother.

⑧ New bill will affect the sector badly and retards the growth of ~~the~~ ~~sector~~ one of the most thriving sector in India.

Remarks