Written Test For The Post of Translator-2020

Paper – I

(English to Hindi Translation)

Duration : Two Hours Maximum Marks : 100

Note :- Attempt all three questions.

Question No. 1 – Translate the following into Hindi. (40 Marks)

The object of the establishment of the Unique Identification Authority of India was primarily to lay down policies to implement the Unique Identification Scheme of the Government, by which residents of India were to be provided unique identity number. The aim was to serve this as proof of identity, which is unique in nature, as each individual will have only one identity with no chance of duplication. Another objective was that this number could be used for identification of beneficiaries for transfer of benefits, subsidies, services and other purposes. The primary reason was to ensure correct identification of targeted beneficiaries for delivery of various subsidies, benefits, services, grants, wages and other social benefits schemes which are funded from the Consolidated Fund of India. It was felt that the identification of real and genuine beneficiaries had become a challenge for the Government. In the absence of a credible system to authenticate identity of beneficiaries, it was becoming difficult to ensure that the subsidies, benefits and services reach to intended beneficiaries. As per the Government, failure to establish identity was proving to be major hindrance for the successful implementation of the welfare programmes and it was hitting hard the marginalised section of the society and, in particular, women, children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, migrant unskilled and organised workers, and nomadic tribes. After the establishment of the Authority, it started enrolling the residents of this country under the Unique Identification Scheme. It was, thus, felt desirable to back the system with a Parliamentary enactment.

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016 inter alia, provides for establishment of Unique Identification Authority of India, issuance of Aadhaar number to individuals, maintenance and updating of information in the Central Identities Data Repository, issues pertaining to security, privacy and confidentiality of information as well as offences and penalties for contravention of relevant statutory provisions.

The Bill having been passed by the Legislature, received the assent of the President on March 25, 2016 and, thus, became Act. Preamble to this Act again emphasises the aim and objective which this Act seeks to achieve. It reads:

"An Act to provide for, as a good governance, efficient, transparent, and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, to individuals residing in India through assigning of unique identity numbers to such individuals and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

Question No. 2 – Translate the following into Hindi. (30 Marks)

Necessity is the mother of invention. As and when there are scientific progress and social development in the society and the existing law becomes insufficient and

ineffective, then in order to fill up this gap, the main instrumentalities like equity, justice and good conscience, legal fiction and legislation are being adopted. Out of theses means, the best is either legislation or amendment in the contemporary law.

Together with the whole world, in India also, new communication systems and digital technology have made dramatic changes in the life style. In the commercial and industrial spheres, the computers and electronic systems are occupying considerable space, which has also made effect on the common consumers. Consequently, together with the business and industrial community, the common citizens and students are also increasingly using computers to create, transmit and store information, in the electronic form instead of traditional paper document. It is not only cheaper, but also easier to store, speedier and handy to communicate. But due to lack of appropriate legal framework and legal awareness in the people, they are reluctant to conduct business or conclude their day to day transaction in the electronic form. Even in the present era, two main hurdles, which stands in the way of facilitating electronic commerce and electronic governance, are the requirements as to the writing and the signature for legal recognition. Hence, need of such a legislation was being felt, which can facilitate e-commerce to take place of paper based transactions, India being a signatory to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, it had to revise its law as per the Model Law on electronic commerce in 1996. So keeping in view the urgent need to bring suitable legislation on this subject matter, the Information Technology Bill, 1999, was introduced in the Parliament and consequently, it came on the Statute Book as the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Question No. 3 – Translate the following into Hindi. (30 Marks)

Mr. Vice-President, Sir, the point I have to place before the House happens to be a comparatively narrow one. In this article 14, clause (2) reads thus: `No person shall be punished for the same offence more than once'. It has been pointed out to me by more Members of this House that this might probably affect cases where, as in the case of an official of Government who has been dealt with departmentally and punishment has been inflicted, he cannot again be prosecuted and punished if he had committed a criminal offence. Per contra, if a Government official had been prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment or fine by a court, it might preclude the Government from taking disciplinary action against him. Though the point is a narrow one and one which is capable of interpretation whether this provision in this particular clause in the Fundamental Rights will affect the discretion of Government acting under the rules of conduct and discipline in regard to its own officers, I think, when we are putting a ban on a particular type of action, it is better to make the point more clear.

I recognise that I am rather late now to move an amendment. What I would like to do is to word the clause thus: `No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once." If my Honourable Friend Dr. Ambedkar will accept the addition of the words `prosecuted and' before the word 'punished' and if you, Sir, and the House will give him permission to do so, it will not merely be a wise thing to do but it will save a lot of trouble for the Governments of the future. That is the suggestion I venture to place before the House. It is for the House to deal with it in whatever manner it deems fit.

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