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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	NISHA	Registration Number	962917
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	31-12-2020
Center	ONLINE		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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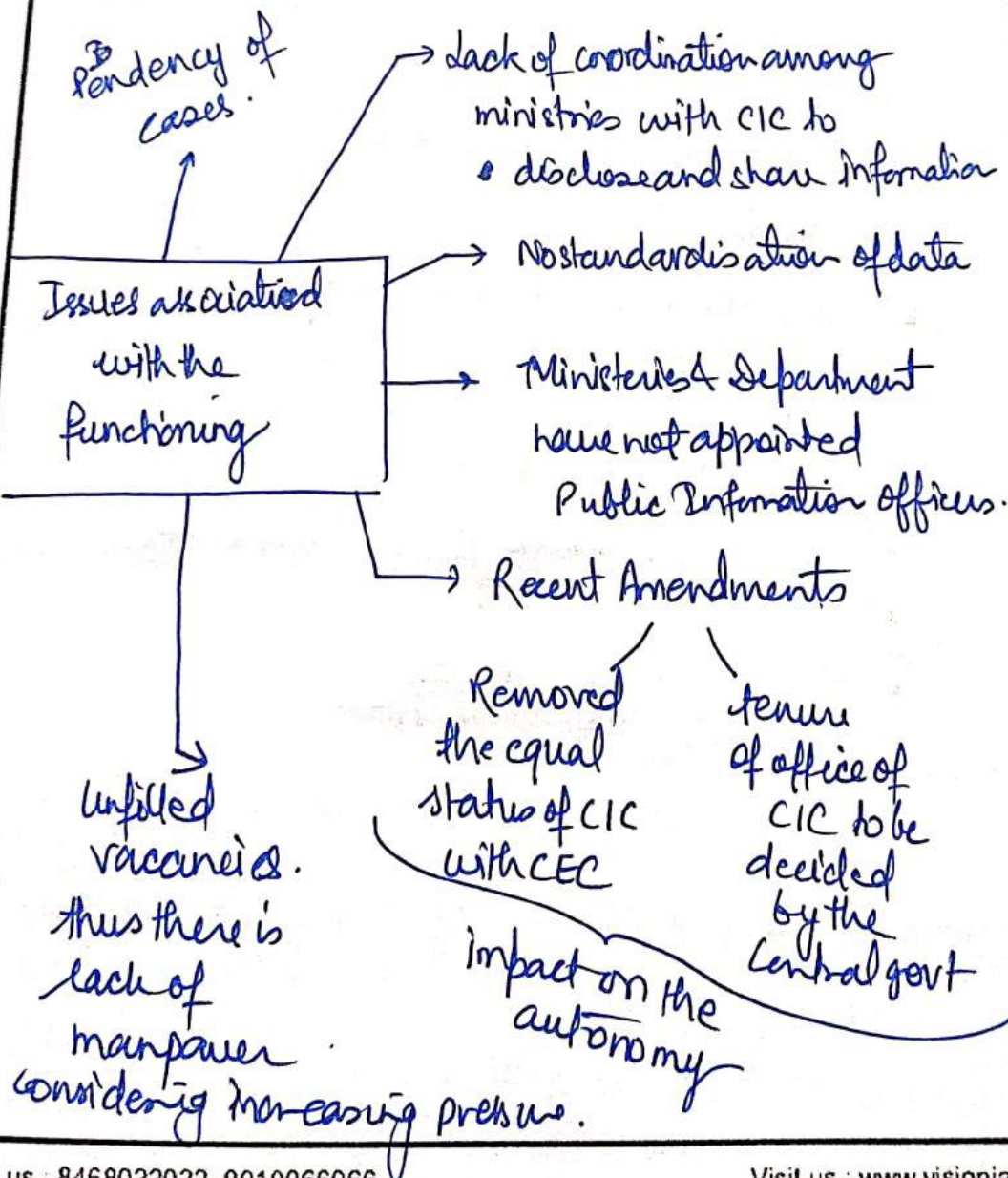
I

1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed?

(150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Central Information Commission was established under the Right to Information Act 2005 as a statutory commission headed by the Central Information Commissioner.



To address the issues :-

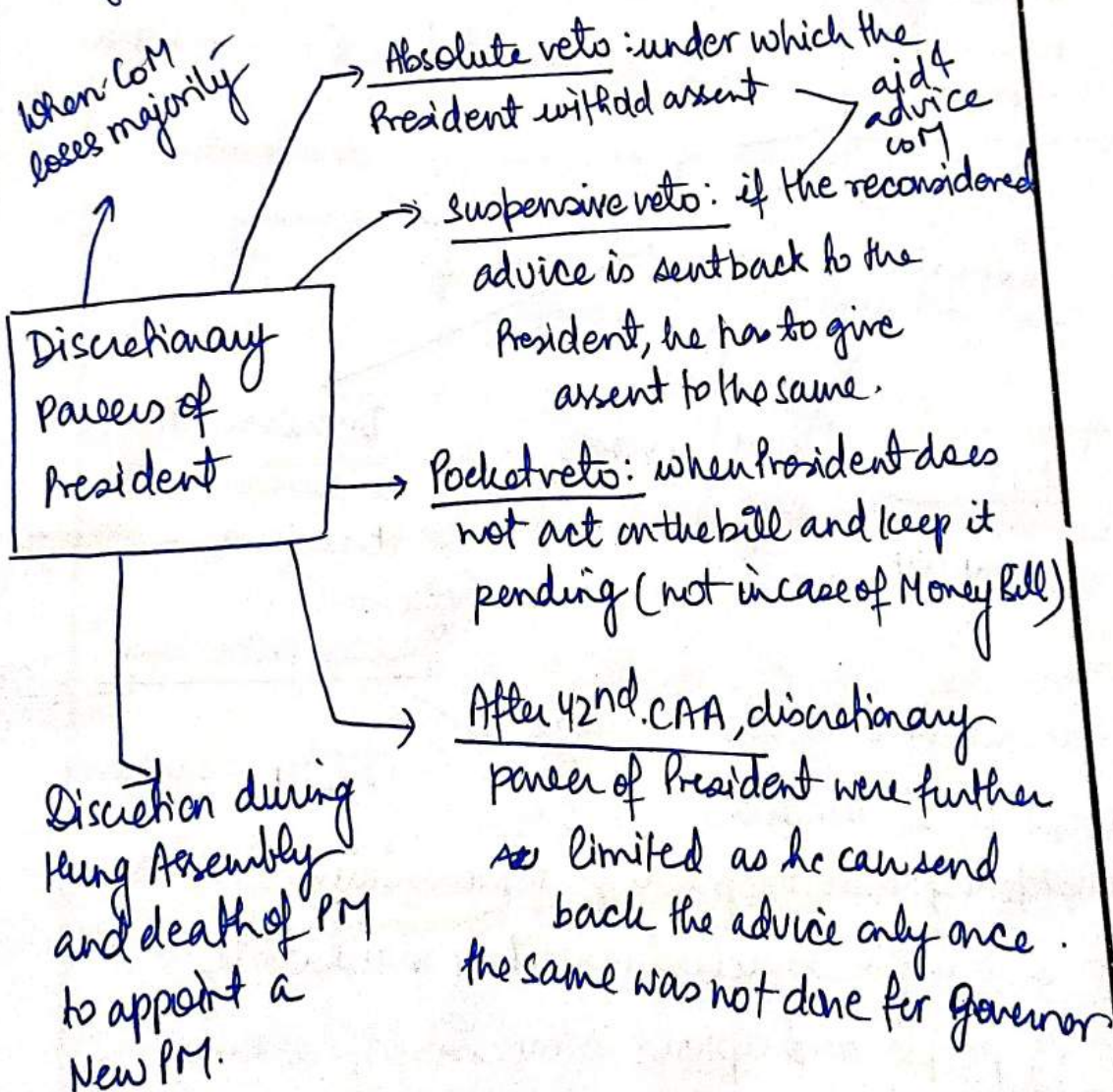
- Standardisation of data and information
- Improvement of work culture through proper training and regular workshop of front line officers
- Section 4 to be implemented in its spirit to voluntary disclose information (Ansuschna portal)
- Public Information Officer in all departments and coordination
- Leveraging technologies to proactively organise → prepare → disseminate → disclose information
- Amendments in Official Secrets Acts

Thus RTI is a sunshine act towards good governance and transparent democracy it must be implemented in its true spirit by ensuring smooth functioning of CIC.

2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। मविम्नार वर्णन कीलिंग।

Indian Constitution provides for Parliamentary democracy in both at the Centre and the state level. (Article 74 & 74 and 183, 184) of the Constitution. There are de facto heads (CM & PM) and de jure heads (President) and Governor.



Thus President is bound by the aid and advice of Council of Ministers and the scope of discretion is limited.

Article 63 mentions that CM will aid and advice governor except in so far when he is required to exercise his discretion

constitutional discretion

Discretionary Powers of Governor.

Reservation for bill for President (200)

Recommendation of President's rule.

Exercising his administrative functions in adjoining territory

Situational discretion.

appointment of CM when no clear majority

dissolution of CM when it has lost majority.

Discretion although is limited in its scope as held by SC in 'Neelam Kariya Case'

Thus the Constitution provides for constitutional discretion considering Governor's Role as Representative of Union but it must be exercised respecting mandate of people and uphold democracy (Sarkaria Commission)

Reason

good faith

caution

3. Highlight the objectives that were sought to be achieved through tribunals. How successful have they been in meeting them? (150 words) 10

उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

42nd Constitutional Amendment provided for Article 323 A & 323 B which empowered parliament to constitute Tribunals

Objectives sought to achieve through tribunals:

- Administrative efficiency eg- Central Administrative Council Related to resolution of disputes related to Central Services.
- To lessen the burden on Judiciary as government still remains the biggest litigant (#44%).
- To use principles of Natural Justice instead of bound by procedures under CrPc, Evidence Act etc.
- ~~To~~ Considering requirements of expertise and specialised resolution - customs, tax related, in house inquiry etc (323 B). for special purposes.

Analysis of Performance of Tribunal

- It has been not been in accordance with the objectives as there is no flexibility in dispute resolution; natural Justice principles not applied
- appeals to the HC and SC increase appellate & burden on Judiciary
- Backlog in Tribunals - e.g. - NQT despite provision of a resolution in 6 months.
- opaqueness in ~~transparent~~ appointment of posts of Tribunals and there is no standard criteria.
However recent amendment to Tribunal Act has attempted to address this concern with fixing of tenure.

Thus the tribunals have not functioned as envisioned due to lack of political will and rigidity in their functionalities. It must be addressed for their efficient functioning.

4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म के लिए एक स्व-विनियमित तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent regulation by the government seeks to control the OTT- Over the Top Platforms such as Amazona, Netflix, etc.

Concerns of overarching regulation :->

- ★ Attempt to curb freedom of expression as recently these platforms have been broadcasting antigovernment shows. - fear of censorship.
- ★ Existing capacities of state would not be sufficient to constantly monitor the content.
- ★ Rise of new talent will be curbed if as overarching regulation may force these platform to shift their base
- ★ self regulation is better than govt regulation as it would be easily implemented.

→ onus on the OTT platforms to design their own
code of conduct to avoid unnecessary regulation.

Why Government Regulation is needed

- ↳ National interest can be subverted in absence of any regulation.
- ↳ Enmity between different groups considering heterogeneous fabric.
- ↳ Self Regulation is not working in Media houses.
TRP controversy.
- ↳ Content Appropriation is also a concern.
(Young population of India)

Thus a balance is required so that
regulation does not become censorship and
the OTT platforms must also design
self Regulation Rules considering the wide
consumer base. Shyam Benegal Committee
also upheld the idea of balancing both.

5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. (150 words) 10

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्र में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The states such as Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have raised the issue of reservation of private sector jobs for locals time and again.

Arguments in favour of Reservation —

- ↳ secure vote bank of the political masters.
- ↳ Regional growth considering demands by the locals.
- ↳ May deteriorate law and order situation if demands are not met. Eg. Jat Agitation, Son of Soil movement in Maharashtra.
- ↳ Social Justice — as the growth in agriculture sector is stagnant, reservation can de-stress Agriculture burden — to nonfarm activities.
- ↳ Skill Power of Locals will be boosted which can create spill over effect — boost income, education prospects etc.

Ag Arguments against local reservation

- demand upto 90% reservation is unfair and anti-meritocracy
- Strife between states will increase and this will undermine cooperative federalism.
- Not profitable for industries as they seek skilled manpower— this may hinder ease of doing business.
- Demands from other states will also increase raising further walls of among states.
Domino effect
- Regional disparities will increase considering demands are against migrants hailing from poor states such as Bihar, Jharkhand etc.

Thus ~~there~~ the states have to strike a balance b/w the two through rational decision, stakeholder participation and investment in skill power and social capital.

6. Identifying the key elements of (Mission Karmayogi), briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. (150 words) 10

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करने हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

The DoPT in its training Module has highlighted the need for holistic competence - based on ethics, ethos (work culture), equity and efficiency which the Mission Karmayogi seeks to achieve.

Key elements of Mission Karmayogi :-

- Skilling and redilling of Bureaucrats considering governance is becoming complex
- Direct monitoring under Prime Minister's office along with Cabinet Secretariat.
- Rules based to Role based governance.
- Training Modules based on framework of Roles, Activities approach.
- competencies
 - Behavioural
 - Functional
 - Domain based

- Data Analytics and leveraging technologies
- Partnering with experts and other institutes
- Collaboration of all ministries and departments.

Role in holistic development and state's capacity:-

- Investment in human Resource development
- Empathetic and compassionate bureaucracy
need of the hour considering rampant poverty
- Improving the work culture and minimising
the menace of corruption.
- Ensuring efficient public service delivery
mechanisms.
- Leveraging skilled workforce to expedite the
digital technologies in civil service - Eg. Jan Aadhar
enabled governance.

Mission Karamyogi is the need of the hour
its timely investment under the Leadership of PM
can transform people's orientation towards civil services.

7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10
भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

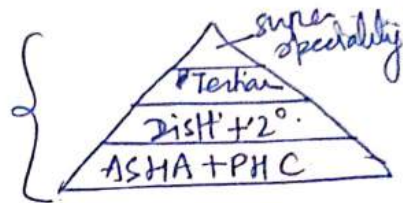
ASHA workers i.e. Accredited Social Health Activists forms the backbone of the rural healthcare due to their penetration and ~~wide~~ reach in the country ~ 10 lakh ASHA workers

Role played by ASHA workers :-

- ↳ Primary healthcare provider in rural areas.
- ↳ Integrated Child Development Programme implementation $\Rightarrow$ Anganwadi collaboration.
- ↳ Testing and quarantine management during COVID-19.
- ↳ Providing door step delivery in case of maternal healthcare.
- ↳ Awareness about government scheme to local population considering their community base.

→ Women Empowerment more than
↳ they are trained female workforce

→ Data base generation
for targeted public
policy formulation
(Rajasthan-success).



Challenges

- ↳ Lack of sufficient wages & salary.
- ↳ Timely disbursement is not done due to lack of funds.
- ↳ Minimum prospects for career enhancement
- ↳ Lack of social security.
- ↳ Lack of training - challenge to adopt new technologies.

Thus considering their deep rooted
roles in the rural hinterland there is need for
govt intervention to focus on this workforce by
giving proper incentives & skill training.

3. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि उच्च शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The government in Union Budget 2020 has provided for Study in India scheme to internationalise higher education which comes with its own benefits & challenges.

Benefits

- ↳ India's higher education institute ranking poor - not one in top 100 - thus requirement of huge investment
 - ↳ infrastructure
 - ↳ Human Resource.
- ↳ Public spending on education < 2% of GDP. thus promoting FDI can incentivise fund
- ↳ Collaboration with international experts.
- ↳ Joint groups of indigenous & foreign universities
- ↳ Foreign exchange earning considering demands of Indian education from Africa
- ↳ Recently launched IndSAT to boost the same.

→ Generation of talented pool of students and academicians across the world.

Challenges:

- ↳ Indian Education system needs to be overhauled considering government regulation.
- ↳ Promoting extra fund allocation to build up capacities.
- ↳ May lead to further brain drain if trained manpower find better incentives abroad.
- ↳ Investment in soft skills and attracting foreign students considering competition from better quality (West) and cheaper in Central Asia & Russia.

Thus there is a need to proactively mitigate & address the challenges to create environment to open up the higher education sector.

9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. (150 words) 10

भारत की वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान बातचीत के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलांख में बर्बादी कीतिग।

The situation is dynamically unfolding in Afghanistan and India needs to assure its participation considering its stakes in the region as well as security in Northern frontier.

Need of Pragmatic Stance

- Withdrawal of US from the region as well as growing clout of Russia, Pakistan, China and Iran
- 'Taliban' becoming central to the peace process and thus a rigid stance against Taliban is not in India's interest.
- Willingness of Taliban to engage with India for its own legitimacy
- Pakistan's deepstate linkage with Taliban to be moderated.
- India's Connect to Central Asia Policy makes Afghanistan 'geostrategically' non-negotiable.

- Moderating influence of Taliban to build its hegemony can convince India to change its stance and India recently also sent an informal representative in the peace talks.
- Regional Connectivity - Chabahar-Debaran and Tapi initiative makes India a key stakeholder in the region.
- India's investment in Afghanistan
 - Parliament Building
 - Training Afghan Army
- India enjoys the trust of Afghan govt which makes India a better moderator as compared to Pakistan.

Concerns: Afghan owned peace process is still the official stance.

↳ worsening security situation can question Taliban's legitimacy.

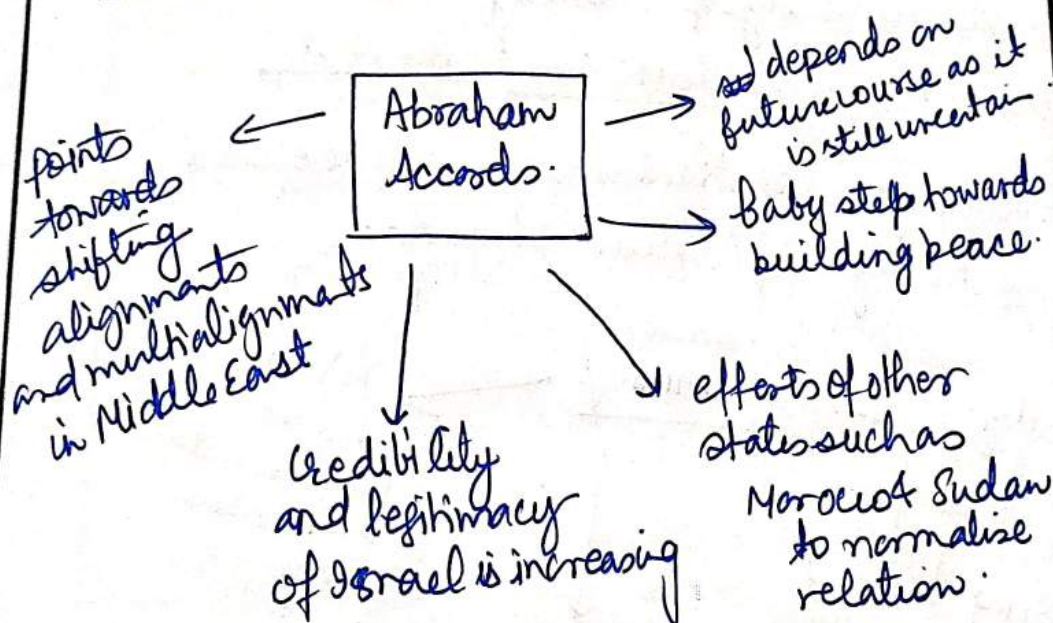
Thus as the situation evolves & unfolds, India needs to make sure it remains a key stakeholder in talks and thus it must widen its diplomatic options.

10. In the geo-strategic context of West Asia, the recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel and UAE may open new possibilities for India. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

पश्चिम एशिया के भू-रणनीतिक संदर्भ में, इजरायल और यू.ए.ई. के मध्य संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं।
विश्लेषण कीजिए।

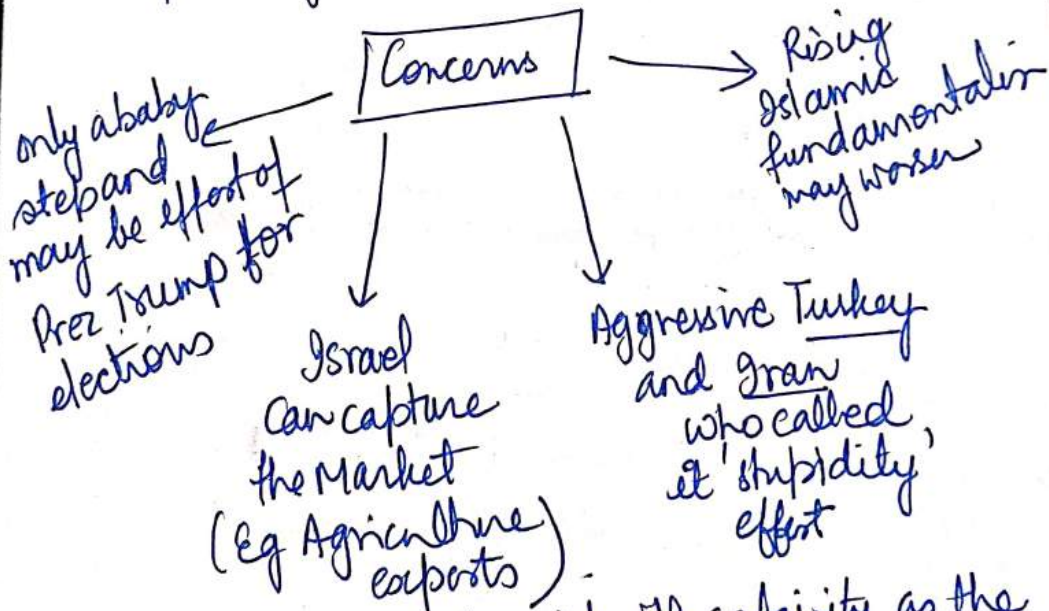
After ~~these~~ nearly three decades the Arab States UAE and Bahrain have attempted to normalise relations with Israel (After Egypt & Jordan)



New possibilities for India

- ① Considering India's relation with Israel, the MEA has welcomed the normalisation.
- ② India walking on the tight rope might feel at ease - considering its stakes - diaspora (7Mn).

- energy security and geostrategic significance
- To counter Pakistan's role - eg highlighting P Kashmir issues at International forum.
- India-Israel can collaborate to develop infrastructure and investment in Middle East
- Greater possibility of stability - can incentivise India to update Look West to Act West
- Solution to Palestinian issue can be opened up through diplomatic channels.



Thus nothing can be said with certainty as the situation is unfolding but India needs to be constantly at vigil to remain a key stakeholder

11. It is not only the content of election manifestos but also the past performance with respect to promises made in election manifestos that need to be regulated. Discuss. (250 words) 15

केवल चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों की विषयवस्तु को ही नहीं, बल्कि चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों में किए गए वादों में संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The success of Electoral democracy in India depends upon the transparency, deliverability of the election promises by the parties.

Election manifesto is the formal document released by the political parties contesting elections which provides the future strategy of the party, its objectives that it would work for after coming into power.

Need for regulation of Election manifesto:

- To strengthen the representative democracy so that people's choice actually gets fructified.
- To ensure parties do not engage in free-bees considering the fiscal space of Indian economy.

- To ensure transparency in the election process and a level playing platform.
- Election Commission ~~to~~ do not have powers to deregister a party; thus there is a minimum regulation on parties.
- Parties being outside the ambit of RTI further creates the layer of opaqueness.
- High promises and lack of clearly marked strategy for implementation make parties least accountable.
- Minimize the gap b/w expectation = Aspirations so that electorate are not ~~for~~ fooled.
- Inter party democracy would be established if party is made accountable of what they promise considering their feudal functioning and lack of transparency in funding.

Way forward :->

- ⇒ ~~to~~ So proactively bridge the gap b/w content and performance is the moral responsibility of party.
- ⇒ Amendments in RPA-1951 to increase the power of Election Commission to control its regulations over parties.
- ⇒ Conduct of Election Rules to be strengthened
- ⇒ Role of Media & Social Media & Print Media
to create social awareness & by discussing in details the promises & performances.
- ⇒ The role of civil society groups such as ADK, PRS, PUCL etc are doing better job to ensure accountability which needs to be promoted.

Thus democracy should not be limited to freedom of people once in five years but mechanism have to be developed to ensure accountability of those in power and

12. In order to achieve a reduction in the pendency of cases and a return to the Supreme Court's original role as a final appellate court, setting up of a National Court of Appeal is the need of the hour. Discuss. (250 words) 15
- संबंधित बाढ़ों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपील न्यायालय के रूप में उसकी मूल भूमिका में पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय स्थापित करना समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Breyer has highlighted that to assess the success of any democracy, it can be inferred from looking at the nation's judicial system

Sto

Challenges with the Supreme Court

Pendency of cases is increasing at all levels - SC = 40,000-50,000
HC = 40 lakh
Subordinate = 3.3 Cr.

Frequent use of Special Leave Petition (136) and 142

Activist judiciary in expanding the human right jurisprudence with use of PIL

Time more devolved in appellate hearing than the constitutional cases

Limited vacancies - need to expedite

Inefficiency in governance and appellate mechanism delay the faster resolution

National Court of Appeal - is a mechanism under which separate benches (regional centres - Calcutta, Chennai, Mumbai) etc can be set up which would hear the regional appeals and thus ease the burden of Supreme Court.

Advantages

- 245 Law Commission Report and National Commission to Review the Working of Constitution supported the idea.
- Supreme Court could focus on constitutional hearings.
- Backlog ~~cases~~ pending of cases can be scientifically categorised and disposed.
- Justice will become accessible and affordable.
- Decentralisation of Justice delivery, would also ease of doing Business (business contracts).

→ Use of technology must also be expedited along with other necessary reforms in the judicial system (All India Judicial Service, Judicial Accountability Bill)

Thus National Court of Appeal is a sound initiative and it can be expedited to ease the burden of judiciary and to uphold the efficiency of Supreme Court for Indians.

13. The Co
freedom
British
भारत
विभिन्न

13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain. (250 words) 15
- भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Constitution of India has been called as the cornerstone of our nation and our constitutional forefathers have envisioned a silent revolution through this holy document as per Granville Austin

Constitution being an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle:

→ India being a democratic & welfare state has been envisioned by the freedom struggle leaders right from the beginning (Lahore Resolution) - Purna swaraj for Indians.

→ Fundamental Rights for Indians - to ensure human dignity to realise fullest potential - Karachi Resolution.

→ Gram swaraj of Gandhi - Article 40 & later 73rd/474th

- India has won the freedom through truth and non-violence thus the constitution also promotes harmony & brotherhood among all.
- International Peace & Cooperation - only constitution in the world which has incorporated such clause upholds our vision of civilisational values - Article 51 (India's support to anti-colonial movements)
- Social Justice for all sections & equality - gender, sex, caste etc - has been central tenet - Article 14, 15, 17, 39, 46.
 Harijan Sevak Sangh,
 All India Anti Untouchability League } - freedom struggle.
- The communal harmony has also been one of the goal of our freedom struggle - 2 (Article 25-28) & Minority rights.
- Socialist State - SC Bose - National Planning Commission
 Peasant & Workers Movement
 Bhagat Singh's Contribution
 Economic critique of colonialism

→ The integration of Princely states & other special provision (371-371K) has also been influenced by special needs of such states - divided rule of Britishers.

Government of India Act 1935
has been the main guiding document —

- Governor
- Parliamentary form
- Bicameral legislature at state levels.
- Federation

Administrative Provisions

→ Government of India Act 1919 — ~~the~~ Bicameral at centre level, division of subjects into lists, office of speaker.

Govt of India Act 1858: Provision for Civil Services

→ GoI Act 1909, Indian Council Act 1861, 1871. Representative govt & provisions of elections.

Thus the administrative structure has been mainly based on British legislation and the philosophy Basis on the ideas of freedom struggle.

14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation. (250 words) 15

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Around~~ Around 70% of population in India still lives in the rural hinterland making their inclusive growth central tenet for India's development paradigm

Swamitva Scheme

→ Centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

→ To provide conclusive land ownership to the rural population of their land holding.

→ schemes will be implemented with the support of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayats

→ use of digital technologies will also be expedited.

→ Time bound implementation of scheme in around 6 lakh villages of India.

Portended benefits

- ↳ sense of ownership and empowerment after conclusive documentation which has been a pending agenda since independence.
- ↳ Land use policy would be implemented which would be prerequisite for land pooling and land transfer.
- ↳ Credit growth in case of collateral documents for the rural populace.
- ↳ Database for government policy formulation - for implementation of other schemes.
- ↳ In alliances with other state govt policies such as Bheemi Rashi etc.
- ↳ Transparency in land ownership to prevent future land related disputes.

Issues in implementation

- ↳ Stagnation due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- ↳ Timely implementation requires strict regulation.
- ↳ Land ownership should be done in transparent manner and nexus b/w Patwari - Sarpanch - higher caste should not create troubles for lower caste.
- ↳ Huge number of villages - requires funds
- ↳ Scattered land holding - complexities

Thus the executive must address the challenges to properly implement the schemes for transparent database and legal ownership for village population.

15. Sharing a lead

नगर
महानगर

महानगर

महानगर

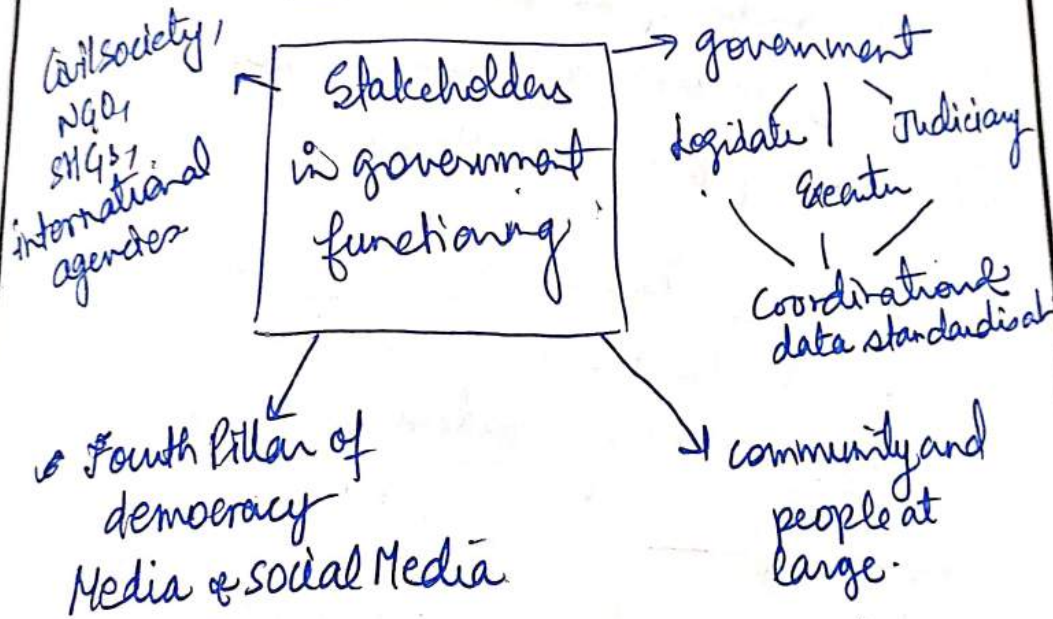
महानगर

महानगर

15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना को साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिघाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Good governance according to World Bank
 implies the implementation of policies of government
 in a transparent accountable manner ~~is~~ with
support from citizen participation.



Information being the new oil for the machinery of government, it requires its smooth dissemination to all stakeholders for machine to work efficiently.

Advantages of sharing of information

- ↳ Legitimacy & trust of the govt is restored.
Eg. Mygov.in, National Data Analytics Platform of Niti Aayog
- ↳ Scrutiny of the government functioning becomes easier by the civil society and the citizens alike. Eg. success of ADR, PUKL, PRS - holding govt accountable.
- ↳ Digitisation of Public Services becomes easier with standardisation of all information. Eg. Aadhar Enabled Payment System
- ↳ Sharing of information also provides feedback mechanism for better policy formulation. Role of SHG & NCD-Sampo Samita, Kudumbashree.
- ↳ Soft diplomacy through organisation such as ORS India in collaboration of govt.

- Efficient public service delivery mechanism by holding bureau cracy accountable -
Eg- Citizen's Charter & Social audit.
- Sharing of information is not just limited to accessibility but also grievance redressal mechanisms eg- CPGRAMS, &.
- Efficiency of economic functioning = GEM marketplace, eNAM, creating unified marketplace.

Concerns: Critical Information for a. must be protected for national security

↳ Digital divide must not give rise to digital inequality.

↳ Proactive disclosure under Sec 4 of RTI and further strengthening of RTI Act

Thus sharing of information links e governance with good governance and provide strengthened roots for inclusive democracy with transparency.

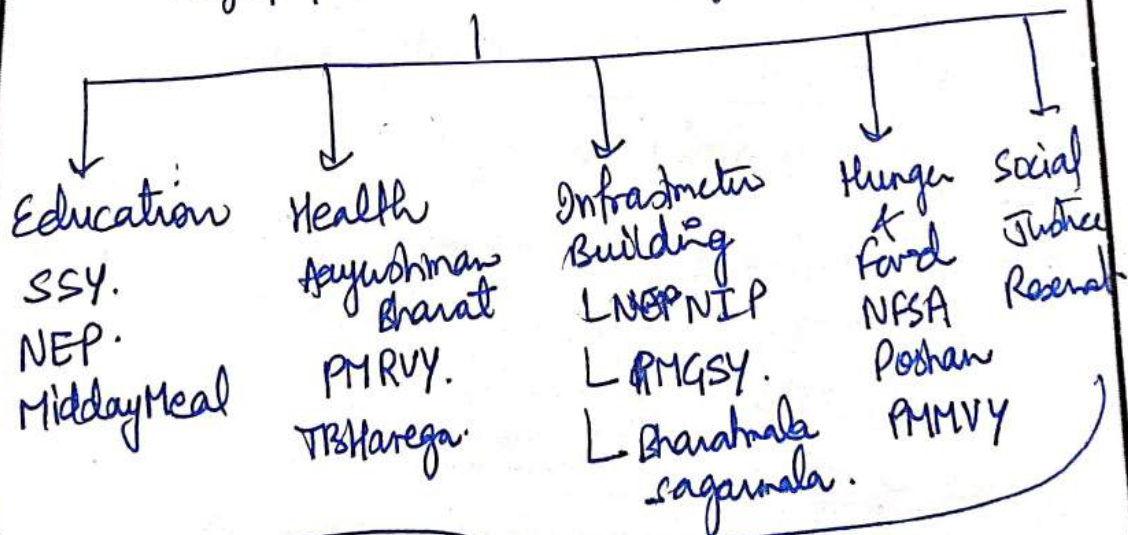
16. India has an oversized and bloated government which acts as a drag on economic efficiency and growth. Critically evaluate (250 words) 15

भारत में आवश्यकता से अधिक आकार और अतिशय दायित्वों को वहन करने वाली सरकार है, जो आर्थिक दक्षता एवं वृद्धि के संबंध में एक अवरोध के रूप में कार्य करती है। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Gunnar Myrdal has called India a soft state where overlapping functions of different organs results into lack of implementation and accountability. It has also been called an 'overdeveloped' state.

Oversized and Bloated government :

→ In the provision of basic amenities govt has central and oversized role. & considering huge population under poverty.



State has the central role to play making government's presence universal & Bloated

→ Role of Public Sector units - earlier years due to planned model of development - in critical as well as non critical sectors - Coal, Consumer Bank, Iron & Steel, Railways, Airways

→ Public Sector Banks - still remain dominant in the Indian development paradigm.

NPA $\Rightarrow$ Recapitalisation issues $\Rightarrow$ Welfare of public
maintained by govt

→ National Security - considering India's geographical location which also requires government's presence for growth as well.

Act as drag : →

① It is said that government has no business in doing business, it must exit from non-critical sectors

Coal Mining Airways (Air India) Industries (non-critical)

- ② Rampant corruption in bureaucracy further creates drag further they enjoy the funds' implementation discretion
- ③ Limited role of ~~the~~ Private Sector
Infrastructure, Banking sector,
research and development
- ④ Overregulation by states - hinders ease of doing business
hinders growth & entrepreneurship environment
Rent seeking & nepotism

Recent Efforts by govt

- Strategic disinvestment
- opening private sector collaboration - NIP, ISRO PPP.
- Minimum government & Maximum governance
- Improving EoDB ranking (64)
- Privatisation of sectors - airways, coal (Deregulation)

Thus present govt is rightly moving towards its role as that of facilitator than a regulator as highlighted by PM.

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine.

(250 words) 15

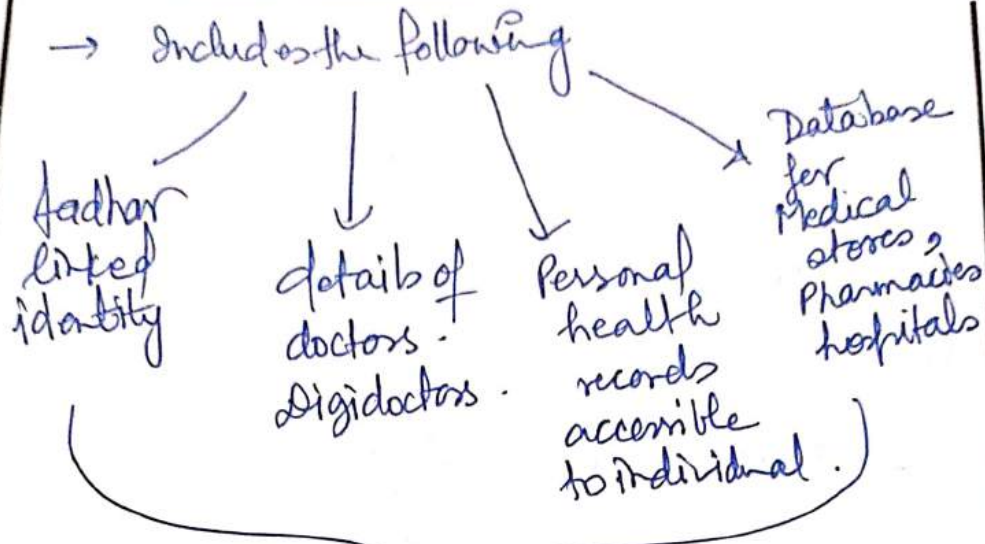
यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रदाताओं, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता में त्रुटि बिनाओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The recent COVID Pandemic has highlighted the need for massive investment in health infrastructure and also exploring the digital technologies for the same.

National Digital Health Mission

↳ 'a step in the right direction'

- Implemented by Ministry of Health with support from MHTY & NITI Aayog.
- creation of digital health identity.
- database of population for policy formulation.
- Integration of hospitals and creating an integrated system - robust & functioning.



linking all stakeholders with the facilitation by the govt

⇒ Improving Transparency, efficiency and accountability at all levels - eases the monitoring by the government.

→ Prerequisite for telemedicine as doctors would be easily linked to a digitally empowered patients.

→ Proper implementation of Ayushman Bharat and other health insurance scheme.

→ Creating a robust loop where there is integration → within public healthcare system
Rural & urban — doctors — hospitals — Pharmacies
↓
Healthcare system and individual patient

→ Bridge the healthcare gap in the rural areas.

Concerns

↳ Critical information & private health records of patients — (chances of social stigma — AIDS, HIV etc).

↳ National Security issue

↳ Increasing threats of cyber terrorism, cyber theft, malware etc.

↳ Population mapping for unethical purposes, illegal drugs etc.

Thus the concerns have to be proactively addressed for ~~now~~ efficient ~~for~~ implementation of NDHM to transform the healthcare system in India.

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. (250 words) 15
वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप में रूपान्तरित करने की क्षमता है। विवेचन कीजिए।

The plight of the migrant workers was witnessed by the whole nation during the lockdown which highlights they are in most need of social safety net for a just livelihood.

Concept of One Nation One Ration Card & its benefits:-

- One Ration Card - would be issued to all citizens which would be linked to their Aadhar identity cards
- It would be applicable throughout India thus making the individual beneficiary in the home state as well as the host state.
- Cooperative federalism would be promoted boosting inter-state migration
- Migrants would be able to receive his PDS share throughout in India as his details would be linked to central database

which would be linked to his Aadhaar card & ration card so and through verification of through e-POS machines, he ~~can~~ will easily receive his share without delay.

→ It would further be extended to other govt schemes and not just limited to the PDS - food distribution. — voting
— pension schemes.
— health benefits.

→ Transparency and fraud Ration cards would be removed adding inclusion & exclusion errors.

→ Efficiency for administration for effective mapping of migrant population ~~use~~ labour Ministry could use the same

→ Gender empowerment — women being 48% of Interstate migrant population.

Concerns to be addressed

- ↳ Technological infrastructure - electricity & use of e-Pos machine
- ↳ coordination of states
- ↳ Avoiding duplication and fake identity to weed out fake beneficiaries

Thus 'One Nation One Ration Card' aims to bridge the gap b/w migrant population and their deserving governance share and welfare which must be realised through timely implementation

19. The World Trade Organization is buffeted by multiple challenges which have eroded the credibility of the organization. Analyse. (250 words) 15
- विश्व व्यापार संगठन कई चुनौतियों से ग्रस्त है, जिसने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को घटाया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

WTO is a successor of the erstwhile GATT i.e. General Agreement on tariff and trade (formed in 1947), formed after Marrakesh treaty to strengthen economic cooperation between nations' economies.

Multiple challenges eroding credibility:

- ↳ Operational challenges = the appointments in the Dispute Resolution Tribunal is been halted by US considering its trade dispute with China and China's growing role in the organisation
- ↳ Ministerial conference is not held regularly due to stagnant talks.
- ↳ Stagnant Doha Development Agenda wot strike b/w developing & developed countries.

- Rise of Regional economic agreements due to its stagnation. Eg. RCEP.
- Growing control of aggressive nations such as China - controlling the officials by bribing them.
- Compliance mechanism is not robust - growing trends of protectionism, ~~tariff~~ tariff and currency wars.
- Issue of Differential Treatment and Special Provisions for Developing countries is also becoming another challenge.
- Rising trends of Bilateral agreements and general decline of Multilateralism.
- China flouting the trade norms via unfair trade practices & WTO's silence on it.

Way forward

- WTO still remains a significant player as more than 80% of world trade happens under its regime.
- Crucial for developing countries considering its democratic functioning - one country - one vote & special provisions.
- Economic slowdown throughout world makes its role even more imperative for global growth.
- Is one of the strongest pillar - IMF ^{WTO} _{WB} for global multilateral governance and peace in international trade.

Thus reforms in the functioning of WTO with participation of all countries in instilling efficiency in its organs should be the way forward.

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. (250 words) 15
बिस्मटेक (BIMSTEC) पड़ोस में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC is the regional grouping of five member states in the Bay of Bengal region - India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan and two from South East Asia - Myanmar and Thailand.
Indispensable for India

- Regional trade within South Asia is less than 5% of total trade in the region - economic interconnectivity.
- Stability and development in the North East Region considering its geographical isolation and requirement of infrastructure.
- To exploit the multimodal transport corridor & their timely implementation such as Kaladan Multimodal Transport Corridor.

- Securing critical sea line of communication - maritime cooperation
- Bridge to India's Look East & Act East
- Integration of Energy Infrastructure and boosting & Energy trade among nations - Bhutan, ~~Bhar~~ Bangladesh & Nepal ⇒ Hydropower.
- Pakistan's presence in SAARC hindering South Asian Regionalism
- To counter Chinese hegemony in South Asian neighbourhood
- Pivot for India being Net Security Provider in Indian ocean region with collaboration of key stakeholders.
- People to People contact would be strengthened building soft diplomatic skills.

→ Pivot to India's neighbourhood first and PM's goal of Panchamrit = 'Samskriti, Samvaad, Samidhi, Samash, & Suraksha'

Dialogue, cooperation, internal security & maritime security & India's dream of leading power with cooperation of all.

→ Hydrodiplomacy by building pressure on China to cooperate

Concerns

- India's debt promise does not match its delivery deficit.
- Infrastructure connectivity.
- China's debt trap diplomacy.

Thus BIMSTEC is backbone of India's Neighbourhood & first policy and regional connectivity to boost trade, and ensure development in the South Asian region.