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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	SHIVAKSHI DIXIT	Registration Number	754932
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	20/12/2020
Center	LUCKNOW		

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	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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 **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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. 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.

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 में संभव मुद्दों को संशोधित कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Central Information Commission
(CIC) was created as a
statutory body under the
RTI Act, 2005.

Mandate of CIC - To receive appeals
against reasons

Public authorities & PIOs
not disclosing information in time.

→ Acts as a 'quasi judicial body in
that it can issue orders, seek
information, any documents
be released by a Public authority.

Issues with functioning

→ Vacancies - The CIC faces
~~an~~ manpower shortage
and there have been
growing vacancies.

Grievance redressal vs. Complaint Information disclosure

→ CIC is not supposed to address grievances but only disclose info but its orders to disclose info often amount to ordering grievance redressal.

• Own machinery - lacks independent functional machinery for investigation.

• Executive Appointments - Recent amendments (2019) to the RTI Act affect the independence of the Information Commissioners and places them at disposal of executive.

These major lacunae may be corrected by effective & timely appointments, independent machinery, and ensuring their independence.

X

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। संविधान वर्णन कीजिए।

Governor's office as the constitutional head of the state is an linking pin between the centre & state and a unique manifestation of Indian model of federalism

Governors have express Constitutional discretion granted to them in the following matters:

- ↳ Reserving a state legislative bill for President's consideration (compulsory when affecting state HC's position, otherwise Governor's discretion)
- ↳ Recommending President's rule in the state
- ↳ Suggesting/Recommending amount of sum to be paid by Government

of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram to the autonomous councils in lieu of royalty for mining licenses.

- Appointment of Chief Minister when ~~no~~ in case of hung assembly.
- Administration of UTs as an added charge.
- * President only enjoys situational discretion in the following matters:
 - Appointment of PM in case of hung assembly
 - Dissolution of Lok Sabha if govt fails to prove confidence of house
 - Dismissal of Council of Ministers in case they lose confidence majority in the house.

These are also available to the Governor within his own domain vis-a-vis the state legislature but he has added express discretion granted by constitution which President doesn't have. Thus his discretionary powers are broader.

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?

Tribunals were not a part of the original constitution. - added by 42nd CAA, 1976 as part IV-A to the constitution.

2 Articles added -

323 A



Administrative
Tribunals
by Parliament
↳ Law made
that empowers
govt to set them up

323 B



Tribunals on other
matters - by Parliament
& state legislature in
respective domain.

Centre (CAT)

State (SATs)

aim

↳ Reduce Pendency before Judiciary
over specific matters
such as finance, labour,
taxation etc.

↳ Speedy Justice - Matters of tax:
time is money need

- speedy redressal.
→ Administrative matters too - aggrieved
personnel can access speedy
justice.

These aims have not been
fully realised as following
issues cripple full functioning
of tribunals:

- Vacancies
- Pendency
- expensive
- establishment - that of labour tribunal
etc.

They,,
Tribunals have far from
achieved what they set out to.
They are often seen as hurdles to
be crossed to reach the high courts
& supreme courts. They need to
be empowered to realise their
full potential.

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।

Regulation of media platform has always been a bone of contention. With emerging media platform, the concerns opportunities abound but so do regulatory concerns.

- Print Media self regulate through News Broadcasters & Publishers Association - autonomous bodies exercising self restraint. Press Council of India - acts as their moral bulwark.

- OTT Platforms are a new emergence. January - 2020: Platforms like Hotstar, Netflix India agreed on self restraint & regulation but recently -

through a government notification digital news broadcaster - OTT platforms included have been brought under the broad aegis of IB Ministry.

It is preferred that self regulation be exercised -

- ↳ democratic
- ↳ morally responsible behaviour.
- ↳ coercive regulation often resisted.

Yet, the following ~~arr~~ above arrangement has survived.

Media thus is a vital resource and the 4th pillar of democracy a fine balance between

freedom of expression and

regulation in interest of public morality, decency, national security, defamation will have to be struck - It is best done through self control.

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 वीकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने में संबंधित मुद्दों के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Reservations in jobs have long been solicited as a medium of economic justice in India.

Recently—Haryana govt introduced the resolutions on reserving 75% jobs in local industries for state locals.

— This is not unprecedented —

Andhra Pradesh (2019) did the same, similar demands have been raised from Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat.

PROS

- Economic Justice — "Sons of soil" need representation in employment.

A mechanism to check rampant unemployment among the unskilled & skilled alike.

- Migration — Inward migration taking away jobs from local forces

to seek opportunities elsewhere.

- Discrimination - Against Muslims, SCs/STs is touted as the reason for their low representation in corporates.

CONS

- Protectionist attitude - Impedes national integration.
- Unlikely to survive legal / constitutional scrutiny - No violation Article 14, Not in consonance with Article 16 - [only Parliament can make reservations under it, that too in public employment].
- Economically Unsound - Industries will be forced to source local manpower that may not be as skilled. Industries may move out. eg - Haryana has 25% GDP coming from automobile industry (may suffer due to this).

Thus this protectionist attitude does no one any good. Impedes national unity. Education, training & employment promotion must be pursued as a course instead of such measures. -x-

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 करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

Mission Karmayogi -
The civil services capacity
building Programme 2020 is a
new dawn in public human
resource management.

Elements

- Rules based → Roles based
bureaucracy: Matching aptitude
and job roles before
placement
- Common service facilities: Integrated
training mechanisms
(cost effective + synergistic)
- iGOT & Integrated Govt. Online
Training platform: To provide
quality training material
designed by ~~expert~~ domain experts &
HR practitioners

- Go Dashboard: for Real time monitoring & evaluation of performance, study the appointments, deployments will be integrated with it too.

PM Public Human Resource Council

&
National HR Capacity Building
Commission to be set up to effect the

Benefits

- Efficient service delivery - by Roles based bureaucracy.
- Accountability & Transparency - Due to real time performance monitoring
- Integrated Training - Not in silos - holistic development
- Modernization of work force - Through mid-career training modules that will focus on specialization from generalization.

Thus, Mission Karmayogi is a bright light and a welcomed move to reform the Public HRM practices.

X

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 करने हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

ASHA - Accredited Social Health workers are the lifeblood of India's ICDS scheme.

They have made valuable contributions to India's public ~~health~~ maternal & child health programmes so far.

The COVID pandemic saw them working as frontline COVID warriors in the following ways:

- ↳ conducting surveys - door to door
 - ↳ for quarantining and testing.
- ↳ conducting tests along with public healthcare workers
- ↳ spreading awareness as they have social networks built with

local women & their households.

- ↳ Helped flag off cases of domestic violence that were on a rise amidst lockdown.

challenges faced by them

- ↳ No social security - health insurance etc.
- ↳ No Minimal wages / Remuneration
↳ Not remunerative or incentivising.
- ↳ Effective Discrimination - Faced amidst pandemic. Ill-treated by locals while trying to test or conduct survey.

ASHAs have been harbingers of socialist change in the domains of family planning and nutrition they may have a crucial role to play in vaccine delivery & reducing vaccine hesitancy too. Thus they must be rewarded; remunerated and protected well.

8. 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 इन संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Higher education in India is a sought after public resource. There have been attempts at determining the right model to ensure quality as well as access of to higher education. Internationalization is touted on grounds of quality - That engagement with international institutes, teachers and students will bring 2 benefits:

- ↳ Primarily: Quality of research & education goes up.
- ↳ secondarily: Economic (bringing in foreign exchange with international students & research grants & ~~providing~~ giving Indian students good opportunities at home so they don't seek it abroad).

Challenges

- State of Indian University - only 6 Indian universities in QS world Ranking - (All engineering institutes).
- Diversity of academic domains:
↳ business, finance, humanities lacking.
- State Control over Universities - pedagogy, curriculum, assessments.
- Research - Not pursued as a domain specifically.

These challenges need addressing before programmes like Study in India Programme (2018); The

National Education Policy - Foreign ambition (allowing campuses in India & Indian campuses abroad); Institute of Eminence Status - giving autonomy, foreign collaborations etc. are good step in this direction.

—————X—————

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 को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के अन्तर्गत में चर्चा कीजिए।

India's relationship with Afghanistan is a special equation in South Asia - that of development partnership and goodwill.

Intra-Afghan talks have been on and seek to bring peace to Afghanistan.

India's stance: has always been principled on 2 things:

- The intra Afghan peace process must be Afghan led, Afghan owned & Afghan controlled.
- Besides, Taliban is a terrorist organization and it cannot grant it a legitimacy.

Yet, with the evolving picture on the ground India sent unofficial delegation to Moscow Talks (2018)

and officials to Doha Peace Agreement signing in 2020-February.

India has adopted the practical stance that: Any process bringing stability and peace to Afghanistan is welcomed provided;

- ↳ It doesn't create terrorist controlled spaces
- ↳ And includes all sections & their interests.

This is a highly pragmatic stance coming from India and it must be this line because it has development & partnership with Afghanistan, besides fallout in Afghanistan poses immediate security concerns for India. Even in the present form, the peace agreement can create problems in the form of Mujahideens being diverted to India. — Thus it needs to adopt a pragmatic approach and respond to the turning tides

accordingly.

← — X —

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 प्रयागों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Abrahamic accord being signed between UAE and Israel establish full diplomatic relations between the Arab Kingdom and the Jew'land.

~~But~~ This event has many repercussions for the politically sensitive West Asia, but India too has many possibilities opened up for itself. viz.

Nature of Relationship

Both Israel & UAE are key trade & diplomatic partners of India = UAE - 2nd largest trade partner (Economic Survey, 2020)

Israel - has possibilities for defence, agriculture & tech collaborations.

Thus normalising relations between them will improve trade & developmental partnerships for India.

↳ Diaspora - UAE hosts a significant Indian diaspora that will benefit from partnership with Israel and remittances back home will increase.

Thus, this is a positive development between 2 of India's closest allies in the West Asia and opens a plethora of opportunities for all concerned.

————— X —————

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 से संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Elections - rightly termed the rainfall of democracy are a much watched event in the Indian electoral politics.

While the ECI as the regulator and director of Indian elections does a great job of conducting free & fair elections - There is always a scope for improvement.

→ Election manifestos - contain the promises, claims & pretexts on which parties & candidates contest elections.

They are regulated in terms of their content :

cannot contain matters leading to

- ↳ Communal tension
- ↳ promoting social evil - untouchability, dowry etc.
- ↳ Defamatory content.

To ensure the dignity
of electoral activity.

~~But~~ Yet, there is a proposition to
make manifestes meaningful -

- * They are released during elections,
they are half attended to by electorate and
absolutely forgotten by all after
the election.

- ↳ They can be made meaningful by
treating them as "standards" &
promises on which the
~~previous~~ performance is adjudged.

- ↳ There must be an explanation
by the parties before releasing a
new manifestos - about how far were
they able to achieve the previous
manifestos.

- This can be done by an applicant before ECI
- Must be publicized so electorate knows the efficiency of its representatives.

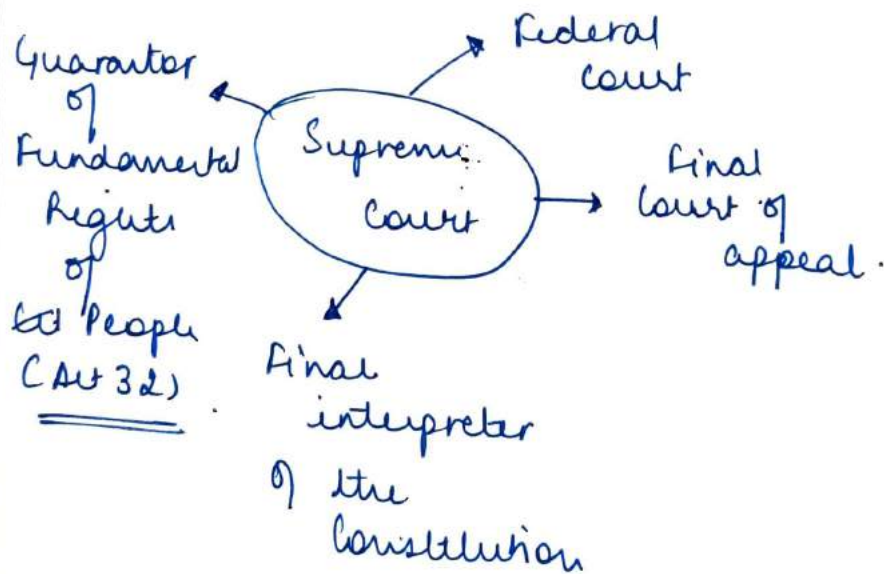
Accountability will be established through this mechanism. They will be treated with sincerity by both the elected & the candidates and "policies of work" & "results" can be ensured.

This will go long way in making elections a constructive exercise — beyond simply casting votes — instead holding our representatives to account.

————— X —————

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
- लंबित बादों 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।

Supreme Court, as the apex institution at the helms of Indian judiciary plays multifarious and significant roles. viz



To reinstate its role as that of a final court of appeal — a National Court of Appeal is suggested.

This National Court of Appeal will take appeals against the orders of lower courts and only one final appellate authority above it will rest with the Supreme Court.

- ↳ This will reinstate Supreme Court to its originally envisaged role.
- ↳ Reduce Pendency
- ↳ More time to dwell upon constitutional questions in a timely and judicious manner.

Yet the suggestion is not free from challenges:

- ↳ It will add another layer in the ~~has~~ already tall judicial hierarchy in India - Delay in final justice for citizen.

- ↳ Expensive to go through so many hierarchical levels.
- ↳ It will be a sub-par institution right below Supreme Court and might ~~create~~ its so far discharged role create a conflict with its status as a court of appeal.

The present SC structure and functions reek of ills of delay & pendency, they can perhaps be solved by this National Court of Appeal by clearly delineating its powers & structure and ensuring so easy & timely access to citizens.

— X —

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।

Constitution of India is a vibrant living document that celebrates the grand & noble vision of India's freedom struggle as well as draws upon various pre-existing British administrative provisions.

Spirit of Indian Freedom Struggle

visible in the philosophy of the Constitution

Fundamental Rights

DPSPs

→ A set of fundamental rights was envisaged by the Indian National Congress at

→ They reflect
↳ socialistic democratic dream of India
under Articles
38, 39, 41, 42, 43

Karachi session of INC - 1931

(FR in Indian
Constitution very
much on those
lines)

- Protection Rights, culture of
linguistic, cultural
minorities, economic
justice, freedom of
religion being
intrinsic part of
both.

Motilal Nehru Report (1928)

too focused around
Universal Adult
Suffrage,
Freedom of
Religion.

Gandhian DPSPs are

centered around
his reconstruction
programme
during
freedom
struggle.

- ↳ Co-operative
societies (43 b)
- ↳ PRIs (40)
- ↳ Protection to
SCs/STs (46)
- ↳ Protection of
~~environment~~
animals, cattle -
(48)

Liberal - Intellectual DPSPs

- ↳ Reflect ideals of
Uniform Civil Code
(44 - cherished
by Dr. Ambedkar)
- ↳ educational
endeavours -
(45).

Broadly - ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity; social & economic justice - even if borrowed in words from other constitutions - the spirit behind them stems from our own experiences & felt need during the national struggle.

British Indian Acts

Various administrative provisions have been largely drawn from the British era laws for the sake of familiarity & continuity.

• Govt. of India Act 1935 - Judiciary, office of Governor, emergency provisions, Public Service Commission,

the
• Indian Penal Code - 1860 - the entire criminal justice Act continues from the era; of course modified for the needs of the day.

Thus Indian constitution was handcrafted by the constitution makers to suit Indian needs, drawing from our own experience & administrative exigencies.

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।

SVAMITVA scheme was inaugurated on the auspicious occasions of the Panchayati Raj Day - March 2020.

The scheme aims to reform land administration in rural areas & empower people viz:

COMPONENTS

- Modern technology - drones will be used to survey inhabited lands and prepare GIS based land maps.
- Land Records - will be digitized and scientifically measured ~~for~~ & delineated land use deeds will be provided to the people.

giving them the SVAMITVA or
the proof of ownership of their
lands.

Benefits -

- ↳ empower rural citizens viz:
 - Collaterals for loans
 - Protection against illegal eviction, grab,
and occupation of land.
 - Investments can be made on
one's own agriculture land
with a sense of security.

Potential Issues in implementation:

- ↳ Accessing existing land records
and establishing a proof and
watch
- ↳ Skilled manpower needed in land
mapping.

- rural citizens need to be made aware about the technology and security of their land to gain their confidence in scheme.
- Synergy - Across the 3 tiers $\leftarrow$ Center
state
PRIs
needed - difficult to secure.
- collating existing land records data

Thus, this is a promising scheme that puts the proof of ownership in the hands of the people and empowers them. It will be implemented through concerted co-operation between Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Min of Rural Development and the local administration.

X

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

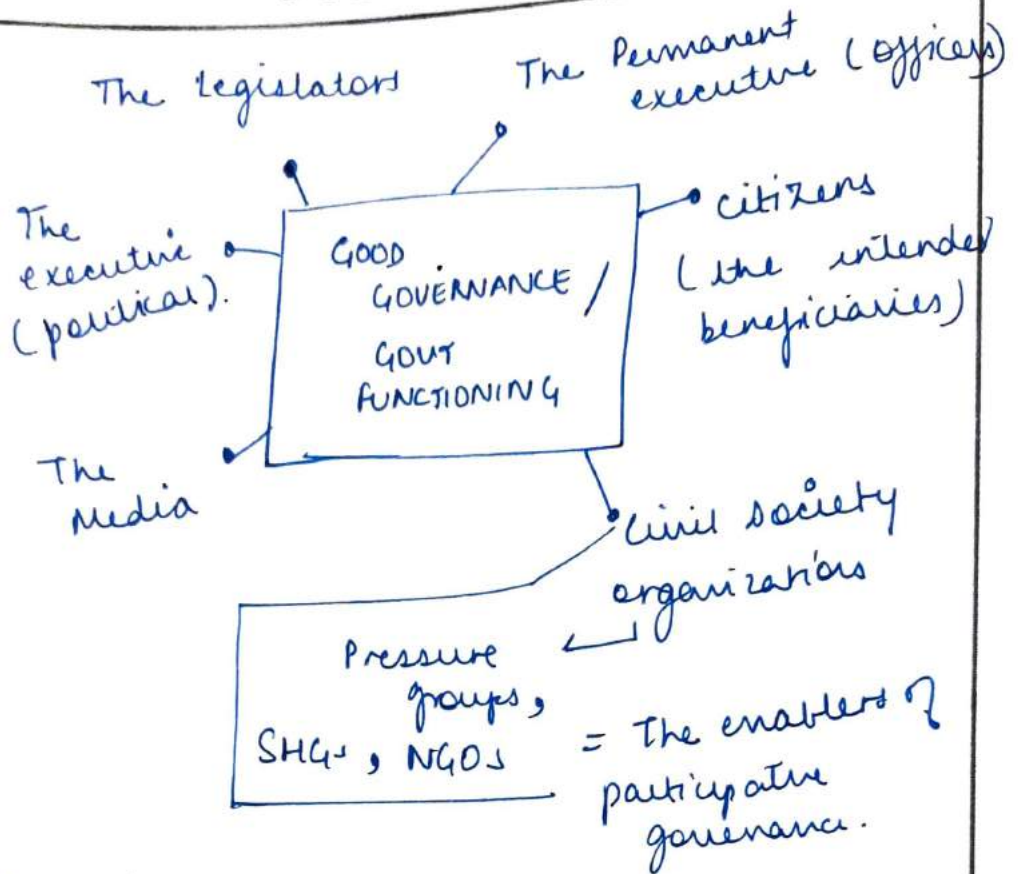
(250 words) 15

सम्बन्धी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना की साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिणामी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Good governance is the vision that all welfare states dream of and promise to their citizens. It is an ever - worded and under - worked concept particularly due to the complex & multifaceted parties involved in it.

A central pillar of good governance is information sharing - between all the stakeholders ~~as~~ in government functioning.

The multiple stakeholders in a ~~parts~~ functioning are viz -



Access to

Information is a precondition to expression and speech. Thus Right to Information has been identified as a prerequisite for Freedom of speech and expression to be effective & participative democracy to flourish.

- Various stakeholders can benefit from information sharing viz:

between the Political executive -

collaboration & coordinated policies -
No overlap, duplication of resources.

between executive & legislature -

It will arm the legislators with the requisite info they can question & suggest improvements in policies as well.

↳ Pooled Intellect

between Govt and the citizens

Media & civil society

↳ Media

↳ civil society

↳ can work for awareness generation on schemes thereby improving people's access to it.

↳ suggest improvements

↳ Flag off people's concerns - eg - if Agribills were duly presented for public suggestion, the present impasse could have been prevented.

↳ bridges gap between governing & governed
Information sharing marks as

the root of good governance by ensuring accountability & transparency & keeps the authorities on their toes, checks corruption, ensures active people's participation in governance.

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 संवेध में एक अवरोध के रूप में कार्य करती है। समान्योचनान्तरक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Indian government is modelled around the parliamentary system of organising a polity.

India opted for a democratic polity with representation of people through their elected

ones. Every representative, at every level of government - Centre
- State or
- local

is a representation of some thousands of Indians. As a populous country, the number of representatives is naturally on the higher side.

→ The government (executive - Political
Permanent) is heavily drawn from the

established British machinery and is thus bulky in nature.

Although that cannot be touted as a cause for economic inefficiency or growth constraints.

- Economic inefficiencies arise on account of :
 - weak statistical processes of data collection & analysis - leading to poor public financial management.
 - Govts are welfare providers and have to respond to exigencies without the cost-benefit analysis eg - the Fiscal Deficit breaches in owing to the Pandemic.
- Growth constraints - are structural as well as cyclical.
structural overhaul needs policy update

and ability of people to accept it.
— eg. Recent farm laws seek to overhaul the agricultural structure but have not been designed by taking farmers into confidence.

It's more of an issue of policy paralysis and little to do with the size of the Govt.

In fact, there is always a need to pump up the number of judicial officers (to deal with pendency), administrative officers (to plan & execute on the ground) and the police personnels to implement law & order mandate. The size of the Council of Ministers was limited by the 91st CAA, 2003 and the number of seats in the Parliament have been frozen till 2026.

Thus, the Indian government is not oversized but there are other issues that merit addressing for ensuring efficiency.

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 प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता में जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

National Digital Health

Mission 2020. announced on the Indian Independence Day has not come a day sooner. It has surmised at the most opportune time when we are facing the issues with our existing fragmented health infrastructure - amidst a pandemic.

Key Components

- National Digital Health Id - A digital repository of patient health history (voluntary)
- Digi Doctor - A registry of all practicing doctors in India
- EPRO - Electronic Patient Record
Patients health card from an app or a clinic in electronic form.

The policy had been under consideration since the days of National Health Policy 2017 and a ~~be~~ National Digital Health blueprint was presented in 2019.

It has finally summarised.

PROs

- ↳ Integration of digital health records from various doctors - Interoperability and ease of constructing patient history - Health ID.
- ↳ Digi Doctor - An amalgam - a central registry of all registered medical practitioners.
 - ↳ Promote authorised practice,
 - ↳ Protection from quacks
 - ↳ Promote medical tourism
- ↳ Voluntary Programme - The EPRO L
 Digital health ID are voluntary ~~act~~ tech to be availed at citizens will.

CONS

- ↳ Sensitive data - Medical data needs concerted protection.
- ↳ Digital Divide - The healthcare is already outside the bounds of poor & illiterate, this will push them further down on their digital illiteracy.

- ↳ Data colonialism / Data sovereignty needs to be ensured. The mission envisages participation of private tech solutions provider for the EPROs. If foreign participants allowed data protection can be endangered.

The mission is a much needed step in a good stride but India's fundamental deficit of a Data Protection Regime needs addressing. With data protection laws enacted & sovereignty of data protected mission should enthrone confidence among people & will be lapped up quickly. x

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 रेशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप में सुधारित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"One Nation One Ration Card"

launched in 2019 under the
aegis of Integrated Public
Distribution System (I-PDS)

the ~~mission~~ scheme has
shown a felt need for its
implementation in the pandemic.

Components

- Aadhar linking of Ration cards.
↓
- e-Pos devices installed over
the Ration shops.
↓
- Ration card holder can withdraw
≤ 50% of the sanctioned
ration on his card anywhere in
the country (after all states
implement it)

Benefits - Migrant workers stand to benefit the most out of the scheme. As the COVID migrant crisis pointed out,

- seasonal migrants = working in any state will be able to access their share of the rations ($\leq 50\%$ allowed so that rest of the family isn't deprived).

As the COVID situation pointed out lack of migrant data affects planning for them, through this a tap can be kept on that too. Interoperability of the PDS was strongly felt during the lockdowns which is otherwise experienced by the migrants any which way. This scheme will realise the vision of "Food for all" in true sense -

~~~~~

Many states have adopted the scheme (since PDS is state enforced) others will ~~prob~~ comply by April 2021. It will be one of the positives in governance of migrants that will take away from this situation and can transform their lives viz.

- ↳ Food security
- ↳ Savings (of meagre earnings earlier spent on food) — can now be deployed in education, health & better standard of living.

Thus, this basic scheme can have multiplier effect across the lives of the migrant workers.

— X —

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, जिन्होंने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

WTO - World Trade Organization

turned 25 this year and has many achievements to its credit ~~via~~ - viz: propagating free trade in goods (GATT), Services, TR Investment (TRIMS), IPR consciousness - TRIPS.

Yet, its present status is one of eroded credibility and dwindling legitimacy.

CHALLENGES FACED BY WTO.

Institutional Mechanism - WTO's.

dispute resolution mechanism the Governing Council & the Appellate Body fell through after US impeded appointments to



the Appellate Body.  
↳ (because its purposes were not  
same)

= This establishes WTO as a tool  
of the Western world that lacks  
independence to command international  
multilateral legitimacy.

↳ Unfinished Agenda - The Doha Round of  
amendments remain  
an unfinished agenda at WTO.

↳ Failures as regards subsidies  
WTO has failed to check  
unfair subsidy regimes of both  
the developed + developing  
countries (US - fisheries & farm  
subsidies case).

↳ The Trade Wars - Nothing eroded  
WTO's legitimacy like the  
unabashed exchange of trade  
barbs between USA + China  
primarily ( & of course influencing the

rest of the world). - WTO failed to check unabashed tariff impositions on steel & aluminium exports and has now ~~is not even~~ lost credibility as a global trade regulator.

The inherent weaknesses of WTO and many of its contemporaries like the WHO lie with ~~their~~ their lack of power to ~~bound~~ bind the countries by their sanctions.

→ Financial & administrative dependence on the Western world (head: USA).

~~It has~~ Despite the lost glory, WTO as an idea holds a lot of potential specially today - a strong multilateral trade regulator & facilitator is needed more than ever now - specially in this e-commerce age and proliferating FTAs. WTO can and must revive its glory. x\_\_\_\_\_

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. (250 words) 15
- बिम्स्टेक (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, a regional association birthed in 1997 through the Bangkok declaration is India's most significant regional association in the South Asian region as of today, specially amidst a ~~failed~~ paralysed SAARC and a weaker BBIN.

BIMSTEC is important to India because:

- Intra regional trade between the BIMSTEC countries is quite significant and has a potential to uptick.



### • North East development -

India is land connected with Myanmar & Thailand through the north eastern part of the country and projects like

- Mekong-Ganga Project
- Kaladan Multimodal Project
- India-Myanmar-Thailand Highway

can be harbingers of development to its north eastern states.

### • Cultural ties - Ethnic ties with Myanmar & Buddhist cultural ties with Thailand must support the diplomacy.

### • India's Neighbourhood First & Look East

are both served well through this regional association.

Thus BIMSTEC is central to India's regional integration efforts. Most of the participant countries share similar socio-economic issues and are looking for trade & cultural partnerships which the initiative serves. It is not without the scare of the Chinese angle with its infrastructure investments in Bangladesh, Myanmar & Thailand yet - BIMSTEC is India's chance to develop meaningful development partnerships in the region.

