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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Date	24/12/20
Center	Online		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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 से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Central Information Commission
set up under Right to Information
Act is the body to receive appeals
on denial of information, delays or
inadequacies in RTI implementation.

Issues : Vacancies - more than 20%
posts are unfilled preventing
meaningful work.

Recent Amendments in RTI reduced
his role where its salary will
not be equivalent to ^{Chief} Election Comm
issioners.

Terms of service, instead, will be
determined by central government,
making interference common.

Lack of enforcement mechanism
means no action on CIC recommend
ation

- Delays in screening complaints and government's apathy to its appeals.
- Inadequate training and bureaucrats predominate reducing its inclusivity & raising chances of conflicts of interest.

How to Address? As 2nd ARC has

recommended :

- Fill posts with inclusive manner.
- Involve CIT in selection.
- Give enforcement powers.
- Establish time limit within which CIC appeals are to be answered.
- Transparency in appointment.
- Restore status equivalent to CEC.

Right to Information is a fundamental right (Art 19(1)(a)), and a strong CIC must enable that.

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। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Governor, in Article 154, is the constitutional head of state & President in Article 53 of Union. Discretionary powers are those that can be exercised autonomously without being bound by Council of Ministers.

Governor has wider Discretion

Constitutional discretion is present to Governor, while President only has situational discretion.

24th Constitutional Amendment bound President to Council of Ministers Advice, not the Governor.

Constitutional discretion of Governor.

- as Governor of UT
- administering 5th & 6th schedule areas
- advising President on Emergency (Art 356)
- Role in Part XXI states
eg. Development board in Madhya Pradesh
- the question if a power is within Governor's discretion or not is finally decided by Governor.

In legislation once Parliament repasses Bill sent back by President he is bound to assent, but if Governor refers to President, there is no such binding.

Thus Governor's discretionary powers are wide but as Sarkaria Commission notes they must be used in public interest to strengthen federalism.

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 are quasi judicial bodies that adjudicate upon disputes but outside regular court apparatus. eg. NGT, UDRC, ITAT, Article 323A, 323B

Objectives to Be Achieved

- Speedier justice due to lesser procedural delays eg. they are not bound by IPC procedures, etc only principles of natural justice.
- Accessibility of justice (Art 39A) at low cost.
- Technical expertise to solve complex issues eg. environment, cyber disputes.
- Reduce workload on judiciary (≈ 300 pendency) less unbearable proceedings.
- Litigation as social good eg. justice to poor, easier business.

How successful in meeting them?

Successful : • NGT has successfully enabled environment justice eg. Steelite case, groundwater exploitation.

• CDRC have enabled realisation of consumer rights

• Lok Adalats have reduced cost of justice (0 fees).

• SAT, DRT have solved business cases leading to better investment environment.

Missing element : Judicial over reach eg.

NGT orders on bar of vehicle, etc.

• Vacancies + violation of separation of power due to bureaucratic interference.

• Pendency continues eg. DRT.

• Lack of reach to poor eg. high CDRC fees

• Complicated judicial jargons continue.

Tribunals must be refashioned in line with Madras Bar Association case guideline to enable realisation of Preamble's Justice.

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।

Over the top platform are internet content delivery mechanisms to connect consumers with on demand flexible media content, eg. Amazon Prime. Recently Min of Information & Broadcasting has decided to regulate them.

Need for Government Regulation

- PILs - claiming violent content, language, vulgar
- Lack of parity between traditional films under Censor Board & uncensored online content.
- Spread of hate crimes, children losing innocence etc. due to unregulated content.
- Healthy growth of industry demands regulations.
- Practised in UK, etc. Singapore

Argument Against Government Regulation

May lead to moral policing according to ideology of government.

Restrict creative freedom (Article 19(1)(a))

Job creation potential of industry may be hit.

Delays in government clearances, etc. reduces investment appetite.

Case for self Regulation

- self regulatory code, helps since :
 - reduce obscure or unacceptable things
 - way to filter content
 - maintain credibility amongst public
 - enable competition

Argument Against

- toothless tiger unenforceable.
- self censorship may increase
- vain interpretation of 'regulation'
- failed in news media (TV)

Thus a mix of self regulation & progressive government control is ideal

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 चतुर्दिक् तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

In midst of covid pandemic a number of states as Karayana have reserved upto 75% jobs in private sector for locals.

Need for Local Reservation

Rising Unemployment due to lockdowns, automation, informal sector especially SEI.

Agrarian Distress due to low remuneration is pushing youth away from villages for jobs.

Landowners are losing land to acquisition demanding respectable employment.

Poverty is on the rise due to shut down of MSME etc, low export growth.

Migration from poorer states have reduced job opportunities for locals.

Low Central support by way of Finance Commission grants due to higher per capita income.

Arguments Against

- Detee Private Investment that needs

— specialised worker

— price competitive

that may not be locally available.
Cost of training locals may raise expenses.

- May not pass Constitutional test as
only Parliament under Article 16 can
lay conditions for local employment.

Injunctions to national unity & one
ness.

Any such move must be based
on long term implication that
balance regional growth with
expansion of national development.

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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 is meant to reform civil services through 21st century approach.

Key elements, Rule based to rule based training.

- Integrated content development for course
- Training in Behavioural & Functional & Domain competencies.
- Cabinet Secretariat & PM Human Resource Council (DoPT) to monitor.
- Use of digital platform IGOT for training.

Now lead to Holistic Development of Human Resources

- Integrated training approach breaking silos.

- Practice based training instead of merely theoretical skills
- Leverage technology to raise accountability in training.

How Increase state's Capacity

- Citizen centric governance to be engained.
- Training in "specialisation" to improve usefulness.
- Continuous training to maintain relevance with current requirement.
- Monitoring + feedback to enable judicious use of public resource in training.

Issues

- too centralised
- online learning may not develop core competencies, puts too much emphasis on self learning.

Mission Kalamyogi is a right step in augmenting civil service to become steel frame of country.

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 worker (Accredited Social Health Activists) under National Rural Health Mission are the workers engaged in running Anganwadi centres for children 0-6 years under ICDS.

Role Played : Delivery of Babies in safe environment to prevent maternal mortality. Pre natal care eg. health checkup, advice on nutrition.

- First hand for morbidity eg. diarrhoea, weakness.
- Maintain accountability through ICT.
- Provide care to young children:
 - promote breastfeeding
 - serve meals to them
 - pre school education
 - monitor nutrition indicators
- Role in awareness eg. SBM, covid i.e. promote hygiene

Challenges Faced . Understaffing leading to
excess burden.

Poor remuneration status.

Hostile patients may assault eg. in case

low training in modern care.

Sometimes oversight may be weak
leading to neglect of duty.

Lack equipments, medicines, actions
etc.

Anganwadi centres may have dismal
infrastructure.

Thus to motivate ASHA :

• better salaries

• periodic skilling

• adopt ICT (National Nutrition
Mission)

• enhanced infrastructure.

ASHA must be augmented
to realise vision of Swasth Bharat,

Samridha Bharat.

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 उच्चतर 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 Budget 2020-21 and National Education Policy 2020 have offered to internationalise higher education by attracting more foreign students to India & incentivising foreign universities to set campuses in the country.

Benefits . Quality education by

- adopting latest pedagogical trends
- seasoned foreign faculty
- exchange of views amongst diverse population of students.

multidisciplinarity in courses & flexibility in course curricula to rise.

Research orientation may increase.

Learning of foreign due to foreign students + soft power.

- Enriched week culture in colleges.
- Augment public investment towards 'New India' as education hub of world.
- Enable technological development eg. China

Challenges

- Regulation - need to be light yet sufficient to enable standards.
- Cost may be high, excluding many.
- Ecosystem creation for foreign faculty needs beyond FDI allowance eg. living standards academic freedom
- Alignment of curricula to social needs of India is necessary.
- Value systems of India need to be preserved.

Internationalisation of education as higher sector is a desirable step that should lead to Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat.

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 आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Intra-Afghan talks that began due to US-Taliban rapprochement in Doha, have led to possibility of Taliban ceasefire & eventual peace in ^{the} war torn country.

India's Stance + Engagement

- supports Afghan-led, own, controlled process.
- the democratically elected government should be given significance.
- peace & shunning of violence by militant groups.

Need for Pragmatic Approach

India has refused to officially engage with Taliban as it:

- involved in 10-348 hijack
- support by Pakistan deep state

- Spreads violence, does not recognise fundamental rights eg. women, etc.

However India may need to engage with Taliban, taking pragmatic step:

- It has support of Western powers with US backing talks.
- It can help protect Indian development projects eg. Parliament
- It controls 1/3rd Afghan territory
- Talks with ~~Rakist~~ Taliban
 - may reduce role of ISI
 - may prevent ISIS rise in SA Asia

However as pragmatic stance, India must:

- engage Central Asia
- Chebake connectivity through Iran to Afghanistan
- ramp up development initiatives

Thus India must adopt a realistic approach to help Afghanistan meet peace

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।

The signing of Abraham Accord between UAE-Israel enabling diplomatic relation between two countries if Israel stops further annexation in West Bank, opens new possibilities for India.

Reason for Reappraisal

- Rising threat of Iran
- need to economically diversify in Gulf beyond oil
- Muslim Brotherhood rise

Possibility for India

- lease to Israel - Palestine issue enabling detuphenation of ties and greater strategic convergence with :
 - Israel on irrigation, defence
 - Palestine on humanitarian aid.

greeter engagement with Arab states
without fear of antagonising Israel

- oil security, refinery (ARAFIC),
strategic reserves
- investment into NIF
- diaspora development
- defence eg. Indian Ocean Regional
Association with UAE

greeter acceptance of Israel may
mean reduced dependence of gulf
monarchs on Pakistan for nuclear defence,
thus reducing leverage to Pak.

However it may worsen ties with
Iran that stands isolated leading
to slump in oil imports, Chabahat,
INST & balance in West Asia.

The Accord is symbolic &
significant & should bring peace
for West Asia & prosperity
for Indian ties in the region.

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।

Election manifestos are documents delineating the "vision" and "promises" made by political party, that it will deliver if elected to power.

Need. to Regulate Content

As Election Commission in Model Code of Conduct has stated following terms should be abided by :

- Practicable promises, not exaggeration
- Financial capacities to deliver need to be kept in mind
- No "inducements" that may unfavourably influence voters.
- No perverted promise that is

anti national, against morality,
divisive in nature or foment communal
disharmony or sovereignty of country.
• No derogatory content for any
community.

Need to Regulate Past Promise Upkeep.

Often parties promise some reform
but once voted to power ignore it.
Thus need to regulate performance
in manifesto (Law Commission's suggestion)

- Assessment of Party in Power in
delivery and sentencing of claims
by opposition on how to improvise,
can enable better implementation
of scheme.
- Present far fetched proposals.

- Democracy will become routine as opposed to once-in-5 years, since parties will be under performance pressure.
- Honest party behaviour.
- Shift focus to development delivery as opposed to religion or caste ideology.
- Activate accountability.

This can be achieved through:

- Promise - Delivery Matrix on quantitative & qualitative parameters to be prepared by EC.

Thus election manifestos need holistic regulation to enable free & fair election in spirit of Article 324.

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) 1+
- लंबित वादों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपीलीय 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।

The Supreme Court faces a backlog of 65,000 pending cases that means enforcing contracts (Rank 162 in EODB) and justice delivery (Rank 69 in World Justice Index) suffers.

Need to establish National Court of Appeal

Law Commission has suggested that 4 branches of SC as Appellate Courts can be established in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai & Chennai.

This will help in reducing pendencies :

- alternate fora for speedy disposal
- reduce load on SC
- easy access, with less expenditure, to common man to courts, especially those who live far from Delhi.
- litigation as means to social welfare by solving alimony cases, rape cases
- enable constitutional fulfillment of Article 39A (DPSP)

It will also help Supreme Court return to role as Final Appellate Court:

- more time for constitutional cases of importance eg. Article 131, 143
- reduce burden of certiorari appeal (Art 136) jurisdiction, rather (Art 32)
- dedicated judicial + administrative staff for appeal

Cons

- May reduce significance of Supreme Court.
- Counter - Bombay High Court has 5 divisions.
- May affect integrated judiciary system.

Supreme Court in Vasanth Kumar case had remarked need of National Court of Appeal to separate constitutional & appellate jurisdictions that should be carried out to make Justice realisable.

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, the longest in the world, was promulgated on 26 th January, 1950 upon drafting by Constituent Assembly.

Amalgamation of Indian Freedom Struggle

Democracy - as suggested in :

- universal adult franchise (Art-325, 326)
- fundamental rights (Art-19)
(Poore Resolution 1931)
- Justice in Preamble
- Liberty of speech, association, etc part of Gandhi's 11
- point demands.
- protect civil rights through writs (Art 32)

Socialist views by Bose, Nehru, M N Roy
show up in :

Preamble

DPSI

welfare of workers,
women, children (Art 39)

participation of labour
in industry.

Gandhian views

cooperatives (Part IX B)

protect animal husbandry (Art 48)

cottage industry (Art 43)
from Swadeshi movement

liquor prohibition (Art 48)

eg picketing movement in NCN

Various Administrative Provisions
of British rule + Acts

legislature that evolved
from charter Act 1852.

Direct elections from Indian Council
Act 1909.

Governor as constitutional head
(Government of India Act 1935)

Bicameralism, three lists < State
Union
Concerned
from GoI Act 1935

UPSC, Supreme Court, etc emerged
with GoI Act 1935. (CAG also pre
independent)

Speaker from GoI Act 1919

Parliamentary committees from
GoI Act 1919.

Emergency provisions from GoI Act
1935

As Dr Ambedkar remarked
in his speech to Constituent
Assembly, Indian constitution is a
mosaic of values both from freedom
struggle & British administrative setup.

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 is a drone based mapping of rural land holds helping in their digitisation.

Components

- Map Land and Update land records according to ownership.
- 'Property Card' handed by gram panchayat to land owner.
- Register of all land ownership with gram panchayat.
- Training of personnel in the land management and foras for dispute redressal.
- Periodic updation.

Benefits

- Clarify disputed land titles - reducing pendency due to land disputes in courts (about 1/3rd of all cases).
- Unlock economic value of land
 - use to secure loan for agriculture
 - Revenue realisation for panchayat
 - attract investment, land leasing.
- Prevent land grabbing and marginalisation of poor by muscle men.
- End to corruption as 'benami property'

Issues

- Lack of awareness among beneficiaries.
- Owners are often away from land in cities.

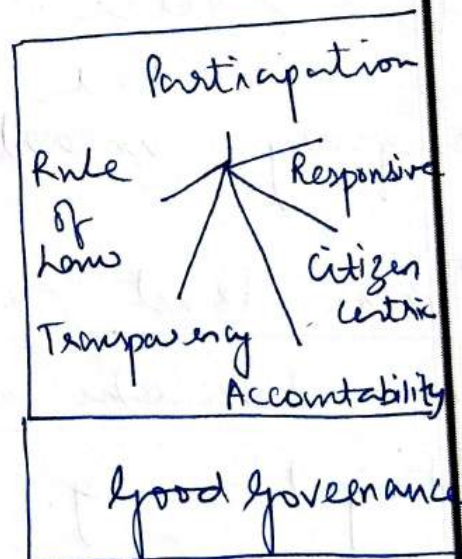
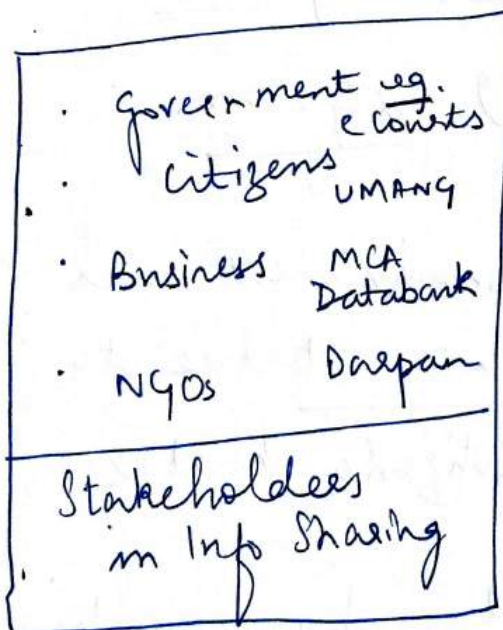
- Lack of training among tehsildars in technology.
- Protracted nature of land disputes due to mistrust & power imbalance.
- Limited capacity in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fund} \\ \text{Function} \\ \text{Functionaries} \end{array} \right.$ in gram sabhas.
- Lack of documentation about land ownership among poor, illiterate farmers.
- Possibility of illicit political involvement.

The scheme thus must be implementation with clear direction, capacity building and regular monitoring to ensure clear land titles as means to village prosperity.

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 परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Information as fact or news on a matter must be openly shared in spirit of transparency - a pre requisite of good governance.



A leading Practice Towards
good Governance

Better Policy Planning + Implement
ation - due to analytics

based feedback ie, evidence based
policy design.

Reduces redundancies + overlapping -
resources.

Optimum utilisation of resources.

Coordination among departments.

• Accountability - Transparency helps
to < deter frauds eg. RTI
detect
enquiry unearthed 2G scam.

• Public Trust - in involvement and
have democratic empowerment due to
participation. eg. Citizen's Charter.

• Inclusive Development - by providing
benefit to weaker sections.
eg. awareness of PM Kisan, DBT.

• Ease of Doing Business - due to

smoother clearance by tracking mechanism
Sms and one stop access to all
conditions. eg. e-Biz portal

Crisis Management - Information
sharing eg. covid-19 hotspot zones,
status of hospital beds, stock of
PPE/ventilator help in smoother
administration.

Way to Enable Information Sharing

- public records digitisation
- one portal for all info (2nd ARC)
eg. Jan Sookshma Portal - RJ
- train PIOs, etc.
- make citizens aware.

Information sharing must thus
steer good governance which ON
secretary general claims single most
important factor in eradicating poverty.

Indian government comprises of a large Council of Ministers at 157 strength of Lok Sabha (91st Constitutional Amendment) and multiplicity of departments and Ministries.

Over-sized Government Drags Economic Efficiency & Growth

- Lack of coordination - due to departmentalism and silos, causing ineffective decisions
- Multiplicity of clearances that cause
 - harassment to investor
 - delays in policy initiative
 - confusion, redundancies
- Overlapping jurisdictions creates confusion & contradictory orders that reduce ease of doing business.

- Corruption increases due to complexity of procedures & opacity causing rent-seeking & loss of investor confidence.
- Interference of state is often unwanted leading to distortions in markets eg. ECA, drug price caps (Economic Survey)
- Centralisation increases if government is too huge leading to violation of principle of subsidiarity. One size fits all thus spoils efficiency + optimisation.
- Expenditure is often more on Salaries than on ideation or Infrastructure creation.
- Bureaucratic red tapism & redundancy of civil servants also rises.

Reduced role of private sector
in market oriented sectors
that could increase innovation.

However the large size of government
can be defended:

- Due to large population, large government is necessary for democratic representation.
- Complexity of issues demands multiple actors.
- Single window clearances, Alternative mechanisms and repealing old laws, merging departments is on the rise.
- China has large government, yet is efficient.

Thus as 5th CPC has recommended right sizing of all aspects of government will improve efficiency in line with Minimum Government, Maximum Governance.

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 से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

National Digital Health Mission
announced by PM on 15th August, 2020
is a step towards integrated health
management through digitisation.

Step in Right Direction for : PATIENTS

- Accessibility to best 'medicare' at even remote places

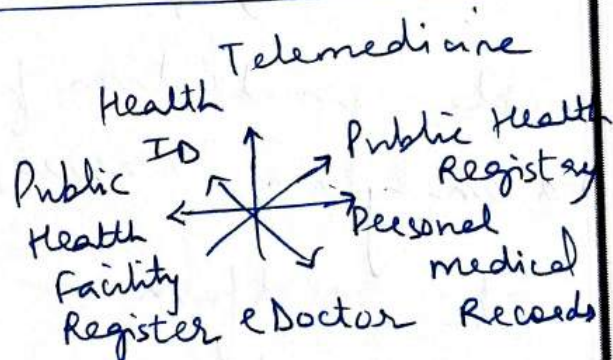


Fig: NDHM components.

- Continuum based care based on holistic analysis of past condition opposed to sporadic care.
- Transparency in price discovery & quality review of healthcare preventing frauds.

- Personalisation of medicare, quicker prognosis of future conditions & scope for cheaper medi-insurance.
- Enable self care (WHO recommended)

FOR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

- Integrate healthcare system to enable sharing of expertise, etc.
- Enable penetration of technology i.e., data analytics, sensors, IoT, AI.
- Provide platform for doctors to connect with patient.
- Use value of "data" in disease-research, epidemic prediction.
- Reduce cost of healthcare delivery and compensate for lack of health infrastructure eg. just 0.55 beds per 1000 population

• Greater transparency in health care system.

Need to Address Data Privacy Concerns

• Data Thefts due to cyberattacks eg. recently in US, is possible.

• Commercialisation of data by private players without patient's consent. eg. Spinkler Cont. ^{no easy}

• Absence of robust data protection law in India.

• Sensitive information to be protected under right to privacy (Art 19)

• Need for dispute redressal mechanism.

NDHM is a positive step toward Universal Health coverage.

However data protection bill (BN Sri Krishna), norms on consent, liability clause and obligations of data ^{fiduciary} principal be incorporated.

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 से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

One Nation One Ration card launched on recommendation of Parth Mukhopadhyaya Committee is based on a common ration card available nation wide to secure ration from Fair Price Shops under PDS.

Features . Only central subsidy to be available.

- Only 50% grain can be availed outside home state.
- No necessity for common format.

Potential to significantly Transform Lives of Migrant Workers

Food security - by enabling subsidised grains in place of work. Fight hunger (SDG 2) and

malnutrition (goal of Poshan Abhiyan)

Reduce Corruption - due to ghost beneficiaries & diversion of food grain, since automation removes the threat.

Curb Role of Middlemen in Availing Ration, thus making food affordable.

Reduced Discrimination Against Migrants and better opportunities for growth of their children.

Precursor to integration of other benefits eg. election one nation one vote card

Enable documentation of migrant labour by generating data on them, thus helping channelisation of other benefits to them eg. Building cess benefits.

Issues

Federalism - may be subdued due to centralisation - eg. TN has objections

Implementation Capacity of States :

- raise scale of FPS shops
- authentication of migrants
- coordination with home state

Awareness of scheme is low & PDS grains often do not reach rural, remote areas or are of sub optimal quality.

Possibility of corruption due to unified card machinery.

Greater financial devolution will be required.

Need to scale up Digitalisation.

ONOR is a revolutionary step in improving lives of migrant as Covid-19 induced lockdowns exposed their vulnerability. It should be executed in spirit of cooperative federalism in tune of "Sakha Vikas".

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 समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

WTO as successor to Marrakesh Treaty of 1995, is premier agency to enable free & fair international trade based on National Treatment, Most Favoured Nation, etc incorporating 95% of world trade.

Multiple challenges

- Consensus Building on contentious issues as
 - food subsidy etc.
 - TRIPS & IPR

has been difficult leading to deadlock.

- Doha Development Agenda to improve trade of developing world has not effectuated.

- Dispute Settlement Body is scantily staffed, unable to function.

- Emerging Issues as e-commerce, data and trade, women & trade have not been evolved enough, leading to vacuum.
- Developed countries continue to restrict trade in name of :
 - Technical Barriers
 - Sanitary & Phytosanitary
 Have not reduced agri subsidy.
- Rise of plurilaterals eg. ASEAN, RCEP, USMCA outside WTO to compensate for logjam in WTO.
- Trade in services faces barriers due to contentious social security clause, visa - barriers that remains unaddressed by WTO.
- Protectionism especially after covid is on the rise eg. Brexit, 'Buy American' & WTO stands to become weak.

all this has eroded credibility of organisation. Thus as way ahead,

- Parity in Negotiations through mutual compromises.
- More phurilateral agreements to prevent logjam.
- Greater voice to developing world
eg. 977
- Appoint dispute redressal panel or Multi Party Interim Appeal Arrangement
- Fast track negotiation on agriculture etc.

WTO thus needs to reinvent by embracing equitability and spirit of one-world to remain relevant and let trade contribute to world prosperity & SDGs.

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 founded as 1 Bangkok Declaration in 1997 is a 7 member group connecting nations of South Asia & South East Asia.

Indispensable for Regional Cooperation



Fig: BIMSTEC

Issues of Common Interest as South -

South cooperation can be coordinated, eg. economy, social sectors as health, disaster management.

Failure of SAARC to enable cooperation demands new organisation

Complimentaries in development & historical - cultural links increases chance of cooperation eg. linked supply chains.

- As. force to Control Unwarranted Excessive Foreign Interference in Region by China
- Security Bloc to enable maritime security, defence preparedness, balance of power etc.

Indispensable for Integration

- Connect South Asia with ASEAN
through - Kaladan highway,
 - IMT
- Enable common economic linkages
through Trade & tourism.
- Help North East (landlocked) connect to sea.
- Geopolitical unity against fragmented picture of SAPRC.
- Scientific & technological integration
 eg. research on Rice India - Myanmar.

Limitations | • seen as tool of India
Hegemony due to disproportionate
size & economy.

- Difficult to build consensus eg.
Nepal & Thailand did not take part
in defence exercises.
- Cannot be alternative to SAARC
that has institutional & financial
mechanism.
- Poor connectivity amongst countries
hinders engagement.
- Financing of secretariat along with
political will to steer the grouping
has been low.

BIMSTEC holds promise for
India's vision of New India and
it must be promoted as it
significance was highlighted by visit
of BIMSTEC leading to Indian PM swearing in
ceremony.