



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

|                   |                            |                     |            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Name of Candidate | GADDAM SUDHEER KUMAR REDDY |                     |            |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH                    | Registration Number | 660836     |
| Center            | BENGALURU                  | Date                | 29/12/2020 |

### 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 से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Central Information Commission (CIC)

is a Quasi-judicial body, which is an appellate for the RTI process.

It consists of Chief Information Commissioner and ten information commissioners (IC)

Issues in functioning

- (1) Vacancies and delay in appointment of CIC and ICs
- (2) Recent RTI Act (Amendment) eroded the autonomy and independence
- (3) CIC and ICs are mostly bureaucrats, there need to be diversity by appointing RTI specialists, legal experts etc.

- (4) Lack of standardisation in forms and process of appeal, leading to rejection of petition
- (5) Pending appeals of 30000 cases, which take three years to resolve
- (6) Many anonymous complaints, fail to appear before CIC
- (7) Lack of geographical reach, hindering accessibility

### Measures Needed

- (1) Recruit more ICs from diverse backgrounds
- (2) Use of ICT in its functioning, to improve efficiency
- (3) Timely filling of vacancies
- (4) Standardise the process, by increasing infrastructure
- (5) Increase geographical reach

Thus, better functioning of RTI needs to be backed by strong institutions, for realizing true potential of the Act-

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।

Art 153, of the constitution establishes Governor, also called Gubernational post. Governor is supposed to act as a link between union and state. (Federalism)

Under Indian constitutional scheme Governor has more discretionary power than those of the president.

### Common discretionary powers

- ① Applying wisdom to choose a stable government, when results show hung assembly
- ② Absolute veto, suspensive veto, Pocket veto of bills, from becoming Acts
- ③ President, Governor appointment powers at union and state levels respectively

- ④ Pardon powers (President - 71 Article)  
Article 162 - Governor

### Wide powers of Governor

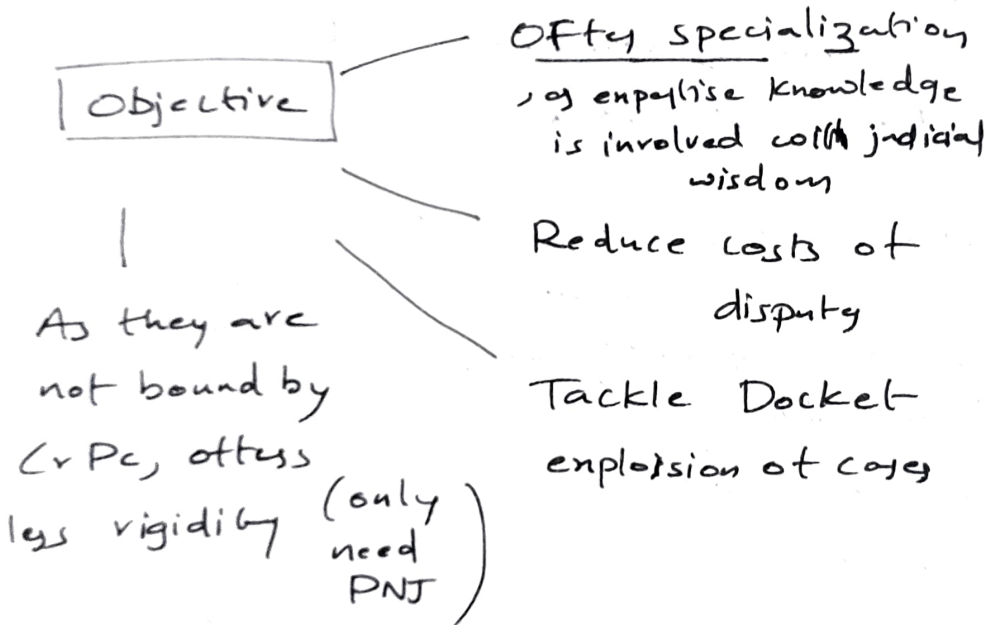
- ① Under Art 356, governor can submit report recommending president rule, if he feels that constitutional break down of Machinery
- ② Wide powers writ to schedule 5 & 6 powers
- ③ Governor can send a bill, for the assent of president

Given this wide power  
Thus, As Sarkaria Commission  
recommends a power outside from state,  
not politically involved should be  
appointed by consulting concerned  
Chief ministry

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, which adjudicate dispute between parties, but not courts in the traditional sense



### Issues with Tribunals

- (i) Have become bureaucratic boards, due to control of parent ministry, there is an erosion of Separation of Power

- (ii) Supreme court in L. Chandra Kumar case, declared the removal of Supreme court's <sup>H court's</sup> jurisdiction unconstitutional. As they are part of Basic ~~const~~ structure.
- (iii) This effected the very role of Tribunal
- (iv) Lack of infrastructure, delays in appointments  
Eg- challenges faced by NCLT in IBC resolutions.

Measures Needed (As recommended by

Justice Chaudhary - Law

Commission)

① Separate supervisory board, under single ministry

② It called for review of L. Chandra Kumar Case

③ High powered committee by CJI (or his appointee) for appointments

Thus, reforms are needed to prevent Tribunalization of Justice to become Trivialization of 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-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Government recently Passed an  
order for regulating OTT (platforms)  
like Amazon, Netflix, Hotstar under  
IT Act

Rational for regulation

- ① Growing obscene programmes, in the platform
- ② Prevent access to children
- ③ Lack of rating, like for movies which are done by censor board of India.
- ④ Prevent misuse of platform

This has resisted by OTT platforms and many players called for self regulation like print media

① Government can misuse it, it doesn't like criticism of its policies and action

② As platforms are medium for free speech, this is an indirect way of censorship

Thus, there <sup>is</sup> need for middle ground, where government <sup>needs to</sup> engage with stakeholders in upholding free speech.

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।

In the recent past, there have series of steps by various state governments in reserving jobs for locals for the private sector

Eg - Andhra Pradesh served 80% jobs for locals

Haryana reserved 75% jobs for locals.

Arguments offered by state government

- (i) Increased unemployment among locals
- (ii) Part of their election manifesto and popular support
- (iii) Only middle and lower level jobs are reserved.

Problems with such reservation

- (i) Goes against National integration and free movement and residence of people (fundamental right - under Article 19 (1) d, e)
- (ii) Increase compliance costs on companies, reduce their attraction as investment destination
- (iii) Domino effect - If one state follows, other state will follow, due to popular demand.
- (iv) Increased scope of labour issues and corruption

As it goes against fundamental rights, it was challenged by various parties and stands on weak constitutional grounds

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 launched  
by ministry of personnel to upgrade  
Indian state and bureaucratic  
apparatus, to meet 21st century  
challenge, by keeping with tradition  
and values of India

Holistic development

- (i) IGOT Karmayogi web platform  
a special purpose vehicle, ~~regt~~ registered  
as non-profit under Companies Act, 2013
- (ii) This will provide content for  
upgradation of skills for civil  
servants

- (iii) Improve expertise and multi domain awareness (Interpersonal language)
- (iv) Civil servants can professionally managed, based on their competencies for placements, transfers

### States Capacity

- (i) Network of training institutions
- (ii) Better administrator, more efficient would be service capacity of service
- (iii) Improve responsiveness, transparency of state.

Thus, Mission Karmayogi needs to be followed up by reviewing National Policy on Training, which requires us to review

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 (Associated social health) workers are vital touch points where public health policies are realized into outcomes

Role played by ASHA workers

- (i) Increased awareness on health issues
- (ii) Reduce Health information asymmetry
- (iii) Increase the institutional delivery process, which reduce IMR, MMR
- (iv) Vital for collecting health information small
- (v) Provide health services like tablets for common problems, injections,

## Challenges faced

(i) Low salaries

(ii) Lack of insurance coverage, des  
involving in high risk activities

Eg - Many ASHA workers got i  
with corona.

(iii) Due to vacancies, high burden  
on others

(iv) Very few male ASHA workers,  
as a result Men don't approach  
ASHA workers for their problems

Thus, ASHA workers  
salaries need to be improved, along  
with filling vacancies, gender  
diversity and insurance coverage.

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।

Internationalization of higher education means integrating with the global standards, allowing foreign institutions for their campuses.

Potential benefits

- (i) Improve standards, bring global best practices
- (ii) Better focus on R&D  
(Brain Drain to Brain Gain)
- (iii) Better access to quality education for Indian students
- (iv) Increased competition between institutes
- (v) Improve GER ratio, from 25% to 35% by 2030.

### Challenges

- (i) Increased cost of education
- (ii) Regulatory challenges in higher education (UGC is outdated)
- (iii) No entry for foreign colleges as of yet
- (iv) Needs higher spending on R&D from present 0.8% GDP (China 1.7%, U.S.A. 2.2%)

Internalization can help improve global ranking of Indian universities by making them focus more on R&D, Industry

- Academia collaboration

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।

Afghan political landscape

is undergoing drastic changes, After

DOHA pact between U.S.A and Taliban,  
it looks ~~(imminent)~~ likely that

Taliban may push further for power.

As part of the deal, Intra

- Afghan talks are going on, between  
Taliban and Government. In the recent

Loya Jirga, Asrat Ghanai released  
Taliban Prisoners

Given these changes, India needs  
to be more pragmatic in its policy  
of Afghan-owned-Afghan led process

- (1) Government of Afghanistan cannot  
survive more than 6 months, with

- out external support
- (2) Bipartisan <sup>consensus &</sup> agreement shows that U.S.A exit is imminent
- (3) India has invested \$3 billion in various projects in Afghanistan (Salma dam, Chabhar project, parliament)
- (4) Recent proposal of \$80<sup>m</sup> billion for Shabot dam, Phul-e-kumri transmission line.
- (5) Its protection requires confidence of all Afghan parties
- (6) Afghan security is vitally linked with Kashmir and wide south-Asia

As a result, there are calls and suggestions from various experts to have open mind and channels of communication with Taliban

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।

### Abraham Pact between

U.S.A , Israel , UAE, Bahrain shows lot of strategic churn going in west Asia

This pact normalize relationship between Israel and gulf other countries , on promise that no further annexations in west Bank

This also shows Palestine issues is no longer the main issue . The Iran Question, brought players together

It offers new possibility for India

c) It strengthen our policy of Dehyphenation with Israel and Palestine

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 promises that a party proposes to fulfill, if it wins election. During election phase, election manifesto offers a lot to debate, on the kinds of promises.

But given unrealistic claims of parties, there has been need felt for regulating election manifestos.

### Issues with the Content

(i) Electoral populism and freebies

Eg - Free mixies, scooters, laptops

(ii) Fiscally unreasonable claims

Eg - Promise of buying all produce

at MSP, which is almost impossible as that would take ₹ 17 lakh crore, whereas the union budget is ₹ 28 lakh crore.

(iii) Delay in release of manifesto, waiting for other parties to release theirs first.

Need for regulating on post-performance on promises

(i) Promote Accountability and Transparency

(ii) More free and fair elections

(iii) Improves public faith in the process of elections

(iv) Next time parties will more consciously avoid making unrealistic promises, which they can't deliver.

As a result, Election manifesto will become more effective tool of election, than just political rhetoric and grand promise, before election.

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 वादों 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।

According to National  
Judicial Data Grid, Supreme Court  
has 60,000 pending cases. Nearly  
93% of cases are routine appeals  
(DAKSHA legal research)

In this regard, Law commission  
as well as, Attorney General recommended  
for establishment of National Court  
of Appeal. A PIL by Vasanth Kumar  
has been filed in Supreme Court.

### Functions of NCA

- (i) Hear appeals against various  
High Courts, Tribunals.

## Arguments supporting NCA

- ① Supreme court burden will be reduced on routine cases.
- ② Supreme court can now focus on various pending constitutional issues. As post Independence cases heard by constitutional benches have declined from 3% (1960s) to 1.15%.
- ③ Lot of countries Supreme court never hear appeals.
- ④ Reduce the monopoly of Delhi lawyers.
- ⑤ 'Decentralisation', more accessibility of Judiciary, across the country.

## Arguments Against

- ② Many Constitutional questions arise out of normal appeals
- ③ Reduces the talent pool of Judges at Supreme court
- ④ Difficulty in administration of courts and rosters

### Way Forward

- ① Even various High courts have division benches, this didn't reduce the Independence.

Thus, as an experimental basis it can be tried in North East / South India to access for its expansion

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 'living Document'. Despite borrowing

various Administrative provisions from

British rule, it was built on the

legacy and values espoused during

Indian freedom struggle.

Amalgamation of spirit of Indian

freedom struggle

① 'Preamble' best summarise the and give embodiment to the spirit of Indian freedom struggle.

② India's fight against racial arrogance

right to equality (Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 118), Secular state (Art 25, 26, 27 --

③ Legacy of British rule showed the importance of Liberty; and freedom of expression.

④ Exploitative practices of British colonialism emphasized the importance of Justice (social, political, economically, DPSPs)

⑤ Administrative arbitrariness of British, made Founding Fathers realize the importance of Limited government and Parliamentary form of government

Founding Fathers have felt that as they had experience with British system, some provisions are continue

Nearly 70-80% of Government of

- (i) Central legislative council and  
state legislative council
- (ii) Federal structure, with emergency  
powers to Governor ~~and~~.
- (iii) Bicameralism can be traced to  
1919 Act (Montagu-Chelmsford reforms)
- (iv) Federal court as Supreme court  
of India
- (v) Art 246 - Division of power can  
be seen in 1935 Act
- (vi) Reservation for Schedule caste  
and schedule tribes.

Thus, in letter many British  
rule provisions continued, but its  
spirit of application was impacted

14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight the intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation. (250 words) 1

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। माय ह्री, इस अव्यक्ति मायों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यन्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

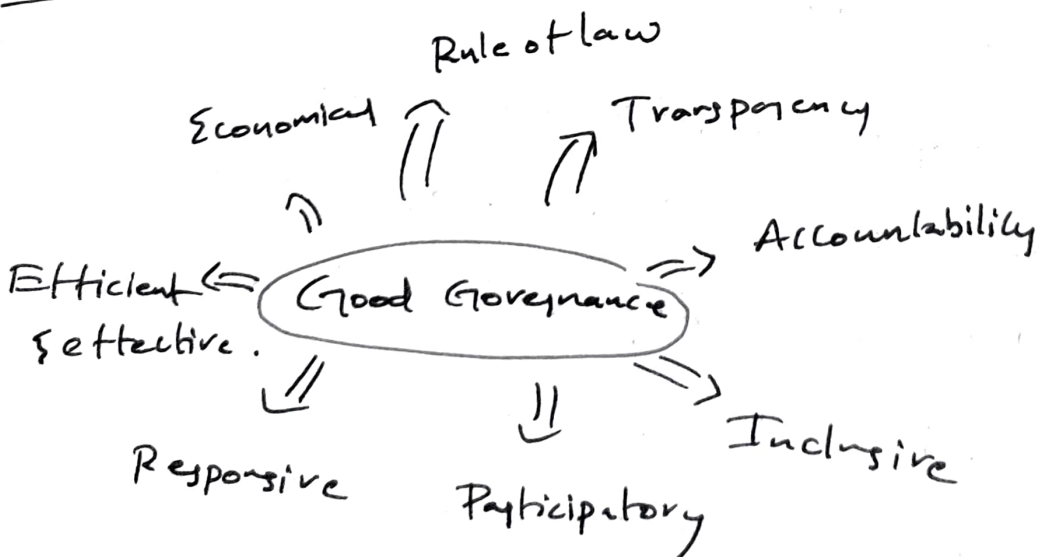
15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

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

"Information is the currency of Democracy" - Thomas Tettersen

According to World Bank,

Good governance means presence of mechanism, institutions for individuals to fulfill their duties, resolve their differences and adjudicate disputes.

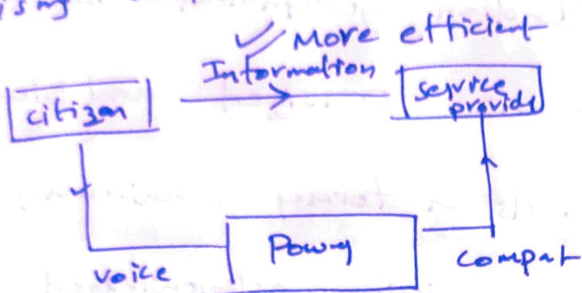


# Importance of sharing information

- (i) Promote transparency of government functioning. There is direct correlation between organization efficiency and its transparency norms
- (ii) Promote Accountability - Many high profile cases like 2G scam, CWC scam are exposed due to CAG sharing of information
- (iii) Improve service delivery in schemes like PDS, where people used RTI to verify their eligibility
- (iv) This reduced leakage and improved outcome of service delivery
- (v) Open Data policy of gov

impact of policy making and provide  
vital feedback

(v) It is vital for social Audit-  
mechanisms and social accountability



(vi) Better coordination between various  
government agencies.

Thus, Sharing of Information  
improves social capital between  
government and citizen, with trust  
currency in return.

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।

Indian government is known for its oversized and bloated government. As a former chairman of Planning commission acknowledged, 80% of planning money went to salary of Government employee.

Drag on economic efficiency and growth

(i) It creates incentive for Red tapism, which gives scope for corruption

(ii) Large fiscal scope of government are required to meet salary

'crowding out' of private sector

(iii) It is well known that most resistance to LPG reforms have come from bureaucracy

(iv) Vested interest of bureaucracy also created hurdle in privatization reforms

(v) Presence of various departments and autonomous bodies and regulators, creates inconsistency and uncertainty

But not every department is bloated.

(i) Baswan committee pointed out the level of vacancies at higher levels

## Measures Needed

- (1) Right sizing : Restructuring, reorganization  
(~~right sizing~~) corporatization
- (2) Decentralization, devolution
- (3) Greater use of ICT and e-governance
- (4) 'Agencification' within departments to improve expertise and coordination between departments
- (5) Lateral entry at higher levels

Thus, for minimum government and maximum governance, we need rightsized, proactive, modern, 21st century bureaucracy

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।

Recently, Prime ministry  
announced National Digital Health  
mission, to improve the digital  
health infrastructure. It is being  
hailed as a reform as big as Aadhar.

### Benefits for patients

- 1) Digital Health ID for every individual
- 2) Digi Doctor facility of cloud services, where patients can store <sup>health</sup> documents
- 3) Better follow up on health issues, as life long history will be maintained.
- 4) Reduced Health expenses in long run

## Health system

- ① Public cloud infrastructure, reduces their costs for storage
- ② Better followup patients
- ③ Improve the accessibility and affordability of Tele-medicine services
- ④ 'Data' help in building many AI based solution for policy making
- ⑤ NDHM also offers regulatory 'sand boxes' and APIs (Application programme interface) for startups

## Concerns of Data privacy

- (i) Right to privacy under Article

(2) Fear of hacking and stealing personal health records.

(3) This can also lead to weaponizing by enemy nations and blackmailing

### Measures Needed

(1) Personal data protection law recommended by Sri Krishna committee need to be adopted

(2) If <sup>some</sup> data is kept on open platform, HASHING or anonymising data should be done

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' is a reform <sup>in PDS,</sup> by ministry of public procurement to improve the functioning of TPDS

Features — Intrastate portability  
 — Upto 35% of Quota can be taken, in other states

According to census, 2011 India has 486 million migrants due to reasons such as Marriage, employment, education.

This reform can help in  
Transforming lives of migrant workers

- (1) Enhance food and nutritional security of migrants, by providing affordable grains.
- (2) Reduce their cost of living in urban areas and increase savings.
- (3) This can potentially improve their remittances, back home and helps in eradication of poverty in rural and backward areas.
- (4) Efficient portability could have averted the migrant crisis during COVID pandemic.

But some challenges remain

- (i) Issue of cost sharing between state - centre.
- (ii) Accessibility of Fair price

shop to migrants

(3) Biometric failure, especially to migrants involved in manual labour

(4) Information asymmetry - on the entitlement on quantity of food.

(5) Only 7% utilisation during pandemic

Thus, this reform has been long overdue. It has further be enhanced by offering choice to beneficiaries like food coupons, vouchers | DBT

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।

World Trade Organization is a specialized agency, under UNESOC relating to matters of trade. It was established as multilateral trading agency after Uruguay round of erstwhile GATT (Generalized agreement on trade and tariff)

Challenges faced by WTO, can be seen in light of reciding multilateralism

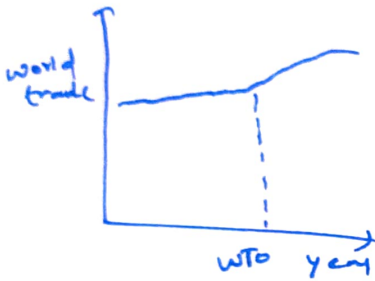
(1) Countries are preferring more of bilateral, multilateral pacts  
Eg- RCEP, Britain - EU trade deal

(2) U.S.A has literally made the institutional dysfunctional, by preventing appointment to appellate

- ③ There is general consensus, China way aided by WTO under for its dumping policies, currency manipulation
- ④ TRIPS vs Public Health is sensitive issue for developing countries
- ⑤ Despite entering Doha round, there is still lack of consensus on finalizing agreement on Agriculture
- ⑥ WTO failed to prevent subsidies by developed countries to their farmers
- ⑦ Calculation of subsidies on Agriculture goods was based on outdated 1980 prices, to arrive

- ⑧ Agreement on service, still doesn't suit Indian interest on free movement of personnel, BPOs, IT sector.

Despite credibility issues WTO played a crucial role in world trade.

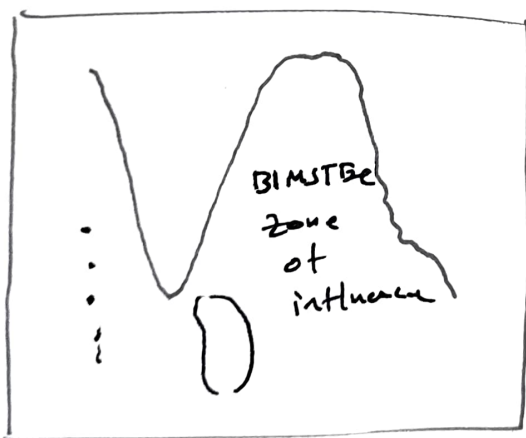


According to world Bank, after free trade expansion, world saw greatest reduction in poverty, never seen before in human history.

Thus, India need to lead the reform movement for making WTO more relevant to the changing times.

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. (250 words) 1
- 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।

Bay of Bengal Initiative  
for multi sectoral and technical  
exchange and cooperation (BIMSTEC)  
is a regional grouping consisting  
of India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar,  
Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives



» It connects the Neighbourhood  
first policy and Act East  
policy

» Act as bridge between South Asia  
(SAARC) and East Asia (ASEAN)

Importance in promoting regional  
cooperation

- (1) Disaster management in Bay of Bengal
- (2) Cooperation on wildlife conservation and protection
- (3) Tackling insurgency in north part of East and role Myanmar, Bhutan, Bangladesh play in its ~~the~~ stabilization
- (4) Proposal for FTA agreement
- (5) Great scope for freedom movement of people. People to people exchanges for tourism, health, education (Buddha circuit).

## Integration in the neighbourhood

- (1) BBIN, BCIM connectivity agreements
- (2) I-M-T trilateral highway
- (3) Transit agreement with Bangladesh (Waterways, railway)
- (4) Connecting North East with Myanmar (Kaladan multi modal project)

Thus, given SAARC being in doldrums, BIMSTEC can offer forward movement in creating Stable, Integrated neighbourhood