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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	677006
Center	O.R.N.	Date	28/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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18	15	
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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.

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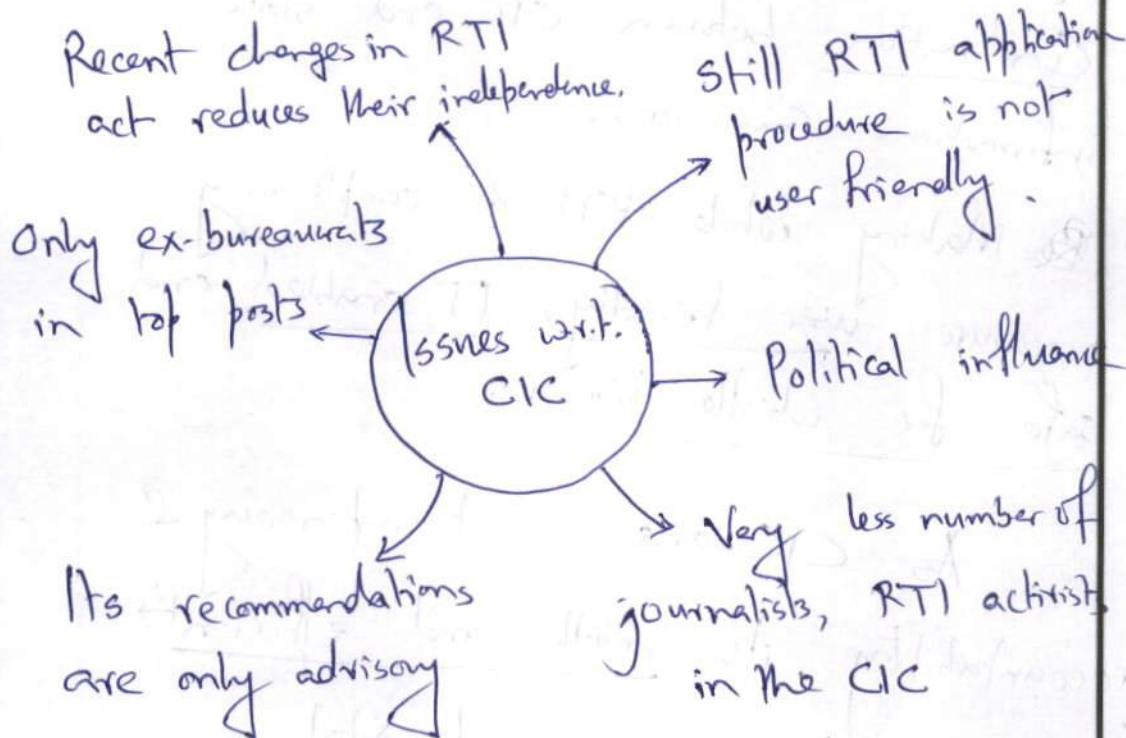
All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

Central information Commission was formed via act of RTI in 2005 by the parliament. But after 15 years of functioning there are some issues wrt its functioning.



Ways to address:

- ① Supreme court has suggested to add more number of non-bureaucrats in CIC to encourage diversity. (from law, social service)
- ② More independence to CIC, to reveal information which may hurt image of govt.
- ③ Coordination between CIC and state information Commissions.
- ④ ~~RTI~~ Making whole RTI & complaining procedure user friendly, IT enabled and safe for whistle blowers.

As CIC ensures transparency & accountability, its smooth and efficient functioning is very fundamental.

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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Constitution of India has created posts of president and governor under article 64 and 153. They both have some discretionary power. ~~But~~ But governor's discretionary power is wider.

Governor's discretionary power:

- ① To reserve a bill for president's approval (art 200)
- ② To suggest to president imposition of president's rule in a state (art 356)
- ③ Situational discretions:
 - ① Form govt when no clear majority
 - ② Ask about condition of administration in the state
 - ③ Dissolve assembly, when govt loses majority

- ④ Other than this ~~if~~ whether any matter falls under Governor's discretion or not is under discretion of governor.

Discretionary power of President:

- President only has situational discretion.

- ① When no party has clear cut majority to form govt.

- ② To remove council of minister if they lose confidence in L.S.

- ③ To dissolve L.S. if council of minister resigns.

Thus surely Governor has more discretionary power compared to president in India.

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

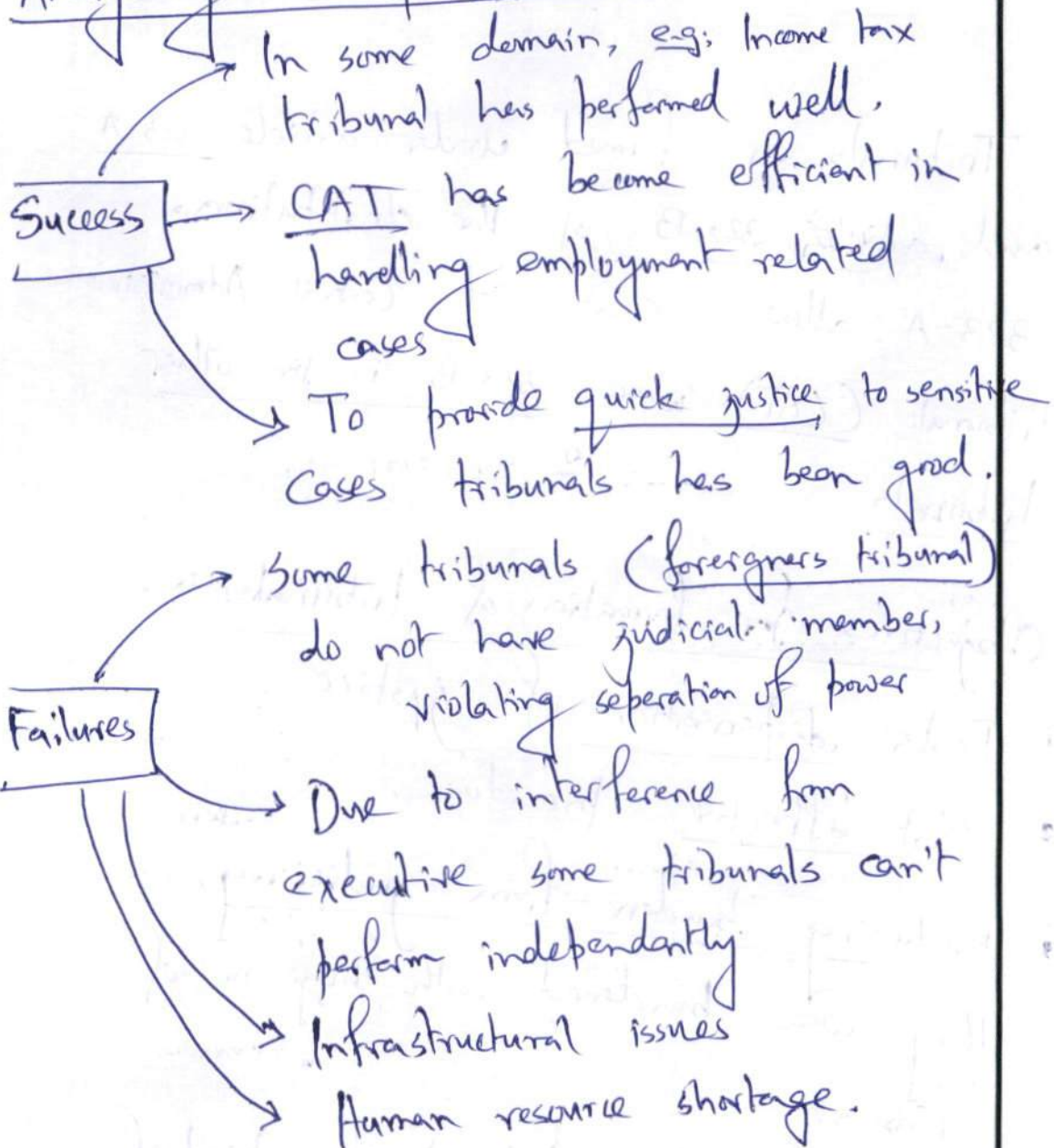
उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

Tribunals are formed under article 323-A and article 323-B of the constitution. 323-A allows creation of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) where 323-B is for other tribunals.

Objectives for formation of tribunals:

- ① Faster dispensation of justice.
- ② Cost effective procedure.
- ③ Reducing burden from judiciary, as they were burdened with huge no of cases.
- ④ Specialised bodies for specific kind of litigation.
eg income tax tribunals.
- ⑤ Better accessibility.

Analyzing its performance:



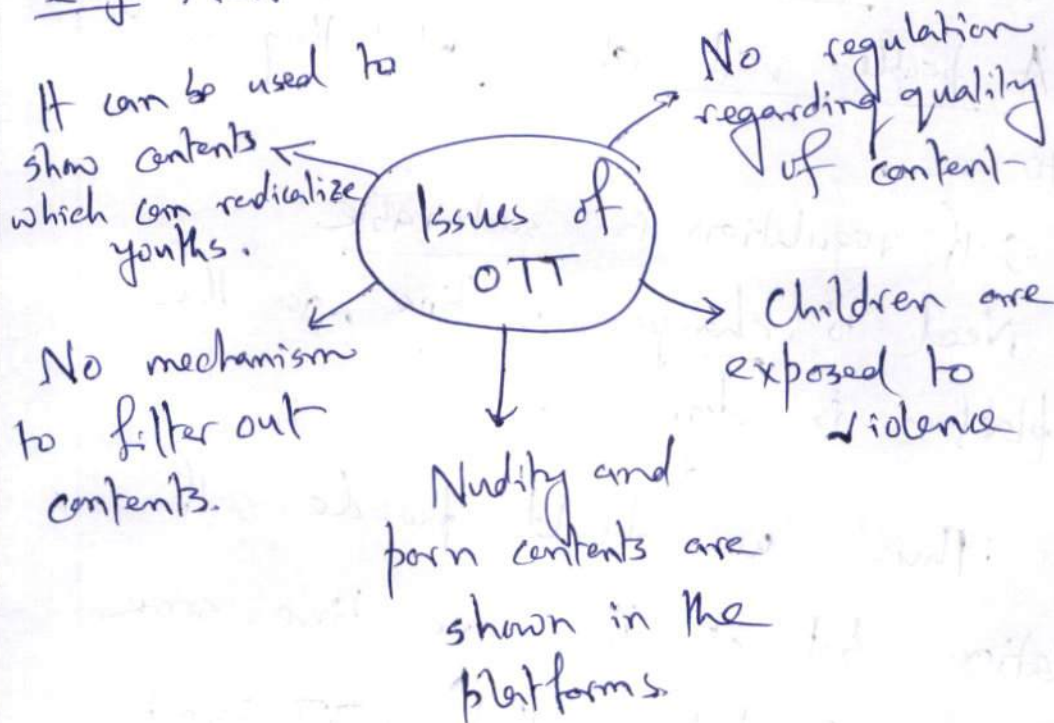
As more than 3 crore cases are pending in courts, Better tribunal system is the need of the hour.

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।

OTT platforms refer to the platforms which provide access to digital contents to users by having their rights. OTT platforms have grown exponentially in recent times.

e.g: Netflix, Amazon prime, Hotstar etc.



Argument for govt regulation:

- ↳ Providing a standard
- ↳ Securing IT space against obscenity
- ↳ Help in standardize the quality
- ↳ Will have control to remove contents.
- ↳ Govt. can help this sector.

Argument for self regulation:

- ↳ Rights of freedom of expression (art 19)
- ↳ It's impossible to find a single standard.
- ↳ As people will choose what they want to see.
- ↳ Self regulation is sustainable
- ↳ Need to change with time, as the platform is dynamic.

Thus we should provide self regulation, but at the same time some limits must be put, so that OTT is not misused.

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।

Article 371 D & E allows central govt to provide residence as a condition for jobs in Andhra Pradesh. But some states are arguing for putting reservation for local in private jobs.

Positive aspects of reservation of locals:

- ① It will assure local community of certain number of jobs if a factory is setup.
- ② It will create ownership of people towards any factory.
- ③ It will reduce inter state migration.
- ④ It will help in inclusive growth of states.

Arguments against:

- ① As for many technical industry e.g: electronics, Pharma company needs

people with certain skill set, it will be difficult.

- ② Even if people of other region are employed. They add money to the local economy, thus development.
- ③ Already existing non critical jobs are given to local people due to ease of availability & commutation.
- ④ It will create state wise barriers.

Thus as India is getting more economically integrated creating local reservation may reverse the trend, thus harmful for a national integrated economy.

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।

Recently Mission Karmayogi has been launched by Prime minister with 500 crore allocation for next 5 years.

Elements of Mission Karmayogi:

- ① Change of civil service from rule based to role based.
- ② Creating capacity of on site & off site training for public officials.
- ③ Creating IGOT portal for integrated training.
- ④ PM HR Council will head this, under which a connected network will be created.
- ⑤ Provision for mid year training & mandatory training after each promotion.

Holistic development of HR & state's capacity:

- ① It will encourage public servants to take innovative steps to go forward in the ladder; rather than following consequential seniority.
- ② Reduce red tapism.
- ③ It will help states to find more efficient officers for more critical jobs
- ④ It will increase overall efficiency of governance system.

As 2nd ARC suggested for vigorous 2 training & review after 14 & 20 years of service & provision of early retirement, Mission Karmayogi will surely increase efficiency in governance.

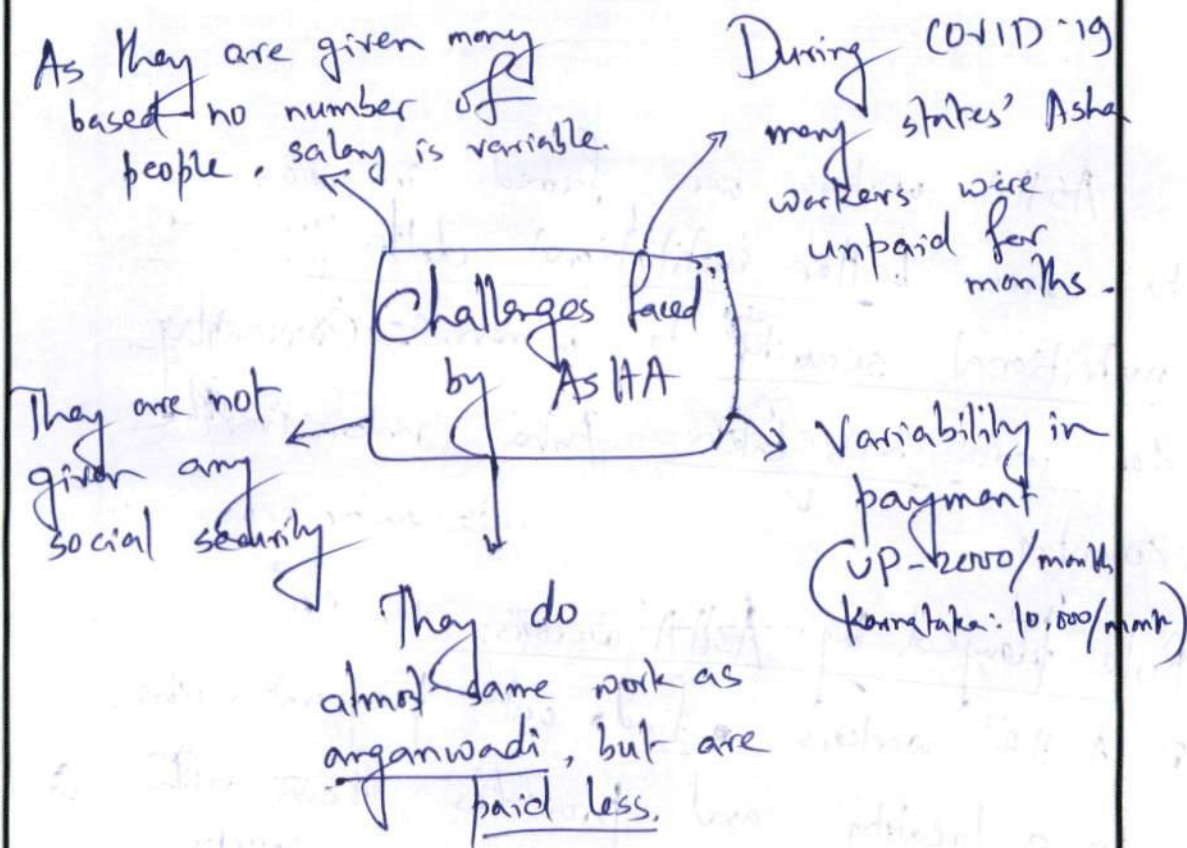
7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10

भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

ASHA workers were formed in 2008 to ensure better institutional delivery & nutritional security to women. Currently there are ~ 8 lakh Asha workers in the country.

Role played by ASHA workers:

- ① ASHA workers • finds out pregnant mothers in a locality and provides them with regular medicines, iron-folic acid etc.
- ② They ensure institutional delivery, which reduces maternal mortality, child mortality.
- ③ During Covid Asha workers were engaged with tracing and tracking of Covid patients.
- ④ Asha workers disseminate information about nutritional security in the society & available benefits from govt.



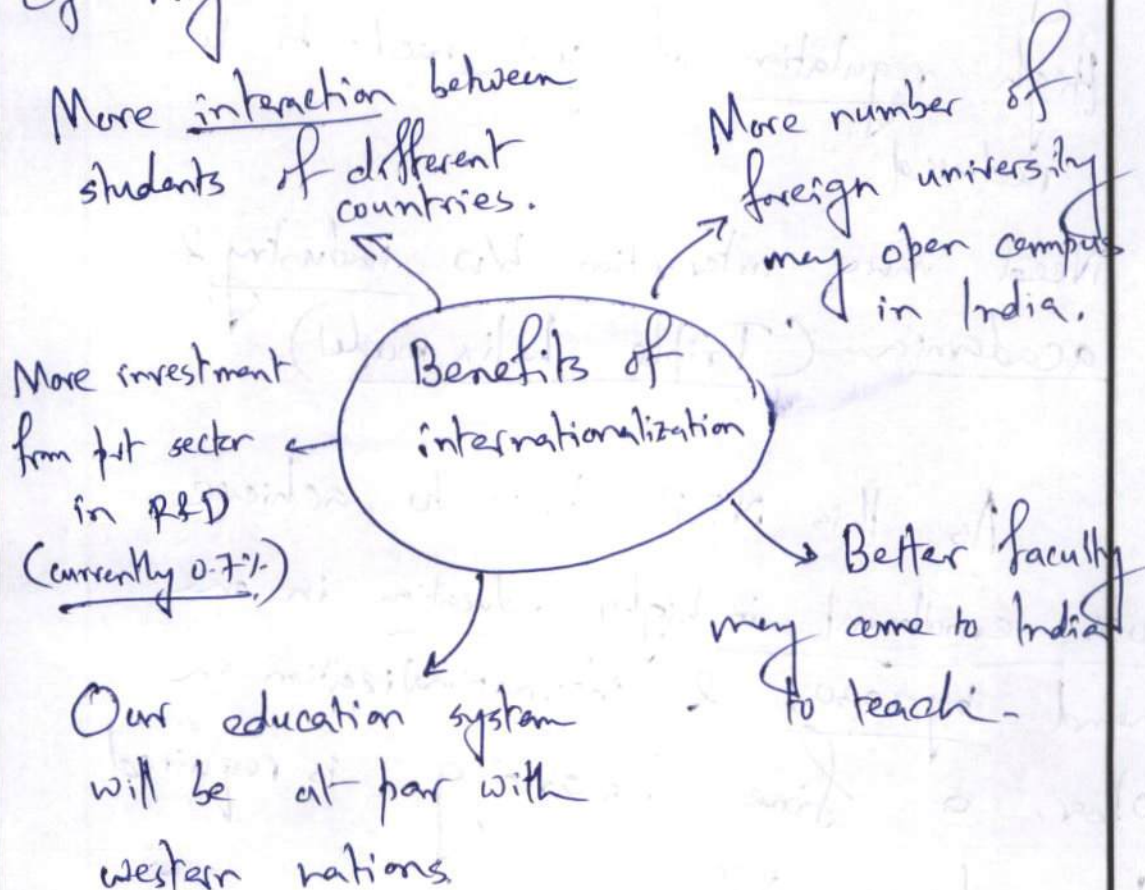
ASHA workers are crucial in achieving our SDG goal 3 of maternal mortality.

We need to provide better facility & provide more prestige for the job during this crisis.

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।

Recently National education policy, 2020 has come out based on Kasturirangan Committee recommendation. NEP, 2020 advocates for more internationalization of higher education in India.



Challenges, needs to be addressed:

- ① As most of the big universities in USA are private, they operate with profit motive, which is against Indian education system.
- ② It will increase cost of education, thus may make it unaffordable for many.
- ③ High regulation of govt needs to be reduced.
- ④ Need more interaction b/w industry & academia. (Triple helix model)

As this NEP tries to achieve 50% enrollment in higher education in one hand by 2030, & internationalization in other, a fine balancing is required to achieve both.

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।

Recently negotiation between USA & Taliban happened in Doha, where USA created avenues to pull out from Afghanistan. As India was not a significant part of this discussion, in spite of being a neighbour we need a more pragmatic look.

Ongoing Intra-Afghan talks:

- ① USA wants to exit Afghanistan after signing a peace deal.
- ② Taliban do not recognize existing Afghan govt.
- ③ Afghanistan is currently mired by instability & terrorism.
- ④ Exchange of prisoners between Taliban and Afghan govt.

India's engagement:

- ① Investment in Infrastructure in Kabul.

- ② Deharam - Zaranj road.
- ③ Providing training & equipments to military.
- ④ Investment in mines (Hajigak)

Need for a pragmatic stance:

- ① As Talibans are now a major party in Afghanistan, India can't ignore them after USA withdrawal.
- ② New communication routes needs to be established.
- ③ India need to have strategic interest in mind while dealing with Afghanistan.

Thus although India doesn't support Taliban's ideology, we need to be pragmatically dealing with Afghanistan in future.

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।

Recently Abraham Accord was signed between UAE & Israel, making it the 3rd Arab nation to recognize Israel. As India has significant interest in west Asia, it opens new possibility for India.

Recent geo strategic situation in West Asia:

- ① UAE & Israel has created diplomatic relationship.
- ② Already Egypt, Jordan & later Bahrain has normalized their relation with Israel.
- ③ It will reduce tension in the region.

New possibility for India

- ① As India has good relationship with both Arab nations & Israel, it will ease India's relationship further.

- ② Although India still supports 2 state theory & Palestine cause, this will surely help in moving towards pragmatic solution.
- ③ As India has many workers in W. Asia now it may get extended to Israel.
- ④ It will ensure India's energy security due to peaceful region.

Thus normalization in W. Asia will surely help India's West Asia policy and will help India reap benefit out of this.

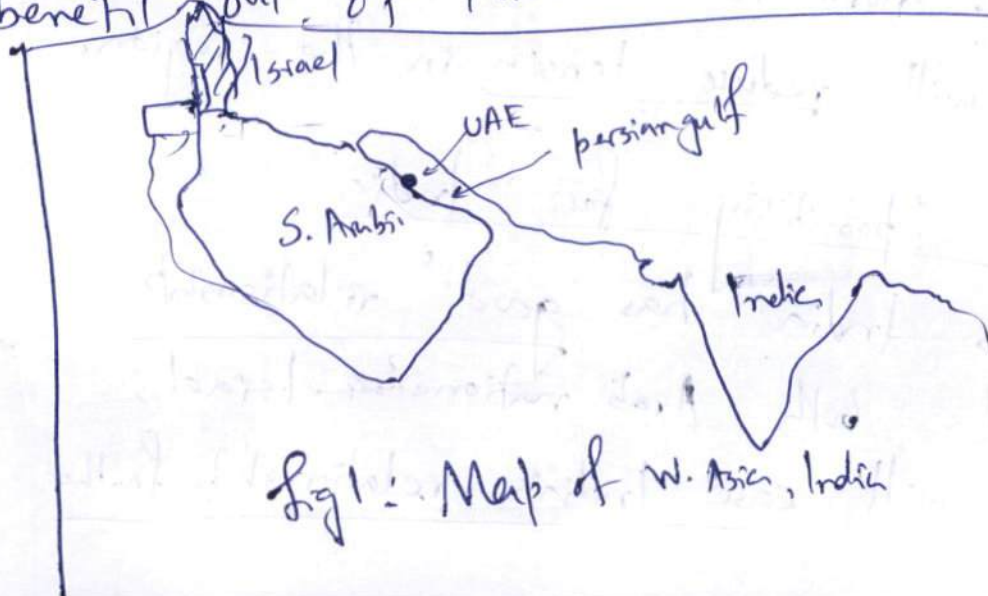


Fig 1: Map of W. Asia, India

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 manifesto contains sets of promises, which a party promises to fulfill if come to power. In recent times promising of freebies & loan waiver has become a matter of concern about election manifesto.

Issues with content of election manifesto:

- ① Promises are given which may not be viable economically.
- ② It may create distortions in free democracy
- ③ It may lead to, fiscal challenges for normal govt functioning
- ④ As there is no model, parties may start promising dangerous ideas.

eg: DMK promised T.N. separation in 1980s.

Issues w.r.t. past promise of manifesto:

- ① Often as parties come to power, they forget their promises and engage in normal functioning.
- ② It makes people ^{feel} cheated.
- ③ Same manifesto ~~is~~ is often being used in multiple election, just shifting promises.

Need for regulation:

- ① ~~The~~ election commission asked to create standard guidelines regarding promises on election manifesto.
- ② As random promises may create bias, these should be regulated.
- ③ Promising freebies may create strain on finances.

④ Govt- should show their promises and their status after certain number of years.

e.g.: Delhi govt showed it in 2019.

Thus as election is fought on promises, regulation to keep the promises should also be there to prevent misuse.

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

लंबितवादों 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 Lok Prakash there are more than 3 crore cases pending in Indian courts. With more than 68000 cases pending before ^{Supreme Court} (S.C.) it is also equally burdened by pending cases.

Role of S.C. in reduction of cases:

↳ S.C. can reduce its number of holidays

↳ S.C.'s faster clearance will give signal to other courts

↳ S.C.'s interpretation helps in faster solving of many other cases

Need for setting up National Court of appeal:

- ① Earlier S.C. Used to focus a lot on interpretation of constitution, but now it has come down to only 10-12/year.
- ② S.C. should focus more on solving cases which has come to them through appeals.
- ③ National court of appeal ~~can~~ can be set up in multiple places, which will also increase availability of justice.
- ④ This will also help in creating specialized benches for specific type of offences..
e.g: POCSO courts.

Way Forward:

- ① As justice delayed is justice denied, so we need to

create avenues for faster dispensation of justice.

- ② As economic survey suggested filling up the vacancy & improving efficiency by ICT technology can be the method to move forward,

Thus setting up a national court of appeal will reduce SC's load, will help in specialization, will increase accessibility of justice, thus improving the situation.

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 was adopted in Constituent assembly on 26th November, 1949. It contains a mix of our values of freedom struggle & also existing British methods of governance.

Spirit of Indian freedom struggle in

Constitution:

- ① Universal adult franchise.
- ② No provision of separate electorate,
thus dividing the country along religious lines.
- ③ Socialist ideology of freedom struggle.
- ④ Provision of fundamental rights

to ensure protection of minorities,
no exploitation, and equality (15)

- ⑤ Focus on providing ^{education} as thought
during Wardha scheme. (Article 45)

Administrative provision of British:

- ① Main administrative machinery of
bichameral legislature at centre &
States were taken.
- ② Ideas of governor, ~~parliamentary~~ parliamentary
system was adopted.
- ③ Process of law making, division of power
was also taken.
- ④ Administrative process of Courts,
police was also intact.
- ⑤ In criminal justice system IPC,

CrPC was also accepted.

As some of the western provisions were same for Britain & India & were progressive those were accepted, and some things were accepted due to familiarity. But our core idea of a free country was ensured by Fundamental rights, DPSP etc. Thus it was a unique mix.

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।

Swamitva scheme was launched recently by govt of India. This scheme aims at reforming land ownership in rural context.

Key components of swamitva scheme:

- ① It provides for a digital certificate for ownership of piece of land.
- ② It will thus create a digital land record, which will make land a more transparent commodity for trading.
- ③ It is mainly for rural agricultural lands.

Intended benefits:

- ① It will ease up process of registration of land.
- ② It will also help farmers to get credit by showing digital document of land.
- ③ It will also help govt to find out necessary area for a land, thus preventing misuse.
- ④ It will help in DBT of different schemes based on land holding.
- ⑤ It will make cooperative farming & land leasing process easier.

Potential issues w.r.t. its implementation:

- ① Lack of digital knowledge of people.
- ② Many tribal region people do not have original land record.

③ Possibility of manipulation by the
big farmers.

Thus although there are certain
challenges, Samitva scheme will yield
its intended benefits if implemented
properly.

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।

According to UNDP good governance should include aspects of accountability, consensus based, equity, participatory, responsive, rule of law & transparency.
Sharing of information among all stakeholders is a crucial aspect of good governance.

Aspects of information sharing:

- ① It creates confidence on the govt.
- ② It ensures people in power are not misusing it.
- ③ It makes public servants accountable.
- ④ It helps people to assess performance of any govt properly.

Sharing information & good governance:

- ① When people can know which are the benefits he should get, then it reduces discretion of local authority:

e.g. Sharing information about amount of grains given to each person.

- ② As in case of RTI people can get information about any public project, they can make the provider accountable.

- ③ Sharing clear picture about the state of economy, and other parameters actually help analysts to take corrective action to bring it in track.
Ignoring or hiding it makes it worse
e.g. Independent survey results

④ Sharing information also makes people more responsible.

e.g. During COVID-19 accurate reporting makes people realize the true situation, thus staying at home.

Thus ensuring access to information helps in building good governance system, which is robust, transparent and ~~inclusive~~ inclusive.

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।

91st CA limited the total number of ministers to 15% of Lok Sabha strength

But still many feel India has a oversized govt, and also Indian govt is given too many responsibility which hurts India's growth.

India's oversized & bloated govt:

① even 15% of L.S. is a huge number of people.

② Govt has many interdependent ministry and departments, thus hampering fast growth.

eg: Energy is divided b/w 4 ministry
eg: Coal, Mo Petroleum & natural gas,
Mo Power, Mo. railways.

③ With many ministry and departments

it creates a mesh, to bring any big reform.

- ④ Indian govt is also given a lot of responsibility, which can be taken up by private sector.

eg: Civil aviation, AYUSH, tourism.

Drag on economic efficiency & growth:

- ① Due to many interdependency, often a project is executed in bits and pieces.

eg: Clean Ganga mission had dimensions spanning 2-3 ministry, before 2019.

- ② As often power is not suitably delegated to lower level, it results in delayed & inefficient execution.

- ③ Oversized govt, due to coalition politics results in no uniform policy direction, resulting in slow growth.

④ As govt often refuses to leave certain aspects to ~~the~~ invisible hand of market force, it results in many responsibilities, thus slow growth.

So govt should adopt new policies, and according to 2nd ARC, interconnected ministries should be given charge to a single cabinet level minister. With restructuring of govt we can excel in our growth rate.

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 govt has launched National digital health mission (NDHM) at a pilot stage for UTs. This is aimed towards transforming health infra. of the country and it aims towards creating a wellness based health infrastructure.

Right step for patient + healthcare system:

- ↳ It will help patients to have all health data sequentially at or place.
- ↳ It will help doctors to analyze health parameters over time.
- ↳ It will reduce chances of losing old prescriptions & medications.

↳ For healthcare system it will help
writ. properly understanding a
person's long term health.

↳ It will make health insurance system
more transparent & easy.

↳ It will make doctors accountable
for their duties.

It may reveal suscepance
of any disease to
any particular
group.

Concerns about
data privacy

If data is hacked
it can reveal
personal problems

It can be
misused by insurance
companies.

~~Iliterate~~ Iliterate people
can be manipulated

Way Forward:

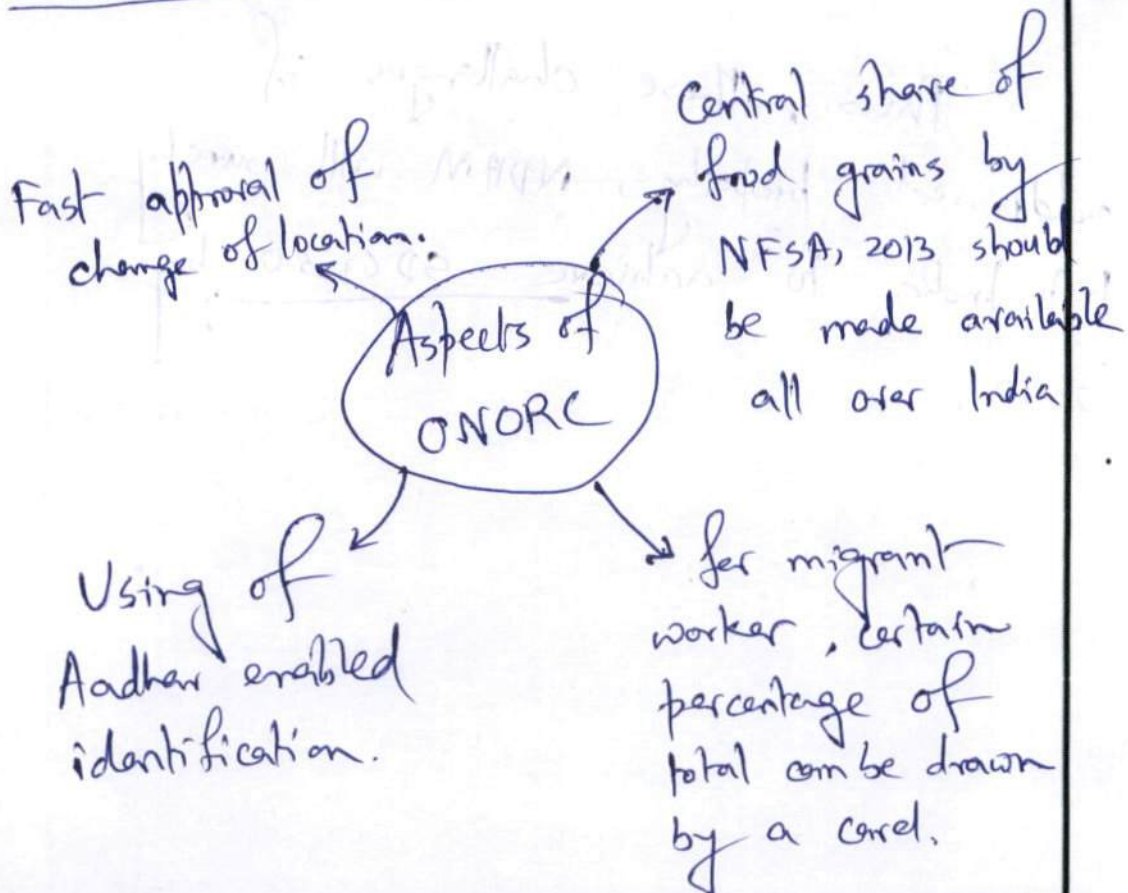
- ↳ It has to be made as a secure platform w.r.t. hacking by other people.
- ↳ Patient should be given choice w.r.t. data that will be visible to doctor.
- ↳ It should be voluntary.
- ↳ First privacy should be ensured, while designing the system.
- ↳ Vernacular language should be available for the system.

Thus, these challenges if addressed properly, NDPM will surely help India to achieve SDG 3.0 by 2030.

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 (ONORC) has been suggested by Partha Mukhopadhyay Committee as a solution of migrant workers in India. As during Covid induced lockdown many had to walk back home due to food. ONORC would have solved the problem.



How it will significantly transform lives of migrant workers:

- ① As migrant workers move to cities during peak season and many come back during agri season, it will ensure their food security even in cities.
- ② Often migrant workers move across states based on availability of work, it will help them by removing the state barrier.
- ③ It will also help govt to have a clear idea about migration pattern, thus can help with other social benefits.

Challenge with total grain given to states.

challenges

Some state (eg. T.N) has refused to accept, as other than NFSA they provide other benefits

It is not under Central list -

Infrastructure is not ready

As the nation is gradually
becoming more integrated, availability
of food should not be a barrier
 to move to other location for jobs.
 Required changes w.r.t. infrastructure
 should be done faster, so that
 migrant workers can get their due
share of grains at any place.

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 was set up in 1995 after Urugue round. It was created to control world's trade to ensure free and fair trade among nations. Recently WTO is misred by many challenges.

Challenges of WTO:

- ① One nation one vote has created challenges, as ~~many~~ big players (vs) do not get a say of their weight.
- ② Its apellate mechanism of dispute resolution has become defunct, due to blocking by USA.
- ③ It couldn't do anything w.r.t. USA-China trade war.
- ④ Growing protectionism in many

western countries.

⑤ Voluntary "developing Country" status
(taken by Ruwait).

⑥ Challenges of Doha round of talks.

⑦ Technical barrier to trade (SPS)

are misused to protect domestic players.

⑧ It couldn't take any decision
regarding digital content trade.

Thus although there are many
challenges with WTO as countries
are not having consensus with
issues. still WTO is crucial for the
world. as

→ ① still WTO control 98% of trade

→ ② WTO helped in reducing avg
tariff

→ ③ It increased trade to GDP
ratio from 20% to 60%.

Way Forward:

- ① Re look on blocking power by any country in appellate tribunal.
- ② Create binding rules on countries.
- ③ Taking steps, so that big players do not exploit small players.
- ④ Regular meeting of executive body.

WTO, although now weak, needs to be strong to ensure a free and fair interconnected world of 21st century.

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 consists of 7 countries which surround the BoB or has significant dependence on it. 7 nations are India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand.

Aspirations of BIMSTEC:

- ① More economic integration of the Bay of Bengal region
- ② ~~More~~ Rule of law in the region.
- ③ Safe & orderly BOB trade.
- ④ Higher volume of trade and cooperation between the nations

BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's
Start:

- ① As SAARC is becoming weaker,

due to Pakistan's presence, BIMSTEC provides a better alternative to our

"Neighbourhood first" policy.

② It is crucial for our "SAGAR" policy and also an important part of IOA, community

③ Presence of ~~Thailand~~ Thailand negates India's big brother view, thus makes a balanced group.

④ All these nations are among the fastest growing nations of last decade thus it can provide a good economic hub for the world.

⑤ Projects like BBIN, IMT trilateral highway will augment in this integration.



Way Forward:

As BIMSTEC leaders were guests

of PM's swearing in Ceremony, it shows our importance towards the neighbourhood. India should adopt policies of more interaction and integration and trade to ensure 'growth for all' in the region.

