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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	DNYA · A · GUNDE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25308
Center	PUNE	Date	24/12/20

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

- 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.

All the Best

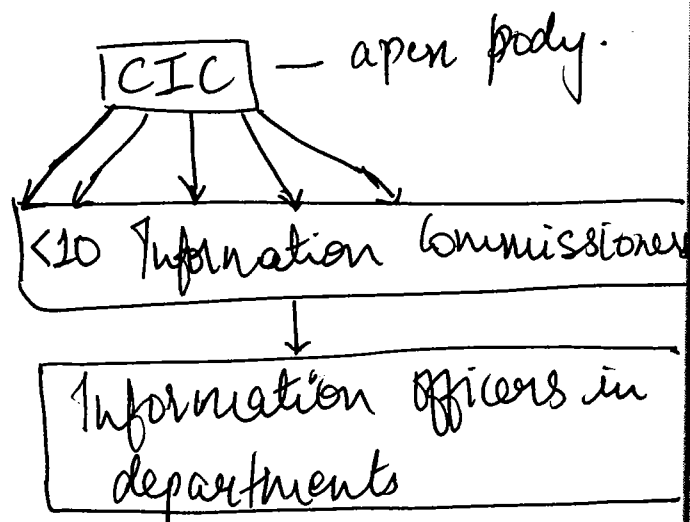
1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed?

(150 words) 10

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

The Central Information Commission is established under Right to Information Act, 2005.

Structure
of
CIC



Issues in the functioning of CIC

- 1] Recent Amendment reduced the powers of CIC in terms of investigation against officers, requiring permission
- 2] The "headlessness" of CIC due to political reasons has left the CIC an "ornamental body"

3.7 The commission is severely understaffed.
This leads to improper investigation,
verification of affidavits, etc.

4.7 The lack of cooperation from other
departments also creates information
gaps and anomalies

Key Measures

1.7 Complete staffing of the commission
especially the investigating wings

2.7 Giving more teeth in the form
of sanctions, fines and removal to
the commission.

3.7 Following the model of Sweden and
Finland in empowering the CIC

Information is the critical input
for policy formulation and monitoring

It is sin qua non that all stakeholders
have information about public service
delivery.

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 is a constitutional post that has unique functions under discretionary powers.

Governor's discretionary powers are enumerated in article 163, 164, 200, 201.

Wider than Presidents' discretionary power

- a.] Governor can reserve a bill for the assent of President under (art. 200)
- b.] She is responsible for appointing a Tribal Affairs Minister in states like Assam, Meghalaya, etc.
- c.] Governor from time to time can submit a report on the efficient conduct of government to President.

- d) Governor under art. 356(1) can advice the President to impose President's Rule in the state due to failure of constitutional machinery.
- e) Similarly the Governor has the warrant under seal to make rules for peace and prosperity in Andaman and Nicobar Union Territory.
- f) After ~~7th~~ 1st constitutional amendment a Governor can be a Governor for more than 1 state and/or neighbouring Union Territory.

Thus, the discretionary powers under constitution are wider but situational discretion is same as president.

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 have been set up under Art. 323(A) for administrative tribunals and 323(B) other purpose tribunals.

Their objectives and their fulfillment

1. Faster disposal of cases

In some cases like NGT it is faster while CAT and State Administrative Tribunals the pendency is increasing.

2. Easing the burden of Judiciary

This has not been achieved as most cases find a recourse to High Courts even after final verdict.

3. Simplification of process

multiplicity of tribunals has led to "Tribunalisation of Justice".

4.1 Experts- manning tribunals

→ experts are seldom seen but retired judges and promotee judges are manning tribunals.

Successful examples

- 1.1 The NGT has been exemplary in upholding natural justice and proactive in ganga pollution, Delhi Air quality, etc
- 2.1 The Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (MAT) uses digital infra-structure to fast track cases.

Way forward

- 1.1 Involvement of domain experts
- 2.1 Giving more teeth to tribunals for finalisation of verdict.
- 3.1 Improving quality of deliberation.
- 4.1 Promotion of ADR - Alternate Dispute Redressal mechanisms.

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।

Media is the intermediary between general public and the government. Media regulations are needed for the smoother integration in developmental processes.

OTT platforms like Netflix, ZeeTV, Amazon Prime are platforms that provide media streaming services.

There is a need for self-regulation :-

1. Content needs to be age-specific and viewer-specific to prevent hazardous impacts on viewers especially children.

2. Currently the OTT platforms are not covered under Film and Certification Board or Censor Board.

→ Thus there is more unregulated content in terms of genre, violent, sexual content, strong language and nudity, etc - which raises concerns.

37 During pandemic lockdown the viewership increased tremendously

Thus there is need for regulation.

But, there is also a need for government supervision if not complete regulation.

a. OTT platforms to adhere to certification norms.

b. Child controls fitted for content specificity.

c. Disclaimers and viewer education are needed for making the platforms viewer friendly.

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।

Recently several states like Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh reserved jobs for locals in private sector; and several states like Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh are following suit.

Arguments against it

1. Critics state that it hampers industrial efficiency and promotes nepotism.
2. It violates article 15 and 19 that allows freedom of occupation and equality of access.
3. The reservation manifests the "sons of soil" attitudes that differentiates between "we" "they".
4. A dent to free movement of labour and federal nature of India.

Arguments in favour

1. Andhra Pradesh has reserved jobs and the industries have not suffered, in fact enhanced.
2. Job security and curbs emigration and competition in other areas.
3. Regional cohesion promotes prosperity.

Middle path

- Certain sectors that require less expertise can be reserved for locals
- But fields like research, emerging technologies need to attract talent from all over thus should not be reserved.
- Concerns of industries, people and states need proper deliberation and collaboration to reserve such fields.

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 the Ministry of Personnel brought of a Mission Karmayagi or National Mission on Capacity-Building of Civil Servants (NMCBCS) to rearrange the structure of civil services in India.

Human Resource Development

1. "Role based" from rule-based governance focusing on function and not static rules
2. on-field training v/s off-field secluded training.
3. specialists v/s Generalists that have domain expertise and field knowledge.
4. Lean bureaucracy that promotes minimum government and maximum

governance.

Enhancing state capacity

- 1] It promotes overhaul of bureaucratic structure which is top-heavy presently.
- 2] Filling gap between the aims and implementation.
- 3] Improves efficiency, performance as there is 360° critical appraisal.
- 4] It aims to incentivise innovation and promotes diverse field-based implementation.
- 5] States' capacity on revenue matters and postings and recruitment will also be streamlined.

The problem lies in the roll-out of the scheme due to status-quoist attitude of bureaucracy. This requires consensus-building and public-spirit.

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।

Accredited Social Health Activists

(ASHA) workers are a feature of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) as formulated in 1950s.

ASHAs have an important role in the public health system

women and child development

Population control measure by distribution of contraceptives

Reduce maternal and child mortality under the National Health Policy, 2017

→ Promoting institutional deliveries in rural areas.

→ Anganwadi workers are helped by ASHAs for holistic child development

→ Promote health awareness and education..

But ASHA face several challenges :

- a.] Overburdened with non-health works like record maintaining, etc
- b.] less remuneration : paid meagrely
- c.] The employment is non-permanent thus does not provide social security benefits.
- d.] ASHA's criteria are low as General category VIIIth pass and SC/ST IIth pass; this prevents technical knowhow, etc.

Government has taken several steps like digital education, providing mobiles and training modules for ASHAs.

Recent pandemic, the role of ASHA was laudable in rural areas. ASHA need to be extended to urban slums and Male ASHAs need to be introduced.

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, Government of India mooted the idea for welcoming foreign educational institutions (FEI) to develop campuses in India. Also, with Institutes of Eminence (IoE) it allowed foreign faculty and foreign student admissions.

Potential Benefits

- 1] Multi-sectoral engagement
eg: technology, arts, science and their recent developments.
- 2] Improve ranking of India in educational attainment as only 5 Indian Institutes feature Top 500 WS Ranking and none in ~~below~~ Top 100.

3] Technology transfers and boost pedagogic higher studies.

4] Spillover effect on other universities and institutions.

But despite this there are several challenges :-

1] Gap between the educational "Haves" and "Have-nots" will widen.

2] Promote western-dominated education

3] India's developmental needs are different as it needs demographic dividend for poverty alleviation, hunger, health, education etc.

The best way forward would be establishing institutions that are international in structure and Indian in spirit.

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 was a feature of US-Taliban Peace Deal signed in 2020. It involves the talks between Afghan government and the Taliban representatives.

India's
stand on
the issue

- promotes Afghan-led, owned and controlled peace
- does not recognise Taliban as a stakeholder in Afghanistan.
- All stakeholders to be involved in the peace process.

Revisiting India's stance

1] US envoy Zalmay Khalilzad encourages India to participate more pro-actively in the peace process.

2] Due to its stand on Taliban, India

was kept out of 6+2+1 dialogue
on future of Afghanistan.

Way forward

1. India must engage with Taliban because

a. It controls 1/3 of Afghanistan

b. Russia, China, Iran have established contact.

c. India believes in "all stakeholder" engagement.

2. It would better negotiate terms to avoid terrorism in Indian subcontinent

3. It would enhance India's diplomatic engagement and recognition for Afghan's development.

India has proactively contributed to Afghanistan's development and it should align that with diplomatic engagement to ~~to~~ continue to influence Afghanistan.

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।

UAE recently established formal relations diplomatically with Israel. UAE became the 1st Gulf and 3rd Arab country after Egypt and Jordan to do so.

Impacts of the development

1. On West Asia

a) furtherance of peace and stability in the region.

2. On Arab world

→ recognition of Israel lead to chain of events that could promote economic, political development of the world.

3. UAE's image as a liberal and modern country is promoted

Opportunities for India

- a. Strategic : stable West Asia has suppress effect on Indian security.
- b. Political : de-hyphenation and mutual interests of both nation promoted and lack of ambiguity.
- c. Economic cooperation
UAE economy is shifting from oil to tourism and Israel as leader of agri-tech, water efficiency can promote economic cooperation.
- d. Fight terrorism : the combined effort can help channelise anti-terrorism activities and their proliferation.

Thus, this development was welcomed by India's diplomats as an opportunity for stable and peaceful West Asia.

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 the election promises that the contesting parties put forth as a mechanism to seek leverage in elections.

Regulation of election manifestos

- 1] The Election Commission regulates the content of parties' manifestos
eg: appeal on religious grounds,
caste biases or gender insensitivity
- 2] There are strict rules under Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 to ban such parties from contesting elections.

But, there is a need also to regulate the promises made in the manifestos - reasons being

1.] The lack of trust of voters on the manifestos.

eg: the survey by ADR NGO shows that 85% of voters do not read manifestos.

2.] Raising hopes of people without ground level changes.

eg: "Blueprint" of MNS party of Maharashtra led to extravagant promises.

3.] Need for accountability and citizen-centric political agenda to promote 2-way communication between people and parties.

4.] IInd ARC recommended the critical appraisal of parties alongside their manifestos to improve service delivery.

5.] It could be a deterrent again maladministration and corruption in contracts and public service utilities.

eg: Meghalaya government brought social audit law to improve appraisal of Panchayat services.

Way forward

1.] making a list of manifesto comparisons on ECs website

2.] Limit on number of promises.

3.] A task force for post-5 year analysis

This way the promises and practice gap will be reduced.

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।

National Court of Appeal was mooted as early as 1986 by Supreme Court itself and recently admitted plea by K.K. Venugopal.

Role of NCA

1.] Reduce Pendency of Cases

a.] Supreme Court has 65,000 cases pending from appeals in criminal and civil matters

b.] There is need to de-burden the court and enable it to focus on legal and constitutional matters.

c.] It would improve accessibility to courts with 4 zonal branches

2.1 Supreme Court as the final Appellate Court

- NCA will not digress SC completely
- it will improve the speed and deliberation.
- Leave SC as the last and final body to decide without revisiting the details.

Concerns

- 1.1 Pendency with Supreme Court will remain the same if not increase due to final verdict appeal.
- 2.1 The status-quoist attitude of Supreme Court and CTIs will hamper the practice
- 3.1 The NCA with branches in main city will increase litigation further and thus burdening the judicial machinery.

Way forward

- Law Commission also recommended establishment of NCA with 4 branches
- There needs to be consensus on the need, role and powers of NCA.
- Supreme Court's independence and structure should not be hampered.

NCA is needed as the pendency is severely affecting justice delivery in India, because
"Justice delayed is Justice denied"

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 represents a complex whole of historical, political and administrative factors working in tandem in India.

Spirit of Indian Freedom Struggle

1. Nationalism

→ represented in the constitution with single constitution, single citizenship.

2. Regional Aspirations

→ formation of states, special developmental boards, Union Territories all to promote regional autonomy without dent to integrity of India.

3. Colonial legacy

→ India put sovereignty and integrity and right to protect its states at the forefront.

4] Non-violence and Gandhian ideology
reflected in DPSPs and Fundamental
duties.

5] Freedom and Fundamental Rights
are the aspirations of freedom struggle
that was denied.

6] Minority rights and right to freedom
of religion upheld in art 25-28 and
29-30 due to multi-cultural population
and avoid a partition in future.

Similarly, Constitution also
reflects administrative provisions of
British era acts:

1] Regulating Act, 1773

- ↳ regulating administration
- ↳ establishment of a Supreme Court.

2] Charter Act, 1833

- ↳ centralising tendency

3.] Indian Councils Act, 1961

- Ordinance making powers to Governor
- representative democratic institutions.
- Budgetary provisions - asking question discussion on it.

4.] Government of India Act 1919

- Bismarckism at Centre.
- Provincial budget separate from Central.
- the Central Public Service Commission

5.] Government of India Act, 1935

- majority administrative details are employed from it regarding Parliament, committees, forming government, rule of law, Judiciary, etc.

Thus, constitution reflects the history and employs it to solve present problems.

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।

In 2020, the SVAMITVA scheme was launched by the central government, for rural property regulation.

Key components

1. Nodal ministry of Panchayati Raj
2. Aim :
 - a) regulation of rural properties
 - b) improve revenue generation.
 - c) improve land records.

3. Features

- a) it includes survey of villages
- b) use of drone to form digital mapping of properties
- c) It also provides property cards

to owners .

d.) a coordination of revenue department with Panchayat department .

Potential Benefits

- 1.] Improves revenue collection for panchayats and the states .
- 2.] Scientific records and ~~re~~ surveys removes discrepancies and anomalies in land records .
- 3.] It reduces litigation and land disputes .
- 4.] Land acquisition and land pooling will become easier .
- 5.] Land records department was in a dire need of a revamping on digital lines .

At the same time there are some challenges :

- 2.] Lack of documentation with rural households.
- 2.] The pre-existing land records discrepancies.
- 3.] Need of digital infrastructure in offices and on ground.
- 4.] The misuse of technology is a potential threat.

Case study

- Maharashtra government with the help of SETU programme has completely digitised land records

Best intentions require able-implementation to improve the ground realities

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।

Good governance is the proactive transparent and citizen centric governance that relies on feedback mechanisms.

Importance of sharing information

1. Information promotes transparency in administration



transparency promote accountability towards the beneficiaries



Accountability leads to pro-active governance and citizen-centricity



Builds a 2-way mechanism of feedback between recipient and provider.



Attainment of Good governance
in letter and spirit.

Best Practices

- 1.] Right to Information Act, 2005
promote motto to information
sharing with the public.
- 2.] The London municipal corporation
provide "information at call"
and information desks at public
places.
- 3.] The Serotom model of governance
as popularised relies on info-sharing
between all stakeholders.

Way forward

- 1] For information to reach all stakeholders - awareness drives, discussions need to be held.
- 2] Involvement at policy-formulation itself to make information relevant.
- 3] Use of digital platforms, social media like twitter to improve transparency and speed of delivery.

Information is the fuel/oil of today, thus it plays a great role in good governance.

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

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

The Indian government employs nearly 6.5 million employees which makes it the most robust and populous structure in the world.

Over-sized and bloated

1. Indian bureaucracy is top-heavy and a mammoth exercise.

2. It is criticised as the "White Elephant" i.e. expensive and unnecessary.

3. It leads to delays in procedure and decision-making at each level.

4. It drags economic efficiency and growth:

a.] It makes processes time-consuming and lengthy.

b.] reliance of paperwork also creates red-tapism and lags efficiency.

c.] The social aims and objectives of a policy and schemes are sidelined for paperwork and legality of action.

d.] It is "rule-based" rather than rule-based

→ growth hampered.

eg. In India starting a business requires 53 forms/documents, In Hongkong 11, New York - 14.

But a oversized government needs to fulfill the aims of the government. It needs to have:

- a.] Minimum Government and maximum governance.
- b.] Suggesting a "lean bureaucracy" which is bottom-heavy for efficacy and implementation.
- c.] Subic-spirited rather than paper-driven.

The New Mission Karmayogi, Lateral Entry are laudable initiative to revamp 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।

The Government recently announced the National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) under the aegis of the National Health Mission.

A step in right direction

- 1] NDHM integrates health systems with digital governance to make health as public good.
- 2] Each patient is provided a Digital Health Card to record all the past health status.
- 3] It improves digital infrastructure in hospitals and promotes scientific data collections.

4] Faster treatment and health delivery as all records can be accessed by hospitals.

But there are several concerns regarding its practice.

• Privacy of Data

a] personal data of patients can be accessed by multiple agencies - hospitals, doctors, government.

b] Commercialization of data to favour private service providers.

c] Misuse of data and related cyber threats of spoofing, etc.

d] Social stigmatisation

in cases of STDs, HIV patients, due to ready available data.

Way forward

- Emulation of international best practices eg: Cuban healthcare where data is managed by an independent agency and the onus of misuse is on it.
- Use of technology to improve data protection according to Jt BN. Baikrishna committee.
- Separation of personal and non-personal data and critical and less important data - Kris Gopalan Committee.

RDH M is a right step and needs legal and institutional backing to make it successful.

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।

Amidst the on-going pandemic the government mooted the idea of One Nation One Ration card (ONORC) for migrant workers.

Features of ONORC

- 1] A ration card holder can access any PDS shop in any states.
- 2] The ration card will allow him/her a percentage of grains.
- 3] It aims to promote food security and reduce out-of-pocket expenditure.
- 4] It requires Aadhar-linked & cards with biometric details.

Capable of transforming lives of migrant workers

- a.] It promotes nutritional security to fulfill SDG-2.
- b.] India has nearly 40% of internal migrating population, this is the lowest among population.
- c.] It will also help digitisation of PDS infrastructure.
- d.] Both the family at source and migrant worker will be secure.
- e.] Reduce out-of-pocket expenditure and improve standard of living.

But at the same time the roll out also faces several challenges:

- a.] The seasonal migrants and multi-state migrants require a robust digitised mechanism.

b) Food choices may vary with the PDS system.

eg: Odisha provides fish, rice
Maharashtra provides wheat, rice

c) The scheme requires all states on board, coordination.

eg: Some states have completely free food supply. eg: Tamil Nadu.

d) Digital infra requires power supply, digital literacy.

e) PDS itself faces 40% inclusion and 30% exclusion errors.

Efforts need to be made to reverse the challenges, multi-ministry, multi-stakeholder approach is required for success of ONRC.

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 Organisation has been the champion of free trade and equitable development of all members.

Importance
of
WTO

- most democratic international organisation.
- promote trade, commerce and global integration.
- resolution of trade disputes amicably.

But the institution is facing
several challenges:

- a.] Failure to prevent the
trade wars between US-China
and Tariff wars raised by US against
India, Japan, Philippines that
have trade surplus with US.

b.7 WTO has been unable to prevent economic sanctions raised by US against Iran, Russia unilaterally with the CAATSA act.

c.7 WTO is presumed to favour the West in trade disputes involving developing and 3rd world countries like India, Bangladesh, South Africa.

d.7 The failure of WTO to prevent anti-competitive practices of China like dumping; export of substandard products.

e.7 during Pandemic, there was a complete disruption of Global supply and Value Chains, but WTO failed to prevent it.

f.7 similarly, there are structural concerns

a.] The dispute redressal via the General Council is tardy and lethargic.

b.] The consensus-based decision making fails to pass any agreements in time with stronger rules.

c.] The concept of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) is also criticised as countries revoke it unilaterally.

WTO is an institution that aims to preserve global world order and resolution through deliberation.

It should be given more "teeth" and powers to prevent discrepancies.

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 is a sub-regional grouping of 7 nations along the Bay of Bengal littorals.

BIMSTEC is important for India to promote regional cooperation

Important linchpin
of "Act-East
policy."

It promote trade
and investment
represents \$3Trn
economy

Countering Chinese
presence in the
~~regi~~ region.

It promotes
multi-sectored
cooperations.
eg: disaster management
health cooperation.

Technological
advancements
in space, biotech,
vaccine development

It promote safe
sealines of communication

Similarly it promotes Integration
with the reg neighbourhood.

a.] Extended neighbourhood includes
Thailand, Sri Lanka, etc.

b.] Economic integration - Thailand
Myanmar are important in global
value chains participants.

c.] Trade potential of \$ITn

d.] Furthering the ideology of
'Asian century'

e.] Infrastructure integration

↳ Kaladan multimodal project

↳ Trilateral Highway.

↳ sea port connection

eg: Rangoon, Maitala, Bangkok, etc.

The region and BIMSTEC face challenges

a.] Heavy Chinese presence with
the Belt and Road Initiative

b.] Presence of drug Golden Triangle
of Laos, Cambodia, Thailand that
creates security concerns.

c.] varying interests of Nepal, Bhutan,
Myanmar Thailand and India from
BIMSTEC.

But a recent virtual summit
boost and the able leadership in
the region can make BIMSTEC
a regional model for development.