



# VISION IAS

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| GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523) |             |                     |          |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------|
| Name of Candidate                  | Arpit Gupta |                     |          |
| Medium Eng./Hindi                  | ENGLISH     |                     |          |
| Center                             |             | Registration Number | 638107   |
|                                    |             | Date                | 26/12/20 |

| INDEX TABLE           |               |                | INSTRUCTIONS |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 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:              |               |                |              |

- 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 जिसके प्रयोग के लिए प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर उचित निर्देश उद्घोषित पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए 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 भाग 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?

Central Information Commission was formed by the RTI Act (2005) & is a statutory body which promotes public disclosure of information & enquires into complaints.

Issues associated with its functioning :-

- ↳ Being hindered due to delays in appointment ext SC recently scolded government for this.
- ↳ proactive disclosure of information still not done by public officer.
- ↳ limited powers to CIC in punishing the violators.
- ↳ The conflict with official secrets Act leads to hampering of the transparency expected.
- ↳ CIC's independence in question after recent amendments giving executive the power to decide on their service conditions & salary.

→ Reduced status which was earlier equal to EC.

(Steps for redressal):-

- Providing security of tenure & service conditions which were taken away recently to ensure independence.
- Timely appointment.
- Proactive disclosure of information through appointing of PIOs.
- Burden of cases on CIC must be eased through change in bureaucratic functioning.

CIC is very important for transparency & accountability in governance. Its proper functioning is critical to the functioning of vibrant democracy.

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। यविम्याग वर्णन कीजिए।

Governor's discretionary powers are mentioned in Art 163 of the Constitution while President has no discretionary power mentioned in Constitution (although it has situational discretion).

Discretionary powers of Governor vs President :-

- Governor's power on ordinary bills & money bill are wider & discretionary while President is bound.
- Governor's discretionary power to report state's functioning is not available to President in case of President.
- Governor's discretionary powers related to autonomous districts & scheduled areas are not available to President which are on advice of Council of Ministers.
- Governor's discretionary power to administer UTs are not available to President.

However, both have situational discretion which are:-

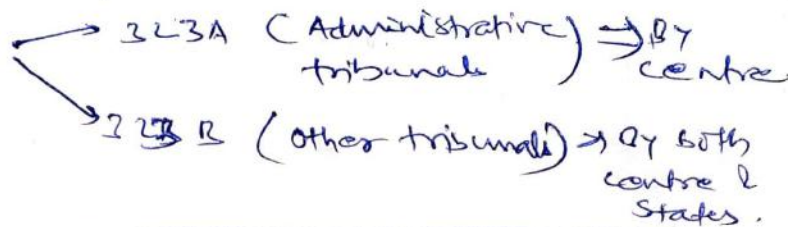
- ↳ Governor & President both can send messages & ask for report from the executive.
- ↳ Both can use suspensive veto.
- ↳ Both use their discretion when deadlock over government formation is present.
- ↳ Both determine the scope of functioning of caretaker governments.

Hence, President has also got powers to exercise in discretion but they are less & situational while Governor's discretionary power are exercised in day-to-day functioning too.

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 in India have been established through Art 323A & 323B of the constitution.



Objectives sought through tribunals:-

- ↳ Easing the burden of regular court
- ↳ using experts of the field for technical case ex- telecom expert for TDSAT.
- ↳ Using speedier justice delivery for particular field oriented case.
- ↳ Increasing efficiency of judicial system
- ↳ Reducing the costs involved.
- ↳ Help in case of doing business.

Success of tribunals

- ↳ Helped in easing pressure on judiciary
- ↳ Have worked for improvement of

of specific areas ex:- NGT for environment  
& NCLT for company disputes-

- ↳ Have increased ease of doing business
- ↳ Reduced the justice delivery time  
ex: Average time in case is quite less than regular courts.

### Failure of tribunals:-

- ↳ Separation of powers violated.
- ↳ Conflict of interest as government is a major litigant & it appoints tribunal members.
- ↳ Judicial independence in danger
- ↳ Cases of judicial overreach ex: Recently said by SC.
- ↳ Same age-old procedure & no innovation leading to slower pace.
- ↳ Proliferation leading to lack of management.

Tribunals are needed to help judicial system but they must be consolidated & reformed to be an effective & efficient justice delivery mechanism.

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.) प्लेटफॉर्मों को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, हमें प्लेटफॉर्मों के लिए एक स्व-विनियमित तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

OTT platforms have been penetrating into Indian market democratizing content creation & delivering them to audience. Ex: Amazon prime, Netflix.

### Arguments Favoring Self-regulation:

- ↳ Cross-border content so difficult for government to ban/regulate.
- ↳ user's discretion allowed.
- ↳ Private space (i.e. mobile) so people must be free to consume.
- ↳ It has given support to small content creators & democratized the space hence regulation must not hamper it.
- ↳ Democratic country so self-restraint will be better way.

### Arguments Favoring government regulation

- ↳ Harmful content delivered (can cause radicalisation too).

- privacy must be limited otherwise people can cross limits.
- children affected by seeing vulgarity & abusive scenes.
- Too decentralized so anyone can access hence regulation needed.
- Movies & other similar content is regulated so it can also be regulated.

Recently Government has introduced norms to regulate OTT platforms to curb child pornography, objectification, promotion of drugs etc. There is a need to widely consult & take the industry into confidence so as not to hamper creativity.

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 Haryana govt has proposed to reserve 35% jobs for locals in private sector. This has brought regionalism & sm of soil theory into public debate.

(Arguments favoring reservation of jobs for locals in private sector:-)

- ↳ Locals have first right over the resources (that can be jobs).
- ↳ Locals getting jobs less due to migration & job taken up by migrants at lower wages.
- ↳ Locals will have more understanding of local markets & can be efficient.

(Arguments against reservation of jobs for locals in private sector:-)

- ↳ Against the idea of India where everyone is same within India.
- ↳ Hampers the unity of country & preps up parochialism.

- led to reduced flexibility of private sector since local pool is limited.
- Industries may shift from those states & may even go out.
- led to further losses of revenue in states & to centre also because of reduced productivity.

Jobs reservation for locals is not a viable alternative to increase employment. Alternate methods like skilling, area specific industrial development & balance in development of country are the ways to reach the target envisaged.

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 the recently launched scheme by Government to transform 'rules based' bureaucracy to 'roles based' through continuous training & workshops.

### Key elements

- ↳ HR management to see role based appointments.
- ↳ IGOT platform to deliver content
- ↳ Taking up courses to help in performance appraisal.
- ↳ To enhance the functioning of system through abandoning of old tax culture.

### Role of Mission Karmayogi in holistic development:-

- ↳ will help identify the individual potential & build upon it
- ↳ will enhance the government's productivity to proper selection for

different roles.

- will help in improving the skills of bureaucrats & train them for more open / transparent behavior.
- will help enriching performance based evaluation & enhance productivity at work.
- impart managerial skill to public servants to make them an effective combination of both.

Mission Karmayogi will be a game changer in the field of bureaucratic reforms however it depends on civil servants self discipline to follow contents online & apply them.

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 (Accredited Social Health Activist) are workers appointed in a village or group of villages through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to look after the primary health needs of the area (including delivery & immunisation).

Role played by ASHA workers:-

- ↳ Key role in spreading reproductive awareness & spacing in birth.
- ↳ Enhanced institutional delivery by 15%.
- ↳ Increased immunisation leading to fall in IMR & MMR (IMR fell to 28/1000 in 2019 & MMR fell to 113 per lakh in 2016-18 period).
- ↳ Help in contraceptive delivery at home & increasing awareness about preventive health among rural population.

### Challenges Faced by ASHA workers!

- ↳ low honorarium leads to less motivation to work.
- ↳ No social security to them.
- ↳ huge record maintenance.
- ↳ work overload as they are given various tasks at hand.
- ↳ lack of logistics with them leads to problem.

ASHA workers played pivotal role in health services delivery in rural & far flung areas. There is a need to increase their honorarium & equip them digitally to reduce their register maintenance role & effectively increase their efficiency.

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।

With the launch of Institute of Eminence Scheme & Government's vision to break into top 100 institutions the debate on internationalization of higher education is in public arena.

Benefits of internationalization of higher education:-

- Increase acceptability of Indian degrees.
- Help in market relevant skilling in colleges.
- Increase mobility of student leading to positive culture of research & development.
- Enhanced pool of resources to operate with better human capital.
- will help technological advancement in India & increase autonomous functioning.
- will increase jobs & industry's location.

Challenges:-

- ↳ to reorient education system to international standards.
- ↳ to mark colleges & categorize them to provided graded autonomy for international collaborations.
- ↳ to train professors & PhD students to compete internationally.
- ↳ to increase research & development fund.
- ↳ to reduce bureaucratic interference & affiliation system (as envisaged in NEP 2020).

NEP 2020 advocates the acceptance of international degrees & credit to increase interoperability & enhance standards in India. It must be implemented for better educational scenario in India.

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 अंतर्गत-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आयोजक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India's stance of Afghan led, owned & Afghan controlled dialogue has been in darkness now as Afghan government engages with Taliban under US proposals.

(Need to change India's stance:-)

- ↳ worldwide support to the ongoing talks (even Russia has supported this ignoring Indian concerns).
- ↳ India's stance is a bit ideal which might not work now.
- ↳ India needs to engage with Taliban to avoid any complications at later stages (as Khalilzad mentioned).
- ↳ India's interest & stakes in Afghanistan demand India being higher placed in the ongoing talks which would need a more pragmatic stance.
- ↳ India must support initiative for peaceful & stable Afghanistan.

India's Stand

- India has signalled that it can engage Taliban & recognise it to enhance the negotiations.
- India's concerns are adequately addressed only when India itself goes on table.

Basis of India's current stand

- India wants to make Afghanistan a peaceful, democratic country.
- Taliban might bring back Sharia & lead to subjugation of minorities etc.
- legitimacy to Taliban threatens India's internal issues (like Kashmir).

India's stand is defined by its dream of a stable democratic & secular Afghanistan but seeing current scenario India has to engage with Taliban to secure its interests & reduce anti-India problems (as Taliban has also shown desire to talk to India).

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 UAE became the first  
gulf state to recognise Israel &  
3rd Arab state after Jordan & ~~Lebanon~~ <sup>Egypt</sup>

(New possibilities for India) :-

- ↳ leads to stability & peace in West Asia which India desires.
- ↳ Both Israel & UAE have good relations with India so the deal will be a positive for Indian interests.
- ↳ India can now more proactively engage West Asia to invest in India & oil diplomacy.
- ↳ India's interest in maritime domain strengthened with cooperation among Israel & UAE with India to counter piracy, security threats etc.
- ↳ India can now demand more in terms of stand on terrorism & engage West Asia against terrorism.

Concerns which remain :-

- ↳ Saudi's engagements with Israel still unclear.
- ↳ India supports cause of Palestine which may dilute due to these developments.
- ↳ Indian interests & stakes in Iran (Chabahar port, road to Central Asia) may hamper due to Arab-Israel alliance against Iran.

India needs to dehyphenate its policy in west Asia & take calculated risks in foreign policy because of the fragility of west Asian polity & unclear agenda.

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।

In electoral promises, manifesto & performance or are the areas which affect the political discourse & people's choice the most.

(Content of election manifesto needs to be regulated because:-

- ↳ It may contain corrupt practices & unreal promises (under RPA 1950) & promising communal things.
- ↳ It may lead to unfavorable advantage to certain party & degrade the political discourse.
- ↳ It can distract from real issues.
- ↳ It may cheat the voters.

However, the past performance also needs to be regulated which was promises in election manifestos since

- ↳ It leads to better control on false & illusive promises which

tend to disrupt the political discourse.

- It may lead to loss of genuine candidates since blatant misuse of past performance is done.
- It will lead to reduction in winnability of people with money & muscle power (i.e. gangsters).
- It will reduce corruption in politics & help EC conduct fairer elections.
- It will bring the political electoral debates towards major issues of importance like jobs, education, women's

But there has been concern towards regulating past performance with respect to promises made in election manifesto.

Concerns are ↓

- It is not easy to quantify the performance.
- Candidates & parties have planned escape routes.
- There is a possibility of home game.

& allegation on EC.

→ EC with little capacity is unable to regulate such things.

→ There will be various issues surrounding political accountability & debates on public accountability vs institutional mechanism.

There is a need to widely consult the arena of electoral premises, past performances & their regulation in civil society domain & bring effective reforms to make Indian politics more fair to new entrants.

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।

Supreme Court under Art 130 has the power to form regional benches (power exercised by CJI with approval of President).

Need of appellate court & constitutional courts in different capacity

- With the proliferation of tribunals & cases in HC/subordinate courts there has been huge pressure on SC.
- 57,987 cases pending in SC (according to National Judicial Data Grid 2018).
- SC's work as constitutional court hindered due to appeals & special leave petitions.
- Case of resolving cases & justice delivery needed.
- work load should be reduced to effect proper functioning.

### Advantages of setting up National Court of Appeal :

- ↳ Law commission has supported its creating to deal with the appeal cases & help SC exercise its original constitutional court's functions.
- ↳ It will reduce judiciary's workload & help in faster resolution of cases.
- Branches of National Court of Appeal will help in wider access to delivery.
- Affordability will increase due to reduction in transportation costs.
- Enhance the credibility of judicial system which as NCRWC said is on verge of collapse.

### Concerns of SC in creation of National Court of Appeal :

- ↳ SC said it fears that unity & integrity of the court will be affected due to bifurcation.
- It also highlighted the regional influence & pressure on the court.

which may lead to further cracks  
in trust of SC.

### Addressing the concerns

- Even HC ~~not~~ sit in benches but it doesn't hampers unity ex- Allahabad HC & Lucknow bench.
- If regional pressure is eminent, cases can be transferred because it's solely in CJI's hands.

As Vice President recently remarked, SC needs to be proactive & delivery of justice through various benches must be ensured to save the justice system of India from reducing credibility.

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 has been prepared by experts who had wide experience of the law & legislation of British era & hence its effect is eminent in our constitution.

Element of various administrative provision of different acts of British rule :-

- ↳ Indian Councils Act (1861) → Brought ordinance making power which is now in our constitution too.
- ↳ Indian Council Act (1862) → Brought discussion & voting on budgets (in short budget system) which is continuing till date.
- ↳ Government of India Act (1919) :- Brought provincial subjects & federal subject which later were incorporated in Indian Constitution. It also laid recruitment for provincial services & Federal services to be different which

is now adopted.

- ↳ Government of India Act (1935):
  - ↳ Emergency provisions taken from here
  - ↳ 3 subjects system
  - ↳ Bicameral legislature
  - ↳ Federal public service commission
  - ↳ Highest court of Appeal (SC).
  - ↳ Federal system

However, Indian freedom struggle's ideals & spirit form the bed rock of Indian constitution.

- ↳ Justice of social, economic & political.
- ↳ Affirmative action for disadvantaged sections.
- ↳ political & civil rights to everyone irrespective of ethnicity, caste, sex etc.
- ↳ focus on equity & redistribution to minimise wealth concentration
- ↳ Directive principles laid down which guide the executive of the day.
- ↳ Fundamental rights & other safeguards (like in Art 330-335) are given.
- ↳ Freedom of religion & liberty to grow is given.

→ The principle of planning & welfare State Approach envisaged by freedom fighters is still guiding the policy's mandate.

India constitution is amalgamation of spirit of freedom struggle & various Acts of British rule and it also incorporates the best features of all the constitution of the world by adapting to Indian scenario.

This makes it broad, inclusive & perfect document for nation building.

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।

Land records & their digitization is key to India's development in various sectors & hence has been emphasized upon by Government. SVAMITVA scheme of government tries to digitize all the land records of India to help in its effective identification.

### Key components

- ↳ Digitizing lands.
- ↳ Start with local tehsils.
- ↳ Effective management of land.
- ↳ SVAMITRA cards to be given.
- ↳ Help in land reforms & identification of benami properties.

### Intended benefits of scheme

- ↳ Will reduce the ghost land owners & hence clarity in land records.

- will increase the transparency in land revenue & enhance the government's land reform commitment.
- will increase the potential for consolidation of lands.
- will increase land specific interventions & enhance its productivity.
- will lead to reduction in inflated land costs.
- will lead to reduced disputes & property cases in courts.

### Potential issues in its implementation

- ↳ The problem of gradual digitization leading to impatience.
- Local support is not proper leading to problems.
- problems in designating the agricultural lands as boundaries formed lead to disputes.
- ↳ The ghost owners being rich & influential are causing obstacles in implementation.

- The lack of human resource for the work is a major issue plaguing the scheme's implementation.
- lack of involvement of PRA & local administration's apathy leads to difficulty.

SVAMITVA scheme will bring an era of reform with proper designation of beneficiaries & targetted deliveries of benefits. Its speedy implementation is the need of hour.

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 परिपटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Good governance is defined as the governance which incorporates transparency, rule of law, accountability, consensus, participation of people & welfare for all.

An important component of good governance is sharing of information among all stakeholders i.e. information dissemination.

It leads to good governance in following ways:-

- ↳ Helps in making stakeholders aware of their rights & responsibilities.  
For ex:- citizen knows where to access what & what documents are needed?
- ↳ Helps in increasing accountability of the public servants towards delivering services.
- ↳ Helps in increasing the usage of government facilities &

Hence reach of governance.

Ex:- Information about government's facility of online registration may lead to avoiding queue at offices.

→ Helps in reducing the bureaucratic hurdles & foster ease of doing business for the firms.

→ Helps in enhancing the trust in government.

→ Helps in robust feedback mechanism through monitoring of tasks mandated to be done by public servants.

Ex:- If one knows that BDO is mandated to provide him benefits & he is asking for bribes, the person can complain & lead to exposing of BDO.

→ Helps in speedier grievance redressal as the information is mostly in public domain.

Ex:- If person knows about the facility & drawbacks, specific complains can be filed & instant redressal as in Railways.

- Helps in upholding the primary objective of expanding government efficiency & effectiveness in delivery of services
- Ex: Increase people participation as they know about schemes & incentives hence better targeting too.
- Reduces the risk of misappropriation of benefits to ghost beneficiaries through proactive people vigilance.

Sharing of information along with the other components of good governance is needed to ensure the faster & efficient delivery of public services to people & strengthen welfare state.

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। समानोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India's government has a load of around 120 crore people who are from varied community, domains, skill level, culture & geography which reduces ~~their~~ government's response to each segment.

Arguments favoring oversized & bloated government in India dragging growth & efficiency:-

- ↳ Presence of huge regulatory mechanism with multiplicity of regulatory bodies.
- ↳ Overlapping roles & lack of clear definition of the responsibilities to various domains.
- ↳ The conception of minimum government remains a far-fetched reality since government is present anywhere (Said by an eminent political expert).

- problem of huge responsibilities which may be conflicting at times leads to paralysis.
- The workload & excess of governance reduces its effectiveness & makes apathetic civil servants.
- The size of government machinery with less focus on rationalising the workforce has led to varied presence of ineffective sectors.

### Arguments against over-sized government & bloated government in India :-

- Government is still not present in many sectors for ext regulatory bodies absent in various fields.
- Government size is not too large because there are vacancies too & the size is needed to govern a democracy like India.
- Government is slowly pushing away from non-priority sectors & there has been rationalisation of workforce.
- Ex: 1) 15% cap on ministers & range of PSUs

→ There is need of government intervention in various sectors to create level-playing field & ensure welfare state in letter & spirit.

Hence, government is oversized & bloated but is gradually rationalising its responsibility with focus on strategic sector (being done by NITI Aayog).

There is a need to speed up the process to reduce bureaucratic red-tapism in governance.

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

National Digital Health Mission has been launched recently to provide tele-medical services & ensure digitization in health sector for access of goods.

Components of NDHM:-

- ↳ Health ID
- ↳ PMR
- ↳ eSign
- ↳ Electronic medical records
- ↳ NHA will implement the mission,

Advantages of NDHM for Indian health landscape:-

- ↳ Will reduce the problem of the infrastructural lag in public health sector.
- ↳ Will digitize records & help in government's mapping of data.

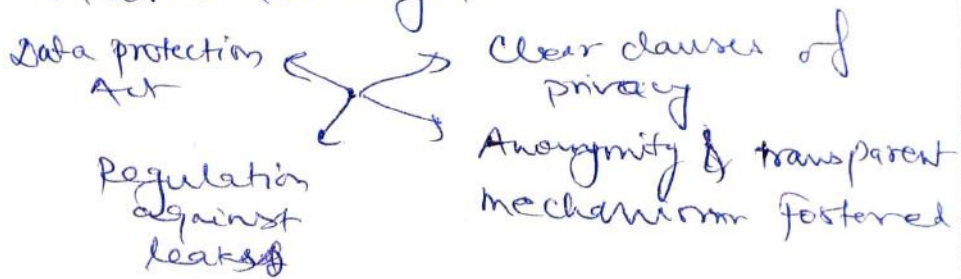
- will ensure disease specific records & targetted intervention.
- will help in increasing reach of health services which are inaccessible in rural areas due to doctors' ~~un~~unavailability.
- May address the human resource crunch as India has only 1 doctor for 1456 people & 1 nurse for 1000 people.
- will increase uniformity in treatment & counter the quack.
- Also help in countering Antimicrobial resistance through control on antibiotics sale etc.

### (Concerns of Privacy):-

- Data in public domain may be leaked.
- It can be harmful for netizens security too as health records may be used by adversaries.
- It may lead to stigmatization of the patients. For ex:- Infertile patients may be vulnerable.

- It may also lead to use of data for commercialisation & target patient delivery
- It may not be successful in the public data accessibility as less people will be involved.

NDHM needs to address data privacy concerns through



NDHM is a game changer in India's poor health infrastructure but should be introduced cautiously.

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 सुधारित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

One Nation one Ration card is flagship scheme of government to foster one ration card for everyone across the country & enhance its interoperability for delivery benefits across India.

Advantage of One Nation one Ration Card for migrant workers :-

- will help them increase their nutritional status.
- will reduce their exploitation by local vendors.
- will bring them out of poverty & increase their health status.
- will increase their economic productivity leading to higher wages.
- enhance their bargaining power as their recognition in the destination state will be easier.

- will reduce the disease burden & unhygienic environment they live in by providing mechanism of identification.
- will lead to their better livelihood & opportunities in the areas of their emigration.

### (Concerns still remaining)

- only 50% of ration is to be delivered in the migrant state.
- Only the central benefits will be delivered & state's benefits will not be given to migrants.
- will be leading problem of ration taking in quantitative terms.
- Interoperability process & still slow.
- many migrants don't have ration cards of any state so facility for them needs to be evolved.
- problem of registration & their livelihood in states still remain.

→ Need to focus on migrant issues holistically as problem is not merely in food but in various domains.

Migrants' problems have been evident in recent COVID-19 & hence there is need to amend Interstate Migrants Act to provide them social security & effective registration/identification must be done

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

World Trade Organization is a multilateral forum fostering world trade & making rules for the disputes resolution to ensure rules-based world order & predictability in supply chains.

### Challenges faced by WTO

- ↳ It's effectiveness as the trade promoting forum reducing rapidly.
- ↳ Various Agreements & claims still under negotiations from years  
ex- Peace Clause on agriculture.
- ↳ Doha round still continuing & next stage not reached.
- ↳ The rise of plurilateral mechanism of trade (like FTA, CEPA & customs union) have led to reduction in role of WTO.

- Ex RCEP as a major trade block.
- WTO's Most Favored Nation & non-discriminatory clauses inefficient in the age of increasing protectionism & tariff wars' ex- US-China tensions.
  - US has left the trade forum inconsequential with its increasing inwardness.
  - The lack of appointment in Appellate body due to US blockade has led to its dysfunctionality in dispute resolution.
  - The upcoming deglobalization trend foster regional alliances more & preference based trading which threatens WTO's infrastructure.
- (WTO's relevance):-
- It is the only body which can help in development of underdeveloped economies & help them gain market access.
  - It can be the potential trend reversing

forum to reduce the tariff wars & reverse protectionism.

- Its survival is eminent for global development.
- It will ensure the predictability in global trade.

WTO is in shambles & needs to be revived by efforts of G-22 & EU and other forums which support multilateralism. The alternative mechanism of dispute resolution carved out by Canada, Australia etc, will not work in long run hence WTO is the need of hour.

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 the regional organization of 7 countries which trade through bay of bengal (BoB) & is the forum for India to engage its Neighbourhood after SAARC's inactivity.

BIMSTEC:- Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Nepal & Bhutan.

Focus on → connectivity  
→ maritime trade  
→ economic development  
Culture Disaster Security technology cooperation  
Management

Role of BIMSTEC in India's effort in promoting regional cooperation & integration :-

→ Connectivity: India needs to forge alliances to speed up connectivity projects like IMT trilateral highways, Moroh-Mandalay bus service etc. to enhance trade & increase North-East

India's development

- Maritime trade: Bay of Bengal is important trade route in maritime trade & hence there needs to be open & inclusive trade with no threats of piracy.
- Disaster Management: Collaboration to foster cooperation in disaster management operations as the frequency of cyclones increase in RoB.
- Drug / cross border illegal trade: - Golden triangle countries (like Myanmar & Thailand ~~and~~) to be engaged to reduce the drug route to India.
- Trade: This region is least integrated in terms of trade. Hence economic integration needed to make way for political collaboration.
- Technology: - This region is backward in technology with lack of resources & huge population & hence technology sharing by India & Thailand is needed to develop other countries.

→ counter China? - China is making roads in all the economies in the region hence there is a need to keep them in Indian fold.

### concerns

- Chinese projects in neighbourhood ex- Myanmar, Bangladesh (25 energy projects)
- Lack of secretariat & meetings of BIMSTEC (its charter finalised after 27 years) -
- Resources needed to be pumped in to revive the forum & make it effective.
- It is not a substitute to SAARC but has potential to engage South-East hence membership must be open for Indonesia etc.

BIMSTEC is important for India to assert regional soft power & become an effective world power.

Hence, India needs to concentrate according to its 'Act East policy' on BIMSTEC.