



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	AKSHITA GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	318482
Center	Online	Date	21/12/2020

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. 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)।
2	10		2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		5. 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।
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		7. 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।
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		
<b>Total Marks Obtained:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar  
Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

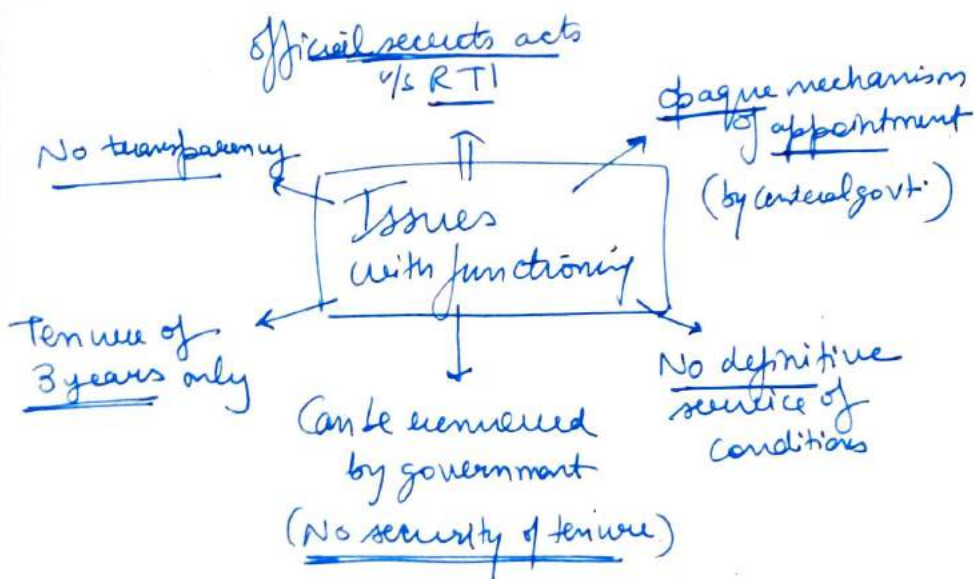
1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed?

(150 words) 10

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

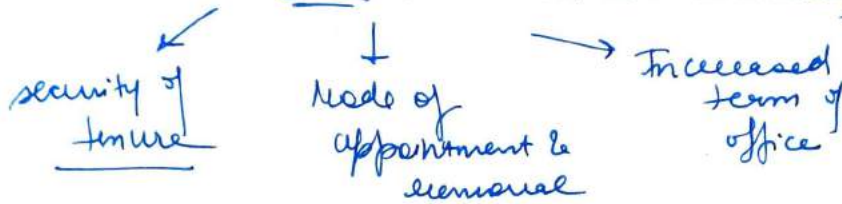
Central Information Commission (CIC) is a Non-Constitutional body whose role is to ensure the availability & monitoring of information. (Under RTI act 2005)

Recent amendment to RTI act 2005, has changed the appointment of CIC to be done by Central government. His allowances, services of conditions, etc. will also be determined by central government of India.



Measures that can be taken:-

- 1) Standing Parliamentary Committee recommended to keep position of CIC at par with EC (Election Commission)



- 2) Upgradation of CIC to Constitutional body by amendment to Constitution.
- 3) Supreme defining the Exemptions of RTI act to avoid discrepancy in "Secrecy act" & RTI.

- 4) Resolving administration & managerial staff along with CIC to ensure proper functioning & avoid delays.

"Right to Information is right to live"  
- Aruna Roy

Such Right must be exercised in a transparent & accountable manner.

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। मविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Governor of India is mentioned in Article 153 of Indian Constitution.

### Discretionary Powers of Governor

1. Recommending the "President rule" to President of India by laying reports.
2. Keeping a bill for recommendation of President. (Reservation of bill)
3. Reserving funds to states of Assam, Mizoram, Tezpur, Mizoram.
4. As an administrator of UT.

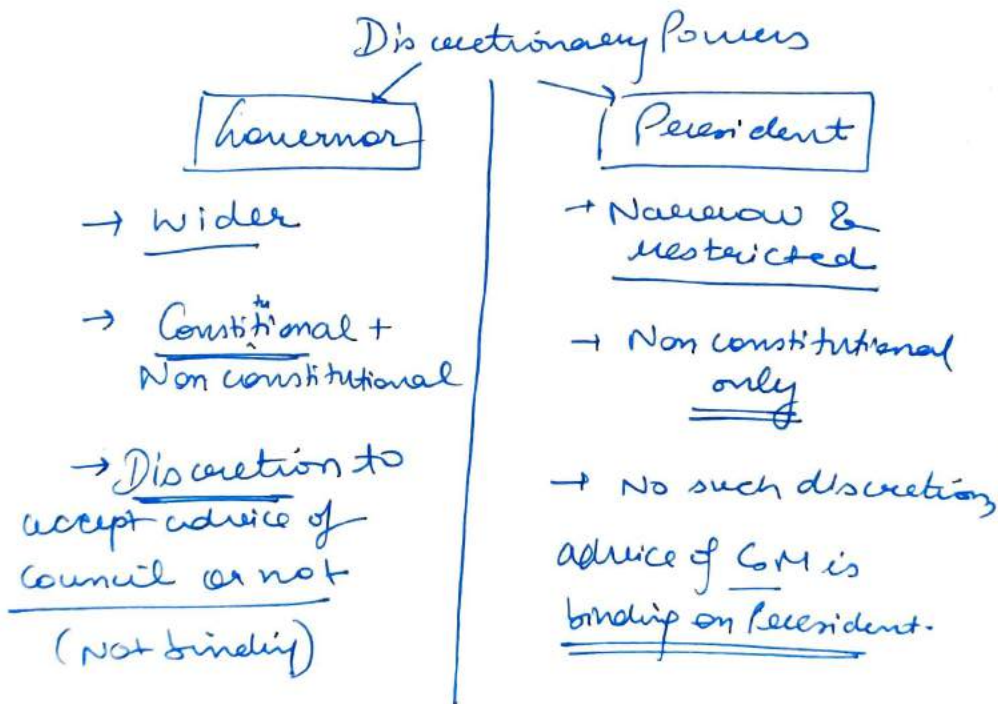
✗

These powers are wider than discretionary powers of President.  
↓  
[Art 52]

Common discretionary Powers of President & Governor :-

1. Appointing PM / CM out of those who won majority / ties.
2. Dissolution of Lok Sabha / State leg. assembly if resignation of Council of ministers.

etc.

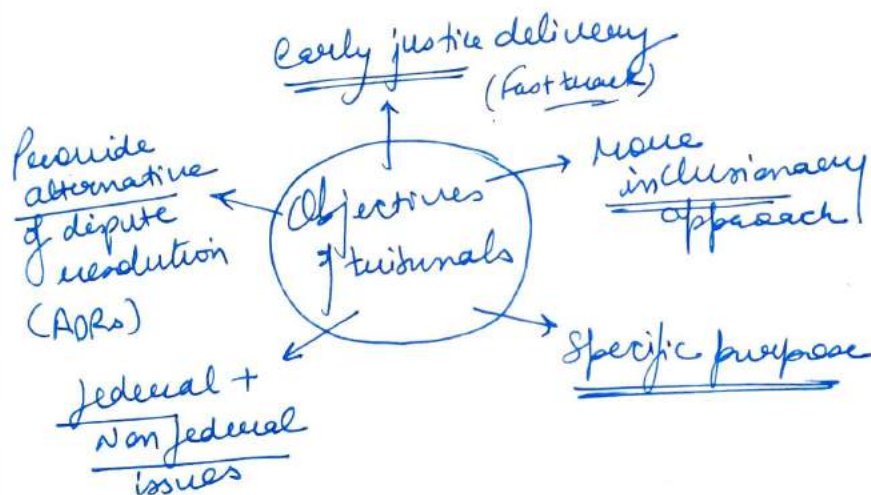


The wider discretionary power of Governor gives him more flexibility in functioning especially with administration of UTs.

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

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

Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies that have powers similar to that of judge/court to work to interpret fact or draw conclusions.



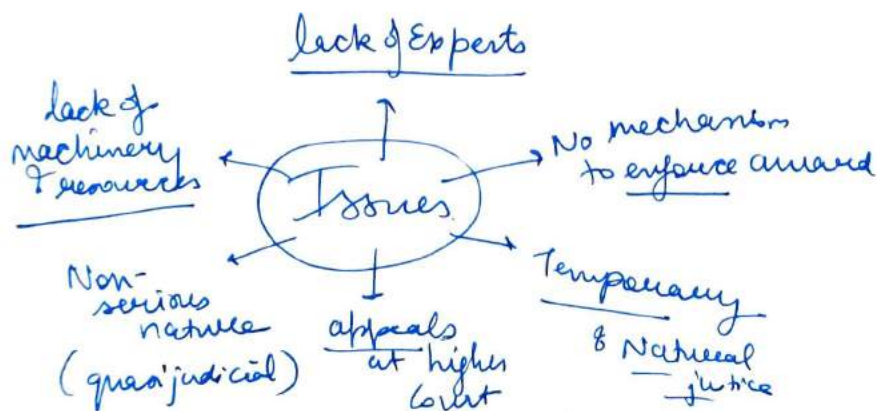
Tribunals have made some successful achievements like :-

- 1.) Central Administrative Tribunal for public service purposes.
- 2.) Fast track courts for specific purpose e.g. Rape cases

3.) Foreigner's Tribunal for Assam NRC exercise.

However, some remained as failures & further delayed the justice →

- 1.) River dispute tribunals (e.g. Cauvery Issue)
- 2.) State tribunals etc.



Tribunals have huge potential to deal with many pending cases eg. election disputes & reduce the burden on judiciary. (3 case pendency)

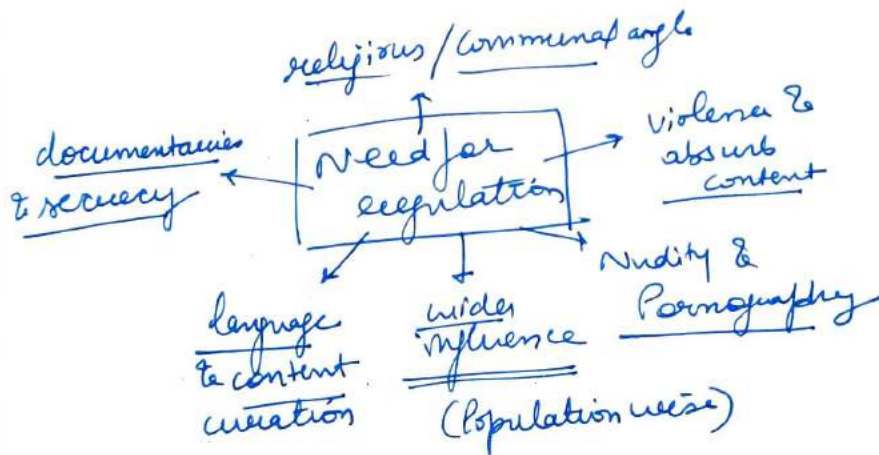
"Justice delayed is justice denied."

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।

Over the top platforms (OTT) forms the media / Telemedia where movies / series are available on digital platforms in mobiles / laptops.

So far, there is no regulation of over the top platforms eg. Netflix, amazon prime, etc.



Government has proposed regulation of OTT platforms under separate acts. However, self-regulating mechanism can be more beneficial :-

## Self-regulation v/s Government regulation

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) Variety of <u>ideologies</u>                                    | 1) <u>Ideological influence</u>                               |
| 2) No corruption or <u>red tapism</u> .                            | 2) Corruption to <u>Content/channel</u> ( <u>red tapism</u> ) |
| 3) <u>Absurd content &amp; language</u>                            | 3) <u>Filtered content</u> for <u>betterment of all</u>       |
| 4) Might be <u>anti-govt</u> ,<br>Can ensure <u>accountability</u> | 4) Will influence the <u>Content &amp; storyline</u>          |

Media must have power to criticize government & its ideology. Like print media, more freedom is required in other forms of media. A separate, independent board can oversee the content creation without influence or message behind.

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 some states like Andhra Pradesh,  
Karnataka, Maharashtra, etc. have  
 raised the option of reserving jobs for  
 locals in private sector of state.

Arguments in favour ⇒

1. Prevent migration of youth to other states.
2. Implementation of education, skill & training for betterment of state.
3. Ensure employment of local youth after education/graduation.
4. Bring the locals in both public & private sector.
5. More motivation for development & welfare of their local people.
6. Less discrimination & <sup>ensures</sup> equality of all.

Arguments against →

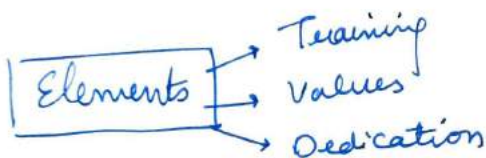
1. Only Central government (Parliament) can provide such reservation, not state government. (Art 16)
2. Against the freedom of profession in any state. (Art 19)
3. Also violates right to equality (Art 14, 15)
4. Might lower down efficacy & efficiency of sector due to lack of required talent & skills in locals.
5. Increased discrimination among people of other state → might lead to conflicts.
6. Over 50% limit (as by SC in Nijjar case)
7. Private sector needs urge of talent & should provide opportunities for skills all over India.

Vote bank politics to use the votes of benefit of state job should not violate the basic structure of Constitution

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 इसमें मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

Mission Karmayogi has been announced  
by Government of India for proper  
training of civil servants.

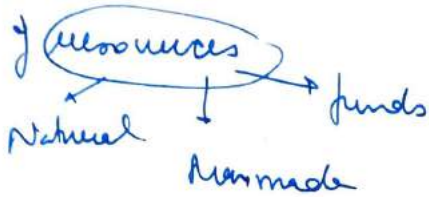


Role in holistic development of human resources ⇒

- 1) More transparent & accountable way. Efficient Bureaucracy.
- 2) Compassionate Inclusionness
- 3) Decreased nepotism & Corruption
- 4) More pro-active & responsive approach to public service delivery along with development of human resources

• Role in increasing state capacity →

1. Effective & Efficient distribution



2. Proper utilization of funds

⇓  
welfare of people

3. Early delivery of service

⇓  
citizen service

(Senottum model)

4. More devotion & dedication to work in public service.

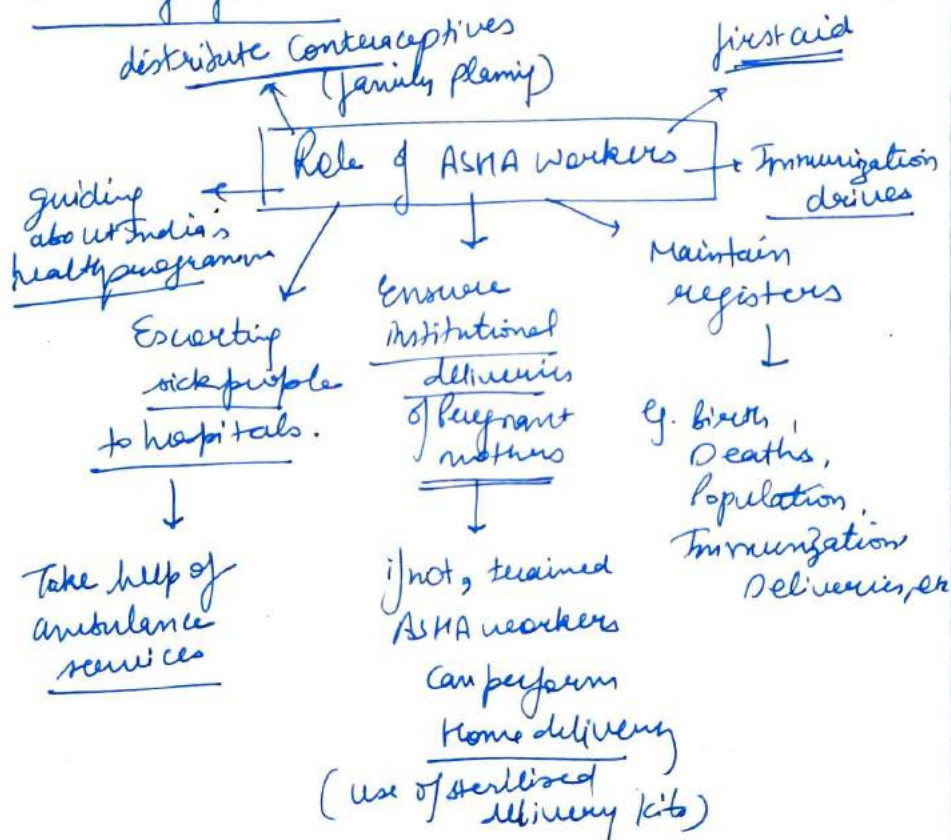
APJ Abdul Kalam - 'Karamyogi' has been the inspiration for many civil servants for his life lessons in various fields.

This programme can help in efficient functioning of people friendly bureaucracy.

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 (Accredited social health

activist) are voluntary health care workers of villages. Their role is immense in ensure universal health coverage for all.



This shows the roles & responsibility of ASHA workers which has further increased in times of Covid-19 → teaching, social distancing, distribution of masks, etc.

## Challenges faced by them :-

1. Too much work overload →

Maintaining of so many registers with catering to need of whole population of villages overburdens the activist.

2. Voluntary workers →

- Outside formal sector benefits
- No social security

3. High risk work →

- No insurance cover
- More prone to infections (e.g. COVID-19)

4. Lack of proper resources & protective measures

5. Delays in payment of wages

6. Lack of training & timely delivery of equipments.

Standing committee recommended inclusion of ASHA workers in "organised" sector Category 2. ~~ensure~~ ensure the benefits to "Woman on move"

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।

Internationalisation of Education (Higher)  
refers to opening the doors of transfer of education facilities for international level.

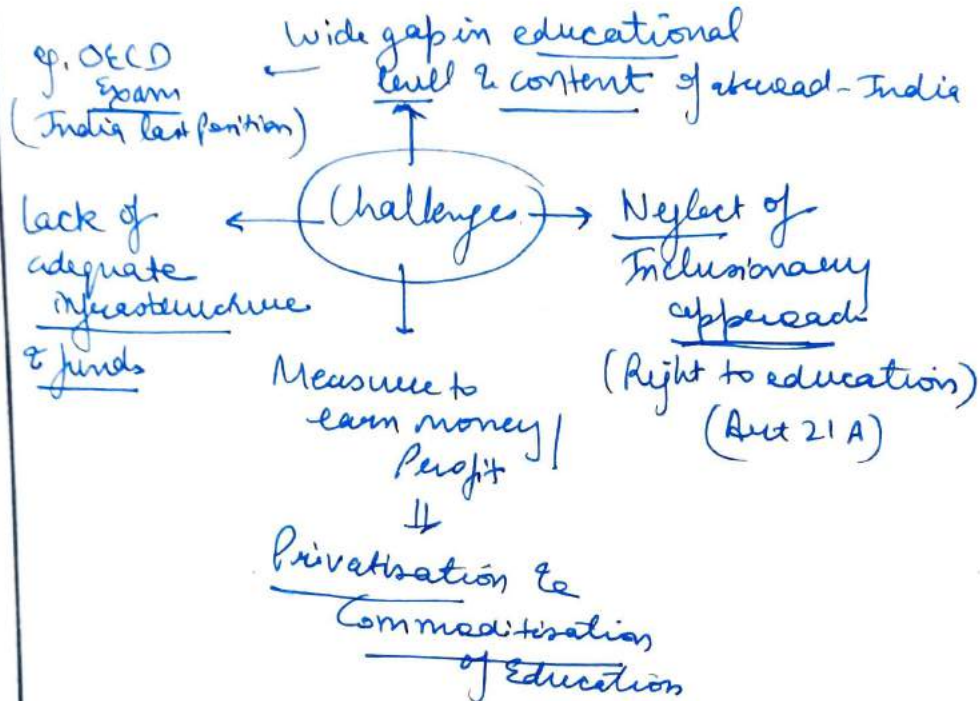
- eg. • International student quota in Universities
- NRI / OCI in medical sector  
etc.

• Benefits →

- 1) More talent, variety of knowledge & cultural exchange.
- 2) reciprocal exchanges with more exposure to Indian students abroad.
- 3) Tolerance & Connectivity among students & children.
- 4) higher revenue for Universities over international fees.

\* Institutes of Eminence scheme prepares such colleges & Universities in India

for International level.



Measures that need to be taken →

- 1) Separate higher Education institution can be identical for internationalisation
- 2) Focus on inclusion first (Education for all)
- 3) Reciprocal agreements between countries for student exchange programmes of Australia, Japan, etc.

Internationalisation can help in introducing more culture to society but can pose threat to the structure of educational system

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 रव्य अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Afghanistan has been witnessing "The great game" of play in the common ground. The talks between various stakeholders have created a situation of chaos.

### India's Engagement with Afghanistan

- 1) Focus on - Afghan led, Afghan owned & Afghan controlled approach
- 2) Promote Establishment of democracy in the state.
- 3) No area should be left where Taliban can set its feet again.
- 4) India has no direct talks with Taliban. (Moscow mediated Talks were done)
- 5) The history of Kandahar Hijack etc brings India in total disfavor of Taliban in Afghanistan.

Need for more pragmatic approach

1. India need to remain in loop of talks of peace in Afghan peace process.
2. USA has identified the importance of India in peace talks & its influence for democracy establishment.
3. India can initiate its own independent talks with Afghanistan government.
4. India aspires to be the net security provider & leader of third world countries.
5. Afghanistan can be useful for richness in resources (hydrocarbon, etc.)

The strategic autonomy of Indian diplomacy should not wither away. The red lines issued by India for Afghan talks are in right direction of peaceful diplomacy.

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।

Israel - Palestine issue have created chaos in West Asia & attracted attention of world powers to the resolution process.

Recently, Abraham accord has been signed between UAE & Israel.

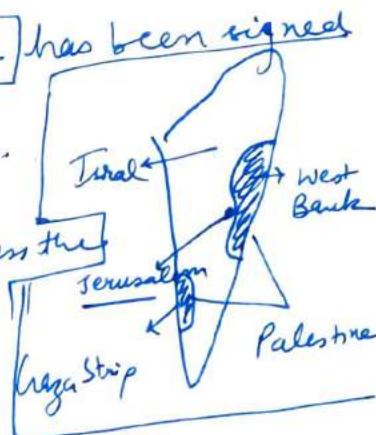
Hostile country to address the sovereignty of Israel

favours 2 state policy

New possibilities for India

→ Israel had always been a strategic defence partner for India.  
(i.e. supply during wars 1962, 1965, 1971)

→ With normalisation of relations, more aspects of Israel-Arab diplomacy will increase. (UAE influence to other nations)



# VISION IAS™

→ India sees huge potential in investing in Israel region for technology, skill development, IT sector, etc

→ The connectivity & diplomatic relations can help in boosting & diversifying the trade between 2 countries

however some challenges also arise &

- 1) Threat of more instability with partition & new boundaries
- 2) India always favoured 2 state policy. The relations with Israel may harm the ties with Palestine.
- 3) UAE influence on other Arab countries can bring instability in many relations in West Asia, threat to India's oil imports.

Israel-Palestine conflict is Bilateral issue & should be solved in a closed Bilateral way.

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 Commission of India, a constitutional body under Article 324 regulates elections & related activities in India to ensure democratic, free & fair elections.

Election Manifestoes forms the major portion of Campaigning & promises made to people for gaining votes. The unexpected & ambiguous claims often lead to short term gains in terms of votes but long term discontent & dissatisfaction.

Our democracy is indirect democracy where representatives are elected by people. There is no feature of "recall" as in direct democracies.  
Eg. Switzerland

## Issues with Election Manifestoes

### A. Content →

1. Religion & Caste based elements  
for vote bank politics.
2. Unachievable, irrelevant goals & visions.
3. Paid elements (corporatization)
4. Persuaded manifestoes (Personnel groups)  
(by communities/ Trade unions, etc)
5. No significant fixed ideology  
(g. Congress)

### B. Post performance promises →

1. Indirect democracy elects a representative for fixed time period without 'recall'.  
This security need to be neutralised to ensure accountability.
2. False promises often led to short term gains only.

3. Dissatisfaction of people towards their representatives.
4. Lack of any social or political Audit mechanism.
5. No counting of NOTA votes.
6. Paid votes (like bank politics)
7. Influence based, wave elections

Need to be regulated by :-

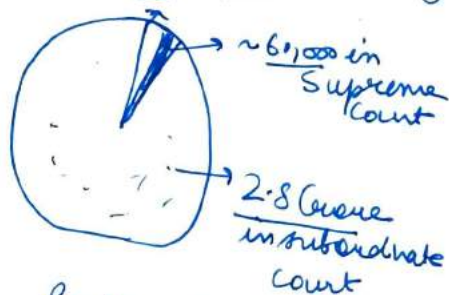
- 1) NITI Aayog recommended reforms in Election Commission to disallow inclusion of Religion based elements in election manifestos.
  - 2) EC should be given power to deregister political parties.
  - 3) 2nd ARC recommended state funding of election with more power with Election Commission to regulate elections.
  - 4) Legal backing of Model Code of Conduct
  - 5) Audit of performance of politicians.
- Elections are the most important element of democracy. Their free & fair nature need to be maintained.

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।

India, today suffers from delays in justice delivery process with huge pendency of cases at all levels of judicial machinery.

Problems with huge pendency of cases :-



a) "Justice delayed is justice denied"

(g. Nuthaya Case, etc.)

b) Increased cost of legal aid & procedures

c) Increased wastage of resources.

d) Shifting to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms like mediations, etc.

e) Proliferation of fast track courts, with delays noticed in them too.

f) Loss in faith of justice delivery. Taking power in our hands.

e.g. Mad lynching, fake encounters, etc

Supreme Court under Article 142 can issue any decree or order to ensure under justice. Its ~~to~~ responsibility to ensure legal aid to each & every person seems overlooked.



# VISION IAS™

Setting up of National Court of Appeal, seems like need of hour :-

- 1.) It will form the highest court of appeal to take cases from high court & subordinate courts.
- 2.) There will be decreased burden on Supreme Court to focus on federal cases.
- 3.) Similar benches can be opened in cities like Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, etc. to decrease pendency.
- 4.) Ensure inclusive approach  
(free legal aid to poor = DPSP 39(A))
- 5.) Appointments can be made by All India Judicial Services. Retired/senior judge of SC can act as head.
- 6.) Other countries also possess similar mechanisms.

Huge pendency of cases need urgent redressal.  
E-courts & Tele-services also help in decreasing burden.

13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain.

(250 words) 15

भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Constitution of India is a large elephantine document which was framed by our forefathers by visiting through various acts of British India, various countries of world, etc.

Dr. R. Ambedkar = "We are not framing this Constitution on a clean slate"

Provisions representing spirit of Indian freedom struggle :-

1. Preamble => "Justice", "Liberty", "Equality", "Fraternity"

These phrases represent the goals of India's struggle for independence.

2. Sovereign state → The sovereignty of India lies with its people.

(In Britain, there <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ parliamentary sovereignty)

### 3. India = Union of states

Article 1 of Constitution says "Bharat", India is Union of states.

This Unity was due to integration of states into a common Nation.

### 4. Fundamental rights & DPSPs

from objective resolution passed by J.L. Nehru

represent the Bill of rights adopted in Karachi session

↳ duties of states, directive principles for their policy

↳ Idea of welfare state

(socialism)

### 5. Fundamental duties (Art 51A)

duties of citizens towards Nation

g. respecting National Anthem, National Flag.

Administrative Provisions from different acts → GO Act 1935 forms Blueprint of Indian Constitution



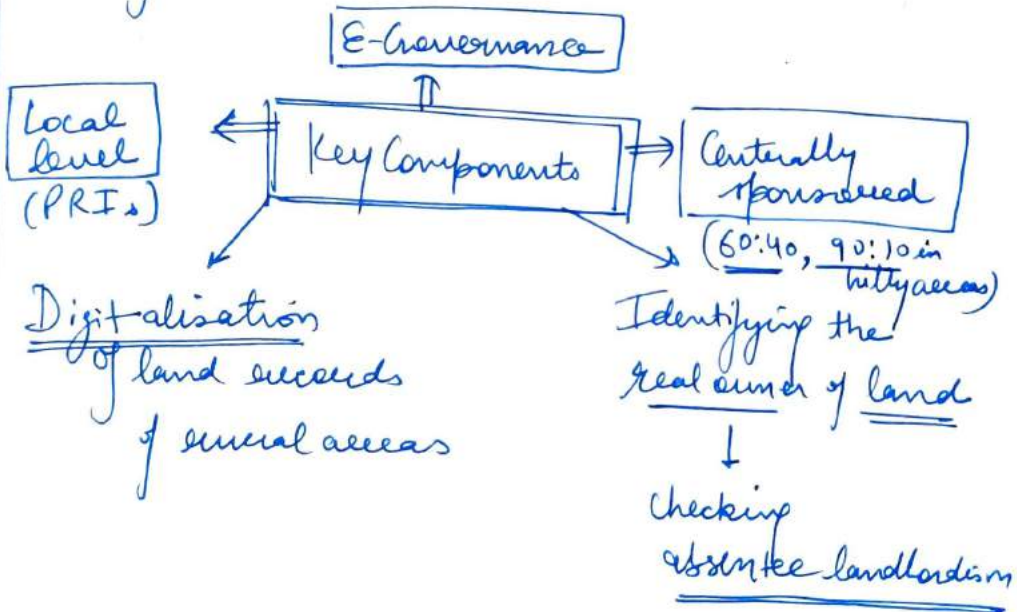
14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation.

(250 words) 15

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

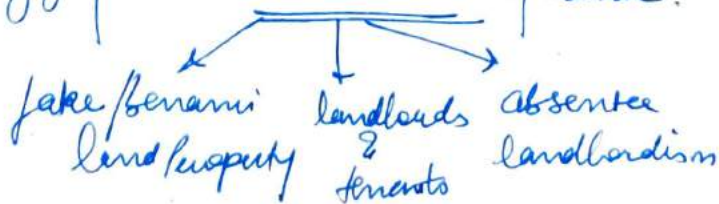
SVAMITVA Scheme has been launched

by Ministry of Panchayati Raj for digitalisation of land records.



Intended Benefits →

I. Identifying the real owner of land.



## 2. Land Ceiling & land reforms ⇒

To know the total acres of land with family. If in excess, will be acquired by State.  
(Land acquisition act)

## 3. Digitalisation & Integration of Data

→ Using drones to identify land & its boundaries.  
(AI)

→ Integrating data for specific areas, can help in land consolidation.

## 4. Doctrine of Eminent Domain & Right to Property (Art 300A) ⇒ legal right

→ State can acquire a land but proper compensation need to be paid. The acquisition must be for public purpose.

Thus Swamitva scheme ensures the implementation of land reforms while in accordance with "Digital India".

### Issues in Implementation

- ① Lack of infrastructure & funds at local level :-
  - More than 50% of PRIs lack computers & integration with other networks.
  - Poor devolution of funds from state to PRIs. (functionaries)
- ② Corruption & leakages → Paid money for changing names of property holders, etc.
- ③ Poor penetration of technology  
e.g. drones, AI
- ④ Lack of specific skills & Training  
(g. to use computers & upload data)
- ⑤ Difficult to retrieve old land records.

The scheme is in accordance with notion of e-governance & "Digital India".

Appropriate funds, training & infrastructure to local bodies can ensure their participation towards inclusion in India.

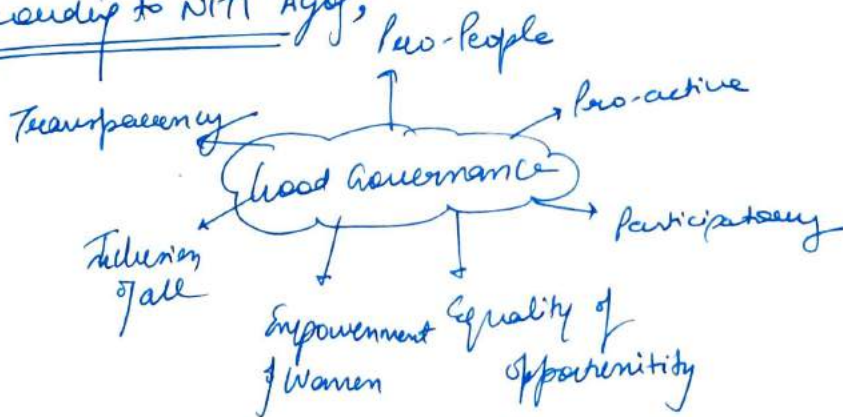
15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

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

Good Governance is the type of public service delivery which ensure transparency & accountability of government at each & every step.

According to NITI Aayog,



Therefore, sharing of information among all stakeholders (Inclusionary) is the step ensuring good governance

How it ensures good governance →

1. Transparency of Government & its procedures

eg. RTI act 2005  
Citizen's charter

2. Accountability → Ensures the responsibility

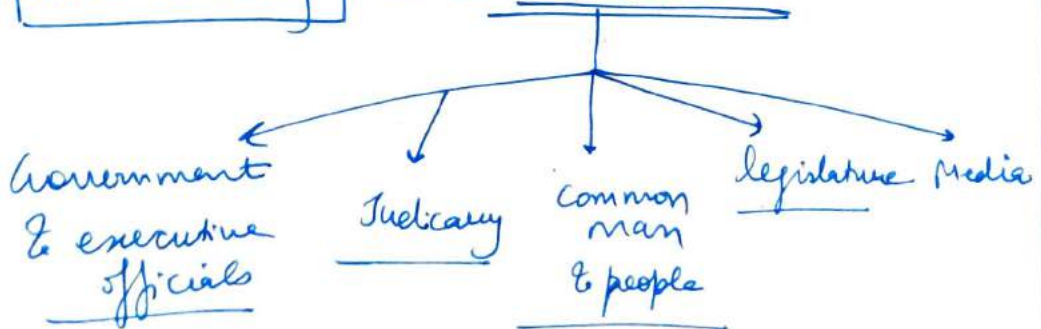
of officials & elected representatives  
(Non elected)

eg. CAG audits

3. Simplicity → Knowing the functioning help the Common man understand the service procedures.

eg. How to open bank account?  
How to link Aadhar, etc.

4. Inclusiveness to all stakeholders



eg. Women = Men; vulnerable tribes, etc.

5. Increase responsibility →

by proper feedback & experience leadership

of Ombusman, Lokpal, etc.

Certain Issues with sharing of Information

- 1) Official secrecy act ⇒ Confidential information (protecting national sovereignty & integrity) need to be maintained.
- 2) Peer penetration of Digital Infrastructure in remote areas.
- 3) Illiteracy & lack of resources
- 4) Falsification & adulteration of information
- 5) Privacy (SC Puttaswamy judgement) of information

Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee recommended data protection measures to ensure its

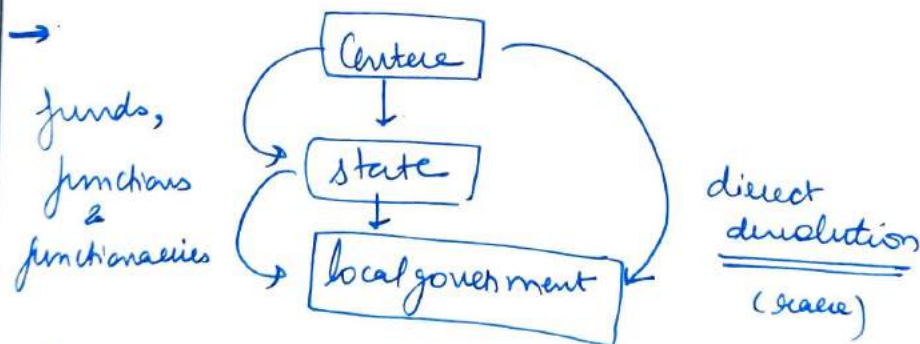
credibility, security & utilization for welfare of people in a transparent & accountable manner.

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।

Government in India has three functional elements: Legislative, Executive & Judiciary. Their integration & separation at various levels provide uniqueness to Indian structure.

However, the huge size & functions burden of government acts as drag on economic efficiency & growth →



The friction during transfer of funds cause huge loss & wastage of public funds

→

Centre-state → federal relationship  
 State-local bodies → Unitary relationship

→

Government business being in business →

PSUs (Public sector enterprises)

↳ loss making, underperforming

→

Delegated legislation from leg. to Executive

[Tyranny of Executives] ← Bypassing the democratic procedures

→

Delayed justice delivery

(Pendency of cases, Hierarchical conflicts, poor judges: Population ratio)  
 (1.7/10 lac)

→ Powers of Financial Emergency, National Emergency  
 (Act 352)

→ Oversized Bureaucracy

↓  
 Callous Apathetic Corruption & rent Tapism

→ Taxes & revenue powers :-

GST & conflicts of federal character.



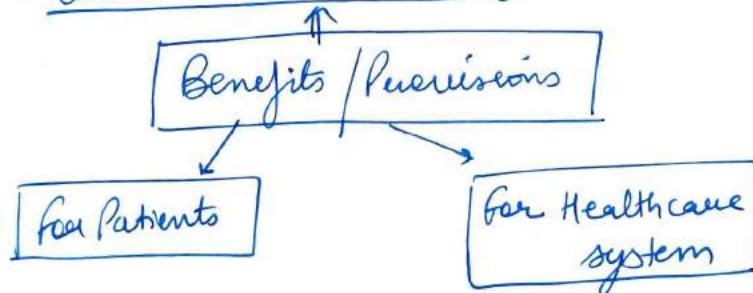
17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. (250 words) 15

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

National Digital health Mission has been announced by government of India on lines of National health stack by NITI Aayog.

It forms a step in direction of vision of "Digital India". (50/3)

"Universal health coverage"



→ Health Id

→ Digital health Id  
of doctor

→ Easy accessibility  
of Information about  
doctors, availability  
of beds, etc

→ Online emulating  
of Patient data

→ Medical records

→ Easy access of  
medical records

→ Online consultations

→ More transparency  
& accountability

## Concerns around Data Privacy →

1. Aadhar Data → SC judgement in Puttaswamy case directed Centre to ensure 'Privacy' of data (Personal).

Health data of an individual is more important to be strictly held Confidential

2. Public Private Partnership ⇒

↓  
May lead of leakage of data / sale of data for monetary benefits.

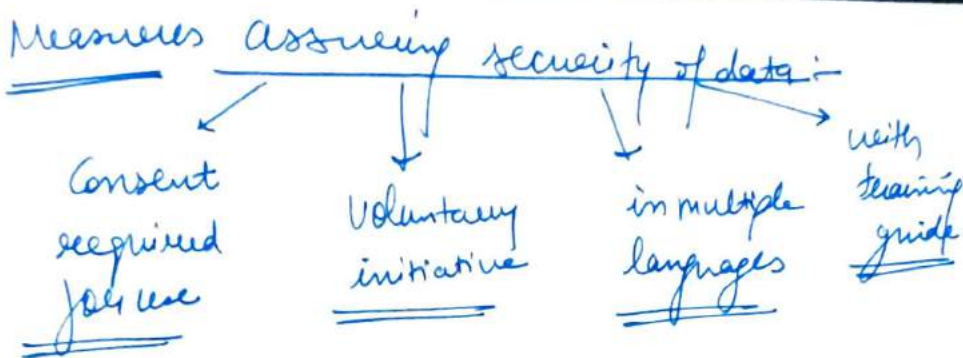
3. Misuse of health Id ⇒

for online consultations or prescriptions  
e.g. in drug addicts.

4. Lack of knowledge & skills ⇒

Illiterate poor might not know how to operate or understand Consent.

5. Women vulnerability for misuse of data & blackmailing.  
e.g. Deepfake



Further steps that need to be taken:-

1. Personal data protection bill :- to ensure  
(BN Srikrishna Committee)  
the protection of all the personal data of  
citizens.

2. Right to internet (Art 19)

3. Delinking of Aadhar from health Id.

4. Security protocols mechanisms based  
on biometrics.

5. Erasability of data should be allowed.

6. Provide provision for withdrawal of  
consent.

7. Audio/Video aids to understand the usage.

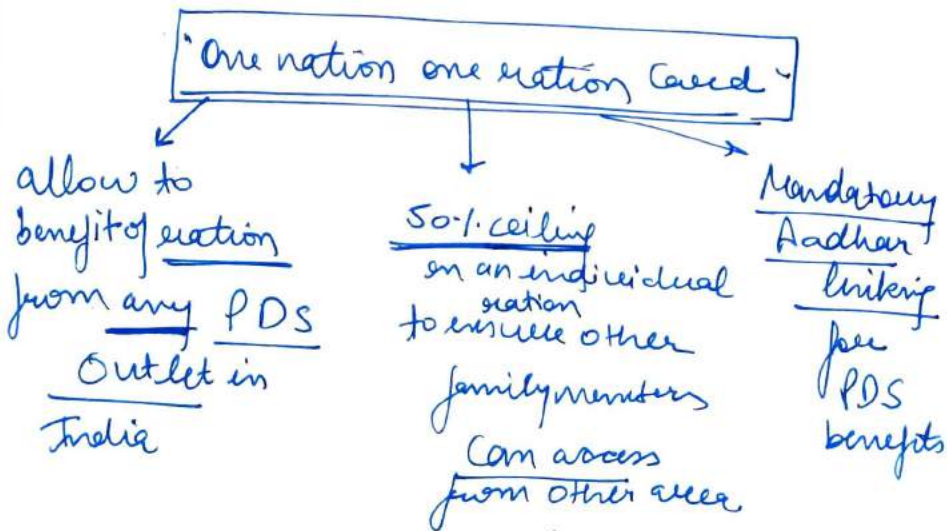
E-Health will provide primary health  
care to all (inclusion) towards SDG goal 3.

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 में रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Union Budget 2020-21 highlighted the roll out of "one nation, one ration card" with special significance for migrant population of India.

(Census = 450 million)  
2011



Benefits → With wave of reverse migration during COVID-19, the usability & necessability has increased →

1. Migrant Workers can access ration from any PDS outlet need not be the origin state.
2. In line with fundamental right to right to life (Art 21) & profession/trade between states.
3. Linking of Aadhar & biometrics to ensure right person to be the beneficiary & avoid leakages.
4. A family with no limit on member size can access ration at different locations with so + calling on one individual.

### Issues →

- 1) SC Puttaswamy judgement ⇒ Aadhar can be made mandatory only for those social services which receive funds from consolidated funds of India. Thus violates the ruling.

- 2) Only 80% of people have Aadhar Card with rest of people having apprehensions about its security.  
(those cannot have ration from PDS shops)
- 3) Complexity of procurement & chances of multiple benefits by single individual
- 4) Poor digital infrastructure.

Measures that can be taken:-

1. Delinking of Aadhar & digitalisation of Ration Card data separately.
2. Devices for linking Aadhar Card with ration Card for left out populations
3. Providing time period for linking.
4. Identifying multiple beneficiaries from a single family & linking of data to prevent leakage.

Indian migrant population contribute largely in Economic growth. Its duty of government to ensure food & health to this class. (SDG-2)

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 विश्वमनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World Trade Organisation has superseded GATT as prime international organisation to regulate & monitor world trade.

The Ministerial Conference forms its highest decision making body.

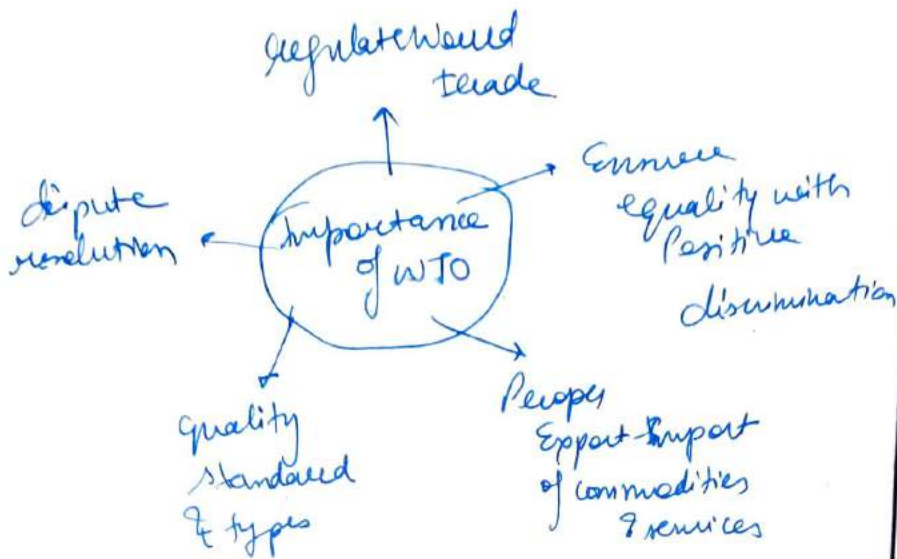
However, there are multiple challenges that eroded the credibility :-

- ① Biased approach for World superpowers  
eg. USA, EU, etc.
- ② Reverse consensus of dispute resolution process
- ③ Patents agreement (TRIPS)  
↳ environmental compulsory licensing etc. } Privileges

- (4) Most favoured Nation U/S  
special & differential ~~off~~  
Treatment  
 ↓  
 violates its own principle
- (5) Discrimination between developing & developed countries for tariffs & duties.
- (6) Poor regulation & delayed justice in cases of sanitary & phytosanitary measures.  
 eg. Mergers in EU
- (7) Other developed nations coming with WTO + Policy

However, such challenges cannot hide the role played by WTO in regulation & monitoring of world trade ⇒

eg. Agreement on agriculture regulation of subsidies



This international platform need to bring some reforms to ensure its credibility maintainance -

- 1) Strengthen grievance/dispute redressal mechanism.
- 2) Diversify funding
- 3) Focus more on "most favoured status" than providing benefits.
- 4) Special attention to regulation of trade in developing countries -
- 5) Frequent dialogues & meetings

WTO forms the open institute, maintaining the global order & preventing Trade War among nations.

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~~

**BIMSTEC** is the organisation of South Asian nations on lines of SAARC Except the ineligibility of Pakistan.

**BIMSTEC = SAARC - Pakistan**

It has potential for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation & integration of neighbourhood.

**Potentials** →

1. Transport & Connectivity →

With inclusion of Myanmar, Thailand, IMT trilateral highway; Kaladaam Multimodal projects etc. helps in promoting connectivity. (Also with BBIN Motor Vehicle agreement)

2. Exclusion of Pakistan → To discourage

Transcension & related funding activities,  
 2. ensure security of region.  
 (India as net security provider)

3. India's neighbour policy + Act East Policy  
 Amalgamation of policies for better development.

4. Trade potential → With effective participation  
 in global value chains.

⇒ Negotiations on free trade agreements.

5. Culture & people-to-people ties

Buddhism → Thailand; freemovement  
 regime with Myanmar; culture ties with

Nepal, Bhutan, etc.

6. Co-operation in Indian Ocean.

Issues in relationship ⇒

1) Illegal drug trafficking ⇒ Golden  
 triangle

2) Bhutan reluctance ⇒ Unable to get  
 parliamentary nod on BBIN agreement

3) Delayed in project implementations  
 (e.g. Trilateral Highway)

- 4) Illegal migration & human trafficking across borders.
- 5) Poor implementation of prog. schemes & slow pace in growth of BIMSTEC
- 6) Increasing influence of China in Indian Ocean & collaborations with Pakistan.
- 7) Might be futile organisation due to presence of similar organisation i.e. SAARC.

Way forward →

- BIMSTEC provide an international regional platform to ensure India's dominance in region with Net security provider in Indian Ocean.
  - It can help in identifying themes of grandisement policies & steering of pearls policy
  - The trade boost along the lines of global chains.
- This along with North East development can be beneficial both for national & international level.