



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	Kush		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	916052
Center		Date	11/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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, विद्यालयी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
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. 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 आपकी 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. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
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।

16-B, 2nd 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

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?

Chief Information Commission is statutory body created by RTI 2005, with jurisdiction over ALL central public authorities.

It is empowered to provide almost all information, yet, there are several functioning issues:

1. Pending cases → has increased to 2 lakh +
2. Appeals rejected & appeals from FAP (appellate authority) to CIC are often rejected
3. Blanket use of Official Secrets Act 1923 - colonial culture of secrecy continues.
4. NO comprehensive protection to RTI activists via RTA Act 2005 / Whistle-blowers Act → Thus RTI activists are still attacked / often died.
5. Blanket bar on 3rd party information and

clauses of locus standi - for privacy -
but not released even in public interest.

How to address:

1. Repeal of official secrets Act - and transfer of its necessary provisions to National Security Act, etc.

↓
This has also been recommended by ARC.

2nd Administrative Reforms Committee

↓
Necessary to change culture of secrecy

2. Need to make secrecy the exception, not the norm. → less appeals will be rejected.

3. ~~Propose~~ Recent amendments → CIC members

now to get salary + previous pension they were receiving if any → now

CIC has become very attractive for ex-bureaucrats. → need to pay only

"salary - pension" - so that pay is rational.

4. Fast resolution of pending cases

Transparency and Accountability will help

action grow faster, not slower. However guidelines for use should also be there, to that citizens don't misuse //

2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian system of parliamentary democracy, and ~~also~~ ~~also~~ a "federal" constitution provide for President as head of State (formal) at the Union level (Article 53), and somewhat equivalently, Governor as head of State (formal) at State level (Article 154).

Similar / equivalent discretionary powers:

1. Selection of who would form the government in case of a "hung house"
2. Discretion of when to dissolve the house - after government has lost majority.
3. Ask PM / CM for information regarding any administrative matter

Yet, Constitution also provides for certain explicitly discretionary powers to President (Article 163). Going beyond that, Constitution

also explicitly says, if there is doubt about whether power is discretionary or not - Governor's ^{stand} ~~power~~ shall be final.

Certain discretionary powers are:

1. Resolving Reserving a State Legislation for consideration of president (Article 201)
2. Article 356: Producing a report that governance of state can't be run in accordance with Constitution, hence calling President rule.
3. Special responsibility with respect to Article 371 and 6th schedule areas.
4. Appointment of university chancellors.

It thus it might seem that Governor has very wide discretion. Yet in Shamsher Singh v/s State of Punjab case, SC ruled that discretion is only when Constitution explicitly says so. ~~And~~ And this is necessary for unity and integrity of the nation.

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 were introduced by addition of Articles 223 A and 223 B, by 4th Const. Amendment.

223 A is for administrative tribunals, and 223 B is for other tribunals.

The objectives sought were:

1. A mechanism not as formal as courts, but not as informal as quasi-judicial bodies - to resolve legal issues.
2. Massive burden of judiciary - currently ~4 cr pending cases - to ease this burden.
3. Possibility to involve experts -
Eg: NCT - equal number of judicial and non-judicial members.
4. In a normal court proceeding, a non-legal expert can't be part of a bench. Yet as economic structure, development changes, there is a need for experts.
(Eg: experts in corporate law and functioning to resolve insolvency)

5. Simpler procedures - bound by principles of natural justice - not IPL/CrPL/Evidence Act etc
↓
so that they are more efficient.
6. Simpler procedures also so that they are more approachable - Cost of Justice reduces.

Achievements:

1. NGT - highlighted several weaknesses in environmental governance - speedy redressal in some cases.
2. Tax tribunals - resolve 1000s of cases efficiently every year which would otherwise drag on in judiciary.
3. Administrative tribunals - ensure proceedings stay within department and are resolved quickly.

Failures:

1. often, such as in case of insolvency, lawyers are needed - so it has not become any cheaper, especially for small businesses, MSMEs.
2. Judgement can be appealed to HC/SC ⇒ judiciary burden does not decrease.
3. Vacancy: many vacant positions

Thus, if we resolve these weaknesses, we will be on path to achieve justice as envisioned in preamble //

4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म के लिए एक स्व-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Government recently announced (via Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) that it would regulate OTT platforms.

Need:

1. Currently no restriction on any content
2. Wide reach via internet - and increasing
3. Article 19(1)(a): freedom of speech and expression, with reasonable grounds of restrictions as according to Article 19(2)(b)
4. Many times - it is seen that these reasonable grounds are violated.
5. Possibility of content sponsored by non-state actors with perverse incentives - such as ISI - Pakistan.

Hence there is growing need for regulation.

Yet:

Comparative analysis of how other media

is regulated.

1. Print media - Statutory Press Council of India

2. NEWS MEDIA :

SELF REGULATORY: News Broadcasters Association

3. Other TV Channels :

SELF REGULATORY: Broadcasting Content Complaints Council

4. Thus from above examples, seen that News media and TV channels, which are closest to OTT content are regulated not by government (statutory body) - but by self-regulation.

5. Hence need to follow consistency in establishing a self-regulation organisation/platform for OTT also.

6. They must be incentivized via self-regulation -

7. There is too much content for government to regulate individually

Hence, self-regulation as alternative must also be analyzed and detailed cost-benefit analysis should be done

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 चतुर्विध तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently, there has been a flurry of announcements of reservations of jobs for locals.

While ~~Andhra Pradesh~~ has ~~state~~ constitutional protection for local employees, that is also only via the President. ~~Yet~~, Andhra (Article 371) ~~is~~ not many states - including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, etc, have started reserving jobs for locals.

Reasons - for this:

1. Unemployment rising - 6.1% (ILFS) (2017-18)
2. Pandemic has exacerbated above number massively - to 23% (OECD report).
3. Hence, to prevent unrest among local population - lot of states have done such reservation.
4. Migrant crisis - locals will migrate out and possibly work under poorer conditions if this is not done.

Arguments in favour:

1. Migrant crisis scale prevented - less distress migration (rush factors reduce)
2. Labour shortage in coastal areas
 companies forced to set-up new
 businesses in states like Madhya Pradesh
 → balanced growth and development
3. Social security net becomes more comprehensive -
 (as migrants in urban areas typically have
 no social security)

Arguments against:

1. Labour availability - required skilled labour might not be available everywhere
2. One Nation one market principle challenged
3. Cost of doing business reduces (as cost to company rises).

Way forward:

1. Coordination between states - no unilateral action.
2. Competitive and cooperative federalism together.
3. Inter-state contracts / legislation to provide social security.

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।

Civil servants who are at the core of government implementation often become complacent after joining services, and don't keep up with rapidly changing world. It is in this light that "Mission Karmayogi" - National Program for Civil Servants Capacity Building has been introduced.

Component/Key element of Mission	How it will lead to holistic development of HR and state capacity
1. Transition from "rules based" to "roles based".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → civil servant can play variety of roles → This would hence train them for <u>role</u> and <u>development</u> HR (human resources). → Role done well → state capacity will <u>increase</u>
2. "on-site learning"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → "in theory - no difference between theory and practice, in practice there is". Learning practically ↓ HR develops

2. Streamlined infrastructure including learning and training resource
 → This is in line with Best practices of international MNCs
 → state resources saved by convergence
 → capacity building, as well as better understanding
4. FRAC (Framework, Roles, Activities, Competencies) approach
 → trained resources created for different government department
 ↓
 faster take-off on job
 ↓
 state capacity increases
5. Build ethnical and domain competency
 → become expert, not just a bureaucrat
 ↓
 HR develops
6. Partnerships with external institutes
 → best practices adopted
 ↓
 state capacity constantly augmented, not in bits and pieces or in a reactionary way
7. Data analysis
 → new age governance
 → state capacity needs data, and intelligent insights to grow in this age

Hence seen how Mission Karmayogi will help//

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 निर्माई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

ASHA workers are Accredited Social Health Activist workers - a system of healthcare providers institutionalized by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for COMMUNITY HEALTH.

Role played by them:

1. First line / front line health workers, providers
2. Coordinate on ground Anganwadi program, and runs all government nutrition initiatives (post natal)
3. Responsible for institutional delivery - via PM Matri Vandana Yojana, etc.
4. Responsible for coordination and outreach for immunization programs. (Ushadharush)
5. Responsible for growth initiatives such as weekly iron and folic acid.
6. In total, they coordinate and implement on ground over 50 programs.

Challenges:

1. ~~Low~~ Extremely less pay.
2. Fixed component of salary is lower than Rs 2000/- per month in some States.
3. Over this their pay is incentive based, such as Rs 100/- for each institutional delivery, and so on.
4. Even these low wages are paid in a delayed manner by government.
5. Not utilized to potential - more investment in ASHA workers will lead to better on ground delivery.

Way forward:

1. Training and capacity building.
2. ~~Salary~~ Higher, at least on time payment.
3. Integrate with new programs such as Ayushman Bharat, National Digital Health Mission, etc for better outcomes.

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।

New Education Policy based on Kasturba Gandhi panel was approved in 2020. It is welcome policy to deal with challenges of 21st century. It

Among other initiatives, it deals with:

1. Attracting foreign universities to India
2. Attracting foreign students to India
3. Raising Indian universities to global best standards.
4. Encouraging possibly Indian universities to have foreign campuses

These are 4 dimensions of internationalisation of education.

Many benefits:

1. If foreign universities set campus in India → less Indians will go abroad to study → forex saved → current account deficit decreases

2. Foreign students come to India → rankings of top Indian university will improve in QS ranking (as they have parameter for global students) → more investment
↓
more research
↓
national growth
3. Indian universities rise in global standards
↓
soft power + national growth
4. Indian university campuses abroad →
income (foreign) earned soft power sustainable development

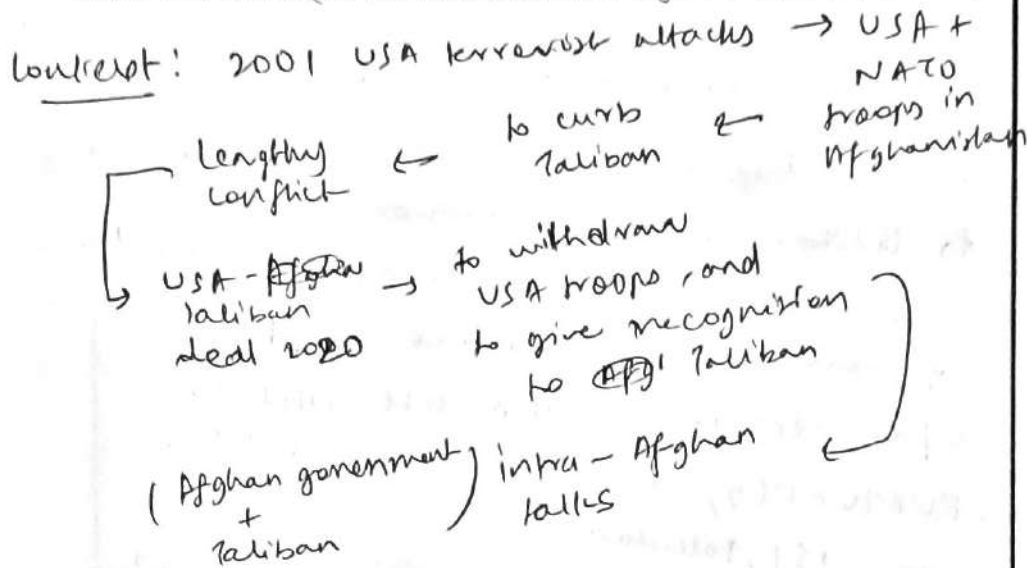
Challenges:

1. Foreign universities come to India
↓
cost of education increases →
less access more inequality in higher education
2. Foreign students come to India → syllabus design has to be internationalized too.
3. Indian universities go abroad
↓
possible resources that can be invested in India
reduce

Hence, these challenges, especially of higher education access for Indian students must be improved, to improve GER from 26 to 50, as a target of NEP

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।



India's current stance/policy:

1. Most consistent stand globally - support for "Afghan-led, Afghan-owned and Afghan-controlled" peace process.
2. No engagement with Taliban (past terrorist attacks such as flight hijacking)
3. Support to Afghanistan government via soft loans, medical and election assistance, etc.

Analysis:

1. "Afghan-led, Afghan-owned, Afghan-controlled"
- No change in policy needed.
- Now, Taliban has also become part of talks.

- should only seek to ensure that Taliban does not hijack these talks, and all sections of society are represented.
2. NO engagement with Pakistan's
- Policy change needed.
 - As Taliban gets recognition - India should also engage - after guarantee of commitment to peace.
 - In fact, INDIA SHOULD USE THIS AS OPPORTUNITY, to de-hyphenate Taliban from ISI, Pakistan
 - As it gets recognition, it would want to present more responsible image to world, and India can use this quest for responsibility to isolate ISI.
3. Soft assistance
↳
no change needed, must continue.

Hence, only magnetic change needed is engagement with Taliban, and need to de-hyphenate it from Pakistani ISI.

write this

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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।

After decades, not only ~~new~~ relations between Israel and UAE on way to normalisation, but between Israel and other Arab countries too - such as Morocco, and Saudi, etc.

Geo strategic context making change possible

Possibility for India

1. decline of non-islamism.

Build better relations with Arab countries, ↓ more isolation of Pakistan terrorist activities.

2. Normalisation of relations

Set up platform for further normalisation via cooperation on issues such as

- Solar power
- IT.

→ India is in unique position to do this as it is only country enjoying good relations with both and interesting in these domains

2. New project:
Israel - Arab
transport (rail)
corridor for
more trade
(through
Saudi Arabia)

→ It is expected to increase
trade exponentially
→ opportunity for India:
strengthen trade with
Saudi Arabia / UAE /
Israel, and utilize
opportunity of this
corridor too.

3.

→ Should consider limited
trade agreements with
UAE / Israel.

4.

New project:
Neom city,
Saudi Arabia

→ UAE, Israel will potentially
invest in it
→ smart, new age city.
→ Indian companies can
use expertise

5.

Sovereign wealth
funds (UAE)
+
Israel technology

→ UAE, Saudi Arabia
have huge wealth
funds
→ Israel has innovative
start-up culture
→ eg: water management
in desert.
→ India can invite joint
technology + finance investment

Hence, changes open up multiple possibilities,
India should act fast //

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 'promise documents' which describe policies government will adopt if it comes to power, or schemes it will implement.

Current scenario:

1. Not regulated by law, post or present.
2. For present manifesto content, ie, for upcoming elections, only content is moderately regulated via Model Code of Conduct. (MCC)
3. This clause was introduced to Model code of conduct in 2013.
4. It calls upon parties not to make any false promises which might mislead voters.
5. Yet MCC is only moral, ie, it is

- not implementable.
6. This clause of MCA is also not represented in any enforceable law.
 7. Hence it can be said that it is basically unregulated, as there are still instances of making false promises, without details of implementation, eg: recent Bihar elections.

need for regulation of content!

1. Elections (free and fair) depend on information.
2. If voter doesn't have correct info, he can't choose who to vote for in an unbiased way
 - ↓
 - ie, vote is compromised
 - ↓
 - election is compromised
 - ↓
 - Democracy threatened
3. Democracy ~~and~~ is part of basic structure Doctrine
4. Information is part of right to free speech

and expression under Article 19(1)(a)
5. Hence necessary to regulate content,
as ~~access~~ to ensure voters get correct
information in promises from manifesto

Need to regulate post content:

1. Post record is necessary, to get good
indication of future practices
2. Just as ~~at~~ when purchasing any product/
choosing any other decision, we look at
past performance - necessary here too.
3. Hence post performance tracker can
be prepared and provided to voters.
4. This will ensure parties don't take
momentary fake promises for short term
returns and stay honest

Way forward:

1. MLC can require all companies to
make a planner of how they will
implement their promises.
2. ~~Post~~ promise tracking can be initiated
on immediate basis, so that no one
makes false promises in future.

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 बादों 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।

~~When the~~

In the early years of Indian independence, the Supreme Court used to take 50+ cases of constitutional benches, and has done lot of landmark jurisprudence. Yet, gradually, number of ~~pending~~ pending cases has increased, and Supreme Court has been reduced to appellate court.

Currently: ~4 cr cases pending in judicial system overall

~65000+ pending in Supreme Court.

(Most pendency is in lower courts).

The idea:

- National Court of Appeal: ~~at New Delhi (SC)~~
 - regional benches (geographical)
 - ↓
 - All appeals to go there, they will be highest courts of appeal.

at New Delhi

2. SC₇ will be Constitutional court, court for center-state disputes, writs, and election dispute, any other constitutional cases ONLY.
3. That is, the 4 National Courts of Appeals (NCAs) will act as final appeal benches of SC.

40. How this will help?

1. faster resolution of appeals.
2. Reduction in pendency.
3. SC can focus on pending constitutional cases.
4. Currently, 60-70% cases ~~from~~ ^{to} SC are from North India. This will thus also make appellate jurisdiction and

Justice more ACCESSIBLE.
 F. Faster resolution ⇒ ease of doing business ↑↑
 (there is a separate parameter)

Legally can it be done?

1. Article 130: seat of SC shall be in New Delhi, unless Chief Justice of India (CJI) decides with President (Pres), another seat can't be created.
2. Hence easy to implement: only consensus between CJI and Pres needed, and amendment to Article 130//.

3. The recently Vice President discussed the need for implementation of this idea.

4.

Challenges:

1. Spirit of federalism.
2. As the question of location of these 4 benches arises.
3. This if not implemented well, it might become challenge to idea of independent integrated judiciary.

Other methods to resolve pendency:

(By Economic Survey 2018-19):

1. Indian Judicial Service - for administrative assistance to judiciary
2. More working days
3. ~~to~~ fulfill ~~the~~ vacancy in judges.
4. e-governance and ICT - courts
Mission Mode Projects - National Judicial Data Grid

Considering number of pending cases, all steps need to be taken on war footing

to realise preamble ideal of justice,
social, economic and political

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 British rule lasted over 200 years,
and Indian struggle too, and hence all
of us was reflected in Constitution.

Different provisions of acts ~~are~~ amalgamated as:

Act / feature / theme	Amalgamation
1. Legislating Act of 1773: concept of checks and balances	lots of checks and balances such as - President appoints SC judges, yet IC judges are independent in judicial functioning, and yet they can be impeached by legislature
2. Legislating Act of 1833: 1 law member introduced: Beginning of 'Legislature'.	Constitution India today gives major importance to legislature.
3. Council Act of 1853, 1861: formalised system	India today is parliamentary

of 'executive' being part of 'legislature'

democracy
→ same principle followed

4. Use of Chief Commissioners to control directly administered territories

Use of LG to control UT without legislature

5. ~~Govt~~ Act of 1935 :
CAG

→ almost as it reproduced in constitution

6. Government of India Act 1935 :
emergency provisions

→ reproduced as it

7. Government of India Act: 1935
Federal, Provincial and concurrent lists

→ retained.

8. ~~Govt~~ Act 1909 :
Bicameral legislature

→ retained

8. And is on.

Thus, lot of provisions were amalgamated, other examples include 6th schedule concept, depressed classes → scheduled castes, etc.

Similarly, spirit of freedom struggle was also amalgamated as:

Spirit of freedom struggle

1. British govern: no
→ NO CIVIL RIGHTS
→ NO FREEDOM OF SPEECH, etc.

Spirit: fundamental rights, as discussed in Nehru committee, and in 1931 session led by Patel

2. British introduced inhuman policy of separate electorates to divide and rule.

Indian spirit: unity, or universal adult franchise

3. Spirit of democracy

4. Spirit of village empowerment and rejuvenation -

5. Spirit of ^{oppression to} economic drain and exploitation

Hence both spirit of movement, and provisions of Acts were ~~be~~ beautifully amalgamated by Constituent Assembly.

Amalgamation

Part 6 of constitution

Fundamental rights

Article 326: UNF

↓
spirit amalgamated,
British inhuman policy rejected.

democratic traditions at all levels.

20th Article 40, 23rd, 24th amendments

⊗ Just taxation policies, etc

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 =

Survey of villages and mapping with
improved technology in village area.

Aim: update land records, provide
record of rights to village households,
and thus give them property
cards.

Ministry: M/o Panchayati Raj, M/o Rural Development

Key components:

1. Implementation: via drones.
2. Village area will be mapped using
drones (residential land area).
3. Drone → accurate measurement → State
government → property card.
4. Property cards will be recognised as ~~land~~
~~land records~~ by government.

benefits:

1. Non-disputable land record created
2. will help residents secure credit against ownership record
3. land records updated + property card given
 - Local Panchayat can use record to collect relevant tax
 - state land revenue departments too can use to collect tax when applicable

Capacity increased to implement schemes better.
 Ex: Panchayat can implement sanitation and waste management schemes.

4. 2/3 of it ~ 66% of ALL CIVIL PENDING cases are related to land records
 - modernisation and digitalisation will help

5. Property card → recognition → value of property increases
 better price if person wants to sell

6. Property card → recognition → land leasing possible
 greater productivity → consolidation of land for agriculture

Hence, benefits are across a variety of dimensions.

Challenges:

1. All land not inhabited - a lot of ~~most~~ disputed land is kept vacant
2. Title \neq property card -
to property card can be disputed in court.
3. For tenancy reforms and for greater ~~rate~~ purchase/sale of land \rightarrow title is more important

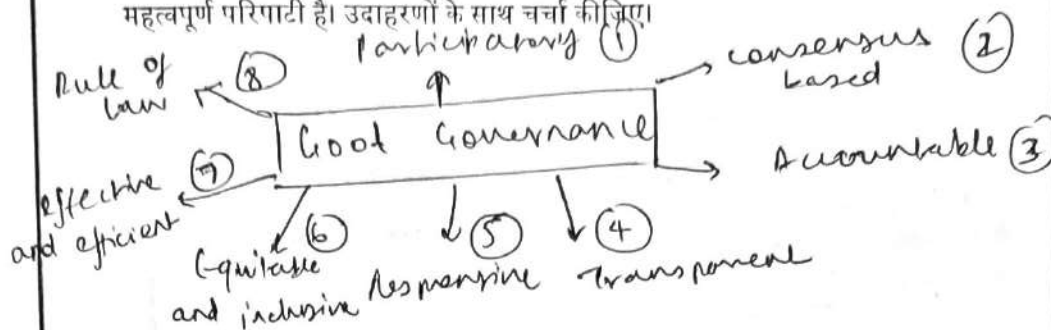
Way forward:

1. Hence, SUAMITVA is significant step forward.
2. We must build on this initiative, complete it soon (as planned by 2024) and then MOVE TOWARDS TITLE RECORDS

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।



Looking at how sharing of information (info) among stakeholders will lead to each pillar of good governance:

1: info sharing between:

- people amongst one another
- people and administration

 } = Participatory = Pillar ①.

eg: Environment Impact Assessment:

- Public consultation stage

 ↓

 Participatory → good governance pillar ①.

2: info sharing between:

- different government departments
- concerned 3rd party if any

 } → concerns raised in advance

 ↓

 consensus ← resolved

 = ②.

Eg: ALTERNATIVE MECHANISM of
diff cabinet ministers - all coming
together to take key decisions
such as bank merger by consensus

3/4: Info sharing → via RTI → accountability
and transparency
= (3) and (4)

Eg: Bagelalli town near Bangalore
↓
road not constructed
↓
RTI filed
↓
truth revealed

5: info sharing between bureaucrat and
contractors on a continuous basis.
↓
project concerns addressed continuously
↓
responsive = (5)

6: Info sharing:
→ data via surveys/census/etc } better
→ 3rd party audits - social audits } action
taken
→ equity and inclusion ← to address areas
left behind
= (6)

Eg: Govt use of ASER education survey data
to improve education scheme targeting

and improve outcomes.

ASEL 2019 → poor numeracy levels

Budget 2020 → National Numeracy Mission

Thus inclusion in education outcomes.

7, 8: corruption complaint → CUC
↓
info sharing with (BI),
local pol
↓
quick investigation
↓
efficient and rule of law
= ⑦ = ⑧.

Thus shown with examples how
info sharing leads to all 8 pillars of
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 अतिथय 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 given question deals with issue of 'big' government vs 'small' government, and its impact on economic efficiency.

Ideal as envisioned by ~~Prime~~ honorable

Prime minister is : ~~Small government,~~

~~big government~~

"Minimum govt, maximum governance"

Big government → lot of employees
→ lot of spending
→ inefficiency because of "crowding out of private sector".

Small government → less employees - less salary, pension bill

→ efficient spending
→ private sector can invest and country can grow.

Whether India has oversized and bloated government :

1. Number of employees at all levels of

government = 3% of population

USA = 16% of population.

It is even higher in Europe, ~~Asia~~

and ~~much~~ much more than India in

comparable countries like Brazil, ~~China~~

Thus ~~not~~ NOT B14 in terms of number
of employees

2. GFCF: Government final expenditure
as percent of GDP:

India ~ 11% (20 lakh crores / 190
lakh crores)

USA ~ \$1 trillion / \$20 trillion \Rightarrow 25%

Thus much higher, similarly in
SAICS also.

Thus NOT B14 in terms of expenditure.

3. Subsidies: India ~ 2.6 lakh crore
(1-2% of GDP)

USA, SAICS \rightarrow much higher.

Hence NOT B14 in term of SUBSIDY
spending.

④ Yet:

1. Massive borrowing by Union and State
government every year - crowding out
of private borrowers.

2. Borrowing is needed despite low expenditure because of less tax payers and pathetic tax: GDP ratio.
3. 4% of Indian voters are tax payers. Economic Survey 2015, 16, 17 repeatedly observed desirable as comparison to BRICS countries is 23%.
4. Tax: GDP India is 11%. = PATHETIC
In USA, BRICS it is usually >20%. (Economic Survey)
5. This is because more people evade taxes often in India, in formal sector, black money, etc.

Hence government capacity remains low.

Hence even small governments seems big

This way forward:

1. Increase civic consciousness in people using behavioural economics (Economic Survey 19-20)
2. Punish dishonest tax payers
3. Increase government capacity thus

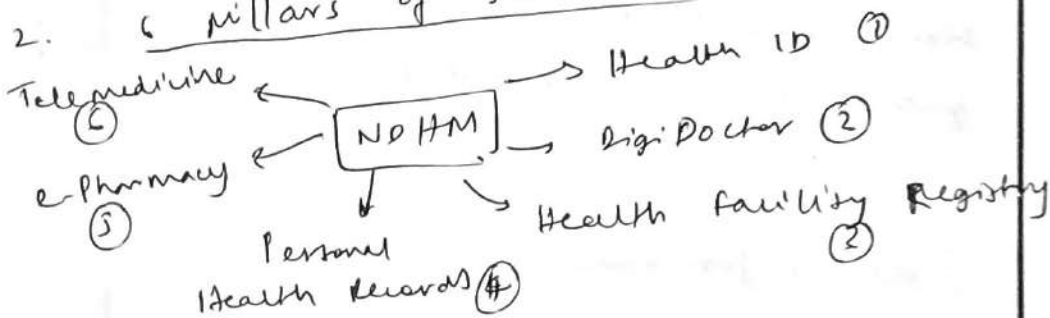
17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. (2) (2) (250 words) 15

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 was introduced this year (announced by honorable Prime Minister on independence day), with aim of providing affordable ~~to~~ medical care to citizens.

How it is step in right direction for patients:

- every citizen will have unique health IDs, digitised health records,
- 6 pillars of scheme are



- Personal Health Record (4) ⇒ no hassles of having records + portability from one facility to another, portability from

One state to another, etc.

4. ⁽⁵⁾ Pharmacy → ease of access to all medicines including generics
 ①
 ↓
 Less out of pocket expenditure.
5. ⁽²⁾ High Doctor → ease of access to care,
 doctor → ease of living
6. Similarly for telemedicine ⑥.
7. In emergency situation → if patient is unconscious → doctor can still access health records via Health Registry
 ↓
 patient saved

Why step in right direction for providers:

1. Not responsible for maintaining all data.
2. National Health ~~open~~ Authority will figure out health registry.
3. Insurance companies get correct data
 ↓
 easier for health insurance
 ↓
 better social security
4. Pharma companies can get data for R&D → faster drug design → better health care //

Yet there are privacy concerns such as:

1. Sale of anonymized data to Pharma companies (insurance providers

↓

misuse

↓

exploitation of citizens via expensive products.

2. Cyber security - safety of data.

3. Once access to data has been given, can it be taken back?

4. Lack of guidelines for private players to use data not known

Hence these privacy challenges must be addressed before nation wide roll out across all domains

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। विवेचन कीजिए।

~~The~~ During ongoing pandemic, nation wide lock down was announced on march 24. No one had expected the migrant exodus that happened to happen.

It is related to One Nation One Ration card, as: ~~If there was nation card port~~

1. If there was nation card portability, migrants would have been able to procure at low cost in destination urban area.
2. Exodus happened as they ~~are~~ became unemployed, and were soon left with no savings.
3. Cost of living and food is much higher in urban areas - hence they were unable to afford - hence exodus.

~~It might also have other advantages as~~
Concept:

Current scenario:

1. Ration card works only at ~~residence area~~ ~~the card~~
PDS Shop near to area of residence //

2. Thus utility becomes useless, ~~of~~ for a migrant worker.
3. Number of migrants in India = 37% of population (census 2011)
4. Out of which 85% are INTRA-STATE migrants and 15% INTER-STATE.

ONE Nation one Ration card:

1. Ration card portability - within, outside state
2. Technology enabled solution?
3. Standard card format for portability
4. bi-lingual card format:
local language + Hindi/English
↓
to make ~~it~~ use feasible at destination.

C. PDS at destination

This implementation is good policy wise, as well as ^{using} technology.

Other advantages:

1. Less PDS shops are corrupt
↓
beneficiaries don't have to depend on

- a. particular PDS shops anymore.
2. WOMEN USHAs → most commonly manage
shopping purchase from PDS for family
↓
More ease of access, purchase,
less harassment
3. Migrant workers benefit -
BOTH inter state and intra state.
- 4
Thus, comprehensive food security net
as a LEGAL RIGHT (from NFSA).

Challenges :

- some states have alleged it is contrary
to principles of federalism
- counter: States don't have to mandatorily
implement.
If they implement, they'll be eligible
to borrow additional loans from
market.
- Thus, 17 states so far have
implemented

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।

WTO came into existence as a result of Uruguay round of negotiations in 1994 (WTO set up 1995)
↳ Marrakesh Treaty.

Its objective is to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers to global trade.

However it is facing multiple challenges today:

1. Dispute settlement:

→ ~~Dispute~~ Dispute settlement Appellate Board needs 3 members to function.

→ members selected by consensus

→ USA blocking appointments

→ thus inactive.

→ India recently announced: won't accept Dispute Body's awards as appellate mechanism is dysfunctional

2. Doha development agenda:

- Doha round of negotiations - 2001
- still not concluded.

3. Bali Conference: (2013)

- Peace clause on agriculture subsidies
- Trade Facilitation Agreement.

3. Peace clause of subsidies:

- what was supposed to be temporary
has become permanent (2017)
- This is bad because subsidies are a
form of non-tariff barrier, and
- more subsidy = more fertilizer use
= more pollution, soil erosion

4. Buenos - Aires Summit (2017)

- no conclusion reached.

5. MFN status violated:

- Pakistan never gave India
- India took back after ~~several~~ Pulwama attack.

6. Trade treaties violated

- USA - China trade war.
- China taking unilateral actions against
several other countries and behaving
unethically, illegally //

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(use area #
near as final)

7. Partial agreements. Eg:

→ Information Technology Agreement

Hence, WTO is increasingly becoming dysfunctional.

Countries are responding by signing partial trade agreements with us:

1. RCEP - ASEAN + free trade partners
2. Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP)
3. USMCA
4. Similarly, ~~WTO~~ in Africa and South America also →

Way forward:

1. Must resolve disputes on WTO which is appropriate platform
2. Current situation will just build greater walls among nations
3. If these walls become permanent, ~~then~~ then breaking them down will be difficult
4. To begin, members may be appointed to dispute settlement board

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 popularly referred to as
body where South Asia meets
South East Asia.

BIMSTEC = Bay of Bengal Initiative
for Multi-Sectoral Technical and
Economic Cooperation,

Members = India, Bangladesh, Nepal,
Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand,
Sri Lanka

~~Indi's~~ Indi's resilible for India's efforts in
in regional cooperation and integration

because:

(1) Because of Pakistan sponsored terrorism,
SAARC has become dysfunctional,

(2) Economic arguments:

1. World Bank report:

"Glass half filled" of trade in
South Asia, South East Asia.

potential \$ 60 billion. current < \$ 20 billion

2. Counter to FLEP.
3. better value to common products exported:
Eg: India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Myanmar all export rice.
Joint marketing → better price

(III) Strategic dimensions:

1. China increasingly interfering in South China sea and Bay of Bengal.
2. China has border dispute with Nepal, India, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, (ie all countries with which it has border in BIMISTEC).
3. can set joint coast security mechanisms, hence also safeguard fishing assets and EEZ in Bay of Bengal and South China sea against Chinese invasion jointly.
4. Nepal, Sri Lanka suffer from debt from China - this can counter that.

(IV) Historical / cultural dimensions

1. India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan shared history.

2. Cultural similarity - in terms of family life, shared value to family and elders and teachers, etc.
3. India - Myanmar - Thailand ancient history links via Imperial Cholas.

Ⓟ Transport and logistics projects:

1. BBIN initiative (motor vehicle agreement)
2. Indo - Myanmar - Thailand bilateral highway
3. Kaladan multimodal project with Myanmar
4. Cross border rail, inland waterway projects with Bangladesh.
5. All these projects when complete will act as development and growth enablers, and drive trade.

Ⓟ Environment:

1. Similar latitude and agro-climatic zones - shared future.
2. Coastlines threatened from sea water intrusion, sea water rise, etc.
3. Temperature rise, rainfall variation - livelihoods threatened.
4. Threat to both Mekong and Ganga.

Hence, across dimensions BIMSTEC is crucial to India //