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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	PRASHANT RAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	453247
Center	ONLINE	Date	

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, विद्यार्थी 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 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. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट 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।

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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.

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) was formed as a statutory body through Right to Information Act, 2005.

It aims to ensure free flow & transparency of information in functioning of Government (Govt).

Issues

- ① Appointment - Recently, central Govt empowered Govt. to regulate tenure, appointment, wages, perks of CICs & ICs.
- ② Pendency - around 30000 applications are pending across different departments with RTI application rising by 14% annually.
- ③ Lack of enforcement - its decision on Sec 8(a) of RTI is not followed by various ministries.

- ④ Vacancies & Expertise - position of CIC is vacant empty since last 4 yrs and problem of 'Generalist' & political intervention.

Resolution of Issues

- Elevation of CIC to a Constitutional body.
- Appointment through a collegium system of PM, CJI & LoP can be formed
- Funds to ensure expertise & smooth functioning
- sub moto power must be supplemented by strict enforcement & accountability.

Supreme Court in MKSS case held that right to impart & receive info. is part of Article-19 &

Thus CIC strengthening is sine qua non for 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। मविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Constitution provides for President & Governor as ^{Titular} Head of State & different states respectively.

President don't possess any constitutional discretion but has situational discretion on

- Appoint PM, when ruling PM dies in office
- Dismissing Government post "No confidence motion" success (Article 75)

However, Governor under Article 163 enjoys wider discretionary powers which are:-

- Recommending President's rule in the state
- Reserving Bill for President's assent
- Accepting Cabinet decisions (~~Article 4~~)
(42nd CAA made compulsory for President &

not Governor).

- Seeking information w.r.t functioning, and administration of Government.

However, Supreme Court in

• Nebam Fabia Case held that decision under Article-163 can't be arbitrary.

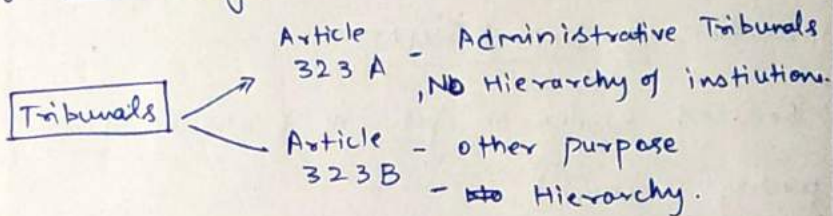
• BP Singhal case - Governor's discretion can be challenged & is subject to Judicial review.

Thus, though discretion is more in Governor but is not sacrosanct & Judicial intervention ensures "checks & balances".

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 formed through 42nd Constitutional Amendment on reco. of Swaran Singh Committee.



Objectives

- ① Reduce pendency of cases in courts.
- ② Technical expertise in matters. (eg) NGT, NCIAT
- ③ Uphold Rule of law in different field.
(eg) Environment rule of law, justice to public servants.
- ④ Fast, efficient and Transparently in decisions

Their success have been effective in some while marred by inadequacies in other.

SUCCESS

- NAT has successfully upheld Environment Rule of law (eg) Ban on diesel Generators, compensation for Aravalli destruction
- Resolution of assets have been effective post formation of NCLT & NCLAT
- Reduced burden on judiciary (already 3.5 crore pending in courts)

FAILURE

- ① Pendency has not reduced to expected level
- ② "Bureaucratisation of Tribunals" through Govt. appointment.
- ③ Decisions are still appealed in High Courts (L Chandra Kumar case rulings of Supreme Court).

Recently, SC dismissed 'Tribunals appointment rules' of Govt' and reforms are needed to ensure they achieve their objectives.

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 (OTT) platforms have seen an exponential rise past 2016 when 'Jio' revolutionised Internet in India. (28 mn to 700 mn users).
(2016) (2020)

OTT are marred by poor regulation, & explicit contents, Dishonour of Army & Leaders thus need regulation.

Self Regulation is Needed

- It'll ensure "voluntary Bill of Rights" that can be accepted to all.
- Governance through self appointed experts
(eg) NBA for ~~the~~ print media
- Government lacks expertise & will need time to put infrastructure for regulation.

But, Government regulation will ensure

- strict actions for violation of rules
- Ensuring sanctity of Elections, Institutions which can hamper democracy
- Fixing accountability on companies (OTTs) & censorship can be undertaken like Bollywood

Hence, self regulation can be temporary solution but rising cases of dis honour & demeaning (eg Netflix's Airforce, Ait Balaji issue Case)

Govt. regulation is the way through to balance Transparency & Right to freedom of expression. (Article 19)

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 announced 75% Quota for
locals in private sector jobs.

This is one of many states where "localisation of jobs" is seen (eg MP, Rajasthan, West Bengal)

Reasons for such Demands

- ① Reduction in Agrarian landholdings (eg 85% small & marginal)
- ② Lack of commensurate jobs growth. - 'Jobless Growth' between 2012-2016.
- ③ Rising aspirations & higher education enrolment but "underemployment", thus frustration.

Problems in Local Jobs

→ violate Article 15, 16, 19.

→ Fan 'Regional sentiments' leading to

'Sons of the soil' issue

→ Demote Investors' sentiment — Localised Protectionism

→ Meritocracy of Jobs suffer

→ Congregation of Locals in lower posts due to such reservations.

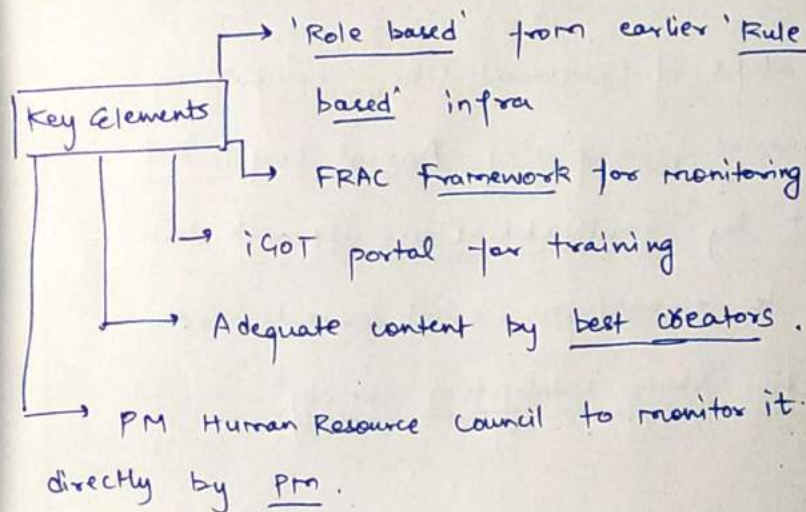
Need → Promote 'Entrepreneurship' and create awareness (eg) Economic Survey
 10% rise in firms GDP 1.8% ↑
 Boost Public investment, (IMF - 10% ↑ public investment improves Jobs by 1.8% ↑).

Hence, Ensuring ease of movement and upholding Right to freedom of profession, movement is key to India's success.

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 was launched by Government to overhaul the civil services performance in the country.



It'll ensure holistic development through

- ① Ensuring upto date training focused upon urban areas, efficiency & transparency.
- ② modules for on-duty training & mid-career training.

- ③ Incentivising innovation & performance of civil servants
- ④ "value-driven" approach will inculcate values like Empathy, sympathy & compassion
- ⑤ Ensuring accountability and responsibility

more steps of Government like, compulsory retirement, replacing Annual Confidential Report by multi-stakeholders approach can help to transform civil servants into "Active Change catalysts of society".

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 consists cadre of women primarily ^{from} local villages, a minimum literacy level and acts as a bridge between patients & public health institutions.

Role played

→ Awareness — { Regarding pregnancy, contraceptives
Family planning
Pre & Neo-Natal care.

→ Maintaining — { Public health records at village level
Conducting door to door surveys
Distributing sanitary pads, etc

→ COVID-19 role — { Contact-tracing
Monitoring of patients
Healthcare centers checking.

Challenges faced

- Motivation -
 - Poor salaries
 - Long working hours
 - Lack of social security

- Social stigma -
 - considered menial work
 - Humiliation & Bantering
 - (eg) condoms promotion in MP & male humiliation issue

- Burdensome -
 - multiple jobs
 - Lack of guidance & absence of doctors at PHCs
 - Poor ICT skills & awareness

Thus, there is a need to enhance their capacity through ICT training, online best practices to ensure they realise their worth of hard work through salaries & recognition.

8. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, NEP 2020 provided for permission to foreign universities to set up their campus in India, with aim to make India "Education destination" of the world.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

- ① Forex savings - \$3 bn annually are paid by Indians studying at foreign institutions.
- ② Improve revenues - by enhancing students enrolment from various countries.
- ③ Preventing Brain Drain of Talent
- ④ Boosting innovation & development of startup ecosystem (eg) Silicon valley in California.
- ⑤ Strengthening people to people contacts across the world.

DP
Praveen
9th SAT

Challenges

- ① Supporting infrastructure absent & poor ranking of universities in India (eg) None in Top 100 QS Rankings
- ② Hesitation by Institutions like Oxford & Stanford to invest in India.
- ③ High fees charged by such universities can lead to inequality of education.
- ④ Poor performance & regulation of private universities, congregation of "fake" universities.

Need

- Adopted "Monash" university model
- DP Singh comm. reco. must be implemented
- Focusing on developing nations (eg) Africa & Asia

This will ensure "India" revive its tag of "Vishwaguru" in Education in coming years.

9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. (150 words) 10

भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, USA-Taliban agreement and exit of USA forces from Afghanistan has opened series of challenges for India.

India-Afghanistan Engagement

- India's call for a Afghan led, Afghan owned & Afghan controlled dialogue has evaporated.
- India has opposed Taliban led Govt. in the past.
- India has invested in infra-development to support Afghan Govt. (eg) Zeranj Delaram Highway, Parliament building.
- supported Northern Alliance to oppose Taliban.
- Fear of Taliban & Pakistan alignment & rise in proxy warfare.

more pragmatic approach needed

- ① Need to work with Taliban as future Govt. will be their domination.
- ② engagement at informal & Track 2 diplomacy must be ensured (eg) India participated informally in Moscow format.
- ③ must work to strengthen security at borders and normalise relations with Taliban.
- ④ maintain "Development Diplomacy" to ensure better people to people contacts.

Hence, in coming times the future of Afghan-India ties requires a pragmatic approach focusing on India's security is key. ~~at~~

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।
विक्षेपण कीजिए।

West Asian countries have always been key players in India's foreign policy.

Recently, Israel & UAE signed Abraham Accord that normalises the long-drawn contention between them.

Normalising relations b/w Israel & other Arab nations can be a pleasant sign for India.

Possibilities

→ Ease the burden of Balancing Arab nations, Israel & Iran together.

→ India now can freely engage with Israel (Defence, Space) & UAE (palm, oil) without tensions in relation.

→ will lead to peace in West Bank, Gaza strip

and possible solution to Palestine problem

Issues that may arise

→ Engagement with Iran may become difficult particularly after USA elections

(eg) Chabahar port, oil

→ India's trade with UAE may suffer with Israel acting as new competitor

(eg) 14% remittances from UAE

→ Saudi Arabia still at loggerheads with the Israel & Agreement.

→ Confusion & practicality of "Two-state solution"

Hence, India's policy for West Asia must involve effective collaboration in Trade,

foreign affairs & balancing "Iran" with new partners.

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।

Elections in India on one hand are appreciated for their consistency, transparency & participation while on other hand are marked by rise in criminal elects, liquor votes, tall promises.

Supreme Court, in ~~S~~ S Subramaniam Balaji case asked ECI to regulate the content of election manifestos. to ensure fairness & accountability.

But, Past performance also needs to be regulated because:

- Upholding trust & accountability for promises made by political parties.
- Addressing concerns of voters & faith in democratic process and constitution.

→ To reduce cases of falsified & impossible promises.

→ Ensuring promises like populist measures, fuelling separatist tendencies which may have poor impact on security & integrity are not made.

It can be ensured through

→ Active role of ECI in reviewing manifestos

→ "Roadmap" to be present on how to achieve the promises

→ Powers to ~~etc~~ ECI under RPA 1951 to put sanctions & de-register such parties (~~parties~~)

→ Active debates & awareness among citizens upon such promises.

This'll ensure that frivolous promises are not made merely for winning & which dishampers the sanctity of elections & trust of common citizenry.

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।

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, pending cases in Supreme Court stands at 65000 cases and a case clearance rate of 98% showing "delay in justice delivery".

V. Vasantha
- 150
- 100
- 100

Need for National Court of Appeal (NCA)

- To devote more time to constitutional cases & not menial cases (eg) Timing for crackers bursting, Donary cases.
- Supreme Court in V Vasantha Kumar case themselves proposed National Court of Appeal
- ~~Devote energy~~ Save Time & Energy in cases owing to appeals, review petition.
- Enhance quality of Judgement delivered without

any room of Error.

→ Regional Courts | Benches by CJI can be formed
(Article 130)

Challenges & Issues

→ Law Commission recommendations for National
Court of Appeal was declared void by Court.

→ may reduce the "prestige" of original
court under Article 124 as to NCA.

→ No guarantee that pendency will not occur
at NCA

→ Authority regarding what cases are of
"constitutional importance".

→ Lack of expertise of Judges in different
matters leading to hierarchy in positions.

Hence, NCA is bound by multiple challenges
and some other reforms can be made

- (eg) ① set up Indian Court & Tribunal Services
↳ Economic survey
- ② All India Judicial services - NITI Aayog

- ③ Improved ICT adoption & Live-courts
- ④ Addressing staff shortages, hiring para-legals at different courts.

This will ensure upholding Fundamental Rights & ensure that "Justice Delivery to last person in the row" (Article 39 A)

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।

Dr. BR Ambedkar described India constitution as the mixed bag of best practises and principles of the Freedom struggle.

Spirit of Indian Freedom struggle

- ① Fundamental duties under Article 51A provides for respect of National flag, National Anthem & endeavour of our founding fathers.
- ② "Gandhian spirit" in socialist model & in various DPSPs (eg) Article 40, Article 43B.
- ③ Based on equality of all which Freedom fighters fought in the form of communal electorates.
- ④ Universal Adult Franchise & Right to vote

Don't write
anything in
margin
(as per
the book)

as constitutional right.

⑤ Undo historical injustices which Gandhiji promoted through Harijan movement (eg) Article 340, 342.

⑥ Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Dignity of individuals and a "Republic" - sovereignty with people not an individual.

Administrative provisions

① Government of India Act 1935

{ Bicameralism, position of Governor,
Federal Courts, Public service commission.

② IPC 1860 & CrPC 1875 formed by Macaulay are still guiding India's criminal system.

③ Various others like Indian Telegraph Act, (1860)
Indian Railways Act etc.

However, India has not only ^{blindly} borrowed but made them fit to India's demand (eg) Emergency provisions, balancing parliamentary supremacy & judicial supremacy etc.

Thus, India constitution as an amalgamation is a "magna carta" & a model across the world for its "organic" nature.

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 was launched on Panchayati

Raj Day to boost the performance of

Panchayats by their involvement in ICT changes.

Components

- pilot project in 6 states
- use of Drone Technology for land management
- use of ICT tools in distribution of Property cards.

Intended benefits

- Property can be used as financial assets in villages
- Boost private sector investments

- Adequate 'land pooling' for infra development.
- Boosting income in rural areas.
- Promote efficiency through National Land management Corporation.

Potential issues

- Poor awareness amongst farmers
- Lack of acceptability & risk aversion
- Transparency opposed by elite & nexuses
- Illiteracy & Digital Divide
- Land Digitisation successful only in Maharashtra & Telangana ~99% while J&K ~8%.
- Poor land demarcation & ownership rights.

Hence, there is a need to:

- Promote digital literacy
- Optical fibres under Bharat Net
- Grievance redressal system.

This will ensure Panchayats acting as tool
for rural transformation as according to
Gandhiji "Heart of India is in villages" can
be fulfilled.

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 सुशामत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Good Governance according to World Bank is adequate use of social & economic resources to ensure development.

Sharing of Information is leading practise towards Good Governance as

- ① PMO - use of PRAGATI portal, to ensure monitoring of key projects
- ② Ministries - improving adequate inputs & forecasting of infrastructures & projects.
 - eg) Recd. for Doft policies, NHA's GATI portal.
- ③ Easing investment & boosting CoDB.
 - eg) Champions portal for MSMEs, INDEA & MCA21 portal

④ Local Governance - promoting use of information flow & boosting targeted policy, avoiding ghost beneficiaries.

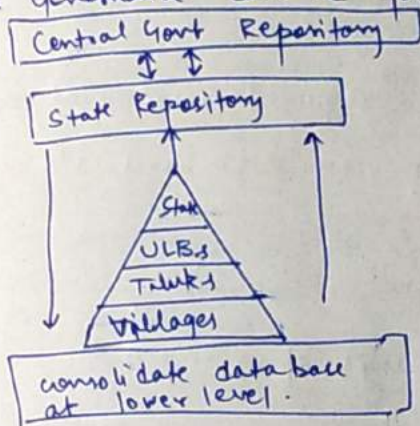
⑤ Citizens - use of RTI to ensure accountability of the Government, resolution of Grievances through Citizens' charter and inputs & interaction (eg) myGov, Twitter etc

However, Challenges

- ① Digital Divide & Information deserts
- ② Inadequate database & their interlinkages at ministerial levels as highlighted by Economic Survey 2018-19
- ③ Security & sanctity of data and fear of cyber attack.
- ④ Duplicacy & Wrong information.
 - ⑨ No database on migrants.

Hence, NITI Aayog model on information &

Data Governance can be followed as way forward.



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।

An efficient economy required Government that is agile and proactive in size and its delivery.

But India faces challenges of oversized & bloated Government as visible through :

- ① multiplicity of departments and officials at different levels - NITI Aayog "New India Report"
- ② Archaic laws and "colonial mentality" of officials
- ③ Global Bribery Risk Index ranks India 77th of 164 countries reducing its competitiveness
- ④ Economic Survey talked about "Index of politically connected firms" which benefits by political affiliations.

- ⑤ Oversized in some areas and ~~too~~ large
vacant posts in others (eg) 1500 Group A
positions - NITI Aayog Report.

It leads to :

- ~~Corruption~~
- Implicit & Intangible taxes for Investors
- (eg) A Business needs 40 days to start in India
as to 3 days in Australia - Economic Survey
- Leads to "Iron cage of rationality" among
Government servants & reduces creativity.
- Inculcates "mera kya, mujhe kya" attitude
leading to status quo & "Escapist tendency"

Hence, there is a need for reforms like

- Changes in Archaic laws
- Training & Incentives to promote creativity
- Profiling of corrupt officials - 2nd ARC
- Class of "Bureaucratic Entrepreneurs"

These will ensure fit in 'size & mind'
Government that can address challenges in
Economic Growth to become a \$5 Trillion
economy.

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

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

Recently, on Independence Day PM Modi addressed the initiation of NDHM that can transform India's health security which

today is marked by

- Poor Preventive care
- High OOP ~60%
- Lack of Health officials

It is step & right direction as

• Patients - ensuring Health service anywhere through Telemedicine

- Digital data will ensure transparent & efficient health services
- Digital Health ID can keep records of underlying issues, Blood group, medicines taken.
- Reduce burden of patients

Healthcare system → Ensuring "Health for all"
fulfilling Article 21

→ Addressing "Quacks" & fake doctors

→ Addressing Shortage of Doctors (eg 1:1456
as to 1:1000 of WHO)

→ Needs of Rural regions as 78% Doctors &
85% private hospitals in urban areas (NITI
Aayog)

Concerns of Privacy

→ Right to privacy of Information as it's
a Fundamental right (Puttaswamy case)

→ Influence of Insurance & Pharmaceuticals
companies on private practitioners

→ Cyber threat to data on Health that
can threaten privacy & led to stigma

Need

→ Ensure adequate privacy measures
through multi stakeholders approach.

→ Satyamayan Comm. rev. on Digital Health must be adopted

→ NITI Aayog model of "Health care" system can ensure free flow of data & privacy.

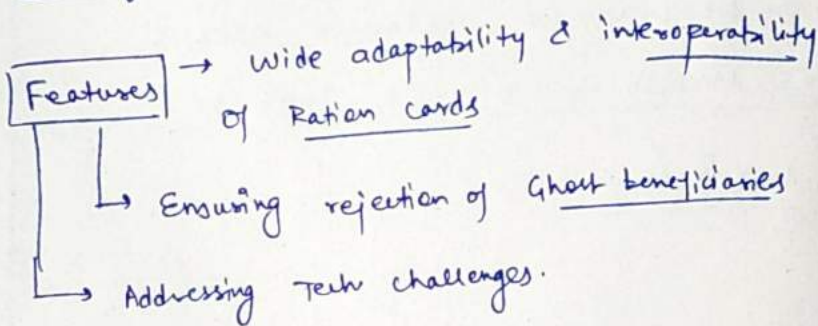
Thus, NDHM + Ayushman Bharat + Jan Aushadi Kendras can address need of India's Health security & lead to a

"FIT INDIA"

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।

ONOR scheme was launched as a central sector scheme to overhaul the food security challenges in the country.



It can transform life of migrant workers through :

- Ensuring easy availability of food in migrant states.
- Interoperability ensures freedom of movement & profession to workers.
- Reducing their expenditure on food, more saving, better life.

→ Ensuring accountability of PDS shops & reducing corruption & their exploitation.

However, Challenges

- Awareness remains poor
- Aadhar is compulsory that technical issues and exclusion of people.
- Poor document culture of migrants.
- Digital divide & security
- State bonuses not allowed.

Hence, to address these challenges Government should

- promote & create awareness
- Adequate Database for migrant labours
- Resolving tech glitches.

This will ensure Food security for migrant labour & reduce their vulnerability in this "New India".

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।

WTO controls 98% Trade & is the only Int'l body to regulate trade practises.

Why Important

- Trade dependency of economies have increased 24% in 1970 to 60% in 2018
- Rising protectionism leading to loss of over \$700 mn in last quarter

Challenges

- Regulatory challenges -
 - Poor control over Free Trade Agreement
 - cases arising of "Rules of origin"
- Institutional -
 - Disfunctioning of Dispute settlement mechanism
 - Domination of USA &

- Trade - [
 - Inability to regulate currency manipulation
 - No clarity on "Developed" & Developing country definition
- (eg) Qatar & India both developing

- Unilateral sanctions of USA & currency manipulation of China

- Others - [
 - Worried Doha Development round
 - Anti-Dumping duties
 - Special & Differential trade measures
- (eg) India's Agri & Green box subsidies. Issue.

Need → strengthen its power through uniform policies
 → Better role of developing & underdevelopment & nations.

This will ensure WTO remains a "Neutral, effective empire" of Trade in this fast Globalised yet Protectionist world.

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20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. (250 words) 15
विमस्टेक (BIMSTEC) पड़ोस में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC is a group of 8 ~~cont~~ countries promoting inter-govt dialogue based on cultural, historical & economic ties.

BIMSTEC remains important for India because:

- ① Arch to India's "Neighbourhood first policy"
- ② Strengthening India's role as "Net security provider" in the Indian ocean region
- ③ Promoting Trade ties to reach heights
 - ④ Bangladesh as largest trade partner
 - ④ China factor can be tackled through improved collaboration

- ⑤ Cultural ties (e) Buddha statue in Thailand,
Bangladesh Liberation war

However, BIMSTEC remains bound by
Multiple Challenges:

- ① Rise of China's BRI & Debt Trap
diplomacy
- ② Internal issues like CAA may hamper
ties with Bangladesh, Myanmar.
- ③ India's inability to finish projects on
time has led to resentment.
- ④ Balancing SAARC, ASEAN & BIMSTEC becomes
an important issue.
- ⑤ Nepal's "cartographic" blunders of Kalapani.
But inspite of Challenges, India's efforts like
Electricity Agreement with Nepal & Myanmar,
defence ties with Myanmar (Operation Sunrise)
and Friendship Treaty with Bhutan etc
shows BIMSTEC importance.

And India must work to ensure BIMSTEC
remains a active partner to India's growth
story.