



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	AAKRITI SETHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	104195
Center	ONLINE	Date	13/3/2021

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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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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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.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

Central Information Commission is a statutory body consisting 1 Chief Information Commissioner and not more than 10 information commissioners.

### Issues associated with functioning of CIC

1. Shortage of staff : The Central Information Commission's chief post is vacant for a long time and ~~most~~ almost 50% of the state information commissions are working without a chief.
2. Not a constitutional body : Information to be provided has to have authority over the constitutional bodies → Not taken seriously.
3. Lack of autonomy on terms & salary of Information Commissioners as amended recently by the Central govt.

The control of central govt on the team and salaries may result in non-disclosure of the ~~govt~~ information.

4. Various exemptions under section 8 of the RTI Act and official secrets Act → Not in true spirit
5. Huge pendency of cases in CIC

### Steps to address the issues

- Give the constitutional status to the CIC
- The <sup>2 conditions</sup> ~~tenure~~ of the Chief Information Commission and other Information commissioners should be fixed
- More autonomy and independence to CIC
- Recruitment on the vacant vacancies can fast track the pending cases resolution

The Right to Information can be achieved in its true spirit only when the institutions like CIC and SIC are working effectively & efficiently.

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

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

Governor is the head of the state just like President is the head of the country.

Article 163 of the constitution gives the governor discretionary powers as follows:

### Constitutional Discretion of Governor:

1. The governor has the discretion on the bills for the reservation of the President.
2. The governor acts on his own discretion when he has additional charge of other UT.
3. On his discretion, he can recommend to the President on the implementation of the President's rule in the state.

### Situational Discretion of the Governor

1. The governor can dismiss any ruling party when it loses majority

in the ~~gove~~ house.

2. He can appoint a CM first and then ask him to prove his majority on the floor.
3. He can ask for a vote when no-confidence motion is moved against the government.

Thus governor has wide discretionary powers but the President has only the situational discretion and no constitutional discretion.

i.e. President has discretion only when the situation demands but no implied discretion.

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 constitutionally recognised after the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.

Articles 323A and 323B were inserted in the constitution by which the Parliament became authorized to constitute tribunals to adjudicate the administrative and other tribunals for matters specific therein.

### Objectives of Tribunals:

(i) Tribunals have the judges who are expert to adjudicate on the specific matters

↳ Efficient redressal

(ii) As they are to be for specific purposes → faster redressal of grievances → Timely adjudication

(iii) To take out the administrative cases out of the high courts and

relieve their burden.

- (iv) They hear the cases based on the natural justice → situation wise hearing and personal touch.

Success of the tribunals :

- 1) Huge pendency of the cases are there.
- 2) Right to appeal to High Court again fills the high court with such cases → double burden and lengthy process
- 3) Lack of infrastructure and funds to constitute tribunals
- 4) lack of autonomy in the functioning of the tribunal

Way Forward

- 1) Proper funds and autonomy to be given
  - 2) Expert judges to be appointed only after a cooling off period
  - 3) High Courts can have separate boards to review the decisions of tribunals
- Holistic reforms are needed to make the tribunals more effective.

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 are the media platforms which are providing content and entertainment to the people directly.

COVID has increased the use of such OTT platforms.

Concerns on govt. regulating the OTT platforms:

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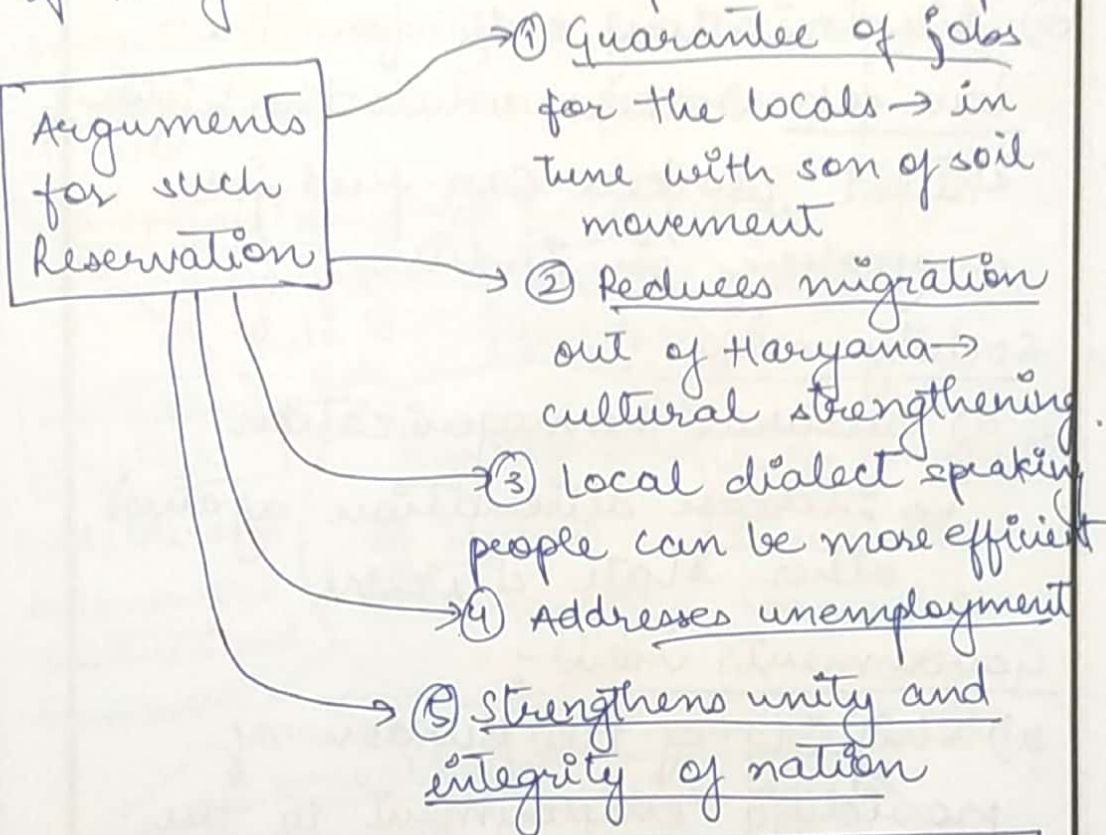
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5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. (150 words) 10

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्र में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The recent case of Haryana reserving the jobs paying less than ₹50,000 to the domiciled citizens of Haryana in the private enterprise.



Arguments against such reservation

1) Employer perspective:

a) lack of resource pool

b) even the people not meeting the job criteria will have to be recruited → Reduces efficiency.

c) The private sector may move out of the state to escape from such reservation.

### 2. Citizens view :

a) Against the Right to profession under Article 19 of the constitution

b) Discriminatory only for the low job workers while the higher skilled workers can find job anywhere in India.

### 3. Society view :

a) Cultural homogenization

↳ Increase alienation against other state citizens

### 4. Government's view :

a) Shifting of the burden of providing employment to the private sector.

Reservation of jobs in the private sector is not a solution but increasing the skills, employment opportunities and multi sectoral development is the key to growth & development.

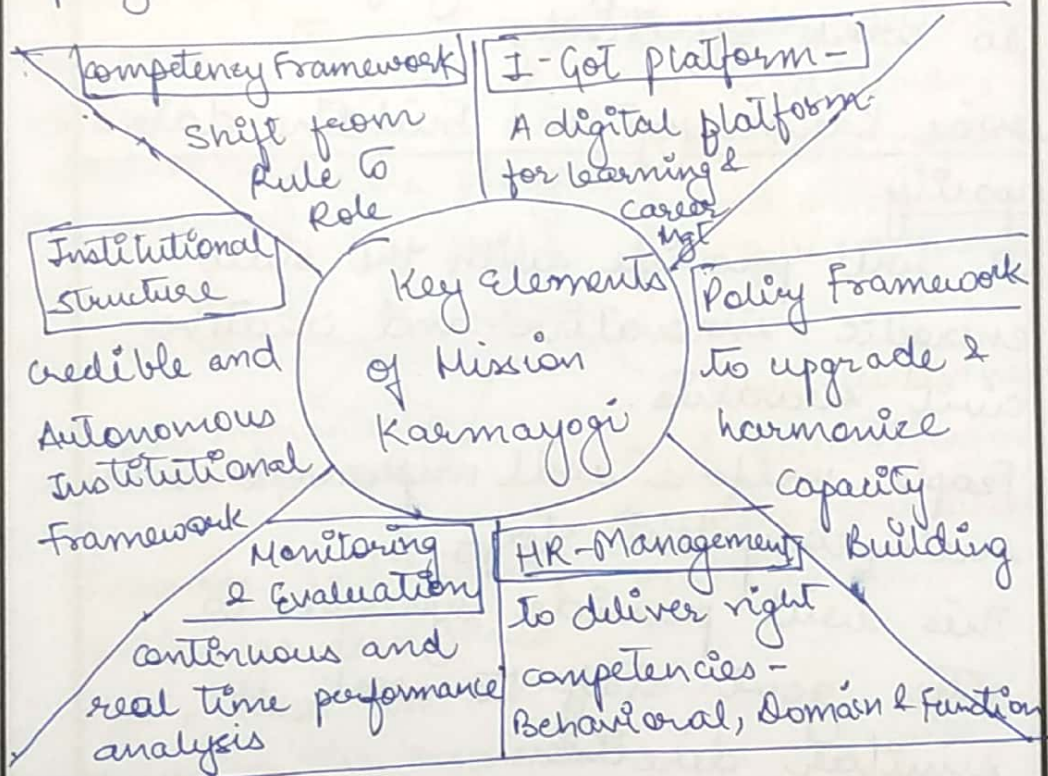
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6. Identifying the key elements of Mission Karmayogi, briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. (150 words) 10

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

Mission Karmayogi is a capacity building program of the civil servants to make the civil servants participative, energetic, innovative, tech-enabled, progressive and transparent.



Mission Karmayogi and Holistic Development of Human Resources:

1) It will build the capacities which

- will enhance the competencies of civil servant.
- 2) Continuous evaluation will provide feedback to evaluate and assess themselves and keep on learning
  - 3) An online platform for raising the grievances or for any solution will improve the efficiency of civil servants to work effectively.

### Mission Karmayogi and building state's capacity

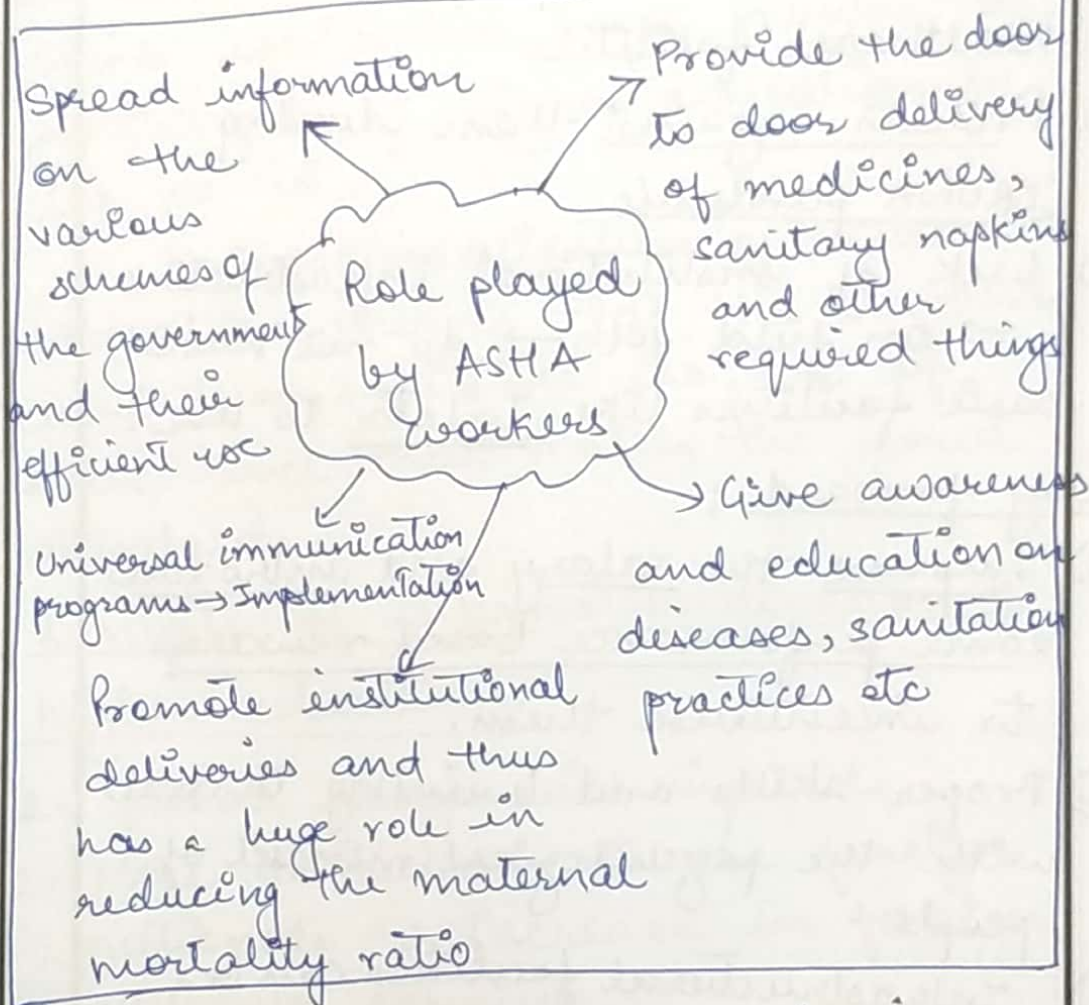
1. It will provide with the state energetic, innovative and creative civil servants.
2. People welfare will improved with such competent staff
3. This will provide synergies to other govt. staff to work in similar direction.

Mission Karmayogi will holistically develop our civil servants and will transform the Bureaucracy from Red Tape to Red Carpet.

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 are the Accredited Social Health activists who work as an intermediary between the citizens and the health institutions.



Despite playing a huge role in improving the rural health of the society, they have been facing many.

Challenges as discussed below:

- 1) Low salary/honorarium paid to the ASHA workers → funding issues
- 2) Work as daily workers and no security of jobs
- 3) Lack of skills and training of the ASHA workers to provide better healthcare facilities
- 4) Protests against them during CORONA pandemic
- 5) Lack of institutional infrastructure → on field jobs → do not have basic facilities like toilets to use.

Way forward:

- 1) Improve the salary and introduce some performance based rewards to incentivise them.
- 2) Proper skills and training to deal with the psychological mindset of people.
- 3) Infrastructural facilities can be improved.

ASHAs are innovative solution to India's healthcare problems. They must be strengthened to be 100% efficient.

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।

India has very few institutes or universities in the top 100 institutes of the world. This ~~shows~~ is sad in comparison to the China which has large number of institutions of higher education in top 100 list.

Internationalization of higher education means that the standards, curriculum, facilities etc are of such level that match the global standards.

### Benefits of internationalization of higher education

1. Global image will improve
2. More admissions to the foreign nationals → Increase in foreign exchange earnings.
3. This will also reduce the Brain Drain from India and will benefit the India's research

and development.

4. International funds can be secured for maintenance of big institutes.
5. Improve in educational standards and skills of India's youth  
↳ Reap the demographic dividend

Challenges that needs to be addressed

1. Infrastructure deficit  
↳ Funds shortage to provide worldclass facilities

2. Shortage of faculty as better professors leave to abroad to pursue their research careers.

3. Regulatory issues of UGC → lack of autonomy.

Government is taking reformative steps to reform UGC, NEP, funds etc. A more integrated approach with PPP or autonomous institutions can position Indian institutes globally.

Government efforts

1. National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF)
2. Mentoring of the aspirant universities
3. VAIRA Scheme
4. 1000 cr. → funds
5. Institute of Eminence

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

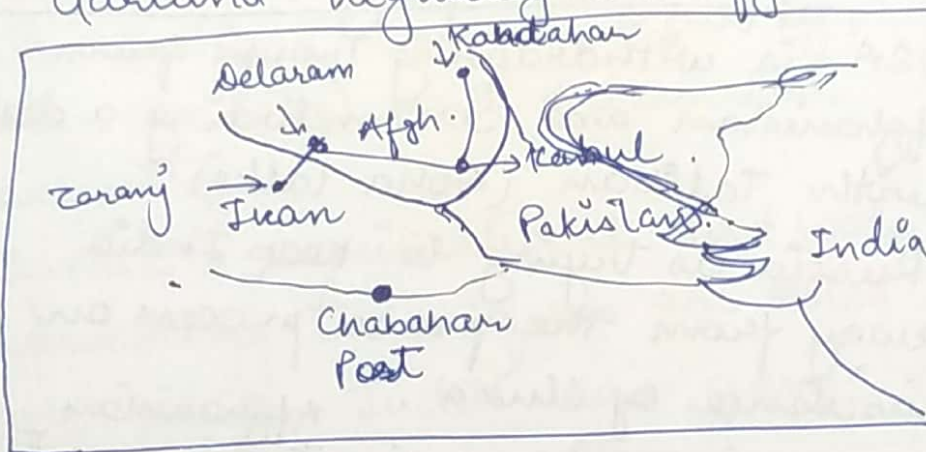
भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

The ongoing talks and the peace process of Afghanistan is the centre stage for global repercussions.

India's engagement with Afghanistan:

### 1. Infrastructure development in Afghanistan

- (i) The construction of the Zaranj-Selaram road and the Garland Highway in Afghanistan



- (ii) Salma Dam in Afghanistan  
 iii) Construction of Parliament Building  
 (iv) Building of a Library in Afghanistan  
 v) Building a cricket stadium in Kandahar

2. Chabahar port construction in Iran to send relief measures to Afghanistan

- A first wheat shipment has been made from this route

3. Open sky policy with Afghanistan  
Apart from all these capacity building initiatives of India in

Afghanistan, India has consistently recognised the elected government and maintained that ~~no~~ peace process should be Afghan led.

### Need of a more pragmatic stance

1. USA is withdrawing troops from Afghanistan and is concluding a deal with Taliban (Doha Talks)

2. Russia is trying to keep India away from the peace process on insistence of China.

Any peace dialogue in Afghanistan must include India as India has all the interest in that. However India can now think of engaging with all the ~~stakeholders~~ to be an active participant of the peace process.

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।

The recently signed peace accord between UAE and ISRAEL is a step towards achieving more stability and peace in the volatile West Asia.

India's interests in west Asia

1. Largest expatriates of India are in West Asia.
2. West Asia plays a greater role in India's energy security, (oil, gas etc) and financial security.
3. Israel's agricultural and water harvesting techniques are ones on which India can gain technological competence.
4. Long drawn stand of India in a peace process in Israel-Palestine is commendable.

5. New partnerships can happen in fields like cybersecurity, defence etc.
6. It can also be a connectivity route to Europe and Russia  
India needs to use its strategic alliances with different countries to draw a plan for itself that can be of larger interest to all.

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।

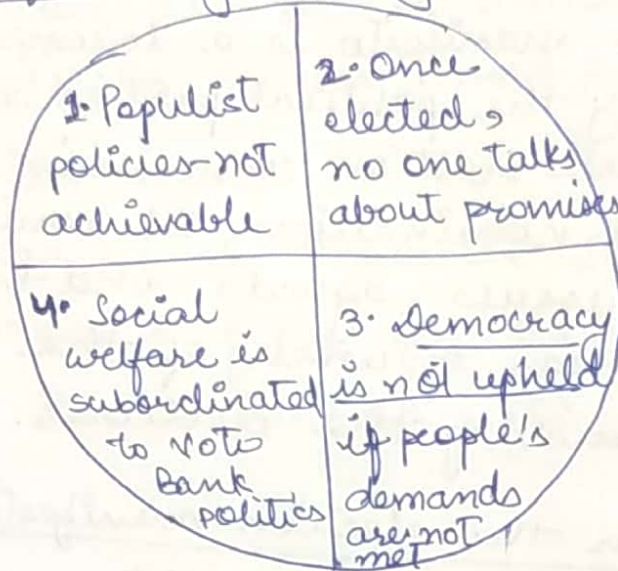
Election manifesto is a document released by the political parties and filed to the Election Commission while filing nominations. It contains the policy issues, agenda and the priority areas of work of the party contesting the elections.

Issues with the election manifestos:

- 1) Contains the promises which may increase the communal disharmony  
Eg: Promise of Hindu Rashtra
- 2) It includes certain irrational decisions to convince the honest people  
Eg: Transferring of 5 lakh ₹ to every account.
- 3) It may be against the constitutional values of equality, liberty and freedom.
- 4) Populist policies like farm loan

waivers are included in each one's manifestos.

### Need for regulating the manifestos



However the current manifestos need to be regulated ~~but~~ also the past manifestos must be assessed on the performance, how much work has been done on the points on which the people elected the party, the check on whether such promises are again been done in the present manifestos.

### Way forward

- Election Commission must have the power to regulate the party manifestos.
- Opposition must always assess the performance of the govt on the promises made on the manifestos.
- Public discussions must take place to discuss the performance of such promises made.
- Right to recall can be given to the people to recall the representative who has not fulfilled the promises made.

A better check on the government by the EC, opposition and people will force the government to work for the welfare of the people.

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।

Supreme Court alone has a pendency of around 60,000 cases which are huge and the average time taken to solve a dispute is around 3.5 years.

Reasons for such huge pendency

1. Expansion of the role of the Supreme Court due to the provision of the special leave petition and public interest litigation.
2. Every case exhaust all the available appellate provisions
3. Cases against centre government which is a major litigant.
4. Constitution cases
5. Populist cases → where decision is based on consensus but it take years to have that  
Eg: Ayedhya Ram Mandir case

## Need for National Court of Appeal

There have been demands to separate the Supreme Court into two branches. One is to decide on the matters of constitutional importance and the other is a National Court of Appeal

1. This will give an expert cadre who is expert in the matters of appeal and expert in constitutional matters → faster disposal of cases
2. The various benches of court of appeal will benefit the people by improving the accessibility to Supreme Court
3. This will uphold the role of the Supreme Court as a constitutional court → decisions on such cases will have faster redressal → concentrate on only fundamental questions of national importance

Certain issues remain:

1. If the NCA decisions are still not satisfying, people will demand redressal by Supreme Court at constitutional level.
2. The powers of the Chief Justice will reduce as a master of roster
3. The decision remain pending by <sup>a number</sup> ~~various~~ of years as SC itself is reluctant to do that.

Keeping in mind the huge pendency and ~~the~~ to uphold the fabric of Supreme Court, it is mindful to form a national court of appeal after addressing all the concerns of judges and other stakeholders.

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 not a document being drafted in some years. It has taken the long drawn freedom struggle and various acts of the British government to draft a constitution in its present form.

Inspired from the freedom struggle

1. Democracy: It was during the freedom struggle that a consensus was developed that Indian polity would be a democracy and not monarchy.

2. Secular state: As India was an amalgamation of various religions, Gandhi many times suggested for a secular state.

3. Socialist state: Since 1930's socialism became philosophy of Indian National Congress.

4. Universal Adult Franchise : Right to vote to every person irrespective of caste, color, gender, creed were adopted.
5. Fundamental Rights : Right to equality, Right to freedom, Right to education ~~were~~ some rights adopted by INC in the Karachi session in 1929
6. Linguistic reorganisation was also a trend since the Nagpur session of INC in 1920.

### Constitution inspired by various Acts

1. Federalism and bicameral system was adopted from the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919.
2. A ministerial form of government was adopted based on various Charter Acts especially that of 1861.
3. The two lists of legislation was given by GoI Act of 1935. (Schedule 7)
4. Ordinance power, emergency provisions

- are also taken from the GOI Act 1935
5. The objectives resolution of 1946 of J. L. Nehru encouraged the implementation of preamble.
  6. The instrument of instructions to the state in 1935 Act form the basis of Directive Principles of State Policies (DPPs)

Thus Indian constitution is an amalgamation of the provisions of various acts and the freedom struggle. Along with that India also adopted various other provisions from the constitutions of various other countries to make Indian constitution more inclusive, broad based and welfaristic.

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।

The Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) scheme is a central sector scheme of Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj.

Key components of the scheme:

1. It will map the land parcels of the villages so that villagers can use their land as a financial asset.
2. The scheme is valid for 4 years from 2020-2024. The ~~exercise~~ will involve mapping of entire Indian villages but in Phases.
3. It will use the drone technology to identify the land areas and any disputed properties.

## Benefits of the SVAMITVA scheme :

### 1. Benefits to the people :

- (i) It will identify their land parcels as financial assets
- (ii) Ease of getting loans on their property and for buying selling purpose
- (iii) Land disputes can be sorted

### 2. Benefits to the Government :

- (i) It will provide the data to make effective gram panchayat plans
- (ii) Help in streamlining the planning and revenue collection.
- (iii) Survey maps can be created that can be used by any department requiring such information.
- (iv) Reduce legal cases.

### 3. Benefits to other stakeholders

- (i) Banks will feel easy to lend

loans as they would be able to identify the land claims.

(ii) Judicaries burden will be reduced.

Potential issues in its implementation

1. The fragmented land and low operational holdings makes the land planning in India difficult.
2. Non availability of digital records to assign the land parcels to its respective owner.
3. Varied topography and relief features makes the use of technology difficult in such terrains  
Eg. Himachal, North-Eastern areas etc.

The integrated approach in convergence of all the ministries related to land must come together and digitization of land records must precede such assessment to make the scheme a success.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Good governance is when the government, civil society and private sector come together to provide the services which are in the social interest of all.



### Information sharing and good governance

#### 1. Information sharing with Civil Society

(i) Transparency is one of the feature of the good governance.

ii) It provides with information through which people can hold the government accountable.

Eg. Citizen Charter

(iii) It helps in citizens empowerment

Eg: Right to Information Act

(iv) Interface between citizens and government to raise grievances

Eg: Saaran portal for NGOs.

2. Information sharing with private sector

(i) The government shares the budget to raise the spending via the private sector

(ii) Auctioning of the various projects have been made digital so that various players can participate

(iii) Single window clearances facilitate the Ease of Doing Business.

3. Information sharing within departments

(i) This reduces the double work of the departments.

(ii) Checks and balances on inter departments

- (iii) Proper planning and implementation of the projects and schemes
- iv) fund management → Public <sup>Dept</sup> Fund Management System (PDMIS) also strengthens the cooperative federalism
- v) Decision making from bottom to top is facilitated

A transparent government is the foundation for good governance. Government has taken very steps to be transparent and treat citizen as a king. But to attain transparency in its true sense we need to reform our institutions (like CIC, CVC) etc and also reform the government processes along with awareness of citizens

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।

India's democracy is the largest democracy of the world which is governing the world's second largest population

India as an example of overstred government:

- (i) Three tiers of government  
Centre, State and Panchayati Raj

Only India has 3rd tier as constitutional provision.

- (ii)  $545 + 245 \Rightarrow$  almost 900 members of parliament with too many as ministers
- Council
  - Cabinet
  - Minister of incharge state

- (iii) More than 50 ministries with their own various departments

- (iv) In Burecracy we have All India

Services, Central Services, State Services and state level officers of various grades.

v) Gram panchayat/sabha as a governing body includes all the eligible voters of that village.

Bleated government :

(i) The oversized departments performing each work separately  
eg water comes under water ministry, agriculture etc.

(ii) Too much hierarchy of officials in the govt departments.

However keeping the size of India's population, the number of representatives are still less.

(i) The seats in the Parliament have not been increased since 1971 due to acts passed in 1976 and 2002 which froze the seats in the parliament since 2026.

ii) This gives rise to disparity in

representation as the population have increased tremendously since then

Steps that need to be taken

People

There is a need to increase the number of seats in parliament

The participation of people should be encouraged at the local level

women participation to be increased to be equal to men.

Processes

But there is a need to simplify the processes of government system working

The process has to be easy for the local people to participate

Rationalization of bureaucracy and reduction of red tape

Need to restructure and reform the government and bureaucracy to make it more effective and people centric.

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

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

National Digital Health Mission is to digitise the health infrastructure of the country by giving the health IDs to the patients and digitise the health records of every patient.

Benefits to the patient :

1. The records of the patients will be available digitally so that anytime care can be made possible for the person.
2. Continuity of health treatment will be made possible.
3. Through tele medicines the accessibility and availability of the doctors can be improved.
4. The health will further improve.

the socio economic parameters and this will increase the economic growth.

Benefits to the healthcare system:

1. The doctor - patient ratio can be improved via telemedicine
2. Seamless portability of health benefits
3. Cooperative federalism will be strengthened ~~not~~ as both centre & states cooperate on health matters
4. The private players will be included in the sector that will also improve the quality of the healthcare services.

As the National digital health mission will include open source of information which can be accessed by anyone with the consent of the patient.

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### Privacy issues :

- 1) The information of the patients can be used for vested interests
- 2) These may include some misusing ~~for~~ by the family for personal interests and for property.
- 3) lack of data protection law.

The policy or mission is step towards the universal health coverage and towards achieving the sustainable development goal 4. The need is to have regulated data protection law and increase the awareness of the people.

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. (250 words) 15

वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Covid-19 has attracted the attention of the policy makers towards the plight of migrant workers. Globalization has led to the movement of the people to the jobs disrupting the social fabric of the Indian society.

One Nation One Ration Card scheme tends to centralize the public distribution system in India and the workers / any person can get the benefits of ration card anywhere in the country.

### Benefits of One Nation One Ration Card

1. It will help in portability of benefits from one place to other
2. It will also ensure food security as well as nutritional security
3. The expenses of the migrants on

- ration will be reduced which will help save them for future
- 4) It will ensure Ease of living and a step towards effective governance
  - 5) It will also help in tracking down of the ghost beneficiaries and prevention of leakages.
  - 6) Domino effect on healthcare and better lifestyle.

Certain challenges that still needs to be cleared

- 1) Linking of Aadhar with the PDS shops → Mismatching of the biometrics
  - Case study: A women starved to death due to non-availability of food as her biometrics did not match with the system
- 2) Non-digitization of the data by some states.
- 3) Challenges of TPDS and inclusion-

exclusion error.

4) The integration of various states on the same portal is a challenging task.

To ensure the success of One Nation one Ration Card scheme, these needs to be

- (i) Digitization of the records
- (ii) A central portal
- (iii) State's political will
- (iv) Awareness of the beneficiaries

It will be in the interest of the migrants and in the interest of the nation.

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 was formed after the Uruguay round talks which transformed the GATT to WTO. It is to establish the rules based trade and order in the world.

Challenges facing the WTO:

1. Consensus building is taking time  
Agriculture → discussions of Doha round have not yet been concluded
2. New areas like e-commerce, Investment are the areas of interest of developed countries and they are forcing to include talks on such issues.
3. The bound tariffs and aggregate measure of support (AMS) has foundational problems. It is based on the subsidies provided

in the years 1985-86. Too many years have passed and inflation rates have become so high that AMS are not commensurate with the contemporary level.

↳ Developed countries are benefiting.

4. The Dispute Settlement Body is not been constituted as US is interfering with the appointments and restricting any appointment.

As dispute settlement is vetoed by US → it has become defunct

5. Trade in Services: Mode-4 service trade that includes the movement of professionals is out of the ambit of WTO

6. Trade war between US-China and WTO remaining quite.

Keeping in consideration all the above facts, it is being visible that

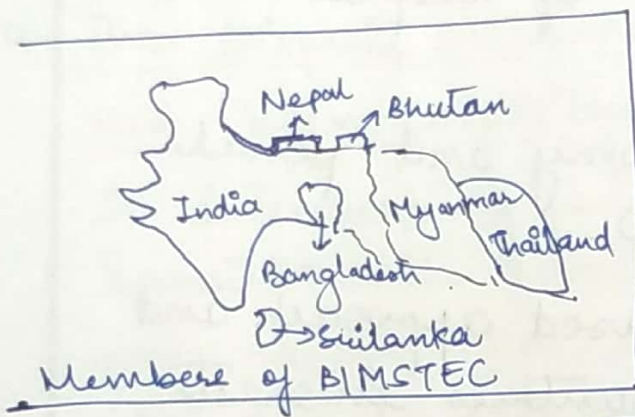
WTO is losing its credibility. However it is still relevant as it has a say in setting of tariff by the nation etc  
Way forward

- 1) Restructuring of WTO and formation of Dispute settlement body.
2. More autonomy and penal powers to WTO.
3. Consensus based approach and developing countries interests must be undertaken

India must continue leading the group of 977 ~~to~~ developing countries to fight for their interest and also make the maximum use of the regional trade agreements

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

BIMSTEC is the economic and technological cooperation grouping of South Asian and South East Asian countries



### Importance of BIMSTEC to India

1. An important platform for India's Act East policy
  - ↳ Trade links with Myanmar-Thailand and North-Eastern states
  - ↳ Cultural cooperation with the links between kinship and families of N-E states
2. Link between ASEAN and India

3. Alternative to the defunct SAARC regional grouping.
4. India as a major player in the grouping.
5. India's strategic interests in the region and to counter the Chinese Influence (Belt and Road initiative)
6. Combined GDP of 2.7 trillion \$
7. It is also in convergence with the India's policies of
  - SAGAR = Net security enabler
  - Blue Economy
  - Maritime security
8. Important sea lanes of communication → Indian ocean and Malacca strait.
9. Mutual solution for the illegal migration issue and crossborder illegal activities.  
However the BIMSTEC does not

have annual summits, poor road and rail connectivity.

The efforts like Kathmandu Declaration must be enhanced to make the grouping more visible and be an active player in global dynamics.