

GS Test - 6C

FIAS - T - GS6C

# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

### **Question Paper Specific Instructions:**

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are TWENTY questions printed in English.

All the questions are compulsory.

Each question carries equal marks.

The word limit for each question is 200 words.

Content of answer is more important than the length of the answer.

Answer must be written in authorised medium only.

No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than authorised medium.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q.No.	Marks Obtained
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Name   DURISHETTY ANUDEEP	
Email id   [REDACTED]	
Mobile   [REDACTED]	Test Date   26-8-2017
Start Time   4:00 pm	End Time   7:00 pm
ForumIAS Roll No.   25284	
Mode of Examination   Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
ECN CODE:	
Evaluation Date:	

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Content is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

( $12^{1/2} \times 20 = 250$  Marks)

1. "Full Membership of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is in consonance with India's economic expansion as well as national security." Critically evaluate.

A.

Shanghai Co-operation Organisation is a (SCO) military-cum-security organisation consisting of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and now India as full members. SCO is concerned with anti-terrorism, security, sovereignty and anti-radicalism among member nations.

## SCO & India's economic expansion

- India's Connect Central Asia policy of 2012 receives a major boost with full membership in SCO
- It opens up opportunities to make inroads into energy sector among Central Asian Countries
- SCO membership helps in expediting TAPI pipeline
- India is also negotiating <sup>1</sup> Eurasian Economic FTA with Russia & Central Asian Republics. SCO membership becomes vital in this regard (CAR)

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- SCO can also become a great platform for discussing trade & investment opportunities with Russia & China.

### India SCO and National Security of India

- SCO already has RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorism Mechanism) that aims at curbing terrorism. India can take part in it.
- With Russia, China & CAs on board, major sources of terrorism such as Ferghana Valley, Afghanistan, Uighur (China) can be dealt with strongly.
- SCO can also help us in conveying security concerns regarding China's Belt & Road Initiative.
- However, with Pakistan's induction into SCO as full member, the organisation runs the risk of becoming a platform <sup>2</sup> for bilateral disputes. India must steadfastly make sure to get the best

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out of SCO and bogged down in bilateral issues with China / Pakistan.

2. The recent face-off at Doklam region not only highlights India's special relationship with Bhutan but also proves that border dispute remains a major irritant in India-China relations." Critically examine. What is the strategic concern behind the present stand-off?

## Doklam Standoff

Recently, Indian troops marched into Doklam region and halted the on-going construction of road by the PLA of China. The situation led to a stand-off & stalemate in the region.

## India & Bhutan

Bhutan remains India's most

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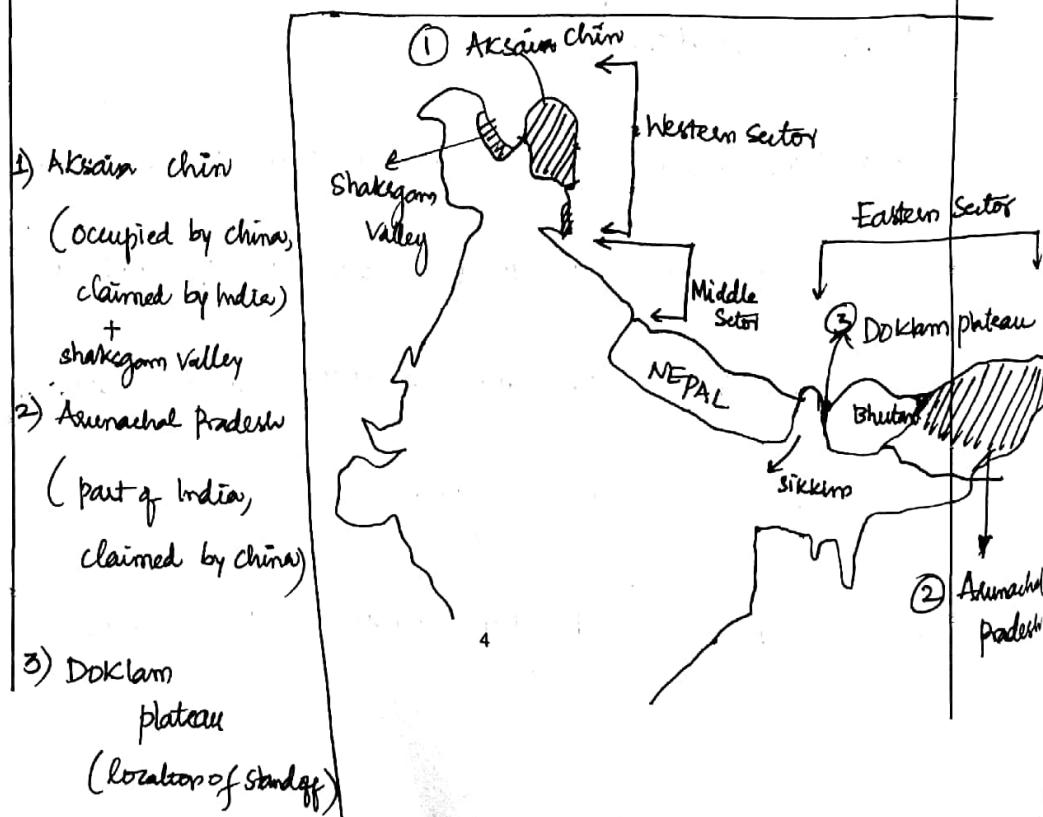
trusted neighbours and its security is vital to India's security.

→ Special relationship also emanates from the fact that ever since Indo-Bhutan Treaty of Friendship

was signed after independence, no serious disputes exist between the nations.

→ The treaty also talks about India's role as a guardian in Bhutan's security.

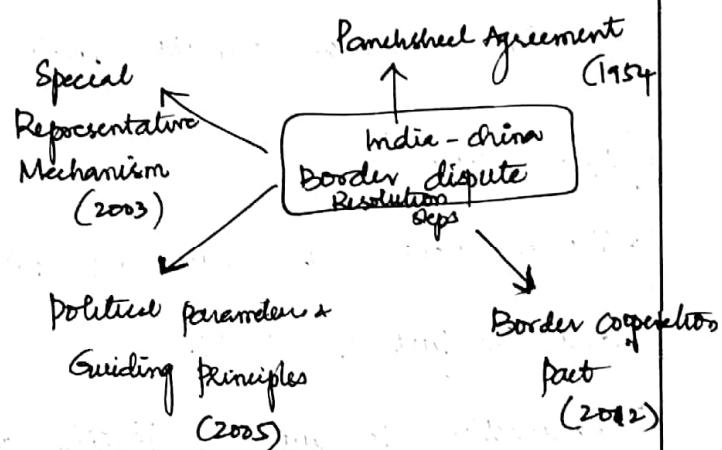
## India - China Border Dispute



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As seen from figure India-china border dispute began from 1962 war when China illegally occupied Aksai Chin & in eastern Sector claim Arunachal as

Southern Tibet.



Thus despite many mechanisms, border dispute remains unresolved.

### Strategic Significance of Doklam

- It is close to Siliguri corridor (chicken's neck) that connects India to NE states
- Any change in this region impinges directly on our security.
- China is unilaterally building roads to so as to be able to mobilize troops quickly in times of conflict.
- Keeping this in mind, India objected to road construction.

India must use tactful diplomacy to resolve the issue while at the same time not budge to Chinese bullying tactics.

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3. Instability in neighbouring countries affects India's stability. Discuss. Also enumerate the threats posed to India due to the same. Suggest ways in which India can tackle such threats.

~~Instability~~

India shares border with 7 countries and many (land) of them dotted with porous borders. So any instability in either of those countries affects us.

## Afghanistan

- Though border is shared by Pak occupied Kashmir, that land is part of J&K.
- Afghanistan is part of Fertile Crescent & can lead to pouring in of drugs, smuggled goods that can affect national security. (Opium)
- Terrorists of Lashkar, Haqqani Network also pose a major threat

## Pakistan

- Terrorism is a major threat flowing from Pakistan
- Fake currency notes, drugs into Punjab ~~can~~ wreak havoc in affected regions.
- Also flow of radical jihadist ideology has led to disturbance & violence in Kashmir Valley.

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### Bangladesh

- Issue of illegal immigrants is a source of violence in Bengal and Assam.
- Also in future climate refugees due to floods can lead to mass inflow into India.
- ULFA terrorists lurking in Bangladesh is also a threat

### Nepal

- Unrest in Madhesi region of Terai tract is a major source of instability.
- It disturbs trade, movement of people and causes social unrest in border areas of Bihar & UP.

### Myanmar

- Myanmar is part of Fertile triangle - source of drugs
- NSCN-K ~~terror~~ militants often take shelter there.
- Also persecution of Rohingya Muslims causes unrest due to influx of refugees.

### China

- Unrest in Uighur, Xinjiang region can threaten peace in border areas
- China's economic instability in 2015 already showed its ~~eff~~ deleterious effect on imports/exports.

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## Steps to be taken

- Use of technology to monitor & regulate movement across border
- Strengthening Customs infrastructure
- Improve border connectivity
- Enter into agreements with countries to collectively deal with terrorist havens
- Improving trade, investment & confidence building measures.

### 4. Discuss the impediments India is facing in its pursuit of Look West Policy.

India's Look West Policy aims to improve trade, investment and connectivity with Central Asian Republics, Middle East etc.,

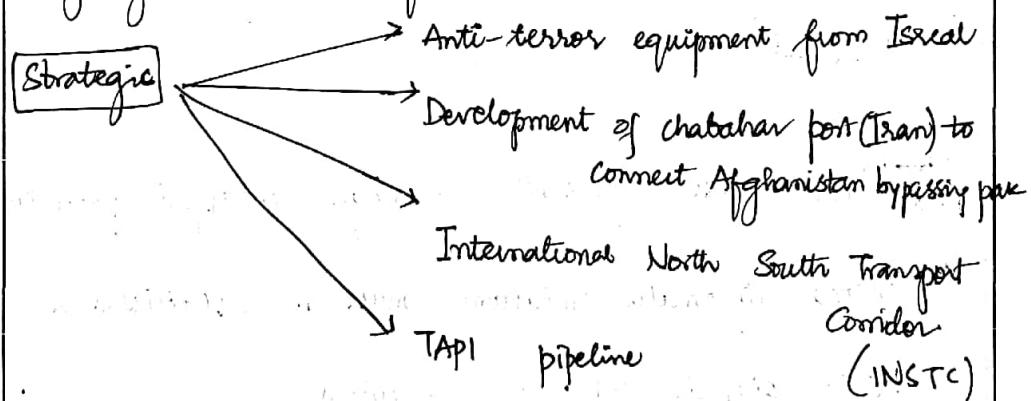
## Why Look West Asia is Needed?

### Economic

- West Asia is one of the richest source of oil. Good Connectivity, relations is needed to meet our energy demands.

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- West remains untapped with huge potential.  
Eg: OVL can invest in natural gas exploration of  
~~CAP~~
- Eurasian Economic FTA can open up new markets.
- With Israel, India can learn about water-harvesting, dry-agriculture techniques



### Impediments in Look west

- Domestic political considerations kept us away from Israel ~~for~~ all these years
- Lack of funding led to delay in projects like INSTC, TAPI
- ~~Bear~~ Bureaucratic delays causing chabahar project to go slow.
- US sanctions on Iran put restrictions on trade.

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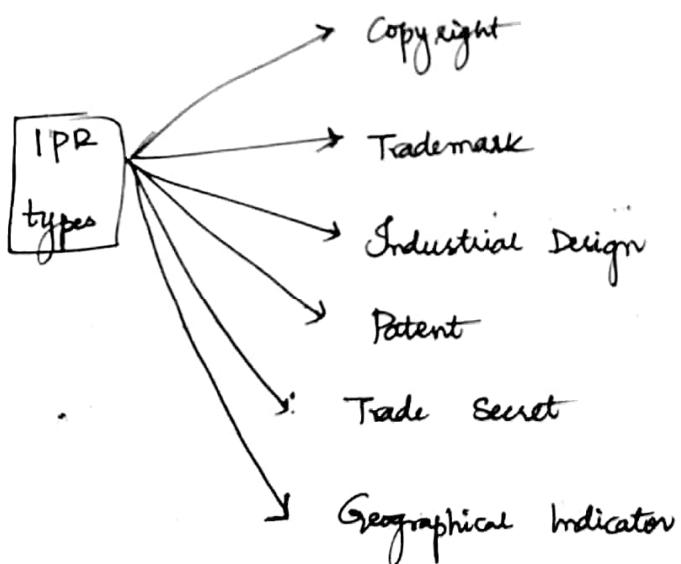
- Pakistan and China as perennial sources of trouble, thus restraining our look west pursuit.
  - No comprehensive trade/investment pact with western nations
- Way Ahead
- Look West present a huge untapped potential
  - Strong diplomatic relations must be established & MOUs signed wherever required
  - More people people contacts
  - Softpower (Bollywood / Food cuisine) must be leveraged to establish strong relations
  - Infra Projects must be undertaken earnestly and accomplished quickly.  
Eg: INSTC, TAPI must be brought to fruition quickly.

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5. (a) What do you understand by Intellectual Property Rights? Write a short note on the different types of Intellectual Property Rights.

(b) The Government has, in-principle approved intellectual property exchange recently. What is Intellectual Property Exchange? Bring out the benefits and challenges of the same.

5(a) IPR means ~~signs~~ exclusive rights conferred on a person/entity over usage of an idea/product/design etc.,



**Copyright**: It gives the owner of a novel/song/movie or any such intellectual creation exclusive rights on copy & distribution of such creation. Eg:

**Trademark**: This is given to a logo/design etc. that is ~~most~~ original, to the owner of that logo. It helps in differentiating original/authentic products from counterfeit.

Eg: VOLVO™ brand

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**Industrial design**: This IPR is given to industrial process/design methodology originally conceived by a firm.

Eg: Making of fountain pen ~~for~~ is covered under Industrial design

**Patent**: Patent is also exclusive right given ~~to~~ for a product/idea usually for 20 years to its owner in exchange of making his innovation public.

Eg: Patent is given to branded drugs to incentivise R&D ~~and~~ and innovation.

**Trade Secret**: Given to exclusive confidential process pertaining to a trade. Eg: Recipe of Coca-Cola.

**Geographical Indicator**: Conferred on authentic products emanating from a particular region.

Eg: Benaras Sarees.

- (b) Intellectual Property Exchange enables govt to mutually transfer IPR properties with other entity.

### Benefits

- Helps in accessing new innovations technology
- Promotes R&D

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- Fills to innovation
- Can solve urgent problems such as water desalination etc,

### Challenges

- Challenges lie in identifying the right IPR
- May lead to MNC monopoly
- Public interest may be compromised
- Prolonged litigation over such IPR exchange.

6. "India's de-hyphenation of ties with Israel and Palestine offers new opportunities as well as challenges in changing global scenario." Discuss the given statement in the context of rising cooperation between India and Israel.

PM Modi's recent visit to Israel marks the de-hyphenation of ties with Israel, symbolically seen as the PM's non-visit to Palestine immediately after. India was the first non-Arab country to recognise Palestine in late 1940s and we did not have full diplomatic relations with Israel until 1991.

But this hyphenation of ties has changed now.

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## Opportunities

- It helps India in comprehensively boosting economic, defence and technology relations with Israel
- Israel is a leader in start-ups. NASCOMM suggests that co-operation in this sector can improve trade by \$5 billion
- Israel can help us in dry land agriculture & water based technologies, de-salination techniques etc,
- In Defence intelligence, we can procure Barak missiles, AWACS ~~surveillance system~~, ~~surveillance~~ technologies to effectively manage border etc.
- RAW & MOSSAD can collaborate in intel sharing
- Tourism is another great opportunity. Pilgrimage tourism to Jerusalem & Varanasi must be encouraged
- India - Israel Innovation Fund set up recently can fuel innovation. \*

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## Challenges

- India needs to balance its historic support for a Palestinian state ~~vs.~~ ties with Israel.
- Being home to second largest muslim population, India must be sensitive to their concerns.
- Adapting technology to Indian needs
- Our ties with Arab countries esp. Saudi Arabia, Gulf nation must be finely balanced because of large expat population.

## Way Ahead

India took a bold, but right step in de-hyphenating <sup>ties with</sup> Israel & Palestine. We must leverage & reap benefits from flourishing relationship with Israel and at the same time stand for Palestinian State cause.

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7. "India needs to develop a coherent and strong Diaspora policy." Discuss in the context of contribution made, and challenges being faced by the Indian Diaspora.

Diaspora refers to sum total of the expatriate population of Indians / people of Indian origin residing all over the world.

### Need for a diaspora policy

Indian diaspora has been at the forefront of projecting India's image <sup>to</sup> ~~across~~ the world. Some of the invaluable contributions include:

- Nobel prize winners Chandrasekhar & Venkatraman pushed boundaries of science in Astrophysics & biology respectively.
- CEOs like Indra Nooyi, Satya Nadella, Sundar Pichai ~~&~~ did their bit in promoting employment ~~and~~ ~~more~~ of Indians in their companies.
- Nikki Haley, Richard <sup>16</sup> Verma of US govt have always stood support for Indian cause.

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- Billions of rupees were remitted by diaspora especially from Gulf thus bridging our current Acc. Deficit.
- In addition, funds given to Narmada Ganga, Swachh Bharat is proof of enduring relationship our diaspora shares with homeland.

### challenges faced

- No institutional mechanism to collect their grievances
- Voting rights to NRIs may be explored
- Rigid bureaucracy and thus red tapism in getting VISA etc,
- ~~Spouses who have~~
- Deserter spouses, those facing domestic violence in foreign countries must be given institutional support
- Arbitrary policies by foreign govt ~~etc~~, esp - Qatar, Saudi and political instability in such nations

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Keeping in view all these challenges govt must come up with a coherent diaspora policy that:

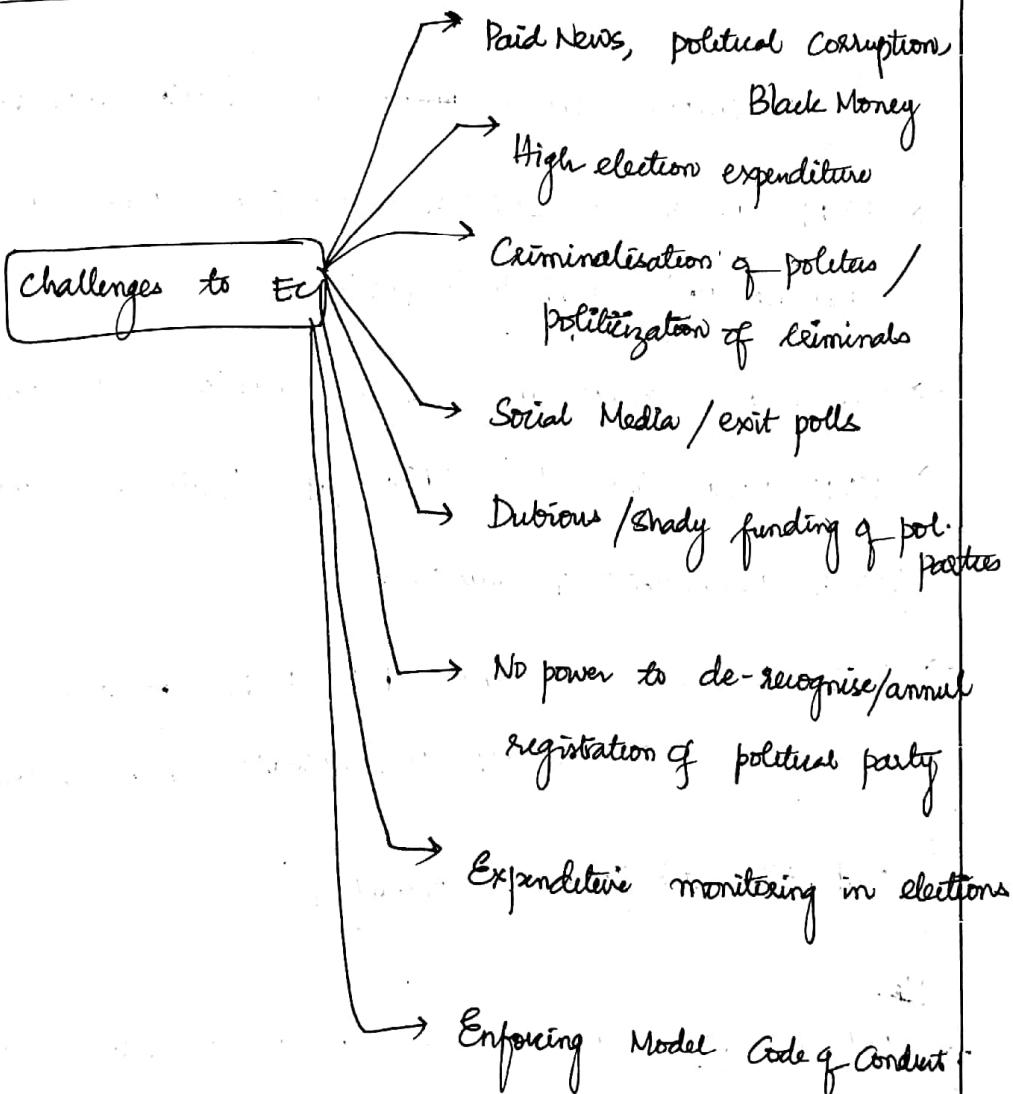
- recognises & incentivizes contribution to India
- takes care of their exigencies in a time bound manner
- help them reach their potential as both expat and as proud member of India / Indian origin.

8. Should Election commission of India be allowed to hold power to punish for its contempt like a court of law? Discuss in light of growing challenges before commission.

Article 324 establishes Election Commission to hold, oversee elections for Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, President, Vice-president etc.

Election Commission is facing many challenges ~~in~~ in ensuring free and fair elections. Some of them<sup>18</sup> are:

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Recently, EC ~~was~~ received undeserved flak from some political parties on the issue of tampering of EVMs.

It was alleged that EC's machines are compromised and thus elections can be rigged.

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Such allegations have ~~found~~ no basis because:

- EVM adheres to strictest security norms and tampering is next to impossible.
- One error cannot be used to demonise whole organisation
- EVM along with Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail consistently proved authenticity of machines
- EC's challenge to hack their EVMs found no challenges which attests to system's inbuilt robustness

Should EC have powers of Contempt?

- No.
- Contempt powers are given to Courts to ensure that directions are scrupulously followed. EC is a constitutional body and enjoys enough protection from polarisation.
  - EC has autonomy. Giving it contempt powers unnecessarily disturbs the balance. Hence, No.

Why Forward

Scrupulous implementation of electoral reforms will strengthen EC and obviates any need for Contempt proceedings.

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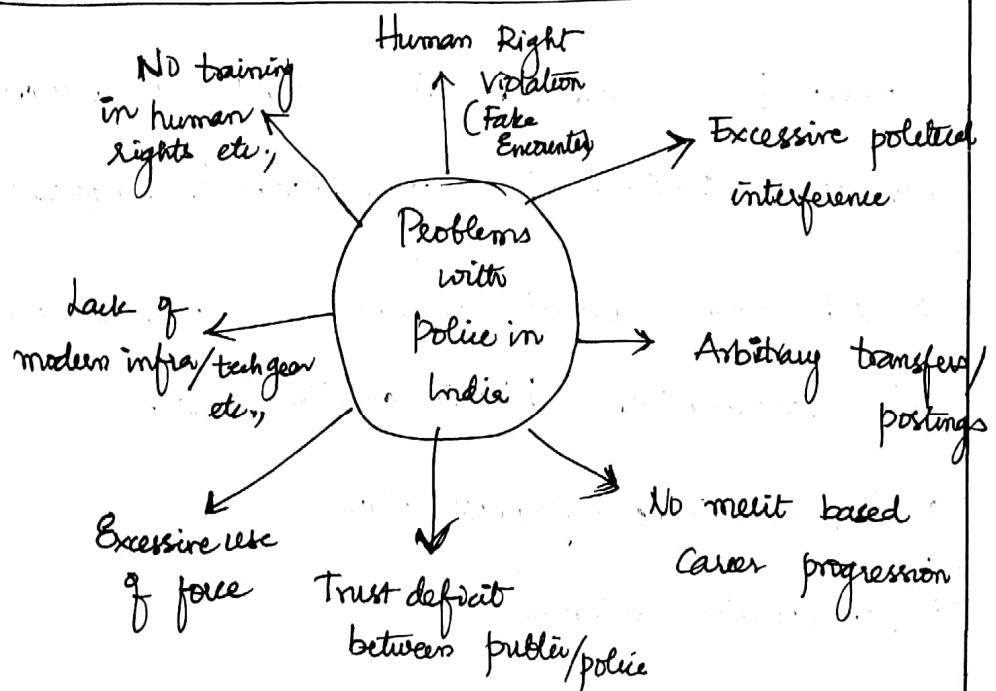
9. "The Police is believed to be vital arm of state which should reform itself according to nature of modern state." Discuss in the context of Prakash Singh case. Also outline the need for community policing in India.

so/Police is a state subject as per Schedule 7 of the Constitution. It functions under over umbrella of

IPC Act, 1860

Evidence Act, 1872

Criminal Procedure Code as amended from time to time.



Many committees (Padmanabiah, Ribeiro etc..)  
had suggested well-meaning reforms but they

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have not been implemented. In Prakash Singh case, the Supreme Court ordered:

- A police board at centre and state level to oversee transfer, postings of police personnel
- Fixed tenure for ~~officer~~ officers to insulate from interference
- Guidelines against custodial deaths
- Overall policy of placement/ transfer of officials

Hence in light of this police needs major reform. Police must not be thought as a force but as a service. To reform itself as a modern one:

- Govt must implement directions & recommendations of Padmanabhan & Rebero committee report
- Improve training & infrastructure
- Professionalise workforce

### Community Policing

: It means involving citizenry as active partners in maintaining law & order

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C.P will help

- promote sense of empathy
- bridges trust deficit
- builds sense of pride in citizens
- C.P is effective in ensuring smooth & peaceful neighborhoods.

10. "Implementation of Forest Rights Act has defeated the very purposes for which this Act was enacted." Critically analyze. Suggest what steps need to be taken to achieve the objectives of Forest Rights Act.

Forest Rights Act, 2005 was legislated to strike balance between traditional rights <sup>over</sup> of tribes over forest produce and environmental considerations. As per FRA :

- tribes who have been dwelling in that land for multiple generations have rights to stay & exploit
- minor forest produce. <sup>23</sup>

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- Gram Sabha is the authority to examine claims of members
- No land can be transferred to another person without ~~is~~ sanction of Gram Sabha.

However, despite noble intentions, PRA has not achieved its objectives because:

- Inadequate implementation of PESA act
- Rigid forest bureaucracy & corruption
- Ignorance of tribals is exploited ~~&~~ esp. in Gram Sabhas
- As seen in Vedanta case <sup>in</sup> Niyamgiri hills, money power is used to exploit tribals.

### ⇒ Corrective Steps Needed

- NGOs & Civil Society must be empowered to help tribals.

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- Decisions of Gram Sabha should be informed decisions.
- Training of officials in tribal culture / way of living.
- Adequate compensation for rehabilitation of displaced tribals.

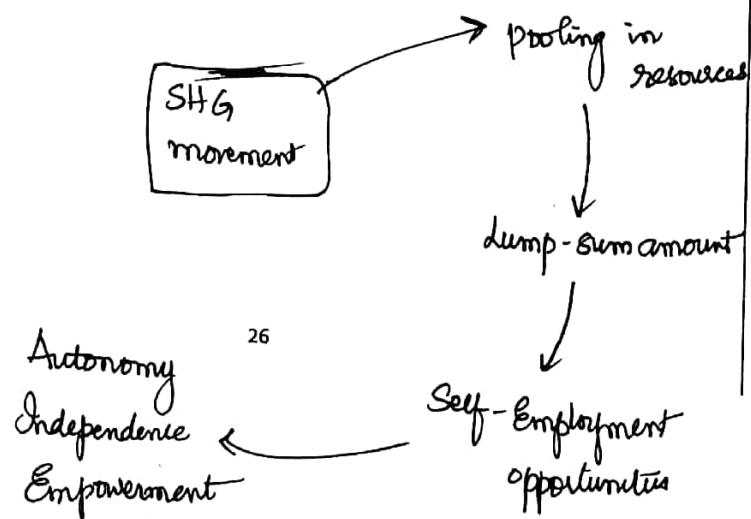
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11. "Self-help group movement has emerged as a successful model that can pull vast multitudes of rural population from poverty into prosperity." Critically examine.

Self-help group means a collection of like-minded people who come together, pool their resources to make their lives better. SHG movement has had tremendous success in lifting people out of poverty.

## Success Stories & positives of SHG movement

- Kudumbashree in Kerala is a great example to show how small investments lead to beneficial outcomes
- SEWA (Gujarat), TANWA (Tamil Nadu Women Association) etc are some other examples where SHG has been successful



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SHGs movement had positive spinoffs such as

- Women have more say in economic decisions
- Active participation in Gram Sabha
- ~~Decisions~~ Decisions in respect of educating girl child
- Less frittering away of money on sin goods
- Autonomy / Empowerment of women.

## Challenges

- Bureaucratic corruption leading to weak institution support
- SHG-Bank linkage is still rudimentary
- Lack of training in skills (Eg: weaving, crafts etc.)
- ~~Not enough market access~~  
Rural-Urban divide
- Lack of credit is a major issue.

## Way forward

Govt must come up with comprehensive SHG policy and

- improve credit availability.
- leverage JAM trinity & Banking Correspondents to ensure fin.inclusion
- Skill training as part of National PM Kaushal Yojana.

12. What do you understand by Social Audit? Critically examine its success in ensuring administrative accountability.

Social audit is the process by which beneficiaries of a scheme evaluate the effectiveness of such scheme. It seeks to make beneficiaries active partners in service delivery.

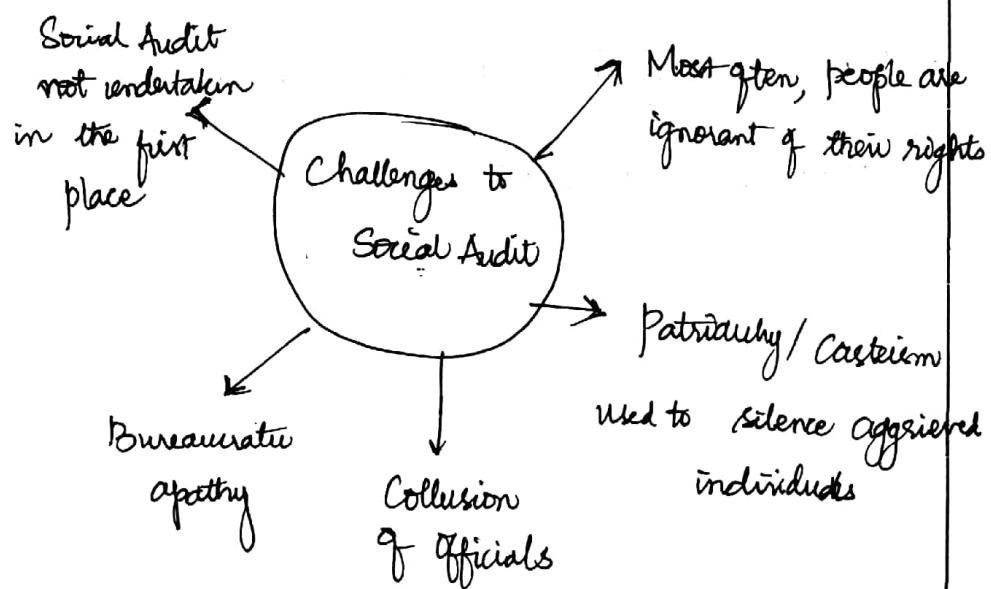
Social audit is a ~~too~~ powerful tool in ensuring administrative accountability because:

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- Very little scope of corruption / doctoring of numbers by officials
- Any dubious diversion of funds is immediately unearthed
- It leads to political / economic empowerment of the beneficiaries
- It acts as critical feedback mechanism to officials in improving service delivery.

~~Challenges to~~

Challenges



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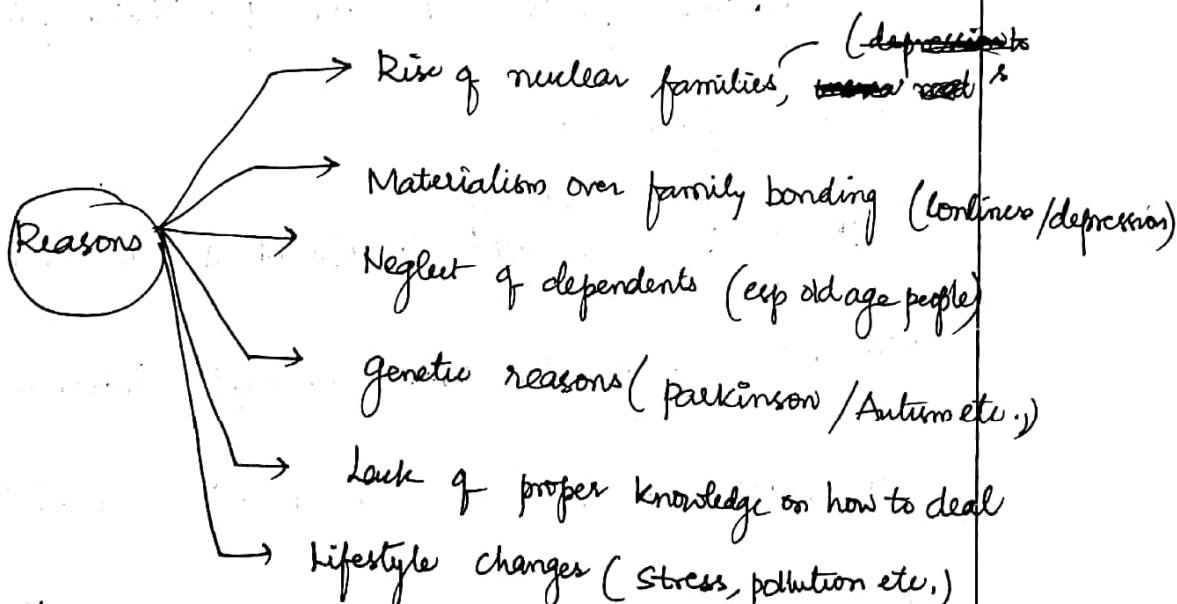
## Way Forward

- Social Audit in cases such as MKSS of Rajasthan, Hamara Paise Hamara Hisab has been successful because of active participation of NGOs of Aruna Roy, Nikhil Dey etc,
- Govt must empower non-state actors & engage them.
- Wide publicity to educate people
- Punishment to erring officials to send a message
- JAM trinity, bulk SMS etc must be used to strengthen Social Audit.

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13. According to recent WHO report, mental health disorders are increasing at a very fast in India. However, it remains the most neglected aspect of healthcare system." Examine the given statement in the light of the recently enacted Mental Healthcare Act.

Mental health problems share 2% of disease burden in India and numbers are on the rise.



- It is also most neglected because of social stigma attached to mental disorders
- It is not taken as seriously as cancer/diabetes
- Mental Healthcare Act is therefore a right step in identifying and ~~emphasizing on~~ addressing the challenge of mental disorders

- The Act lays down rules & responsibilities ~~to~~ of authorities in dealing with mentally ill patients.
- It provides punishment for publicising private date of patients.
- It provides ~~speedy~~<sup>effective</sup> treatment of the same.
- It also provides for ~~not~~ adequate infrastructure in public hospitals in dealing with mentally ill patients.

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14. "Recent decision to abolish No-detention Policy is a major setback to the Right to Education Act." Examine. In your opinion, what other provisions of the RTE Act can resolve the vacuum created by abolition of no-detention policy?

- According to RTE Act, no child can be detained for ~~lack~~ ~~want~~ of failing in previous classes.

Critics have argued that this has led to gross

negligence of learning outcomes. As evidenced by

AER-2016 report, learning ability of children has actually dwindled between 2010 - 2016.

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Recent New Education Policy has also suggested to limit No-detention only upto class V. Govt, Keeping this in view, has abolished no-detention policy so that both enrollment and learning outcomes are given equal weightage.

Other provisions of RTE such as School Management Committees, std teacher-pupil ratio (SMC) quality infrastructure such as blackboards/teaching equipment can step into this vacuum.

For instance SMCs can be leveraged to monitor teacher absenteeism and can act as feedback mechanism to school authorities pertaining to weak students.

Standard Pupil-teacher ratio also can ensure that pedagogy is qualitative and sound.

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RTE has helped ~~India~~ in achieving GER of almost 99%. What is required now is the focus on learning outcomes. ~~so that~~

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15. (a) What is Universal Social Security network? Explain its significance.

(b) Discuss the need for the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill 2017. Examine its impact on various sectors.

a) Universal Social Security network means collective ~~social~~ framework pertaining to pension, ~~age~~ income, unemployment allowance etc., that allows a person to live a healthy dignified life.

Social Security network is crucial because

- It helps in ensuring a healthy, productive population.
- Social Security is crucial especially for old age dependents, widows, disabled etc., As per Directive Principles of State Policy, it is state's bounden duty to ensure their welfare
- Social security helps in social order. Without it there will be unrest, <sup>36</sup> crime & disorder
- Social security network

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- b) Payment of Wages Bill 2017 guarantees minimum wages to ~~employee~~ people employed in various sectors.

It acts as bulwark against exploitation of poor and vulnerable population.

### Impact on Agricultural Sector

- Most agricultural labourers come under informal sector and they have no security benefits
- This bill will ensure that due wages are paid on time
- Women will be most benefitted.

### Industrial Sector

- Labourers in Construction sector are often exploited by contractors.
- By this bill, their economic & status is protected.

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The bill also mandates regular check up and accountability so that it guards against exploitation of poor & vulnerable.

**16. Women empowerment remains a distant dream despite their equal position in the demography. Enumerate the government interventions for woman empowerment and evaluate their effectiveness. Also, bring out the challenges faced by government and other organisations working for women empowerment.**

Women Empowerment ~~is~~ the process by which women get to enjoy their full political, economic and social rights as equal partners along with men.

## Demography

As per census 2011, 52% of Indians are less than 25 yrs and half of ~~it~~<sup>38</sup> it constitutes women. This presents a great demographic dividend

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Govt. interventions

Sukanya Samridhi Yojana

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Janani Shishu Paksha Yojana

PCPNDT act

Dhanalaxmi Scheme etc.

~~Despite many~~

Effectiveness of schemes

- Govt interventions has had substantial impact in that - maternal mortality rate is reduced to 167 from 212 per 100,000 in 2012.  
(2016)
- Labour Force participation of Women is on the rise
- ASHA volunteers network is spread across the nation to promote institutional deliveries
- Amount deposited under Sukanya Samridhi Yojana has seen substantial rise .

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## Challenges

- Lack of information among rural women regarding their rights
- Entrenched patriarchy
- Lax judiciary : Eg: Conviction in Nirbhaya case happened after 4 long years
- Lack of funds / support for women oriented organisations such as SEWA (Gujarat) etc.,

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17. Trace the evolution of the definition of poverty line in India. Evaluate the effectiveness of government interventions towards poverty eradication since independence.

Poverty is the state of deprivation where a person is incapable of supporting his basic needs for a decent living.

### Evolution of poverty line:

Dandekar Rath Committee was the first committee that evolved poverty line on basis of <sup>food</sup> consumption needs.

It did not take into account other parameters such as health/edu needs etc,

Lakdawala Committee: also followed the same basis for defining poverty line.

Tendulkar Committee line: It evolved Mixed recall period

and on basis of food, edu, health consumption needs

suggested ₹ 27 per day in rural areas & ₹ 38 per day in urban areas as <sup>41</sup> poverty line.

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Rangarajan Committee - broadly agreed with Tendulkar poverty line but on basis of inflation, raised poverty line to ₹ 33 per day in rural & ₹ 47 per day in urban.

Govt interventions are 3 fold

Self employment programmes

Eg: National Rural Livelihood Mission

Right to Employment

Eg: NREGA

- Antyodaya  
- PDS  
- Pension Scheme  
- NRHM etc,  
- Saroj Kalyan Yojana

### Effectiveness

Poverty reduced from 37% in 2002 to ~~20~~ 18% in 2015.

### Challenges to poverty eradication

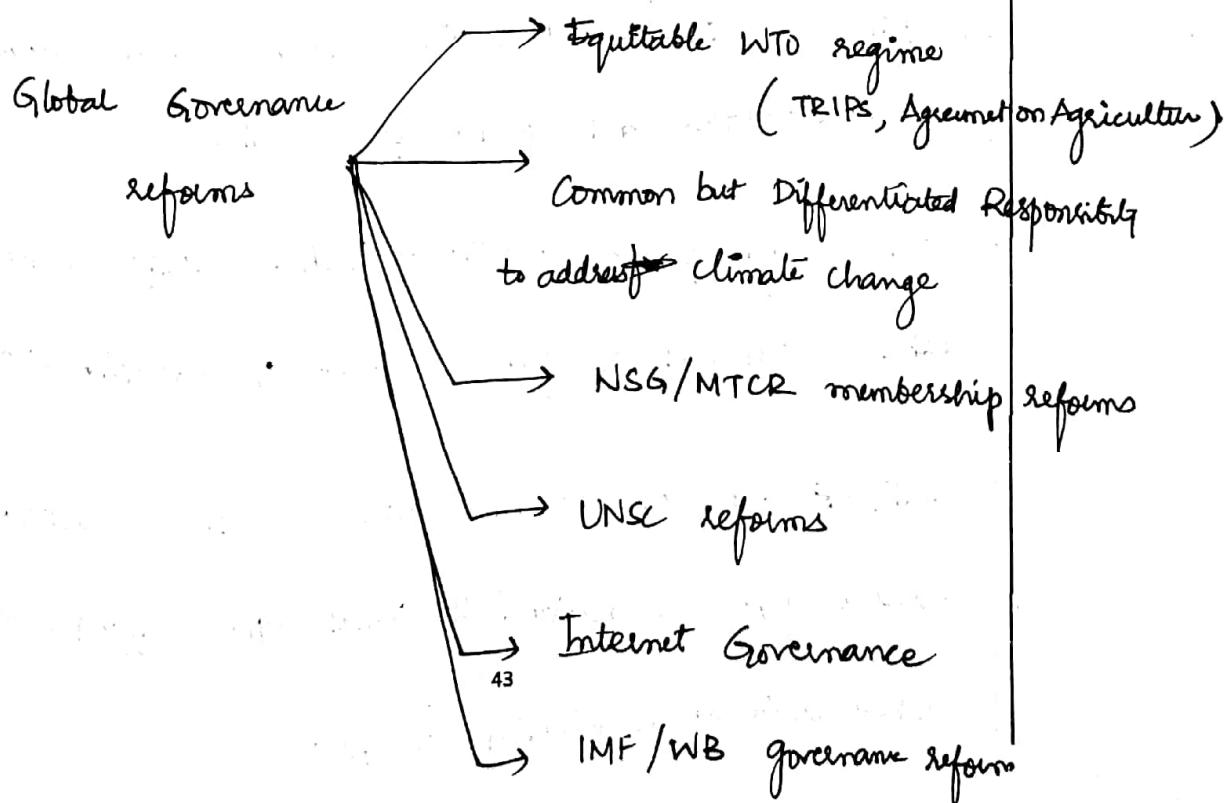
- Lack of enough jobs
- Flawed education system leading to unemployed graduates
- Black money / Corruption
- Poor public service delivery

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### Solution

- Use technology to improve service delivery & accountability
- Laws made simpler to eliminate red tape
- Effective targeting mechanism such as DBT, Aadhar enabled payments
- Financial Inclusion
- Improve education expenditure to 5% of GDP

18. What are the global governance reforms that India is seeking? Critically examine the rational for the same.



## Rationale for seeking changes

- These governance structures evolved after WW-II as part of Washington Consensus.
- Global reality is different now & Global South is on ascendance.
- On climate change, developing countries have legitimate right to undertake development. They can't be punished for mistakes of developed world.
- Nuclear ~~disarmament~~<sup>trade</sup> regimes must reflect changed global outlook. Cannot go by post WW-II.
- WTO must promote equitable trade. TRIPS etc must take cognisance of public interest of developing nations.
- IMF/WB - Bretton Woods institutions & UNSC must reflect changed global scenario. It cannot ignore  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of humanity while deciding membership of P5.

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- On internet governance India is seeking a multi-stakeholder governance model so that no country possess monopoly over internet which is a "global common".

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19. The debate around "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance" has been able to focus only on Government while Governance has taken a back seat. Comment.

Min. Govt means less govt interference, less red-tape while max. governance means highest standard of quality of public service & regulation.

Min. Govt has taken the shape of

- easier rules and repealing of outdated laws
- Less procedural compliance reqd. - E.g. India's improvement in Ease of Doing Business is because of this.
- Less red-tape: Govt Using PRAGATI, MyGov etc, to reach public & communicate within govt efficiently.
- Govt is also keen on disinvestment of sick PSUs. Air India ~~is~~ i.e. roll back of the state

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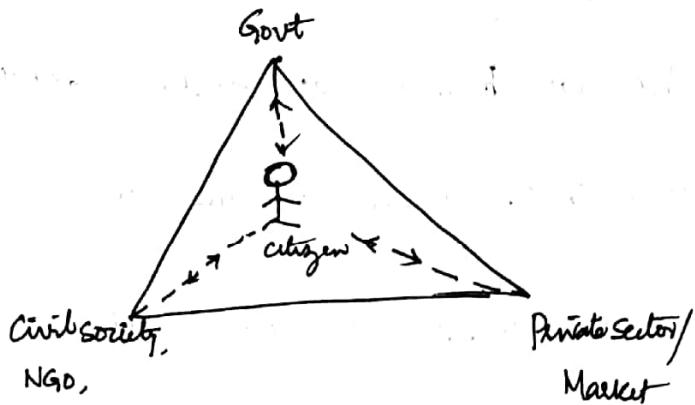
## Max-Governance

- This has not been as ~~so~~ successful ~~because~~ because
  - i) public service delivery remains poor
  - ii) Corruption persists at lower level
  - iii) No proper Grievance redressal mechanism for the citizen.
  - iv) Citizen charters are vague, unwieldy and not enforceable
  - v) RTI track record also needs to improve.

## Way Forward

- Leverage technology & monitor service delivery on real-time basis Eg: GAV app of power ministry.
- Grievance redressal mechanism such as OGRAM maps be strengthened
- Sec 4 of RTI must be adhered to & govt must come forward for two-moto disclosure of information
- Civil Society, NGO must be involved in public service delivery

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## MULTI STAKE-HOLDER Model of Governance

20. What is M-Governance? How can it help reduce the gap between citizens and government vis-à-vis other tools of ICT? Suggest various ways in which M-Governance can help solve issues that are ailing the Indian development process.

m-governance use of mobile for delivery of public services. Eg: Aadhar payments to NREGA beneficiaries are intimated to workers via SMS.

### ~~Mobile vs Other Tools~~

Compared to other tools of ICT such as radio, television, computer, mobile is more effective

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because of its

- affordability (cheap)
- pervasiveness ( $> 1000$  mobile phones in India)
- Ease of operability (Even farmer can understand it)
- Less investment
- Better monitoring of Scheme & better reach.

Q

Thus M-governance is set to majorly impact development process & service delivery.

Solutions to make m-governance more effective

- Digital India must ensure free public internet facilities across countries
- Bring more & more schemes under m-gov fold.
- Educate the public esp. poor & vulnerable
- Provide subsidy to phone to penetrate even remotest areas

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- Thus m-governance can become a bridge between citizen and far-off govt.
- M-governance can also be used to ~~not~~ enforce accountability on bureaucracy.

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