



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2364)

Name of Candidate	SRUHTI	Registration Number	
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Date	10/09/24
Center			

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

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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.

VisionIAS

All the Best

Q1.

घन शोधन और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन के अपराधों की जांच करने के अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ED) द्वारा मामला की जाने वाली आलोचनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the criticisms faced by the Enforcement Directorate (ED) in fulfilling its mandate of investigating offences of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Enforcement Directorate is an investigative agency under the department of Revenue of Finance ministry

Jurisdiction → PMLA
FEMA
Benami Property transaction Act

Criticism in fulfilling investigating mandate

- 1) Lack of transparency while choosing cases to investigate
- allegations of targetting opposition
- 2) Low conviction rate → Proof of harassment
- ~ 2% conviction rate in PMLA.

- 3) Provisions for suo-motuo cognisance and investigation prior to FIR.
- 4) Admissibility of statements by accused → violation of Article 20.
- 5) Expansion of the domain of beneficiaries in corruption → larger increased scope
- 6) Confiscation of property prior to adjudication.
- 7) Difficult provision for bail.

Way forward

- 1) ED must specify the objectivity and guidelines for choosing cases.
- 2) Strict punishment for investigative excesses.
- 3) ~~data~~ enhanced use of AI-ML, data engineering for ~~the~~ strong evidence gathering.

Thus, with more transparency

Q2.

विभागों में संबद्ध स्थायी समितियाँ (DRSCs), जिन्हें 'मिनी पार्लियामेंट' भी कहा जाता है, अपने कार्यों को करने में प्रभावी क्यों नहीं रही हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why are the Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs), also known as 'Mini Parliament', not effective in carrying out their functions? (Answer in 150 words)

10

currently there are ~~31~~ 24 Departmentally related standing committees in operation, which help with better parliamentary control over the executive.

However, they are often alleged to be ineffective

- 1) Reduced attendance of ~~for~~ MPs in the committee.
 - 2) Extension of party ideology in the committee
 - 3) deterioration in the quality of MPs ~~as~~ crim due to criminalisation of politics
- 47% of the incumbent MPs of 17th Lok Sabha ~~as~~ had criminal charges (ADR)

- 4) Reduced time to deliberate upon bills.
- 44 bills in the 17th Lok Sabha passed on the same day of introduction or with minimal debate.
- 5) Lack of expertise among MPs - tenure in PRCs only 1 year.

Way forward

- 1) Decriminalise politics
 - fast track courts for MPs.
- 2) ~~to~~ expanded use of experts while analysing bills.
- 3) Increased tenures of MPs in PRCs → meaningful understanding of Ministry functioning
- 4) Enhanced Research support to individual MPs.

Thus, PRCs being standing committees ~~as~~ if efficient can help with better check on executive

Q3.

भारत, अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन में शक्ति पृथक्करण के संदर्भ में क्या समानताएं और भिन्नताएं हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the similarities and differences with regard to the separation of powers in India, USA, and UK? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India, USA and UK follow different types of political system with different norms for separation of powers

Similarities

- 1) All recognise executive, legislative and Judiciary are the 3 pillars of governance
- 2) well defined powers and privileges.
- 3) separation of executive and Judiciary followed in all 3.

Differences

- 1) UK and India follow parliamentary form of polity :-

- interdependence of executive and legislative
- executive is part of legislative

America follows presidential form of governance

→ strict separation between executive & legislative.

2) Parliamentary sovereignty in UK

while in USA & India provision of Judicial review.

3) Judicial supremacy in USA

- In India - parliament can overrule judicial decisions using article 368 or new legislation

- UK! Judiciary can only review executive action & not parliamentary.

4) India does not follow separation of power rather there is system of checks & balances

Thus, the polity in all 3 countries have evolved to suit their

Q4.

यद्यपि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए उपायों ने राज्य की वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रभावित किया है, तथापि राज्य सरकारें स्वयं ही अपने समक्ष आने वाली वित्तीय चुनौतियों के लिए मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though measures adopted by the Central government have impacted state finances, the state governments themselves are mainly responsible for the financial challenges they face. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The recent case of by Kerala government against union of India seeking to review the ~~the~~ fiscal provisions have highlighted the fiscal tussle (Article 293) has highlighted the fiscal tussle.

Measures of central government impacting state finances

- 1) Increased Reduced percentage of debt central divisible pool
 - the cess & surcharge have increased to 22% of central pool (FY 2023-24).
- 2) Tied nature of central grants
- 3) Increased compulsion of expen-
diture on central sector
and central sponsored
schemes.

- 4) Vertical Fiscal Imbalance
 - 15th Finance Commission highlighted that while state governments required of 62% expenses they collect 38% taxes.

Measures of state governments

- 1) Extra budget borrowings by various PSUs.
- 2) Increased expenses on committed expenses
 (eg) Punjab & Rajasthan returned to old pension scheme.
- 3) Freebies → 60% of state revenue of Andhra Pradesh (2023-24)

Way forward

- 1) The fiscal space of state governments must be enlarged
- 2) Fiscal discipline & curbing freebies.
- 3) Economic growth & capital expenditure.

The 16th Finance Commission has been tasked to review the vertical fiscal imbalance →

Q5.

हाल ही में भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के विरुद्ध अधिकार जीवन और समानता के अधिकार से संबद्ध है। पर्यावरण संबंधी मुद्दों के संवैधानीकरण में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए।)

The Supreme Court of India recently recognised that the right against the adverse impacts of climate change is intertwined with the right to life and equality. Discuss the role played by the judiciary in constitutionalization of environmental issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Supreme court in MK Ranjith Singh case has provided expanded the scope of Article 14 & 21 to include Right to protection against climate change.

Role played by Judiciary in constitutionalising environment issues

1) Recognition to sustainable development

- In Tamil Nadu Tannery case laid down the necessity of balance between development and environment protection

2) Polluter Pays principle

- Mc Mehta case / Ganga Pollution case

3) Right to healthy environment
made part of Article 21.
in MC Mehta vs UOI case

4) Protection of forest

in TN Godavarman case

B provided to follow dictionary
meaning of forest.

5) Tax Trapezium case

- need to ensure environment
sustainability to ensure pro
tection of cultural heritage.

Concerns

1) Lack of government capability
to implement → increased
Judicial pendency

2) Judicial Activism

→ ban on crackers

3) erosion of public trust in
executive & legislature.

Thus, through Judicial restraint
SC ~~has~~ can uphold Ecocentricism.

Q6.

स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHG) के संघ भारत में SHGs को बनाए रखने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण संस्थागत नवाचार के रूप में उभरे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। इनके कामकाज को बाध-पी कमियां बाधित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

SHG federations have emerged as an important institutional innovation to sustain SHGs in India. Discuss. What inadequacies hamper their functioning? (Answer in 150 words) 10

SHG federations provide for better institutionalisation and streamlining the operations of SHGs.

Importance

- 1) ~~Better~~ provide for better training opportunities
- 2) Greater access to capital.
- 3) ~~Better~~ Accessing government support & NGO collaboration
- 4) Managerial best practices.
- 5) Streamlining activities
- 6) Better recognition by government

eg) Mission Shakti in Odisha
1000 crore work outsourced
to it by cabinet (2023-24)

3) Increased bargaining power

eg) Kudumbashree - amazon
deal.

Challenges

- 1) Poor capital access
85% still resort to informal
lending.
- 2) overdependence on government
and NGOs
- 3) Poor financial management
& corruption.
- 4) Very few evolve from micro
credit to micro enterprise

Way Forward

- 1) Better organisation - incentives
- 2) downstream & upstream
linkages
- marketing, branding
- 3) Diversification eg) Pashu didi,
Name Drove didi

Thus, SHG Federation can help to
with the sustain SHG

Q7.

बार-बार स्थानांतरण भारत में उच्चतर सिविल सेवा की एक गंभीर समस्या है। सिविल सेवकों के बार-बार स्थानांतरण से जुड़े दोषों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Frequent transfers are a pervasive problem among the higher civil service in India. Discuss the drawbacks associated with frequent transfers of civil servants and suggest reforms to overcome this issue. (Answer in 150 words) 10

~~As~~ IAS Ashok Khemka has been transferred 52 times in over 20 years of service.

Though there are few famous examples but the problem of frequent transfers is quite pervasive.

Drawbacks with frequent transfers

- 1) Increased political interference in administration
- 2) Discourages honest and dedicated officers
 (e.g.) IAS Sugayam
- 3) Provides protection to the criminals.
- 4) Boosts political-administrative-criminal Nexus (VOTRA committee)

- 5) Hampers administrative efficiencies.
- 6) Inability to implement long term solutions.

Reforms to outcome

- 1) Fixed tenure for appointments
- minimum 3 years
(Hotha committee)
 - 2) TIR Subramanyam case
- It suggested the formation of civil service board to handle transfers & postings.
 - 3) Tenure of DAP must be at least 2 years [Prakash Singh case].
 - 4) Decentralisation of politics
- ⇒ Thus, these measures by ensuring security of tenure can promote administrative efficiency and uphold

Q8.

प्रमुख खाद्य उत्पादक होने और व्यापक पोषण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के बावजूद, भारत कुपोषण के संकट में क्यों जूझ रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being a major food producer and implementing extensive nutrition programmes, why does India continue to struggle with the malnutrition crisis?
(Answer in 150 words) 10

WHO has defined mal.
India is the 3rd largest rice
producer and 4th largest for
wheat, but still accounts
for 35% stunting, 20% wasting
and 24 per 1000 infant morta-
lity (NFHS-5).

Reasons for continued
malnutrition crisis

- 1) Lack of nutritional security
 - Food security ensured through PDS
 - poor nutritional intake.
 - ⊗ - 57% women anaemic (NFHS-5)
- 2) High incidence of poverty
 - NITI Aayog Multidimensional poverty - 11.11% (2022-24)

- 3) High post harvest food loss
40% as per FAO.
- 4) Lack of awareness
- inefficient feeding habits
- 5) social hierarchies
- Female nutritional needs neglected
- SC/ST - highest malnutrition
- 6) cultural beliefs
- Saharaya tribes - no breast feeding for first 3 days.

Way forward

- 1) PDAs basket diversification
- inclusion of pulses, oil.
- 2) convergence of government schemes
- MSP for millets, horticulture
- procurement ← ICDS
- midday meal.
- 3) Food fortification.

Case study :- project Sampoorna

- Assam. - 'Mother buddies' -
- Mother of malnourished coupled with mother of healthy child

- food chart & best practices shared
- reduced malnutrition

Q9.

"ईरान के साथ भारत के घनिष्ठ संबंध जारी रहेंगे, भले ही इसमें पश्चिम को असुविधा हो।" उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ईरान के साथ संबंध जारी रखना भारत के लिए क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"India's close engagements with Iran would continue even if it may cause discomfort with the West." In the light of the above statement, explain why maintaining a relationship with Iran is significant for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Iran being part of extended neighbourhood has historical and cultural ties with India.

Significance of Iran for India

1) crucial for regional security
- controlling terror groups
- reigning in Pakistan

2) Important player in middle east

- continued engagement can provide space for mediation during crisis
- protection of self interest in middle east.

- 3) Important for energy security
- oil & imports
- 4) Gateway to central Asia
and beyond
↳ Chabahar port.
- 5) Checking the influence of
China
- growing China - Pak - Iran -
Russia nexus.
- 6) Engagement crucial for global
peace and security
- increasing capability for
nuclear weapon.

Challenges → western disapproval
→ western sanctions
→ religious differences.
human rights issues

Way forward

- 1) continued engagements
- 2) ~~to~~ expedite the infrastructure
project.
- 3) people to people connect
- 4) collaboration in space, green
technology

Thus, to ensure regional & global security
it is crucial that Iran is mainstreamed

Q10.

भारत और चीन के बीच सीमा तनाव को प्रभावी तरीके से कम करने में भारत-चीन सीमा शांति और स्थिरता समझौते (BPTA) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of the India-China Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement (BPTA) in effectively diffusing border tensions between India and China. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The ~~is~~ increased militarisation along LAC and enhanced tensions since galwan clash (2020) have ~~be~~ highlighted the importance of BPTA.

Role of BPTA

- 1) Provides for high level engagements
- 2) Mutual understanding of varied positions.
- 3) Provides for de-escalation
- 4) Minimising military deployments
- 5) Multiple ~~to~~ rounds of talks. → gradual progress

- 6) prevents escalation of tensions.

Challenges

- 1) salami slicing technique of china
- 2) Higher military capacity
- 3) Aggressiveness in Indian ocean - chinese spy vessels in maldives
- 4) weaponisation of trade.

Way forward

- 1) Recognising china as long term challenge
- 2) increasing comprehensive national power
- 3) Improved military expenditure
- 4) collaboration with like-minded countries (eg) USA

Thus, containing china requires

multi pronged approach
due to huge power gap.

Q11.

आपकी राय में, लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए एक साथ निर्वाचन कराने में भारत में समय शसन को किस हद तक बढ़ावा मिल सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent, in your opinion, can holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies augment overall governance in India?
(Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently, the ^{committee} ~~commission~~ formed under ~~an~~ honourable ex-president Ram Nath Kovind submitted its report with respect to holding simultaneous elections.

Positive impact of simultaneous elections on governance

1) Reduce the financial burden on the ~~the~~ government :-

- Separate ~~at~~ year round elections create huge fiscal burden

2) will limit the amount the parties could spend at a go :-

- curb black money ~~to~~ use in election.

(vohra committee)

3) Improve the administrative efficiency

→ elections involve mass scale transfer of officials either by election commission or by state

4) Moral code of conduct to

- brings governance downtime
- creates inertia for the ongoing schemes

- for

5) The posting of government employees and security force on election duty

→ impedes the efficiency of service delivery

→ creates crucial security challenges

6) will enable the incumbent government to focus on

governmental governance activities

- ~~used~~ usually round the year
in campaign mode
- hampers taking tough decisions
eg) farm bills withdrawn before
Punjab elections.

Challenges

- 1) legal challenge :- Article 74, 75
Article 163, 164.
- 2) lack of consensus among political
parties
- 3) can lead to national constituency
syndrome
- 4) hamper regional efforts/interests

Way Forward

- 1) creating consensus.
- 2) No confidence motion should be
accompanied with alternative
government proposal.
- 3) Phase implementation.

Thus, simultaneous elections can
facilitate governance but should be
at

Q12.

भारतीय संविधान एक जीवंत दस्तावेज है जो समाज की बदलती आवश्यकताओं और आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिंबित करने के लिए समय के साथ विकसित हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Constitution is a living document that has evolved with time to reflect the changing needs and aspirations of the society. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Article 368 provides the basis for continued evolution of constitution ~~to~~ at the hands of legislature and judiciary

Evolution: reflective of changing needs

- 1) Reduced age limit for voting
- 61st CAA reduced the age from 21 to 18 years.
- 2) Expansion of fundamental rights
- 85th CAA introduced Right to Education - 21A Article.
- 3) Affirmative actions redefined
- 77th ~~const~~ CAA provided for reservation for promotions

for SC/ST - upheld in
[Nagaraja case]

- 103rd CAA - reservation (10%)
for EWS.

4) Gender equity

- 106th CAA provided for 1/3rd
reservation for women in
lok sabha and state legis
lature assembly

5) Setting international examples
and precedence

- 100th CAA: land boundary
agreement with Bangladesh

6) Right to privacy

[Puttaswamy judgement]:

supreme court made privacy
part of Art. 21.

7) Ecocentricism

[MK Ranjith Singh case]

- SC held the Right to
protection against enviro

climate change part of Art 14
and 21.

8) customs vs modern Rights

- Sabharwal judgment SC

upheld that customs cannot
over ride constitutional
morality.

9) - inviolability of Art. 17.

10) Basic Structure Doctrine

evolved in Keshavananda
Bharati case, however put
boundaries on such amendments
and ensure, that the basic
values are not lost/amended.

eg) 99th CAA was struck down
(N.JAC)

eg) 97th CAA → the intra state
cooperative outside centre's
jurisdiction

Thus, through innovative
approaches our constitution has
provided for right mix of rigidity
and flexibility.

Q13.

भारत की आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में विद्यमान कमियां विचाराधीन कैदियों के मानवाधिकारों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कौन-से सुधार आवश्यक हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do the deficiencies in the Indian criminal justice system impact the human rights of undertrial prisoners? What reforms are necessary to address these deficiencies? (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per the reports of NHRC
97% of imprison people are
undertrials.

Impact of deficiencies in Indian
criminal justice system on
human rights of undertrials

1) Custodial tortures and deaths
- police resorting to 3rd degree
tortures.

⇒ 1992 Tamil Nadu - death of
son & father.

2) Violation ~~of~~ lack of
sufficient space and unhy-

giene
- NHRC pointed that half
prisons running at over
100% occupancy.

3) undertrials → spending

~~no~~ time equivalent to punishable
Unit or even
more without conviction
→ Right to justice denied

4) ~~no~~ Meagre efforts for
rehabilitation

5) crime against the women
prisoners

- recent reports of increased
instances of delinquencies

Reforms to overcome

1) efficient investigation

- Malimath committee suggested
separation of law & justice
and investigation

- Provision of mandatory
forensic investigation is
for crimes certain crimes in
Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha
Sankhita (BNSS)

2) Time period for investigation
and judgement

- BNSS provides for no more than 2 adjournments
- adjudication within 45 days of trial completion

3) open jail concept for for
skill development and reha
bilitation

4) provision for community
service for petty crimes in
BNSS

5) BNSS also provides for release
of undertrials who have
served certain period.

6) BK Basu judgement outlined
the dos & donts for undertrials

7) Prison reforms as announced
in Budget 2023-24 must be
implemented.

"Every sinner has a past and
every sinner has a future!"

Q14. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) भारत में मानवाधिकारों के प्रहरी के रूप में अपनी भूमिका का प्रभावी तरीके से निर्वहन क्यों नहीं कर पाया है? उसे ग्लोबल अलायंस ऑफ नेशनल ह्यूमन राइट्स इंस्टिट्यूशंस (GANHRI) से मान्यता प्राप्त करने से रोकने के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why has the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) not been able to effectively carry out its role as the watchdog of human rights in India? What are the reasons that have prevented it from getting accreditation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI)? (Answer in 250 words)

15

NHRC is a statutory body established under Human Rights Act; tasked to safeguard compliance of human rights in administration.

However, not be able to effectively carry out its role.

- 1) Advices and suggestions are advisory in nature and not binding.
- 2) Limited human resource
 - high vacancies
 - high pendency of cases.

3) No separate investigative
body of its own
- dependent upon the state
machinery

4) Majority, the civil servants
on deputation are serving
→ conflict of interest.

5) Blasphemy
- accused of ignoring the
high profile cases.

6) cannot investigate cases
which are older than 4 years.

Reasons which prevented
NANTRI accreditation

1) Political interference

2) ~~A~~ Administrative inefficien
cies

3) Lacks teeth! ~~#~~ NO mecha
nism to implement the

suggestions.

- 4) Limitation of jurisdiction
- ~~can~~ to only cases which
are 1 year old
- 5) Inadequate research and
proposals

way forward

- 1) vacancies must be filled
timely
- 2) Efficient pendency & must be
reduced
- 3) separate secretariat and
workforce for efficient
administration
- 4) Appoints must be through
committees → curtail political
faction.
- 5) Recommendations in certain
scenarios must be made
binding.

Thus, through efficient NHRC
we can ensure justice and

Q15.

महिलाओं का कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न (निवारण, प्रतिबंध और प्रतिकार) अधिनियम, 2013 की पृष्ठभूमि और प्रमुख प्रावधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए। अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में गामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इसकी प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? इस संबंध में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णयों का संदर्भ प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the background and key provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. List the implementation challenges that the Act faces. What measures can improve its effectiveness? Refer to Supreme Court judgments in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Bhanwari devi case, led to the
supreme court outlining the
vishakha guidelines which
were implemented as POSH
Act

Background

- 1) the violence and harassment
faced by Bhanwari Devi at
workplace.
- 2) supreme court making use of
article 142; delivered
complete justice and
outlined guidelines for safety
and security of women at
workplace
- declared the absence of the

same to be violation of
Art. 14, 15, 21.

Key provisions

- 1) Every firm required to outline code of conduct.
- 2) Have internal institutions like HR department to register complaints by women.
- 3) Detailed prov about the composition of committees uptaking investigation.
- 4) In case of dissatisfaction ~~for~~ by ~~to~~ the complaint can be registered at Police stations.
- 5) Penal provisions for non compliance.
- 6) Time frame for completion of investigation.
- 7) covers contractual workforce

Implementation challenges

- 1) ~~is~~ unawareness among female employees.
- 2) Encroachment of such committees by perpetrator
- 3) Fear of retaliation and job loss → unreported.
- 4) Lack of inter-company jurisdiction → lack of coordination.

Measures to improve

- 1) Implementation efficiency must be made part of evaluation standards eg. ESG ~~and~~ reporting
- 2) More awareness among women employees.
- 3) Impartial & fairness at internal complaint investigation committees.
- 4) Provisions for inter-company cases.

Thus, only with just implementation

- Q16. राज्य विधान सभाओं के अध्यक्षों में संबद्ध पूर्वाग्रह और पक्षपात के मुद्दों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि दलबदल विरोधी कानून के तहत उन्हें दी गई शक्तियां वापस ले ली जानी चाहिए? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With issues of prejudice and partisanship associated with Speakers of State Legislative Assemblies, should the powers under the anti-defection law be taken away from their hands? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The absence of implementation of the doctrine of 'once a speaker always a speaker' have rendered the position of speaker ~~predet~~ prejudiced & ~~Parti~~ ~~inert~~ partisan & prejudiced.

Manifestation of Partisan & Prejudice

- 1) In Meghalaya state legislature - Petition for disqualification under anti-defection was kept pending for 3 years.
- 2) In sufficient space given to opposition in assembly
 - 1) ~~the~~ Karnataka - ~~off~~ entire opposition suspended for whole winter session.

3) Lack of proper judgements
for the money bills.

Powers under anti defection
should be taken away

1) Keisham Megh Chandram case

- SC adjudicated that speaker
must decide on disqualifi-
cation within 3 months

- office of speaker for decision
must be replaced with
tribunals

2) 2nd ARC

- suggested that anti defection
related disqualifications
must be ~~adjudicate~~ decided
by Governors or president

- Elect upon recommendation
of election commission

3) Have lead to increased politi-
cal instability

eg) Maharashtra - Shiv Sena
split and fall of
government.

- case against speaker in sc.

Must not be taken away

- 1) can lead to erosion of
authority of speaker
- 2) the course to High Court
Supreme Court either ways
available.

way forward]

- 1) providing the time line
to for judgment
- 2) Recommendation of Election
Commission must to can be
made mandatory
- 3) ~~committee~~ dedicated tribunals
can be established.

Thus, ensuring effective implement
ation of anti-defection law is
needed to ensure the public trust

Q17.

हाल ही में, यू.जी.सी. ने भारत में विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा परिसरों की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए विनियम जारी किए हैं। भारत में विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (FHEIs) के प्रवेश को अनुमति देने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। उनके सुचारू प्रवेश को सुनिश्चित करने में प्रमुख बाधाएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the UGC released regulations for establishment and operation of campuses by foreign universities in India. Discuss the reasons for allowing the entry of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) in India. What are the major obstacles in ensuring their smooth entry? (Answer in 250 words) 15

National education policy 2020, encouraged the operation of ~~FHE~~ FHEIs in Indian territory.

Reasons for allowing FHEIs

- 1) Better quality of higher education
- 2) Preventing Brain drain.
- 3) Providing affordable higher education to students
- 4) Preventing outflow of dollar and contributing to balancing fiscal account deficit.
- 5) Better teacher-to-teacher exchange and interaction

- 6) Increasing competition
→ raising the bar of research
and ~~the~~ pedagogy.

obstacles in smooth entry

- 1) only universities with certain rank in international ranking systems are allowed.
- 2) Restrictions upon the type of courses offered.
- 3) Restrictions upon the fees chargeable.
- 4) native employment clause.
- 5) land acquisition challenge.
- 6) student exchange provisions.
- 7) lack of full flexibility with respect to administration.

Way forward

- 1) Regulatory provisions must be streamlined.
- 2) one tap mechanism for registration and permission.
- 3) ~~There~~ No discrimination must be done in government grants.
- 4) More emphasis on research and scientific courses.
- 5) More power devolution to state governments to regulate such universities.

Case Study:-

- China allowed foreign univer titles ~~to~~ to open campuses
- apart from confucious courses ~~is~~ allowed all secular course
- incentives for research
- ~~good~~ ~~see~~ high enrollment in higher studies

Q18.

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (MGNREGA) अपने मूल उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में किम् हद तक सफल रहा है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent has the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) achieved its core objectives? (Answer in 250 words) 15

MGNREGA provided statutory backing to right to livelihood as enshrined in Article 38 in Indian constitution.

Core objectives

- 1) Rural employment
- 2) Beneficiaries - any adult person irrespective of socio-economic background
- 3) Guarantees 100 days of paid work
- 4) provision for unskilled labour
- 5) mandatory quota for women and SC/ST.
- 6) Beneficiary + unemployment allowance - if not job

not provided despite applicability

- 7) work within few kilometers of residence ~~or~~ else extra payment for commute.

Has achieved the goal

- 1) Has helped raise the rural employment rate
- PLFS noted reduced rural unemployment
- 2) Increased the monthly per capita consumption
- indicated in household expenditure report of NSSO
- 3) provided security net during COVID.
→ increased demand in 2021-22
- 4) Increased women participation in work force (38% - PLFS)
- 5) ~~for~~ social & economic justice by mandate - SEI/ST inclusion
- 6) reduced leakages & corruption

by use of DBT and electronic attendance.

Challenges

- 1) wages are not inflation indexed.
- 2) Non Aadhar seeded bank account → no payment despite work.
- 3) reduced jurisdiction of panchayats in deciding the work to be undertaken.
- 4) Increased social tension → earlier realisation of payments to JELST → feeling of unjust discrimination among others.

Way Forward

- 1) technical training to the ground workers → attendance
- 2) Identify the principle of subsidiarity → PRI empowerment
- 3) Convergence of MGNREGA with other schemes - use Amrit favorable scheme.

Thus, MGNREGA has helped with above suggestion can help raise living standard

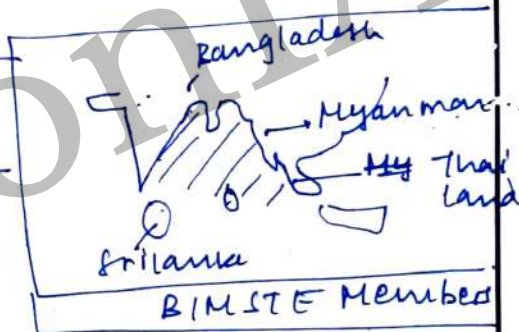
Q19.

"बदलती हुई भू-राजनीतिक परिस्थितियां बंगाल की खाड़ी की सामरिक अवस्थिति को हिंद-प्रशांत की व्यापक अवधारणा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बनानी हैं।" उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने में बिमस्टेक (BIMSTEC) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"Changing geopolitical realities make the strategic location of the Bay of Bengal crucial to the wider concept of the Indo-Pacific." In the light of the above statement, discuss the role of the BIMSTEC in enhancing regional cooperation and promoting stability. (Answer in 250 words) 15

BIMSTEC has often been regarded as central to India's Neighbourhood first policy and Indo-Pacific policy.

Changing geo-political realities



1) Toppled government in Bangladesh

- Sheikh Hasina led government toppled

2) Military coup in Myanmar & ongoing civil war

3) Opposition of Thailand to public stock holding policy of

India

- 4) Economic instability in Sri Lanka
- 5) Increasing Chinese footprint
 - Hambantota & Colombo Port in Sri Lanka
 - Chittagong Port in Bangladesh
 - Coco Island of Myanmar.

Role of BIMSTEC in enhancing regional cooperation & stability

1) Humanitarian assistance to crisis situation in Myanmar & Bangladesh.

- 2) Efficient ^{constructive} integration of Myanmar into world order
 - divergence among ASEAN countries
 - ~~Mya~~ Thailand has undertaken bilateral initiatives.
 - India must also start channels

with ethnic communities.

3) Increased Maritime Domain
awareness among members

- expanding the membership
of IFC [International
[International Fusion Centre]
and Columbo Conclave

4) SAGAR doctrine

- increasing people to people
connection

5) Funding mechanism ~~and~~
to support infrastructural
development.

6) Increasing tourism among
- easter visa norms.

7) currency swap mechanism
- reduce and trade settlement
in local currencies
↳ Sri Lanka in INR.

8) expanding the domains of
collaboration

- Blue economy, space, ~~at~~ DPs,
green technology.

Q20.

विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत की विस्तारित रक्षा कूटनीति किस प्रकार पड़ोस में इसके प्रभाव को सुदृढ़ करती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss how India's expanding defence diplomacy strengthens its influence in the neighbourhood. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Defence diplomacy refers to the use of ~~military~~ and defense related negotiations in the bilateral ~~nego~~ relationships.

Recently India has been actively pursuing defense diplomacy

~~is~~ expanding defense diplomacy strengthens its influence

1) establishes India as regional security provider

eg) India's handling of Houthi's attack & piracy in Red Sea
→ operation Sankalp

2) Increased defense equipment sale → long commitment of bilateral relation

eg) sale of Brahmos to Philippines.

- 3) Increased military exercises
 → increase collaboration
 → maritime domain awareness
 (eg) Navy exercise with Indonesia
- 4) Goodwill displayed
 (eg) India gifted coast guard
 vessels to Vietnam.
- 5) will help check China's
dominance
 (eg) open support to Philippines
 objection to China's domin-
 ance in South China Sea
- 6) Self-Defense & self-reliance
 → establish India as strong
regional power
 (eg) Nuclear triad — with the
 induction of INS Vikrant
 and INS Arighat.
- 7) Military professional training
 (eg) trains Butan soldier

Maldive's civil servant training

8) Increased collaboration for collective security.

↳ Indian ocean naval symposium.

9) can help increase India's economic clout.

↳ Defense exports registered 32% increase in 2023.

However, this can further ~~some~~ have some drawbacks

1) Big Brother attitude - can be further strengthened.

2) can be can strengthen anti-India sentiments

↳ presence of Indian troops in Maldive → India out campaign → Military personnel withdrawn.

3) Inefficient operation → failures

↳ India's ~~involve~~ involvement in Sri Lankan civil war.

Thus, the art of diplomacy calls for diligent balancing between