

VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2714)

Name of Candidate	AKSHIT BHARDWAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	45866015
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, 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.

VisionIAS

प्रत्यायोजित विधान, विधायिका की सीमाओं के प्रति एक व्यावहारिक अनुक्रिया है, किंतु यह भारत में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के लिए चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Delegated legislation is a pragmatic response to the limitations of the legislature but poses challenges to the separation of powers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Delegated legislation refers to skeletal laws which assign rule making powers to executive bodies.

Delegated legislation: A pragmatic response to limitations of legislature

1. Increases flexibility of rule making and legislation
2. Enables organisations with subject expertise to formulate rules.
eg Rules by BIS
3. Low number of Parliamentary sittings - are unable to handle micro-legislation
4. Reduces pendency burden on the legislatures by reducing bills

Delegated legislation - challenges to separation of powers

1. Breaks the chain of accountability between voters & lawmakers
2. Introduces legislative ~~control~~ ^{powers} in the chambers of executive degree
3. Doctrine of Colourable legislation highlights the concerns of bypassing the legislature
4. Supreme court in the Dworka Prasad case highlighted how delegated legislation must not overstep its ambit.

In a democratic polity wedded to rule of law, the ultimate law-making power must rest with the representatives of the people

भारत की संघीय संरचना संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की संघीय संरचना से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

How does the federal structure of India differ from that of the United States?
(Answer in 150 words)

10

India is described as an Indestructible
union of destructible states.

USA is described as a destructible
Union of Indestructible states

Differences in the federal structure

Parameter	India	USA
1. Constitution	Single common constitution for Union & States	Separate Federal and state level constitution
2. Representation	In Rajya Sabha based on the population	2 seats for every state in the state
3. Governor	Appointed by the President	Elected by the citizens of the state

4. Laws

Separated into lists by the 7th schedule

Constitution of state gives extensive powers

5. Judiciary

Integrated and Independent Judiciary for both central & state laws

Separate Federal & state level Judiciary catering to separate laws

6. Amendments

Only federal portions need state approval

All amendments require approval of states

However there are some similarities

Centre controls defence and Foreign affairs

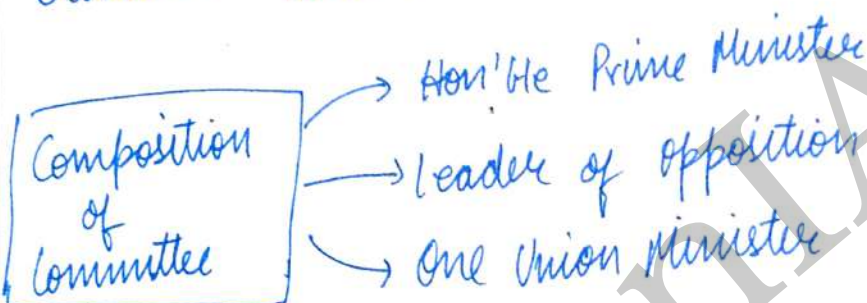
Bicameral legislatures

Thus India and USA have two very different approaches towards federalism.

मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त अधिनियम, 2023 ने निर्वाचन आयोग की स्वायत्तता में कमी के संबंध में चिंताएँ उत्पन्न की हैं। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023 has sparked concerns about the erosion of the Election Commission's autonomy. Critically examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners Act, 2023 created a committee to appoint election commissioners.



Concerns about erosion of the Election Commission's Autonomy

1. Exclusion of Judiciary from the appointment process raises concern
2. Reverses the courts' decision in the Anoop Bannawal Case which proposed a different committee

3. Complete executive control over appointment may lead to loss of Independence.

4. concerns regarding the opacity of the recommendation process

However, a counterview also exists

1. Precedent - appointments by the executive have led to fair elections

2. Constitutional safeguards under Article 324 will ensure autonomy

3. In the past, successful role models like TN Seshan have been appointed by the executive.

Since the matter is now ~~not~~ sub-Judice in the Jaya Thakur case it is prudent to wait for the court's advice

ई-कोर्ट परियोजना के मुख्य उद्देश्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ये भारत में न्याय तक पहुँच बढ़ाने और न्यायिक दक्षता में सुधार करने में किस प्रकार योगदान देते हैं?

Discuss the key objectives of the e-Courts Project. How does it contribute to enhancing access to justice and improving judicial efficiency in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

The e-Courts Project is a pilot project in the digitisation of judicial proceedings.

Key Objectives of the e-Courts Project

1. Increased efficiency and speed of court proceedings for faster justice
2. Reducing pendency rates in the lower judiciary.
3. Reducing the compliance burden on the witnesses.
4. Enabling the formation of digital records of proceedings
5. Increases accessibility to remote areas

Contribution in enhancing access to Justice

1. Operation in remote areas - enables geographic accessibility of justice
2. Supplementing circuit benches to reduce burden on courts
3. Reducing the need for travel and compliance burdens

Contributions in enhancing the efficiency of justice

1. Copes up for vacancies in certain courts by setting up e-alternatives
2. Reduces the time taken for submission of information

Thus e-Courts are a remarkable step towards achieving SDG 16:

Inclusive & Accessible institutions

स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सशक्त बनाने तथा उनके बाजार के साथ जुड़ाव और ऋण तक पहुंच को बढ़ाने में सहायक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role of digital platforms in empowering SHGs and enhancing their market linkage and credit access. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Digital platforms act as a catalyst for change by improving connectivity & access for SHGs

Role of digital platforms in empowering SHGs

1. Increases the integration with supply chains and market
2. Financial services provided by e-banking solutions.
3. Access to Direct benefit transfers through government portals
4. Reducing informational asymmetry by knowledge dissemination
eg) ITCs e-Choupal

Role in enhancing market linkages

1. Helps in access to unified national markets eg [eNAM]
2. Helps in [Price discovery] of SHGs products eg [AGMARKNET]
3. Connects to retailers of Niche Industries eg [IBM's Reshamandi]

Role in enhancing credit access

1. [Agri-credit startups] operate on digital platforms increasing financial inclusion
2. [Insurance] availability for SHGs

Way Forward

- SHG - Bank linkage
- Bharat Net Rollout
- Schemes like Prone Bidi

~~Thus~~ Thus the digital revolution in SHGs has led to improved outcomes

भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा को वैश्विक मानकों तक पहुंचाने में उत्कृष्ट संस्थान (IoE) योजना की क्षमताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyze the potential of the Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme in elevating India's higher education to global standards. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Institutions of Eminence are higher education institutions with state-of-art facilities under the IIT Act & IIM Act

Standard of higher education

↳ In recent QS World Rankings, India had no institute in top 100, with IIT Delhi being highest at 121

Potential of IOEs in elevating higher education to global standards

1. Quality & educated faculty
with vast experience in teaching

2. Infrastructural quality with well equipped lecture hall complexes
3. Funding from Alumni Networks to boost Research and development
4. Attracting International faculty to match global standards

Way Forward → Increasing autonomy while ensuring accountability

→ Reducing burden on IOEs by creating more seats in other colleges

Thus IOE's can boost the standard of higher education

यद्यपि आय निर्धनता में कमी आई है, किंतु भारत में पोषण संबंधी निर्धनता अभी भी बनी हुई है। इस चिंता का समग्र रूप से समाधान करने के लिए सरकार के वर्तमान खाद्य सुरक्षा उपग्रों को कैसे पुनर्गठित किया जा सकता है?

While income poverty has declined, nutritional poverty persists in India. How can the present food security interventions of the government be restructured to address this concern holistically? (Answer in 150 words) 10

As per the recent HCES survey of 2024, Headline poverty has reduced to 0.9%. as per the Tendulkar Committee poverty line

However, the issues of nutritional poverty & hidden hunger still persist

Restructuring of present food security intervention

1. Introducing vitamin rich diet in Public distribution system
2. Adding Breakfast to PM POSHAN scheme
(NEP 2020 Recommendation)

3. Reducing diversion in PDS

eg Ghost cards & Shadow Beneficiaries

4. Improving doorstep delivery of food grains

(Kaushtik Basu Committee)

5. Reducing diversion - over 40%.

food grains are diverted (Shantakumar Committee Report)

Way forward

1. End to end computerisation of food security projects

2. Giving Fair Price Shop ownership to PRIs & SHGs

Reforms are crucial to achieve

SDG 1 & 2 No Poverty & Zero Hunger

भारत में ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों और भिखारियों की सुभेद्यताओं को दूर करने में स्माइल (SMILE) योजना के महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the significance of the SMILE scheme in addressing the vulnerabilities of transgender persons and beggars in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The SMILE scheme aims at the upliftment of transgenders and beggars in India

Significance of smile scheme

1. Behavioural shift — towards an attitude of respect and not pity or charity
2. Economic assistance
3. Employability of vulnerable sections has been improved

4. Access to food and shelter for beggars.

5. Supports right to dignified life under Article 21

Way Forward

1. Involving Civil society
2. Creating Awareness in Public

SMILE scheme is crucial for Inclusive growth

*जो महासागर पर नियंत्रण रखेगा, वह दुनिया को जीत लेगा।
समुद्री रणनीति में सागर (SAGAR) से महासागर (MAHASAGAR) तक हुए बदलाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Whoever controls the oceans, runs the world. In this context, discuss the shift in India's maritime strategy from SAGAR to MAHASAGAR. (Answer in 150 words)

10

As India's vision for security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) completed 10 years, India has shifted focus to MAHASAGAR

Shift in strategy to MAHASAGAR

1. Highlights India's focus in the Indo-Pacific region
2. Extension of India's Neighbourhood First Policy
3. Focuses on increasing trade ties with countries in the Indian ocean

4. Countering Chinese influence in the region

eg) Salami slicing tactic of China

5. Creation of disaster resilient infrastructure in the Indian ocean region

6. Solidifies India's role as Net Security Provider in the Indian ocean region.

The MAHASAGAR initiative will boost India's image as a Vishwabandhu

भारत-यूके मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (एफ. टी. ए.) का प्रभाव बढ़ते हुए बाजार में व्यापार के विकास में
में भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Evaluate the role of the India-UK FTA in facilitating greater market access and professional mobility. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The recently signed India-UK FTA aims to increase bilateral trade from \$60 Billion to \$120 Billion by 2030

Role in Greater Market Access

1. 20% reduction in tariffs for Indian agricultural goods
2. Uniformity in sanitary & phytosanitary measures
3. Removal of non-tariff barriers to trade
4. Increasing connectivity in trade routes

Role in Greater Professional Mobility

1. Visa agreement - to boost professional mobility
2. DCC agreement to reduce double liabilities on professional workers
3. Reduced compliance burdens for professionals migrating between India & UK

Thus the India - UK deal is a progressive step for two Natural Partners

भारत में सहकारी संवाद को सुगम बनाने और महत्वपूर्ण शासन संबंधी चुनौतियों को हल करने में अंतर-सरकारी संस्थाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the role of inter-governmental institutions in facilitating cooperative dialogue and resolving critical governance challenges in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Intergovernmental institutions are crucial for the goal of cooperative federalism to flourish.

Role of Intergovernmental Institutions in facilitating cooperative dialogue

1. Addressing developmental gaps
- via Interstate Councils under Article 263
2. Bottom-up decentralised planning with inputs from state governments
eg NITI Aayog
3. Creation of a common taxation system and the

system of one nation one market
via the GST Council

Role in resolving critical governance challenges

1. In addressing Interstate water disputes - eg Special Councils under Article 262
2. ~~Resolve~~ Resolving ambiguities regarding legal provisions
eg Chief Minister's Council can discuss legal issues
3. Fiscal federalism can be enforced by discussions in NITI Aayog & GST Council

Challenges faced by Intergovernmental Institutions

1. Tokenistic nature of some bodies
- irregular meetings & limited functions
2. Poor representation of state interests
can lead to concerns
3. Lack of standard practices
eg) Water tribunals don't follow
integrated water management
in some cases
↳ Hydro-schizophrenia

Thus there is a need to revise
the usage of Intergovernmental
panels in our polity.

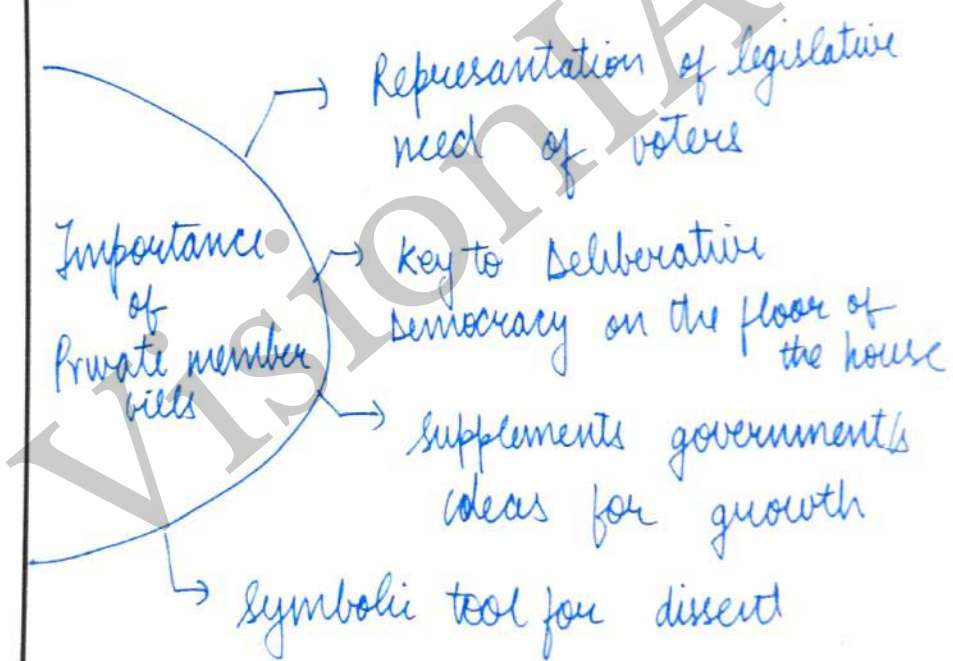
Q12.

भारत में निजी सदस्यों के विधेयक (प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल) विधायी पहल का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन होने के बावजूद, शायद ही कभी कानून बन पाते हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विधायी प्रक्रिया में निजी सदस्यों की भूमिका को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु उपाय भी सुझाएं।

Despite being an important instrument of legislative initiative, Private Member's Bills rarely become laws in India. Examine the factors responsible for this trend. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the role of Private Members in the legislative process. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Private member bills are bills introduced by any member of parliament who is not a minister



However, they rarely become laws as

1. Low Usage - the number of private bills presented are low.

2. Low rate of acceptance - Presiding officers often don't take up private member bills for discussion
3. Usually filled by opposition - the bills lack majority support
4. Impact of Anti-defection law - mandates voting on party lines reducing support for private bills.
5. Burden on legislature is already high due to pending government bills which are given priority

Measures to strengthen the role of Private Members

1. Encouraging private member bills on the floor of the house

2. Reserving two days per session for discussion on Private members bills.
3. Relaxing anti-defection law for Bills which do not impact the stability of government.
4. Increasing use of Parliamentary committees to reduce overall burden on Parliament.
5. Encouraging deliberative democracy by discussion of private bills.

Thus private bills must be given their due share in parliamentary proceedings.

भारत में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पी.आर.आई.) को निधियों, प्रकारों और पदाधिकारियों के प्रभावी हस्तांतरण में आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the major challenges in effective devolution of funds, functions, and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The 73rd Amendment act of 1992 constitutionalised the Gandhian dream of village self-governance.

Major Challenges in devolution of funds

1. Vertical Imbalance in devolution - less amount recommended by State Finance Commissions.
2. Horizontal Imbalance - disparities in funds received by different panchayats
3. Lack of Revenue sources - limited income of PRIs
4. Non-binding nature of the recommendation of State Finance Commission

5. Delays in appropriation of Grants made by 15th Finance Commission (4.3 Lakh crore Rupees)

Challenges in Devolution of functions

1. Less than 50% states have devolved all the 29 points in 11th schedule
2. State legislations retain control in hands of state executives.
3. Non-uniformity in devolution of powers ~~in~~ within states

Challenges in functionaries

1. Non-uniformity in elections of heads at intermediate levels
2. Culture of proxy leaders in such posts eg [Sarpanchpati] culture

3. Absence of permanent secretary level staff in Panchayats
4. limited role of reservation - women's representatives often don't take part in meetings

Way Forward

1. Increasing access to funds
↳ Kerala's Big Bang Model
2. Devolving all 29 items listed in the 11th schedule
3. Increasing sources of revenue generation
4. Improving efficiency - Mani Shankar Iyer Committee

PRIs form the soul of India's participative governance and their health is of paramount importance

Q14.

लोक अदालतों और वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान तंत्रों ने न्याय तक पहुंच में सुधार किया है, लेकिन उन्हें मूलभूत न्याय प्रदान करने में बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Lok Adalats and Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms have improved access to justice but face limitations in delivering substantive justice. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Lok Adalats and Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism have enabled access to fast-tracked justice

Lok Adalats & ADRs improving access to Justice

1. Last Mile delivery of justice through portable courts & Lok Adalats.
2. Faster resolution of disputes without formal litigation \rightarrow Cases under Mediation Act of 2023.
3. Pre-negotiated resolution procedures through arbitration \rightarrow Arbitration Act of 2024

4. Reducing burden on Judiciary - allowing it to focus on the substantial questions of law
5. Reduces cost of legal proceedings
6. Gives legal sanction to traditional mechanisms of dispute resolution.

Limitations faced in delivering substantive justice

1. Increasing instances of appeals increase cost & time of litigation
2. ADR procedures themselves are becoming time consuming
3. Increasing pendency in Lok Adalats in several areas
4. Lack of Judicial members like Nyaya Adhikari to run ADR

5. Absence of funds with NALSA leading to irregular conduction of Lok Adalats.

6. limited access to free legal aid during ADR procedures

7. Concerns over violations of the principles of Natural Justice in some cases

Way Forward → Schemes for inclusive justice
eg SaTHIE 2-0

→ Legal aid during ADRs
eg Nyaya Bandhus

Without proper financing & support ADR will fall prey to the same perils it was meant to solve.

भारत में संधारणीय शहरी विकास प्राप्त करने और जीवन की गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाने में स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Critically evaluate the Smart Cities Mission in achieving sustainable urban development and enhancing quality of life in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently we have completed 10 years of the Smart Cities Mission launched in 2015 for urban revolution of infrastructure

Success of smart cities mission

In sustainable development

1. Land use zoning - reducing river encroachment & pollution
2. Resilient infrastructure - building disaster proof urban areas
3. Pollution reduction - compliance with measures under CSCAF & C40 cities
4. Reducing urban sprawl through planned development. eg Transit oriented development

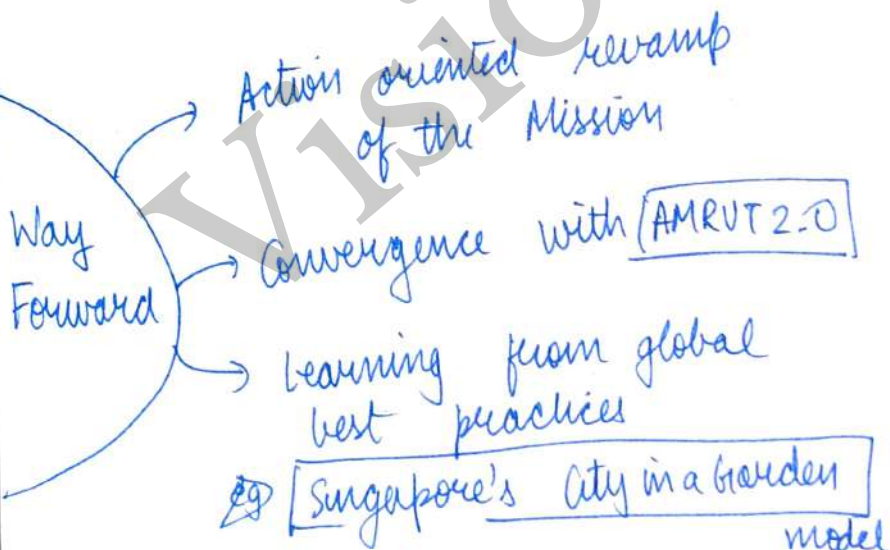
In Enhancing quality of life

1. Improved safety & security - installation of over 28,000 CCTV networks (Eco Survey)
2. Increased water availability - creation of multiple urban tanks
3. Better Public Transport - creation of 1500+ smart bus stops.
4. Improvements in sanitation - successful implementation of WASH schemes

However, the Smart Cities Mission has also seen some limitations

1. Repeated instances of Urban Floods
eg Delhi floods in 2024
2. Degradation of newly created infrastructure eg Bridge collapses

3. Increasing pollution levels - as per
World A.O.I report 9 out of 10 most
polluted cities in India
4. Safety issues in public transport
5. Persistent problem of urban
 sprawl and slum formation
6. Repeated hazards & disasters
eg Raykot Fire incident



A new version of the mission is needed to achieve SDG 11 sustainable cities & communities

Q16.

पिछले दो दशकों में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए।

Assess the effectiveness of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in ensuring transparency and accountability in governance in the last two decades. (Answer in 150 words)

The Right to Information Act of 2005 was a landmark legislation that operationalised the right to know [u/Article 19(a)]

Effectiveness of RTI in ensuring transparency and accountability

1. [Section 2] of the RTI act makes it a legal right to seek information
2. [Section 7] imposes timelines on the Public information officers
3. It has been able to expose irregularities in governance
eg [PDS Ghost Cards] in Bihar

4. It has identified corrupt practices
and diversion of funds
eg) Diversion of Mid-day meal funds
in Odisha

5. Section 4 suggests proactive disclosure
by public institutions which
enhances transparency

6. Accessible online RTI portal has made
usage of RTI Act easier.

However, there have been several
limitations to the RTI Act

1. Increased usage of exemption clauses
under sections 8 & sections 11

2. Secrecy clause under section 24
reduces citizens access to
certain information

3. Delays in responses to the RTIs by PIOs
4. Understaffed central and state Information Commissions (CIC & SIC)
5. Concerns over independence of CIC & SIC & appointment processes

Way Forward

1. Using e-governance to improve RTI effectiveness
 eg) Chaukhanda's Shan Sewa Portal
2. Global best Practices - Scotland has given constitutional status to information commissions

RTI without independence is like a sword in a scabbard controlled by the very people it was meant to scrutinize.

7. स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अवसंरचना और नीतिगत सुधारों में प्रगति के बावजूद, भारत को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल क्षेत्र में गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Despite progress in healthcare infrastructure and policy reforms, India continues to face critical challenges in the primary healthcare sector. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Healthcare Infrastructure has been a priority area under the Ayushman Bharat scheme but it has not yielded desired results in primary healthcare

Progress in Healthcare Infrastructure

1. District level super-speciality hospitals in all states
2. Improvements in quality of equipments & machines
3. Better Ambulances and Para-medical support structures

Progress in Policy Reform

1. Focus on preventive healthcare in Ayushman Bharat scheme

2. Increased focus on primary healthcare \Rightarrow Health & Wellness centres

3. Improving access to reports & diagnostics
 \Rightarrow ABHA ids

However Challenges persist in Primary Healthcare

1. High out of pocket expenditure in primary health-care

2. Long distance to nearest hospital or health centre.

3. Low Doctor to Patient Ratio in rural areas.

4. Lack of budgetary support to health & wellness centres

5. Lack of Awareness and education about healthy & sanitary practices

Possible solutions

1. Medical colleges in rural areas and aspirational districts
2. Increasing concentration and number of Health & Wellness centres
3. Improving insurance access with necessary state intervention
4. Training of para-medical staff & midwives to ensure last mile access to healthcare.

A healthy India is central to our goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Q18.

प्रधानमंत्री वन धन योजना (पी.एम.वी.डी.वाई.) के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं? यह योजना भारत में जनजातीय समुदायों के आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है?

What are the key objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY)? How does the scheme contribute to the economic empowerment of tribal communities in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana is a crucial social sector scheme aimed at rejuvenating forest based livelihoods.

Key Objectives of PMVDY

1. Sustainable usage of forest services and goods.
2. Economic integration of forest dwelling communities
3. Usage of Minor Forest Produce like honey.
4. Connecting forest produce to

market via TRIFED and other
supply chains

5. Respecting community forest rights
of tribal communities

Contribution to economic empowerment
to tribal communities in India

1. Gives legal sanction to economic
activities of tribal communities
2. Provides exclusive rights over
Minor forest produce
3. Integration with supply chains
and markets. -
4. Ensuring sustainable income
for tribal communities
5. Aligns economic development with

foundational principles like Joint Forest Management & sustainable development

6. Financial security & inclusion in formal economy

Way forward

1. Expanding scope from economic integration to holistic integration
2. Introducing bottom up plans with consultations from tribal population

PM VBY is a landmark step in India's commitment to Inclusive economic growth

भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंध, जो कभी साम्राज्य इतिहास और सांस्कृतिक निकटता के लिए जाने जाते थे, अब रणनीतिक कलन, क्षेत्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा और दोनों देशों में बदलती घरेलू राजनीति द्वारा आकार ले रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

India-Bangladesh relations, once marked by shared history and cultural proximity, are now shaped by strategic calculus, regional competition, and shifting domestic politics in both countries. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India shares its longest land border with Bangladesh - highlighting shared history & proximity

India-Bangladesh relations

Historical

1. Pre-Partition legacy as a common state of Bengal
2. Shared institutions before 1947
3. Similar journey to independence

Cultural Proximity

1. Linguistic ties between Bengali speaking population on both sides of the border.

2. shared living patterns like common cuisines & agriculture

Modern situation of India's ties with Bangladesh

Shaped by Strategic Calculus

1. India's Neighbourhood First policy to improve relations in Asia
2. Bangladesh's involvement in China's BRI initiative for economic growth
3. Indian response to BRI via BBIN & IMEC projects

Shaped by Regional Competition

1. Textile Race - Both countries are prominent players in global textile markets

2. Naval Targets - India wants to cement its role as First Responder & preferred security partner in the Indian ocean.

Shifting Domestic Politics

1. Political upheaval in Bangladesh has led to instability in ties
2. India's push for Strategic Autonomy and multi-alignment has resulted in shift in policy

However avenues of cooperation continue

- MAITREE power plant
- Friendship Pipeline
- Water sharing

India's 5S strategy of Samvaad, Sahyog, Shanti, Samudhahi is crucial for regional ties

Q20.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा से संबंधित समकालीन संकटों में निपटने में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (यू. एन. एस. सी.) की प्रभावशीलता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। इसकी विश्वमनीयता और अनुक्रियाशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-से सुधार आवश्यक हैं?

Critically examine the effectiveness of the UNSC in addressing contemporary crises related to international peace and security. What reforms are necessary to enhance its credibility and responsiveness? (Answer in 250 words)

15

The United Nations Security Council is the Apex decision making body of the United Nations.

UNSC's effectiveness in addressing contemporary crises

Successes of UNSC

1. In providing aid in West Asia & Ukraine to preserve human rights
2. Peacekeeping forces maintaining safety in Africa

However UNSC has largely failed to address the Global Polycrises

Failures of UNSC

1. Inability to stop the wars

in Europe and Asia.

2. Limited role as an intermediary
3. This has led to a shift towards Minilateralism & Block Formation
4. The UNSC has been unable to reach consensus on crucial issues due to Veto use

Reforms needed to enhance the credibility of UNSC

1. Expanding Membership of UNSC to 50 countries
2. Removal of Veto Powers or restriction to limited cases
3. Important decisions must be discussed in the General Assembly

4. Rotating membership with regional representation & presidency

Reforms to improve its Responsiveness

1. Increasing the number of peacekeeping forces available with UN
2. Amending the UN charter to give more practical powers to UNSC
3. Provision to convene special sittings on matters of urgent importance

These multipronged reforms are needed to revive UNSC as a capable institute to address global challenges