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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2368)

Name of Candidate	G. Smjana	Registration Number	346699
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	14/9/2024
Center	HYD		

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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.

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All the Best

Q1.

न्यायालयों द्वारा की जा रही व्याख्या के कारण भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत प्राण और दैहिक स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के दायरे का विस्तार हुआ है। न्यायालय के प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The evolving interpretation by the courts have led to the expansion of the scope of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Under the writ jurisdiction (Article 32, 226), the judiciary's interpretation of Article 21 has widened.

Evolving interpretation of Article 21

① Privacy right is also added.

Ex → Puttaswamy case declared right to privacy.

② Environment protection was also included.

Ex → M.C. Mehta case - pollution pay principle.

③ Right to livelihood under Article 21 was included.

is called as an organ document hence.
 The Indian Constitution

on the cracks.
 [Ex] Anyam Gopal case - ban on the cracks.

① Saving environment is also

[Ex] In Mithal judgement, LGRT + rights upheld.
 on's right.

② Determine own sex is also

[Ex] Fougit - sinh case.

③ Free from pollution.

Bano case.

[Ex] Euthanasia under chah

④ Rights die with dignity.

[Ex] Pavement dwellers case

Q2.

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8A भारत में चुनावी प्रक्रिया की अखंडता को किस प्रकार सुरक्षित रखती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Analyse how Section 8A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 preserves the integrity of the electoral process in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Section 8A of the RPA, 1951 provides a check on the corrupt practices of the candidates.

Significance of section 8A of RPA, 1951

→ ① It provides the rules for the candidates to disclose their criminal antecedents.

Ex According to ADR, rise of criminalization in politics to 43% in 2023.

→ ② Also the assets of the candidates should be made public

→ ③ The candidates should

not engage in discriminating others on basis of caste, language, etc

- ⇒ ④ Also should not ~~resort~~ to corruption practices.
- ⇒ ⑤ A candidate shall be held liable for use of hate speech.
- ⇒ ⑥ It promotes the morality of free and fair elections among candidates.

It is the role of Election Commission of India to hold the candidates accountable with due implementation of technological advancements.

Q3.

भारतीय संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची को प्रारंभ में किन उद्देश्यों के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया था? क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय नौवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किए गए किसी कानून की समीक्षा कर सकता है? न्यायालय के पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With what objectives was the Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution initially introduced? Can the Supreme Court review a legislation that has been placed in the Ninth Schedule? Discuss with the help of case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Ninth Schedule
was introduced through first
Constitutional Amendment Act.

Objectives of Ninth Schedule

- ① To implement land reforms.
- ② Equitable distribution of resources.
(Ex) Article 39(b), (c)
- ③ It is to protect from the Right to property violation.
- ④ Abolition of the Zamindari system.

Judicial review of Ninth schedule

- ① The court cannot review the legislations placed in the Ninth schedule.
- ② But owing to numerous legislations in the schedule, Judicial review is considered as Basic feature
 Ex → Kesavananda Bharti case.
- ③ later in Minerva Mills case, it was reiterated.
- ④ In Waman Rao case, it said retrospective application of judicial review after the Kesavananda Bharti case.

The Ninth schedule was helpful in abolition of land revenue systems. But today its relevance is questionable.

Q4.

ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली विवादों के उचित, त्वरित और प्रभावी समाधान तक पहुंच कई चुनौतियों से घिरी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Online Dispute Resolution's (ODR) promise of access to just, speedy and effective resolution of disputes is beset with several challenges. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) refers to the use of ICT to deliver justice by courts and relevant bodies.

challenges faced by ODR

⇒ ① The cost of infrastructure.

Ex Video recording and speed internet.

⇒ ② Digital divide in country.

Ex TRAI report on teledensity 125% in urban areas and 52% in rural areas.

⇒ ③ Awareness among public.

Ex Most of them are rural background.

→ ④ Availability of skilled personnel.

Ex → for the maintenance of equipments.

→ ⑤ lags and buffering in ODR.

Ex → Pendency of cases.

Measures to be taken

→ ① Use of robust technology.
Ex → e-courts.

→ ② funds allocation.
Ex → e-Daakhi/

→ ③ Training facilities.

The ODR system is a key step in reducing the pendency of cases in courts (currently 5-crore cases).

Q5.

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग के कार्यालय द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के कारण सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) अधिनियम निरर्थक हो गया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Right to Information (RTI) Act has fallen into redundancy owing to the issues faced by the Office of the Central Information Commission. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The RTI Act was introduced for enabling transparency and accountability in governance.

Issues faced by office of
Central Information Commission

- ⇒ ① Central Government control of the appointments.
- Ex → Determine the service conditions in 2019 Amendment
- ⇒ ② Pendency of cases is also a problem.
- Ex → More than 60% cases are pending.

- ③ Exceeding the timelines.
Ex More than 30 days.
- ④ fear of punishment.
Ex Public information officer is liable for wrong information.
- ⑤ Independency of the CIC was taken away with the Union Government.

Way forward

- ① Increase the ^{filling of} vacant positions through regular recruitment.
- ② Follow the service guidelines strictly.
- ③ Enhance robust system to realize its true purpose.

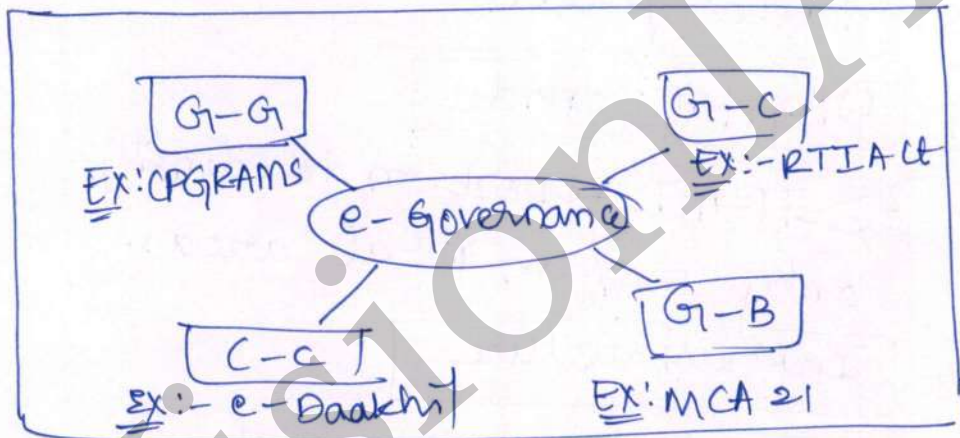
The RTI Act needs to be modelled on the lines of global best practices.

Q6.

सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT) ने भारत में जमीनी स्तर पर शासन परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित कर दिया है? इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता का लाभ उठाने में आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How has Information and Communication Technology (ICT) transformed the governance landscape at the grassroots level in India? What are the key obstacles in leveraging its full potential? (Answer in 150 words) 10

e-governance refers to the use of ICT for the delivery of services to public



Transformation by e-Governance

- ⇒ ① Citizen participation has increased.
Ex: RTI Act.
- ⇒ ② Decentralized administration.
Ex: Social audit under MGNREGA.

→ ③ Digital empowerment
 Ex → PMGDISHA scheme - 43% beneficiaries are women.

→ ④ financial inclusion
 Ex → PM Jan Dhan Yojana.

Obstacles present

→ ① Digital divide
 Ex → TRAI report on tele-density - only 52% in rural areas.

→ ② Infrastructure

→ ③ Costs of equipment

→ ④ Awareness among the public is meagre.

The Bharat Net and Digital India Mission are the steps to bring Digital Revolution in country.

Q7.

सिविल सेवाओं का राजनीतिकरण भारत में शासन के 'स्टील फ्रेम' को किस प्रकार नष्ट कर देता है? इस प्रभाव का प्रतिकार करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the politicization of the civil services corrode the 'steel frame' of governance in India? What measures can be implemented to counteract this effect? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Former RBI Governor
Bimal Jalam said the collusive
nature of relation between civil
services and politicians is detrimental
to the society.

Effect of politicization of civil services
on governance

- ⇒ ① The partial nature of relations affect the civil service values.
- ⇒ ② Also it is less effective.
- ⇒ ③ Erodes public trust.
- ⇒ ④ Against non-partisanship.
- ⇒ ⑤ Corruption thrives.
- ⇒ ⑥ Public welfare gets sidelined.

- ⇒ ⑦ Transparency and accountability
gets affected.
- ⇒ ⑧ Against Dharma (Bhagavad Gita)

Measures required

- ⇒ ① Soft skill training of the
civil servants (2nd ARC).
- ⇒ ② Two levels of mandatory
accountability check (2nd ARC)
- once after 14 years and
again after 20 years of service.
- ⇒ ③ Use of ICT in the
governance (Hota Committee)
- ⇒ ④ Code of ethics (2nd ARC).

The civil servants
as said by Sardar Vallabhai Patel
acts as a steel frame by acting
under the veil of ignorance.

Q8.

लैंगिकता वृद्धावस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण आयाम है। भारत में सामाजिक अलगाव और वंचना का सामना करने वाली बुजुर्ग महिलाओं की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Gender is an important dimension of ageing. What measures can be taken to solve the problems of elderly women facing social alienation and deprivation in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

At present there are 104 million elderly people in our country (nearly 10.6%) of the total population.

Problems of elderly women

- ⇒ ① Psychological distress.
↳ Due to menopause.
- ⇒ ② Ignorance by the family members.
- ⇒ ③ lack of financial independence makes them vulnerable.
- ⇒ ④ facing the threats of rapes.
- ⇒ ⑤ Single woman syndrome after husband dies.

- ⇒ ⑥ Pension funds disbursement is also low among women.
- ⇒ ⑦ Away from the family, migration due to marriage.

Measures to be taken

- ⇒ ① Financial independence
↳ Formation of SHGs.
- ⇒ ② Skill-training
↳ Handicrafts under PMKVY
- ⇒ ③ Involve civil society organizations
to implement welfare measures.

IF is expected to rise the elderly population by 30% by 2050 (UNPFA). So, the gender disparities should be cleared to reap benefits of silver economy.

Q9.

भारत और अफ्रीकी देशों के बीच राजनीतिक एवं आर्थिक जुड़ाव को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रवासी क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What role can the Indian diaspora play in fostering political and economic engagement between India and African countries? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India receives the largest remittances in the world, according to International Migration Report.

Role of diaspora in fostering

relations between India and African

Countries

⇒ ① The migrations during colonial time create a cultural link.

Ex → Under Emigration Act.

⇒ ② Soft power of the country.

Ex → spread of Buddhism, Hinduism.

⇒ ③ Educational institutions.

Ex → IIT - Madras foreign

campus in Tanzania.

⇒ ④ To help in the infrastructure growth.

↳ Ex) Asia-Africa Growth Corridor.

⇒ ⑤ To bring political stability.

↳ Ex) Training by India to personnel of security from Africa.

⇒ ⑥ Peace establishing measures.

↳ Ex) UN Peace Keeping forces - India is the largest contributor

⇒ ⑦ The trade ties gets boosted.

↳ Ex) Mineral resources like Cobalt from DRC.

⇒ ⑧ Historical ties.

↳ Ex) Gandhiji influence in South Africa.

- Africa-India ties

are crucial for a peaceful Indian Ocean Region. Recently inclusion of African Union in G20 is in intended direction.

Q10.

अपने प्रारंभ के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव के लाभ, विशेष रूप से विकासशील देशों के लिए, भ्रामक साबित हुए हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

More than a decade after its inception, the benefits of the Belt and Road Initiative have proven to be illusory, especially for developing countries. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

China started Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) as a part of its expansion plan.

Illusory effect of Belt and Road

Initiative on developing nations

→ ① Debt trap diplomacy of china.

Ex → Hambantota port taken for lease of 99 years.

→ ② Dependency of the developing countries for funds.

Ex → Sri Lanka.

→ ③ Manipulation of the

terms and conditions.

Ex) With Maldives.

⇒ ④ To lay im roads into
other countries.

Ex) Road to Pakistan through
Pok.

⇒ ⑤ String of Pearls strategy
to circle India.

⇒ ⑥ Regional hegemony is the
aim of China in IOR
region.

⇒ ⑦ Shallow nature of the
BRI aims shows its
covert objectives of subjugating
small nations.

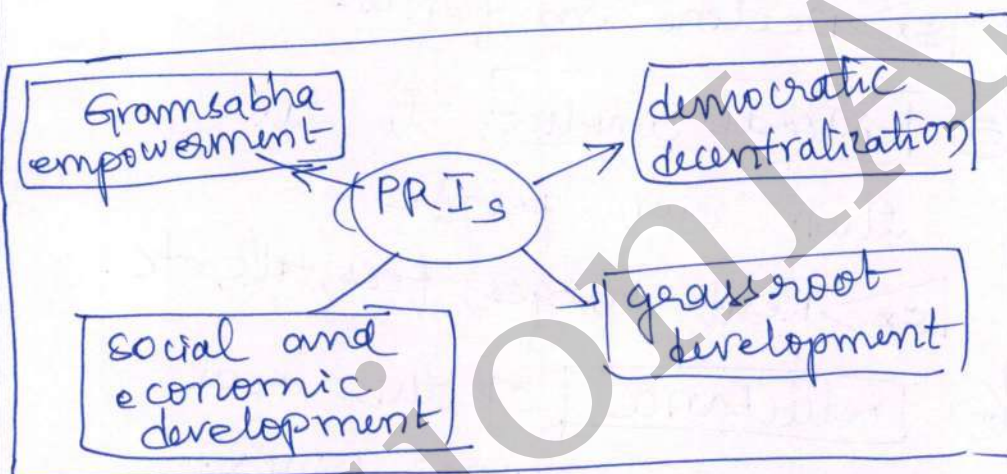
Recently Nepal has
become part of BRI. Almost all
neighbours of India became part
of it. India need to be carefully
articulate its diplomatic efforts.

Q11.

भारत में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) के समक्ष आने वाली वित्तीय बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। उनके राजस्व संसाधनों में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the financial constraints faced by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India. What measures can be taken to augment their revenue resources? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were introduced through 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.



financial constraints faced by PRIs

- ① Devolution of taxation powers is done by only few states.
- ② Dependency on the grants provided by the state governments.

- ⇒ ③ Central Government funds are tied to the outcomes. Thus hampering accessibility.
- ⇒ ④ Central sponsored schemes are revamped.
 ↳ Decline in funds.
- ⇒ ⑤ Moral conflict to tax their own people
 ↳ Rent charges, fees, tolls, etc.
- ⇒ ⑥ Reluctance of the local people in paying fines.

Measures required

- ⇒ ① focus on devolution of the powers.
 ↳ Making it as a compulsory provision.

⇒ ② Setting up regularly the state finance Commission.

⇒ ③ Use of technology.

↳ Ex) Sarmitra scheme.

⇒ ④ Training of the personnel regularly.

⇒ ⑤ Providing infrastructure.

↳ Ex) Bharat Net

⇒ ⑥ Implementation of the 15th finance Commission

recommendations.

↳ Ex) specific allocation to local bodies.

The financial constraints of PRIs need to be reduced else it is like lack of power to PRIs.

Q12.

भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव सुनिश्चित करने में भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त अधिनियम, 2023 ECI की स्वतंत्रता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India (ECI) in ensuring free and fair elections in India. How will the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023 impact the independence of the ECI? (Answer in 250 words)

15

Under Article 324, ECI is having the duty to conduct free and fair elections in country.

Role of ECI in ensuring free and fair elections

⇒ ① Awareness campaigns are run to boost voter turnout.

⇒ ② Use of technology to empower citizens.
Ex) C-vigil app.

⇒ ③ Registration of political parties.

Ex) Under RPA.

⇒ ④ Enforcement of Model Code

[of conduct]

- ⇒ ⑤ Timely conduction of elections.
↳ Ex → To LS, state legislature, etc.
- ⇒ ⑥ [Independence] of the ECJ
is provided in constitution.
↳ Ex → salaries cannot be changed
to their disadvantage.

[Impact of 2023 Act on independence][of the ECJ]

- ⇒ ① The selection committee
criteria is not transparent.
↳ Ex → Headed by ministry of law
and Justice.
- ⇒ ② The Appointments committee
do not consist the judiciary.
It impacts the transparency.
↳ Ex → Against Supreme Court
guidelines.

- ⇒ ③ The service conditions to be decided by the Union Government.
- ⇒ ④ The salaries and other perks also decided by the Union Government.
 Ex) Earlier, equated to the judge of supreme court
- ⇒ ⑤ The influence of the ruling government has increased.
- ⇒ ⑥ The retirement age of the Election Commissioners has also changed to 70 years.

The 2023 Act while providing clear guidelines on the appointment process, It also tries to influence the ECI with the executive clout.

Q13.

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 ने भारत में वंचित समुदायों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को रोकने और उन्हें भेदभाव के विरुद्ध संरक्षण प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has played a significant role in preventing atrocities and providing protection against discrimination of marginalized communities in India. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has introduced to provide safety to the historically vulnerable people. It is part of Government's affirmative action.

Role of SC, ST Act, 1989

- ⇒ ① It has the powers to inquire into the issues of violation of rights.
- ⇒ ② Criminal charges can be levied for the discrimination.
- ⇒ ③ offences under this Act

are considered to be non-bailable and cognisable offences.

⇒ ④ It reduced the number of cases of violence against SCs and STs.

⇒ ⑤ Under it, the state Governments are requested to provide speedy trial.

⇒ ⑥ Also for this Act, the Evidence Act would not apply.

Ex → Reducing the delay caused due to collection of evidences.

⇒ ⑦ In line with the Article 17 of the constitution.

Ex → Abolition of Untouchability.

Challenges faced in implementation

⇒ ① Misuse of the Act by the SCs and STs.

- Ex → Using for personal judge.
- ② The menial jobs haven't reduced.
- Ex → Manual scavengers - 90% belong to SC (Ministry of Social Justice)
- ③ Wide powers given to the police.
- Ex → Cognizable and non-bailable.
- ④ Afflictions are still present in many rural pockets.
- Ex → Rohit Verma's case in HC.

The ICJBT Act, 1989 faces the implementation challenges. Its design need to be modified by setting up a dedicated body.

Q14.

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW) के कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए। महिलाओं की समस्याओं से निपटने में सिविल न्यायालय की शक्तियां प्राप्त होने से आयोग को क्या लाभ होता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the functions of the National Commission for Women (NCW). How does the Commission benefit from having the powers of a civil court in dealing with women's issues? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The National Commission for Women is a statutory body established in 2005.

Functions of National Commission for

Women (NCW)

- ⇒ ① Civil court acts as a civil court thus dealing the cases against women.
- ⇒ ② It also has the power to conduct investigation.
- ⇒ ③ The Rules of Evidence Act can also be ignored in the process.
- ⇒ ④ It can also conduct an

independent Inquiry

⇒ ⑤ Advises the policy changes that are required.

↳ 50:50 campaigns on women reservation.

⇒ ⑥ It has the duty to hold the rights of women.

⇒ ⑦ It can take cases suo motu.

Benefits from having powers of a

civil court

⇒ ① Having independence in conducting its operations.

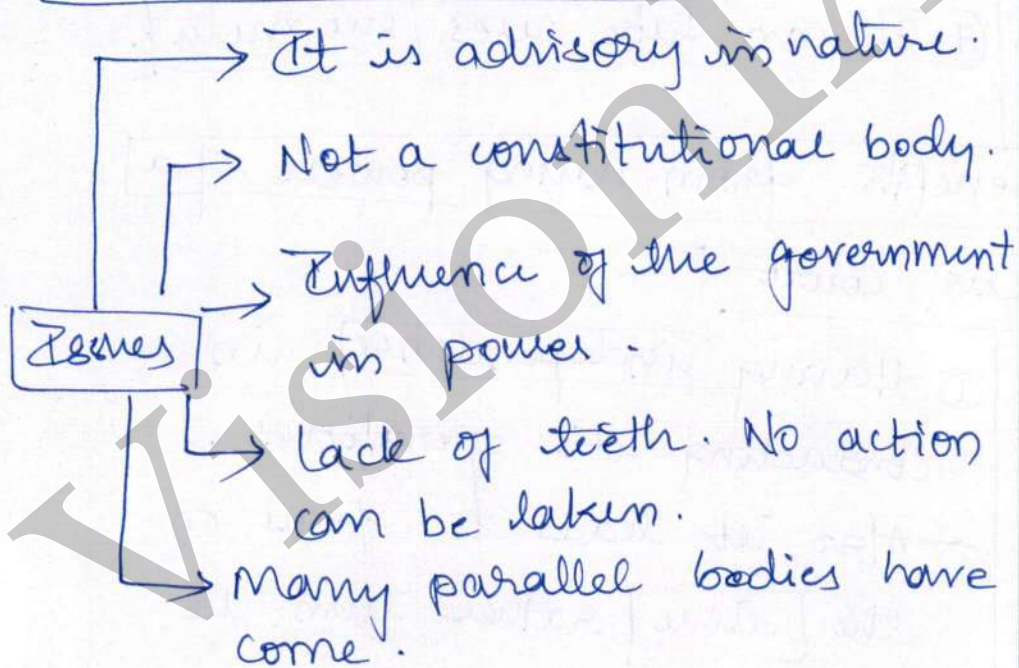
→ ② Also it leads to focus on the issue rather than the mechanism.

⇒ ③ It can also have the right to get the evidences concerning the case.

⇒ ④ The cases are disposed quickly.

- ⇒ ⑤ It also suggest the course of action / punishment for the accused.
- ⇒ ⑥ Promotes gender justice.
⇒ Online with Brazil principles.

Issues faced by NCHJ



The NCHJ needs a crucial uptick in the use of its independence to serve its sole purposefully.

Q15.

भारत में बाल यौन शोषण के मुद्दे का समाधान करने में POCSO अधिनियम, 2012 की प्रभावशीलता का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically analyse the effectiveness of the POCSO Act, 2012 in addressing the issue of child sexual abuse in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The POCSO Act, 2012 is a step in right direction to provide speedy redressal of child abuse cases.

Positive impact of POCSO Act, 2012

⇒ ① The speedy trials:

↳ Targeted timelines of disposal within one month.

⇒ ② Dedicated courts are setup.

↳ Fast track courts.

⇒ ③ child friendly approach.

⇒ ④ Privacy of the children.

↳ In-camera trials of cases.

Challenges faced by POCSO Act, 2012

⇒ ① Delay in the disposal of cases -
 Ex) Exceeding more than 3 months.

⇒ ② Misinterpretation of the offences.
 Ex) Issue on proving sexual judgement.

⇒ ③ Reducing the burden on judiciary.
 Ex) 5-2 crore cases pending.

⇒ ④ Easy procedural process.
 Ex) Principles of Natural Justice based.

⇒ ⑤ Innovative methods of dealing cases.
 Ex) Toxic screens provided with child friendly pictures.

- ⇒ ③ Pendency of the cases.
- ⇒ ④ No clear roles of the stakeholders — creating conflicts.
- ⇒ ⑤ The appointment of members of fast track courts is getting delayed.

EX JJA Act is another parallel one.

The POCSO Act, 2012 need to be changed with the proper implementation of clear cut defined roles.

Thereby providing equitable justice in a fair manner.

Q16.

भारत में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के कार्यान्वयन का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically evaluate the implementation of the Smart Cities Mission in India.
(Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently, the Smart Cities Mission has been extended for another year till 2025.

Merits of Smart Cities Mission

- ⇒ ① It boosted the governance in urban local bodies.
 - ↳ Through Swachh Vayu Sanksham.
- ⇒ ② Roll out of the technology.
 - ↳ e-governance measures.
- ⇒ ③ Environment friendly practices.
 - ↳ Indore as the green city in country.
- ⇒ ④ Fostering a competitive federalism.

- Ex ▶ Ranking of cities.
- ⑤ Focussed approach.
 - Ex ▶ Only 111 cities across country.
- ⑥ Urban decongestion with emphasis on sustainable practices.
 - Ex ▶ Million plus cities are targeted.
- ⑦ Awareness campaigns among the public
 - Ex ▶ Swachh Bharat Mission.
- ⑧ Transparency and accountability has increased.

Demerits of Smart Cities Mission

- ① Targets have not been achieved by many (~~countries~~) cities.

→ ② Utilization of funds was not effective.

Ex → only 70% of the funds were utilized.

⇒ ③ Misuse of the funds.

Ex → Corruption.

⇒ ④ Only few cities have become smart.

Ex → Chandigarh, Varanasi, etc.

⇒ ⑤ The cities still face the behavioral challenge.

Ex → Zero water day in Bengaluru

Smart Cities Mission is also facing issue of the Government heavy handedness. It need to be controlled with the proper utilization of technology.

Q17.

भारत में चरम निर्धनता में काफी कमी आई है, लेकिन स्वस्थ भोजन तक पहुंच अभी भी एक विलासिता का विषय बनी हुई है। स्वस्थ भोजन तक अपर्याप्त पहुंच के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए और उनका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाएं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While extreme poverty has declined considerably in India, access to healthy food still remains a luxury. Discuss the reasons for poor access to healthy food and suggest measures to overcome the same. (Answer in 250 words) 15

In India, poverty rates have declined from 52% in 1950s to 23% in 2015.

Reasons for poor access to healthy food

- ① Rising of new non-poor who have less resources.
 ↳ Middle income group growth.
- ② Adulteration of foods.
- ③ Global healthy food practices are not practical.
 ↳ Violation of food safety rules.
- ④ Globalization effects.
 ↳ Rise of obesity due to junk food.

- ⇒ ⑤ Poor performance of agriculture affecting the grain quantity.
- ↳ Eragatic monsoon in 2023 affected pulses.
- ⇒ ⑥ Rise of hunger.
- ↳ Global Hunger Index -
India ranked 111 out of 125 countries (severe category)
- ⇒ ⑦ PDS distribution leakages.
- ↳ Hoarding of grains.
- ⇒ ⑧ Error of inclusion and exclusion in schemes.
- ⇒ ⑨ Rise of inflation due to economic and global hardships.
- ⇒ ⑩ The standard of living has improved
- ↳ Growth of sums.
- ⇒ ⑪ No regular and effective methods to collect poverty data.

Measures required

- ① Better implementation of DBT schemes.
↳ Ex) PM KISAN.
- ② Employment generation
↳ Ex) According to PLFS, 3.4% is the unemployment rate.
- ③ Diverse foodgrains to be included in the ration.
- ④ Universal access.
↳ Ex) One Nation - One Ration Card Scheme.
- ⑤ Better governance measures to boost transparency.

Universal Basic

Income rollout can be considered as a pilot project in few areas. Its impact can be assessed on the poverty rates.

Q18.

भारत में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी परिणामों को बेहतर बनाने में सार्वजनिक रूप से वित्तपोषित स्वास्थ्य बीमा की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role of publicly funded health insurance in improving health outcomes in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

In India, the insurance penetration is only 19%. It is very low compared to global average of more than 40%.

Role of publicly funded health insurance

→ ① The out of pocket expenditure on health gets reduced.

Ex Economic Survey 2023-24,
OOPE reduced from 62% to 43% in FY 23.

→ ② Creates a sense of security.

Ex PM Jan Suraksha Yojana provides accident insurance.

⇒ ③ It boosts the habit of saving.

Ex → Money multiplier effect

⇒ ④ It reduces the number of adversities of health.

Ex → IMP, MMR, etc.

⇒ ⑤ It also boosts the financial inclusion.

Ex → PM Jan Arogya Yojana.

⇒ ⑥ Improves conducive environment for digitization.

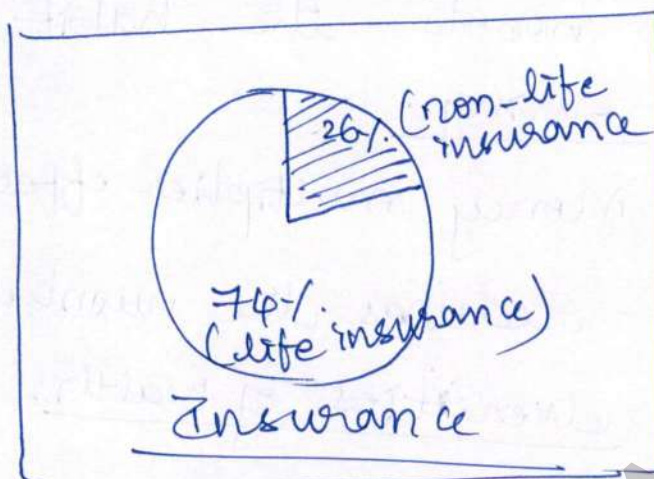
Ex → National Digital Health Mission.

⇒ ⑦ The poverty rates also get reduced.

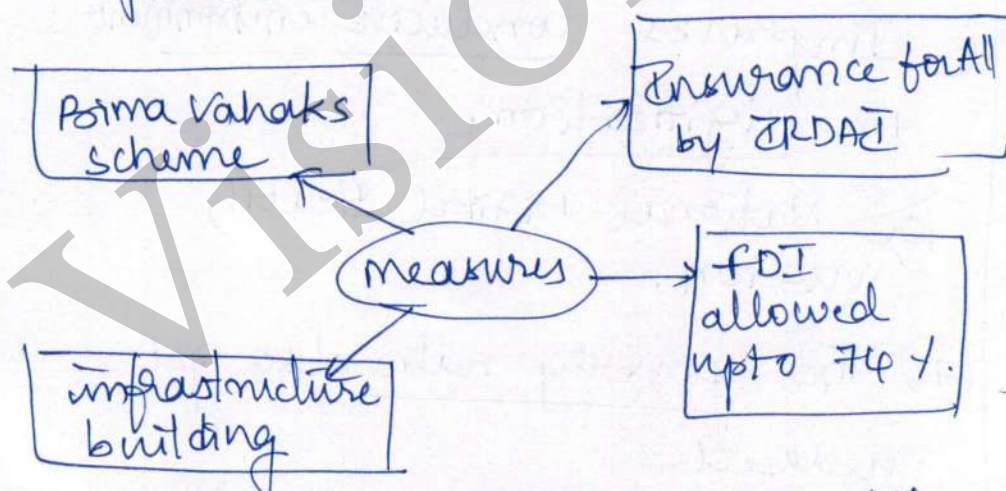
Ex → Better social security benefits, DBT, etc.

⇒ ⑧ Access to credit increases.

Ex → Emergency loans.



As life insurance is the most present one, Government should take steps to promote health benefits



Insurance in health should be increased to reduce the Government burden for better health outcomes.

Q19.

भारत की 'पड़ोस प्रथम (Neighbourhood First)' नीति पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों को बेहतर करने में किस हद तक सफल रही है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent has India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy been successful in enhancing its relations with the neighbouring countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's Neighbourhood first policy was step to create a cooperative relations in the South Asia.

Success of Neighbourhood first

Policy

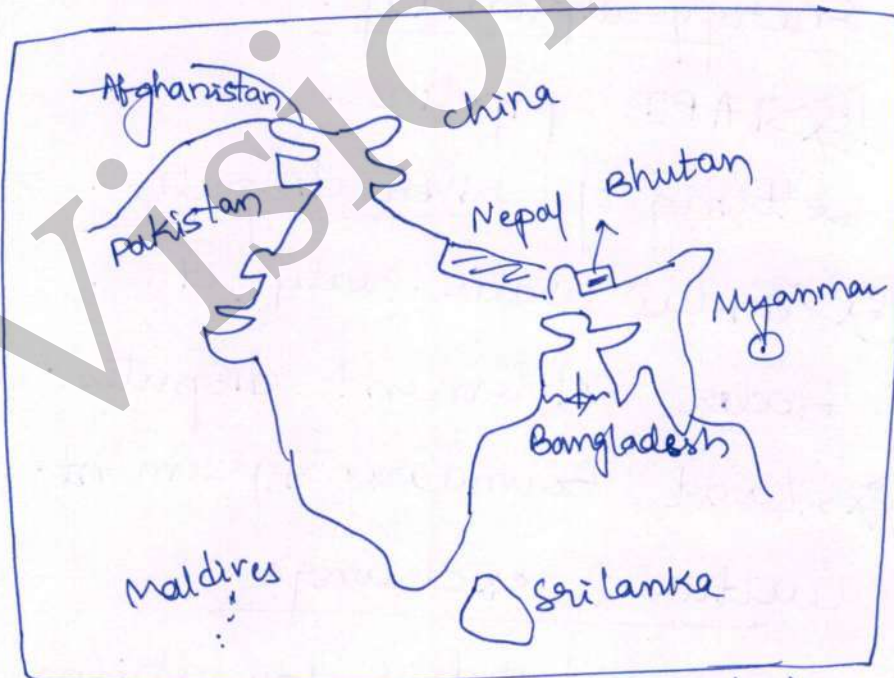


Fig: India's neighbour countries

① India was key in bringing

- ① Political systems in Nepal.
 - ↳ Constitutional systems.
- ② Extending the line of credit during crisis.
 - ↳ To Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, etc.
- ③ Elevating transport diplomacy.
 - ↳ India - Myanmar - Thailand highways.
- ④ Energy diplomacy.
 - ↳ TAPI pipeline.
- ⑤ Settling of river disputes.
 - ↳ Indus Water Treaty, etc.
- ⑥ Border settlement disputes.
 - ↳ Land Boundary Agreement.
- ⑦ Cultural exchange.
 - ↳ Porus borders, Buddhism influence in Tibet, Bhutan, etc.

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③ Technological aid.

↳ Dornier aircrafts gifted to Maldives and Sri Lanka.

Challenges faced

① Border tensions are rising.

↳ Galwan clashes.

② Infiltration of illegal migrants and refugees.

↳ Rohingya refugees.

③ Chinese intrusion with BRI.

↳ Hambantota port in Sri Lanka.

④ Terrorism and separatist tendencies.

↳ In Pok area.

The Neighbourhood First policy is relevant in today's growing global interests of India.

Q20.

पश्चिम एशिया में बढ़ते संघर्षों के भारत पर पड़ने वाले उल्लेखनीय प्रभावों को रेखांकित करते हुए इसके क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक स्थिरता पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the effects of escalating conflicts in West Asia on regional and global stability, highlighting the significant repercussions for India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Recent Israel - Hamas war created instability in the West Asia region causing a chain of reactions.

Effects of conflicts in West Asia

① On regional stability

- Disruption of the supply chain infrastructure.

↳ Petroleum exports key in Persian Gulf.

- Trade lines get clogged.

↳ Suez canal.

- Persecution of minorities.

↳ Palestinians.

- loss of infrastructure.

↳ Gaza Hospital attacked.

⇒ ① Trade ties gets affected.
 Ex) India imports majority

Discussions for India

- Russia.
- Ex) Ukraine conflict with
- to nearby areas.
- The refugees migration
- Ex) IDP, ARKUS, etc
- militaries.
- leading to formation of
- sumits.
- Ex) Among the sides and
- Religious differences
- Ex) USA - Iran conflict
- Rising old tensions.
- Ex) USA alongside of Israel.
- players.
- Involvement of the global

② On global stability

- of crude from Persian Gulf.
- ② India's stand in the violence hit region creates a dilemma.
- ↳ Ex → Israel, Iran, etc.
- ⇒ ③ Increased sea piracy.
- ↳ Ex → Red sea crisis.
- ④ changing political ties with the countries.
- ↳ Ex → Defense related significant partnership with Israel.

India followed de-hyphenation policy in the conflict ridden states. It also tried to show its stand on importance of democracy while securing its interests.