



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2714)

Name of Candidate	Animesh Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	1305363
Center	ORN	Date	29/7/25

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. Contentual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions c. Answer Booklet

VisionIAS

All the Best

Q1.

प्रशासनिक विधान, विधायिका की सीमाओं के प्रति एक व्यावहारिक प्रतिक्रिया है, किंतु यह भारत में संविधान के पंचदण्ड के लिए चुनौतियाँ 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 the rule making power on laws passed by parliament which is done by the permanent executive i.e. bureaucracy.

→ paucity of time to go into minute rule making process.

→ Lack of expertise with MPs/MLAs due to lack of domain

Pragmatic response to legislature limitations → Knowledge of IT rules need expertise of tech to formulate

→ adversarial politics inside

legislature reduces the scope of rational discussion.

→ 47% of L.S time wasted on 16+ L.S due to disruptions.

↳ Urgent rule making when parliament is not in session can be done by bureaucracy.

Due to above factors allocation of Powers
Rules delegate rule making to executive.

However it goes against separation of power :

- executive performing the role of legislature → violates Montesquieu separator of power
- lack of accountability of bureaucracy in rule making
- the process is non-transparent and rules made in secrecy
- take away chance from opposition to scrutinise government policies.

- Increase the role of standing committees in delegated legislation
- discuss rules made in parliament

separation of power is a Basic structure as held by S.C in Keshwanand Bharti case, thus delegated legislation should be resorted to responsibly.

Q2.

भारत की सघीय संरचना संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सघीय 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 has borrowed federal principles from USA at the same time modified it as per its own needs. Federalism refers to the division of power between different arms of government like Centre and states.

Difference between India and USA

India	USA
1) Model is <u>quasi-federal</u> with strong Centre.	Completely <u>federal</u> character with ^{equally} strong Centre and states -
2) Residuary powers with Centre (Ar 246)	Residuary powers lie with states
3) States are <u>destructible</u> (Ar 2 & 3)	States are <u>indestructible</u>

India

USA

4) representation to states in Rajya Sabha as per population.

☞ UP > Manipur

5) Single Constitution for Union and states

6) asymmetric federalism with special provisions for states

☞ Art 371A - Nagaland.

7) Parliament can make laws on state list (Art 245)

8) Unified Judicial structure

equal representation of all states in Senate ☞ 2 seats each

states have their own Constitution

No special provision for any state i.e. symmetric federalism

Center and state have separate spheres of law making

states have independent judicial structure which does not come under USA's S.C

Thus, India and USA have fundamental differences in their federal structures

Q3.

मुख्य निर्वाचन आयोग और अन्य निर्वाचन आयोग अधिनियम, 2023 ने निर्वाचन आयोग की स्वायत्तता में कमी के संकथ में निवारण उपलब्ध की है। यमानोचना में 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)

Chief Election Commission and other E.C

Act, 2023 was passed after S.C directed executive in Anoop Baranwal case to file legal vacuum on appointment process of ECs.

→ The act removed CJI and brings in Cabinet minister in selection panel giving 2-1 majority to government in appointments of PM, LoP and Cabinet Minister

Concerns about E.C autonomy, concerns of political appointments hampering independence of

EC. → LoP dissent in recent CEC appointment

→ In search committee, no representation to LoP/Judiciary. headed by few minister and comprise 2 secretaries will suggest 5 names

→ Did not provide protection against removal to ECs at par with CEC.

→ Expenditure of E.C remain 'non-charged' on Consolidated fund making it dependent on government

However, such concerns are misplaced and the Act strengthens E.C independence:

- 1) Lays down selection criteria for E.C. - person of integrity, experience in conduct of elections.
- 2) Make holder of office of EC ineligible for further appointments.
- 3) By bringing LoP, makes the process consensus oriented.

Way forward

- decisions in selection committee to be taken with consensus
- put data on EC transparently in public domain of past posts held
- ↳ give equal protection against removal to other ECs.

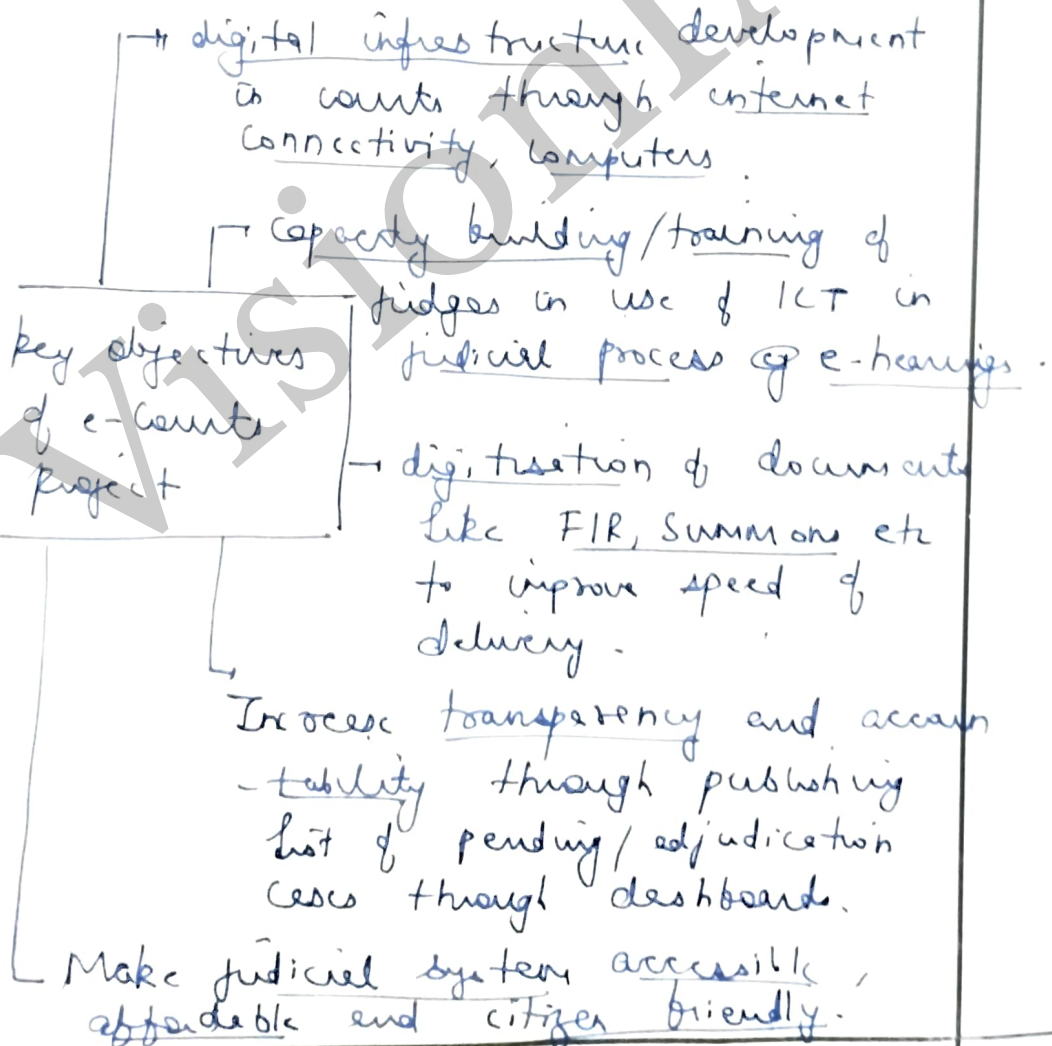
Free and fair elections are bedrock of democracy (Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain) and must be safeguarded through EC's autonomy.

Q4.

ई-कोर्ट परियोजना के मुख्य उद्देश्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत में न्याय तक पहुँच बढ़ाने और न्यायिक क्षमता में सुधार करने में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है?

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

e-Courts Mission mode project was launched to integrate ICT in judicial process thereby enhancing its efficiency to tackle huge pendency of 4.5 crore cases (Vidhi Centre).



- Accessibility to courts through e-Filing, e-summons, e-hearing of people from villages need to travel to courts for hearing.
- Reduce pendency of cases through faster dispute resolution of use of online mediation.
- speed up process of hearing since most times hearings are postponed since parties could not physically reach court.
- faster exchange of documents between police, prosecutor and judiciary.
- Make judicial systems interoperable by integrating all courts on a single platform.

Contribute to enhancing access to justice & judicial efficiency by

Challenges like digital divide, lack of capacity building, cyber threats need to be tackled through enhanced funding, digital infra upgradation and capacity development.

Q5.

स्वयं सहायता समूहों को मजबूत बनाने तथा उनके बाजार के साथ जुड़ाव और कृषि 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

SHG are peer controlled group of people with similar background coming together to achieve similar socio-economic objectives. India has 90 lakh SHG.

Supporting 1 crore people.

→ bring economics of scale by providing access to large market of selling goods on Amazon, GeM.

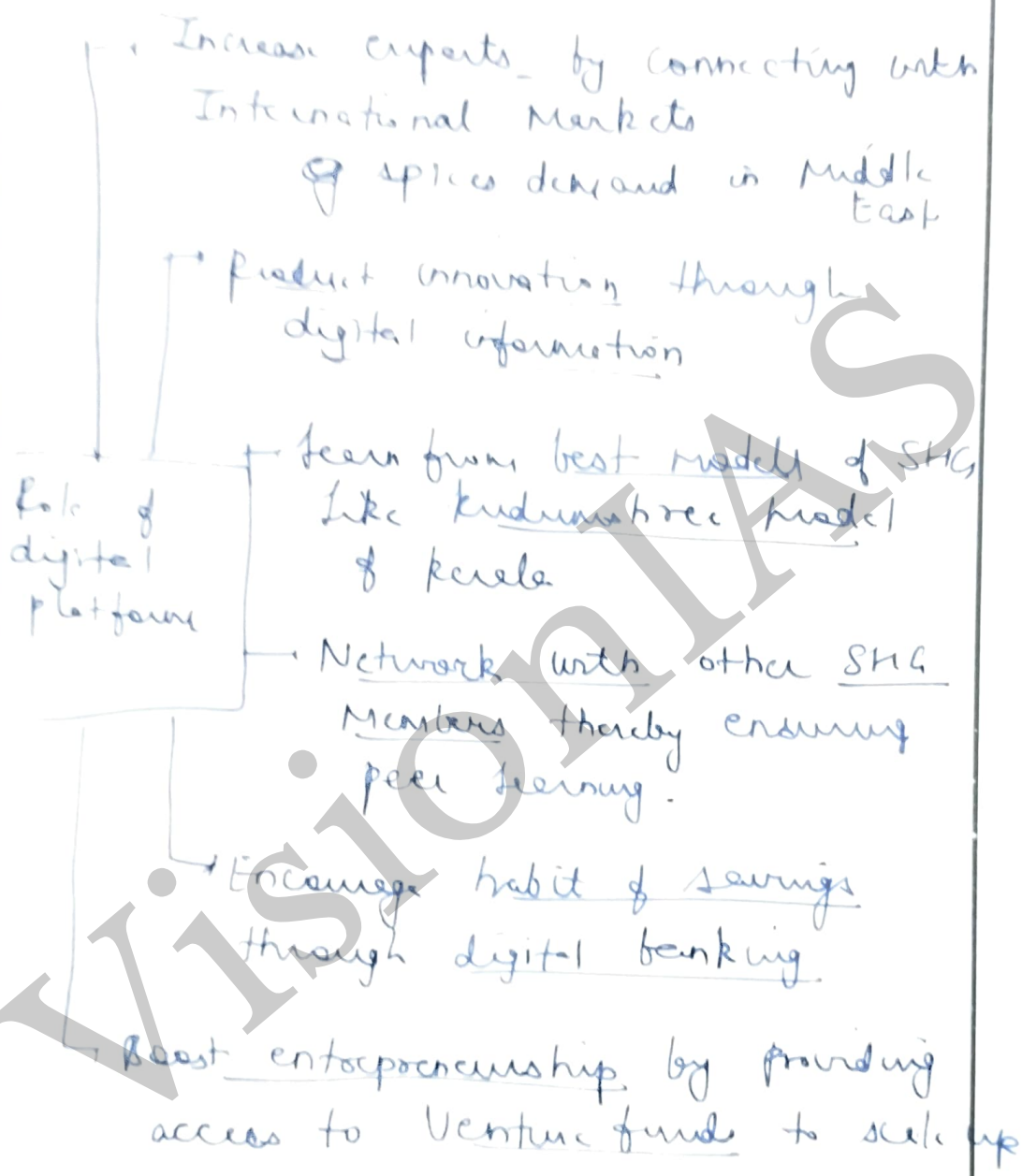
→ Access to information on market demand dynamics + customer's products of making handicrafts, organic products.

Role of digital platforms in empowering SHG through market linkage and credit

→ provide access to e-banking and loans through apps

→ Access to government schemes like NABARD-SHG Bank linkage

→ training / capacity building through online skill development of lean bookkeeping.



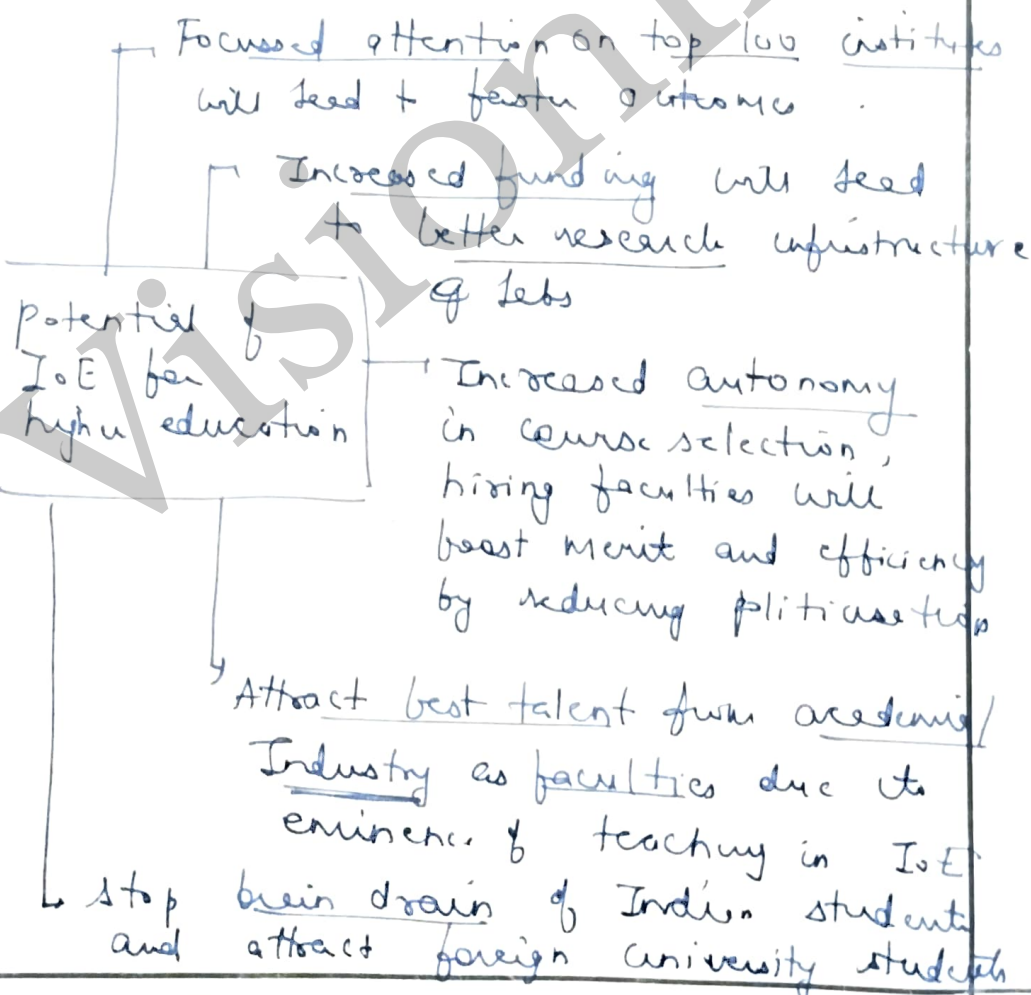
To top digital platform, SHG members need to be trained in digital literacy (PMCD/SHG), along with enhancing access to digital infrastructure of Common Service Centres.

Q6.

भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा को वैश्विक मानकों तक पहुँचाने में उत्कृष्ट संस्थान (IoE) योजना की क्षमता 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

India's higher education sector has suffered from underperformance as evident from lack of Indian institution in top 200 ranks in QS Ranking system. To improve this Institutions of Eminence scheme was launched.



- Become role models for other institutes to replicate of IIT Delhi.
- feed to Competitive spirit among colleges to be in IoE list.
- Boost private sector investments in higher education centres to make their institutes IoE of Vellore Institute

However, IoE in itself is not enough

- structural challenges like low research fund (0.7% of GDP vs Israel 4.3%).
- poor condition of tier 2/tier 3 HEI.
- Lack of Industry-academic linkage leading to demand apply ~~with~~ mismatch in skilling.
- Government interventions through V.C appointments, UGC regulations compromise autonomy.

Along with IoE, the provisions of NEP 2020 needs to be implemented to improve higher education system.

Q7.

यद्यपि आय निर्धनता में कमी आई है, किंतु भारत में पोषण संबंधी निर्धनता अभी भी बनी हुई है। इस चिंता का समग्र रूप में समाधान करने के लिए सरकार के वर्तमान खाद्य सुरक्षा उपग्रहों 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

While India has pulled out ~~100~~ 4/10M people out of poverty between 2005-11, nutritional poverty persists :-

- Global Hunger Index = 111/125 rank
- Child stunting = 35%
- Child wasting = 19%
- Anaemia among women = 53%

Government's food security interventions like National food security Act 2013, PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana, POSHAN Yojana, Mid-day Meal etc need to be restructured on following lines :-

- 1) Diversity food given in PDS to include pulses, fruits, vegetables, millets etc

→ Introduce nutritious ^{foods} ~~fruits~~ like eggs in Mid day meal scheme.

→ Food fortification with essential nutrients like Iron, Vitamins to tackle micro-nutrient deficiency.

Restructuring interventions

→ Focus on 'golden windows' by providing nutritious food to newborn through Anganwadi centres

→ Local region based food provisions of Pigeonhole Nutrition garden scheme in school

→ giving Cash/food coupons to poor households @ Uganda Nutrition scheme.

→ tackle urban food insecurity through speeding interoperability of schemes @ One nation, one ration card.

Through these interventions, India can not only achieve SDG-2 - zero hunger but also boost the potential of its demographic dividend.

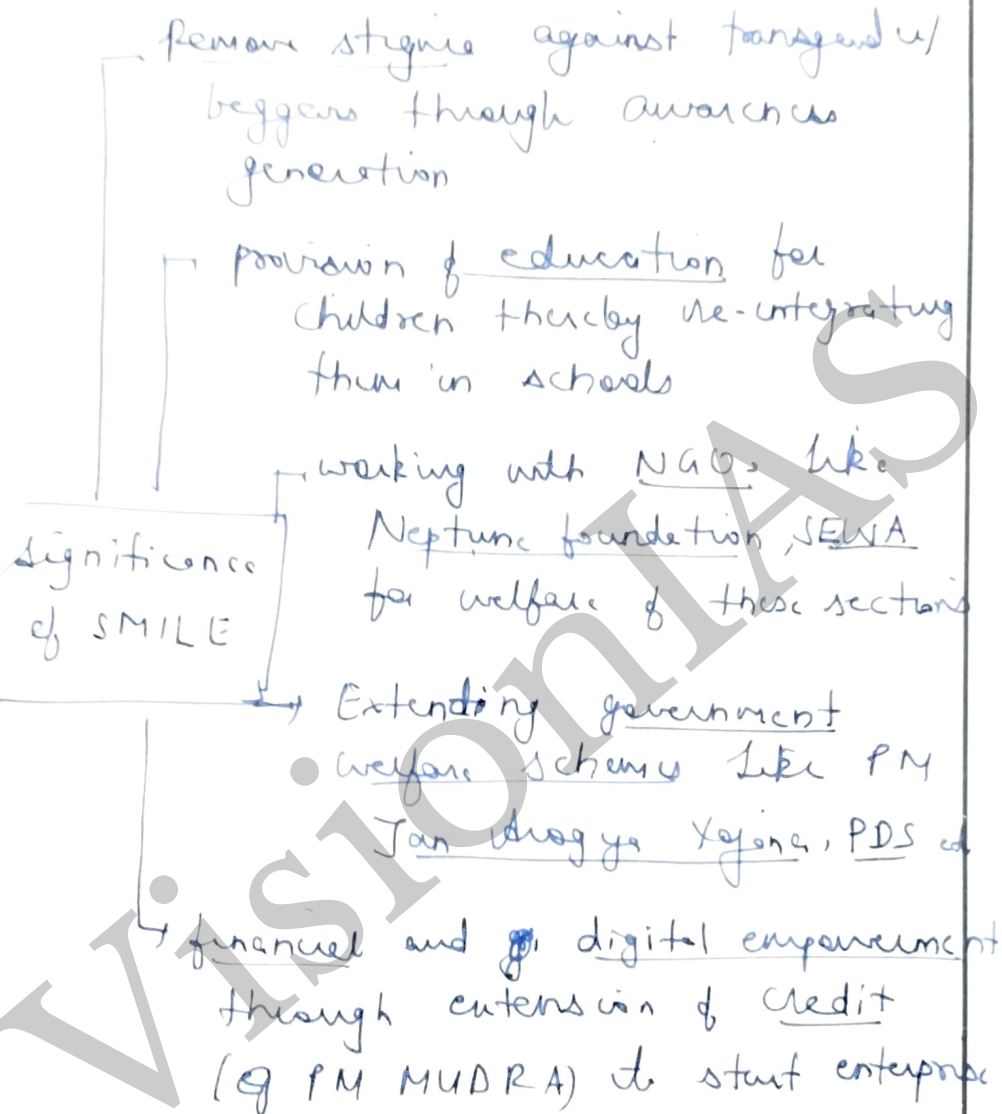
Q8.

भारत में ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों और भिखारियों की संभेद्यताओं को दूर करने में स्माइल (SMILE) योजना का 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

Transgender persons and beggars are most vulnerable sections due to economic insecurity, social stigma and discrimination, exploitation through organised crime etc.





Thus SMILE scheme needs to be expanded through more funding, Centre-state coordination and engagement of civil society to reduce the vulnerability of these vulnerable sections.

Q9.

"जो महासागरों पर नियंत्रण रखता है, वह विश्व पर शासन करता है" इस कथन के ज्ञानिक में, भारत की 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

Oceans control is key to global hegemony.
This is because by controlling ocean trade and chokepoints, nations can exercise their control in far off regions.

Shift in India's strategy from SAGAR to MAHASAGAR

MAHASAGAR stand for Mutual and holistic advance with security and Growth for All in region was unveiled by PM Modi in a recent vision to Mauritius.

under MAHASAGAR

- 1) India's vision of Indian ocean now extends from Mediterranean to Western Pacific.
- 2) Focus on Neighbourhood First by Capacity building of neighbours,
of line of credit to Maldives, Sri Lanka

- 3) Infrastructure development in IOR through high impact community development projects of housing in Maldives
 - 4) Ensuring free and open Indo Pacific through QUAD and Indo-Pacific Ocean Initiatives.
 - 5) Increasing its goodwill by being the first responder in case of disaster/emergency of aid to Sri Lanka in tsunami
 - 6) Maritime domain awareness through surveillance and tracking ships in IOR.
 - 7) Use of multilateral forums like IORA, BIMSTEC to tackle shared challenges like climate change, maritime tensions.
- As Indo-Pacific emerges as focal point of 21st century geopolitics, India through MAHA-SAR doctrine is providing security and stability to all in the region.

Q10.

भारत-यूके मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (एफ. टी. ए.) की, वाजार पहुँच और पेशेवर गतिशीलता को सुगम बनाने 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

India has signed Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with United Kingdom recently.

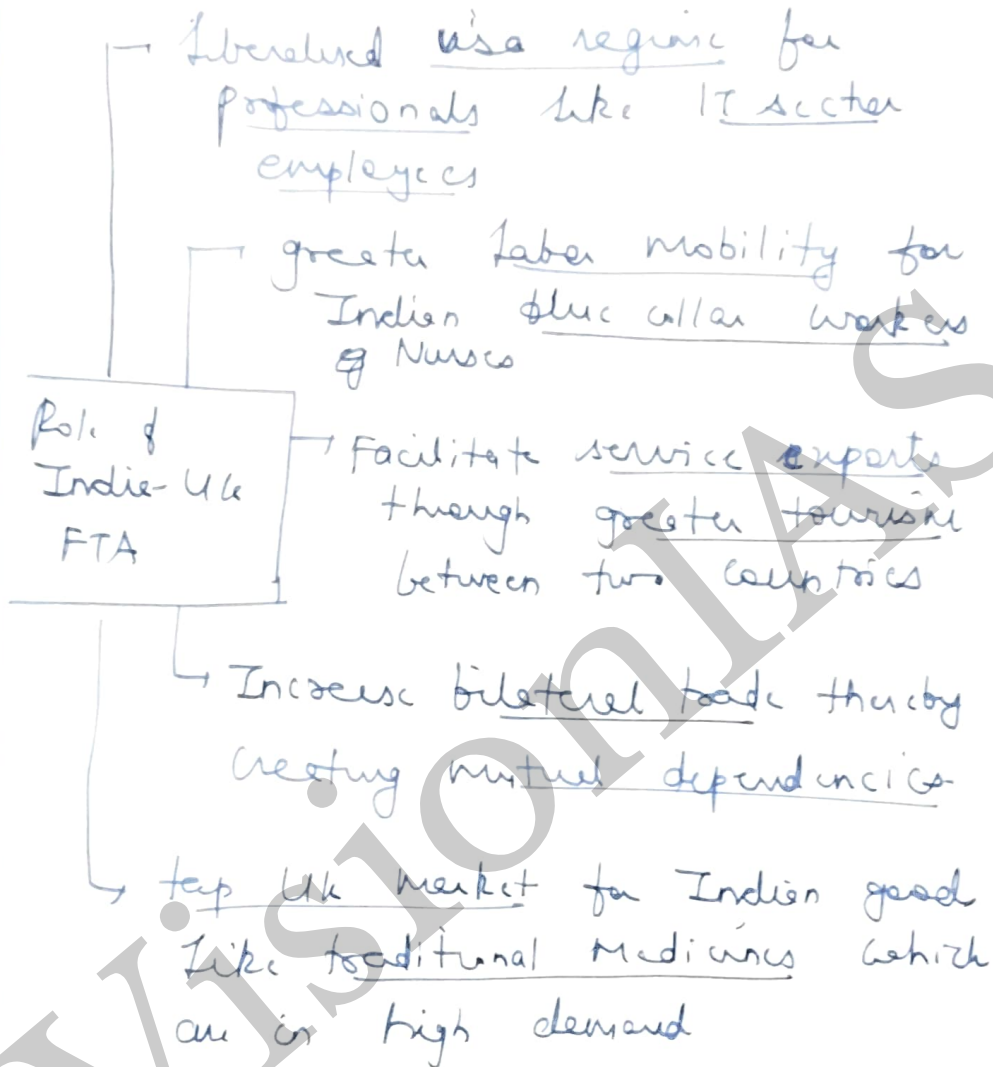
→ Reduce import duties on Indian agricultural products like merchandise, beed, meat etc.

→ facilitate export of Manufactured goods like electronics through reduced duties.

Role of
India-UK
FTA in
market
access &
professional
mobility

→ facilitate export of UK
good like automobiles,
whiskey, chocolates in
India. markets.

↳ Tackle the challenge of
Non-tariff barriers (eg
phytosanitary standards) for
India. good.



India-UK FTA is a watershed movement in bilateral relations. It will not only boost economics of both nations but also bring strategic dividends in long run.

Q11.

भारत में मरकाती मन्थाओं को मूलभूत बन्धनो और महत्वपूर्ण लामन मन्ध . नूनो विद्या का इन बन्धन में प्रनर मरकाती मन्थाओं को भूमिका का परिधल कीजिए

Examine the role of inter-governmental institutions in facilitating cooperative dialogue and resolving critical governance challenges in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

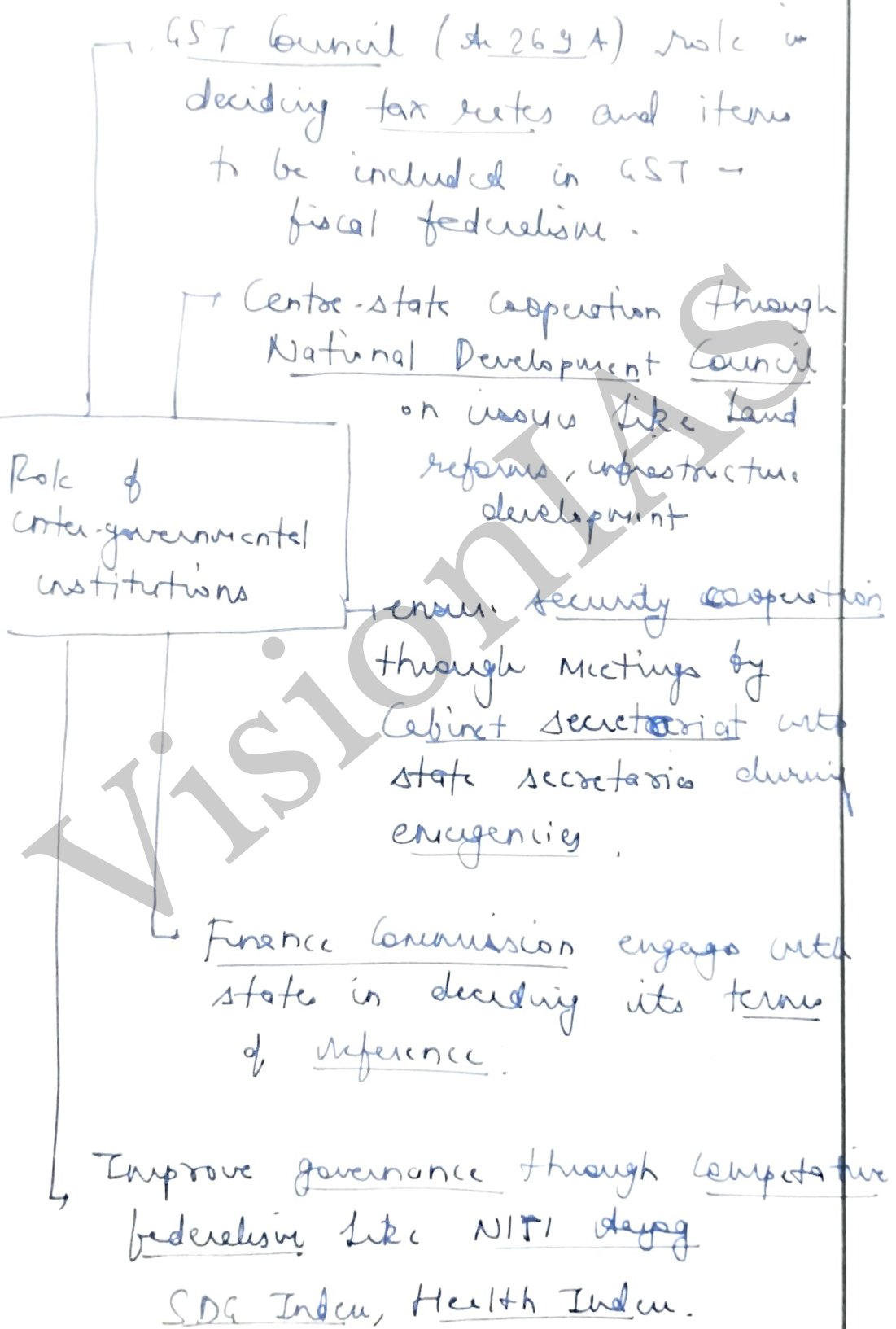
India is a complex democracy. Due to its huge diversity, geographical terrain, inter-state disputes, poverty, etc. cooperation through ~~between~~ various governmental institutions becomes important.

→ Resolve issues of national concern like terrorism, poverty through Inter-state Council (in 2013)

→ build consensus on policy issues like agriculture and labour reforms through NITI Aayog Governing Council.

Role of intergovt institutions

→ Role of Zonal Councils in resolving regional shared challenges like water dispute between Haryana and Punjab over Satlej.



However, following challenges persist in inter-governmental institutions

- 1) Infrequent meetings of fast meet of NDC in 2011.
- 2) Lack of enforcement powers of I-S-C can only recommend.
- 3) Top down decision making of Centre has more influence → NITI days
- 4) Lack of institutional support to these bodies of lack of personnel
- 5) Use of judicial mechanisms over these bodies to resolve issues of convey water dispute.

Inter-governmental institutions need to be strengthened through constitutional backing, giving enforcement powers and institutionalisation through regular meetings.

Q12.

भारत में निजी सदस्यों के विधायक (प्राइवेट मबर 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 Members Bill refers to a bill introduced by an MP who is not a minister. private member bill can be introduced by both government MPs and opposition MPs.

Factors for non-passage of Private Members Bill :-

- 1) Bills introduced by opposition MP.
Lack support from government MP
eg anti-Mob lynching Bill by opposition.
- 2) Role of anti-defection law → MP.
can't vote independently, have to abide by party whip.
- 3) Lack of inner democracy in parties
leading to top down decisions →
not supporting own party private Bill.

- 4) Ideological Contestation among parties over issues like socialism, secularism, security ⇒ contentions but not supported.
- 5) Lack of enough time given to private member to explain the content of his bills.
- 6) Wastage of time in R.S/L.S due to frequent disruptions of 77% time in LS & 47% in R.S in 1971. LS → was functional.

Measures to strengthen role of private members in legislative process

1. Increase the sitting days in L.S/R.S thereby allotting more time to private members to speak.
2. Effective utilisation of question hour, zero hour to give opportunity to private member.

3. Engage private members in committee system like standing committee
4. Innovative concepts like Opposition days as an UK can be introduced
5. Concept of shadow Cabinet to engage Opposition MP in minute detail of legislation
6. Capacity building of MP/MLAs through initiatives like PRISM project
7. Incentivise attendance and questions through parliamentary awards like best MP.

participation of private members will not only increase legislative scrutiny of executive but also deepen our democracy and make it more inclusive.

Q13.

भारत में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पी.आर.आई.) को निधियों, प्रकाशों 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

PRIs were introduced through 73rd and 74th amendments by adding the (243A - 243ZG) to realise good governance through democratic decentralisation.

Major challenges in effective devolution of funds, functions and functionaries

- 1) Devolution is voluntary in constitution leading to its non-compliance.
- 2) States have not devolved taxation powers on PRI & panchayats can't levy property taxes/ fines etc.
- 3) high dependence on state for funds & 47% dependence (CAG)

- 4) disempowerment of State Finance Commission (in 243k) → non-appointment, not implementation of recommendation etc
- 5) States have not devolved functions under Eleventh and Twelfth schedule as it would reduce its own powers & 11/2g functions devolved to panchayats.
- 6) Creation of para-statal bodies leading to overlapping jurisdictions & water boards in cities.
- 7) Overlapping functions of three layers of PRIs - gram sabha, panchayat Samiti and Zila parishad - comprehensive effective planning
- 8) Control of Bureaucracy - panchayat leaders visiting DM office to

Get regular things done compromising
their powers.

9) Phenomenon of patri-panchayat feed
of disempowered PRT women func-
-tionaries. system of rotational
reservation further marginalise
women leaders.

10) Lack of separate staff / Cadre for
PRTs

11) Lack of Capacity building of staff
in digital technology, financial
matters etc.

government
measures

- Reshtriyā gram swaraj
abhiyan
- e-panchayat Project
- Finance Commission tied
grants

↳ Panchayat Netai Project

Panchayats need to be empowered through
devolution of 3Fs thereby including
DPSP - Art 40 and Gandhian gram swaraj.

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

Speedy access to justice is part of ~~basic~~ Art 21 Right to life as held by S-C in Hussain Abu Khatton case.

→ Resolution of petty cases like water bill dispute, labor dispute, pension cases in bulk @ Lok Adalat in 2024 resolved 5 crore cases.

Lok Adalat and ADR improved access to justice

→ Bring justice at doorstep of citizens through mobile Lok adalats.

→ Saves time through mediation and conciliation using local social workers.

→ Follow principle of natural justice and procedural flexibility to arrive at best decision of Indian evidence act don't apply

→ affordable justice through free
of cost availability of lawyers.

Despite this, they face several
limitations like

① Lack of enforceability

↳ Lok adalat
decisions are
non-enforceable.

② Limited jurisdiction

↳ Lok adalat can't
rule on
non-compoundable,
cognizable
offense.

Limitations

③ Lack of trust of
citizens due to
presence of non-
judicial members
& social workers
in Lok adalats.

↳ ④ Non availability
of lawyers /
stamp vendors
etc due to
non-remunerative
nature of
work

⑤ Lack of awareness among
citizens about ADT
and Lok adalats.

For Adalats and ADR needs to be strengthened through

- expanded jurisdiction
- enforceability powers.
- availability of infrastructure
- Goeta funding.
- Incentives to lawyers to participate.

For Adalats and ADR can play an effective role in ease of justice for people thereby ~~to~~ realising

Art 39A → Access to justice of DPSP

Q15

आज के भारतीय नगरीकरण का स्तर और जीवन की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाते हुए स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन का अर्थ और महत्त्व को समझाए।

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

Smart Cities Mission was launched to create 100 sustainable and inclusive cities by developing core infrastructure and providing smart solutions.

Success of Smart Cities Mission :-

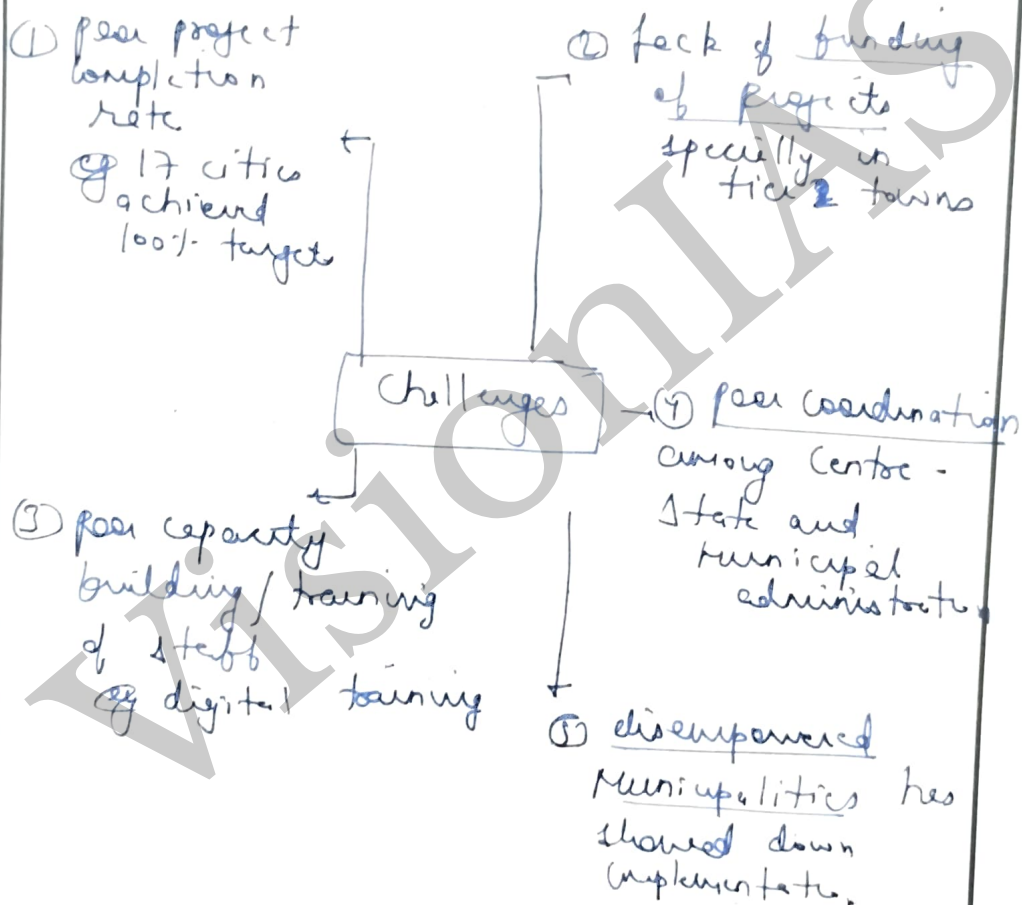
75% cities have completed 75% of projects and 17% cities have completed 100% projects leading to :-

- 1) Public transport infrastructure enhanced through creation of Integrated smart traffic management
- 2) Water management through recycle reuse and increasing green cover to catch ground water

- 3) Enhanced safety by installing 80,000 CCTVs and installing public announcement systems.
- 4) Enhanced coordination among departments through Integrated Command Control systems in all 100 cities.
- 5) Focus on e-health and health ATMs along with campaigns like Eat Right.
- 6) Smart education by installing smart classrooms and digital libraries.
- 7) Sanitation management through waste collection and its safe disposal along with waste to wealth plants.
- 8) Sustainable public spaces through riverfront developments, parks etc.

9) livelihood generation through skilling and incubation centres

However following challenges persist



Through enhanced funding, project monitoring, coordination among departments, smart cities mission has the potential to transform urban governance achieving [SDG-11] - sustainable cities and communities

Q16.

पिछले दो दशकों में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदारी गन्विधित करने में सूचना का अधिकांश 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 250 words)

15

'Information is the currency of democracy' - Thomas Jefferson

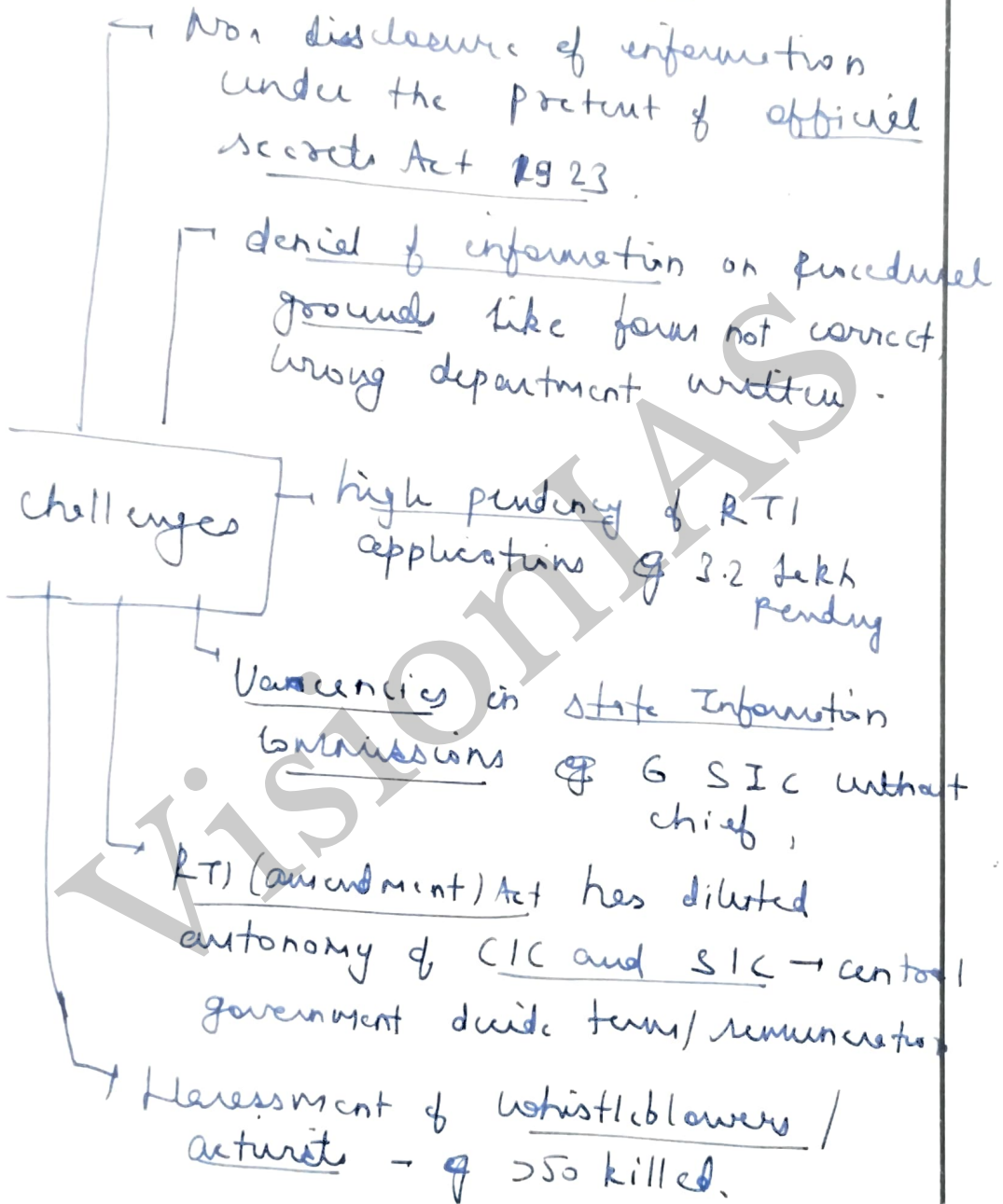
RTI Act 2005 was launched to make access to information a legal right through provisions like :-

1. Right to timely information - within 30 days/48 hours in emergency cases.
2. Public authorities to appoint a public Information officer (PIO) to provide information
3. Constituted Information Commissions at National/state level for hearing appeals
4. Regime of fines/penalties @ Rs 250/day for denial of info.
5. Proactive disclosure @ Section 4 of the Act

RTI has been effective as evident
from :-

- 1) Disclosure of multiple scams like Adarsh society, 2G scandal.
- 2) Made government systems transparent for citizens & access to government functions/basis for decisions taken
- 3) Accountability in services delivery through RTI of reasons for non-delivery of services
- 4) Accountability of government to provide services information through fines/penalties.
- 5) Pro-active disclosure by government (eg Rajasthan Jan Soochi portal has made government transparent).

However challenges persist ::



RTI is the biggest tool to hold govt accountable and need to be reformed through capacity building and proactive disclosures.

Q17.

स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अवसंरचना और नीतिगत सुधारों में प्रगति के बावजूद भारत का प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल क्षेत्रक में गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

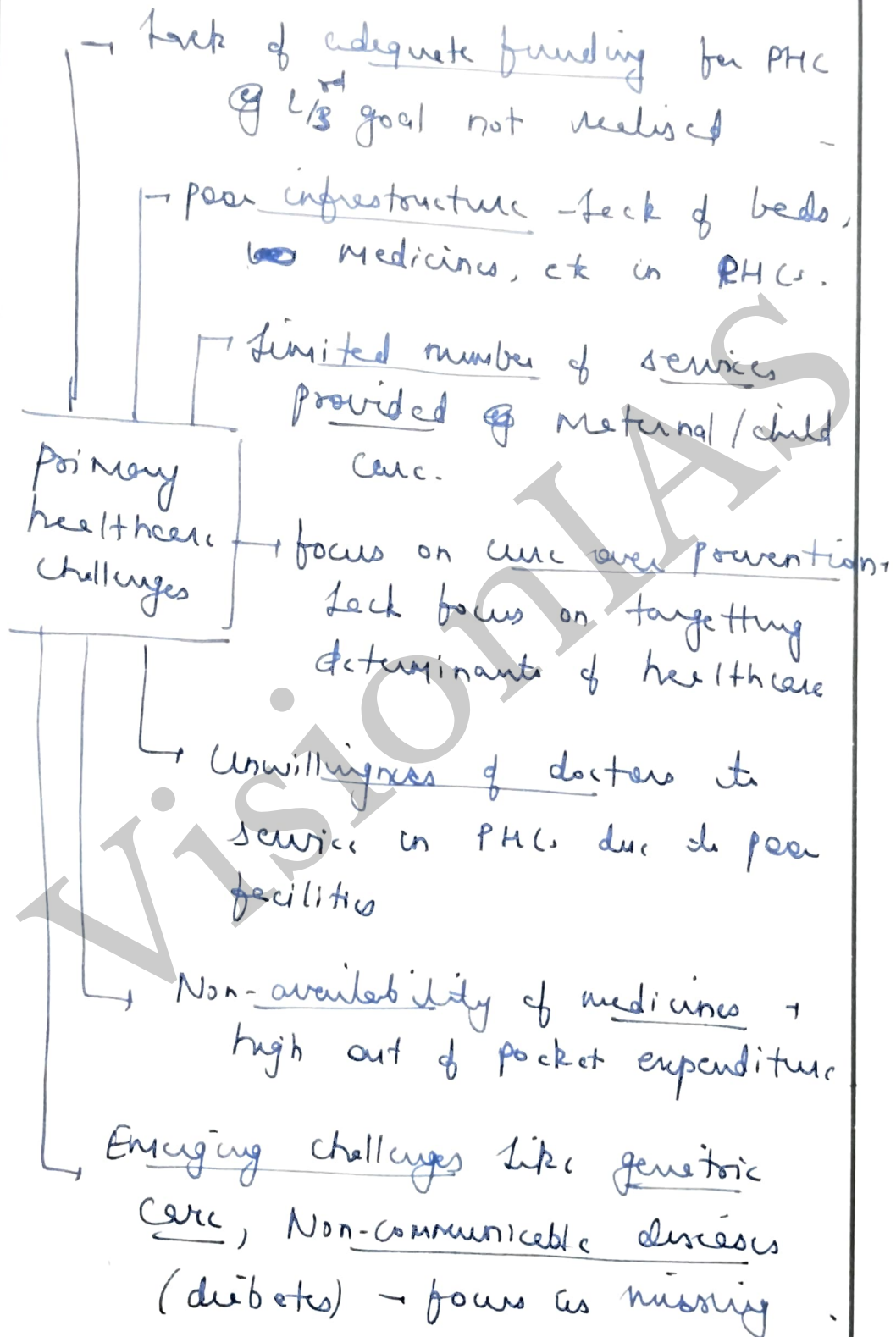
Despite progress in healthcare infrastructure and policy reforms, India continues to face critical challenges in the primary healthcare sector. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

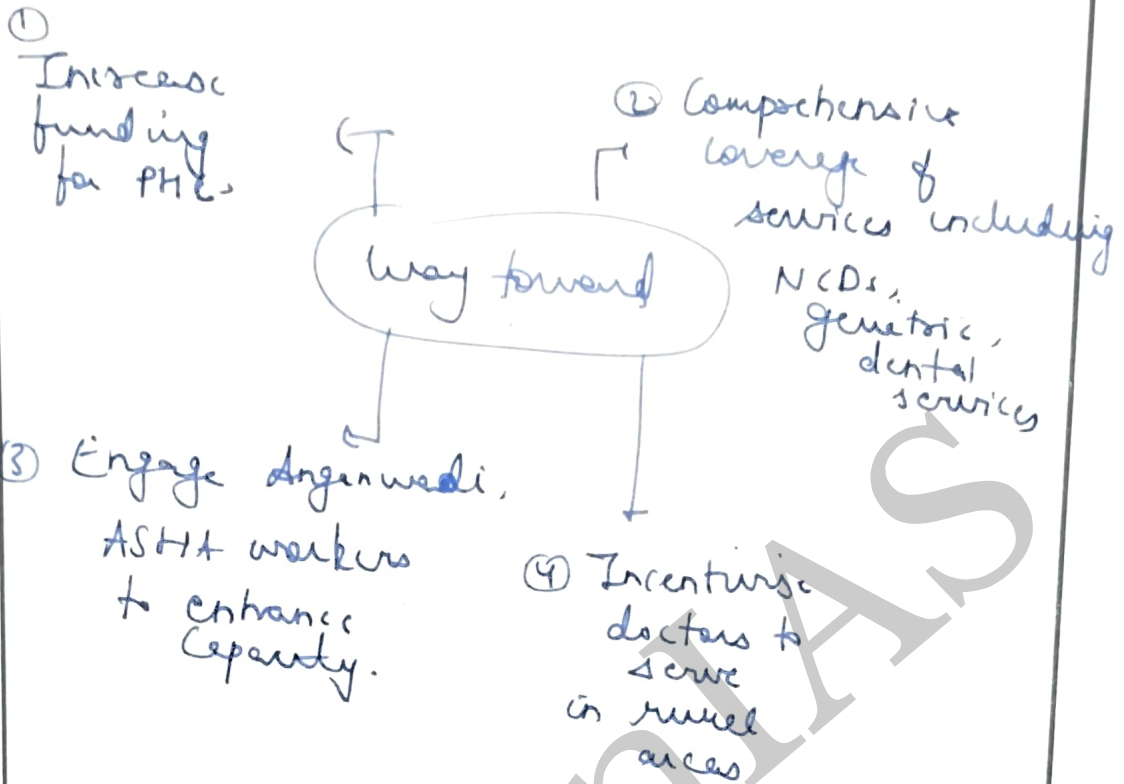
Primary healthcare refers to whole of society approach to provide comprehensive healthcare services as close as possible to people's place of residence.

Progress in healthcare infra and policy reforms:

- National Health Policy 2017 mandate 2.5% expenditure of GDP on health and 2/3rd on primary care
- Creation of 2.5 lakh Ayushman Arogya Mandirs.
- Capacity of professionals increased @ 1407 doctors per lakh against WHO 1000/lakh recommendation.

Despite this, critical challenges persist in primary health care.



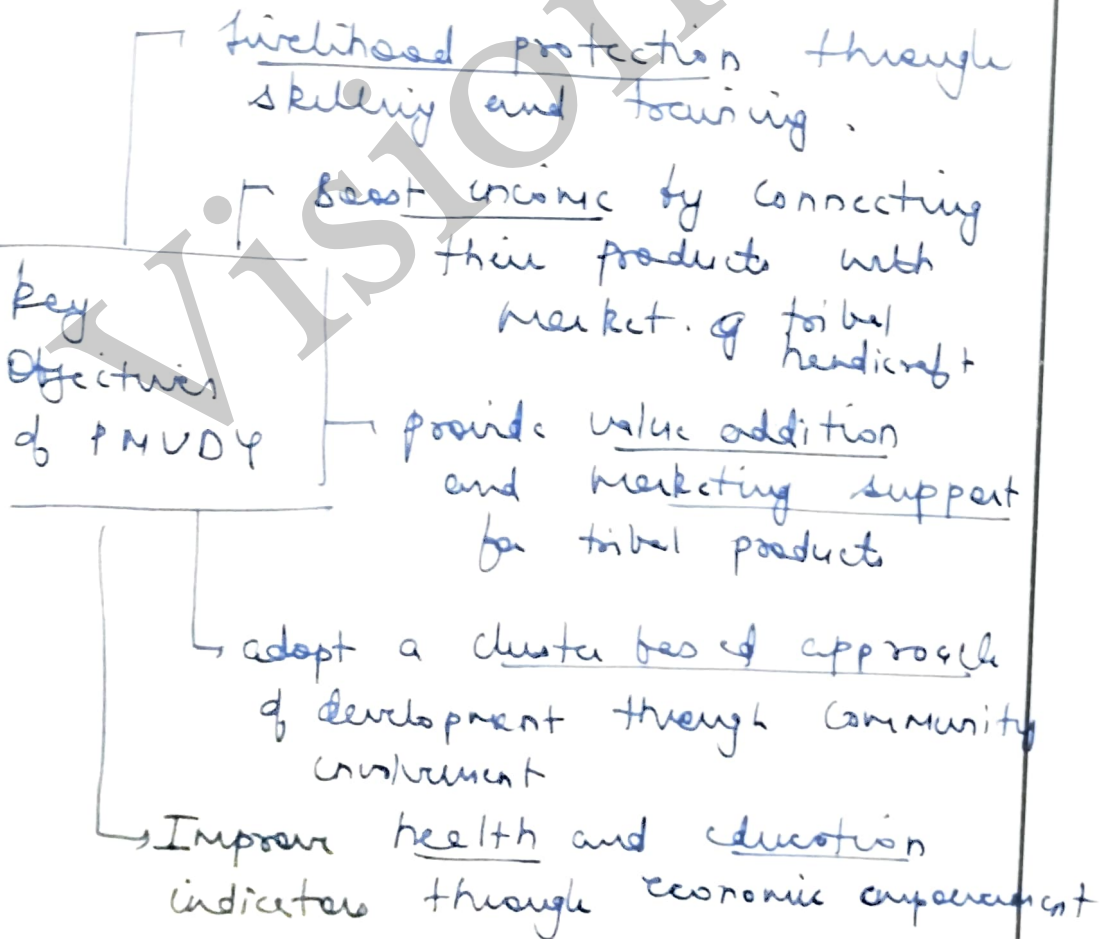


Through above measures, India can meet its commitments on PHC under Aha Ate and Astana declaration thereby achieving (SDG 3) - good health and well being.

Q18. प्रधानमंत्री वन धान योजना (पीएम वी डी वॉरें) के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं? यह योजना भारत में जनजातीय समुदायों के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण 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

Tribals comprise 8% of our country's population and 75% of them are below poverty line as per World Bank. PMVDY was launched for their socio-economic empowerment.



Scheme contribute to economic empowerment of tribal communities by -

- provide alternative sources of livelihood through skilling
- use traditional knowledge and forest resources to create local opportunities of bamboo products.
- Access to markets through online selling of goods of Govt e-Marketplace, ONDC
- provide marketing support thereby earning higher profits for the producers
- providing credit at low cost to expand tribal enterprises.
- promote entrepreneurship through mentoring support and capacity building

• achieve economics of scale through a cooperative model thereby earning higher profits.

• Access to technology for processing the products leading to value addition

other steps like PM-JANMAN, PM-Dharti Aba Yojana, Aspirational Districts Programme etc are leading to socio-economic empowerment of tribals realising the vision of inclusive growth.

Q19.

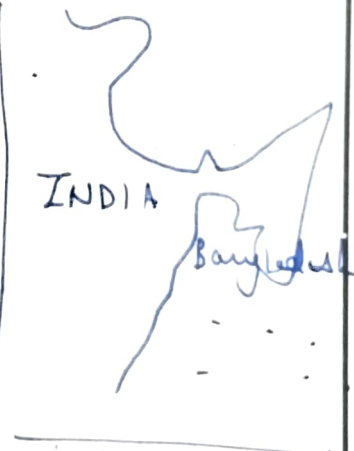
भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंध, जो कभी साझा इतिहास और सांस्कृतिक निकटता के लिए जाना जाते थे, अब रणनीतिक बलन, क्षेत्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा और दाना दशा में बदलती घरेलू राजनीति द्वारा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

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-Bangladesh relations were once called 'exemplar/model for bilateral relations' however recent ouster of PM Sheikh Hasina has caused a setback for the ties.

India-Bangladesh ties marked by shared history & cultural proximity

- India, like in Bangladesh were of independence
- shared ethnic ties across borders
- shared Bengali heritage



- mutual understanding visible in Land border agreement (2015), India giving up its maritime claims etc.

relations now shaped by strategic calculus, regional competition and shifting domestic politics.

- 1) Bangladesh using China Card to hedge against India & Bangladesh joining BRI.
- 2) strengthening Bangladesh-Pakistan ties & recent meet of Bangladesh-China-Pakistan.
- 3) Nationalist/Isolationist upsurge in Bangladesh making resolution of contentious trade issue difficult.
- 4) Use of bilateral issues in domestic politics & villainisation of Bangladeshi immigrants has jeopardised ties.
- 5) Role of state actors in bilateral ties & West Bengal in Bangladesh trade issue.

- 6) Role of outside powers like USA in domestic politics of Bangladesh.
- 7) Bangladesh diversifying its ties beyond India asserting its strategic autonomy.

India must :-

- deliver on projects on time to earn goodwill.
- strengthen infrastructure development of Agartala Akhara rail link.
- Boost people to people ties by liberalised visa regime.
- Use multilateral platforms like BIMSTEC, BBIN to tackle shared challenges.

India must exercise strategic patience and must trust the logic of geography in its ties with Bangladesh.

Q20.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति और सुरक्षा में संबंधित समकालीन मुक्तता में निम्नलिखित में से एक राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (यू.एन.एस.सी.) की प्रभावशीलता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। उसकी विश्वसनीयता 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

UNSC was formed as open body for international peace and security comprising 5 permanent (USA, UK, France, China, Russia) and 10 non permanent members (2 year term)

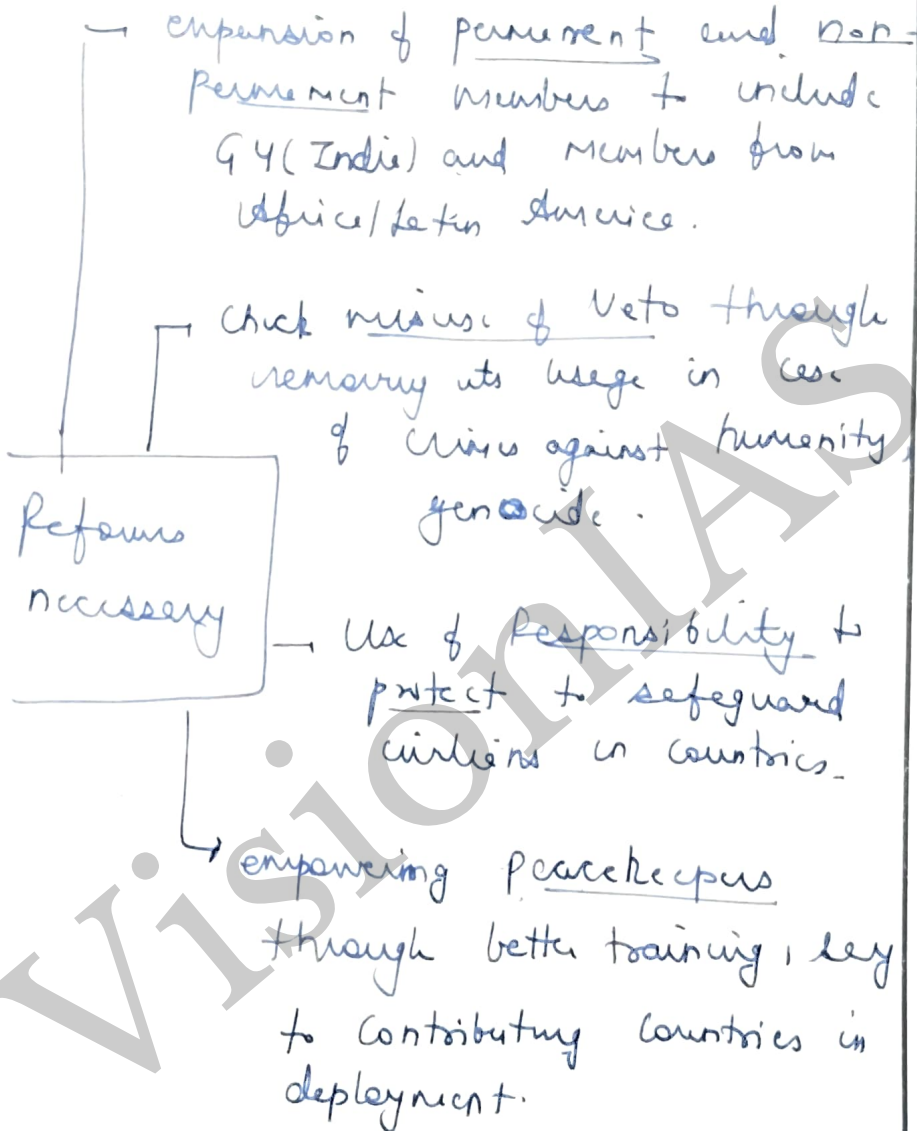
effectiveness of UNSC in contemporary crises :-

positive

- 1) passed resolutions on humanitarian aid to yezra.
- 2) condemned terrorism in wake of pathalgan attack.
- 3) coordinated global response during Covid-19 pandemic.

Negative

- 1) failed to stop Ukraine - ~~Russia~~ ^{Russia},
Israel-Gaza war.
- 2) Misuse of veto by permanent members
has made the organisation defunct
& Russian use of veto in
Ukraine war
- 3) Lack of consensus on issues like
terrorism & CCIT is stuck.
- 4) Could not check violation of rules
based international trade through
unilateral USA sanctions.
- 5) Collective response on debt crisis,
food crisis, supply chain disruptions,
found missing due to rivalry
among PS.



As Dr Jaishankar argued UN is becoming a 'anachronistic organisation'.

Its reforms is critical not just for global peace but also to realise shared goals like SDGs.