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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2419)

Name of Candidate	Aditi Yadav		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	Online	Date	13 Aug 23.

INDEX TABLE

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

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best.

1. मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के अपराध और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन की जांच में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Discuss the role played by the Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Enforcement Directorate is the premier financial investigation agency of the country. It falls under the administrative control of ministry of finance

Role of ED in ensuring financial prudence :

→ Administers legislations such as
★ Prevention of Money Laundering Act
★ Foreign contribution Regulation Act

→ Investigates offences under PMLA and FCRA
↳ time bound and quasi judicial powers.

→ Conducts search and seizure operations
→ Provides support to other agencies such as CBI, SEBI
→ Helps prevent organised financial crime eg - Hawala money

Challenges:

→ Credibility of Autonomy
↳ purely executive body
→ used to punish political dissedents
Deg - BBC raids
→ Irregular appointments
Deg continuous extensions to ED chief
→ No clear mandate
↳ overloading of cases.

Being the worlds third largest economy, a financial investigator is a must. But, its independence and autonomy must be preserved.

2. भारतीय संविधान भारत में उदार लोकतंत्र के विकास हेतु एक ढांचा प्रदान करने में सफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
The Indian Constitution has been successful in providing a framework for liberal democracy to flourish in India. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Indian Constitution is the labour of love of leaders belonging to different schools of thought.

One such prominent school was liberalism which has heavy emphasis in our constitution.

Liberal democracy in constitution

- Federal structure
  - 7th schedule
- Right to equality - Article 14
- Right against discrimination - Article 15
- Minority Rights
  - → cultural (Article 29, 30)
  - → representation (Article 330)
  - → affirmative action (Article 15(4), 16(4))
- Freedom of Association, Press (Article 19)
- Encouraging scientific and economic endeavour (Article 51A)
- Judicial Review
  - Article 13

Challenges in operationalising liberal democracy:

→ Concentration of wealth
→ Long justice processes.
→ Casteism is still prevalent
Deep weak enforcement of Protection of civil rights Act 1955.
→ Curbs on civil freedom of press
→ Preventative detention as a part of fundamental rights

Time as now come to adhere to constitutional morality and hold up the ethos of liberal democracy.

3. "समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत" से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

What do you understand by the "principle of subsidiarity"? Discuss its importance in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Principle of Subsidiarity is a doctrine of decentralisation of functions which says - what can be done at the lower level, should be done by that level.

Importance in India:

→ Upholding provisions of federalism
▷ eg division of powers under schedule VII

→ operationalising Panchayti Raj Institutions
▷ eg schedule XI and XII

→ capacity building at Grassroots
▷ eg Gram Sabha under Forest Rights Act

→ Division of workload

→ customised solutions at the local level

current challenges

→ Excessive concentration of power
▷ eg union list greater than state list

→ Burden on judiciary
▷ eg Overuse of Article 136 to bypass lower courts

→ Inefficiency in financial management

way forward

→ Activity mapping at the local level (Punchi Commission)

→ Developing Institutions of Social Audit as suggested by CAG

→ Executive Restraint
▷ eg Sending more bills to parliamentary committees

Federalism is a essential feature of the Constitution. Principle of Subsidiarity will be critical in operationalising Federalism in the true sense.

4. "मूल कर्तव्यों का नैतिक मूल्य अधिकारों का दमन करना नहीं होगा, बल्कि लोगों को अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति उसी रूप में जागरूक बनाकर एक लोकतांत्रिक संतुलन स्थापित करना है, जिस प्रकार से वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

"The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights". Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Constitution of India provides a list of justifiable Fundamental Rights (part III) and non justifiable fundamental Duties (part IVA).

Importance of fundamental Duties:

→ Develope public morality
▷ eg: Duty to cultivate brotherhood

→ Guide behaviour
▷ eg: Duty to respect national symbol
: Duty to preserve monuments

→ Imbibe constitutional ethos and conduct
▷ eg: To revive national freedom struggle

→ To provide a vision document for newly independent country.

Criticism of fundamental Duties

↳ no place in liberal democracies
↳ coercion cannot command respect
↳ If people are happy, will fulfill duties.

But, there is harmony between duties and rights :

→ Civil behaviour (duties) is essential to enjoy 'rights'

→ Duties are non justifiable ⇒ cannot be used to smother rights

→ Rights are inherent in duties (Mahatma Gandhi)

→ Social contract.

→ Coherence (Article 21A and ~~Article~~ Article 51A (e))

Therefore duties have and will continue to guide the constitutional morality required to enjoy fundamental rights

5. क्या आपको लगता है कि कार्यपालिका द्वारा प्रत्यायोजित विधान का प्रयोग शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के विरुद्ध है? भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Do you think the exercise of delegated legislation by the executive goes against the principle of separation of powers? Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Delegated legislation refers to the outsourcing of rule making function from legislature to the executive

▷ eg : Indepth rules formed by committees and ministries.

Delegated legislation against the federal spirit :

→ Underuse of legislature for debate, discussion

▷ eg Overuse of voice vote, guillotine

→ Information asymmetry between executive and legislature

▷ eg Nitty Gritty of Bills not discussed

→ Burden on executive agencies

▷ eg committees, bureaucrats within ministries

But still, there is a need for delegated legislation:

→ Huge workload ⇒ limited time in legislatures
→ use of experts in committees
→ Constitution has provided bureaucracy as think tank Deg Article 312
→ Grievance redressal mechanisms exist
  ↳ judiciary
  ↳ Adjournment, No confidence motion.

Reform Delegated Legislation
↳ Transparency in rule making
↳ Involving cross party members
↳ Social audit at regular intervals
↳ Activist judiciary to keep a check.

Therefore, if done properly delegated legislation can be hugely successful.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. दोषपूर्ण गवर्नेंस के पीछे प्रमुख कारण एक ढर्रे में सोचने की आदत और एकाकी कार्य प्रणाली है। भारत में लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इसकी चर्चा कीजिए।
A key factor behind poor governance is a system of thinking and working in silos. Discuss in the context of public services in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian bureaucracy and public services form the part of the executive wing and are responsible for administering the policies of the government.

Reasons for poor governance

→ Hierarchial structure with large number of veto points

→ Lack of cross-collaboration between departments (Horizontal)

→ Lack of vertical collaboration between Headquarters and field offices

▷ eg Citizen charters are same for HQs and feild offices

⇓

a silo-ed working structure.

Reforms Required

→ Increase in horizontal collaboration
- Diverse viewpoints
- Non Duplication of Effort
- Saving time and resources
- Best practices

→ Vertical collaboration
- → functional specialization of different levels
- → customised solutions

→ Role of Technology
- common architecture for digital revolution
  - ▷ eg India enterprise architecture
- Grievance redressal systems for citizens
  - ▷ eg CPGRAMS to be made at state level (SPGRAMS)
- Online Training of public servants
  - ↳ mid career training
  - ↳ domain specific training (HCTE committee)

Therefore integration of services is the need of the hour.

7. असुरक्षित गर्भपात भारत में महिलाओं के प्रजनन और मातृ स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और उपचारात्मक उपाय भी बताइए।

Unsafe abortions are a critical issue affecting the reproductive and maternal health of women in India. Identify the reasons behind the same and suggest remedial measures as well. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Unsafe abortions refer to abortions conducted in unsanitary environment by ill trained professionals, often in contravention to provisions of law

Harm of unsafe abortion
- maternal mortality
- Risk of infections
- Psychological impact on women
- Poor most prone
- Harm to fetus (if performed at later stage)

Reasons
- Visions rates by private doctors
- Lack of medical facilities
- Lack of Awareness in women
- Stigma of abortions (unmarried female)
- Stringent guidelines under Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act
  - eg: Criminal liability of doctor

Remedial Measures

→ Awareness dissemination to poor women regarding abortion provision
▷ eg Anganwadis can be mobilized for this

→ Registration of practitioners as provided in the MTP Act

→ Capacity building of doctors
▷ eg Reasonable doubt to be given to doctors in unclear situations

→ Developing database of unsafe abortions for policy making purposes.

→ Respecting privacy of patients via non disclosure provisions ⇒ destigmatise.

Therefore a whole of system approach with patient at the centre is required to control unsafe abortions.

8. डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल तक पहुंच और उसकी वहनीयता से संबंधित स्थायी मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सक्षम है। इस संदर्भ में, देश को 'डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य' क्रांति के मुहाने पर लाने में आयुष्मान भारत डिजिटल मिशन की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Digital healthcare has the potential to address the perennial issues pertaining to accessibility and affordability of healthcare in India. In this context, discuss the role of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission in putting the country at the cusp of a 'digital health' revolution. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission is the largest healthcare overhaul of its kind, anywhere in the world.

Healthcare Revolution via ABDM:

→ Patient Reforms
- Digital Heath ID and Teleconsult] Accessibility
- Free healthcare insurance under PM Jan Aarogya Yojana] Affordability
- Focus on generic medicines]

→ Doctor facing
- Access to heath records
- Govt backed Insurance for patients
- Health professionals registry

→ Wellness Reforms
- Inclusion of Ayush doctors
  - ▷ eg doctor patient ratio at 1:834 better than WHO recommendation.

- Preventative Healthcare through Health and Wellness Centres
- AYUSH Grams (villages)] accessibility and affordability.

Therefore ABDM is overhauling the healthcare system of the country, keeping the ideals of quality, accessibility and affordability at the centre.

9. दक्षिण एशिया से एकमात्र G20 सदस्य के रूप में, भारत के लिए G20 का नेतृत्व वैश्विक स्तर पर दक्षिण एशिया की आवाज को बुलंद करने के लिए एक प्रभावी मंच के तौर पर इस समूह का उपयोग करने हेतु एक आदर्श अवसर है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
As the only G20 member from South Asia, the G20 leadership is an ideal opportunity for India to use it as an effective platform to amplify South Asia's voice at the global stage. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India is currently the chair of G20 - 20 of the world's biggest and most dynamic economies.

India as the representative of South Asia :

Voice concerns of South Asia such as :

Security
- Terrorism in neighbourhood
Eg Taliban

Trade
- Special provisions for developing countries
Eg Peace Clause under WTO
Eg fishing clause

Healthcare equity
- Pandemics
- Neglected tropical diseases

Climate
- Growth versus sustainability
- Duty of developed nations

Multilateralism
- Reforms in United Nations Security council

India at G20:

→ can garner support from nations
→ can garner investment for the region
→ can raise humanitarian issues eg Rohingyas in Myanmar
→ consensus on conflict in Russia Ukraine.

Therefore India is uniquely placed to voice concerns of South Asia at G20.

10. भारत-यू.ए.ई. CEPA दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए एक उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य करेगा तथा भारत को इस क्षेत्र में व्यापक पहुंच प्रदान करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।
The India-UAE CEPA will serve as a catalyst to bolster economic ties between the two countries and give India greater access to the region. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently India UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement was signed.

CEPA as economic ties

→ liberalised access to 99% of Indian exports to UAE and to approximately 95% of UAE's exports to India

→ Access to wider markets

→ externalities of trade
Deg food and labour security for UAE.

CEPA as access to region

→ Direct access to West Asia.
↳ Large diaspora of India.

→ Can circumvent overland routes of Pakistan and Afghanistan
→ Scope for further engagement
↳ in defense, technology etc.

India UAE have age old ties. CEPA will cement and further build on those ties.

11. एक दोषपूर्ण आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली, सुविचारित कानून की अनुपस्थिति और डोमेन विशेषज्ञता की कमी को भारतीय न्यायपालिका के लिए नई चुनौतियों के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।
A dysfunctional criminal justice system, absence of well-considered legislation and need for domain expertise, are being seen as the new challenges for the Indian judiciary. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

In recent times, the Indian judiciary has been facing a crisis of credibility.

Challenges of Judiciary :

→ Criminal Justice
- ✓ Large number of undertrials
  - ▷ eg - 77% of all prisoners (NCRB)
- ✓ Increase in prison violence
  - ▷ eg : Murders in Tihar Jail
- ✓ Increase in death row convicts
  - ▷ eg - Highest in 2021 since 2017.

→ Lack of Domain Expertise
- ✓ Judicial overreach on legislative matters
  - ▷ eg Same sex marriage

✓ Judicial pronouncements on economic matters such as betting, gambling and GST

→ Questions on Doctrine of Basic Structure
✓ No fixed list
✓ Came by a thin majority

→ Appointment System
✓ No fixed criteria
✓ Uncle judge syndrome.

Need for Reforms

→ Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment

→ Cautious use of Basic Structure doctrine and Public Interest ~~Legislation~~ Litigation

⇓

can be brought about by well considered legislation by government in consultation with judiciary

→ Criminal reforms such as

- Principle of subsidiarity for courts
- fast track benches
- Clarity on provisions of defamation, sedition

] Criminal Reform code ~~BNS~~ Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Samhita

- Prison Reforms
  - ▷ eg Prison Manual by Ministry of Home Affairs
  - ▷ eg Mulla Committee

→ Expert consultation and developing domain expertise of judges

→ use of Tribunals which have service experts

Therefore, wide ranging reforms are required to protect the Judiciary - the guarantor of our constitution.

12. दल-बदल विरोधी कानून भारत में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के मुद्दे को किस हद तक हल करने में सक्षम रहा है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।
To what extent has the anti-defection law been able to address the issue of political instability in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Anti Defection Law was operationalised in India via the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985. It added the 10th schedule in the constitution.

Anti Defection law as provider of Political Instability:

→ Provides constitutional recognition to political parties.
→ Limits defections in political parties ⇒ 91st constitutional amendment deleted the exception to split, further strengthening it
→ Provides power to speaker to decide on defection proceedings

→ Constitutional censure on the practice of defections.

But wide ranging loopholes exist:

→ Censures individual defection but allows group defection
- very rampant
  - ▷ eg in Maharashtra
    - ↳ political instability

→ Hampers freedom of speech and expression of legislators

→ No time limit for speaker to decide on proceedings

→ Judicial confusion
- eg - Speaker against whom removal proceedings are undergoing, cannot decide disqualification (Nebam Rebia) ⇒ misused by legislators

→ No censure on defection by merger.

Way forward

→ Time limit for speaker to decide

→ Election Commission better organisation to decide defection as speaker is party man

→ Anti Defection to only apply during No confidence motion, Adjournment motion — Freedom of speech and dissent.

→ Longer disqualification for defecters.

Therefore, reforms are required in the Anti Defection law to strengthen it and to provide true political stability in India.

13. भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों का प्रबंधन परस्पर विरोधी संघवाद के कारण विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तंत्रों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनका उपयोग भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।
Governance of inter-state rivers in India suffers from various issues due to conflictual federalism. Discuss. Also, highlight the mechanisms, which can be utilised to resolve inter-state river water disputes in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has seen a lot of conflict surrounding inter state rivers. Some of them are -

→ Punjab Haryana link canal

→ Mullaperiyar Dam Issue

Issues in Governance of Inter State Rivers :

→ Rivers are a state subject (Entry 17) and Inter state River and river valleys are an union subject (Entry 56)

→ Lack of a whole-of-basin approach in river management.

→ Non co-operation between states
✓ water is a populist subject

→ Lack of binding power to enforce
✓ union govt] Both do not have
✓ court] binding power

→ Non performance of Article 262
✓ Provides for tribunals for water dispute
↳ Long time consuming
▷ eg Cauvery Tribunal gave reward after 17 years
↳ Lack of enforcement mechanism
↳ Judiciary intervenes through Article 136 (Special Leave Petition).

Remedial Measures

→ Legislative
• River Basin Management Bill 2019
↳ provides a basin approach to river management.

- Inter States Water Disputes Tribunal Amendment Act [redacted]
  - ✓ Time limit for constitution
  - ✓ Time limit for decision
  - Deg Award applicable from the day it is given ⇒ no need for publishing in gazette.

→ Federal Bridging Institutions
- Inter States Council (Art 263)
- River Boards under River Boards Act 1956

] Deliberation, Discussion

→ Judicial restraint in admitting petitions ⇒ allowing Tribunals to function.

Being a vast and heterogenous country with many rivers, a functional dispute and development mechanism for rivers is essential.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दस्तावेज होने के बावजूद भारतीय संविधान के उन मूलभूत पहलुओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके संदर्भ में यह अपने समकालीन संविधानों से भिन्न था।
Elaborate on the fundamental aspects in which the Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India, being a post colonial country, has borrowed heavily from the constitutions of other countries.

Borrowed features

→ Office of Governor (GOI Act 1935)
→ Emergency provisions (Weimar constitution Germany)
→ Concurrent list (Australia)
→ Fundamental Rights (USA constitution)
→ Fundamental Duties (Russian constitution)
etc.

Even after heavy borrowing, Indian constitution is specific and distinct.

Indian features

→ Broad ranging fundamental rights
- ↳ civil and political [Ar 14, 15, 16]
- ↳ cultural and religious [Ar 25-29]
- ↳ minority rights [Ar 29-30]

→ Worlds biggest affirmative action program through reservations based on caste (15(4), 16(4)) and class (EWS - 15(6), 16(6))

→ Longest Constitution of the world

→ Preventative Detention as a part of fundamental rights Article 20(3) ⇒ uniquely India

→ Provision of Presidents rule even in normal circumstances Article 356.

→ Mix of easily amendable (Article 368) and rigid
- ↳ doctrine of Basic Structure

→ Provides for an express welfare state (part IV)

→ Positive secularism as compared to negative secularism of west

→ Provides philosophical ethos as well as administrative machinery

- Article 312 (All India services)
- Schedule IV for legislatures etc.

Therefore, while India borrowed the architecture, the core material was original depending on our unique experiences and needs.

15. मुफ्त उपहार, विशेष रूप से चुनावों से पहले, समाज के लिए लाभकारी होने की बजाय अधिक हानिकारक हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में युक्तिसंगत तर्क दीजिए।
Freebies, especially ahead of elections, do more harm than good to the society. Do you agree? Give logical arguments in support of your answer. 15
(Answer in 250 words)

Freebies refers to the promises of goods and services made by politicians before elections.

Benefits of freebies

→ Right of leaders to promise to populace, especially the disadvantaged
→ can help garner attention of voters
→ shows priority of government after coming to power
→ benchmark of promise delivery

Harm of freebies

→ Kind of like buying votes
→ Distraction from main issues
▷ eg unemployment etc.

→ Short term and unsustainable
→ for economy
→ for environment

→ Can lead to societal violence by dividing beneficiaries into haves and have nots

→ huge fiscal cost
▷ eg: 75% of Rajasthan revenue budget goes on Pensions.

→ Politics of rhetorics ⇒ harmful for democratic culture

→ Race for exploitation of resources

Way forward

→ Amend model code of conduct
↳ list of promises
↳ cost of promises
↳ way to pay for promises
↳ give ECI power to enforce MCC.

→ Dialoge and discussion
- demarcate genuine help from wasteful expenditure
- make a list of ~~f~~ services that can be included in freebies - electricity, schooling etc

→ Electoral research on impact, cost of such freebies

Therefore an unhinged list of promises is harmful to our democracy. Benchmarks and guidelines around "freebies" must be developed.

16. भारत के शहरी परिदृश्य को बदलने के लिए शुरू किए गए स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के मिश्रित परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस मिशन को लागू करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Smart Cities Mission, which was launched to change the urban landscape of India has produced mixed results. Discuss. Also, highlight the challenges faced in executing the Mission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Smart cities mission was launched in the financial year 2014-15 with the aim to make our cities more citizen friendly, environmentally sustainable and smart.

SCM

Pros

→ Infrastructural
Eg smart street lights

→ Municipal
Eg smart Garbage disposal

→ Competitive federalism

→ Best practices

Cons

→ Environmental hazards
Eg Delhi floods 2023

→ Law and order
Eg Riots in Nuh

Challenges in executing the Mission

→ Centre state tussle hampering working
▷ eg The tussle on Delhi govt "services"

→ Lack of vertical and horizontal collaboration between cities and within cities

→ Infrastructural loopholes
▷ eg fire accidents in Delhi
lift accidents in Noida

→ Healthcare loopholes.
▷ eg disease outbreak in Kerala
eye flu outbreak in Delhi.

Therefore SCM, needs a renewed approach and method.

17. यह तर्क दिया गया है कि भारत में उद्यमिता परिवेश के समक्ष विद्यमान विभिन्न बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत के भविष्य को इसके उद्यमियों द्वारा आकार दिए जाने की संभावना है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
It has been argued that despite several hurdles faced by the entrepreneurship ecosystem in India, the future of India is likely to be shaped by its entrepreneurs. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has the third highest number of unicorn startups in the world - Economic Survey 2022-23.

Hurdles faced by Entrepreneurship ecosystem :

→ Business issues
- ✓ Lack of funding sources
- ✓ Long time to register / wind up companies
- ✓ Bureaucratic red tape
- ✓ Lack of innovation ecosystem

→ Labour issues
- ✓ Lack of highly educated professionals
  - ▷ eg In semiconductor industry
- ✓ Lack of proper labour legislation
  - ▷ eg social security for gig workers.

→ Infrastural Issues.

✓ High logistics cost
▷ eg Harmful for small agri entrepreneurs

✓ Road and sea lanes of communication
▷ eg 98% of roads are unmetalled

Entrepreneurship as future:

→ Small Entrepreneurs encouraged
▷ eg Street vendors through ~~SVANIT~~ PM Samman Nidhi

→ Corporate Resolution through Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

→ Decriminalising offences.

→ Production linked Incentive Scheme to foster make in India

→ International Collaboration
▷ eg - Foreign funding can be raised at the Gift City, Gujrat.

→ Easy taxation for small, medium and micro enterprises.

⇓ combined results of such policies

- Increase in small (household sector) and profession entrepreneur
  ↳ further leading to employment.
- Government as a facilitator and guarantee.

Therefore, entrepreneurship is what will guide India as we scale the heights of being the third largest economy of the world.

18. हालांकि, 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' योजना ने लैंगिक भेदभाव पर अत्यधिक ध्यान केंद्रित किया है, लेकिन यह खराब कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के कारण वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने में विफल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme has given much-need attention to gender discrimination, it has failed to yield desired results due to poor implementation and monitoring. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme was envisioned as a whole sector scheme - to target female empowerment at all levels - birth, education and so on.

Lacunae of the scheme

→ Education

- Reverses suffered during covid
- Gross enrolment ratio for girls in higher education remains low (~ 20%)
- Lack of female students in scientific fields like STEM
- Low learning levels.

→ Healthcare

- Prevalence of anaemia
- Prevalence of female foeticides esp in states such as Rajasthan

→ Security

- Increase in domestic violence and rapes
  - ▷ eg 30% of all women complaints between 2017-20 were rapes

    eg - Rape of girl child in mathura

Reasons for Lacunae

→ Institutional Paralysis

- National commission for Child Rights
- National commission for Women

] Executive bodies with non binding recommendations

- Law Enforcement paralysis
  ↳ lack of quick response to rapes, violence
  - ▷ eg Manipur rape complaint not assumed for 2 months

→ Corruption
- ✓ siloed working of department
- ✓ no inbuilt mechanism for social audit

→ lack of community participation
- ✓ bureaucracy led movement rather than people led

While the scheme initially garnered attention and also had measures of financial empowerment (Sukanya Samriddhi), it is now in need of revamp and reshape.

19. दक्षिण-पश्चिम हिंद महासागर में सुरक्षा खतरों के स्वरूप और उनकी बारंबारता में वृद्धि के मद्देनजर, इस क्षेत्र में लघु द्वीपीय विकासशील देशों (SIDS) के संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As security threats increase in form and frequency in the South-West Indian Ocean, discuss the role played by India in relation to small island developing states (SIDS) in the region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India emisions itself as providing

S - security
A - and
G - Growth
A - for All
R - in the Region

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. चूंकि भारत अपने पड़ोस की पुनः कल्पना कर रहा है, इसलिए उप-क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से सीमा-पार कनेक्टिविटी तेजी से महत्वपूर्ण होती जा रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
As India re-imagines its neighbourhood, cross-border connectivity through sub-regions is becoming increasingly vital. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India, by virtue of its location and size - is playing a very important role in South Asia.

Reimaging neighbourhood

→ Peaceful ⇒ decrease in terrorism
→ Economically prosperous [food security is imp]
→ environmentally sound
✓ energy security
✓ energy sustainability
→ Inclusive and Open Indo Pacific

Role of cross Border Connectivity

→ for Economy
↳ larger markets eg International North South corridor.
↳ more Trade
↳ eg Border Haats

→ for Energy and Environment

✓ hydroelectric projects - eg with Nepal (Arun)

✓ river management
▷ eg River Treaty with Bangladesh.

→ for Security

✓ To check drug trade and organised crime
▷ eg India Mynamar Thailand Trilateral Highway

✓ Chabhar port with Iran.

→ for Humanitarian and Political Restrictions

✓ To check refugee crisis
▷ eg India Myanmar border.

✓ To ensure well being of civil groups
▷ eg Tamils in Sri Lanka

Therefore, various connectivity projects are

- ✓ providing access
- ✓ providing resources
- ✓ providing security

and leading to prosperity of the region with India at its helm.