



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2029)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1053001

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Priyanshu Agrawal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II) GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi

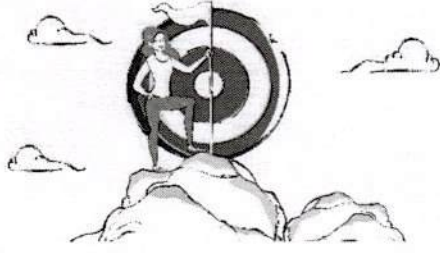
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निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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.

असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words)

10

In recent times, importance of LoP is realized in central role in appointment of Chief Election Commission under recent act for appointment.

Need for expression of dissent

i) PRS legislative stated essence in promoting adequate representation to aspiration of constituency

ii) It prevents centralization of power

Eg:- LoP to ensure Rule of law in Executive appointment

iii) Provides comprehensive debates and deliberation like LoP providing outlines on Opposition's aspiration

iv) Ensure constitutional checks and balance. Eg:- Accountability during Commonwealth games scam

- iv) LoP helps in collective efforts of opposition, as he founds key role to shape whip.
- v) LoP helps in adequate working of Parliamentary Committees to ensure follow of rules and regulation.
- vi) Dissent is key to comprehensive policy formulation by highlighting structural gaps like Vidhi Centre during IT Intermediaries Rules discussion.
- vii) Dissent ensures reasonable restriction against coloration by executives

In this regard Justice DY Chandrachud rightly said, "dissent is the safety valve of true democracy"

2.

न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

On accounts of reaching last mile in justice delivery, technological integration is undertaken by ways like live telecast of hearing

Role of technological integration

i) Enhance accessibility

As promoting awareness and easy representation from far-off places

Eg:- Supreme Court filing by safer means

ii) Capability

Higher judicial accountability over closed cover jurisprudence to public scrutiny by live telecast means

iii) Efficiency

It Banerjee believed by use of

technology, overcoming gender based discrimination by role modelling effect

iv) Improve public participation
Through e-filing of PIL in accounts for reaching judiciary to every man

v) Awareness of rights
Legal Security Service by awareness on free legal aid to marginal section through online campaigns

vi) Provide scope of decentral judiciary
Eg:- Supreme Court reaching to every corner by e-courts unlike Delhi based restriction

vii) Improve knowledge
By stating about tribunals and local means of arbitration
Thus fulfill Ambedkar dream of 'inclusive justice system'

3.

भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

India through vivid structure like Art 371, VIth, Vth and VIIth Schedule laid foundation for asymmetrical federalism for adequate balance

Upholding it in India

- i) In regards to Vth Schedule in Samantha Case, as need for greater social justice to tribal majority state to reduce tribal marginalization
- ii) The acceptance of specialized treatment like in VIth Schedule case by need for Elwin's based autonomous governance
- iii) The need for specialized fund as continuity of grant-in-aids for case for fiscal federalism

iv) The right of State for bicameral system based on case to case basis

v) In regards to Finance Commission, Supreme Court uphold freedom in accounts of vertical distribution on specialized consideration

vi) In case of National Emergency, Minerva Mills Case stated upon judicial review by not ending but restricting on usage of it

vii) In respect to language usage, Court uphold Constitutional freedom by standing against compulsory Hindu enforcement

viii) The need for regional autonomy under S.R. Bommai Case in regards to Office of Governor.

Thus ensuring spirit of intelligent differentia for inclusive governance.

4.

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitution under Art 338 provided for National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC) as dedicated body for upliftment and enforcing rights of SC

Effectiveness of NCSC

- Positive Role
- Timely inclusion of SC in the central list by field visit and study
 - Preventing crimes like aiding
 - National Commission of Safai Karamchari against manual scavenging
 - Uphold accountability by annual report to President
 - Using suo-moto powers to act against malpractices like torture faced by Adi-Karnataka
 - Ensuring adequate awareness about affirmative action and representation
 - Helping towards Dalit Capitalism like Nadar Industry Group

Challenges persist

- i) Appointment procedure as highly centralized and low transparency
- ii) Low quasi-civil court like power as poor conviction under SC/ST atrocities Act
- iii) Failure to ensure timely exclusion as recently Supreme Court observed elitism and subcategorization need in Schedule Caste
- iv) Failure to prevent cultural equality largely at village level
eg:- 95% SC in manual scavenging across villages in North East
- v) Gail Omvedt study observe failure to account against dual jeopardy faced by Dalit women

As rightly suggested by Rajni Kothari in "Rethinking democracy"; of powerful and Independent Commission holds key to good governance.

5.

संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary Committees are highly undervalued as PRS legislative deserved only 16% bills referred by 17th Lok Sabha to them.

High role of parliamentary Committee

- i) Highlights on Executive misuse like Public accounts Committee to expose 2G scam
- ii) Promote wider consultation and reach
Eg:- Committee of health on need for greater clinical trials on vaccines
- iii) Promote opposition scrutiny
Eg:- Parliamentary Committee on PSU having members of opposition
- iv) Provide collective house representatio
Eg:- Public accounts Committee having 15 Lok Sabha and 7 Rajya Sabha member

v) Ensuring ethical conduct and safeguard parliament privileges like Committee of parliament privilege against suspension of MP's

vi) Brings specialization by greater consideration like Estimates committee for budgetary scrutiny

Challenges persist → Poor formulation as only 60% committee created in 17th LS
→ Low public accountability as restricted reporting

↓ Efforts towards centralization
Eg:- Vidhi Centre on formulating Ethics Committee recently

↓ Low deliberation on crucial laws
Eg:- Centre on Political research in regards of J&K (reorganization) Act

As rightly said by Wilson

"Congress in session is at public display, but in committee is where actual work done".

6.

भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Bank stated "Citizen Charter is an essential component of good governance by providing written commitment towards quality service delivery"

Role of citizen charter

→ Provide grievance redressal mechanism like CORGRAMS

→ Improve governance Highlights commitment based on time bound service like creation of birth certificate

→ Held executive accountable against red-tapism and corruption

→ Prevent service leakage by ways of adequate complaint options

Empower citizens

1) Balancing upon dual responsibility

of service provider and seeker
with clear guidelines

ii) Prevent forceful corruption by
adequate accountability of executive
through feedback based prospects

iii) Resolve citizen's pain and compromise
as clear mandate against corruption

→ Poor citizen awareness as only 30%
aware in rural India

Challenges

→ 1-size fits all approach
causing low comprehensibility

→ The bureaucratic rigidity

Eg:- RTO office seeking on
backdoor governance

Thus need lies to promote DARPG
Sevottam Model with comprehensive
public awareness in ensuring
shift towards good governance

7.

कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGO's as per Anthony Giddens are "essential bridge between the governing and governed", hence promoting inclusive governance

Role of Corporate donors

- I) Provide fiscal resources by philanthropic donation like TATA Group to Pratham NGO for quality education
- II) Ensure reaching last mile like Birla Group to TRIFED for transgender empowerment
- III) Exploring new areas of concern like NIMHANS fund social startup for mental health awareness
- IV) Ensuring holistic coverage of

marginal sections like donation to Naz foundation for transgender rehabilitation

v) Help in good governance
like funds to India against plastic NGO
to resolve menace of single use plastics

vi) Prevent issue of exclusion
Eg:- Sales force group contributing
towards NGO for accessible
India Campaign for disable person

Challenges → Misuse of linkage for corporate
gains like Vedanta Case
→ Impact NGO's independence
and shapes agenda

→ Promote propoganda and lobbying

→ by securing political interests
Role in money laundering

As Ajit Doval stated "NGO's are new
frontier of warfare", thus need for
ensuring adequate checks & balance
on it

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies?
(Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In recent movie, "Ek Banda Kaafi Tha", highlighted upon essentiality of POCSO act towards juvenile justice and preventing psychological impact at childhood harassment.

- Merits
- Gender-neutral for inclusive approach
 - Adequate rehabilitation facility to victimized children
 - Special fast track courts for faster case disposal
 - Mental health support to children
 - The allowability to register case even after 18 years of age

Challenges persist

1) Neera Chaudhary highlighted on low creation of fast track courts with high pendency.

11) Case Study :- In Rajasthan Case, low strict principle on media handling forced juvenile to suicide

12) Poor capabilities of rehab centre as UN Human Rights Commission observed substandard facilities

13) Low rate of identification as mostly cases are from closed ones and thus manner to safeguard societal prestige

14) Low awareness as only 25% schools have taken efforts for explaining to children

15) New form of legal terrorism as cases of frivolous complaints

Thus need lies for reforming towards more inclusive and adequate justice mechanism .

9.

चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the growing Chinese global assertion seen in ways like leasing of Hambantota Port, Gwadar port as testimony of debt trap diplomacy

Implications of it

- i) New form of economic colonialism as G7 group called it against global order of solidarity and peace
- ii) The constant subjugation by China creates hegemonic control like seen in Montenegro control
- iii) Creation of artificial famine and inflation seen in Belt and Road initiative repercussion in Pakistan
- iv) The Chinese trade war impacting

Supply chain resilience and controlled
trade like across Malacca Strait
to South China Sea

v) The constant loop of terrorization
and expansion as Philippines
highlighted due artificial island approach

vi) Oxford Study accounted role
of China in manufacturing situation
of coups in Western Africa by
creating internal divide in politics

vii) Impact India's trade position by
string of pearl diplomacy due
challenge of security in Indian Ocean

Way forward

- i) Opting for global consensus to
limit China by strategic isolation
like China + 1 strategy and friendshoring
- ii) Alternative development means like
G7 Build back better
thus ensure control and multi-lateralism
at global level.

10.

विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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WIPO is constituted to advocate for Intellectual property rights globally to account for favourable trade position towards innovative solution.

Functions

- Global repository of Intellectual property rights
- Promoting indexing on IPR protection and implementation
- Highlights on nature of global innovation and trade security
- Resolve global problems against favourable and centralized practice to favour domestic market
- Promote collective responsibility and scoping towards new development

Challenges with India

- 1) Low IPR benefits due to practice like compulsory licensing
- 2) The codification of traditional knowledge restricts scope of formalization and R&D on it
- 3) The genetic resource challenge due excessive rights to farmers like recent Pepsico potato chips case
- 4) Risk of poor FDI position in India due poor ranking and thus impacts culture of innovation

In this account India must prioritize safeguarding interest under UNCBD commitment of benefit sharing.

11.

यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

In the recent times, the increasing withdrawal of State Government from CBI General consent like West Bengal highlights on falling public faith.

Crucial role

- I) Specialized operations to highlight corruption like 29 scam case
- II) Aiding other organizations like Central Vigilance Committee through adequate special support mechanism
- III) The role in conducting operations and capacity building with Interpol
- IV) Helping in observing deeper realities like money laundering and misuse of new forms of corruption

Criticism to it

- i) Appointment procedure as opaque and centralized in CBI Director Case held by Supreme Court
- ii) Poor Standard Operating Procedures
Eg:- Lancet report observed in handling cases like National highway scam
- iii) In R. Narain Case, Court held them 'caged parrot' due to politicization and low accountable action
- iv) Partisanship witnessed during suo-motus case allocation undermines federal spirit of police in State list
- v) The issue of 'general consent' leading to unnecessary involvement and operations without prior notification
- vi) The control mechanism based on outdated Delhi Police Act, with low coordination intra-department level.

Way forward

- i) Law Commission stated on making it separate statutory body with proper appropriation through act
- ii) The federal spirit in conduct as Supreme Court directed to follow appropriate standards and investigation
- iii) Neera Chandokhe recommended on learning from best prudence like Interpol in USA on responsible conduct
- iv) Improve transparency in operations through avenues like social audit and timely annual reports like in Singapore model

Thus ensuring responsible conduct
by 'rule of law'

12.

भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed.
Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
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In the increasing dissent seen like Tamil Nadu, Punjab Governor Case, undermines constitutional mandate of Governor for good governance in state

Overstep constitutional role

i) Misuse of discretionary power like reservation of bills for President

ii) In case of Lt. Governor in Delhi, the policy paralysis by interference in working of State machinery

iii) PRS legislature observed over 38% bills held pending across Tamil Nadu and hence misuse of veto powers

iv) In regards to appointment against directive of CM like in Haryana Case

v) Issue of misuse of power to conduct floor test or modify speech on suo motto

Fail to act effectively

- i) Misuse of authority by imposition of President Rule ambiguously
- ii) The structural delay in giving assent in regards to appropriation of fund from State Consolidated fund
- iii) Failure in timely appointment of of post like State Election Commission and constitute State Finance Commission

Changes occurring

- i) In S.R. Bommai Case, court laid control on President Rule misuse and under judicial review
- ii) Recently in Punjab Governor Case, directed on mandatory consent after reconsideration of bills
- iii) Directive in R.C. Cooper Case to follow constitutional morality

Way forward

i) In Sarkaria Committee recommended for seperate procedure to appoint Governor and fixed tenure approach

ii) Punchi Committee stated for prior consultation with CM of state for appointment of Governor

iii) IInd ARC highlighted on checks and balance by time bound action by Governor in regards to state bills

iv) Vidhi Centre stated for seperate independent Commission to look for appointment and deputation of Governor

Thus ensuring "bridging role" of Governor for Cooperative federalism

13.

भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन प्रणालियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Both India and USA are major democracy based on principle of Constitutional and Judicial Supremacy respectively with doctrine of separation of power.

Differences in electoral practices

Dimensions	India	USA
i) <u>Constituency</u>	Based on asymmetric state distribution	Symmetric approach for federalism
ii) Nature of appointment	No separate government for executive and legislative	Strict separation of power and appointment
iii) <u>Franchise system</u>	Universal adult franchise based on 18 years	Certain degree of limitation in franchise
iv) Moral code of conduct	No legal backing and mandate	Strict adherence and scrutiny in election

v) Nature of distribution	Population basis delimitation	State based delimitation
vii) Electoral system	Parliamentary form hence common election	Presidential form hence different
viii) Scrutiny	Election Commission majority	Role of courts majority

However, degree of similarities

- i) The timely reconstruction and revisit for delimitation of constituency
- ii) Free and fair election conducted by independent body
- iii) Curbing money and muscle power to ensure right procedural democracy
- iv) Role of courts in monitoring finally and upholding doctrine of public faith
- v) Focus on public awareness to improve upon participation rate

v1) Timely conduct of elections
like 5 years in India and 4 years
in USA to have substantial democracy

vii) Presence of doctrine of checks
and balance to adhere to
ethical guidelines

Thus both countries highlight
upon mechanism to be democratic
bullwarks by transparent system

आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

National Green Tribunal as quasi-judicial body is constituted to fulfill mandate towards environment protection and doctrine of checks and balance through specialized scrutiny

Success of NGT

- i) Accounting to right social change
Eg:- Banning fire crackers in NCR region
- ii) Ensuring fulfillment of Environment Impact Assessment guidelines in regards to Vedanta Case
- iii) Judicial activism on line with Mc Mehta Case to guide Delhi Government to curb menace of air pollution
- iv) Safeguarding rights of environment restoration to mandate compensatory afforestation to Suidal Group of steel

v) Ensuring adequate protection of constitutional mandate under Vth Schedule to protect tribal interest across Odisha from forced migration

Limitations persist

i) Low accountability due to restricting powers under Forest Rights Act 2006 and Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

ii) Poor regional reach as only 2% cases registered from North East region

iii) Issue of politicization and low post-facto evaluation like in resolving stubble burning problems

iv) Bureaucratization of tribunals that leads to high pendency and adjournment like in Vedanta Case

v) Tussle with higher courts due to misuse of litigation powers to refer verdict in higher courts

Way forward

i) Justice DY Chandrachud stated need to clear fulfillment of mandate of time bound hearing and verdict delivery to resolve pendency

ii) Vibha Aurora Case Study found low presence of Environment Specialist in tribunals, hence undermines quality verdict delivery

iii) Expanding powers as Law Commission in regards to cases under Forest Rights Act 2006

iv) Need to inculcate modern technology means to reach last mile for justice delivery

Thus fulfilling NAT rule to provide "environmental justice"

15.

यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हफ्ते में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Panchayati Raj are constituted under 73rd Constitution Amendment Act to promote principle of subsidiarity towards decentralized good governance

Platform for competitive politics

- i) New sphere of politicization as Vidhi Centre observed over 40% increase in investment across such election in U.P.
- ii) The fiscal politics as devolution of fund as per Centre On Political Research is based on favouitism by State politics
- iii) The competitive federalism promoted by localization of SDG targets under NITI Aayog approach
- iv) Competitive politics resulting in culture of money and muscle power

v) Undermines true essence by means of proxy approach like Sarpanch Pati causing gender discrimination

Failure in planning and service delivery

i) Because of poor funding as Economic Survey highlighted by low equilibrium trap of mistrust and faith

ii) The functional restrictions due to failure of timely creation of State Election and Finance Commission

iii) Poor functionaries potential due to skill gaps and role towards active citizen based governance

v) The presence of Parastatals causing huge accountability crisis and clash with bureaucratic setup

v) Failing to reach under PESA provision to tribals as only 40% areas have constituted

Way forward

- 1) Learning from best practices like Haryana minimum qualification and dedicated training module
- ii) Better governance by engaging with local bodies like Kudumbashree model to account Self Help group approach
- iii) The need to streamline finance as Mani Shankar Committee stated to ^{stop} corruption at Panchayat level
- iv) TRIFED stated strict adherence to Xaxa Committee recommendation for Panchayat at tribal level.

Thus strengthening Panchayat, a step towards 'Gram Swaraj Se Viksit Bharat'

16.

ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words)

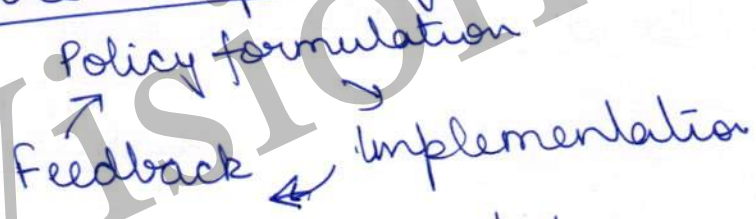
15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently DARPG Annual National e-governance service delivery assessment report highlighted only 48% state have adequate approach towards interoperability like Kerala, Madhya Pradesh

Interoperability

i) Ensure complete governance



ii) Helps in interconnectedness amongst all stakeholders by means to ICT intervention. Eg:- CPGRAMS for feedback

iii) Ensuring complete solution and grievance redressal. Eg. Passport seva facility

iv) Improve quality aspect with better transparency like Telangana Open data governance

- v) It helps resolving silo based approach like PM Gati Shakti for common platform on logistic services
- vi) It helps in time bound skills and upgradation to modern needs
Eg- 1-40T Karamyogi for Civil Servants
- vii) It helps in resolving issue of mismanagement like leakage problem in PDS through One Nation One Ration Card approach

Efforts taken by Government

- i) Improving capabilities by ensuring adequate infrastructure through Bharatnet initiative
- ii) Dedicated skilling opportunity through Karamyogi mechanisms towards shift from rule based governance by e-governance

11) Improving avenues of citizen knowledge
by citizen charter and use of press
like PIB timely release on e-governance

12) Decentralized approach at state
level. Eg:- Punjab 'Har Ghar Sarkar'
campaign through Whatsapp means

13) Highlighting upon competitive
federalism by parameterization
of e-governance under aspirational
district programmes

14) The focus on equitable utilization
as Ministry of Panchayati Raj taking
efforts for model e-governance
rules to reach local bodies level

Thus an effort towards goal on
"maximum governance, minimum
government".

17.

जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

According to recent PEW Research, only 20% women believe consensual sex is necessary while 60% still seek permit for reproductive healthcare to male in India.

Role of social norms

- i) Zoya Hasan study 'Reproductive slavery' due patriarchal conceptualization of women to reproductive duties
- ii) The issue of male dominance as Apoorna Purohit in 'Sita Syndrome', observed reduced rights by shadow pandemic
- iii) Religious misinterpretation as Sharmila Rege in "Madness of Manu" on reproductive rights equal to pollution
- iv) Problem of social reinforcement

Eg:- Brahminical patriarchy advocating period poverty by restricting rights

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

Legal norms

- i) In Shah Banu Case, Supreme Court hold legal terrorism of prevailing malpractices like Triple Talag on sexual discourse
- ii) Legal voids on rights of women like only 40% nations have maintained rape laws
- iii) Issue of legal divide in reaching to regions like Ashish Bose on BIMARU States due low legal enforcement against sex selective abortion
- iv) The legal failure on subsidized reproductive ^{health} failure by low support and awareness unlike Sweden approach
- v) Legal failure like coercerary rights leading to son meta preference culture

Efforts taken for it

i) The resolving grassroot problem through Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan

ii) Role of organizations like SEWA to promote reproductive rights by awareness campaigns

iii) The legal activism as shown by Supreme Court in Sarla Mudgal Case and also stating need for Uniform Civil Code

iv) Breaking social prejudices at grassroot level by role of Panchayats like Chavi Rajawat in Soda village

Hence WHO held need for ensuring these rights as key to women empowerment

18.

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the backdrop of Covid-19, India's extensive Covid vaccine immunization found huge complement and right prudence at global level.

Effectiveness of it

- i) Eradication of cases like Polio and small pox permanently from India
- ii) Universal Immunization for certain diseases by reaching to vulnerable sections
- iii) The increased regional coverage like mapping of over 85% region by Ministry of Health
- iv) Streamlining network through local bodies and NGO's like TRIFED in tribal areas

v) Promoting subsequent immunization facilities towards cattles under GOKUL Mission for I-health approach

Challenges persist

- i) The vaccine hesitancy witnessed during Covid-19 due perception management like in rural India
- ii) The qualitative aspect as case of adulterated vaccine supply by Ranbaxy with huge side effects
- iii) Low clinical trials and timely improvements as seen in recent WHO study on Covishield vaccine
- iv) Poor immunization coverage for cattles as less than 15% are adequated vaccinated
- v) Poor storage facility due structural deficiency of logistics

Way forward

- 1) Improving inspection provision and evaluation by COSCO for quality service delivery
- 11) Improving supply chain based on Bibek Debroy Committee recommendation on PPP model in logistics
- 111) Improve public awareness by role of media to improve coverage like "2 baandh Zindagi Ki" approach
- 1111) Improving investment in research and development for qualitative trials and better returns

Thus commitment under SDG
target of health

19.

भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent India's G20 presidency witness vital outcome to add membership of African Union and through New Delhi Declaration based on Vasudaiava Kutumbakam

Role of India's Presidency

- 1) Geo-strategic alignment for Global South based order by focus on supply chain resilience initiative
- 2) Geo-political benefit towards better multi-lateralism by adequate representation on forums like United Nation
- 3) Geo-economic commitment by Global South for better trade potential like use of millets in regular diets
- 4) The cultural and spiritual significance

of Global South as preferred hotspots for Green tourism and high cultural values like Buddhist ideology

v) The role of Global South towards global commitment like in fighting climate change by collective responsibility

African reference

i) Stating global consensus against neocolonialism by criticizing of assertive diplomacy like China debt trap

ii) Improve African representations with focus on diplomatic engagement in new fields like technology

iii) The central role of Africa in Global South due unexplored opportunities across energy and critical minerals

iv) Presence of high population and market across Africa as untapped

Roads for future

I) Jaishankar stated with G20 Presidency highlighted India's position and potential as leader of Global South

II) Improving mutual engagement as C. Rajamohan believed as means to improve credentialedness of India's Presidency of Global South

III) Ensuring law and order situation across strategic area like Indo-Pacific region as hubspot of many Global South voices

IV) The improved diplomatic efforts like PM Modi visit to FICP Meet

This creates right opportunity for India to build over narrative on China + 1 order

पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently India - UAE relation witnessed significant improvement through means like 1202 initiative and IMEC Corridor during G20 meet

Remarkable expansion

- i) Geo-strategic increase in ways like increasing participation like in space during HOPE Mission
- ii) The geo-political engagements seen at leader's summit recently and through multi-lateral ways like 1202
- iii) Improving economic trade as surge of 18% trade annually due to increased exports like agriculture produce from India

- iv) Expanding area of Cooperation like recent convergence against Houthi attack in Persian Gulf region
- v) The new channels of engagement like spiritual link as seen by temple construction in UAE
- vi) The diaspora providing significant connect by remittance to India

Challenges persist

- i) The certain divergence witnessed during abrogation of Art 370
- ii) The low bilateral engagement with China continued to be major trading partner with UAE
- iii) Low P-2-P connect and diplomatic meetings unlike 2+2 summit approach
- iv) Stalled nature of bilateral commitment of investment like in IMEC corridor

Way forward

- i) Harsh V Pant stated need to expand areas of ties like defence and critical infrastructure
 - ii) Improving bilateral spirit through timely engagements even at multilateral platform
 - iii) Explore opportunity of collective engagements like in safety protocols in Indian Ocean
 - iv) Scope for soft diplomacy by P2P connect aligned to common interest and tourism
- Thus improving India's trade and global position.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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