

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

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. : 1130753 1130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Smriti Kataria

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

Smriti

तारीख
Date

24/8

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

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

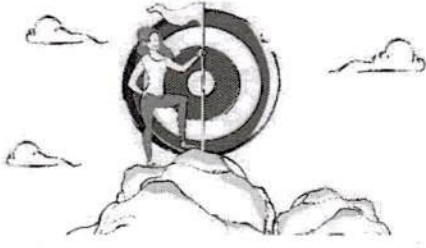
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निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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)					



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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

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

66 Dissent is necessary for a democracy
In a democracy, it is not important
that all sing the same song
→ sc //

Having dissent is a hallmark of
democracy and well functioning
of the
Parliament.

Indian Parliament has a Leader of
Opposition after 10 years

Role of LoP in Parliamentary system

- ① Important post as he/she represents
the opposition candidates, and puts
their point on the Parliament table
- ② Helps the expanding role of democracy
through
→ election of election commissioner
→ consulted in CBI/ED chief
head.

- (3) Provides constructive criticism to the government in policy making
- (4) makes government on its toes in terms of accountability to the Parliament and citizens
- (5) Accorded a rank of cabinet minister, plays a key role in interaction with foreign delegates and keeps in promotion of Indian interests
- (6) Keeps a check on national security concerns by regularly checking with government.

Need of hour with challenges emerging

- ① Leaders of opposition must be free of bias and should not have political motives while dealing with sensitive issues
- ② Promote open discussion, better parliamentary proceedings, respectful of the conventions for a healthy and participative democracy to ensure Sabka saath Sabka vikas

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)

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

Technology can enhance the Judicial system of India where over 1 crore of cases are pending as per NITAG

Integration of Technology can lead to

① Accessibility of Justice

↓
cheaper
overcome of
justice

↳ reach the last mile
→ villages & towns can get
justice through online
Judicial mechanism
e- video conferencing

② Capability of Justice delivery

→ Better learning and training of
Judicial officers
→ Promote integration of good practices
leading to wider knowledge
e- Referring to old case laws by
using chatGPT, AI

- Better forensics, water tight chargesheets
- enhance competency among new aspirants and people sitely for Judicial roles

③ Efficiency of Justice delivery

- 1) quick disposal of cases using online methods
- 2) ex sc's FASTER, SUACCE & SUACCE
- 2) Reduce administrative work burden leading to enhanced efficiency
ex Ability of refers via CHATGPT.

Yet there are challenges

- ① lack of digital knowledge & Technology mismatch
- ② slow integration of Technology
ex e courts mission mode project not yet integrated fully
- ③ cost of affording Technology is too high
- ④ Lack of incentive in ultra areas for lower costs.

Technology can promote better Justice & last mile Justice. Efforts are needed for more collaboration, more funds & faster delivery of online services

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's model of federalism is called as loyalty federalism or asymmetric federalism.

as (1) Central list has more subjects

2) Non state list

(2) more important powers to central list like Banking, national security

(3)

SC → held asymmetric federalism as by balancing centralized authority & regional autonomy

(1) SR Bommai case 1994 — Federalism

was upheld as basic feature and

~~not~~ a basic of article 356 on spoofly

(case)

② upholding of citizenship amendment
in relation to states & union

③ Supreme Court also upheld abrogation
of Article 370 partly way for
J&K & Ladakh

④ Kesavananda Bhush 1973 case
upheld

⑤ GST Amendment Act was upheld
in view of common law

Federalism in India is essential
to maintain democracy yet
regional autonomy is needed for
healthy central - state relations

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

National Commission of Scheduled Caste is a Constitutional Body under Article 338 providing voice to the scheduled caste in the country.

Achievements of NCS

- (1) help in interest articulation of the members of the communities
- (2) consulted in policy matters to consider maximum benefit of SC in the government decisions
- (3) to give due representation in various bodies to (SC)
- (4) look for cases where their rights are not upheld
- (5) annual report to be published & President is provided to be laid in the Parliament on various matters concerning SC

(6) consulted with reference to reservation related policies

Yet it has faced certain challenges

- ① Recommendations are non-binding in nature, making them redundant
- ② Lack of quorum or non availability of members
- ③ They do not have judicial or penal powers, thus cannot punish individuals for violation of rights
- ④ Less discussion on its recommendations in the Parliament
- ⑤ Lack of funds, and institutional support.

Need of hour

- (1) enhanced representation to women & other minorities
- (2) separate secretariat can be provided
- (3) Allocation of funds
- (4) Recommendations can be made binding

NIST needs to promote voice of marginalized on the Parliament platform for a more equitable and inclusive

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)

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

Parliamentary committees are formed to address the gaps in legislative work and provide detailed scrutiny of bills

2 Types of Parliamentary Committees

Standing
Permanent

16 in Lok Sabha
8 in Rajya Sabha

Ad-hoc

formed as per need

Parliamentary committees → hallmark of Indian political system

① Provide additional research and scrutiny of bills leading to better analysis of parliamentary decisions

② Consensus building approach where different experts are together for advanced discussions and deliberations

③ Afit the aim of substantive democracy

- ④ Diverse viewpoints → help in interest articulation of all social groups
- ⑤ enhance citizen trust in democracy
- ⑥

Yes they have been facing challenges

- ① Non-binding recommendations reduce their effectiveness
- ② lack of reference of bills to the Parliamentary Committees
- ③ 1 year of committee tenure leads to short term decision making



Need to do

- ① ensure minimum tenure of 2-3 years (2-3 ARC)
 - ② Promote more members partnership in committee
 - ③ Certain minimum number of bills need to be referred
- Parliament is a temple of democracy & Parliamentary Committees are a way of enhancing democratic principles
- citizen trust & welfare

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)

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

— 2

Citizen charter represents the vision, mission and goals of a company to ensure service delivery and giving voice to the citizen to the services they can expect

Citizen charter → powerful tool for improving governance

① mandating citizen charter by every government department

② Regular audit of the activities

③ Separate charter for each activity
↳ no one size fit all approach

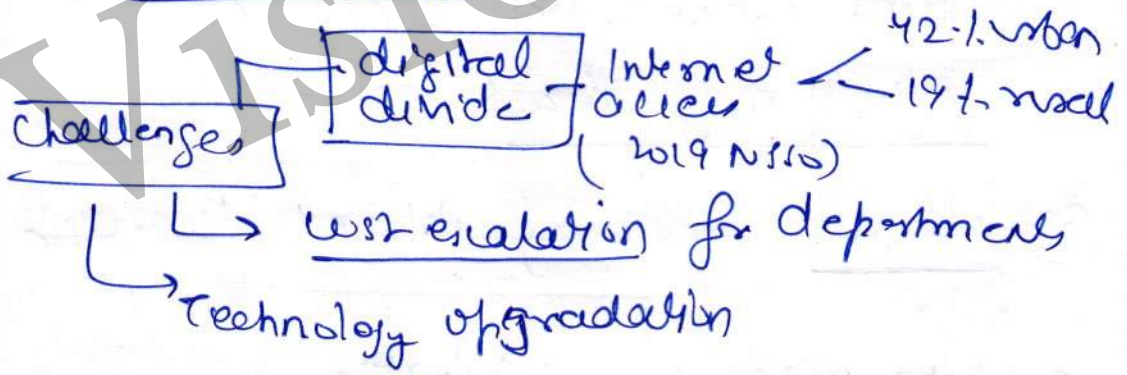
④ Integration with Technology for ensuring last mile delivery

⑤

citizen → empowering citizens
Charko

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

- ① Provision of social audit, citizen report card
 of Bangalore municipal board made in citizen report card
- ② Governance reform mechanism
ex integration can be done ^{with} PPRAME
- ③ make citizen a part of formulating
citizen charter → Build up democracy
- ④ provision of using vernacular language
& region specific services



Citizen charter can go a long way in ensuring the accountability of governance and promotion of welfare aspect of government in line with article 30

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)

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

Non government organizations (NGOs) are voluntary organizations that aid in developmental process and augment the wellness measure of government through better interest articulation.

Corporate donors → aid NGO

- ① Provide adequate funds for NGOs to expand activities and represent the voice of marginalized
- ② CSR funds are being utilized through NGO
e.g. Tata MAANSI CSR initiative
- ③ Provide networks and support staff to be able to facilitate last mile development

④ experience of corporate donors help in better reach

⑤ use of Technology in reaching the public, e-services, audit

Yes, it also leads to undermining governance

① vested interests of corporate donors often clash with the objective of Nbso

② can be used to destabilize developmental projects

⇒ Protest against Kundakulam plant

③ can undermine national security through leakage of data

④ can create anti-national activities -
Subvert the growth mindset

- Today
- 1) Mandatory followup of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)
 - 2) Registration of Nbso corporate
 - 3) Regular audit and evaluation

Nbso help in aiding development in India by reaching where the government cannot and provide whenever participation agency substantive democracy

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)

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

Protection of children from sexual harassment act 2012 was brought in to address the issue in sexual harassment cases against children under the age of 18 years

Merits of POCSO Act

- (1) Gender neutral laws — Thus promote equal protection of right of girl and boy child → allow for modern day reality
- (2) Stringent punishment with life imprisonment for offence
↳ P. Bhaskara Nyaya Sanhita has also extended this to capital punishment
- (3) No time limit for reporting of crime provides an opportunity to report later when the victim is feeling safe

(4) unavailable offence → leading to strict case process

(5) conviction has improved to 60% (NIRB)

Yet, it should be renewed and revisited

(1) Allow for mandatory police verification of child care homes → to cover any lapses

(2) Zero Tolerance policy against such cases

⇒ Recent Badlapur incident → PolSO complained about delay of filing of case from school authorities side

(3) Bring in line the definition of child as Factories Act says, it's 16 and Prohibition of children in Hazardous Activities Act says 14 years

(4) Time limit for filing of case & FIR to finish the trial on time

(5) Technological crimes → online bullying
→ online harassment
should be covered
Pol SO needs

to be made stringent & strengthen the penal actions so that it acts as a deterrence against any such future activities

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

China's expansion ¹⁵² tendency & hunger for global hegemony has led to expansion of its infrastructure and ports along the coast

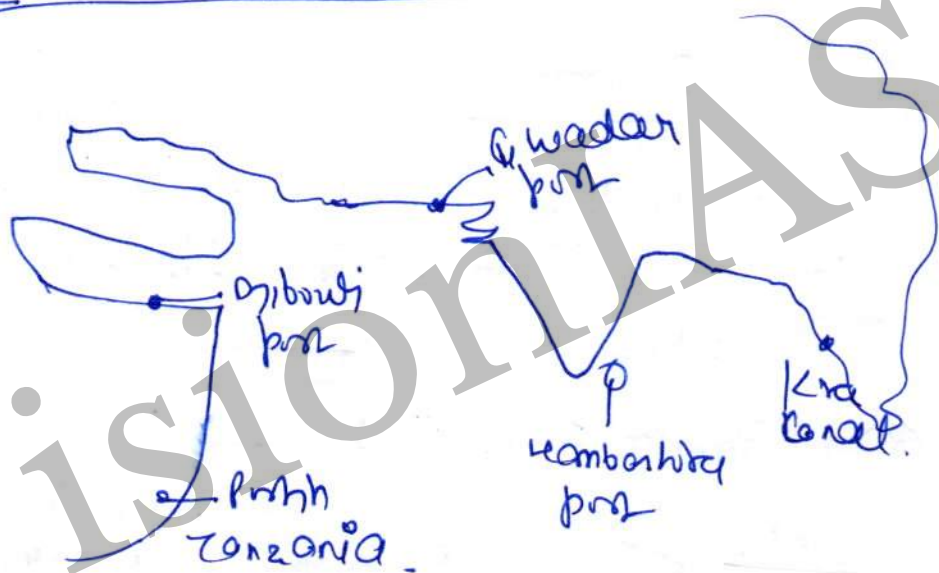


Fig. - Chinese ports in Indian Ocean

Implications for International Trade

- (1) Impact on sea lanes of communication
- (2) Threat to safe passages across Ocean.

(3) expansion of BR1 (Belt & Road Initiative) leading to debt trap diplomacy and subduing government.

Implications on economic relations

- (1) leading to subjugation of countries by taking over land under debt trap
- (2) Study of power strategy in Indian Ocean → hegemony over Indian Ocean Trade route
- (3) Impact on FTA of countries

India's efforts

(1) intensity study of ports with necklace of diamonds

(2) India's collaboration under BRICS / IASEC with like minded countries

India needs to engage more with G20 and other groupings to be able to expand Indian Ocean sea lanes of communication & create a safe & open freedom of navigation

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

World Intellectual Property Organization

(WIPO) is an international body that promotes fair & equal trade rights across the world.

Main Functions

- (1) ensure level playing field in IPR
- (2) promote research and innovation in trade facilities
- (3) provide countries with adequate funds, grants to be able to create innovations
- (4) promote global acceptance and growth of IPR

WIPo recently held a treaty on Intellectual property, genetic resources and traditional knowledge - help to India

- ① It will provide a level playing field of Indian products at world scale
- ② Promote Indigenous research
e.g. Biotech, Herbs, Ayush medicines
- ③ ensure good price for Indian products abroad
- ④ Promote innovation for Indian products

India can benefit significantly through sharing of good global practices & enhance research.

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

Central Board of Investigation (CBI) is

A premier investigation body in India responsible for maintaining high standards of investigating crime of heinous nature & corruption

It derives its powers from Delhi Special Police establishment Act of 1946 (DSPA)

CBI's crucial role in combating corruption

① Work on high profile cases where evidence are locking and complex nature of crime
e.g. Moushi Talwar case

② Provides high standards of investigation within quick time with the help of local police

(3) Has special cadre of officers with high merit who have extensive experience in dealing with complex cases

(4) Provides for investigation in money laundering, drug trafficking ^{where} national interest is at stake.

Yehi has been criticised lately for: -

(1) Being partisan critics allege that

→ (a) takes of cases against political people on the advice of limited base information allegedly

(b) use by government for curbing dissent

(c) most of the cases are against opposition

(2) Against the federal spirit

(a) Justice Lodha of supreme court called CBI a loyal servant and

SC has called in toothless higher ofen times

(b) low conviction in 2012-2024
out of 5297 cases,
40 resulted in conviction

(1) need against state government consent
↳ many states like Tamil Nadu,
West Bengal have withdrawn general consent.

Need of the hour

(1) Independent secretariat to (B) &
reduction in government backed cases

(2) enhance conviction rates through
frenetic water-tight Charges → reparation of investigation from law & order
(mahamath committee)

(3) Timely for case disposal

(4) separate cadre of investigation officers

(B) should usher in as an independent investigatory body, enhancing the judicial framework and overall criminal justice system in India for quick case disposal

to ensure citizen first, Justice first, dignity first

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 हार्शिस में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, many states have approached Supreme Court regarding Governors keeping the bill under Article 200 for President recommendation for indefinite period of time

Governors

- (1) Appointed by the Government for a five year period
- (2) Act as a connecting link between central and state governments
- (3) Provides for sadharanities under Article 212 when the assembly is not in session
- (4) Gives annual message of Thanks to the Assembly along with thanks of Government achievements of the past year.

Lately Governors have been accused of overstepping constitutional rule

- ① Article 200 → not referring bills to ~~former~~ President on time
- ② Against the constitutional mandate of going with the speech prepared by assembly → has been allegedly criticised of modify the speech
- ③ mandating floor test in the assembly even when the government had majority
e.g. Maharashtra case

Various Recommendations for making Governor position more neutral

- ① Sarkaria Committee recommendation
 - ↓
 - mandate governor appointment through a committee
 - ↳ use article 356 sparingly (President Rule recommendation)

(2) Punchi' commission

- ↳ A compulsory period of 5 years for Governor
- ↳ Governor should be an external person to the state

(3) NCRW Recommendation

- Governor to use article 200 for Presidential orders very sparingly
- Governor should not delay passage of bill by withholding assent.

Governor position is a vital cog in the Indian federal democratic system. Governor should uphold highest standard of neutrality to promote central-state relations

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 हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

India & USA both are shining examples of thriving democracies, rooted in long struggle for freedom and liberty.

The largest and the oldest democracy are having elections in 2024 which has highlighted significant differences in electoral practices

① Head of State

India → President, elected by House of Parliament & Legislature

USA → Indirect election where people vote for electors, who then vote for President

② Head of Govt

India → Direct election by principle of first past the post system, (FPTP)
The party with the maximum votes chooses Prime Minister

USA → Head of state i.e. President is the head of government

③ Tenure
India - 5 years
USA - 4 years

④ Reappointment of Head of Govt
India → any number of times
USA → two times

⑤ Legislature
India → direct election with FPTT,
and forms the lower house i.e. Lok Sabha
↳ upper house → Indirect election
Rajya Sabha → different number of
seats to every state
USA → Senate → lower House → Represented
↳ House of representatives (upper house)
every state has two seats
In India - Prime Minister is directly responsible
to the lower house of Parliament
In USA → President is not responsible to
Parliament

⑥ Executive
India → forms from the legislature, chosen
by the Prime Minister
USA → not a part of legislature, chosen
by President, and not responsible
to Parliament

⑦ Impeachment

India → only President can be impeached
→ by both Houses, separately
bill has to be passed
2/3 majority needed

USA → President, Vice President and
CMI servants can be impeached
→ House of Representatives to pass a
bill with simple majority
Senate then has to approve after
2/3 majority

⑧ Delimitation

India → To be done after every census
→ Last done in 2002

USA → done on a regular basis

India and USA show relationship that
goes far beyond election & democracy.
The relationship needs to be cultivated to
expand economy, strategic ties to
revive global peace and trade.

14.

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

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

National Green Tribunal was formed under National Green Tribunal Act of 2010 and is a statutory body working to enhance environmental jurisprudence

NGT

- 1) chairman + 20 ~~ex-officio~~ members
- 2) Regional benches
- 3) Not bound by procedures of CrPc, IPC but follow principle of natural justice
- 4) act as a quasi-judicial body
- 5) can suo moto take cases

NGT → met the goal of environmental justice

- (i) has helped in evaluation of various industries and imposition of penal action on those who vibrate the law

1) Vedanta plant was shut when NGR had raised on its emissions into lake

2) Promotes substantive democracy by looking into breaking of industrial norms of POSO plant in Odisha → the plant eventually shut down

3) helps in raising awareness among public regarding environmental laws

4) strengthening of laws which comes under its jurisdiction

ex → Biological diversity Act

Public liability Insurance Act

5) Promotes timely compensation to citizens on violation of law resulting in health impact

ex NGR intervened when Bellender lake caught fire

6) helps in giving voice to the marginalized who cannot approach court.

4th, NQT faces certain challenges

- ① Does not have judicial powers → leading it to be called a workless tiger
- ② Lack of power & resources have rendered it less useful
- ③ or burdensome judiciary as the final case or non binding - leading to High Court / Supreme Court
- ④ Does not power over field of protection Act 1972 & other acts → less able

max needs to be done

- ① Capacity Building and fund allocation to NQT
- ② Regular recruitment of judicial officers to enhance its capacity
- ③ orders can be made binding with limited appeals.
- ④ expansion of powers → getting more out under it
NQT has the power to bring in more justice & promote sustainable development given write to the marginalized.

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 उद्वेग 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

73rd constitutional Amendment 1993 gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions beginning a new era of democratic decentralization

PRIs → platform for competitive politics

① Absence of Blayer of Government
↓
village panchayat Panchayat Samiti zila parishad

provides avenue for people to emerge as leaders

② Grom Sabha has become important to
→ ensure democratic principles
→ for making of minority minorities
→ Reserve Rights Act 2006

③ competitive federalism among different states on performance of districts and panchayats
ex → Aspirational District Program.

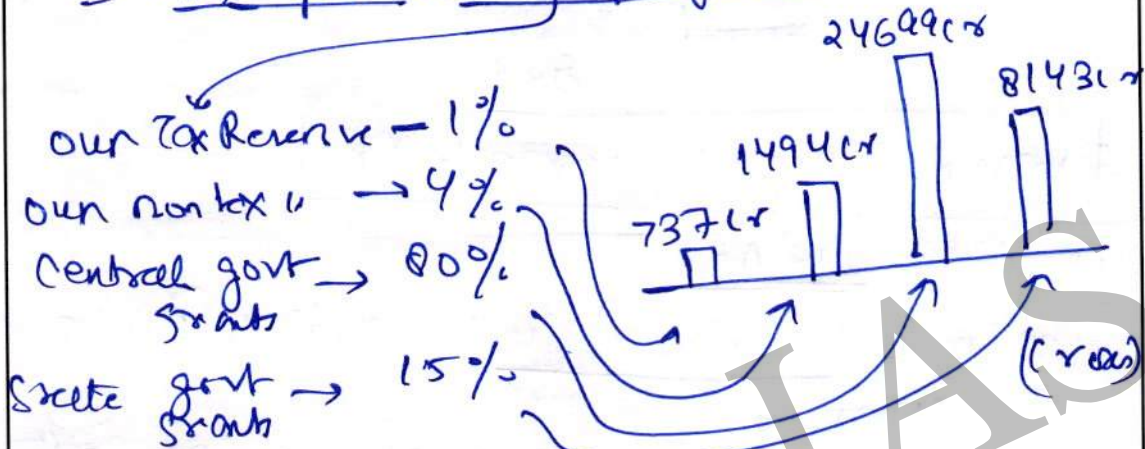
Yet may have not emerged as agency of planning and service delivery due to

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

① Lack of funds

→ less revenue generating potential

e.g. RB report on municipal finances (21-23)



→ Inter-state disparity in revenue potential

e.g. Andhra Pradesh revenue receipt of Panchayat

= 0.1% of state revenue

while UP = 2.5%

② Lack of functions

underdevelopment of functions in c government out of 29

lack of adequate infrastructure e.g. many Panchayats do not have toilets

Revenue generation functions like local parking, tax collection, etc. not developed
overlap of jurisdictions of 3 forms of govt

③ / Lack of functions

Parastatal agencies - BDO - CO

Corruption/
Corporatism
part or

Planning by
district planning
committees not
holistic, plans not
shared with state
govt

low Technical
skills, capacity
of people
working in
Panchayats

There is a need to revamp PRI

① As per 2nd ARC

(a) max devolution of funds, as per Finance Commission

(b) Regular conduct of elections under state Electoral Commission (art 243K)

(c) Separate election commission for PRI

(d) Capacity building of officers

(e) Technology penetration for planning,

of byelaws, poor

(f) Connection with Civil society organization (CSO), NGO for enhanced reach

(g) Citizen participation & bottom up planning.

Principle of subsidiarity needs to be followed for PRI to evolve as modern governance form and achieve the goal of

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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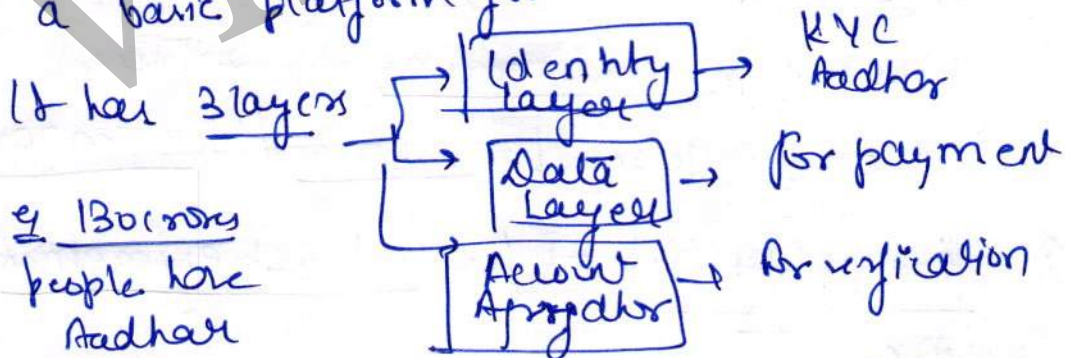
15

Interoperability in e-governance refers to usability of service across multiple platforms and web leading to wider reach.

e.g. ONDC - can be leveraged on web, mobile with ease of use and login facility

Steps by government to ensure interoperability & integration of e-governance system

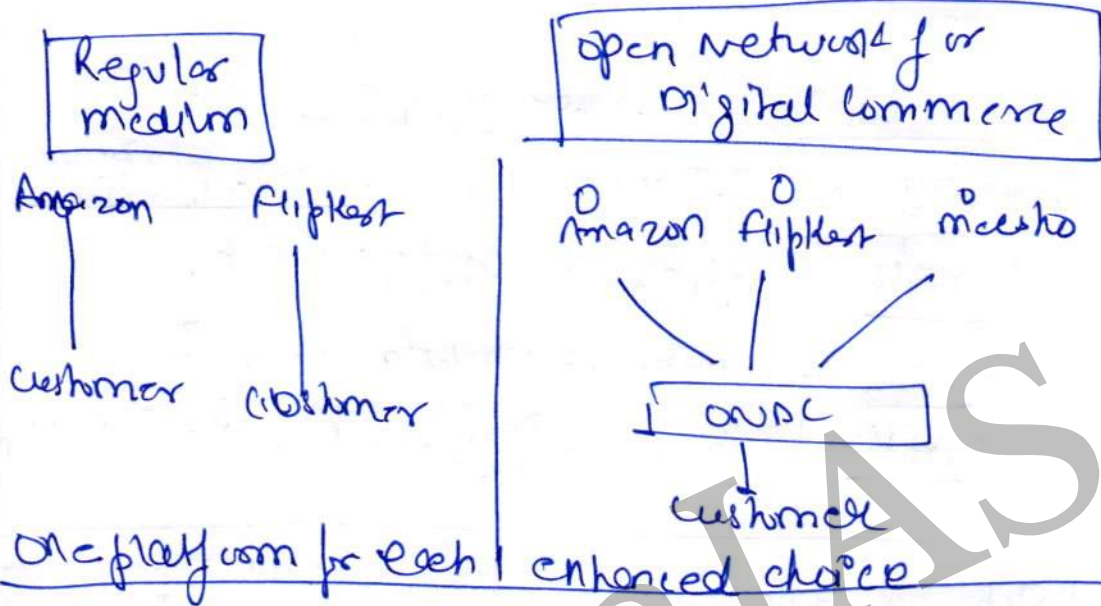
① Setting up of India Stack which provides a basic platform for services



② Setting up of UPI platform which has been developed by NPCI & can be interoperable across multiple websites

like → BharatPe
→ BHIM

- ③ setting up of ONDC platform to reduce uncompetitive & predatory pricing and providing a uniform level playing field



- ④ Open Network for Credit Enablement (OCEN)

↳ for ease of credit → with credit history being saved in the logs

↳ help in credit rating of businesses

↳ ease of loans for MSME / local vendors

- ⑤ e-sign layer → for contract enforcement

online

↳ ease of doing business

↳ can reduce time for enforcement of deals

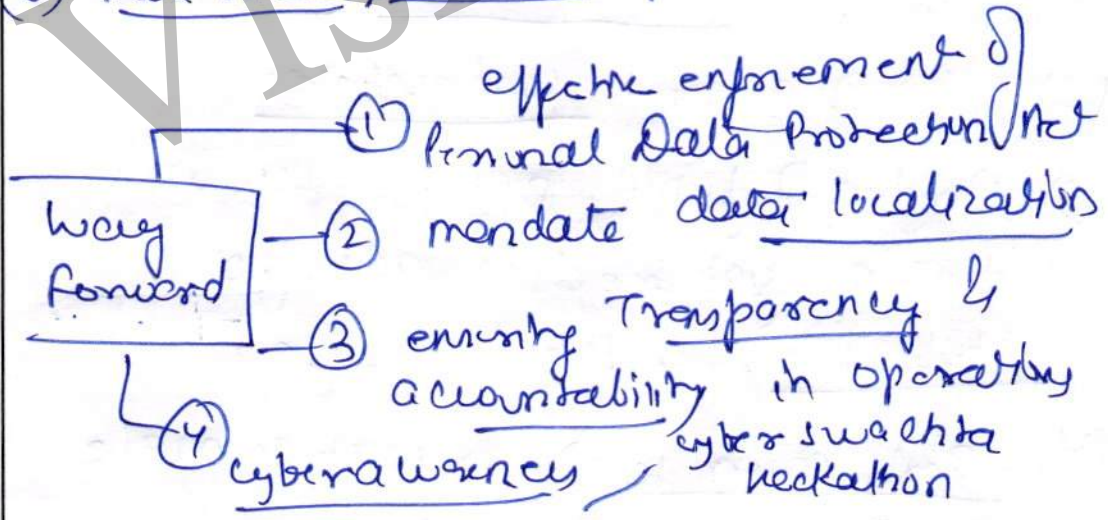
- ⑥ Digitization of maps / land records

Presumptive to conclusive land holding

→ 90% of cadastral maps have been digitized

Yet, there are challenges

- 1) Digital divide → $\frac{N\&S}{2019}$ Access to Internet
Rural - 15%
Urban - 42%
- 2) Data minimization & data localization issues
ex Amazon express was asked to suspend operations till all servers are located within India
- 3) Data safety with rise in cases of theft & security held that data of 850 min Indians on dark web
- 4) Cyber hygiene
- 5) Device cost still high compared to low data cost
- 6) Data breach, data dump, data sale



As PM Held, India's Internet savvy youth
 $IT + IT = IS$ → Information Technology
India for Tomorrow

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

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)

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

15

Sexual and reproductive rights are an important component of women empowerment as held by UN

Yet, they have often been bypassed in India

① Societal norms

(1) women do not have control over reproductive rights, often do not involve in decision making

(2) Lack of access to contraceptives

(3) Burden of family planning often on women, yet need to undergo tubectomy (which is worse)

(4) early marriage → to bear a male child for the family lineage

(5) entrenched patriarchy leading to lack of women rights

(6) strict process of outright abolition
and a social taboo against it

Legal Norms bypass women reproductive rights

(1) Medical Termination of Pregnancy
Act limit number of weeks as
20 weeks

(2) women not allowed to raise
voice against family bias

(3) lawyer with laws & judiciary
& open make it mandatory for
parental & familial consent

(4) caste and religious leaders often
take ethical points where abortion
is not considered right.

Need of the hour

(i) Accepting women bodily rights &
open to sexual & reproductive health

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

India had achieved a remarkable achievement of vaccinating over 100 crore people in a record time during COVID-19, showing the medical prowess of country.

Immunization coverage in India

Positives

- (1) enhanced mission Indradhanush (5th stage) launched to cover those who were left earlier
- (2) expansion of coverage of diversity in recent immunization drive
- (3) maximum focus on coverage in rural areas — to no. one is left behind.

1 Negatives

- (1) lack of last mile reach \Rightarrow many
targets are left out of campaigns
- (2) disease recurrence rate is high or
the failure of immunity provided
- (3) cost & region wise disparities

Challenges that affect immunization coverage

- (1) Lack of adequate healthcare
 - doctors
 - 1: 1456 (excluding
MUSH doctors)
 - 1: 900 (including
MUSH)
 - 1: 1000
who
recommended
- (2) Lack of trained and experienced nurses
- (3) Lack of adequate R&D in new
and more virulent diseases
 \Rightarrow only 0.7% Research expenditure by
GDP.
- (4) Lack of awareness among people
regarding immunization.

(5) low number of Primary Health centres, Community Health centres in tribal areas leading to their marginalization

(6) Low investment in Health → 1.9% of GDP while National Health Policy 2017 says it should be 3%

(7) Lack of centralized act for uniform coverage across the states

To improve immunization coverage

① enhance the number of doctors, nurses to adequately cater

② expansion of disease coverage
e.g. terminal cancer vaccine has been introduced in Budget

③ Promote awareness among public

④ mandatory visit by parents of newborn child for all vaccine → date based decision

Immunization is necessary for India to reap demographic dividend & attain

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

India's historic G20 successfully led to admission of Global South in the global platform

This shows the rising leadership stature of India even in the midst of geopolitical upheaval

India & G20 with admission African Union

(1) unanimous decision to accept African Union as the 21st member of G20 or (G21)

(2) Shows the expansive nature of G20

Which even amidst the crisis, geopolitical rivalry and trust deficit → ability to

forge convergences & manage divergences

→ 5 जोड़ना

(3) Africa has come out from the shadow of dark continent → to an emerging continent

(4) Africa has a positive growth potential with GDP set to rise to 4.3% in 2024, whereas the world growth was 3.2%

[Economic survey]

India has been raising concerns of Global South at different platform

→ even at G7, PM held

66 Global south has suffered the most due to global tensions

→ Food, fuel and fertilizer high price, in the midst of supply chain crisis has impacted Global south countries disproportionately.

→ with new scramble of Africa, where a new colonization has begun with respect to resource extraction

e.g. China building in-roads in Kenya to export metals

→ Rather, at col28, loss and damage had was operationalized

historical responsibility of countries for emissions which impacts poor, island countries, CBDR-C

Following of INDCs by countries and enhanced commitments.

2nd Voice of Global South summit → India gave advance of joint development and raising universal international level with the theme, "66 unity for purpose, unity for voice"

Yet, India faces challenges

- ① lower level of development compared to China Resource Trainers
Innovation commitments
- ② how to deal with authoritarian regimes
- ③ constant coups of Gabon/Congo lead to failure of talks
- ④

India needs to

- 1) Joint partnership with like minded countries of Asia Africa Growth Corridor with Japan
- 2) Renewable energy collaborations of solar masses development
- 3) education programs ex → IIT Madras at Zanzibar

India & Global South can together change the current geopolitical order to a more responsible, equitable and justiciable with

Together for everyone's growth, everyone's trust

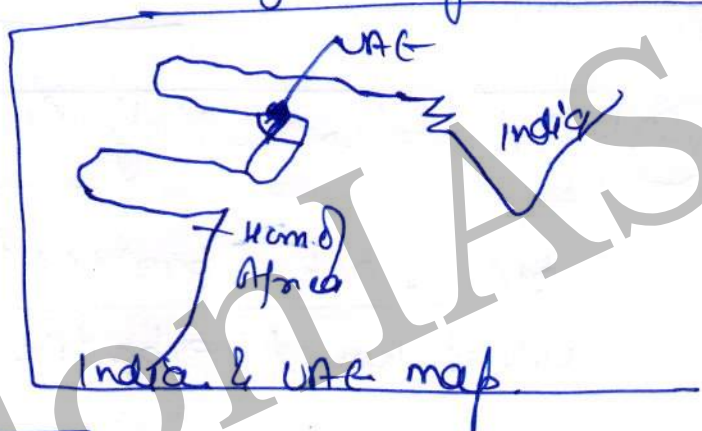
20.

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)

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

India & UAE historic signing of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) augurs well for a expansion of relationship and mutual growth of both countries.



Remarkable expansion of India & UAE ties

① Geoeconomic

→ CEPA - to expand trade along with our 98% tariff reduction on Indian exports

→ sharing of services, & expansion of IT exports will boost our GDP.

→ 3rd largest trade ties → 2nd export destination after USA

② military / defense exports have expanded with joint military exercise - Naseem ul Bahar.

③ People to People connect

→ remittance from UAE to India

→ recent opening of BAPS temple will further augment cultural connect

④ Transport / connectivity diplomacy

→ UAE is a key partner of IMEC (G20) which would expedite trade transfers.

⑤ energy diplomacy

→ UAE lies on our sea lanes of communication

Yet, there are certain challenges in the relationship

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

- ① rising geopolitical crisis in the region
↳ North attack in Indian ocean
↳ South crisis of Yemen has been a constant boiling point
- ② with middle east crisis, 1242 (India's UAE partners) has not been very productive
- ③ Russian escalations along the front of Africa has led to stalling of IMC
- ④ Trade has largely been in India's benefit
↳ leading to reduced products for export with.

- way forward
- ① enhance diplomatic meets.
 - ② open up new sectors for tariff reduction
 - ③ defuse exports to Iran UAE could be expanded.

India & UAE can together help in reduction of escalation of crisis & talk for peace as both are mutually beneficial. As PM says "Diplomacy & dialogue" can lead to economic growth

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS