



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. : 011 38476.

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Dishant A. Nisar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

Karol Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Poonay

	<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
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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

LoP is a significant office in India's Parliament and democracy in general. He has been given status of 'cabinet minister'

In 1977 Lok Sabha - LoP has been recognized as the Congress party was able to secure 101% of seats with Rahul Gandhi becoming LoP.

Role of LoP in Parliamentary system →

- 1) Represents the collective voice of opposition in the house
- 2) Debates, Criticizes and adds inputs in government's legislative business
- 3) Brings matter of national importance to the house and raises debate on them ies NEET paper leak case.
- 4) Holds the government accountable through various parliamentary devices

Like adjournment motion, censor motion, no confidence motion etc.

5) As part of parliamentary committees, all party meetings brings up the necessary shortcomings of government and adds depth.

6) Appointment of various office holders

- ↳ Election Commissioner (Anoop Bararwal case)
- ↳ Heads of ~~NKSI, ANSDE~~ etc. CBZ, NHRC

Outside the house → 1) Keeps public informed of government's stand
→ 2) Interest Articulation
→ 3) Link between People - party - government..

Challenges → 1) Politicized role → leading to unnecessary criticism
→ 2) office sometimes not given due importance by government

LoP in UK is called 'Alternative prime-minister' indicating its importance in the legislative sphere and 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 हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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With around 5.2 cr pending cases, there is a serious need to increase the efficiency of justice delivery. Technology integration can play a role.

Enhancing Accessibility. →

- 1) Digital roster systems can improve speed of case allocations
- 2) E-filing of petitions can make access faster, smoother.
- 3) Live court proceedings can make it accessible for all stakeholders

Enhancing Capability. →

- 1) AI based court proceedings through SUVAS, SUPACE can lead to faster access to case files

2) Judges can get precedents faster and AI can deliver judgements based on records

3) file tracking made easier → Allows judiciary to save time and multitask

Enhancing efficiency →

1) Translations of judgements making justice delivery efficient (Bhashini app)

2) E-courts mission mode projects.

↳ Improve efficiency of courts by making process digital.

3) Saves cost, time and can work with existing infrastructure.

Challenge → 1) Digital Literacy (Rural-Urban divide)
→ 2) AI Bias (old precedents as judgements)
→ 3) Cybersecurity issues.

Technology has power to make judiciary and justice delivery accessible and efficient.

Resources should be sanctioned to achieve

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)

10

Supreme Court in SR Bommai case held that Federalism is basic structure of the constitution. India has a unique 'asymmetric model' for its own need and context.

Supreme Court upheld unique asymmetry balancing central authority and regional autonomy. →

1) In Ram Jawaya case Supreme Court has called for separation of powers indicating defined spheres.

2) In Tika Ramji vs State of UP it has held that 'Federal list is important than State list indicating Centre legislations take precedence .

- 3) Centre's control over state during emergency, president rule has been upheld by court with caveats
- ↳ In SR Bommai case → Supreme court held that floor test is necessary and President's rule can be questioned if arbitrary.
- 4) In Gov of NCT vs UoI case → Supreme court has held that Delhi government has power but special nature would allow centre's discretion.
- 5) State's spheres are defined and role of Governor if arbitrary has been dealt with by Supreme court in Shamsher Singh case.

Thus Supreme court has balanced the asymmetric federalism. In Ajit Mohan case, it has rightly held that the centre and state must walk hand in hand on atleast side by side for cooperative federalism.

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
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NCSC is setup as a constitutional body under Article 338. It was earlier a single member office but 89th CAA Act made it multimember body.

Effectiveness →

- 1) Mandate of Investigating, reporting on the plight of SC's done as it has compiled data and submitted reports to president.
- 2) Taken Suo-motu cognizance of various cases
 - ↳ Rajasthan government was called upon on case of death of SC boy
 - ↳ Burning of SC women in Odisha.
- 3) Provided policy inputs in drafting various ~~laws~~ laws for SC benefit
- 4) Power of Civil Court.

However, unable to fulfill its mandate as →

- 1) Toothless body → No power to provide relief to vulnerables
- 2) Appointment under government control so become a 'retirement Chamber'
- 3) Only takes cognizance and does not act on it → Mathras case it was criticized.
- 4) Conditions of SC in working (jobs not improved → still face discrimination)
→ Darshan Solanki - ZIT Bombay case.

- Way forward
- 1) 2nd ARC suggests merging of commissions into single one for better control
 - 2) Use interstate council / Parliamentary Committee for appointment.
 - 3) Give more budgetary power, engage civil society.

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

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VisionIAS

6.

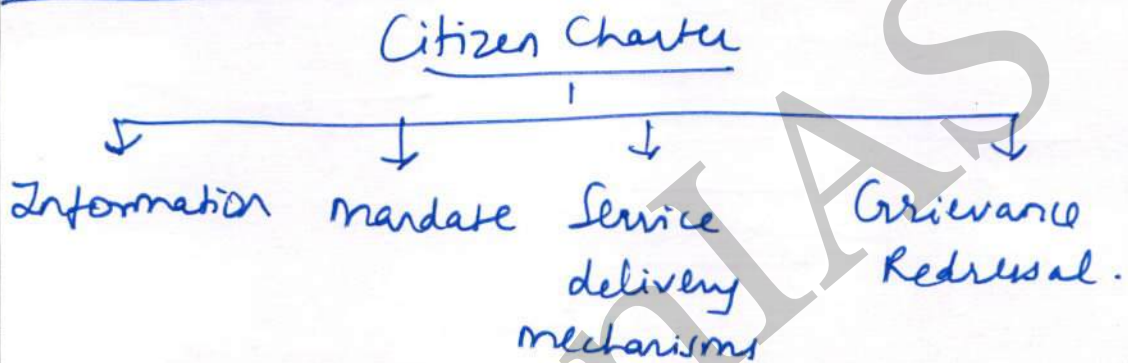
भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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Citizen's Charter is a tool that represents the deliverables by a public authority to the stakeholders



How to make it a tool for improving governance?

1) make it legally enforceable

↳ Right of people to service delivery Act 2013 can be retained

2) Adopt a proper model

↳ Sevottam Model of 2nd

ARC

3) Create it in vernacular

4) It will ensure transparency and accountability in governance by ensuring standards are met.

Empowering citizens →

- 1) Integrated with Social Audits, it can lead to people's demands being fulfilled.
- 2) Makes government institutions more representative.
- 3) Allow information flow from top to bottom and feedback loop from bottom to top.

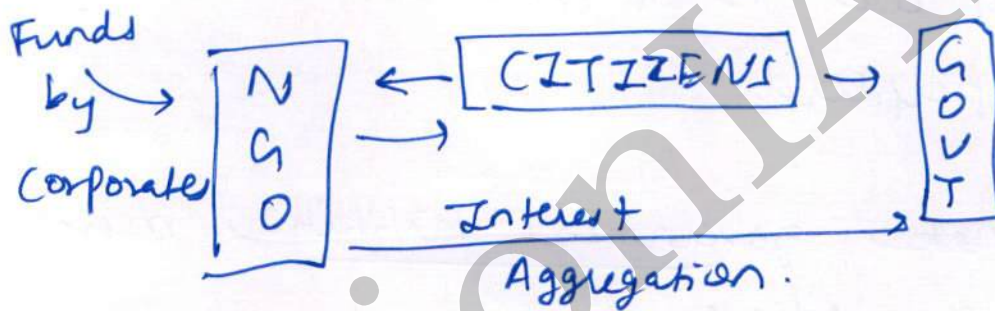
Thus citizens charter is a tool that ensures citizens are at the heart of service delivery. It is the means to end of good governance.

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)

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

NGOs are the link between the people and the government and ensure last mile service delivery



How corporate donors aid?

- 1) CSR Activities (2%) as per mandate
- 2) Work in sectors like health, education and social services to improve standard of living of people

- 3) Also act as lobbying for meeting their interests.
- 4) Ensure that NGOs attract people and get basic needs fulfilled.

But Challenges,

- 1) ZB report says + NGOs source of money laundering for Corporate and many NGOs not filed reports.

- 2) Act for narrow interests and against the state

↳ Greenpeace stops developmental work in India

↳ Amnesty International

Thus, Strengthening FCRA is necessary.

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

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Yes POCSO should be revisited

Challenges → 1) Age of 16-18 and
confusion regarding age of consent
leads to fake cases.

2) Huge pendency

3) Fast track courts not effective
and no vacancies.

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VisionIAS

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China through its 'String of Pearls' and BRI - Belt and Road Initiative has acquired several strategic ports globally.

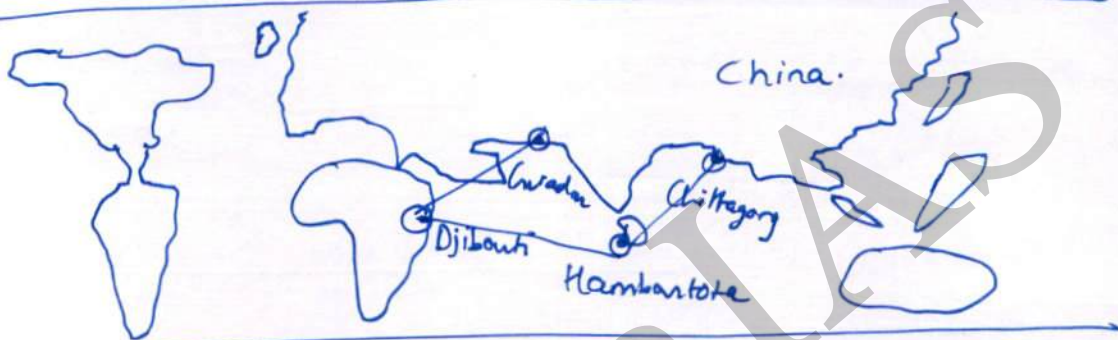


Fig ① Ports acquired by China.

Implications on International trade routes.

1) Chinese access on 'Choke points'

↳ Djibouti near Red Sea

Ports in Myanmar for 'Malacca Strait'

2) Make Chinese access, 'port on call feature and reinforcements easy' ↳ Hambantota in Sri Lanka

3) Access of competitive countries like USA, India can be stopped via Blocking of sea routes. ↳ Red Sea crisis by Houthis → China not affected much.

4) Interconnection of land and sea routes easier \Rightarrow Awadar and CPEC (China Pakistan economic corridor).

Implications on economic relations. \rightarrow

- 1) Chinese exports will increase in markets like Africa and Latin America
- 2) Natural resources extraction leading to stronger supply chains of China
- 3) Global shipping corridors will get to see more Chinese traffic
- 4) India's economic interests in Gulf for oil can be impacted. \Rightarrow Awadar port
- 5) Will bring underdeveloped countries more close to China \Rightarrow Africa
 \hookrightarrow Also 'Debt trap diplomacy'

Thus, through initiatives like IMEC (India middle east corridor) and ZNSTC (North-south transport corridor), India must build its own supply chains and geostrategic routes.

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

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WIPO is a UN specialized agency established for the purpose of protection of Intellectual property rights (IPR) and related conventions like copyrights, trademarks

Main Functions of WIPO →

- 1) IPR treaty formulations through global negotiations among countries
- 2) Inspecting breach of IPR rights by member countries and taking action.
- 3) Bringing out Reports like 'Global Intellectual property rights report'
- 4) Research into newer resources and creating guidelines for countries to exploit traditional resources.
- 5) Assisting countries in drafting International law and domestic laws.

WZPO's new treaty deal with protection of IP, traditional resources and genetic resources that has benefits for India →

1) Help India in protecting its traditional knowledge and not allowing intellectual piracy

⇒ Turmeric and Neem patented by USA based on Indian knowledge.

2) Use traditional knowledge and local genetic resources for its own benefits and can create own marketing use

3) Empower tribal communities, startups to leverage resources and create products.

4) Help in revenue creation with exports of products.

5) IPR owners will get royalties.

Thus WZPO's treaty will benefit India. India also needs to increase its Research and development from 0.76% to 2% to get its potential enhanced.

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

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CBI was established and recieved powers from DPSE → Delhi police special establishment act - 1946. It is a premier investigative agency of the centre.

CBI crucial role in combating corruption: →

- 1) Investigating crimes of law and order, economic violations in various parts of the country.
- 2) modern resources → tech, forensic, cyber and expert analysis.
- 3) CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) gives / forwards complaints to CBI for investigation.
- 4) Assists Lokpal in investigating comphion related crimes.

Criticism: Partisan and against federal spirit →.

- 1) Police → 'State subject' so CBI is encroaching on state domain
- 2) Needs 'general consent' but many opposition ruled states do not give it.
↳ West Bengal
- 3) Since officers are appointed by centre, they are used by government for political targeting as alleged by opposition
↳ CBI case against Anind Kejriwal
- 4) State's investigative agencies like Crime Branch, Police, CZD etc can investigate similar cases.
- 5) CBI's fendering rate high and its conviction is low.
- 6) Supreme Court in 'Vineet Narain case' called CBI as 'caged parrot'.

Steps Needed →

- 1) State agencies capacity building so that investigation is decentralized.
- 2) Amending DPSE Act to include relevant accountability provisions in CBI → Transparency in case allotments etc.
- 3) Role of CBI, CVC, Lokpal overlapping and can be made efficient
- 4) Constitutional status can be explored.
- 5) Confidence building measures among centre and states by making use of Interstate council, Zonal Councils etc

Thus, CBI has to have a turnaround from 'caged parrot' so that it can fulfill its mandate proactively and work for justice delivery.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 153 of the constitution provide for a governor in every state and A-154 states that executive power of a state lies with the governor.

'long arm of the union with
Iron glove' → Sarkaria
Commission.

Overstep constitutional role and fail to act when needed. →

1) Discretionary powers under A-163 are for emergency situations → breakdown of
state authority, law and order and so president's rule (356)

↳ But governor's use it as per whims and fancies → Andhra Pradesh
or Centre's direction (Nabam Rabia
Case)
for political gains.

2) Bills have to be withheld or passed for President's consideration under instances like violating position of high court or are unconstitutional

↳ But governors delay bills arbitrarily and stall legislative business

↳ Supreme Court in Tamil Nadu - N K Jaisankar case gave strict warning.

3) Appointment of CM when no majority is discretion but floor test also necessary (SR Bommai case) before dismissing claims.

↳ But governors have violated Maharashtra CM Swearing

4) Fail to act → 1) Instances of state emergency, special need for funds → Disaster
→ 2) Breakdowns of machinery but state is ruled by central ruling party (not fulfilling constitutional mandate).

- 5) Role as Chancellor of universities
also questioned \rightarrow Arit Mohammad case
in Kerala.
- 6) Discretionary powers for North Eastern
states \rightarrow Schedule 6 Areas \rightarrow But their
mandate not satisfactory.
- 7) In Legislative business \rightarrow governor has
to Summon house, give starting
address but not followed \rightarrow Tamil
Nadu.
- Way forward
- 1) Margobind Pant vs Raghubir
Tilak case
 \rightarrow Governor just constitutional
head and power with CM
and council of ministers.
 - 2) Sarkaria and NCRWG recommends
 \rightarrow Interstate Council for governor
appointment
 - 3) Strictly 'non-party man'
 - 4) Define term, qualifications (BP Singhal
case)

As held by former PM Manmohan Singh,
governors must understand their constitutional
Dharma and fulfill role proactively

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)

15

India is the largest democracy and USA is the oldest democracy and both countries are having elections in 2024.

Differences in electoral practices →

India	USA.
1) <u>Parliamentary System</u> So elections to the ' <u>House of Commons</u> ' → <u>Lok Sabha</u> for appointing prime-minister and Council	1) ' <u>Presidential system</u> ' ↳ So major election for appointing <u>President and VP</u> i.e. executive.
2) President appointed by <u>indirect elections</u> where <u>elected members</u> of Parliament and State assemblies vote	2) President elected by ' <u>electoral college</u> ' where representatives of parties <u>held votes</u> (form of indirect election)

3) Rajya Sabha i.e.
Council of States
elected by state
assembly members
and party gets
seat as per
its rule

3) Senate i.e.
Council of States
has two seats
each per state
and elected
directly via
state.

4) Funding of
parties was via
electoral bonds
earlier and now
via electoral
trusts

4) Funding of
Parties/Candidates
via Super PACs
i.e. political
action
committee and
Corporate donations

5) Multiparty
system → so
Coalition politics
'pre poll / post poll

5) Only two parties
i.e. Democrats and
Republicans

6) People's participation
direct on multiple
levels of centre, state,
local body elections

6) People's participation
at similar level
but with degree
of political
awareness

7) Criminalization of politics → huge money and muscle power, cash for votes, freebies.

1) Political culture is stable and civic and awareness is more → Also judicial rule of law strong.

Thus, both countries have different electoral systems and practices. USA has a complicated election process where → 1) Intraparty voting for finalizing candidates in National conventions
2) electoral college votes as per number of votes per delegates based on populations for finally selecting winning party candidate.

Indian System is relatively simpler and has led to improved participation. We can learn from USA's political culture of healthy electoral politics.

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 स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The NGT was constituted in 2010 and has the mandate of solving cases related to violation of environmental laws, harm to environment.

Various regional benches also - NGT → 20 members → 10 minimum (expert, judicial)

NGT meeting its objective →

1) Delivered sound judgements in case of violation of laws and harming environment

↳ Coa foundation case → NGT strengthened and its verdict secured

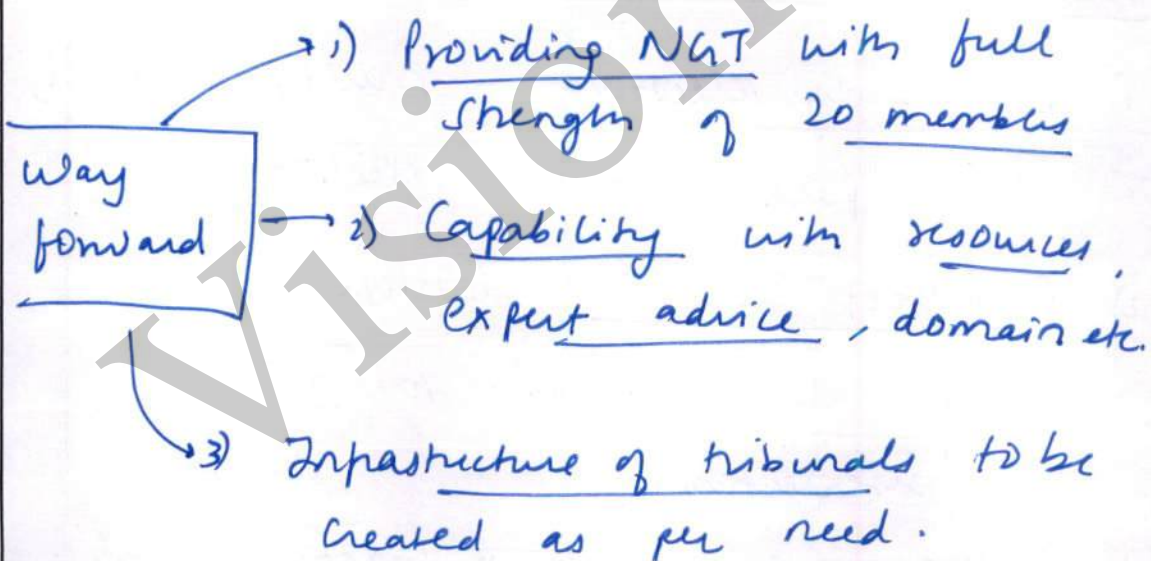
↳ Fined Sri Sri Ramkrishna's Art of Living foundation for violating environment on banks of river Yamuna.

- 2) With NAT's intervention → district/local biodiversity committees were established in 86%. Local bodies against earlier 28%.
- 3) NAT stopped biggest ever mining contract in odisha as it was not as per proper EZA.
- 4) Given monetary reliefs to various instances of violations.
- 5) Powers from acts like Air Act, Water Act led to strong stand on pollution laws and its violations.

Not met its objective →

- 1) Since its inception its full strength of minimum ten members not met.
- 2) Bureaucratic members do not understand complex environmental domain and thus need expert understanding.

- 3) Appeal against its orders → lead to time waste and pendency
- 4) Lacks recovery powers → Art of Life still not paid fine → so 'toothless'
- 5) Government using laws to bypass environmental protections to korba case of land bypass of tribals



NGT needs to be strengthened as environmental issues dominate political discourse. SC's guidelines in Oleum case, Almitra Patel case and Vellore case need to be followed.

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

PRIs institutions were established by 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1993 and gave practical shape to Article 40 of Gandhian vision of 'democratic decentralization'.

PRIs - Platform of competitive politics →

- 1) Local body elections → multiple central, State parties contest elections.
- 2) Grassroot leadership developed
- 3) Women leaders due to 33% reservation.
- 4) Powers as per lists → Taxation, local issues giving scope for discretion.

Not emerged as agency of planning and service delivery →

- 1) Gram Sabha → supposed to go

for planning and consensus building
(direct democracy embodiment) is
weakest link. (Not practiced in
reality)

- 2) Devolution of powers as per state's
discretion so capabilities not created.
- 3) Elite capture of institutions of PRZ
(a) Upper caste dominance, Strongman
politics.
- 4) Bureaucratization and 'centralization'
tendencies (state's themselves have less
powers and are glorified municipalities)
(Ashok Mehta Committee)
- 5) Lack of Taxation powers → internal
resource generation low so cannot
provide service delivery.
- 6) Institutions of planning like State
Finance Commission (SFC) Article [243-I]
not timely constituted and report ignored.
- 7) District planning committee → meetings
not frequent and DM controls
the proceedings.

8) Corruption → Diversion of funds → lack of accountability mechanism like Social Audits or Citizen charters

- Steps Needed
- 1) Activity mapping via Subsidiarity Principle (2nd ARC)
 - 2) Video recording of meetings (Mani Shankar Aiyar Committee)
 - 3) Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) Scheme in mission mode to be further enhanced and PRIASOFT software used for transparency.
 - 4) Enhance capability of PR I elected members to take part in planning
 - 5) Social Audits compulsory for demand side needs.

Necessary to ensure PR I fulfill mandate and lead to 'sustainable development'

16.

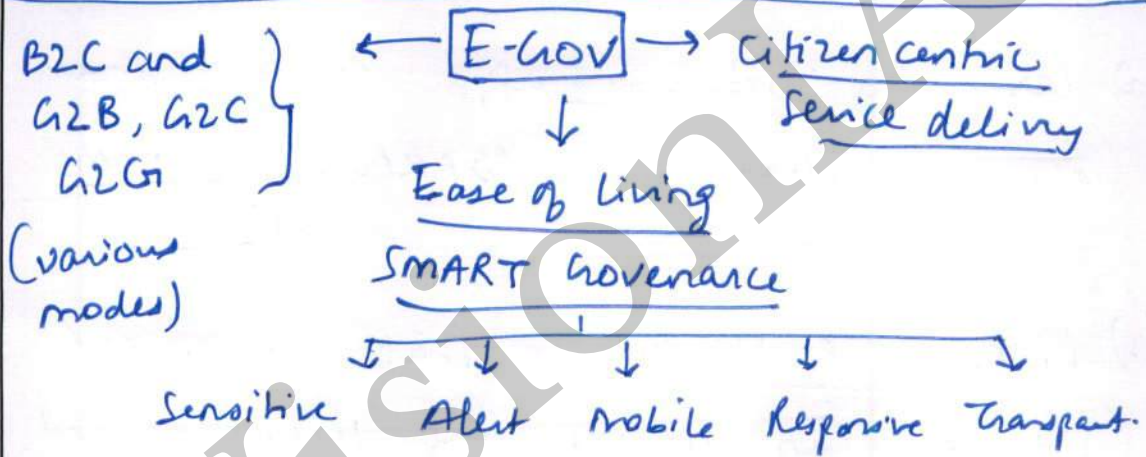
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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According to UNDP → E-governance is the use of electronic means by a government authority for basic service delivery to the people and its stakeholders.



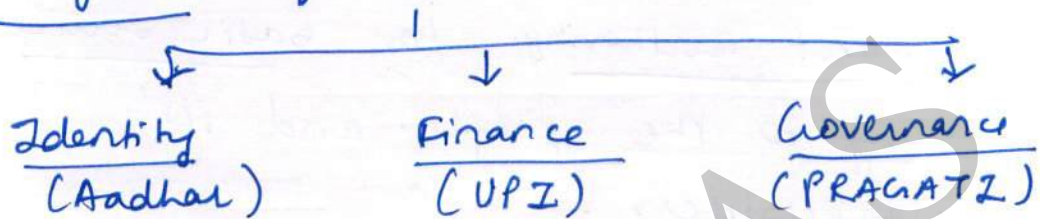
1) Multiple access of a single government e-service by various stakeholders

Interoperability

↳ Crati Shakti → used for project mapping, resource allocation, transparency and informs the stakeholders of future trends

Steps by government for interoperability and integration →

1) Digital India Stack has made integration of various services in it



2) Grievance redressal apps created that are interoperable (e.g.) DARPG's CLARANS Portal

3) Open Source Stack so that companies / startups can leverage the technology and create user-centric apps

(e.g.) ONDC (Open network for digital commerce).

4) PFMS system → Public financial management system has integration of financial services like accounting, reporting, taxing frameworks.

5) Made applications on modern interface so they can be interoperable on multiple devices like mobiles, desktops
(e) mygov.in → for communication and grievances.

6) payment systems like AePs (Aadhaar enabled payment system) and UPI integrated with banking, e-commerce, service delivery, DBT (Direct benefit transfer) remittances and even foreign countries
(e) Nepal, UAE, Singapore.

Challenges → 1) Cybersecurity issues → Data management and privacy
→ 2) Digital literacy (Rural-Urban divide)
→ 3) Digital Infrastructure not upto that level.

Need is to create Capacity in egov and Digital India Act, Data protection Act and India Stack will lead India into the global digital era. 43

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In Suchitra Srivastava Case the Supreme Court had held that Women have sexual and reproductive rights under Article 21.

However, this rights based discourse has been bypassed.

By Societal Norms →

1) Patriarchy leading to early marriage as seen as 'dual burden' thus violating right.



3) Age of consent, Marital Rape
not under society's purview and
thus not given due course

But bypassed by legal norms. →

- 1) Justice Verma Committee suggested
16 years as Age of consent to ensure
false cases under POCSO do not arise
and women can get sexual autonomy
but ignored.
- 2) Supreme Court has asked for Marital
rape to be criminalized but under
BNS (Bharthya Nyaya Sanhita → not
included)
- 3) Abortion beyond 24 weeks sometimes
leads to legal hurdles as there
is intervention by committees.
- 4) Family Planning programmes not
updated and thus no awareness

about contraceptives

5) POSH Act (workplace) Act → not acting as deterrent as not strong enough (Informal female workers out of ambit).

Way forward

- 1) Explore recommendations of Jaya Jaitly Committee and Justice Verma Committee.
- 2) SC directive in Lata Wadhwa case about recognizing women's contribution important for their autonomy.
- 3) Sexual and reproductive rights need legal interventions → Parliamentary debates.
- 4) Civil Society, Women NGOs to mobilize for demanding reforms.

'Yatra Narayatu Pujate, Kamante Tatra Devata' → Women's respect makes gods happy. Need to do that for fulfilling

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Immunization via vaccines is a necessary component of 'Primary Health' to secure children's health against future diseases.

[Effective over the years.] →

- 1) National immunization programme (pre-2014) but covered only limited diseases like - polio, diphtheria etc
- 2) Mission Indradhanush (2014) expanded the coverage to multiple diseases and beneficiaries of various ages
- 3) Further various updates increased scope of those who missed during Covid etc.
- 4) Recently 'cervical cancer' vaccine

has been added under ambit for women's health.

- 5) Government launched U-WIN portal for 'Universal immunization' and is the largest digital vaccine programme of the world.

Thus, India has expanded its scope of immunization but Challenges remain

- Challenges
- 1) Vaccine Hesitancy → seen in tribals, rurals
 - 2) Trained workers like ASHA, Aanganwadi have low payments.
 - 3) Vaccine contamination due to improper handling.
 - 4) Beneficiary lists → incomplete and not updated on time

5) Wide scope and multiple diseases causing people to miss out on timely doses.

c) Remote areas like North East, Hill states see accessibility problem



Way forward

↳ UWZIN → Digital Health interventions

↳ Training of workers → Asha
→ Auxiliary Nurses (ANM)

↳ Use social influencers, religious leaders to reduce vaccine hesitancy

Thus immunization will ensure a healthy India for a robust future.

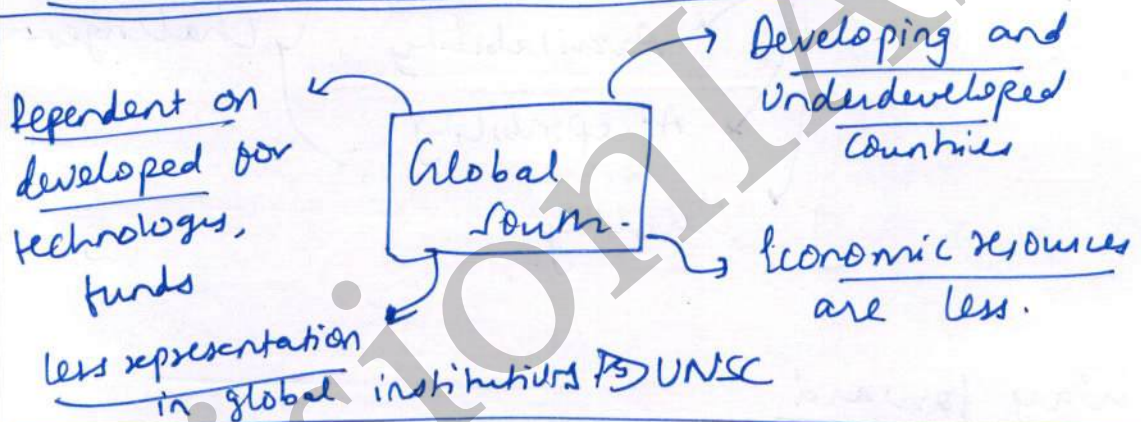
19.

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

India as president of G20 in 2023 with the theme of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' fulfilled its mandate of bringing voice of global south to centre stage through various initiatives.



India: Bringing Global South to centre stage

1) Initiatives to promote Global South interests

↳ Global Biofuel Alliance → to help meet alternate energy requirements.

2) Hosted the 'Voice of global south Summit' for articulating interests

in domains ↗

- Climate Change
- Technology like AI and Data.
- Terrorism and internal security.

3) Inclusion of African Union in G20.

↳ 3.1) African Union → strong regional organisation of Africa in the grouping will make its voice heard.

3.2) Make G20 inclusive

3.3) Policies and plans to have perspective and concerns of global south.

↳ In carbon taxing, developing countries oppose Europe's policy of CBAM (Carbon border tax).

4) 'Delhi Declaration' had a 'global consensus' as signed by major parties

↳ Talks of women empowerment (G20 EMPOWER)

↳ Sustainable development.

↳ Tech enabled governance.

- 5) Even 2MEC Corridor can help in improving trading interests of Global South countries. \Rightarrow Middle East and can extend to Latin America.

However, more efforts needed due to Challenges \rightarrow

- \rightarrow 1) Global South representation is less in UNSC, Brettonwoods (IMF, WB).
- \rightarrow 2) China making huge inroads and exploiting by 'debt trap'

India can \rightarrow

- \rightarrow Display leadership by pushing for global reforms.
- \rightarrow Insure African Union and Indian Partnership becomes strong
 - \hookrightarrow Trade, Resources, Agriculture, Climate, Green energy.

Thus, India emerges as a 'consensus builder' and as an inclusive rising power, a champion of Global South.

20.

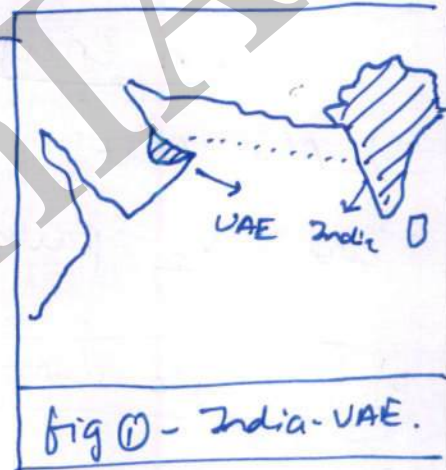
पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

India-UAE have been called as 'Strong partners in shared growth' by PM Modi while visiting MBS the ruler of UAE. Both have extensive economic, strategic and cultural ties.

India - UAE → remarkable expansion across various domains. →



A) Economy

1) Signing of CEPA i.e. comprehensive economic partnership agreement for enhanced trade relations

↳ Service sector, gold etc.

2) Bilateral trade increased upto 30 billion (still below potential).

B) Diaspora

1) Initiatives for Diaspora relations

as UAE hosts 2nd largest Indian diaspora after USA.

- 2) UAE has assured labour precautions and signed partnership agreements.

C) Energy

- 1) In COP 28 → UAE → various bilateral and multilateral agreements promoting green energy growth.
- 2) Also part of ~~Intention of~~ India's oil and gas partnership.

D) Strategic domain.

- 1) Signed IMEC Corridor → (India Middle East economic corridor) and ports of Jebel Ali, Al Khuwairat are now connected.
- 2) Part of I2U2 (India, Israel, USA, UAE)
↳ 'Indo-Abrahamic accords'
leading to ties in maritime security defence etc.

E) Education and Science

- 1) Space research → UAE launched Hope mission and collaboration with ISRO.
- 2) Education → exploring opening campus of ZIT in UAE
- 3) UPZ Linked → Also India's digital Stack linked with UAE.

Challenges

- 1) Trade below potential
- 2) China making inroads
↳ huge bilateral partnership.
- 3) labour issues due to exploitative practices
↳ Kafala system
- 4) Middle East → instability as seen in Houthi Attacks.
- 3) OPEC charging 'Asian premium' on oil

Thus, both countries through dialogue and trade, P2P (people to people relations) can further strengthen their ties and make a formidable partnership.

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