



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. : 45 815 385

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ARYAN KUMAR SINGH.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

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

केंद्र
Centre

DEHRADUN

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
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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**

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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

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

"Dissent is the Safety Valve of democracy"

- Justice Chandrasekhud

(Bheema Koregaon case)

Role of dissent in functioning of Parliament

- Diversified views and opinions
- System of checks and balances.
- Ensuring accountability of the Executive.

In this context role of leader of opposition becomes important.

① Representative head of all opposition members.

② Voice of the dissent ⇒ Questioning the govt.

③ Remanding answerability from the Prime minister and Cabinet.

④ Taking responsibility on behalf of all voters to hold the gout.
accountable.

⑤ Appoinment of Key Positions

```
graph TD
    A[Appoinment of Key Positions] --- B[Election Commission (A-324)]
    A --- C[CE]
    A --- D[CVC]
    A --- E[CBI]
```

However, there are few issues with the office:

- ① No real power to enforce accountability.
- ② Post was vacant from 2014.

Way ahead

- ① Following UK model - Shadow Cabinet.
- ② Fixing one day a week to criticise government.
- ③ using Maulankar rule in appointment.

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

SC in Sudhakar Tripathy case

remarked that technology can play a revolutionary role in justice delivery.

It can enhance

A) Accessibility

⊙ Live court proceedings on Youtube accessed by everyone.

⊙ Through zoom meetings, Punjab HC is conducting proceedings online.
→ accessibility for disabled, poor etc.

B) Capability

⊙ Online case data management.
eg → LIMBS portal.

① Increasing the productivity of courts
to function for more time
↳ reduced holidays.

c) Efficiency.

① Online case distribution can do
away master of rooster.

① AI and big data can be used to
have specialised opinion.

① Reduced paperwork.

Challenges

- ① Accountability of third party platforms.
- ② Vulnerability to cyber attacks.
- ③ Lack of sufficient infrastructure
eg) only 46% district courts ⇒ e-filing.

CJI Ramanna these

revised strategy can guide us in
digitalisation of justice delivery.

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

India follows an Asymmetric federalism as said by KC Whare because ours is based on the principle of Equity rather than equality.
eg) 5th & 6th schedule states.

This has been upheld by Supreme Court in the following manner :

A) Centralized Authority

① Ram Jhaya kappoor case — Centre has more power over States in our federal setup.

② Punjab v/s UOI — States have to comply with union's command under Article 256.

③ Central power to deploy forces in State held necessary by SC to ensure Law and order.

8) Regional autonomy

① SR Bommai case - Federalism as a key feature of Basic Structure.

② Govt of NCT Delhi v/s UOI Case - Protected the autonomy of Delhi legislature by mandating LG to act on its aid and advice.

③ Issuing guidelines for Imposing President's rule (356) → Reduced by half since then.

However, more needs to be done to ensure cooperation.

a) Permanent Inter State Council

b) Considering genuine demands - Farkaria Commission for autonomy. Peg Ladakh.

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

Article 338 establishes National Commission for Scheduled Caste as the Supreme constitutional body to protect the Interest of S.Cs.

Effectiveness

- ① Reports to the President regarding condition of SCs in the country.
- ② Powers of a civil court / summon / search
- ③ Oversees the demand for reservation from different categories of SCs.
- ④ Acts as the conscience keeper against crimes committed against SCs.
→ Manual Scavenging.
- ⑤ Suggested various legal reforms.

eg) National Safai Karamchahi
amendment act (finance
commission).

However there are a

few challenges

- ① Lack of trained and effective
workforce.
- ② Only advisory Jurisdiction.
- ③ Cannot enforce various laws.
- ④ Cannot give punishments, Penalties.
- ⑤ Overlapping Jurisdiction → NEST
→ NCBC.

Way ahead

- ① Independent funding mechanism.
- ② Taking actions over its report.
- ③ Looking into subcategories of SC.

This can ensure
that ideals of A. 46 and A. 38
are upheld.

5.

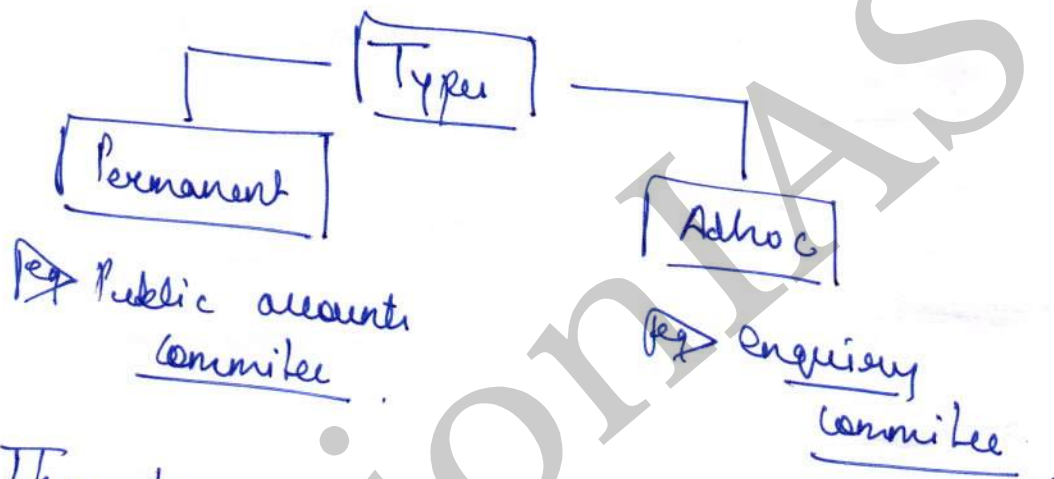
संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Parliamentary Committees are established through [A. 105] and [A. 118] of the constitution.



They have ensured Executive accountability:

- ① Their meetings are held closed doors → openly criticize executive.
- ② Reformed various technical bills.
eg Surrogacy rules, MTP act, etc.
- ③ Ensure financial accountability of Executive. eg Exposing 2G scam.
- ④ Anti defection law do not apply to them ⇒ more autonomy.

However, they suffer from following

Issues

- ① Recommendations not binding.
- ② During 2021 Monsoon session, 10/12 bills passed without reference.
- ③ Ministers often influence closed door meetings.
- ④ 1 year tenure is less to have Specialisation.

Way ahead

- ① Following UK Model ⇒ open door meetings.
- ② Executive must give reasons for not accepting its recommendations.
- ③ Mandatory reference of bills.
- ④ Tenure should be increased ⇒ (2 years).

This can ensure dual check to uphold the spirit of temple of democracy.

6.

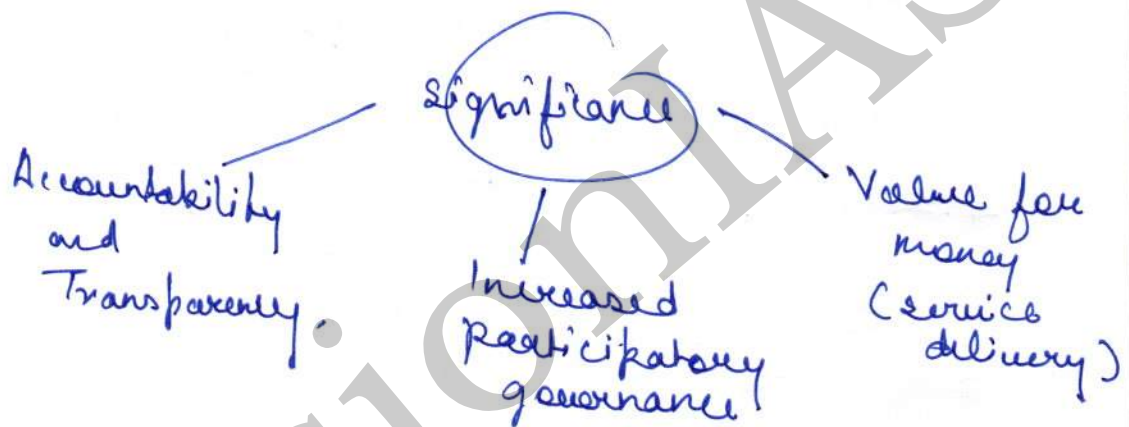
भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

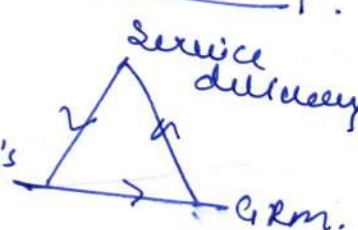
Citizen's Charter is a document containing mission statement about services to provided, quality of services and the grievances available against misconduct.



However it faces from following challenges

- ① Only 34% Charters different from organisation's mission statement.
- ② Not used as manager's charter.
- ③ Only 54% of CRM responsive.
- ④ Not updated regularly.
- ⑤ Not published in Vernacular language.

Measures needed to make it more effective

- ① Following Karnataka's Sakala Initiative
↳ Binding citizens charter.
- ② Utilising e-governance as done in transparency desk in Tripura.
- ③ Learning from e-Jan Sampark model of Chandigarh.
- ④ 2nd ARC's Benchmark Model.
↳ 
- ⑤ Publishing in vernacular languages.
- ⑥ Periodic monitoring and reviews.

This can ensure that we move towards the real dawn of transparency.

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

NGOs are non State, Non profit and Non market agencies outside the traditional governance.

eg A SER for Education.

Therefore they lack access to adequate funding and resources in adhering to public service. Thus, corporate donors help in filling this void.

They can provide

- + Adequate funds by donation
eg Warren Buffet → Philanthropy.
- + Human resource by collaborating with small NGOs. eg Being Human.
- + Technology and latest developments.

Req → Coarij by Anshu Gupta (Corporate)
↳ Disaster management.

↳ Increase effectiveness of service delivery. Req → Akshay Patna 2

Mid day meal

However there are few concerns:

- ① Corporate may divert their black money.
- ② Excessive funding shifts loyalty of NGO from public to market.
- ③ Lack of Transparency.
(only 10% NGOs file audits - [CBI])

Way ahead

- ① Balancing autonomy with accountability
- ② Utilising Social bonds.
- ③ Mandatory audits.

[S. Vijay Kumar] Committee recommendations can guide us ahead

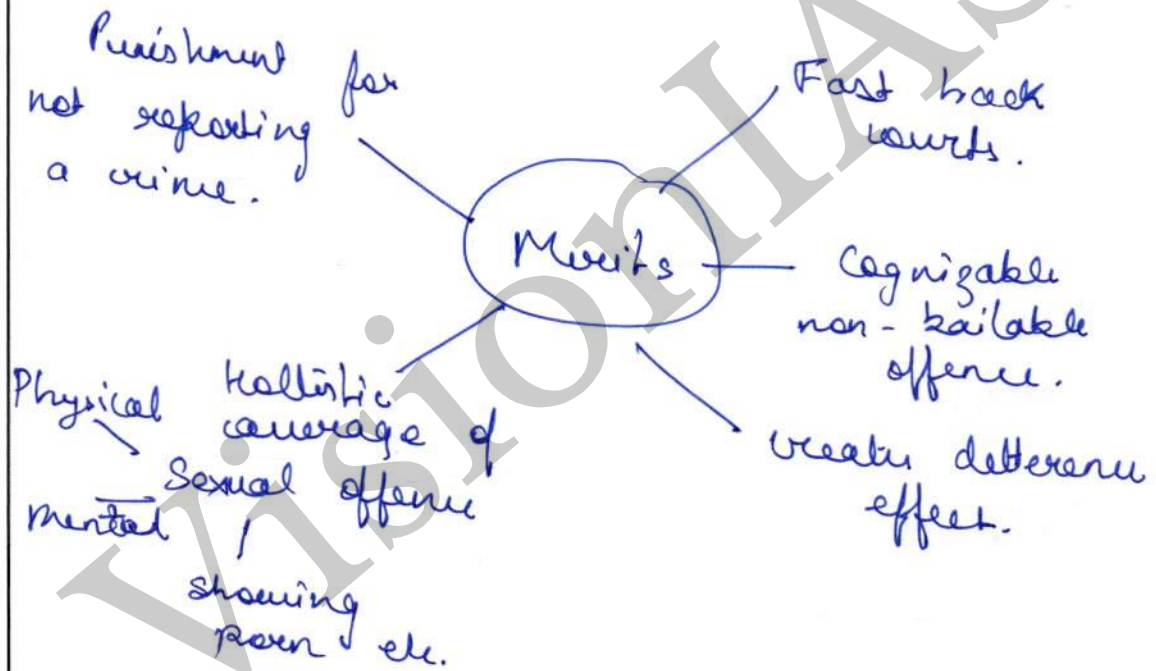
8.

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

Pocso act was enacted in order to protect children from sexual offences in order to uphold 720 UN convention for protection of child rights.



However there are a few drawbacks

① 95% of child sexual protection fund is unused ⇒ inefficient working

- ② Around 95% cases are filed against own family members.
- ③ Delay in Judgement of Fast track courts.
- ④ 47% cases against romantic partners (breach of consensus)
- ⑤ Crimes against children increased by 400%. - NCRB (emergence of Cyber sexual offences)

Reforms needed

- ① Expanding coverage to digital protection.
- ② Exception clause for consensual relations (lowering minimum age 18 → 16)
- ③ Effective monitoring of welfare fund.
- ④ Making the law gender neutral.

The ideals of Article 39(f) of Constitution are upheld. This can ensure

9.

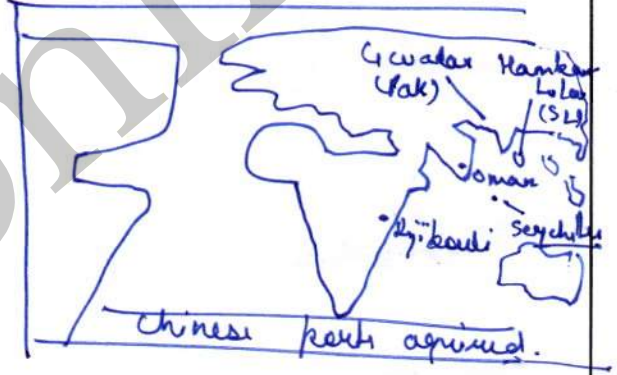
चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

As a part of its Belt and Road Initiative, China is ~~leveraging~~ ^{utilising} its debt trap diplomacy in order to acquire various strategic ports globally.

This can have Implications for:



A) International Trade

- ⊙ Increased Chinese control over Indian ocean region.
- ⊙ Capturing choke points - Strait of Malacca.
- ⊙ Search for alternative trade routes - Suez Canal.

→ North South International Corridor

① Increased reliance on Chinese infrastructure for connectivity.

B) Economic relations

① Robt burden on poor countries.

eg → Hambantota port taken from Sri Lanka.

① Formation new economic alliances

① It may produce one way economic trade with poor countries.
QUAD 1202 etc.

Ways to counter

① Strengthening global supply chain resilience.

② India also acquiring ports — Selangor (Malaysia) — Rupm (oman)

China + 1 model of trade diversification can aid in minimising the impact.

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)

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

10

WIPO is an international body controlling rules related to intellectual property rights.

Main functions

- ① Formulation of rules and uniform procedure.
- ② Protecting the knowledge based economy.
- ③ Resolving disputes related to IPR.
- ④ Ensuring coordination — Developed
— Developing world.
- ⑤ Providing necessary Exe Exemptions.
→ compulsory licensing clause.

Benefits of recent treaty on India :

A) Intellectual property

- ⊙ Push Innovation and creativity.
- ⊙ Protecting rights of scientists.

B) Genetic resources

- ⊙ Protecting rights of farmers
eg PPV FR act.
- ⊙ Sharing of genetic data with poor farmers.

C) Traditional knowledge

- ⊙ Protecting cultural knowledge
eg TKDL
- ⊙ Local methodologies
eg Neem, Turmeric

Hence it would have
a positive effect on India's

IPR regime.

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 Bureau of Investigation
draws its powers from Delhi Special Police
act to act as the chief investigative agency
of union government.

It plays a crucial role in combating
Corruption

- ① Takes Suo moto cognizance against cases of financial misappropriation.
eg. Kamant Seven Case
- ② Coordinate with $\begin{cases} \text{CVC} \\ \text{Lokpal} \\ \text{ED} \end{cases}$
- ③ Ensures accountability of public officials towards public finances.

Investigating Commonwealth Scam.

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

However, CBI is also criticised for being partisan and acting against federalism:

- ① Peticisation of CBI as SC also criticised it as a caged parrot.
- ② Non transparent appointments which make the officials committed to union.
- ③ Lack of Constitutional protection and security of tenure.
- ④ Given rise to confrontational federalism
 - ⊙ WB govt denying general consent.
 - ⊙ Imposition of CBI in States without status will.
- ⑤ Conflicts with local police ⇒ hampering Investigation.

⑥ In last 10 years, maximum (60%) have been targeted towards opposition.

This calls for following reforms :

- ① Independent Secretariat for CBI.
- ② Stringent removal process like NHRC.
- ③ State should be consulted before deploying CBI forces.
- ④ Regional police should cooperate with CBI on investigation.
- ⑤ Objective selection of cases to be given to CBI.

This would ensure that spirit of Section 2A of Indian Police Act is upheld along with ensuring cooperative federalism.

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

Article 153 provides for a Governor as the nominal head of the State legislature, having a persuading moral influence.

Constitutional role

- + Recommending President's rule (A-356)
- + Reserving bill for President (A-200)
- + Deciding CM when no party gets majority
- + Dissolution of Assembly if no party is able to form government.

However this role is often overstepped :

① Politicisation of office of governor.

↳ Rajasthan governor ⇒ campaigning for union.

② Misuse of arbitrary power.

↳ No time limit under A.200.

③ Issues with summoning / Proroguing of State legislature.

④ Acting as a political puppet — lack of Security of tenure

⑤ Conflicting with council of ministers.
↳ Kerala Governor dismissed minister without advice of Cons.
↳ No criteria for appointments.

⑥ Ideological differences in opposition State.
↳ Tamil Nadu governor not reading motion of Thanks.

This calls for following reforms :

① SC guidelines.

① Nakam Rekia Case : Summoning
to be done COM's advice.

② Rameshwar Prasad Case : There should
be time limit for keeping bills
pending.

③ BP Singhal Case : Security of Tenure
to be given.

② Sarkaria Commission / Consult State
in appointment
Use Nehruvian
formula.

③ Punchii Commission

- Provide Impeachment for governance.

Therefore, governance
should be used as an office of
dignity - linking union and States as
LP Singh, SN Duvvedi did.

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

15

The Constitution of both India and USA begins with "We the people" showing common belief in democratic principles.

one person
one vote one
value

universal
Adult
Franchise
(A. 326)

Independent
Election
Commission
(A. 324)

However, electoral process is different as

India

1. Parliamentary form of democracy.

USA

1. Presidential system.

2. Elected MPs are part of Executive.

2. Strict Separation of power exists.

3. Unified election machinery and rules.

3. Every state has its own autonomy.

4. Postal ballot for army Disabled NRI's.

4. Along with postal, electronic ballot also available.

5. In case of vacancy vice president acts for remaining term.

5. In such a case, vice president acts for 4 years.

6. Voting takes place uniformly in all constituencies.

6. Voting takes place first at provincial level, then President is chosen.

7. one candidate can contest from two constituencies

7. Not allowed.

Despite this there are few
Similarities also :

- a) SC to be the final interpreter
of election disputes.
- b) Judicial review is explicitly
available.
- c) Election process is free and fair.
- d) Limit on election Expenses.
eg → Sec 77 of KPA, 51.
- e) Moral code of conduct ensures
Integrity.

Thus both India and
USA are upholders of democracy in
their electoral procedures.

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

National Green Tribunal is a Statutory body established under NCT act 2006 in order to dispense off cases related to environment.

NGT ensuring environmental justice

- ① Administrative Specialisation to offer expert opinion.
eg) NGT Judgement on BS VI norms.
- ② Timely action and swift Justice.
eg) 6 months deadline.
- ③ Exposing arbitrary activities threatening environment. eg) Questioning Infrastructure (bullet train) for destroying arey forest.

④ Strengthening framework for environmental impact assessment.

⑤ Protected human rights as well.

eg Banning rat hole mining in 2013.

However there have been few Issues about its functioning:

① Discretionary appointments → Instead of specialists only administrators there.

② Turned a blind eye against actions where union is involved.
eg Geddamannu Case reversal.

③ Reactionary role → slow to react.
eg Silkyaaru Tunnel collapse.

④ Judgements often delayed more than 6 months.

- ⑤ Excessive backlog of cases. (more than 5,000)
- ⑥ Vacancies hinder its parito productivity.

This calls for following

Reforms

- a) Diversifying appointments — Judicial
— environmental
— administrative
— medic.
- b) Giving NCT quo moto powers.
- c) Independence in — functioning
— removal.
- d) Judgements should be made final binding.
- e) Follow a proactive role.

That ideals of A-48 (A) Thus it can ensure are upheld.

However, they have not emerged as an agency for :

A) Planning

- ① Lack of trained functionalities to conduct social audits and make plans.
- ② Gram Sabha do not meet regularly.
- ③ Lack of enough resources to make holistic plans. eg 80% revenue from external sources.
- Radiq ali Committee

B) Service delivery

- ① Did not lead to true empowerment of women. eg Pati Panchayati.
- ② Issues such as caste, religion, gender lead to discrimination.

① Suffer from decentralisation of corruption - Manishankar Iyer Committee

② Overlapping jurisdictions with other planning bodies. → DKDA.

Way ahead

① 2nd ARC / District budget / District Council

② YB Reddy ⇒ They should review share in SC & ST.

③ Training of Panchayat members.

④ Coordinating with BDO as done by Rasulan Diki of Bihar.

⑤ Following Chauhan Rajanet's - Sole Panchayat model.

Values of A-40 This can ensure the are upheld.

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

Interoperability refers to the intermixing and ease of doing operations, using various services through a single platform.

eg Umang App by Govt.

Significance

- Keeps the procedure simple and user friendly
- Allows customized service delivery.
- Ensures 'one stop solution'.
- Accountability is also high as there is clarity in service delivery.

To achieve this, government
has taken various steps :

- ① Promotion of blockchain infrastructure.
- ② Digital India Mission.
- ③ Integrated storage mechanism.
 ↳ Integrating / coin app
 ↳ Digilocker.
- ④ Comprehensive policy on interoperability
 ↳ India Stack.
- ⑤ Interoperable e-commerce.
 ↳ ONDC platform.

However this faces a
few challenges

- ① Only 38% digital literacy.

- ② Digital divide ⇒ Smart Phones — 58% men
— 29% women
- ③ Vulnerability towards primary attack
[eg] Chinese attack on VADAI data base
- ④ High cost of Interoperability platforms
- ⑤ Lack of customer friendly interface

Way forward

- ① Centralized blockchain model
- ② Collaborating with deep tech companies
- ③ Digital literacy through PM yashra
- ④ Mandatory e-governance reforms in Bureaucracy

BNR Devi Krishna Committee

guidelines

this feat

can help us in achieving
of digitalisation.

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

Bombay High Court remarked that autonomy over sexual and reproductive choices is crucial to allow holistic well being of women.

However when it comes to rights based discourse on that, it has been bypassed by :

A) Social norms

⊙ Abortion for sexual autonomy is considered a Takoo.

⊙ Society blaming women for sexual exploitation → Rape
Clothing Makeup Tinting etc.

- ① Menstruation is still considered as 'impure'. \rightarrow Sakeimala Case.

B) Legal norms

- ① Abortion rights only available till 24 weeks (strict procedure) - MTP act
- ② Widowed women not allowed surrogacy under surrogacy rules.
- ③ Marital Rape is not considered an offence. (BNS)
- ④ Menstrual leaves are not given under any policy.

⑤ However various laws have been enacted to recognise this.

① Matsru Vandana Yojana to protect reproductive health of mother.

② SUE box established under POSH act.

③ National Commission of Women has been useful for abortion rights.

④ Fast track courts - nari adalats have been established.

However more needs to be done.

① Giving autonomy in abortion and easier compliance.

② Recognizing marital rape as a criminal offense.

③ Signing Cairo convention

This can ensure that we achieve the goal of SDG-5 in true sense.

Case Study

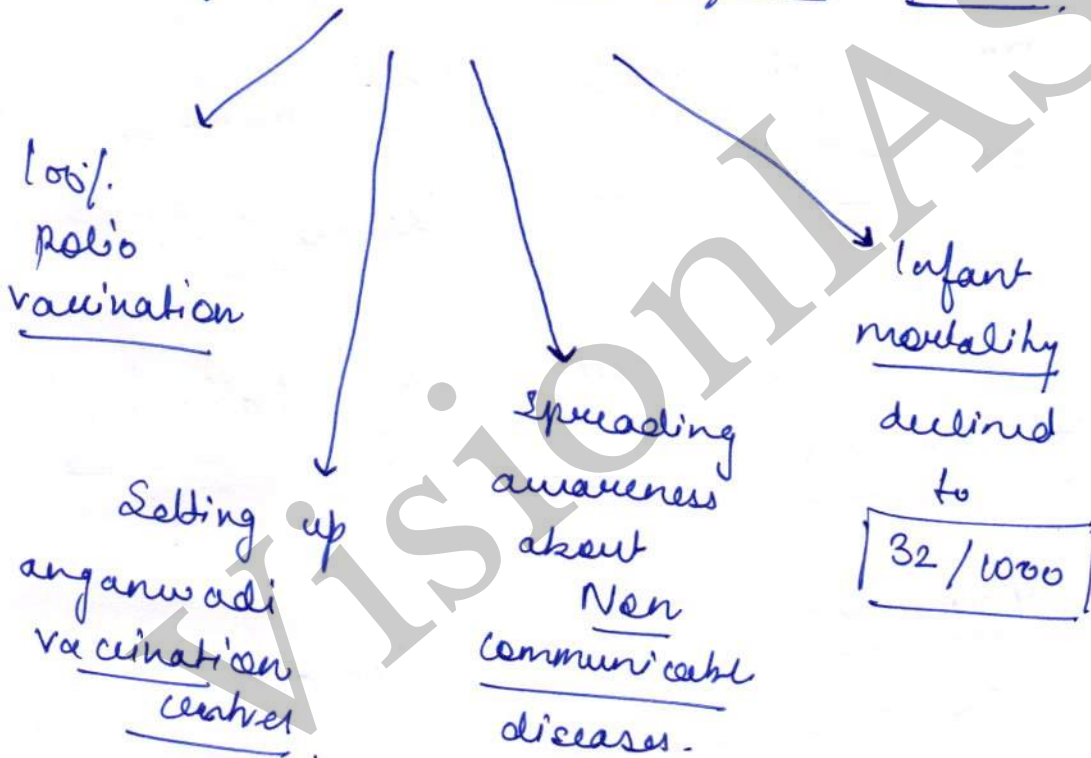
- Zambia giving menstrual paid leaves.
- last 60 years 30 countries have liberalized abortion laws.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mission Indradhanush has been the central theme of the success story of India's immunization plan.



Further effectiveness :

- ① Door step vaccine delivery.
- ② Taking immunization to the rural background.

③ Eradication of few diseases

- Small pox
- Polio etc.

④ Increased coverage of neglected infectious diseases.

eg → Mumps, Measles, Tetanus etc

⑤ coming up with BCG vaccine for TB under Nikshay Mission.

However few challenges still remain:

① Virulence of new diseases.
eg → changing strains of COVID-19.

② 59% women still suffer from Anaemia.

③ Major focus on Immunization, not on Hygiene and Sanitation.

④ Shortage of ASUA workers due to low honorarium.

⑤ Increasing burden of Non Communicable diseases.

- Tuberculosis
- Diabetes

} Highest patients.

⑥ Impact of Climate change on health of Children. Reg 2nd largest cause of death - WHO.



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)

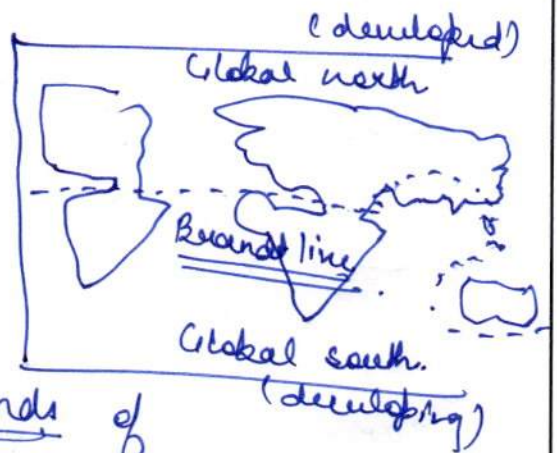
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

India became the 'voice of the Global South' during its G20 presidency making global governance more

Inclusive / Representative / Responsive

Significance of Global South coming to centre stage :

① Representation to majority population of world.



② Bringing up demands of least developed countries at global forum. \rightarrow small island developing countries.

③ Enhanced Collaboration between
Global South and Global North.

→ India middle east Europe economic
corridor.

④ Inclusion of African Union in G20.

This Inclusion holds
Special significance :

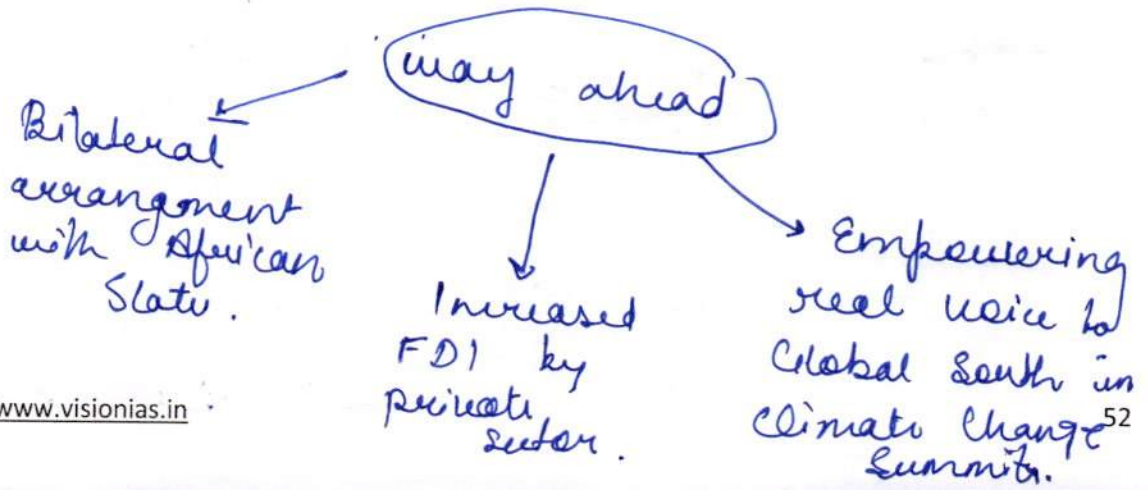
- ① Making G20 more Inclusive than
UN or NATO → cosmopolitan
outlook.
- ② Leveraging key lands of Africa.
- ③ Africa has untouched resource
potential → crucial for global
supply chains.
→ Ruanda = Uranium
Sudan = Oil.
- ④ Strategic Significance of Africa
recognised. → Suez Canal.

⑤ 2.3 billion population of Africa can provide potential human capital to global north.

⑥ It will facilitate stability in Africa.
eg Reducing poverty → Increased investment.

However, it faces the following challenges

- ① Terrorism eg M23 rebels, Congo.
- ② Ethnic Clashes in Africa.
- ③ Weak form economy.
- ④ Vulnerability to Climate Change
eg Desertification



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

India - UAE relationship has grown considerably due to the open trade policy of UAE as recently seen in signing of Bilateral Investment Treaty.

Remarkable Expansion (across domains)

- ① Trade has grown multifolds with
- UAE being India's 2nd largest trade partner after US.
 - Increased FDI from UAE
 - Over 3 billion \$ remittances coming from UAE.

- ② Political convergence — Democratic world order
— Multilateralism 53

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

③ Defence collaboration

→ Exercise Desert Eagle

④ Space diplomacy

→ ISRO launching satellites for UAE

→ Collaboration of [Hope mission]

⑤ Coherence in multipolar world order.

→ 12 U2 alliance

⑥ Ease of transactions facilitated.

→ UPI now available in UAE.

⑦ Cultural diplomacy.

→ Recent opening of Ram Temple by UAE.

However, few challenges still remain as:

- ① India's engagement with Iran is a concern for UAE.
- ② Allegations that UAE supports Pakistan financially.
- ③ Instability in Middle east
→ Rise of Houthi Rebels & Disrupting maritime trade.
- ④ Question about Asian premium from OPEC countries (UAE).

Way ahead

- ① Expanding dialogue to 2+2 diplomacy
- ② Leveraging the power of Indian diaspora (Track 3 diplomacy)
- ③ Increasing Trade and Investment.

"Along with at east, India now has to think west" — S Jayashankar

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