



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. : 1004873

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSITA AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre BTS Public School,
Karol Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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.

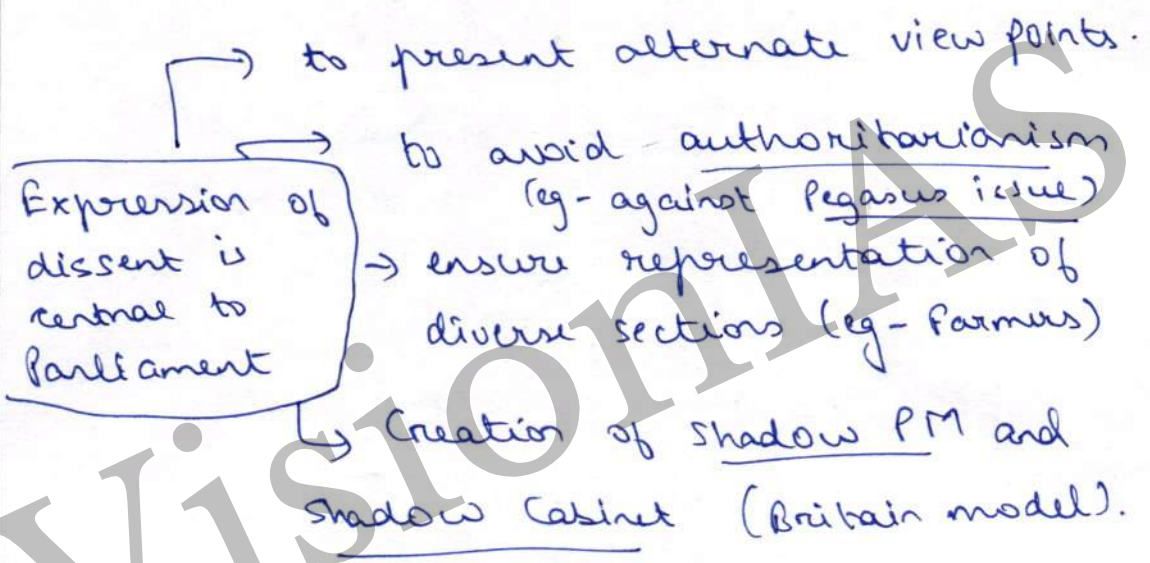
All the Best

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

C. V. Mavalankar rule outlines the leader of the opposition (LoP) as the leader of the 2nd largest party, having at least 10% of the seats.



Role of LoP

- 1) Act as Shadow PM - training ground for leadership as PM.
- 2) Organise opposition - to ensure united voice against majoritarianism.
- 3) Accountability - of government by

asking questions, moving resolutions.

Eg - questioning on unemployment.

4) Member of Selection Committees - for selection of Election Commissioner, Information Commissioners, etc.

5) Balance of power - ensuring that executive does not fully control over the legislature.

Challenges in the position

1) No LoP in 17th Lok Sabha due to no party having required seats.

2) Nominal nature - no real power over the laws passed.

3) Way forward → provide specific days for LoP to decide conduct of Parliament.
(done in Britain).

Thus, Pratibha Patil has exclaimed, "Parliament is the repository of the sovereign will of the people" and LoP is central to its effective functioning.

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

कम्प्यूटरों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Supreme Court in Swapnil

Tripathy case highlighted the importance of online delivery of justice through live broadcasting of cases, arguing for the integration of technology into judiciary.

Benefits of Integration of Judiciary and Technology

I) Enhanced accessibility

- 1) Geographic accessibility - citizens, lawyers do not need to come to Delhi for Supreme Court proceedings.
- 2) Grass roots justice - people in remote areas can access fair and timely justice.
- 3) Economic benefits - reduced costs related to frequent travels, stay and higher lawyer fees.

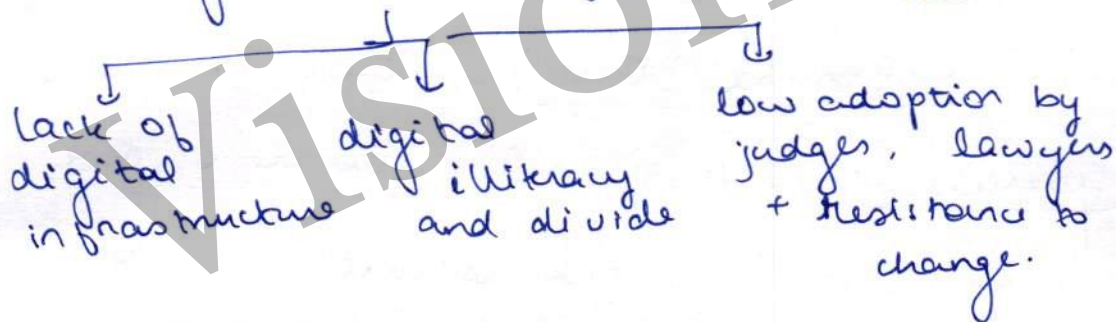
II) Improved capability

- 1) Efficiency in case allocation - lower pendency of cases (>4.7 crore cases).
- 2) Faster disposal of cases - as all documents can be stored online and readily accessed.

III) Higher efficiency

- 1) Efficiency of bail orders → 'FASTER' system
- 2) Transparency in case listings - lower confusion.

Challenges in technological integration



Way forward → Strengthening National Judicial Data Grid
→ Digital awareness programs.

The use of technology in Judiciary is the future, as was proven by COVID-19 pandemic, essential to achieve 'prompt delivery of justice' [OPS P 39 A]

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

Indian federalism has been called as unique, practical, quasi-federal, because of its asymmetry in dealing with different states as well as relation between centre and the states.

Supreme Court in upholding asymmetry in federalism

1) S.R. Bommai Case - while declaring 'federalism' as the basic feature of our constitution, it put restrictions on the imposition of President's rule (Article 356)

→ preserving sanctity of states.

2) Shamsher Singh case - Governor's power should be exercised in accordance with aid and advice of state council of ministers thus limiting central authority.

3) AFSPA - Supreme Court upheld the validity of AFSPA as being critical to national security, here prioritizing central authority over regional autonomy.

4) Role of CB - Supreme Court has explained how CB cannot bypass withdrawal of general consent by states, except under orders of judiciary, thus balancing central authority and regional autonomy.

Therefore, the Supreme Court, through its various judgments, has acted as the guardian of the federal balance of our constitution.

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 कॉपी में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body (NCSC) formed under Article 338 for safeguarding the interests of the scheduled castes. (SCs).

Effectiveness of NCSC

1) Policy inputs to the government in shaping legislations for the SCs.

Eg - SC (ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

2) Action against discrimination, including investigating the matter and preparing detailed report.

Eg - bullying SC students in Universities.

3) Mobilising interest and formulating unified position on different matters.

Eg - NCSC is still evaluating the SC judgement on sub-categorisation of SCs.

4) Promotion of economic interests by working for eradication of manual scavenging, skill development.

5) Awareness campaigns about rights and privileges of SCs are organised.

Lacuna in functioning

1) Lack of independence - dependent on central government for funds, functions.

2) Recommendations not mandatory - only advisory in nature.

3) No regular schedule - meet infrequently, no specific agendas.

4) Poor representation - does not include representatives of lowest castes, the most marginalised sections.

Way forward → granting independence in appointments, separate budget.
→ make recommendations binding.

Therefore, reinvigorating the role of the NCSC can serve to perform the role of Sarvodaya through Antyodaya.

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 मरिगिन में
नहीं लिखना
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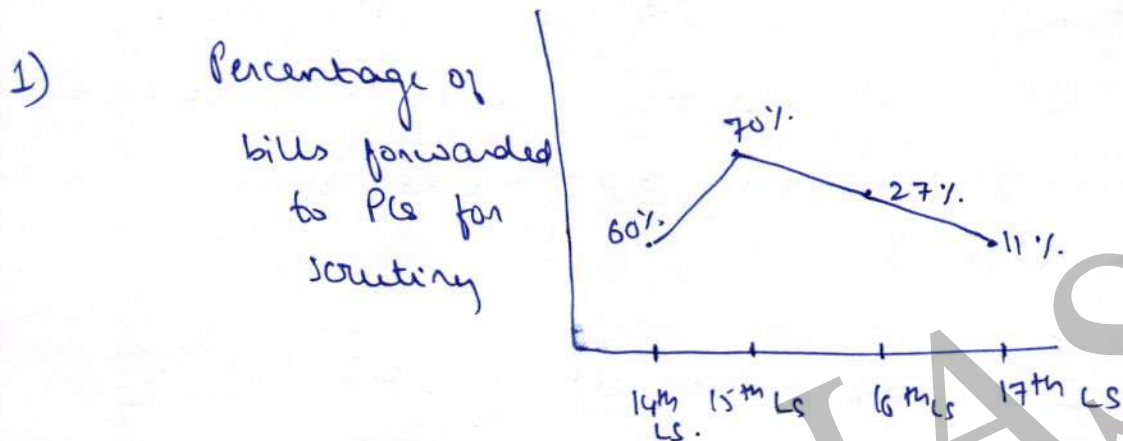
Parliamentary Committees (PCs)
are formed under Article 105 / 118 of the
Constitution, to ensure executive
accountability.

Parliamentary committees: Hallmark of
Indian Political System

- 1) Forum for continuous accountability -
meets regularly (vs. 3 sessions of
Parliament).
- 2) In-depth evaluation of laws,
eg- increasing age of marriage of
girls to 21 years.
- 3) Prevent executive authoritarianism
Eg- suggested adequate safeguards in
Personal Data Protection Bill 2019.
- 4) Examine fiscal responsibility, eg-
through reports on Budget, Economic Survey.

5) Enforce accountability of ministers - by asking status of programs implemented.

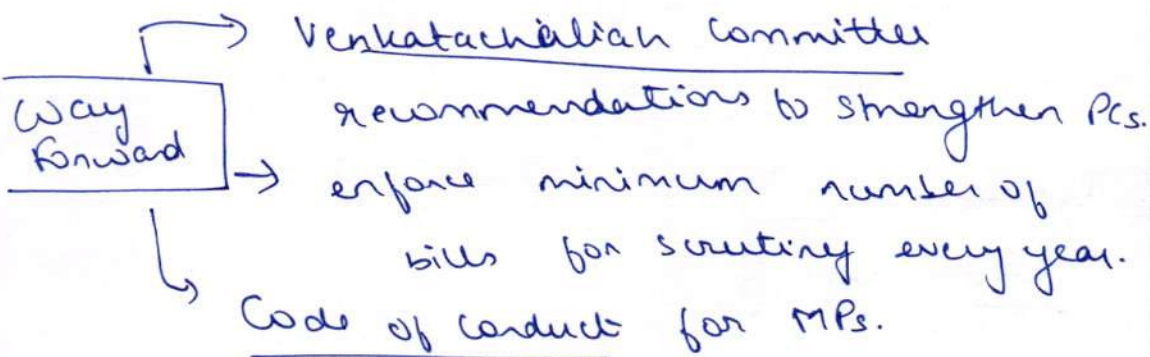
Declining role of PCs in recent times



2) Disruptions in functioning of committees due to political agendas.

3) Lack of access to experts, specialised studies for complex matters.

4) Increasing delegated legislations.



Therefore, safeguarding PCs is crucial for achieving an accountable executive and productive legislature in India. 15

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
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चाहिए
Candidates
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Citizens' Charter is a public document enlisting the entitlements of citizens to various services, standards of service delivery and modes of grievance redressal.

India can make citizens charter a powerful tool as follows -

Recommendations of 2nd ARC -

- 1) Internal restructuring should precede charter formation to enable a congenial environment.
- 2) Charter formation should be decentralized to ensure governance is bottom-up.
- 3) Robust grievance redressal mechanisms should be provided to ensure accountability to citizens.

- 4) 3rd party audit of charters regularly
- to evaluate quality of standards
and status of actions taken on grievances.
- 5) Charters should also be framed
in vernacular languages to increase
accessibility across citizens groups.
- 6) Capacity building of government
officials to ensure dynamic and open
attitude towards charters.
- 7) Best practices - such as Meyunbhajj
Charter - should be promoted.
- 8) Awareness campaigns by local civil society
groups - to make citizens involved in the
Sevotam model of governance.

Therefore, effective citizens' charters can allow citizens to become active determinants of their social development, ultimately leading to efficient governance.

7.

कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
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The nexus between corporate donors and NGOs is crucial in understanding the process of holistic development in India.

(Corporate donors aid NGOs as)

- 1) Access to funds - through corporate Social Responsibility commitments.
- 2) Access to improved technologies in facilitating aid.
- 3) Better access to remote areas through corporate donations, can facilitate equitable regional development.

4) Therefore Challenges in this

1) Misdirected CSR funds - NGOs act as trusts of the donor company.

2) Can be used as a front for tax evasion, organized crime or money laundering.

3) Large number of NGOs in India - over 98% are unregistered, thus low regulatory supervision.

Therefore, the relationship between corporate donors and NGOs needs transparent means and state monitoring.

8.

POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The POCSO Act was enacted to provide a gender-neutral legislation for sexual harassment of children.

Merits of POCSO

- 1) No time limit in filing of complaints.
- 2) Gender neutral - accessible to boys as well as girls.
- 3) Comprehensive definition of sexual assault - based on a rights approach.
- 4) Fast Track Courts for effective grievance redressal

Inadequacies of POCSO

- 1) Fast Track Courts not formed - over 2 million cases pending

under POC SO.

2) Misuse of POC SO provisions - in

case of consensual sexual activity by adults over 16 years of age (POCSO defines child upto 18 years of age)

3) lack of awareness about provisions.

Way forward

1) Supreme Court - age limit under POC SO for sexual activity may be reconsidered or decided on a case-to-case basis.

2) Expediencing formation of Fast Track Courts across States.

3) Sensitization training of police, healthcare workers handling sexual assault cases.

children are the future, and their protection and holistic development is the collective responsibility of the nation.

9.

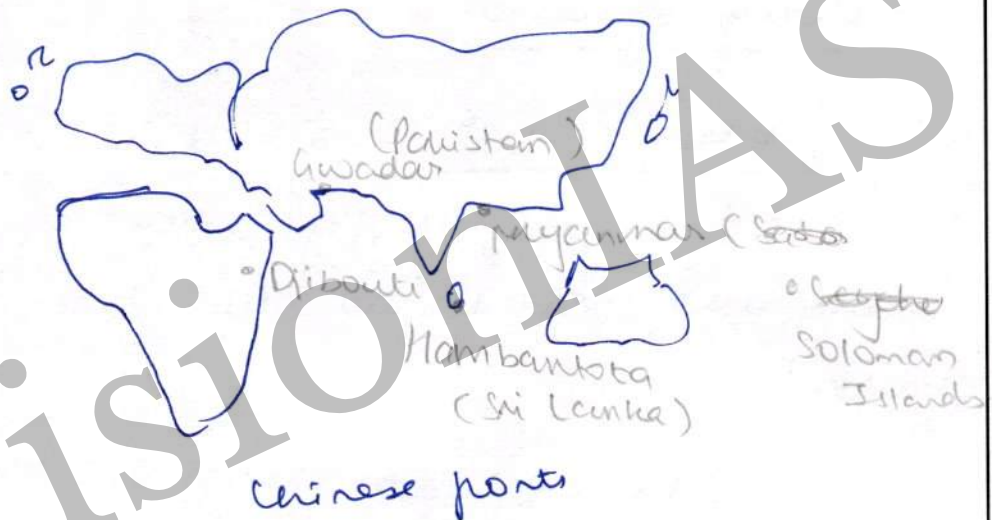
चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China's acquisition of strategic ports through its Belt and Road Initiative as well as debt trap diplomacy is a matter of strategic concern to India.



Implications

1) For international trade

↳ Concerns over freedom of navigation (eg- over Indian Ocean due to Hambantota Port)

→ Indian Ocean accounts for over

50% of international trade.

2) Control over choke points, such as Strait of Malacca, Strait of Bab-Al-Mandeb.

3) Military presence of China challenges sovereignty of individual nations.

II) For economic relations

1) Concern over energy security

2) Higher dependence on China.

3) Challenge to dollarisation and NATOisation.

4) Increase China's influence in world order.

Therefore, India's initiatives such as 'String of Pearls', Chabahar Port, IMBEC etc. are efforts to counter hostile and growing China.

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

WIPO is the apex organisation dealing with protection and regulation of Intellectual Property Rights across the world.

Main functions of WIPO

- 1) Monitor status of IP protection across states.
- 2) Release Global Innovation Index to promote spirit of competition.
- 3) Facilitate co-ordination in sharing of IP rights and trade.
- 4) Protect the rights of indigenous communities and traditional knowledge.

Benefit of recent treaty to India

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- 1) Safeguard our Traditional knowledge and prevent its misuse
Eg- Neem remedial properties - USA attempted to patent.
- 2) Ensure access and benefit sharing with traditional communities.
- 3) Protect farmers rights by facilitating access to genetic resources.
- 4) Prevent monopolisation of plant genetic resources which may threaten food security.

Therefore, WIPO's treaty is beneficial for economic growth and food security of India.

11.

यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संधीय 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

The CBI is a national agency against corruption, deriving its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DPSE) Act, based on the recommendations of Swaminathan Commission.

Role in combating corruption

- 1) Primary investigators in matters of collusive and large-scale corruption.
- 2) Building trust of the public by acting swiftly against corruption.
Eg- CBI arresting MEET paper leak accused.
- 3) Promote technology to prevent corruption.
- 4) Co-ordinating with INTERPOL to prevent

Cross-border money laundering.

5) Study linkages between corruption, money laundering, tax evasion and organised crime.

Eg- Operation Chakra by CBI-

Criticism of CBI

1) Viewed as agent of central government

↳ biased against state leaders.

↳ ~~is~~ accused of ignoring corruption by ruling leaders.

2) Act against federal spirit

↳ overtake role of police in states

(police, law and order are state subjects under Schedule VII).

↳ Lack of independence - appointed by the Executive, and thus presents Conflict of Interest.

↳ Used as a political tool to curb dissent or Opposition.

eg- CBI accused of deliberately
arresting Delhi CM Kejriwal.

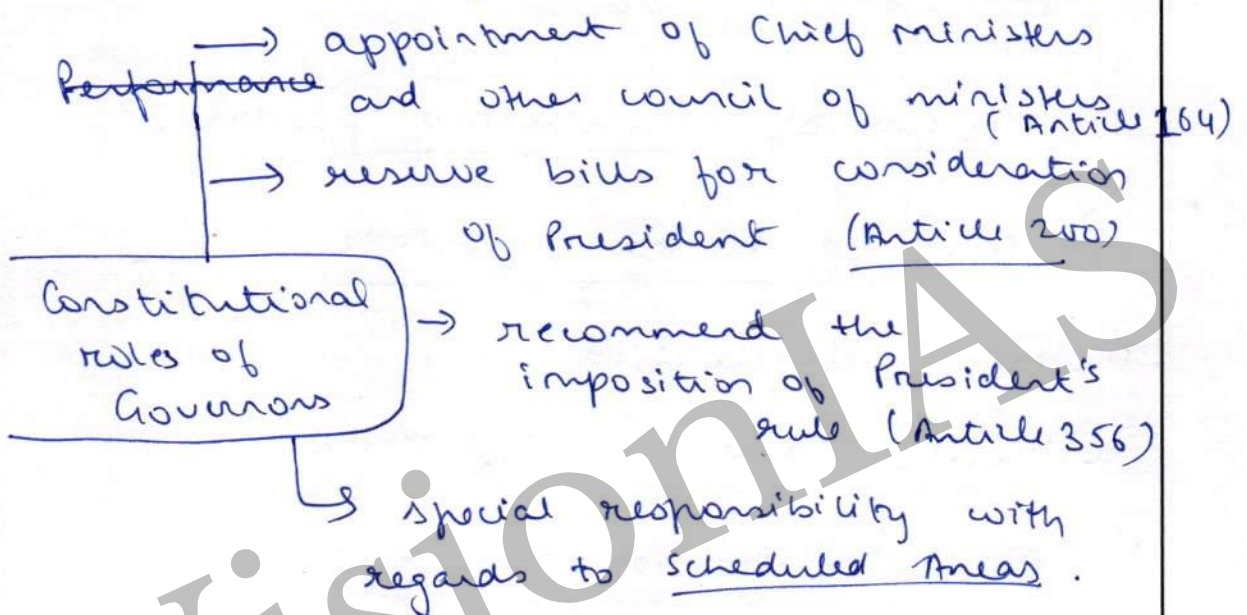
Way Forward

- 1) Make CBI responsible to Parliament.
- 2) Ensuring independence of CBI by making appointments internal to the organisation.

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)

Article 153 outlines the constitutional role of Governors as the head of the state executive and representative of the centre.



Performance of Governors in India

1) Overstep Constitutional Role

1) Disturb federal balance - act as agents of the centre, often in conflict with the democratically elected government.
Eg- as seen in West Bengal

2) Partisan decision making - exercise

deciding disqualifications under Anti-Defection Law recommending President's

Rule → In 1980s and 1990s, Governors of states which did not have central party in power recommended Article 356.

3) Misuse of discretionary powers

4) Overstep bounds of power - eg -

Governor disqualified Tamil Nadu minister without advice of Chief Minister.

5) Delays in decision making - by not assenting to bills passed by elected legislature.

6) Misuse of power - eg - reserving MET Bill for consideration of President despite being passed twice by legislature of Tamil Nadu.

II) Fail to act effectively when needed

1) Increase federal tensions, instead of

balancing federal interests.

2) Centralised decision making in administration of Scheduled Areas - advice of Tribal Advisory Council often paid no heed.

3) Re-promulgation of ordinances without way attempting to get them passed.

Way forward

1) Sarkaria Commission - Governor should be from outside the state, appointed in dialogue with Chief Minister.

2) Punchi Commission - Governor should be made responsible to aid and advice of Council of Ministers.

3) S. R. Bommai Case - decision to impose President's rule has been brought under Judicial Review.

4) B. P. Singhal Case - Governor should have a fixed tenure.

Therefore, the above reforms can ensure the integrity and effective functioning of the position of Governors in Indian Polity.

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)

15

India, the largest democracy and USA, the oldest democracy, while sharing similar democratic principles, differ in their ways of providing representation in electoral systems.

Key differences in electoral practices

1) Lower House / House of the people

a) Lok Sabha - members elected directly by citizens on the electoral roll.

b) House of Representatives - members elected indirectly by state councils, who are elected by the citizens.

2) Upper House / House of the states

a) Rajya Sabha - members elected indirectly + seats divided between states based on population.

b) Senate - all states have equal number of seats - 2 each.

3) Method of election

a) India - a citizen by vote by visiting his assigned voting station, postal ballots available only to servicemen, etc.

b) USA - postal ballots available for citizens.

4) Use of EVMs

a) India - uses EVMs for Lok Sabha and state assembly elections.

b) USA - EVMs not used.

5) Principle of winning

a) India - Based on first past the poll system.

b) USA - based on proportional representation.

6) Legislature vs. Executive

a) India - we vote for the Lok Sabha, from which executive is formed by the largest party.

b) USA - Presidential elections are not related to Legislature elections.

Therefore, while the elections of the USA espouse the principle of strict Separation of powers, elections in India are based on the principle of checks and balances.

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

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The National Green Tribunal is the apex body for ensuring environmental protection and justice in India, established under the MGT Act, 2014.

NGT has met its objective of environmental justice as-

VisionIAS

VisionIAS

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इस हार्जिए में
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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 are constitutional bodies established by the 73rd Amendment Act for ensuring decentralized governance in India. However, their role in participative planning and service delivery remains limited.

PRIs: Platform for competitive politics

- 1) Grows roots mobilisation - PRIs allow participation of people across classes and regions.
- 2) Reservation for SCs / STs (Article 243D, 243T) - forum for representation of their interests, struggle for balance of power.
- 3) Increasing participation of women - who compete with equity in access to economic and political resources
(74.5% of PRI leaders are women in India).
- 4) Platform for emergence of leadership - as individuals compete for the position of Chairman / Chief of Panchayats at multiple levels.

Challenges in PRIs

- 1) Not active as agency of planning
- a) Lack of attention paid to Gram Sabha Development Plans in policy formulation at state levels.
- b) Poor capacity and lack of skills in local leadership to participate in active governance.
- c) Centrally sponsored schemes - PRIs are authority to implement, no participation in scheme formulation.
- d) Resistance from bureaucracy - do not provide devolution of planning, functions to PRIs.
- e) Lack of funds + dependence on state governments for funds.
- 2) Passive role in service delivery
- a) Corruptions in implementation,
eg- divergence of food grains, funds under MGNREGA.

b) Lack of transparency + non-responsive to ~~the~~ social audits.

c) Poor technological integration leading to lower efficiency.

Way forward

1) following Sunit Bose Committee recommendations

↳ Gram Sabhas should meet regularly

↳ hold village Panchayats responsible to Gram Sabha.

2) Financial independence by improving internal-revenue-generation capacity.

3) Technological upgradation, eg- Bharat NET.

4) Convergence of schemes for targeted benefits (eg- Mission Artyodaya).

5) Decentralise policy planning to meet unique challenges.

Therefore, reforms in PRIs are crucial to ensure that Gandhi's ideals of

Ram Rajya can be achieved.

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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Interoperability in e-governance

refers to the integration of services allowing a one-stop centre for accessing various initiatives.

→ across governments (eg centre and state)
→ across departments (executive, judiciary)

Interoperability in e-governance

→ across schemes

→ across agencies (public and private)

→ decentralisation of e-governance.

Steps taken by the government

- 1) Linking of Aadhar with Ration Cards
 - to deal with issue of fake and ghost beneficiaries
 - streamline the targeted beneficiaries.
- 2) Integration of Aadhar with electoral roll
 - to prevent cross-voting, double voting

ensure 'one-person-one-vote'.

3) Convergence of different departments -

eg: gov.in allows citizens to provide policy inputs, feedbacks across portfolios.

4) Monitoring of schemes - eg - PRAGATI

allows citizens to learn about different central and state schemes in single platform.

5) Interoperability of e-commerce -

through ONDC - sellers and buyers can connect without any intermediary platform.

6) Interoperability in criminal justice system

- NATGRID for streamlined and centralized data for use by central as well as state agencies.

- National Judicial Data Grid for judicial interoperability.

7) Interoperability in health systems -

Unique-Health Identification (UHID number) that can allow storage of records,

treatments, data on insurance on one platform.

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8) In financial systems - Account Aggregator

Framework allows creditors to access comprehensive data about debtors, allowing effective credit risk appraisal.

Challenges that remain

- 1) Digital divide across rural and urban areas.
- 2) Digital illiteracy - only 60% of men, 40% of women use internet.
- 3) Risks of data leakages, threats to privacy. Eg - Aadhar leak.
- 4) Risk of misuse of data by government for surveillance
eg - concerns over NATGRID.

→ aligning data storage systems to Talimn Manual.

Way forward

→ data localisation
→ upgradation of digital infrastructure

Therefore, interoperability in e-governance can ensure what PM Modi calls "easy governance, effective governance and economic governance".

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

Sexual and reproductive health (SRH)

involves access to all information, products and services that enable women to make informed reproductive choices and exercise bodily autonomy.

How societal norms bypass rights-based discourse

- 1) Prevalance of child marriages - Over 23% of women belonging to 18-24 age group married before 18 (NFHS-5).
- 2) Taboos around menstruation - women considered 'untouchable', 'impure' during such time.
- 3) Concerns over contraceptives - largely responsible of women - men form < 5% of the population getting population control surgeries.

4) Increasing risks to sexual autonomy -
due to rising crimes against women
eg - ~~more~~ recent brutal rape and
murder of doctor in kolkata)

5) Lack of access to menstrual hygiene
products - poor families do not consider
these as essential - many women still
use leaves, clothes, etc.

6) Societal control over women's choices
manifest as honour killings.

How legal norms bypass rights of
sexual health of women

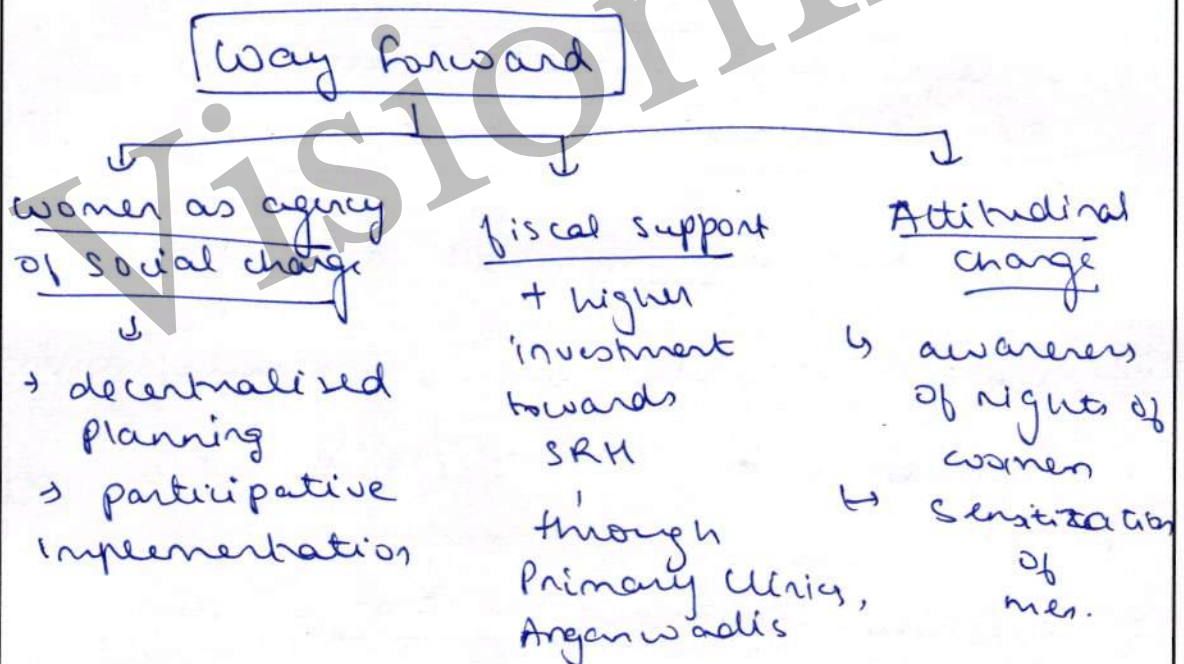
- 1) Marital rape is still not criminalized.
- 2) Use of POCSO to control sexual choices
of women over 16 years of age by
parents.
- 3) Sanitary products taxation - despite
being essential and expensive, GST imposed.
- 4) Ineffective implementation of laws -
Internal Complaints Committee under
Protection of women at workplace place not

formed in many organisations.

5) Limited scope of laws - POSH, Maternal Benefit Act - do not apply to unorganised sector.

6) State control over reproduction - by banning commercial surrogacy - goes against individual agency of women.

7) Judicial impropriety - judges asking women to marry the accused in rape cases.



Therefore, focus on SRH is an important component of achieving SDG 5 and ensuring inclusive development in India.

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

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India's immunization coverage, shaped largely through Mission Indradhanush is an evidence of success of state-led interventions in social development.

Effectiveness of immunization efforts

- 1) Eradication of diseases such as Polio have been achieved.
- 2) Management of COVID pandemic through planned and rapid vaccine efforts, led to controlling of deaths.
- 3) Immunization coverage for preventable diseases under Mission Indradhanush had reached over 98% pre-pandemic.
- 4) Reducing child mortality has been achieved through large scale immunization.
- 5) Use of technology, for eg- apps like Mera swasthya have been effective in

monitoring immunization status of children.

6) Community - led interventions primarily through Anganwadi and ASHA workers have contributed to this effectiveness.

Challenges to immunization efforts

- 1) Gap during Pandemic - led to missed dosage.
- 2) Increasing burden of TB - due to poor proliferation of BCG vaccine.
- 3) Inaccessibility of vaccines, like Cervavax for cervical cancer has led to it being 4th most common cancer among women in India.
- 4) Gaps in health infrastructure
 - > 60% hospitals, 75% dispensaries located in urban areas.
 - > poor quality of healthcare services and thus lower awareness in

rural areas.

5) Absence of robust cold storage and transportation facilities.

6) Social gaps - eg - immunisation

Coverage of tribal children is lower, due to geographical isolation.

Way forward

- 1) Targeted campaigns for missed doses during pandemic.
- 2) Use of COWIN app for providing information about BCG, Cervarix vaccines.
- 3) Integration with government and private schools to regularly monitor health standards.

"Health is the real wealth" and thus effective immunization is indispensable to achieve our vision of Amrit kaal.

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

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इस हार्शिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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India's Presidency of G20 in 2023 rehighlighted India's commitment towards 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' (The world is one family) while shaping India's role as leader of the Global South.

India's G20 Presidency: Voice of Global South

- 1) Inclusion of African Union as a member of G20 - allowing it space in global economic and political discourse.
- 2) India launched Global Biofuel Alliance with Egypt as one of the members
 - ↳ allow green transition
 - ↳ access to green technology and finance
 - ↳ income security of farmers.

3) India focussed on Digital Public Infrastructure in G20

↳ it facilitates the same through e-Vidya Bharti, e-Aarogya Bharti with Africa to provide tele-medicine, tele-education services.

4) Discussion on reforms of multilateral Institutions

↳ India coordinates with Africa through L.69 grouping for reforms in IMSC, expansion of permanent council.

5) Transit diplomacy - India pioneered India-Middle East-Europe-Economic Corridor → allow countries of west Asia to access of European markets, become a part of global supply chains.

6) Stress on women Empowerment in G20

↳ India facilitates the same in Africa by following Kampilya Principles.

7).

Therefore, India's role as leader of G20 is proving how its role is evolving from a rule taker to that of a rule shaper.

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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)

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

India and UAE share a historical connectivity, which is now blooming into a modern partnership.

Expansion of India-UAE relationship

1) Geo-strategic

(i) Both joined I2U2 (India, Israel, UAE, USA) to facilitate strategic partnership.

(ii) Expansion of BRICS to include UAE

(iii) UAE is a part of Indian Ocean Regional Association - cooperates with India for free and open Indo-Pacific.

2) Economic cooperation

(1) India-UAE CEPA (Comprehensive

Economic Partnership Agreement) to reduce trade barriers and facilitate investment.

(UAE is currently India's 3rd largest trading partner).

(ii) Cross-border payments - through integration of UPI with UAE payment system

+ MOU on introduction of UPI in UAE signed.

3) Defence cooperation

(i) Joint military exercises,
eg - Exercise Desert Eagle.

(ii) Joint working group on Technology Transfer

(iii) Coordinating with UAE for ensuring safety in Red Sea against threats like Somalian pirates.

(4) Energy Security

- (i) UAE is one of India's top sources for oil imports, and is thus crucial for energy security. (ii) UAE is a member of IMECC.

5) Diaspora engagement

- (i) UAE is home to the largest Indian diaspora
(ii) One of the top sources for remittances.

Further scope of cooperation

- (1) India - UAE can start 2+2 dialogue for effective defence and economic cooperation.
(2) Diversification of trade beyond oil.
(3) Cooperation in tourism, agricultural technology sectors.

Therefore, India and UAE are critical partners in ensuring effective cooperation in a world marked by increasing nationalism and protectionism.

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