

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. : 00721628

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sachin B.G

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

Jhandwala (Delhi)

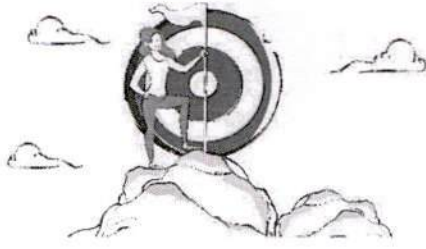
Gauri
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

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

India is known as 'mother of democracy' - conducting largest electoral exercise with representatives coming from varied background & voices.

Dissent is central to functioning of parliament

Multivocality is the core of democracy

Dissent helps in dialectical way of governance

Dissent adds value to debates & discussions

Dissent brings forth ineffectivity of governance

Role of leader of opposition

↳ leader of opposition (LoP) is not a constitutional role but a legal entity created

through convention & LoP Act.

2) LoP must provide for alternative model of governance in all domains & departments

Ex) Britain parliament → called as '2nd or alternative government'

3) Act as voice of people against any kind of misgovernance, inefficiency, corruption, etc

4) Value add to the debates & discussions in parliament providing critical analysis of functioning of government

5) Make united front of opposition accommodate numerous parties other than ruling party

6) Make discussions issue based on National interest instead of political interests

7) Anti National government when sovereignty & integrity of nation is at question. Thus LoP holds perihent role in transforming representative democracy into substantive democracy

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

2.

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

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) —10

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

Access to speedy justice is 'basic structure' of constitution. As John Marshall said justice delayed is justice denied & technology is crucial here.

Integration of technology - Impact

#1) Accessibility

1) → Online dispute resolution (ODR) model can be effective alternative model of justice delivery

2) → Translation using AI of complex laws into vernacular language → Indianisation of judiciary

3) → Technological access can bridge the infrastructure deficit in judiciary

4) → Decreases the cost of justice delivery
↳ ↑ the accessibility

b) Capability

1) → Converting of important judicial pronouncements into online documentation → better disposal of information

2) → Use of technology to learn from best practices across globe → help in enhancing advocates capability

3) → e-courts - can help in bringing justice to commoners.

c) Efficiency

1) → Technology especially ICT → enhance awareness about rights & judicial entitlements

2) → Reduce lost time & energy invested making judiciary effective & efficient

Thus, Judiciary must use tool of technology to continue role as safeguardian of citizen rights.

3.

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

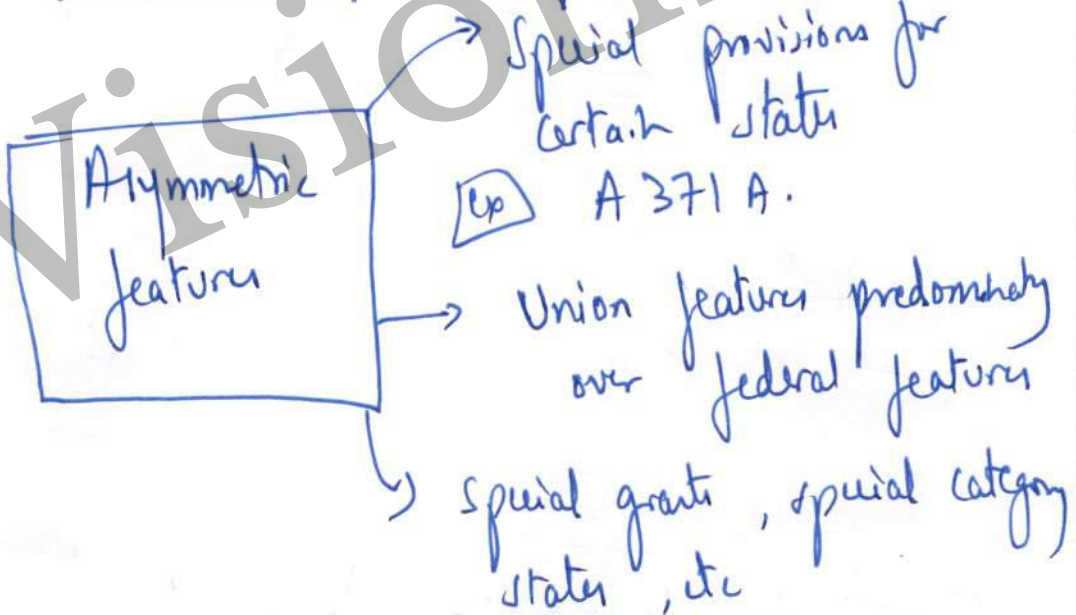
The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Indian federalism is sui
- generis model of unique federalism
with scope for both asymmetric &
cooperative federalism.

SC - upheld asymmetry



ii) Bommai case → SC said 'federalism' is the basic structure of Indian constitution

2) Recently Kerala v/ UoI case 2024 -
SC asked centre to compensate for
the economic fragility of Kerala

3) GST case -> SC said that centre
cant take over taxation rights of
the state governments

4) A Punjab governor's case -> advised
governors to act in interest of state
agents

Thus, federalism can help
carry the 'constitutional morality' by
decentralisation of political & economic power

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

Article 338 sets up National Commission for Scheduled Caste as a constitutional body to protect & promote the interests of scheduled castes in India.

Effectiveness of NCSC - Success

1) NCSC promotes the participation & voice of marginalised caste sections into government policy

2) Takes proactive actions against atrocities conducted against SCs - registers complaints & take up investigations

3) Better implementation of government schemes, programmes & policies by increasing their awareness among SC communities

4) Undertakes policy research & gathers
data - for evidence based governance

5) Consolidates best practices across the states
& nations - providing immediate solutions
to challenges faced by states

Challenges

1) Advisory body only → not binding
upon government to implement

2) Vacancies in NESC membership post

3) political interference in appointment

4) Lack of funding - no financial power
to work for their betterment

5) Lack of qualitative analysis in annual reports

Thus NESC must be
provided with extra institutional powers
in terms of functionaries & finance to enhance
its effectiveness (Law Commission)

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

Former American President, Abc Lincoln said that Congress in session is Congress of exhibition but Congress in committee is Congress at work.

Executive accountability - hallmark of Indian polity

1) Parliamentary committees takes up critical valuation & impact assessment of new legislation
[ex] Ad hoc Committee made for specific laws

2) Financial committees - monitors the financial responsibility & accountability of executive
[ex] Committee on public enterprise

3) Ethics committee - gives broader code of conduct to parliamentarian behaviour

4) Privilege committee - takes action against breach of parliamentary privileges

5) Departmental Standing committee - makes budgetary evaluation & before demands of grants is allotted

6) Business advisory committee - takes up day to day administration & ~~has~~ conduct of business rules, etc

However, Certain limitations

4) Role of committee decline in case of majoritarian government with lack of representation from diverse parties

2) Committee is made only for 1 year → inadequate time for gaining expertise

3) Advisory nature - not binding on executive

In spite of limitations, parliamentary committees are essential pre requisite for Good Governance

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

Citizen charter refers to the statement including rights of the citizen & the responsibilities of the officials in service delivery.

Citizen's charter - limitations

1) Absence of citizen charter in numerous departments & ministries

2) No complex language used & absence of vernacular languages

3) No grievance redressal mechanism is provided

4) Lack of timely addressal of complaints & delivery of services

5) No mandatory application No legal support

ways to make it powerful tool

- 1) Making it mandatory using legal measure in act. Citizen charter Act
- 2) Periodic reviewing & upgradation to the content of citizen charter
- 3) Citizen centric approach in policy formulation & implementation followed
- 4) Avoid use of legal & technical terms & instead replace with simple & vernacular language. Ex Railways charter
- 5) Time based services delivery is stick to & penalty on officials if failure
- 6) Integration of technology like biometrics, CCTV, etc alongside citizen charter
- 7) 'Ombudsman' for each department to take notice & address citizens complaints

Thus citizen charter is effective tool for good governance if implemented in right letter & spirit

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

Corporate social responsibility
(CSR) activities has brought together
NGOs & corporates for holistic development
of India

Ex) Tata - Grihi: abhyudaya program

Corporate donors - aid NGOs

1) Financial support - provide necessary
monetary resources to NGOs as
NGOs are non profit organisation

2) Expertise in various fields

- Corporate donors also
bring in expertise over different subjects
Ex) Billy - Melinda Gate foundation

3) Entrepreneurial spirit - provide NGOs with fresh & strategical ideas to address social issues

4) Logistics support - can fill the gaps in lack of infrastructural development in rural & remotest areas

5) Policy hand holding - ~~CEO~~ Corporate donors can help with connecting NGOs with government acting as pressure group

6) Resource persons - corporates can also include their staff in social service activities ex Vidyanjali program

However, certain challenges exist

1) manipulate NGOs for their vested interest

2) use NGOs to create 'brands' of their own

3) No long term vision & planning

4) Whim & fancy of corporates - ate down

In spite of challenges, 'social entrepreneurship' is the ~~newer~~ ^{modern} way to address social issues

8.

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

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

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

POCSO Act exists to provide legal framework to prevent & punish the acts of sexual harassment on children

Merits of POCSO Act

- 1) POCSO Act has provided for institutional setup against child sexual harassment instead of ad hoc - knee jerk measures
- 2) Special courts are setup for faster direct jurisdiction of such cases
- 3) Avoids Take stringent action against child pornography & other online mode of harassment
- 4) Addresses juvenile cases of delinquency too

Need for revisiting - POCSO

1) Misused by certain sections of population against consensual relation between two adolescents

2) Higher penetration of technology

3) Change in nature of crimes committed
vs children online bullying

4) Increase the surveillance & monitoring
aspect of law

5) Provide for financial mechanism to
address implementational challenges

Thus, POCSO needs special attention of government with increasing crimes against children.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's meteoric rise
and its use of check book diplomacy
has resulted in numerous strategic
ports being acquired by it.

Ex Nambarkut port of Sri Lanka

Implications for

A) International trade route

1) China is strategically acquiring
ports at numerous choke points
trying to have control over them

2) Weaponisation of trade in case of
confrontation of ~~two~~ against China

3) Militarisation of trade route & acquiring
of nearby islands

4) Disturb the normal & free & fair development of Indo pacific region

B) Economic relations

1) China ~~is~~ striving for monopoly over blue economy

ex) Access to deep sea minerals

2) Adversely impact relations between 2 traditional partners with Chinese intervention → 'Dealing with pairs' in India - Myanmar relation

3) Debt trap & complete control over ports over time ex) African ports

4) Imposition of Chinese companies & labor into such strategic ports

1) Higher economic & military hard power development of India

Way forward

2) Global collaboration between democracies
ex) QUAD

3) Use of international arbitration

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

10

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is

specialised international agency of United Nations dealing with intellectual property rights regulation.

WIPO - Main functions

1) Make global legal framework for regulation of IPRs of world

2) Address IPR based issues due to conflict of interest between domestic laws of different nations

3) Provide for better ^{global} trade opportunities by addressing obstacle of IPRs

4) Facilitate collaboration in R & D activities across global institutes

5) Concern for ~~the~~ sustainable development
of ~~the~~ global citizenry

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

VisionIAS

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

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

CBI is established through Delhi special police establishment act & is national level body to combat corruption & various criminal activities

CBI - crucial role

1) CBI is investigative agency of independent nature - free from political interference as originally intended

2) CBI - takes criminal & corruption cases of trans-state boundaries nature

3) CBI has technical expertise & trained skill set to deal effectively.

4) CBI - acts as representative agency of India in INTERPOL - global police institution.

However, CBI - limitations

1) Partisan role - (as alleged by various leaders)

1) SC has referred to CBI as 'alleged parrot' for being a political entity at hands of political leaders.

2) Misused against opposition political parties & leaders Alleged cases against Ministers

3) Subdue the voice of opposition by threat of cases & litigation

4) CBI has lower than effective conviction rate Indication of partisan role.

2) Acting against federal spirit

1) CBI being central agency - deployed, appointed & removed by central government

2) CBI vs States - conflict of interest especially in cases of taking consent

3) CBI - is alleged to be imposed on states with role of partner other than one at the centre ex Kerala

4) CBI is alleged to not have produced evidence material at courts

if CBI must be made independent body
constitutional body

2) Appointment based on federal principles



3) Financial autonomy
charging from consolidated fund

4) Judiciary & legislative based reforms adopted by amending the act

Thus, CBI requires urgent reforms as institutional efficiency is crucial for nation's development - Book - Why nation fail?

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

Recent & increased conflicting roles of governor versus state governments reflects the lack of adherence to constitutional morality.

Governor's role - challenges

A) Overstepping constitutional role

1) → sitting on legislative proposals without taking necessary action (Article 200)

2) → Acting as 'agent of centre' instead of upholding constitutional role as 'head of state'

3) → Passing on legislation to president's approval even when ^{not a matter of} ~~is~~ national interest ex Vice-chancellor appointment in Kerala

4) → Parliamentary criticism of government of the day instead of being guardian
ex) Budget speech - TN governor

5) → Calling for imposition of prudential rule without adequate reasons & proof ex) West Bengal governor

6) → Interfering with state government administration

By Failing to act when needed

1) → Not conveying the interests of federal states to the centre

ex) No 2 way communication between centre & states

2) → Inordinate delays & in governor's consent

- 3) → Improper role as legislative head in scheduled areas (A 244) & tribal areas (A 244(2) - 5th & 6th schedule respectively)
- 4) → Governor's role in higher education poorly performed as Chancellor of Universities

However, governor plays crucial role

⇒ Governor - even many states acts as friend & philosopher of state government
ex Gujarat

- 2) Governor bridges the miscommunication between centre & states
- 3) Upholds both federal & unitary principles of constitution

Thus, Punchi Commission & Commission to Review Working of Constitution recommendations must be followed.

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

15

India & USA were once an estranged democracies have transformed into enjoined democracies said honourable PM Modi.

Key differences in electoral practices

India

USA

1) Form of government: Parliamentary form of government

Presidential form of democracy

2) Elections are conducted to elect prime minister & ministers from Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha who form the government

2) Elections to elect president & vice president who helm the government

3) elections are conducted
once every 5 years
or when the Lok Sabha
dissolved

4) No alternative arrangement
given except through
mode of coalition to
form new government when
old one dissolves

5) One constituency - one
member elected

6) Involves numerous
political parties of different
ideologies

7) Immense role of regional
parties if necessity
of coalition

3) elections are
generally conducted
every 4 years, once

4) Via president
takes up the role
as president if
president resigns or
impeached

5) Electoral colleges
are created to
elect or choose
between presidential
nominees

6) Involves majority
2 political parties
- Republican &
Democratic parties

7) Role No. or
little role

8) Biggest election in the world

8) one of the earliest democracy in the world

9) Use of EVM machines for voting

9) EVM machines aren't widely used

10) Ministers must come from legislature

10) Ministers or executives are separated from legislature

11) Parliamentary responsibility of executive is of paramount importance

11) President & his ministers directly responsible to people

However certain similarities

- 1) Universal adult franchise followed
- 2) Secularism & strict opposition to religious interference in elections

Thus, India & USA together can act as 'lighthouse' of democracy in troubled world.

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

National Green Tribunal (NGT) was constituted as statutory body under National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

It has a principal bench at Delhi & 4 regional benches to ensure environmental justice.

NGT - met its objective

1/ NGT acted as special court for faster justice delivery in environmental cases

2/ NGT has played crucial role in implementing various legislative acts like
- Water act
- Air (pollution & prevention) Act
- Environment protection act, etc

3) NGT has imposed pen & practice
against polluting activities of
various industries & CSOs

[ex] Yamuna river pollution - penalty
against Art of living foundation

4) NGT has implemented 'in letter &
spirit' the provision of EIA in
Environmental Impact Assessment

5) NGT has reduced judicial pendency
in environmental litigation

6) NGT has also played advisory role
in dictating policy making process
in certain cases

NGT - failures

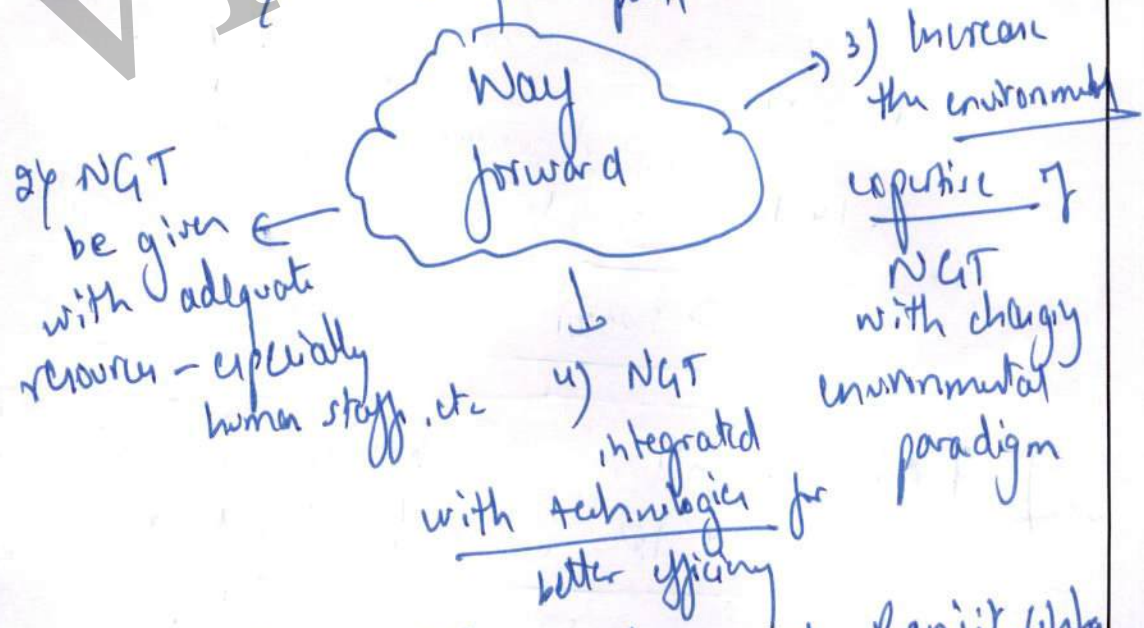
7) NGT - lacks jurisdiction over numerous
legislation with impact on
environment [ex] FRA, 2006

2) NGT - is constituted only in few locations - inaccessibility to justice
in various parts of country (ex) North East India

3) NGT advisory is not seriously integrated into policy making by various state govern-ments

4) NGT → appellate jurisdiction still with high courts & supreme court ⇒ further burden on higher judiciary

5) NGT must be set up across various parts



Thus, with recent case of Ranjit Saha & justice against climate change, NGT role keeps further important

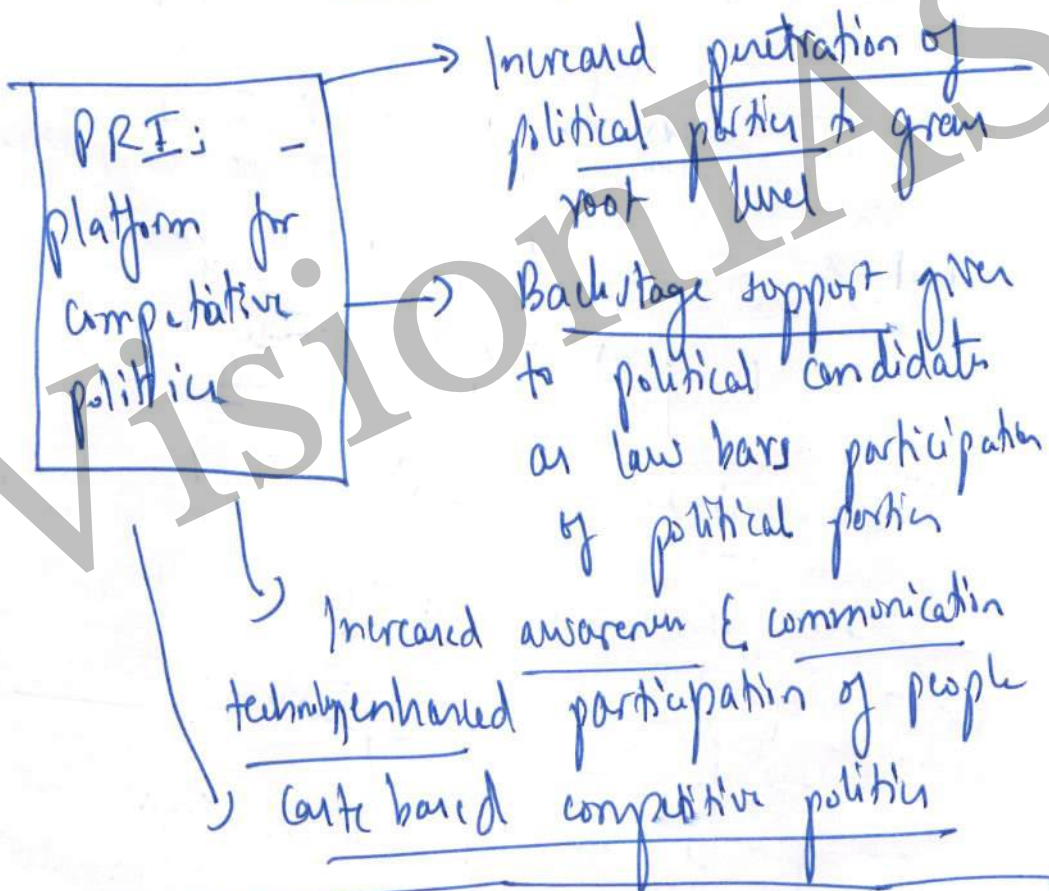
15.

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

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

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

PRIs / Panchayati Raj
was established by 73rd of ~~the~~
Constitutional amendment act, 1992
to realise A.40 of DPSP



PRIs - failure as agency of planning & service delivery

if PRIs - Audit reports reveal

'misallocation' or 'march rush' in
financial spending of PFI:

2) PFI: - dominated over by bureaucracy
& MPs, MLAs, etc

3) Lack of financial devolution of power
by state governments

4) Tied grants by central government or
financial commission - lack of autonomy

5) Lack of political awareness & expertise
in carrying out agent of change' role

6) Traditional & patriarchal values dom. habit
over democracy principle

↳ Sarpanch pati phenomenon

7) Casteization of politics & criminalisation of
politics - changed role of muscle power
& money power

↳ 'Bahukali' phenomenon

8) PRI; not taking up taxation

- in fear of losing votes of rural community

9) Lack of resource personnel & training

10) Conflict with traditional governance structures ex Khop panchayat

11) Adequate financial devolution of power

12) Prevent bureaucratic interference

Way forward

13) Regular & effective conduct of elections

14) social impact assessment
made mandatory

15) Increase the number of human resource personnel with human resource development

~~The~~ PRI; are important in realising the dream of 'Sarvodaya'

'Bana rajya' of Mahatma Gandhi:

16.

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

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

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

15

Interoperability in e-governance
- It refers to the possibility of accessing services & information across different devices & softwares by integrably their features.

Ex UPI - interoperable system for quick money transfer over internet.
(Unified payment Interface)

Steps taken by government

1) Digital Public Infrastructure

- government's active role in creation of various DPI's to access various services.

Ex Cowin - vaccination related services

2) Economic

→ UPI → allows for interoperability between numerous banks & their services

↳ was made possible for basic set of phones without android feature

→ DBT - direct benefit transfer as mode of transferring amount to beneficiary

→ e-rupay - helps in availing financial support for intended purpose

3) Health governance

→ National Health mission

↳ helps in integrating health records

→ Tele medicine & e-sanjeevani
↳ integration of medical health services
↳ Mental health ~~care~~ ^{online} support

↳ Farmers

→ Agristack - data based governance in field of agriculture with access to all details about farmers & agriculture

→ किसान credit cards - access to easy formal credit

Challenges exist

1) Digital divide

↳ 40% women alone use internet

2) Digital illiteracy

3) Rural urban divide

4) Privacy & security issues

Thus, GDPR principles of EU must be used to adopt best practices in e-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

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

Roe v/s Wade judgement
in US Supreme Court reversed the trajectory of women rights in USA while India faces well in spite of numerous imitation

Sexual & Reproductive health - bypassed by societal norms

- 1) Patriarchal society doesn't recognize the existence of such reproductive & bodily autonomy rights
- 2) Family planning is considered imperative of male husband with least or no importance given for women's opinion
- 3) lack of access to family planning

methods for women ex Only 40% have
access to contraceptives (NFHS-5 survey)

4) Burden on women for family planning
over men female contraceptive
surgicies are 10 times more than male

5) Malnutrition, anemia, infant mortality
rate & maternal mortality rate etc
↳ consequences of poor ~~low~~ maternal
health care system in society.

Reproductive health - failure of legal norms

1) Right against marital rape is still
not recognised in India

2) Abortion act - limits the right of
certain category of women to exercise
their right against pregnancy
 Single parent women

3) Surrogacy Act - puts lot of restrictions on women to alien surrogate mother co must be related, etc

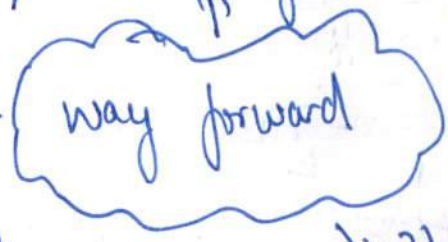
4) Rights over women sexuality treated as part of marriage institution

5) Absence of legislative measures that would enhance the Right to bodily autonomy for women

6) Lack of institutional measures - special courts for women, etc to implement law in spirit

if Amendments bring in flexibility of laws

2) Constitutional recognition explicitly for right to bodily autonomy



3) Institutional measures with special courts, etc

Thus, without women empowerment Indian rise as 'Nishwaguru' is distant dream

18.

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

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

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

Recently, Health minister reiterated the government's call for Universal immunization so as to enhance health & well being of the population (SDG 3)

Immunization coverage - effectiveness

1) Government initiatives like Indradhanush 2.0, Universal immunization program, etc has increased the accessibility of immunization

2) Primary health centres are created as Centres of immunization with ease of accessibility within 10km radius of every individual

3) Free & minimal cost of immunization

- has increased the affordability of immunization vaccines

4) Incentive for pharmaceutical companies

↳ increased generic & vaccine medicines production → better coverage

5) Nudging effect - use of celebrities, role model method - helped in penetration of immunization coverage.

However, Challenges exist

1) Higher burden of diseases - increased zoonotic diseases & pandemics

↓
need for inclusion of them in immunization plan

2) Higher cost of newer vaccines based on new technology →

ex) mRNA technology vaccine

3) Additional booster doses - not covered
as people tend to neglect / forget the
date

4) Lack of cold chain supply system
& logistic support → damage of
vaccine during transportation

5) Lack of medical personnel at ground
grass root level only 36% of doctors
stay in rural areas (Economic Survey)

Way forward

1) Better & efficient technologies for vaccine
development by R&D investment

2) Multi stakeholder approach for vaccine
development - government, science institutes,
& private body

CSIR

3) Pooled patency & global fight against
higher cost for vaccine patency

India & South Africa at WHO

Thus: 'immunization' is

basis for overall well being of demography ⁴⁹

19.

भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage.
Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Charging global order
has (Multi-polarity) has enabled
India to act as bridge between global
north & global south.

G20 presidency of India - Voice of global
south

1) Recently, G20 ~~was~~ was hosted by India
as its president in September 2023.

2) G20 - (nations of 20 in number
with $\geq 80\%$ of global GDP)
summit was successful

3) African group was included as the
newest member into G20 group

4) India played crucial role in

highlighting global youth issues in form
5) → Need for multilateral reforms
at the global level

↳ UNSC reforms - No representation
for India & Africa as
permanent members.

6) Need for debt restructuring & the civil
effects of debt trap diplomacy war
highlighted.

7) Call for sustainable development.
providing 'fossil space' for developing
nations was made

8) The planetary crisis of climate change,
conflicts & bio diversity degradation
was discussed.

9) Univocal appeal was made against wars
& conflicts & the need for humanitarian
support ↳ Sudan civil war

However, certain challenges exist within G20

- 1) Diversity of interests & diversity of voices ↳ Conflict of interest between China & USA
- 2) Increased friendshoring like plurilateral
- 3) Declining trend of globalisation
- 4) 'lip services' over actual financial allocation & actions
- 5) No permanent secretariat to monitor & evaluate the progress

The recent summit highlights the increasing role of India at global stage - acting as agent of voiceless nations continuity in its 'NAM' spirit.

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

UAE is crucial partner in India's extended neighbourhood policy and also crucial for Middle East stability & prosperity.

India - UAE → remarkable progress

A) Trade & economy

- 1) → India is UAE's third largest trading partner
- 2) → India UAE free trade agreement was recently signed
- 3) → UAE invests in various startups & entrepreneurship projects in India

B) Energy security

- 4) → UAE is key to India's energy imports

- 5) → ONDC of India has also invested
in exploration of natural gases
in UAE
- 6) → UAE contributes reserve / strategic
source of petroleum

c) Cultural relations

- 7) → Indian honourable PM was
awarded with highest medal
of order of UAE as mark of
stronger relations
- 8) → Swami Narayana temple was
recently inaugurated marked
cultural exchange

d) Diaspora

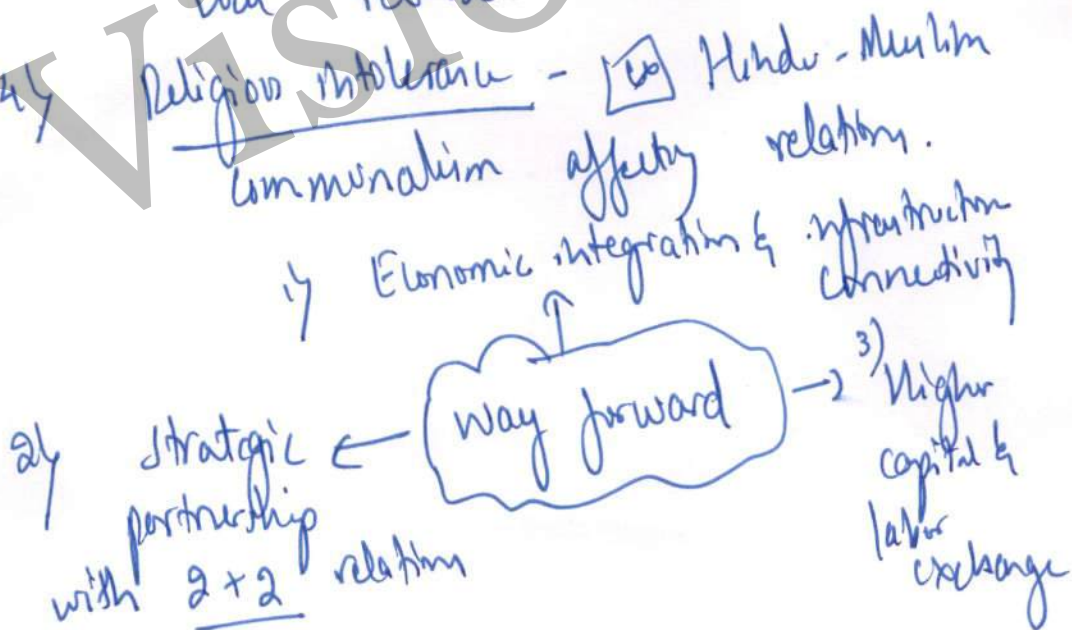
- 9) → Indian constitute around 30%
of UAE population
- 10) → Assume various roles from
doctors, nurses, workers to business,
etc

⇒ → send enormous amount of remittances
contributing to village development
in rural India

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

Challenges - In relations

- 1) Kaffala system - exploits India's
labour, creating bonded labor ship
- 2) Treatment of Indian citizens as 2nd class citizens
- 3) Recent crisis - of Indian spices being
subjected to capital punishment although
was reversed later
- 4) Religious intolerance - Hindu-Muslim
communalism affecting relations.



Thus, An Amitabh Mattoo
political analyst, says India - UAE relationship
is paramount for Indian Ocean stability

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