



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2029)

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. : 01203838

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSH SAINI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-08-27

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

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh
School, Karol Bagh

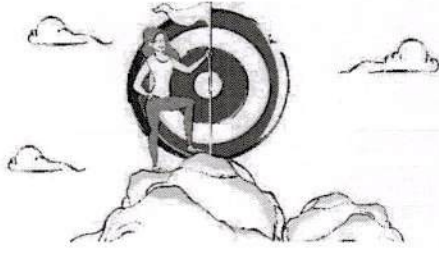
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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

LoP is a statutory body, having powers and privileges same as that of cabinet ministers. Party holding $> 10\%$ seat share in opposition can have LoP of the house.

Expression of dissent

- 1) To deepen the democracy \Rightarrow voice of the people
- 2) To create a check and balance to prevent despotism of the government.
- 3) To project and counter ideas of the masses.
- 4) To protect the interest of the general masses
(Eg): protest against farm's act.

Role of LOP

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

- 1) To act as a leader to all the opposition parties forming coalition and projecting their ideas
 - 2) To prevent judicial legislative and executive excesses.
 - 3) To provide ideas and suggestions to the government for deepening of democracy.
 - 4) To be present as the alternate centre of power in case the government fails (E) as a shadow Cabinet
 - 5) To remain as a link between the people and the legislature
 - 6) Curbing authoritarianism via
 - Protest
 - Censure / adjournment motion
 - 7) Balancing the power in the house.
- Further, LOP facilitates smooth application of 3D

F	Debate
	Discussion
	Deliberation

 for upholding Constitutional values

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

Recently, ~~the~~ Judiciary has become more vocal towards usage of technology in passing the Judgement. It also provided the demand for online proceedings of courts hearing are considered as fundamental rights.

Integration of technology for accessibility

- 1) e-courts can help in faster judgement delivery
{4.5 lakh cases are pending}
- 2) less logistical cost and cheaper => better access to common people
- 3) Justice delivery even at a remote location

(Eg): e-courts, e-lokadalats (etc).

For Capability

- 1) Usage of AI for better access to knowledge by Judges
(E) SUPACE platform
- 2) Better data management
- 3) online filings of the cases even by common people

[For efficiency]

- 1) For faster transfer of documents using technology (E): FASTER Programme (SC)
- 2) Bringing down of logistical fees (Court fees)

[Way forward]

- 1) Run pilot projects to check viabilities
- 2) Strong Cyber protection mechanism
- 3) Enhanced Private participation to improve user interface and simplifying the procedures (IT firms to be hired)

Involvement of technology can serve the universalization of justice delivery and much needed criminal justice reforms.

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

Supreme court holds the power of original and exclusive jurisdiction in resolution of federal disputes (Article 132)

Balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy

1) Balancing the governors power.

- for ^{counter} misuse of poCKET veto

(Eg) Case of Punjab '2023 ⇒ Government cannot keep the bill pending for long

2) To provide safeguards to tribals and scheduled areas under 5th / 6th schedule.

(Eg): Suo moto cases for preserving rights of tribals

3) To prevent central government
overreach

⊕: President rule is subject
to judicial review
(SR Bommai Case '1992')

4) To maintain cooperative
federalism in the field
of fiscal resources sharing

⊕ Recent Judgment for allocating
the funds to Kerala.

Thus, the cooperative
federalism is proactively maintained
due to timely interventions of
SCs resolving the disputes

4.

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

NCSC is a Constitutional body under Article 338A for upholding the rights and safeguards of SC population.

Effectiveness of NCSC

- 1) ~~Watch~~ Has remained a watchdog for rights checking rights violation.
(g) rather rape cast -
- 2) Created an environment of deterrence to undertake violence/ discrimination against SCs.
- 3) Acts as a knowledge base for guiding government in policies formation in this regard.
{government consults regularly}

4) By having a power of civil
Court to investigate Cases
provides for effective Justice.

5) ~~Adds~~ Provides a check on the executive
and legislative branch cont
preserving SCs interest.

Issue remaining

1) Huge understaffing and vacancies
exists

2) Delays in investigations due to
unavailability of investigative staff.

3) Discriminations / untouchability still
prevalent in our society

(Eg): Upper caste discarded PD'S
shop by Dalit in Patan (2023)

4) Violence against SCs still exists

(Eg) Dalit - Rajput clash in Deharadun

Way Forward

1) Capacity building → Technology upgradation

2) Provision for more regional branches.

3) Time based complaint resolution

NCSC plays an
important role in reversing the
traditional injustice. Issues

should be addressed proactively

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) (10)
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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary committees find their reference in Constitution. They can be either → Ad-hoc
→ Standing

Executive accountability through parliamentary committees

1) Check on finances

Public accounts committee → Finance accounts
PSUs committee → ~~Ext~~ Appropriation accounts
PSU's accounts

Provides for a financial check and reports any mismanagement

2) DRSCs - examines the bill and provides for check on legitimacy demand for grants.

Provides for wider debate and discussion

3) Other committees such as

- Privilege Committee
- Committee on subordinate legislation
- Committee on government expenses
- Ethics Committee

Seeks for executive accountability

⇒ "checks and balances"

4) Ensures that wider national interest is served by executive

- Provision of public participation and experts
- Multiple ideologies from various parties

Issues

1) Only 16% of bills were referred to PCs in 17th Lok Sabha

2) All PCs serving as a tool for meeting political agendas
Way forward

1) Making them a constitutional body

2) Compulsory provision of PCs participation in Bill scrutiny (like USA)

PCs shall play an important role in upholding

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 is a document which provides for facilities available to beneficiaries, the duties they must follow and provision for redressal of grievances.

Current Issues

- Top down approach
- One size fits all approach
- Lack of people's participation
- Mere target meeting exercise to prepare a charter.

How can it

be improved and make it a powerful tool?

- 1) Public Participation at development stage.

- 2) Accountabilities clearly defined with specifying the post to be held accountable.
- 3) Providing it in vernacular languages
- 4) Statutory backing (as recommended by Ind ARC)
- 5) Interest of vulnerable sections must be duly met

Women
Elderly
Citizens

Improvement in governance and empowering citizens

- 1) ~~govt~~ People centric governance arises from governance centric elections.
 - 2) People will know about their rights ⇒ "Better demands"
 - 3) Participation in governance ⇒ more effective service delivery.
 - 4) Accountability and transparency will enhance good governance and less leakages
- ↳ "Window of Hope Charter"
Majumdhony (Odisha) could serve as a template for other charters.

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

Donations and NGOs are based on the Gandhian principles of "Voluntarism".
There is 1 NGO for every 400 people in India.

Corporate donations aiding NGOs

1) For social development

- Better education, health care in eradicating poverty.

(Eg): Samsung Scholarships for students of NGO - "Dakshina".

2) To meet their CSR targets

- NGOs are better connected to people → effective donations and development acts.

(Eg): TATA uses NGOs support for implementing its MANSI initiative in Jharkhand.

3) For Capacity building of society

- ~~For~~ By skilling and education

(Eg): TATA steel \Rightarrow "Crishi" initiative
to skill women v/c appropriate
N_{GO}.

Issues

1) Non-Transparency in donations
- Can act as a tool for money
- laundering
- Poor public participation

2) Corporate donations could lead
to lobbying and protests by N_{GOs}
by mobilizing the people.

3) Foreign political interests could also
be served (Eg): 2-3% GDP leaked due
to N_{GOs} (IB)

Way ahead

- 1) Better transparency in allocations
- 2) Compulsory filing of returns on time by N_{GO}.
- 3) Provision of public participation to
make donations more effective.

If resolved, N_{GOs}
could serve as an important
tools to uphold socio-economic
development of downtrodden

8.

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

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

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

POCSO act investigates the cases of sexual offences against children and provides strict punishments for the same.

Merits

- 1) Acts as a deterrence against child rights violation and sexual offences.
- 2) Faster adjudication of cases through fast track courts.
- 3) Provision for rehabilitation of the affected child.

Issues

- 1) Offences are still on the rise (NCRB)
- 2) Age of consent debate (16 v/s 18) exists : (many cases without conviction)

- 3) Pending cases.
- 4) Inadequacies to safeguard child from cyber based sexual offenses.
- 5) Lack of NAOs support working in this field.

Correcting its course

- 1) Recheck the Age of consent through setting of commissions.
- 2) Faster justice delivery through fast track courts (capacity building) through technology.
- 3) Fostering NAOs support for improving lifestyle of the affected children.
- 4) Specially trained investigative staff to be made in increased in numbers.

Sexual offenses against children is a crime of most heinous nature. Reforms should be made for stricter implementation and creating deterrence.

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

China is acquiring large number of ports through its debt trap diplomacy and economic linkages

Ports across

- Hambantota (Sri Lanka)
- Djibouti
- Chawahar Port (Pakistan)
- Solomon Island port etc.

Impact on International trade and economic relations

- 1) Deepening China's trade relations
- 2) Ports help in safeguarding Chinese shipping industry.
- 3) Assertiveness of China creates impediments for others

- nations to develop trade.

4) Debt traps further increase economic dependency of nations on China

(eg): Sri Lanka, Djibouti
(50% of GDP =
debt)

5) Helps China to secure its SLOCs (Sea line of communications)

Way ahead for India

1) Improving presence on foreign ports through maritime development,
(not debt traps)

2) Aligning with like minded nations to counter China
(eg) Reform QUAD

Recent, development of Chabahar port and presence in Dagm port is an important win for India

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 a UN body protecting the intellectual property rights across the globe and preventing illegal misuse and development of IPs.

Main functions

- 1) Healthy developments of IPs
 - 2) Dispute resolutions and resolving inter-state conflicts,
 - 3) Check on misutilizations and illegal activities.
 - 4) ~~to~~ Promote international sharing for wholistic development of the nations
- (E): Vaccine related

Recent treaty and benefits for India

- 1) Safeguarding tribal knowledge about ~~the~~ traditional medicines and other fields.
- 2) Counter illegal and misutilization of IPs
- 3) Inter governmental cooperation for wholistic development of tribal knowledge traditional knowledge and its application.

India has recently been ~~was~~ very vocal at WPO platform, which is very good step, in regards to IPR safeguards and development

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)

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

CBI was formed after recommendation of Sankaranarayanan Committee in 1964. It derives its power from DPSE Act '1946

Crucial role in
Combating corruption

- 1) Mandated to investigate against violation of Prevention of Corruption Act '1968
- 2) Creates a ground of deterrence for an employee to undertake corrupt activities.
- 3) Holds a credibility and trust of general masses for investigation.

4) Further plays a vital role in selection of the member (Chairman) of (ED)/enforcement directors to curb money laundering cases under PMLA Act

5) ~~Vital~~ Apex agency for investigating cases on directions of LORP, CUC and the Courts.

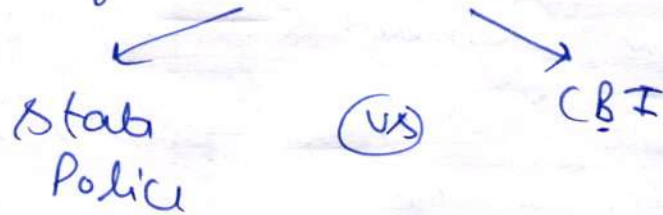
Criticisms and acting against federal spirit

1) Allegations against political misuse of CBF ⇒ low conviction rate

SC termed CBF as a caged parrot.

2) Conflict leading to removal of general consent by various states. (E) Tamil Nadu, Punjab

3) Allegation of jurisdiction overreach ⇒
Conflicting jurisdictions of



4) Regarded as tool to suppress dissent against government (Eg): Shankarand
CM Coast

Way forward

- 1) Clearly define jurisdiction to remain out of conflict with state government.
- 2) Improving accountability and transparency in the investigation (currently very opaque)
- 3) Review Interstate Council (Article 263) to resolve disputes
- 4) Judicial activism whenever required

The above reforms when undertaken can further uphold the trust and credibility of CBI and further lead to 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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governors office is modelled on Canadian form of constitution, when he/she serves the dual role of being the head of the state and also the agent of the central government

Overstep their constitutional role

1) Bill related

- exercising ^{his} unnecessary pocket veto (against Article 131)

- reserving the bill for president without any specific reason

2) Administrative issues

- not working as per the aid and advice of cabinet. in day to day matters

(2): TN Governor changed the Governor's speech

- conflict with respect to chancellorship of the state universities

3) Ideological differences

- Serving ^{of} the centre's agent more as compared to state head
- Affiliation to different party to that ruling in the state

failing to act effectively when needed

1) Unnecessary pending of bill can disrupt governance by the chosen representatives

(Eg): Students suffered due to long pending of the NEET bill.

2) Delays the executive function when required to act fast

(Eg): Punjab Governance case '2023
ISPU

3) ~~Just~~ Serving the political interest hampers the legitimacy of the office

But Governor
has an important role

- 1) To check the alignment of state's interest with the national interest
- 2) To prevent regionalism
- 3) Acting as a link for better cooperation federalism

Way forward

- 1) Fix the time for acting on bill
{ 6 months - by Punchhi commission }
- 2) Governor do not act as a agent
of president { Sarkaria commission }
- 3) Impeachment provisions on the
lines of that of president.

The trust impacts the
governance and ultimately the
common people suffers. There's
need for improving the functioning
of Governor's office through
some reforms

13.

भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन प्रणालियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words)

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

While USA is the oldest democracy (set up in 1776), Indian is the largest one.

Adherence to democratic principles by both

1) Upholds human rights

Bill of rights

Fundamental rights

2) Ultimate voice of the people.

3) Checks and balances between organs of the governments to prevent despotism.

4) Independence of Judiciary to keep democratic principles at core

Differences in electoral practices

1) Different ways to elect President

USA → directly elected by people with, ~~the~~ if the ^{party} ~~state~~ gets majority votes in a state → the state of whose party goes to that specific Party
(Unique in the world)

Indian → President indirectly elected → Prime minister elected through first past the post.

2) Governor's selection

USA → Strong federalism ⇒ Governor of state directly elected by the people.

India ⇒ Governor selected by President.

3) Legislative appointments

⇒ USA → member of House of
representative ~~is~~ elected for
2 years ⇒ (election every year)
→ Senate members are also directly
elected for 6 years
(equal representation of states)

India → Lok Sabha members are
elected ~~to~~ for 5 years
→ Rajya Sabha members are ~~directly~~
indirectly elected by state
legislatures for 6 years
(unequal representations of
states)

Despite differences in
approach, both the democracies
are ~~are~~ very vibrant and
follows "government of the people,
for the people and by the people"
as their core value.

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

NGT is a ~~unique~~ 3rd such tribunal of the world after Australia and New Zealand. It draws its power from NGT Act

2010

Successful in meeting objectives

- 1) Provides for faster resolutions of environmental cases [< 6 months mandate]
- 2) Is helping out to reduce the burden of on judiciary (4.5 crore pending cases)
 - Recently, SC declared that appeal lies to HC for faster resolution
- 3) Has been proactive in imposing penes and defining compensations for environmental laws violation.
 - (eg): fine against Art of living to destroy Yamuna Banks

4) Helps in ensuring forest rights and securing the relation with forests, of the tribals

(Eg): NAT banned POSCO mining in Odisha to protect tribal rights (2012)

5) Providing for a trio centric approach by balancing development and environmental conservation

(Eg): Pollution related norms for discharge in Yamuna river (by NAT)

Failures and issues existing

1) Large number of pending cases

2) Delay in case resolutions
{mandate of 6 months not followed}

3) Restricting development for a
developing country like India →
(allegations)

4) Lacks investigative staff.

5) Laws → Forest Rights Act '2006
Wildlife Protection Act '1972

lies out of its jurisdiction

{ which are one of the most
important ones in this regard }

Way forward

- 1) Capacity building
- 2) Better participation of NGOs and
environmental activists
- 3) Clear defining of jurisdiction for
healthy balance with development.

The role of NAT is
gaining prominence due to
rising biodiversity loss and
climate change. Reforms to make it
more efficient is the need of
the hour

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

The institution of PR I was given through Article 243 after 73rd constitutional amendment act of 1992.

Platform for
Competitive politics

- 1) Acting as a base ground to serve political interests of large state/national parties.
- 2) Has provided political justice even to the downtrodden
f women, SC/ST reservation.
- 3) Competitive politics leads to better demand of governance with more people participation.
[people centric governance arise from governance centric dictatorship]

Not emerged as a
agency of planning
and service delivery

- 1) largely dependent on state
for policy formulation and
implementation (non-functional
vision)
- 2) less funds at disposal for
effective service delivery
(spends on 5% of GDP unlike
50% in china)
- 3) Poor capacities
 - Lack of administrative training
 - Technological backwardness
for effective governance
- 4) Irregular gram sabha meetings
for planning and unequal
voices of
 - women
 - Dalits
 - Elders

5) Corruptions and misadministration

- Sarpanch pati
- Collusive corruption by Sarpanch aligning with VDO (Secy)

Way forward

- 1) Training and capacity building
 - Social audits
 - e-governance
- 2) More funds at disposal
 - effective governance (Bottom's up)
 - region specific planning
- 3) Social Audits and improving gram sabha's participation

Steps taken

- ASDP initiative by government
- VRC initiative by ISRO (etc):

For effective DPSP implementation (Article 41) it is important to resolve the lacunes

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)

Interoperability is a feature of multidirectional operations by various stakeholders at a common platform based on ICT

S → Simple
M → Mund
A → Accountable
R → Responsive
T → Transparent

Features

- 2 way communication
- Better grievance addressed
- Better service delivery and improved efficiency
- Transparency and checks and balances

Steps taken by government

1) Yatishakti initiative → to
bring down the logistical
cost via interoperability by
number of ministries.

2) Public finance management system

- for effective management of
funds & across various
developmental projects of various
departments.

3) Digital Public Infrastructures

- Digi locker - one stop for getting
all the documents.

Steps taken to
ensure effectivity

1) Provisions of vernacular languages
for wider reach.

- 2) Providing a portal for grievance -
redressal. (Eg) CPGRAM
- 3) 2-way communication ⇒ Consideration
of public reviews.
- 4) Cyber security framework and
good user interface.

Issues exists

- Issues regarding server down
- Susceptibility to cyber attacks
and data thefts
- Poor digital literacy (especially among
women and rural households)

Way forwards

- Augment private participation to
improve user experience
- Making it more interoperable with
multiple stakeholders incorporations
- Strict cyber protection policies.

This would help in
the enhancing transparency and
accountability and making the
government more efficient

17.

जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

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

Autonomy wrt sexual and reproductive health is sine-qua-non to serve India's vision of "women led development" (A-20)

Rights based discourse

- Under right to (life) and personal liberty (Article 21)
- Universal human right of bodily autonomy.
- Under rights of special treatment of women in certain case (Art 15(3))
- Right to privacy (Under Article 21)

Bypassing the societal norms

1) Patriarchal mindset

- male dominance over bodily rights (Eg) often leads to marital rapes
- lack of consensus (unwanted pregnancies)
- often leads to domestic violence is resisted.

2) Social setup

- Considered as a Taboo Topic (not discussed widely in schools)
- lack of usage of resources such as sanitary pads (15% following the unhygienic way)
- Superstitions and prejudices { Eg) Menstruating women can't cook }

3) Health Care

- Poor access to SRH related products (especially in rural areas)
- Lack of knowledge in females
- Poor availability of contraceptive services

Legal based issues

- 1) Marital rape isn't yet considered as a crime.
- 2) Policies are largely focussed on urban women (who are more vocal)
- 3) Lack of government facilities for health in rural regions.
- 4) Government reluctance to not conflict with societal norms

Way forward

- 1) Comprehensive policy \Rightarrow more focused on rural regions
- 2) Provisions of free sanitary pads
- 3) Education about SRH to both males and females

Initiatives such as MTP '2022 and Surrogacy acts are some positive steps in this regard. Further lacunae should also be addressed

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) ①

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

Immunization is very important for creating a healthy demography, which can contribute to socio-economic development of India.

Effectiveness in immunization coverage

- 1) Near perfect coverage of certain vaccines (eg) DPT
- 2) Played an effective role in eradication of Polio / Smallpox from India.
- 3) Large staff \Rightarrow immunizations effectively present at rural regions
- 4) Multiple points for immunization
 - \Rightarrow Anganwadis / ANM
 - \Rightarrow SHCs / PHCs
 - \Rightarrow Private clinics

5) Very comprehensive list of vaccines under program

- From DPT to tetnus
- From Influenza to TB.

6) Missionaries such as Indradhanush played a very effective role.

7) Digitalization of track record under ICDS has further improved the immunization reach

Challenges that still exists

1) Tribals still have poor immunization records

- ↳ geographical isolations
- ↳ reluctancy towards modern medicines

2) Religious based superstitions and prejudices

eg: Muslim population belief that vaccination give rise to impotency

3) Rising Anti microbial resistance ⇒
poor R&D going on to
counter it

4) Bogus filings ^{on portal} by angonwadi
to complete the task on
ICDS platform.

5) Lack of Capacities (trainings)
- many missshots
- improper application

6) Poor knowledge of general
population about vaccines.

7) Vaccine related diseases is yet another issue

Way forward

1) Providing knowledge to general masses

2) Evidence based persuasion to
cut reluctance

3) More R&D in the field of new
vaccine development

Only a healthy population
could help in realizing the
goals of Amrit Kaal and for that
universal immunization is
important

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। Candidates must not write on this margin.

G20 played an important role for India in projecting its vision of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and showcasing our unique cultures to the world.

Voice of Global South via G20 platform

1) Government conducted the Voice of Global South Summit just prior to G20 to realize the demands of Global South.

India
2) Played a vital role by democratizing the discourse by providing voice even to the most marginalised nation (SIDS)

3) Delhi Declaration is largely focused to serve the unique needs of global south

- SDG related developments in developing nations
- reforms in UNSC to provide more voice to global south
- global digital repository to serve socio-economic growth of global south.

Further

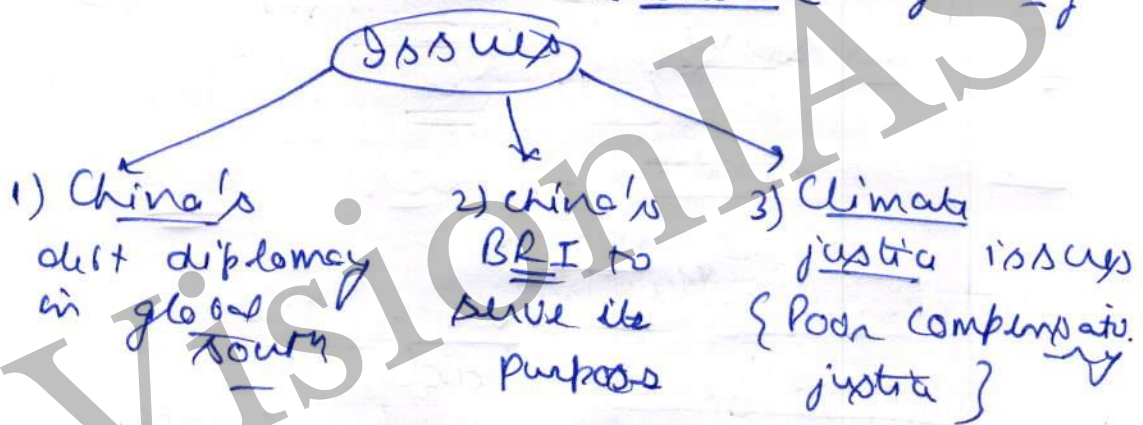
1) Emerged as a leader of global south by facilitating the inclusion of African Union in G20.

2) Mad provided ground to African nations to enhance its roles in global decision making.

3) Platform to reverse the traditional exploitations of the west

4) Provided a centre for curbing hegemonistic & tendencies of west via Neo-imperialism

(eg): French in Sahel region via economic hegemony



Way forward

- 1) India should regularly conduct meetings of voice of global south summit
- 2) Collective demand for UN reforms and climate justia.

The upcoming era is of global south. India has an important role to play as a big brother.

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)

UAE has emerged as an important key ally in Gulf region with over 35 million diaspora (35% of country) and trade of over \$100 billion

Collaborations across various domains

- 1) CEPA - recently signed, will help in deepening of trade and improving trade balance.
- 2) BIT (Bilateral Investment Treaty) - recently concluded to secure and enhance investments
- 3) Energy security - UAE is one of the key crude oil suppliers to India

4) Global Platforms

a) I2U2 (Israel - USA - UAE - India)
for deepening Socio-economic
relations.

(UAE announced construction
of food parks in India)

b) BRICS ⇒ UAE recently joined
BRICS ⇒ one more
platform for deepening Ties

c) IMEC (India - middle east - Europe -
connectivity)

- To deepen trade links
and supply chain resilience

5) Space exploration

- ISRO and UAE space agency
recently signed agreement
for space exploration

6) Abraham Accord

- helped India to balance its
interest in middle east
(Israel v/s Arabs)

7) Ideological support

- UAE supports India's vision of UN reforms

8) Environmental cooperations

- Both launched green credit programme at COP28

Issues

- UAE is a part of BRI (China)
- Trade potentials yet to be fully realized
- Trade not favouring India's
- Conflict in Arab world (will impact INEC)

Way forward

- Improve people to people connect [ICCR usage]
- Regular summits
- Upgradation to [2+2] dialogue

[UAE] can act as a gateway to the Arab world to deepening of ties with other nations

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS