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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. : 248985

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashli Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24.08.24

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

केंद्र
Centre Ghaziabad 012.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

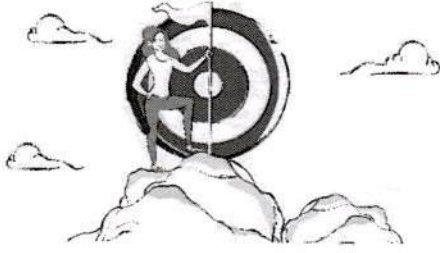
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	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए 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>

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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)					



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

Parliamentary form of government is part of basic structure of constitution. The recent appointment of Leader of Opposition (LoP) after a decade has brought attention to the office.

Role of LoP / enjoys powers under Salary & Allowances of Leader of Opposition Act.

Political

- ① provides leadership to the opposition faction
- ② raises issues concerning governance in the house.

Parliamentary

- ① member of collegium responsible for appointment of CVC, Lokpal, CIC etc.
- ② has customary role on special occasions
- ③ seated at the front.

- ④ highlights lapses by government
- ④ recent drownings in Delhi coaching case
- ⑤ demands reforms and information from treasury benches. ④ he asked numbers of SC secretaries in government
- ⑥ critically evaluates policy decisions of Govt ④ criticism against lateral entry scheme.
- ⑦ he participates in parliamentary committees and does policy evaluation of legislation schemes.

concern leader of opposition often raises more noise than voice, creating dissent for the sake of it

Nevertheless the office is a critical part of our parliamentary tradition. We should adopt the practice of shadow cabinet in UK to make LoP more effective.

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

There are 4.5 cr cases pending in the judiciary, an average case in HC requires 5yr to resolve. These issues highlight need for infusion of technology.

Accessibility

① Video conferencing: can be used to democratise access to hearings, facilitate citizen centricity by allowing witnesses to participate remotely
⇒ SC → e-hearing, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita allows e-hearings

② AI: can be used to translate judgements to and from English and regional languages. ③ SUVACE initiative.

Capability

① technological training to support

staff can help improve backend functions like filing, record keeping etc.

② AI can be used to impartially prepare rosters to assign cases to judges.

Efficiency

① e-gov: can be used to facilitate e-communication between high courts, supreme courts, district courts and law enforcement agencies to ensure fast release of prisoners without delay.

② ICT: can be used to create digital repository of case laws especially in subordinate judiciary for reference of judges.

To ensure judiciary is able to fulfill its mandate we need to infuse technology, the setting up of e-court committee by SC is a step in the right direction.

3.

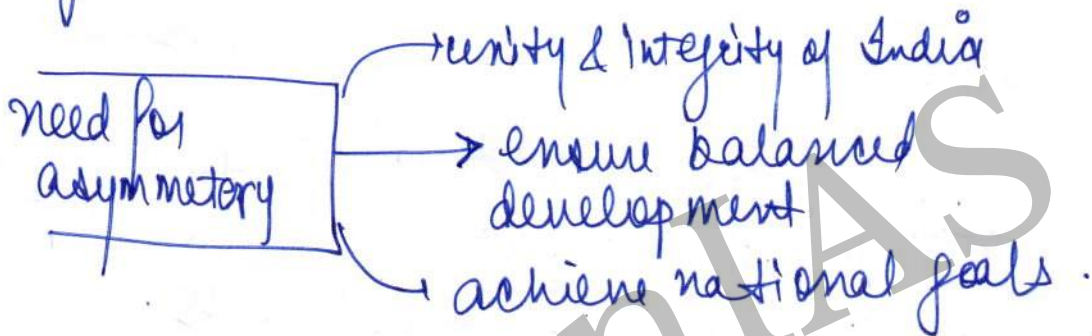
भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India is a quasifederal state with a strong centre and relatively autonomous states. This has also been highlighted by SC.



Case Laws

① Sr. Bommai Case: The SC outlined federalism as a part of basic structure and established guard rails against abuse of article 356 by governors to ensure state autonomy.

② Nabam Rebia Case: The SC upheld the constitutional mandate of governor and said governor is bound by aid & advice of Council of Ministers.

② The SC recently declared part of the 97CAA regarding cooperatives void as it encroached upon powers of state in the state list (VIIth schedule)

④ The SC recently declared that royalty is not a tax & highlighting fiscal autonomy of states to levy royalty on mining operations

⑤ In Keisham Meighchandra case the SC highlighted Judicial review on the powers of speaker ~~to~~ regarding anti-defection.

Thus as a holding together federation our asymmetric federal model has been upheld by the judiciary.

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

The National Commission of Scheduled Castes (NCSC) was separated and created as a distinct constitutional entity by 89CAA by adding article 323A.

Effectiveness

Positive

- ① undertaken advocacy for rights of SCs
- ② undertakes awareness programmes for SCs
- ③ investigates abuse of rights of SCs
(eg) Hathras case.
- ④ provides policy inputs to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment regarding measures for improving status of SCs.
- ⑤ has undertaken steps ~~and~~ to deal with issue of manual scavenging. In India 97% manual scavengers are dalits.

⑥ given the SC judgement on SC subclassification, NCSC is also expected to undertake quantitative & scientific studies regarding socio-economic status of SCs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑦ ensures social justice ⑧ NCSC had demanded ~~but class~~ inclusion of dalit Muslims & Christians in SC quota.

Issues

- ① lack of transparency in appointment raising concerns of favouritism
- ② lack of financial autonomy
- ③ infrastructural deficit
- ④ understaffed
- ⑤ only recommendation powers, no way to ensure implementation
- ⑥ ~~it~~ does not have own investigative agency to do independent probe.
- ⑦ toothless tiger.

Nevertheless the NCSC is an important institution we must provide it all needed support to ensure it is able to fulfill its mandate of social justice

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

Article 75 outlines the executive accountability to the parliament, the working of parliamentary committees (PC) has a major part in this regard.

Role of PCs

- ① Policy evaluation: DRSCs undertake evaluation, recently lapses in MGNREGS fund disbursement were highlighted.
- ② Policy Improvements: Through the Joint Parliamentary Committee on privacy law, ~~the~~ many ideas like right to object, privacy for non personal data etc were raised.
- ③ Financial propriety: ~~the~~ Public accounts committee + CAG along with Committee on public undertakings undertake fiscal scrutiny of government expenditure.
- ④ Experts: PCs offer a unique platform to

engage with specialists. Doctors were consulted during medical termination of pregnancy act

⑤ Discipline: Privileges & Ethics Committee ensure MPs do not abuse their authority

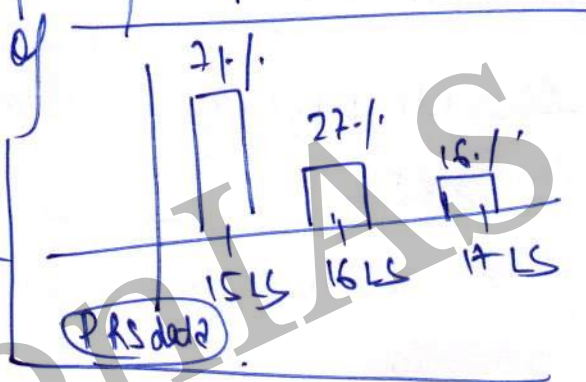
Issues

① Low attendance: of only 47% in PCs.

② decreasing number of bills referred.

③ increasing confrontations between members.

④ term is only 1 year.



Solutions

- on camera meetings
- increase term to 3 years
- provide secretariat support
- encourage policy suggestions not just criticism.

Parliamentary committees are important. We must compulsorily refer all bills to PCs as per NCRWC recommendation

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

A citizen charter is a written document highlighting the service standards, timeline for delivery and grievance redressal mechanisms.

Powerful Tool

A. Improving governance & empowering citizens

- ① enables transparency in service delivery
- ② deters corruption, leakages. ③ India ranks 92 in corruption perception index.
- ④ can enable participation of people in formulating charters.
- ⑤ instills professionalism in administrations
- ⑥ helps address citizen grievances and provide remedial solutions
- ⑦ improves quality of service delivery.

Challenges

Political

- ① lack of political will to frame Citizen Charters
- ② bureaucratic apathy.

Operational

- ① One size fits all approach for all departments
- ② lack of periodic upgradation
- ③ secrecy and non involvement of public in formulation
- ④ lack of knowledge, skills and aptitude to implement Citizen Charters. (CC)

Solutions

① mandate CC in all government departments

- ② skill enhancement of administration to formulate and implement CC
- ③ formalise involvement of CSO, SHG, in making CC.

CC are the master key for good govern-
ance, we must study successful
models like Transport Sava Kendra.

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

In a multi actor paradigm ~~from~~ of governance not just government but also NGOs and corporates participate in holistic development.

Corporate Aid to NGOs

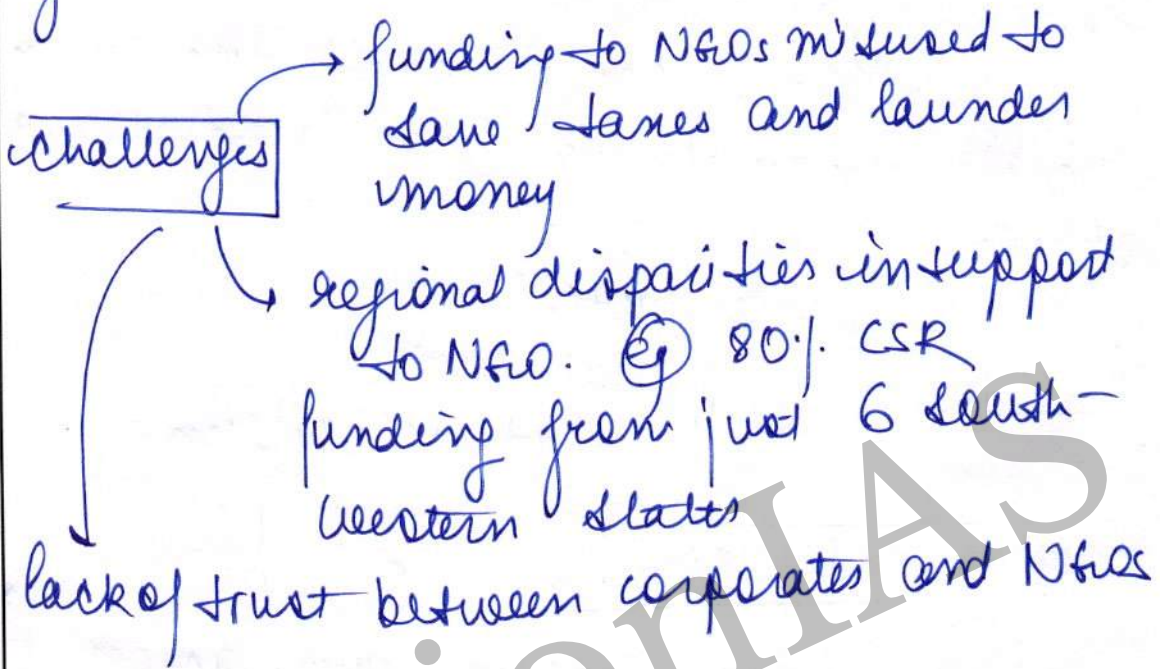
① CSR - is legally mandated under Company's Act 2013 therefore companies allot 2% of their profits for social welfare, most corporates do this by funding NGOs.

② Philanthropy: Corporates also provide institutionalised support through funds, functionaries, experts to NGOs.

③ Reliance foundation supported by companies

③ Corporates provide backend support like administration, logistics etc to NGOs so that they can focus on holistic development.

① Provide them with support to undertake capital intensive work like policy research
② Association of democratic rights.



We must forge meaningful partnerships as per SDG-17 to achieve holistic development goals. Establishing a social stock exchange will go a long way in this regard.

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

The POCSO Act was enacted to protect children from abuse and sexual exploitation. As per some studies one in two children in India have faced sexual abuse.

merits → gender neutral law
→ special courts
→ rehabilitation of children.

Existing Inadequacies

- ① lack of adequate special courts across the country leading to delays.
- ② low conviction rate leading to high acquittals.
- ③ lack of awareness regarding provisions.
- ④ age of consent ~~is~~ criminalises genuine juvenile relationships which are consensual.
- ⑤ misused by parents of young girls to protect family honour.

⑥ Tribals face prosecution as early marriage is customary, but POsco criminalises sexual relationship with minors.

⑦ limited attention is paid to rehabilitation and psychological support for victims

Solutions

① provide requisite infrastructural support.

② Increase gender representation of women in benches to increase sensitivity

③ build shelter homes with adequate facilities.

④ SC has also urged to revisit age of consent to decriminalise consensual sexual relationships

POsco was envisioned with a noble intent but now it requires reforms to reform inadequacies and keep up with changing times.

9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

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

China has acquired strategic ports in Djibouti in Africa and Hambantota in Sri Lanka. This move raises many concerns.

Implications

International Trade

① give China an edge in major global shipping routes. ② Djibouti is near red sea-suez canal-mediterranean sea route.

② Increases concern regarding abuse of strategic position as a geopolitical tool.

③ tension for India as 90% of its trade by volume, 70% by value happens via shipping routes

④ raises concern regarding its debt trap diplomacy ⑤ construction of Hambantota responsible for ruining

Sci Lankan economy

Economic Relations

- ① It may increase India's Trade deficit with china which is already over \$100bn
- ② May increase chinese economic cooperation with host countries at the cost of India's relations with them.
- ③ Give a major boost to chinese economy by integrating it into global supply chains
- ④ It may ruin the economy of host countries.

China's aggressive marine strategy of port acquisition is worrisome. India's necklace of diamonds approach is a fitting response.

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

The WIPO is a specialized agency of the UN ~~to~~ created to ensure an enabling ecosystem for innovation & technological advancement.

Main functions

- ① encourage competition amongst countries. ② WIPO's innovation index
- ② ensure implementation of treaties like Paris treaty, berne treaty, budapest treaty etc.
- ③ provide a forum for dialogue discussion on matters related to protection of IPRs.

New Treaty's affect on Treaty

WIPO has recently enacted a new treaty to ensure protection of IPRs and traditional knowledge—

Benefits to India

- ① protect its indigenous knowledge of medicines,
- ② boost AYUSH sector
- ③ encourage R&D
- ④ boost knowledge based economy
- ⑤ protect ancient wisdom of indigenous communities

⑥ enable us to develop pharmaceuticals, biosimilar drugs, vaccines etc using our rich biodiversity. India has world's 8% biodiversity.

Challenges } copyright infringements
 } proper enforcement.

WIPO has taken the right step now we must ensure this treaty is implemented in letter & spirit at home.

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

The CBI is a premier central investigative agency which draws powers from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act

Crucial Role of CBI

(A) Combatting Corruption

① helps CVC in investigation of corruption cases under prevention of corruption act.

② undertakes investigation into high profile cases @ Delhi excise policy case.

③ formulates chargesheets, frames charges and ensures accused are brought to justice.

Criticisms

The SC had famously called CBI a caged parrot. It faces following issues

④ Partisan

- ① Opposition leaders allege that CBI is misused to settle political scores.
- ② They also argue that CBI does not investigate or takes action against those occupying office in government

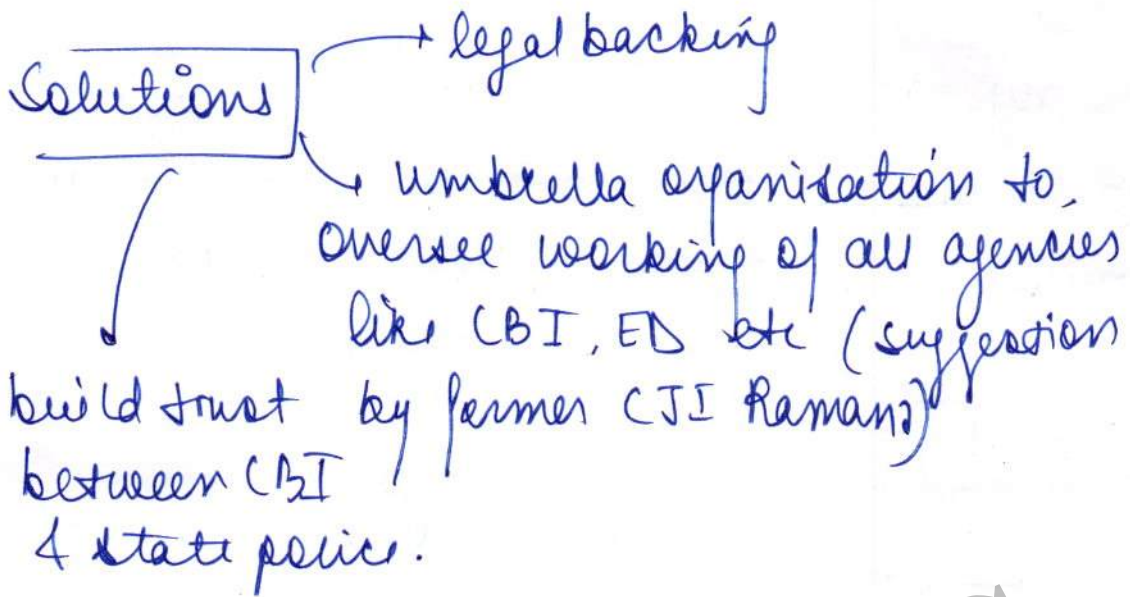
⑤ Federal Spirit

- ① CBI often is criticised by states as it encroaches upon role of state police which is part of state list
- ② States like WB have adopted resolutions against working of CBI
- ③ Many states have withdrawn general consent from CBI (eg: West Bengal)

⑥ Other issues

- ① lack of legal backing
- ② no dedicated ~~at~~ cadre of officers.
- ③ image issues (eg) CBI vs CBI cases
- ④ controversial handling of cases
(eg) Narushi Talwar Case

⑤ low conviction rate.



There is an urgent need to address lapses in operations and conceptualisation of CBI. We must take action to prevent corruption and preserve federal spirit.

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

India adopted the Canadian model and enacted governors as the constitutional heads of state (article 161).

Constitutional Role

- ① Legislative : assent to bills, pass ordinances (article 213), etc
- ② Financial : present annual financial statement, assent to money bills
- ③ Judicial : oath to HC judges, appointment of district judges.
- ④ Clemency powers : to reprieve, pardon, respite, remission, commutation.
- ⑤ executive functions : all administrative decisions of government done in her name
- ⑥ emergency powers : can recommend imposition of 356.
- ⑦ Special : responsibilities in case of 1st, 6th schedule areas, also article

Overstepping Role

① As per article 163 governor acts on aid & advice of council of ministers but of late we are seeing abuse of 'discretion'.
TN governor refused to read parts of speech in house.

② Withholding of bills: the governor under article 200 can reserve some bills for consideration of bills. But now governors are using this to delay policies. (eg) TN, NEET bill.

20	8	7
TN	KR	PB
Bills pending in States		

③ Abuse of 356: by governors to impose presidential rule and dissolve government.
(eg) recent maharashtra shiv sena case.

④ Disregarding advice of government:
recently TN governor refused to appoint cabinet ministers.

⑤ Governors are ex officio chancellors of universities but many are abusing their powers to appoint vice chancellors based on political calculus.

- (E) open criticism of government policies
(G) West Bengal ch. v/c governor.

Solutions

- ① appoint non active politicians as governors.
- ② do not overburden agenda of governor.
- ③ governor should provide reasons for withholding bills, and return them in a time bound manner.
- ④ governor can be included during bill drafting to prevent any confrontation at a later stage.
- ⑤ Punchi commission suggests -
 - impeachment process for ~~appointment~~ ^{removal} of governors
 - remove governor as chancellors.

The office of governors need to evolve beyond their colonial moulds to uphold federalism in letter & spirit.

13.

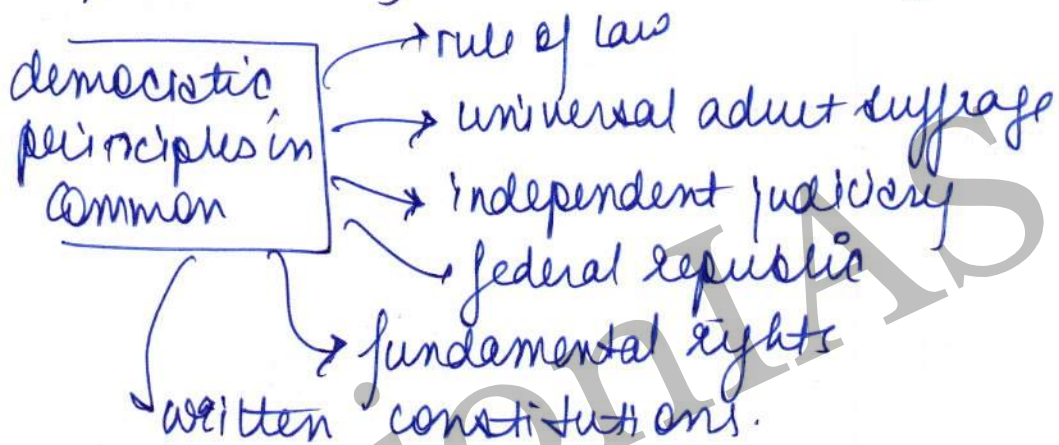
भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

India & USA are popularly regarded as the mother & father of democracy. They share many similarities and differences.



Electoral Systems

While both countries provide universal adult suffrage their electoral systems differ significantly.

India

for elections of Lok Sabha MPs and State MLAs India has adopted first past the post system

v/c USA

for elections to US Congress, States and presidential elections, USA has adopted proportional representation

wherein candidate with maximum votes wins the seat.

system, wherein parties are given seats in proportion to vote share.

multi party system
① INC, BJP, BSP, SP, BJD, TDP etc

uninstitutionalised 2 party system
① Democrats, Republics

The ECI is entrusted to ~~not~~ ensure free & fair elections

No parallel in USA

There is lack of transparency in electoral funding

There is higher ~~electoral~~ transparency and details of corporate financing are public information

lack of intraparty democracy. parties have centralised functioning

high intra party democracy
① presidential candidates are chosen through national party conclaves

frequency of elections is high
Recently PM remarked in India

frequency low.
① presidential election every 4 years in November.
US Congress election

there is an election
every 3-6 months

every 2 years

high degree of
criminalisation of
politics
eg) 46% of MPs in
18th LC → criminal
charges

low degree of
criminalisation, but
still,
eg) Donald Trump is
facing charges.

ignorant voter
hypothesis,
Indian voters are
aware of politics
not policies

an average American
is more aware of
manifestos, political
ideology etc

Nevertheless both countries are
united by their respect for democratic
culture and participation in the
Democracy Summit hosted by USA

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

The national green tribunal is a quasi-judicial body entrusted to ensure environmental sustainability in our governance.

Objectives

- ① ensure environmental justice in proceedings by upholding principles of natural justice and sustainable development goals.
- ② prosecute offenses under water act, air act, biodiversity act, forest conservation act etc.

Performance

- ① Through its actions in the following cases it has ensured environmental protection —
 - a) ban on cart of lining seminar/workshop along Yamuna floodbanks

b) ban on use of diesel motor boats in upper lake in bhopal.

c) suo moto cognisance of pollution in deeper bel in assam.

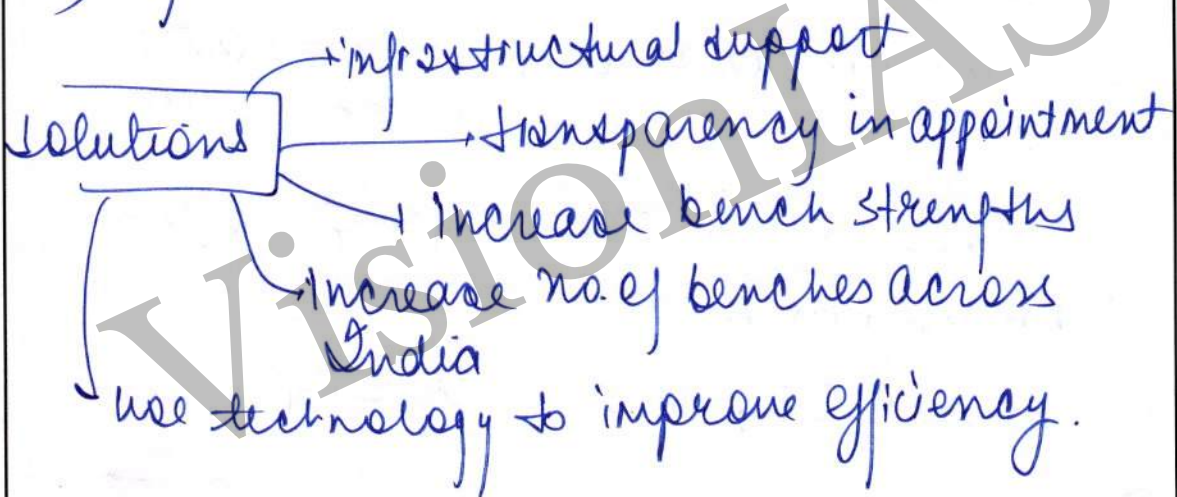
d) banned illegal mining in Orissa

e) suo moto cognisance of oil spill Ennore off the coast of tamil Nadu.

Limitations

- ① huge number of pendencies (over 20,000 cases)
- ② emphasis on form of complaint rather than substance
- ③ lack of transparency in appointment of judges.
- ④ limited jurisdiction ⑤ wildlife protection act and forest rights act not included.
- ⑥ infrastructural deficits
- ⑦ shortage of staff
- ⑧ long drawn proceedings

- ⑧ use of certiorari by SC/HC to limit scope of intervention of NGT
- ⑨ lack of awareness in general masses
- ⑩ lacks enforcement mechanism.
- ⑪ persistence of environmental issues like
 - a) air pollution in Delhi
 - b) landslides in Kerala
 - c) pollution in rivers like Ganga.
 - d) deforestation



Given the perils created by climate change it is important we undertake necessary reforms in NAT.

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

The 73CAA paved way for creation of 3 tier PRIs at village (GP), block (BI) and district (DP) to uphold principle of subsidiarity

Platform for competitive politics

- ① State and national parties use money and muscle power to field candidates and secure victory in local polls.
- ② violence is rampant during polls.
- ③ During WB panchayat polls in 2023 over 35 people were killed
- ③ parties use hate speech to polarise the electorate. As per NCRB there has been 45% rise in hate speech cases in the past 2 years.

Agency of Planning and Service Delivery

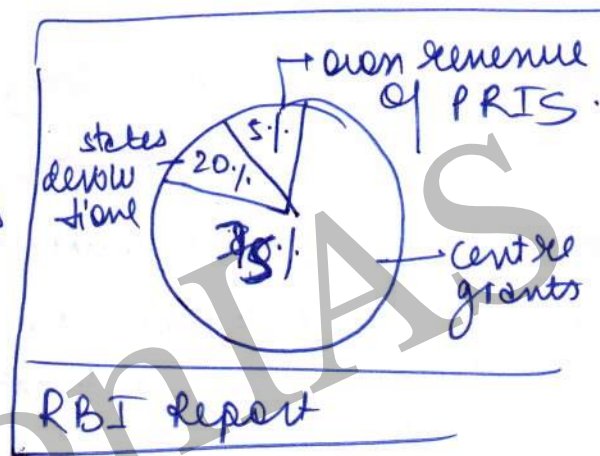
Vision of PRI

- ① was to decentralise development
- ② enable participatory planning through gram sabhas.
- ③ and empower Gram panchayats to execute local level projects e.g. construction of road under PM-GSY.

But issues

① funds

a) PRI institutions are financially disempowered by states



b) poor capacity of PRIs to raise funds.
 c) as per RBI report on PRI finances

PRI in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{KR raised } 60L+ / \text{yr} \\ \rightarrow \text{HR raised } \text{between } 3-30L / \text{yr} \end{array} \right.$

② functionaries

a) Issue of sarpanchati

- b) elite capture by dominant caste groups
- c) lack of skills in office holders.

functions

2) lack of clarity regarding roles between gram, block, district panchayats.

3) ~~state~~ state governments don't devolve requisite functions to PFI.

Solutions

- PFI should raise tax & non-tax revenue
- devolution via SFCs should be increased, and action taken report for non acceptance of recommendations
- capacity building programmes for functionaries @ Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Akhyan
- activity based mapping (Mani Shankar Aiyer Committee) for gram panchayats, block & district panchayats
- Infuse - e-governance.

13CAA has politically empowered PFI but we must ensure they are functionally & financially empowered to fulfil their mandate.

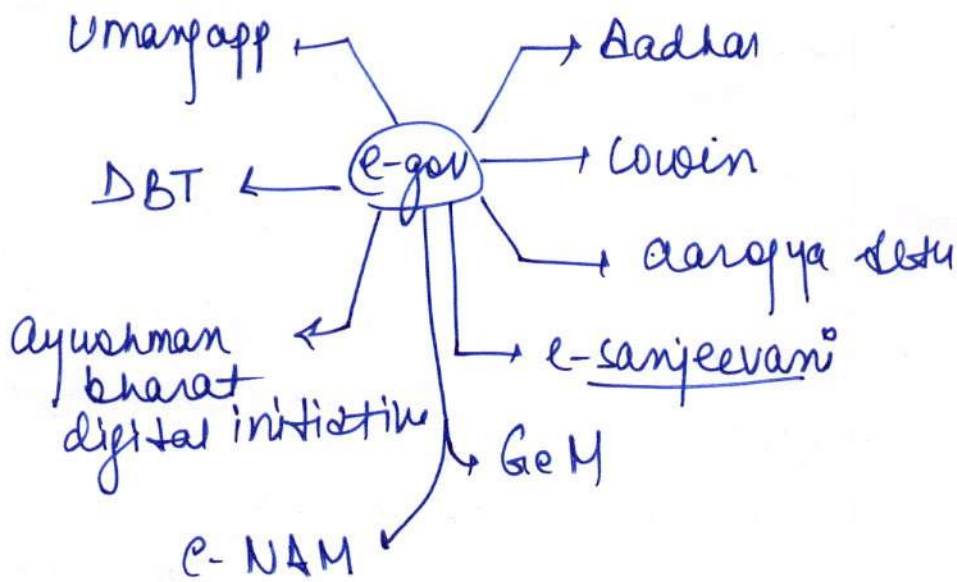
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 technical term which highlights the flexibility with which a software/code can be run on different hardware systems. It improves flexibility and citizen centricity in e-governance.

Steps taken by governments

- ① The GOI has strived to developed its DDI on free and open source softwares foss
- ② this ensures transparency, security and flexibility in making 'improvements'
- ③ various e-gov solutions run on foss technology
for example —



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

④ to ensure integration of various government systems GoI has invested in building state of the art back end infrastructure like high speed internet connection via 5G, data storage centres, training of personnel with technological skills.

⑤ GoI has also ensured cyber security of its critical information infrastructure by establishing CIRT-In

⑥ The GoI also uses english and other regional languages to ensure accessibility by all sections of society.

e-governance can help ensure efficiency, equity, economy and empowerment. In addition to interoperability and integration of systems we must also address the digital divide and issue of digital literacy.

VisionIAS

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

In India a large share of women are in the reproductive age therefore it becomes necessary to ensure their sexual and reproductive health. This has been done through a rights based approach.

Rights based approach

- ① Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act allows right to safe abortion in certain circumstances wherein there is physical threat to health of mother/child etc -
- ② Prevention of Sexual Violence at the Workplace Act: ensures right to safe working conditions for women.
- ③ Maternity Benefit Act: provides for 26 weeks for paid maternity leave.
- ④ Prohibition of domestic violence against women Act protects women against

• physical and sexual violence at home by spouse and inlaws

⑤ Prohibition of Dowry Act: protects women against dowry related violence.

⑥ Matru Vandana Karyana: Institutional deliveries

Bypassing safeguards

Despite such protections NFHS-5 indicates one in three women has faced sexual/physical violence. NCRB 2023 highlights 4.1% rise in crimes against women. This is due to—

Social Norms

- ① patriarchal mindset
- ② deep rooted misogyny
- ③ victim shaming by society for against survivors who brave to testify in court
- ④ permissive attitude in society regarding crimes against women saying 'men will be men'.

Legal norms

- ① are dated and colonial. for example

doctrine of coverture says women lose all sexual autonomy post marriage, thereby allows marital rape.

even Bhartiya Nyaya Samhita does not criminalise marital rape.

② hesitation in minds of lawmakers to legalise period leave to advance sexual health of women

③ police often refrains from registering cases of crimes against women and suggests 'compromise' with accused.

④ lack of awareness regarding legal norms in general public.

Solution → holistic women empowerment to decrease their dependency
→ legal assistance to women
→ policy attention for sexual health of women.

To achieve SDG-5 we must address these issues to ensure gender equality.

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

Immunization is a preventive strategy to ensure protection against deadly pathogens and ensure public health and safety.

Immunisation over the years

- ① Through Mission Indradhanush India ensures access to vaccines for kids against various diseases like rubella, Tuberculosis etc.
- ② Pulse polio programme: initiated in the early 2000s with the 'do bandh jindagi Campaign' has helped ~~achieve~~ India achieve polio free status in 2014.
- ③ During Covid pandemic: the GoI through Co-WIN, & U-WIN ensured mission mode immunisation via covaxin and covishield to create herd immunity.

④ Now the government is also working on including the cervical cancer vaccine by Serum Institute into Mission / Andradhanush.

Challenges

However coverage has not been perfect because of —

- ① Vaccine hesitancy: in some sections of the population
- ② Covid: diverted attention & resources away from child immunisation (WHO Report)
- ③ Shortage of Personnel: In India ~~one~~ ^{one} doctor per 1456 people against WHO requirement of 1:1000.
- ④ Infrastructural gaps: Primary health centres lack basic facilities like electricity, water etc.
- ⑤ Awareness: regarding benefits of immunisation is low in socio-economic disadvantaged communities.
- ⑥ Overburdened: ASHA workers are overburdened.

-dened and are not adequately compensated as they are not on government pay roll.

④ Funding: In India less than 3% of GDP allocated for health expenditure.

⑤ Low R&D: only 0.65% GDP → R&D, lack of development of new & better vaccines.

Solutions

- encourage R&D
- incentive pharma companies to develop affordable vaccines
- address staff shortfalls
- use of behavioural nudges and marketing campaigns to raise awareness regarding immunisation.

Given the rising nature of zoonotic diseases and outbreak of new pathogens it is important we develop a robust immunisation programme.

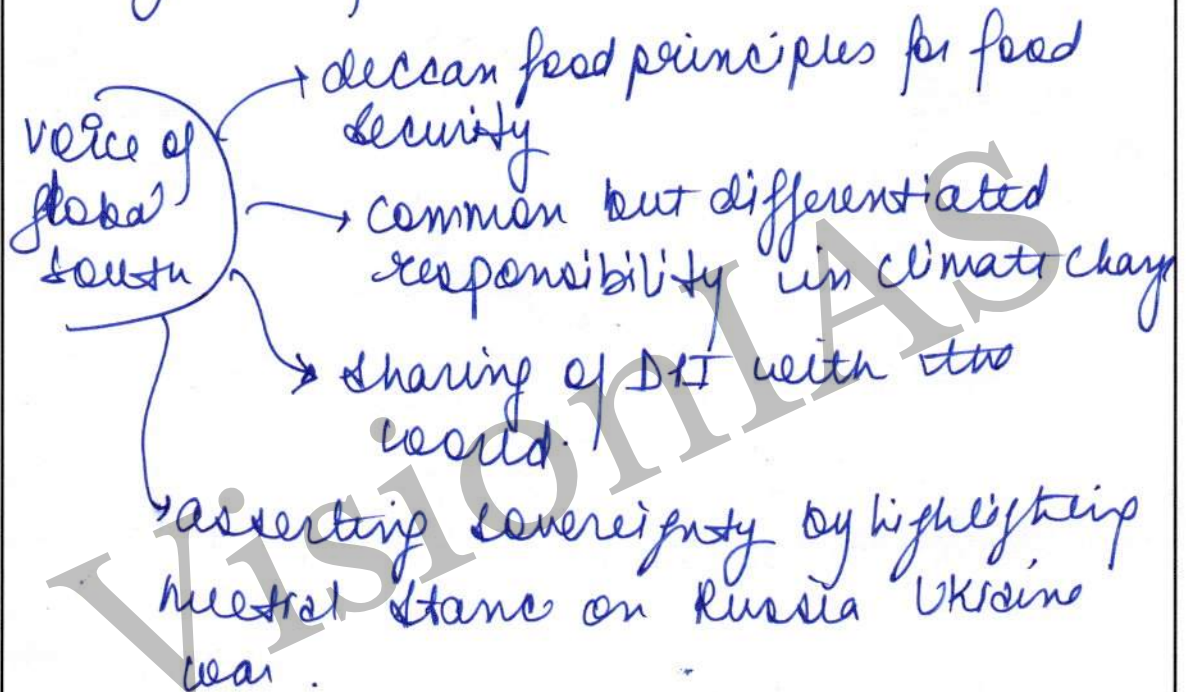
19.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India hosted the G20 in 2023 and as an aspiring leader of the global south ensured its voice is heard at the global forum.



Africa

① India was able to formalise the entry of African Union as the 21st member of G20.

② this will ensure the 54 country bloc has access to a global forum to raise its concerns

- ③ it will boost India Africa relations
- ④ help India's claim as a Vishwaguru leader of the global south.
- ⑤ It will help address the development issues of Africa & global south like
- Poverty
 - unemployment
 - human capital development
 - gender empowerment
 - sanitation
 - tapping demographic dividend
 - climate financing
 - economic growth.
- ⑥ make the G20 a more representative body.
- ⑦ embedden India's claim to UNSC permanent seat
- ⑧ reflects India's commitment to global south

As a part of the G20 trioika
India should further raise issues
of global south in G20 to create a
just & equitable global order.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस अक्षेत्र में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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VisionIAS

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 क्राफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the PM visited the UAE on 14th February 2024 highlighting the deep and expansive nature of our bilateral relationships.

Expansion across Domains

Geopolitical

1. Both are members of I2U2 and G20.
2. Partners in development of Indo Pacific
3. Ensuring rules based global order.
4. UAE has also joined India middle east Europe corridor
5. it is part & pillar of extended neighbourhood policy

Economic

1. India has signed CEPA and BIT with UAE. It is the only country with which India has both.
2. Bilateral trade is over \$85 bn

- ③ UAE is a leading source of remittances for India. 18% of all total remittance from UAE
- ④ UAE is leading FDI investor for India
- ⑤ Bilateral trade in rupee with UAE
- ⑥ UPI also works in UAE

Social

- ① 33L people of Indian diaspora in UAE
- ② recently first hindu temple by BAPS inaugurated in UAE

Challenges

- Trade deficit with UAE
- West Asian instability due to Israel Palestine conflict
- Treatment of Indian workers abroad.
- concerns regarding India's relationship with Iran.
- China's relations with UAE.

• The VSE is an important for India
we must further expand our engagements
and use our soft power to our advantage

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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