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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. : 01003945

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shilpa Chauhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24 August 2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

011 / Sehradun

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)					



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

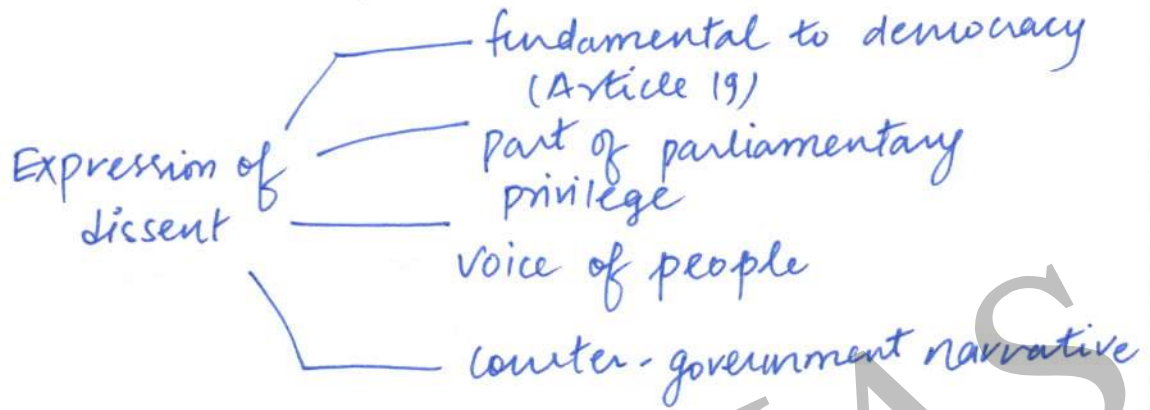
1.

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, requires proactive LoP, as the voice of opposition, to keep the government in check.



Leader of opposition (LoP) as the leader of biggest opposition party plays an important role

1) Voice of the opposition

→ United voice of all in opposition

→ Navigates people's opinion by raising key issues

2) part of appointment committees

→ ensures transparency

→ enhances negotiation

cf. member of CBI appointment

- 3) Act as the alternate prime minister
- If ruling government faces no confidence motion
 - decides the course of action for opposition in parliament

4) Bullwark of parliamentary checks/ balances

- Question the government through parliamentary motion
- the LOP raises the question of utmost importance

challenges

- Majority with one party can give space to personality cult
- in parliamentary proceedings, power wielded by speaker (ruling party)
- No concept of parallel/ shadow cabinet in India (like UK)

Democratic discourse, in parliamentary form, can be well assumed by active participation.

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

Judiciary is the backbone of democratic governance. However accessibility remains a key issue in India.

Problems

- Large number of undertrials (~69%)
- huge case burden
- slow process of judicial process.

Integration of technology can act as panacea -

1) Live case hearing
↳ Reduced cost for poor
↳ Enhanced access

2) Technology for translation

↳ Greater access to all
↳ Vernacular expression

3) Usage of languages other than Hindi/English
→ Access for people of all languages

4) Boost to case resolution - through better technology like psycho-analysis of accused

5) Repository of cases - Intra-operability among police → ↑ federal cooperation

6) Fast-track criminal jurisprudence - through early resolution

challenges ——— Digital divide
Digital illiteracy

Technology implementation should be insulated from challenges like cyber theft

* Judicial processes should act in a fast track manner as
'Justice delayed is justice denied'

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

The supreme court at the apex of integrated judiciary, is the bulwark of federal polity.

The supreme court and federalism

i) SC has the original exclusive jurisdiction to hear pleas in federal cases thereby -

i) Delhi NCR case - Supreme court in GNCT Delhi upheld the power of elected representatives as the voice of people.

ii) In recent governor veto case, supreme court directed the governors to take swift action in legislative issues.

iii) In recent 'Devandir Singh' case SC has allowed states to sub-classify SC/ST, upholding their responsibility to deliver welfare.

iv) Supreme court in various case laws - has limited centre authority in

all

i) fiscal matter - power of state to collect royalty (2024 judgement)

ii) Legislative - governor's limited veto

iii) Administrative - review of provisions of PMIA, advised ED/CBI to practice caution

On the contrary, SC has also upheld centre's ultimate authority over states -

i) upheld CAA 2019, despite state agitation

ii) upheld PMIA

iii)

Thereby, SC has acted as the safeguarder of the rights of political units.

4.

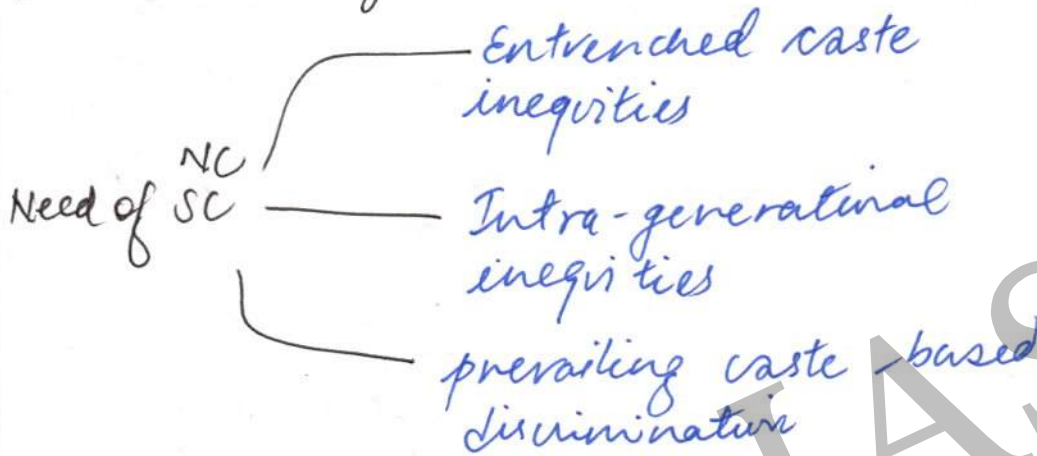
भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

National commission for Scheduled castes is the safeguarder of the rights of scheduled castes and anglo-Indians in India.



NCSC - Safeguarder of SC rights

i) Takes suo motu cognizance in cases associated with SCs.

ii) looks after the effective implementation of civil rights act, 1956, provisions of constitution

iii) presents a report to president on annual basis

- iv) raises important issues of SC and promotes the interests
- v) takes initiative for the growth and development of the SC

Challenges

- i) No authority to punish
- ii) mostly takes action after incident happened
- iii) The reach of SCs to NCSC is limited
- iv) continued discrimination of SCs
- v) Politicisation of the issues for political gains, as appointments are executive based

For inclusive development of SCs in India and for further assimilation in one fold of citizenry, the effective participation of NCSC is a sine qua non.

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

The Indian polity based on principle of checks and balances, has great impetus on parliamentary committees.

Parliamentary Committees and executive accountability

1) finance committees - upheld the constitutional principles in financial matter
eg. PAC, Estimates committee through the assistance of CAG, acts as the guardian of public purse.

2) Provision of department related committees -

- ⊙ Department related negotiation
- ⊙ In depth - overview of executive through assessment of decisions of executive

3) Ad-hoc provisions -

- ⊙ special committees to interrogate
- ⊙ brings out major lapses
eg. 2G scam JPC
- ⊙ can tackle any new issue
- ⊙ Investigate key lapses of executive

4) Joint parliamentary committee -

- ⊙ promotes parliamentary coordination of Lok-/Rajya Sabha, to lay impetus on accountability
- ⊙ thorough investigation of principles
eg. Waqf bill

5) As the bellwark of public opinion

- ⊙ clause by clause assessment furthers deliberate assessment
- ⊙ ensures public answerability

Issues

- Same proportion as ruling party
- Post-facto exercise
- The rising trend of hasty legislation without committee scrutiny.

"Their effective functioning will deliver the real promise of democracy"

6.

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

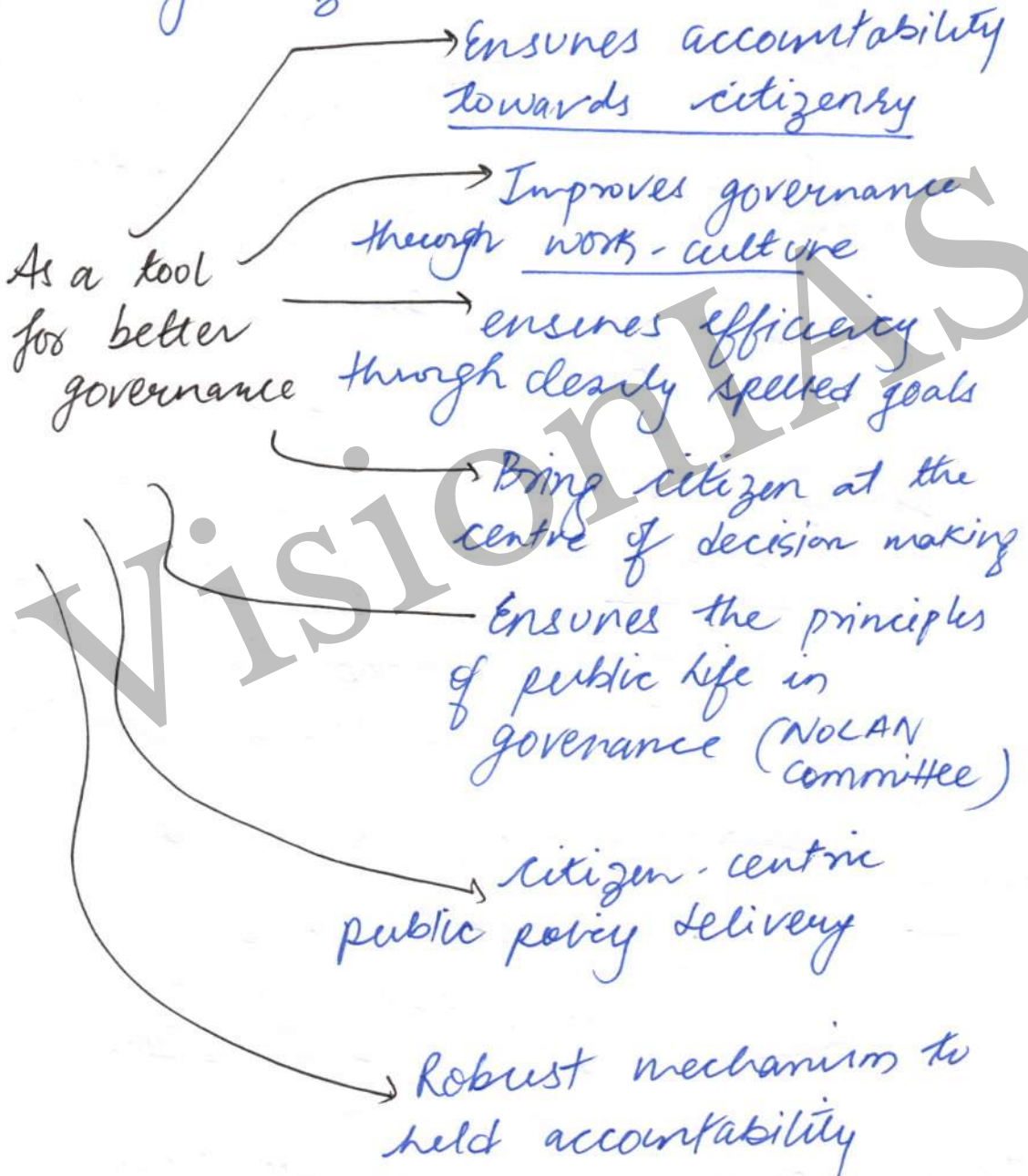
How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Citizen's charter is the outlaying of 'principles' to be followed in citizen interaction.

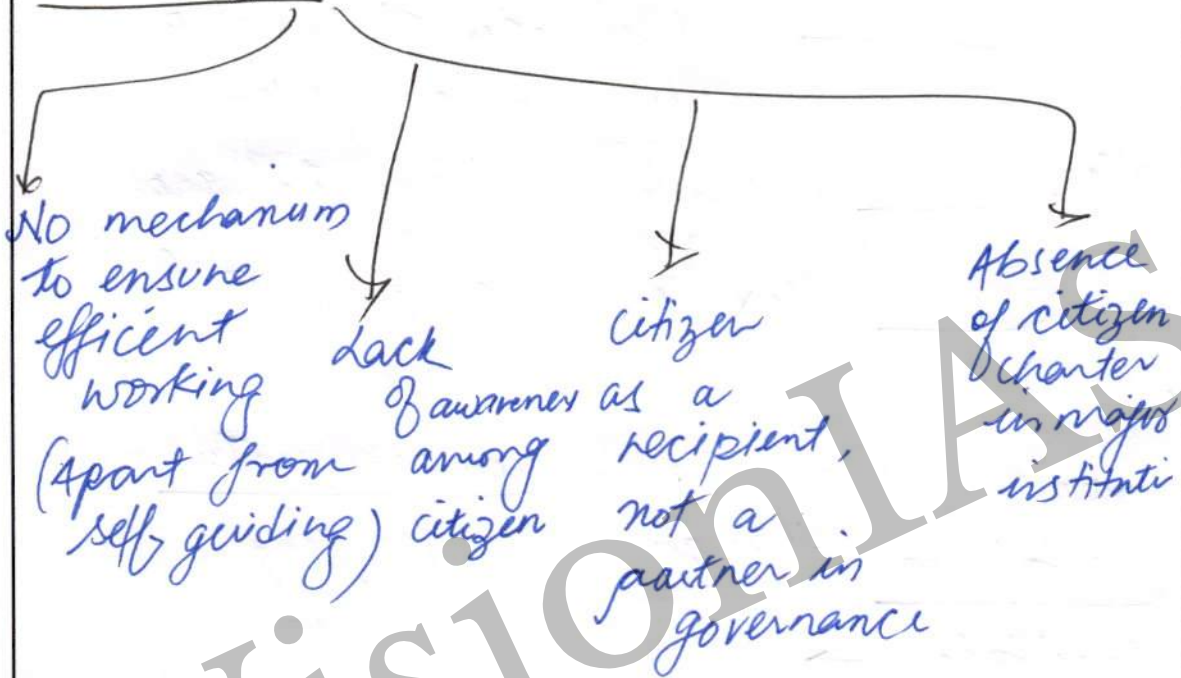
eg. citizen charter of UPSC



- ⑤ would ensure ethical work culture
- ⑥ promotes Gandhian ideas of trusteeship (government as the custodian of citizen resources)

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

challenges



In order to bring 'citizen centrality' at the forefront of service delivery, 'citizen charters' are a sine qua non.

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

NGOs as an important part of civil society work to fill in the developmental gaps.



NGOs — Civil society to develop people centric system
— fill the developmental gaps
— flexible working model

Corporate donors under 'compassionate capitalism', through NGO funding facilitate →

i) fulfilling the human resource demands of nutrition, skill
eg. ITC's funding for education

ii) Aids the resource availability (welfare state limitation)

eg. PRATHAM, Bachpan Bachao Andolan

iii) Innovating through technological initiatives.

eg. Microsoft working with NGOs for ICT education

iv) Corporate venturing into civil society funding brings the oft ignored issues at taking table

eg. The connection of LWE and malnutrition

v) further it augments last mile delivery.

eg. Initiative by Pratham to fill in learning gaps as highlighted by NIPUN survey (ASER)

© Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation working for child education

* In order to attain the goals of Rio + 20 Strategy (SDG) innovative

solution through government, NGOs,

corporate sector will augur well for India.

8.

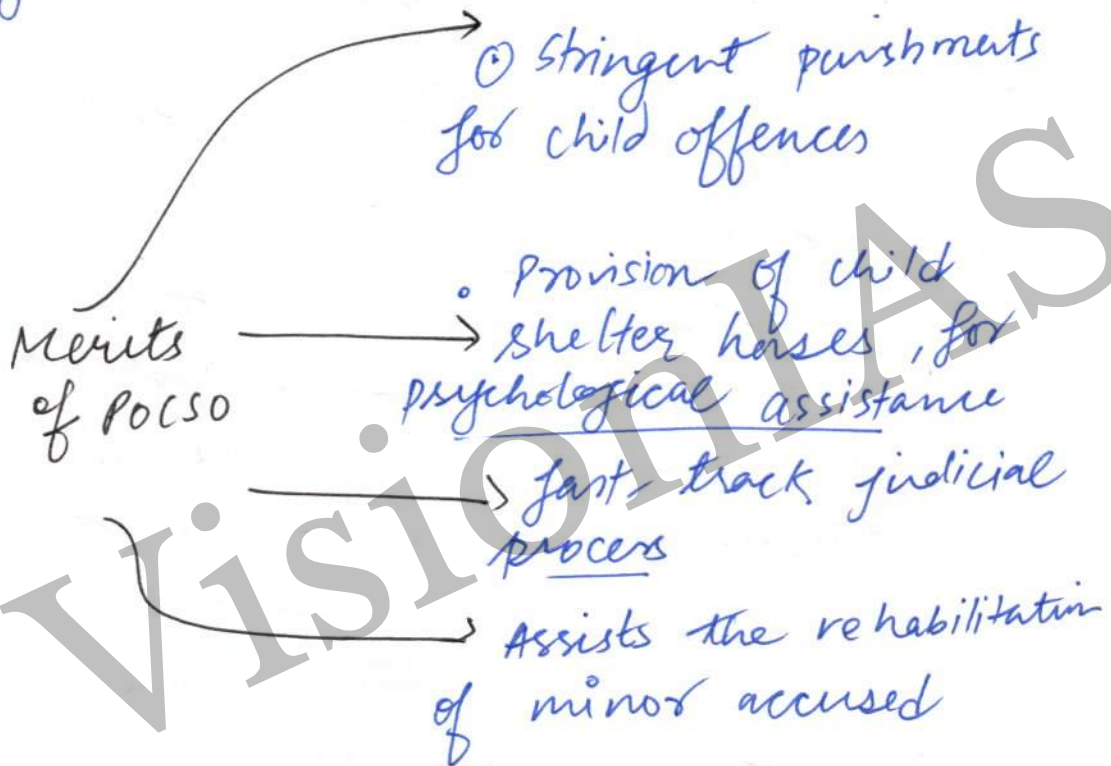
POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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Prevention of children from sexual offences act, is the umbrella legislation to safeguard the children for sexual offences.



Despite, its well-intended goals, there are inadequacies to be filled in the act -

- i) Definition of a child needs to be revisited (18 years)
 - ⊙ consensual relationships
 - ⊙ As espoused by Nysone High court (2023) (16/17 years)
- ii) treats minor offenders at par with stringent laws
- iii) mis-use to attract stringent provisions to deal with teenage relationships (consensual)
- iv) Despite the laws, the NCRB data shows alarming figures on offences against children.
eg. Travesty of justice, when marriage is used as a bail ground
- v) further it needs to brought in new provisions for offences related to child pornography, identity theft at par with other stringent provisions of POCSO.

9.

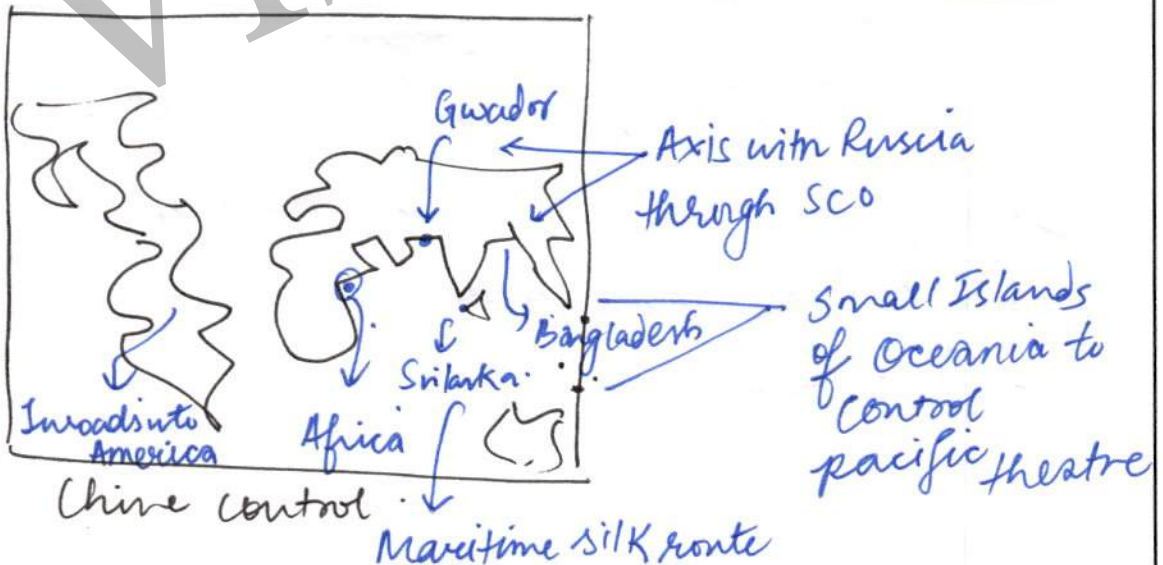
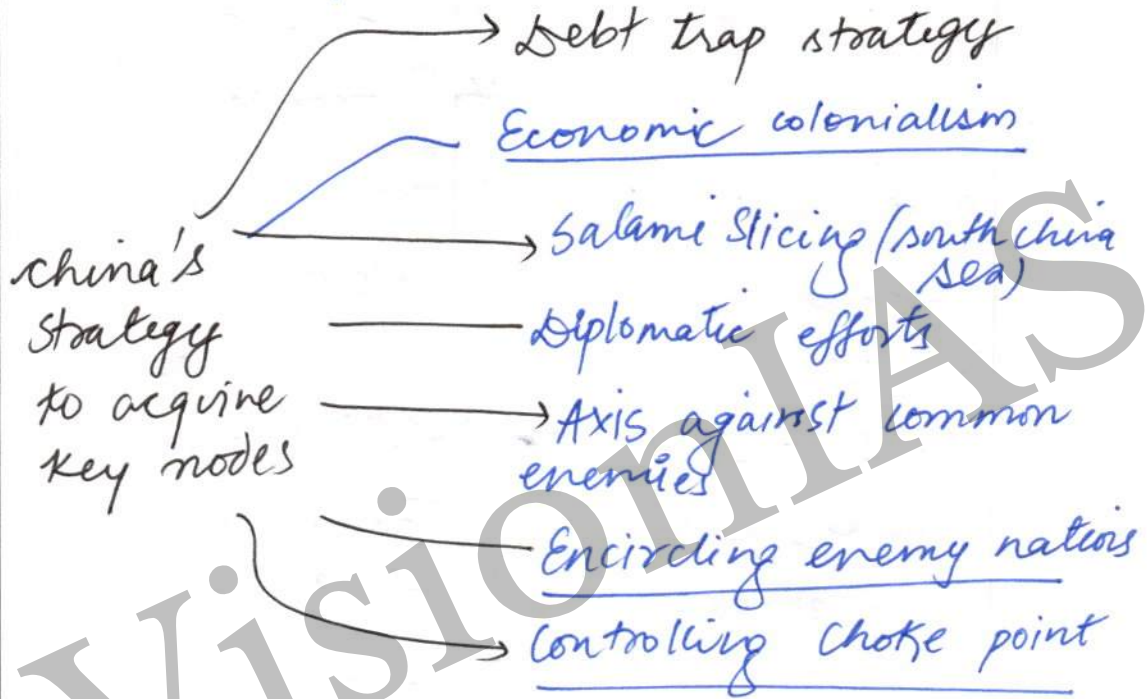
चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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China's efforts at revamping its global outreach through BRI and maritime silk route has wide ramifications



- ① Can act as strategic blockade
 - ① Attempts in south china sea
 - ① Attempts to take control of malacca choke point

② through encircling Indian ocean (string of pearls) to control suez route

③ Negotiations with resisting groups of Iran (Houthis) further the control in red sea

④ The pacific inroads into small islands will play an important role in pacific nodes.

⑤ further, the chinese aggression to 'economic protectionism' has led to wide-ranging economic ramifications for all.

The 'free and open' global sea links are imperative for growth of all.

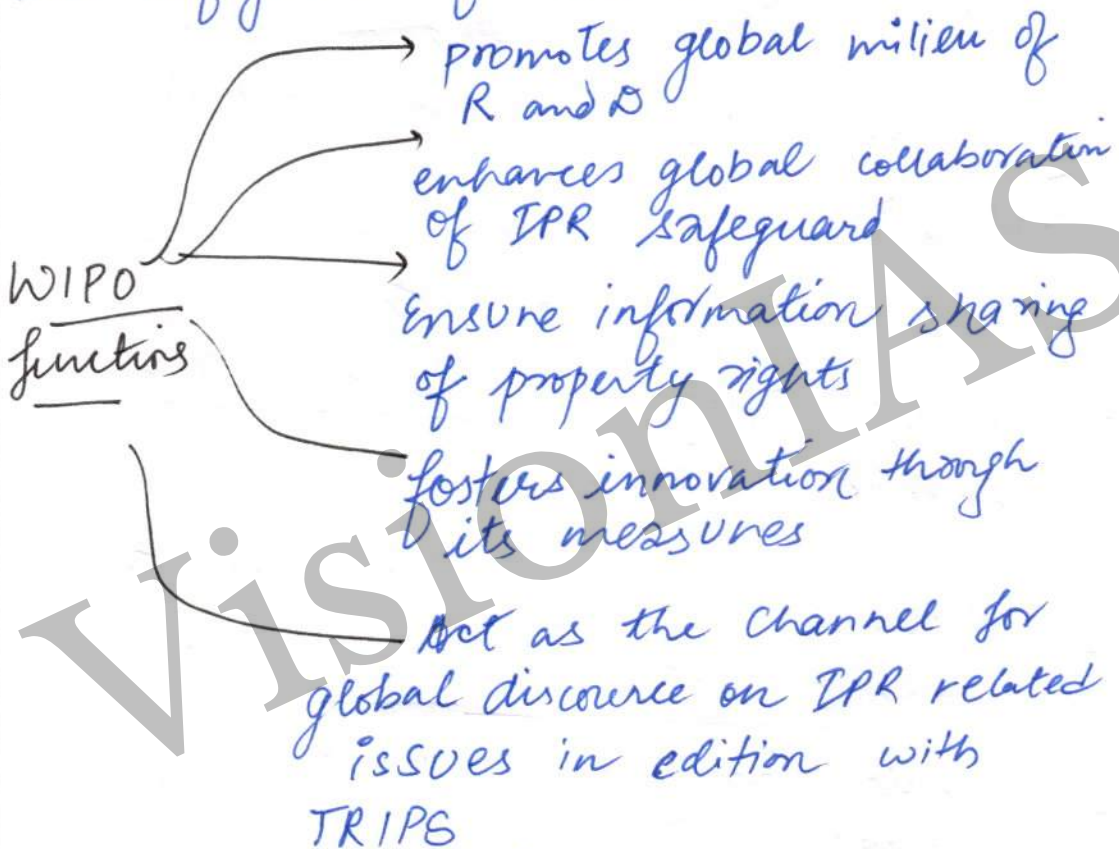
10.

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

World intellectual property Organization
as the safeguarder of IPR, act
as the beacon of innovation, R and D
and safeguards of the same.



① Recent treaty benefits for India -

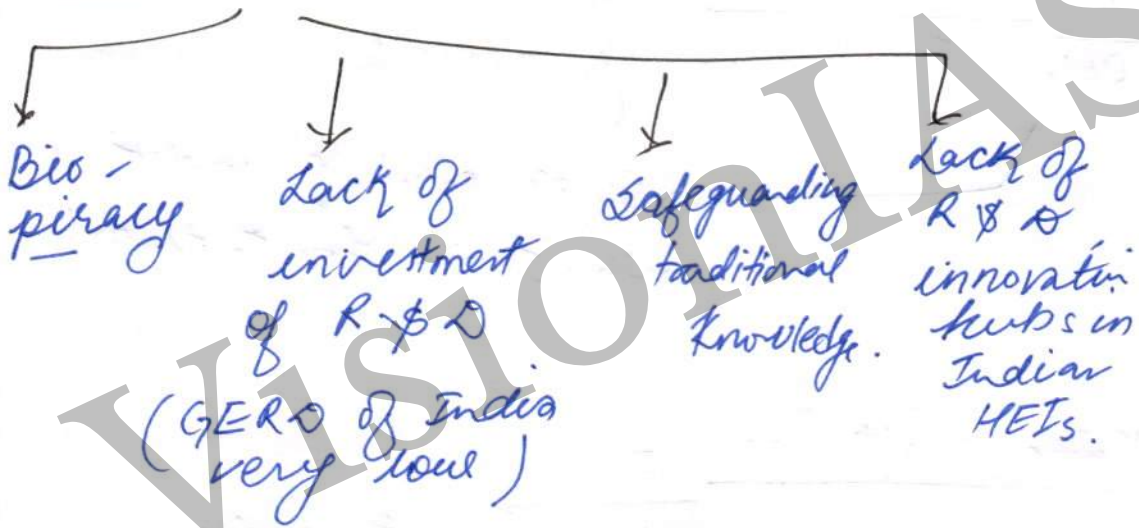
1) Safeguard to indian traditional knowledge from bio-piracy

ii) Aligned with Recently launched Indian Law on traditional knowledge

iii) will foster information sharing and environment of innovation in India

iv) safeguards the genetic resources through data pool of Indian genetic resources

* challenges :



The recent WIPO, treaty can argue well for India, with stringent application to safeguard EPRS in India.

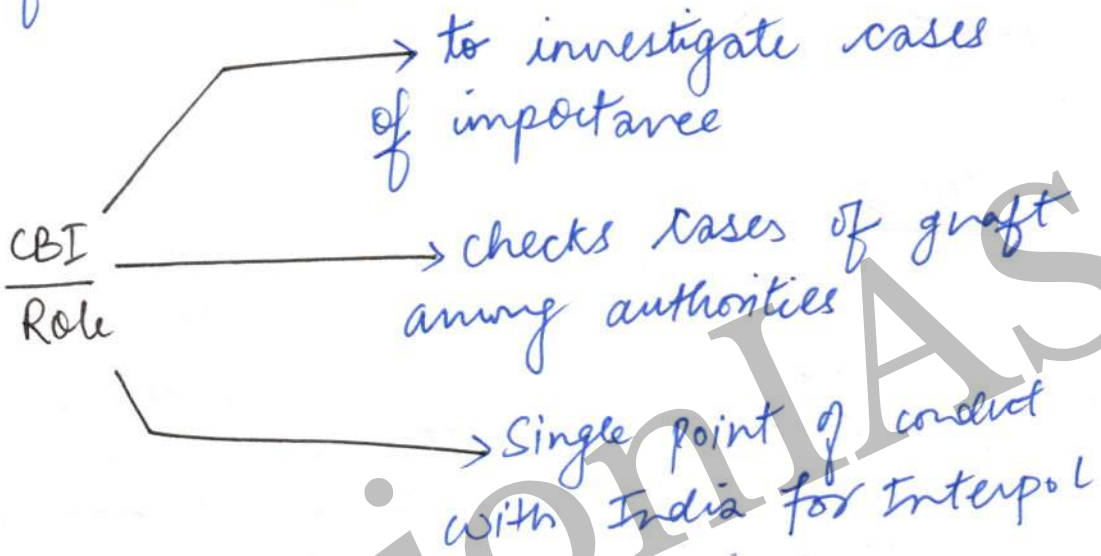
11.

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

CBI, drawing its powers from OSPE Act, 1946, is the nodal agency of centre government for investigation.



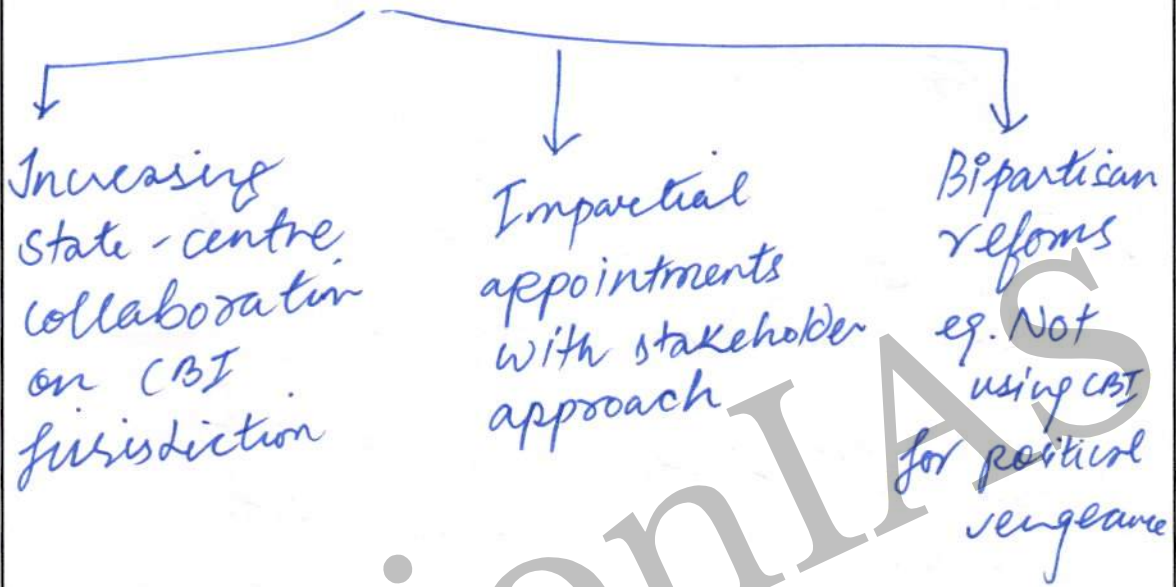
* The challenges -

i) Acts under the direct orders of central executive government
eg. can be used for political vengeance

- ii) can take cases from state jurisdiction
eg. Recent RG Kar rape case
- iii) As it works under the direct control of department of home, it functions on its directive
eg. Recent delhi liquor case
- iv) has authority to take over cases from other departments, if it requires (corruption scandal)
- v) can investigate even on the issues enumerated on state list (schedule F, list II), with 'general consent'
- vi) It's appointment has under come media scrutiny.
eg. Recent extension to CBI direction beyond permissible time

vii) Despite, presence of LoP in appointment commission, executive holds power in removing, transferring people into CBI.

Solution



Way ahead - the jurisprudence in central law for various cases require efficient, impartial CBI, to uphold rule of law, as espoused by AV Dicey.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Governors as the ceremonial head of States in India, play a dual role

Centre's agent in state

① Appointed by president

Constitutional safeguarder

• through various powers.

② Overlap in constitutional role -

i) long delays on bills passed by elected government

eg. Tamilnadu, Kerala recent incidents

ii) Criticising elected governments openly

eg. Recent example when Tamilnadu governor refused to read

'Address to Legislature' mandated by parliament

iii) Delaying the procedures of calling assembly sessions

iv) Using discretion in often, political consideration

eg. Maharashtra governor demanding resignation (Shiv Sena case)

iv) further, many instances of 'inactivity' has undermined constitutional directives

eg. Inactivity on pardon pleas → Rajeev Gandhi convict case

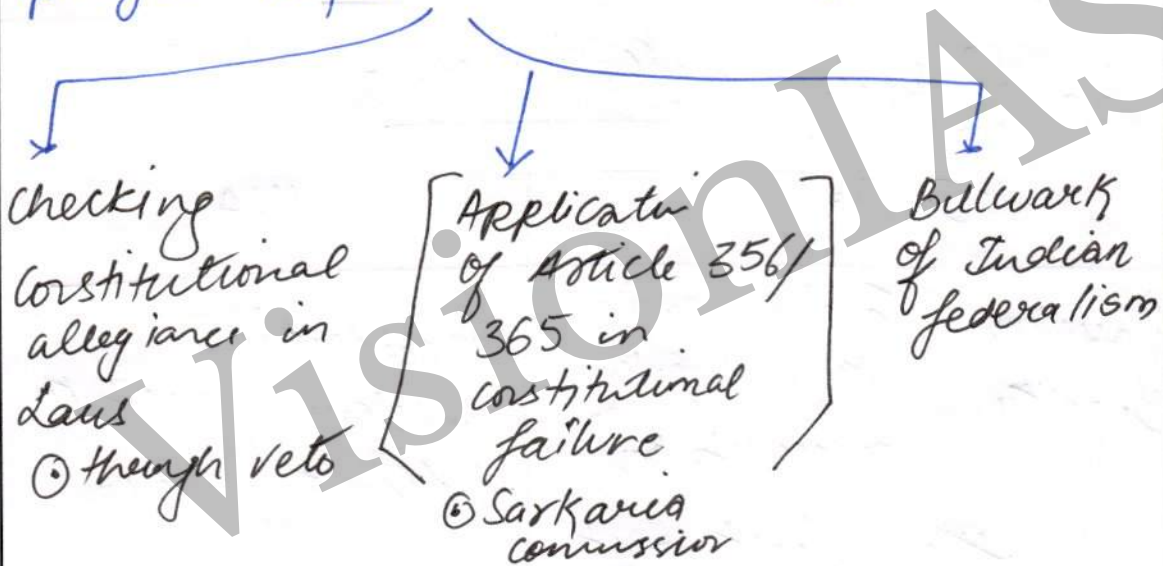
v) Similarly, in states ruled by opposition, political under-current further complicate the issues.

eg. West Bengal confrontation of governor and elected government.

vi) further, the governor through media interactions, have several times, openly opposed by decision by elected government.

9. Kerala vice-chancellor issue.

However - the office of governor has played important role through



* The effective functioning of governor, as outlined by Punchi Commission, is vital for the smooth interaction of centre and states.

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

15

India and USA, the largest democracies of the world, share common democratic ethos of representative democracies.

* As the indirect democracies (through representatives), both democracies have key differences -

India

USA

1) System of polity

Indian parliamentary system necessitates

the first past the post system for parliamentarians.

* Different states have different seats in council of states

Presidential system necessitates different system

* Equal representation in council of states
→ 50 states with 2 seats each

India

USA

* Presidential election based on single transferable vote.

* Presidential election based on 'one representative - one' - vote from states.

* India has election based on EVM for mostly all elections.

* Usage of ballot for presidential election

* The duration for election in India is generally 5 year.

* 4 years for president

* Eligible for re-election as many times possible.

* Limits
eg. President, Maximum 2 tenures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India

⊙ Vice-president does not hold the office of president for full time.

⊙ Constitutional amendment does not require people voting.

⊙ 6 year tenure of council of states

⊙ No such provision

⊙ Further, any Indian citizen can become president.

⊙ No such provision

⊙ Personality cult plays an important role.

USA

⊙ Vice president hold the office for full time in case of president's death.

Constitution of States in few areas may require direct voting.
eg. Abortion issue in few states

Senators hold office for only 2 years.

⊙ Simultaneous election provision

⊙ Only person, a citizen from birth can fight for election

⊙ Idea of party convention, primaries

⊙ Debats between candidates

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
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National Green Tribunal, established in 2010, is the bulwark of environmentalism in India.

Functions of NGT.

- Acts as the court of appeal for environmental issues
- Issues guidance to enforce environment law
- Takes suo-motu cognizance of environmental breaches

Achievements

- i) has directed authorities to halt environmentally hazardous policies
- ii) has ensured the applicability of environmental rights under the ambit of Article 21

iii) has taken progressive steps to enforce the rights of common masses

eg. Directives on vehicles in Delhi NCR

iv) has taken pro-active action on behalf of people

eg. Recently NGT sought report from BRO, on deforestation of trees for a project

v) Has ensured pro-active environmental legislation in India

eg. Directives to states on tannery industry, chemicals draining into ^{water}

Prevalent challenges -

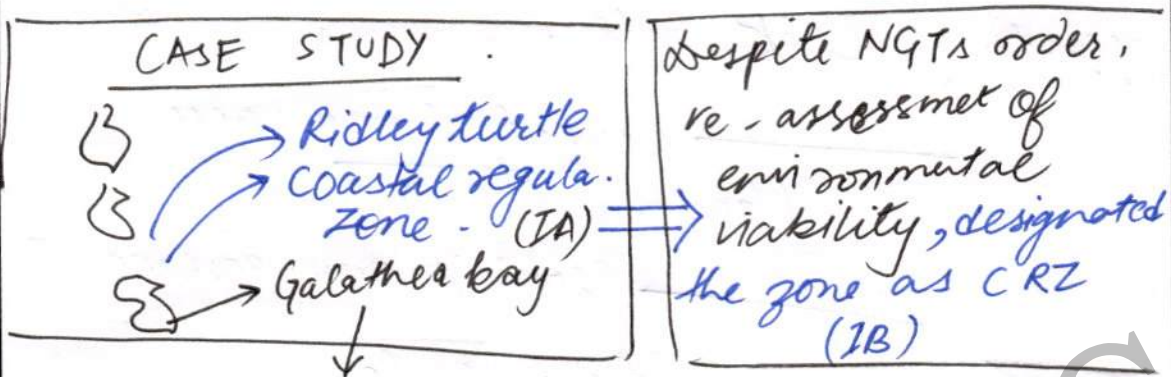
i) decisions are appealable in supreme court

ii) mostly decision post-environmental law breach

iii) The languishing of few environmental cases in supreme court limits its effectiveness

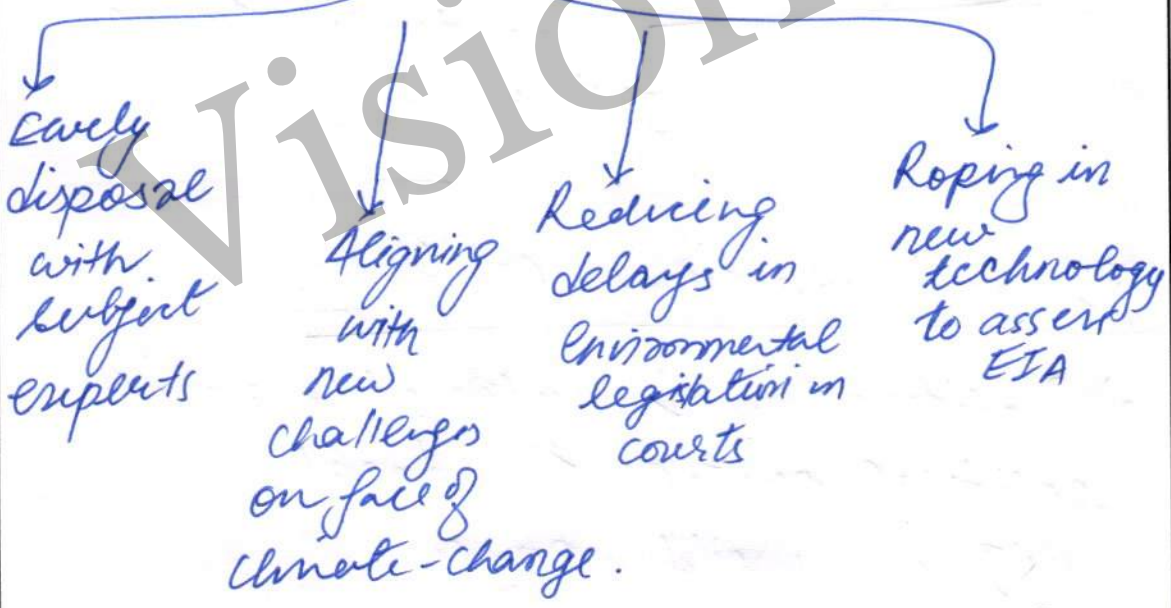
iv) further, directives does not ensure action
eg. Delhi NCR - pollution issue.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↓
proposed development site

way ahead



The success of 'National action plan on climate change', depends on efficient working of NGT.

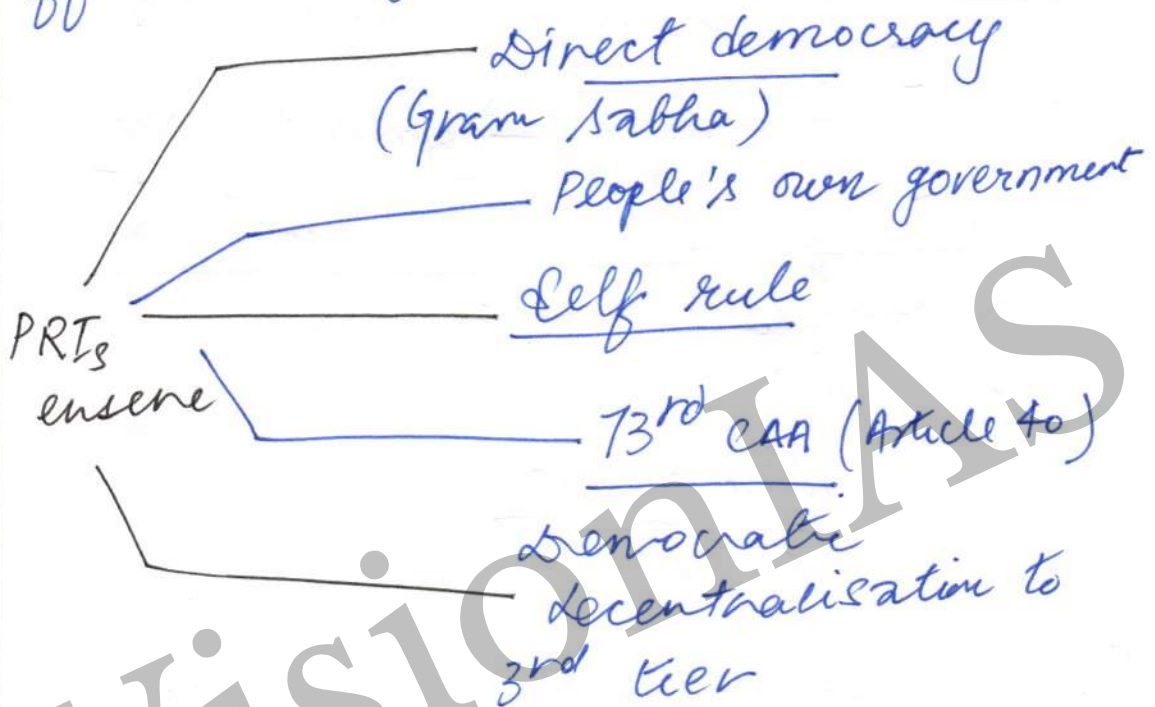
15.

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 हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhian ideas, as clearly reflected in PRIs, paved the ways for effective self rule.



PRI and competitive politics

1) Proliferation of national/regional political parties to local PRI to wield power

ii) deepening political allegiance at local level towards bigger parties

iii) enhancing importance of controlling PRIs
eg. Political campaign by big political leaders.

Planning and service delivery - Lacuna -

i) the ineffectiveness of gram sabha as deliberative body

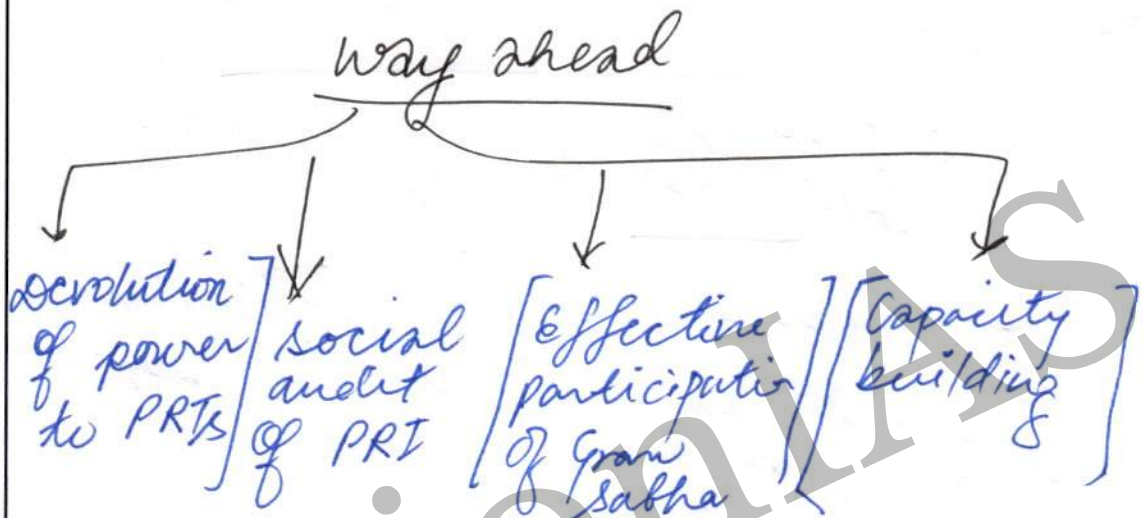
ii) the concept of 'panchayat/pradhan pati' had rendered its reservation provisions ineffective

iii) the limited devolution of financial power limits their service delivery capacity

iv) lack of expertise on local people side to align with government initiatives

v) Absence of modern means of technology in few areas
eg. digital divide and illiteracy

vi) corruption and considerable control of secretary (bureaucratic hurdle)



To fulfill the Gandhian dream of 'self-rule' as envisaged by Article 40, effectiveness of PRI has to be ensured.

16.

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

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

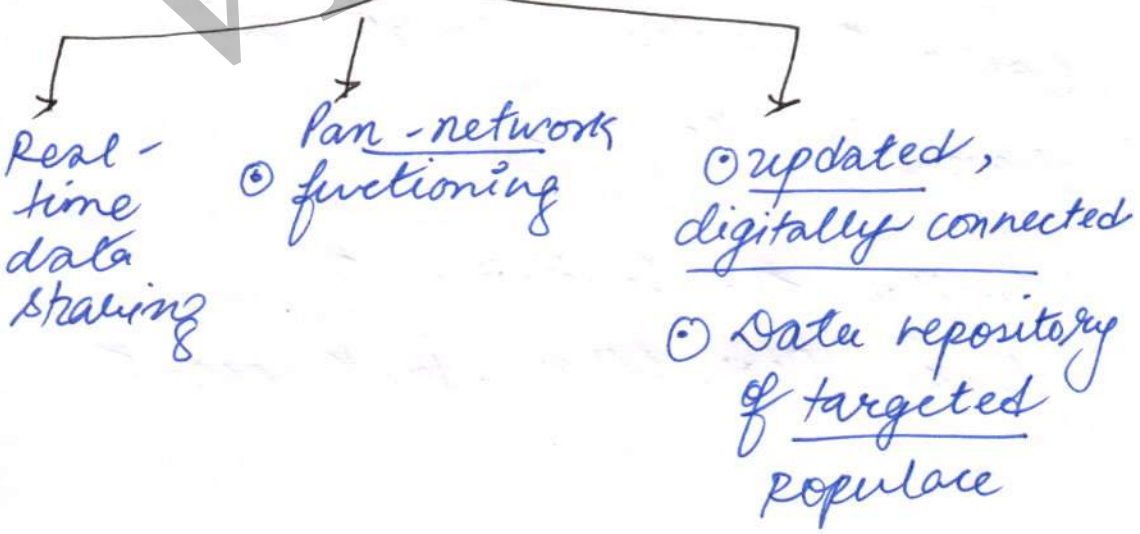
15

Electronic governance has emerged as the panacea for governance challenges.

Interoperability in e-governance refers to the efficient, effective, transparent data sharing, application and utility of any government e-initiative with the other one.

eg. One platform to assess welfare scheme targeting, etc.

Key features



Government has taken various initiatives to increase interoperability →

i) Repository of digital public infrastructure (DPI)

ii) The trinity of TAM

iii) for corporate, services government has launched 'open network for corporates'

→ to increase the share of merchants selling online

iv) further government through platforms like BHIM, has targeted 'real time efficient payment system' through various channels like UPI

v) further the initiative to link PAN, Adhar, bank account

has resulted in reduced leakage in welfare schemes.

(i) Government further proposes to launch e-platforms to enhance operability.

eg. E-NAM, TRIFED by government

(ii) further, enhanced interoperability through schemes like e-ASHA, e-Sanjivani, promotes goals of 'one health' and e-learning.

Challenges



(*) With technological strides, government should further focus on enhancing digital connectivity and literacy to reap benefits.

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

'The progress of society can be well accessed by the reproductive autonomy the female enjoys'

women, as a half demography of a young nation like India, has huge potential, yet unleveraged.

Societal norms on women's reproductive health

1) Societal tradition keep the onus on women to necessarily give birth.

eg. childless females looked down upon

2) Decides the right age to have children

eg. Pressure on young brides to give birth

3) Dominance of male -

- ⊙ Sexual choice of male often take precedence over female
- ⊙ As highlighted by NFHS -05, the burden of contraception lies on women, despite no say in sexual choices

Legal norms

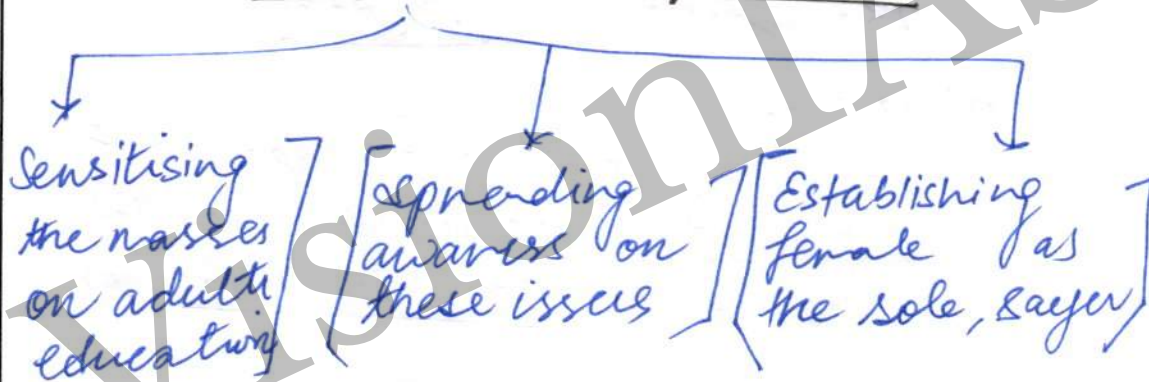
- i) Pro-life vs pro-choice debate in MTP act → final say to judiciary for termination of pregnancy
 - ii) Acts like adoption, surrogacy are discriminatory
eg. women beyond certain ages can't adopt, surrogacy has similar grounds on 'status of marriage', 'age'
 - iii) further 'guardianship' act limits the women (single, widowed) to undertake maternal acts
- iv) Legally, the section 375, provide exception to marital rape

v) Even in heinous cases of rapes, few women are not allowed to abort the child taking away her legacy agency on herself

vi) further the societal and legal provisions act as the external pressure on a female to limit her choices.

eg. Recent Calcutta HC judgment / direction for teenage girls

Measures required.



* The fabric of society needs to undergo huge changes. However, the right of bodily autonomy should lead to killing of viable foetus, which requires spreading right education.

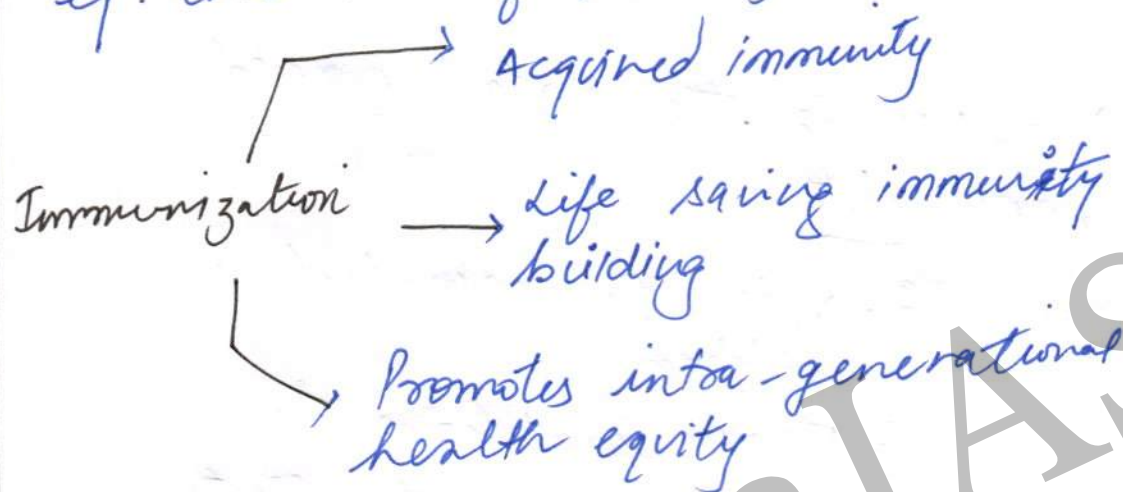
18.

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 कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The immunization efforts by India, has seen various achievements.
eg. Eradication of polio by 2010



* Government of India through its flagship programme mission Indradhanush, has been able to expand vaccination -

i) The huge success of polio programme through '2 boord zindgi campaign'

ii) Equipping PHCs to immunize local community

iii) Building a 'frontier army' of ASHA and RMP (registered medical professionals)

iv) Ensuring the data-based approach

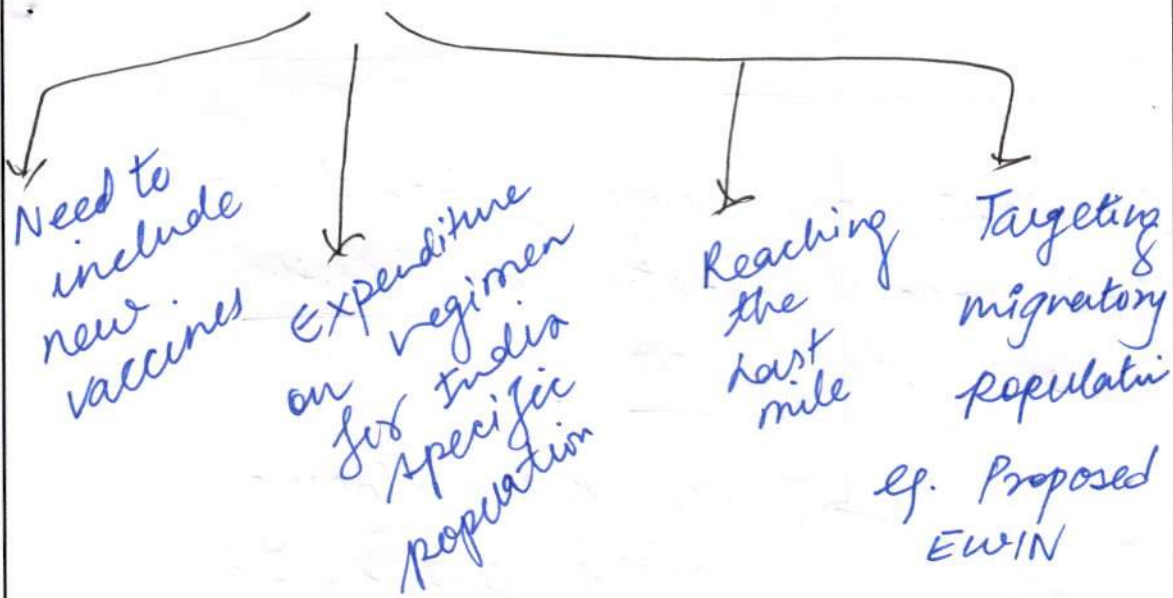
eg. Roster of vaccinated children

⊙ EWIN platform to further augment efforts

v) further the government has laid impetus to make vaccines cost-effective for all diseases.

vi) Immunization for diseases like ~~sickle cell anaemia~~, have reached last miles

Issues



The recent impetus on new vaccines targeting youth, elderly like Cervavac are steps in right direction. For 'one health' to see the light of day active steps in right direction are required. The immunization programme should target new preventable diseases.

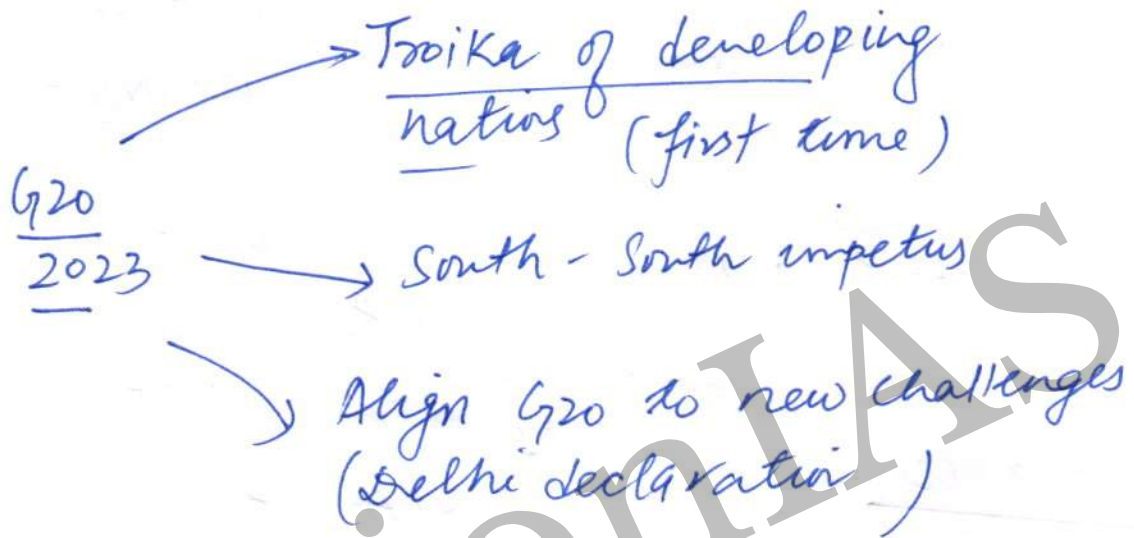
19.

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

The 2023, presidency of G20 by India, laid special impetus on 'south-south collaboration'.



Key features of Indian presidency

i) Laid special impetus on global south (developing nations) to enhance their say in global politics

ii) The changing global milieu

requires greater negotiations with hitherto
unleveraged nations
e.g. African Union

iii) Special impetus on common thread
of global south

Common
Global
South
Proposals

- Climate change finance
- WTO negotiations
- UNSC reforms
- Reforms of current world order

Africa and India

i) Hoping in African Union as
full time member of G-20

ii) Tapping into the idea of
'Afro futurism'

iii) Underscoring common growth
prospects of India/Africa

- ⊙ Demand of permanent seat at UNSC
- ⊙ End to war in Ukraine

⊙ Greater impetus on negotiation than sanction for Russia

(iv) Tapping into African/global south capacity for common multiculturalism / multioorder world

(v) Launching global south summit
↳ Recent successful 3rd edition

(vi) Bringing diplomatic ball on India's court from China (huge avenues in Africa)

(vii) building ties for prosperity of both

The G20 presidency on theme of 'one earth one future one family', showcased the ethos of 'vasudhaiva kutumbham' of India.

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

India, UAE has huge potential for bilateral ties spanning energy, food and tourism.

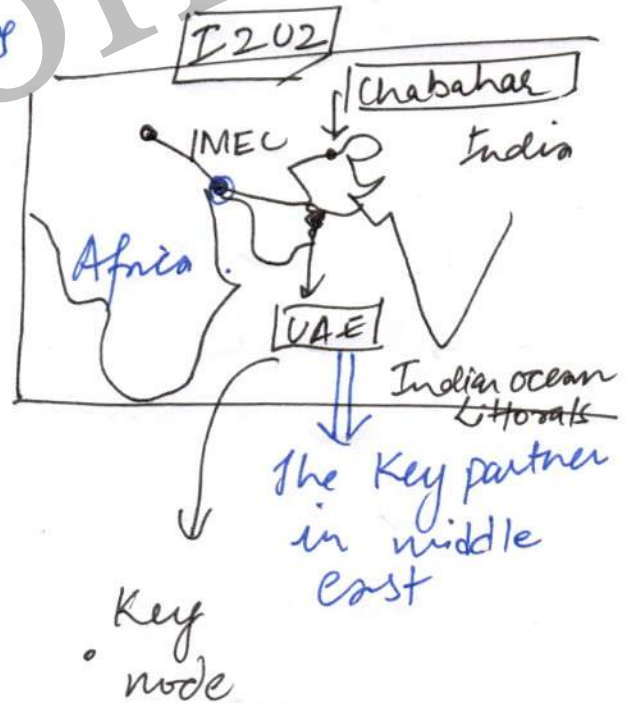
India - UAE - A flourishing Axis-

- i) The expansion on cultural (people to people ties)
 - ⊙ UAE extending visas to Indians on priority basis
- ii) ⊙ Soft power diplomacy
 - holding IPL in UAE
- iii) Secured energy partnership eg. Investment plans in JK by UAE firms
- iv) IMEC - This will further the multifaceted relations across domains, developing UAE as a key node in Indo-European trade.

v) I2U2 (Envisaged as middle east Quad) - Israel, India, UAE, USA will lay special impetus to develop this diplomatic frontier further.

vi) further the diplomatic relations saw further impetus through the mutual agreements to develop mega food park, to augment nutrition safety of two nations

vii) further the recently china brokered Saudi Arabia - Iran deal,



has opened avenues for Chinese involvement in middle east. In such a scenario, UAE, can act as the balancing act for India, in West Asia, that is considered 'extended' diplomatic backyard by India.

① further through its strategic location close to Chabahar, India can augment, the situation for its best use, balancing its interests in the region.

The future of India-UAE axis based on people to people ties offers promising potential for both nations.

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