

# 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. : 00972959

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Utkarsh Potlur

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख  
Date

24/Aug/24

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

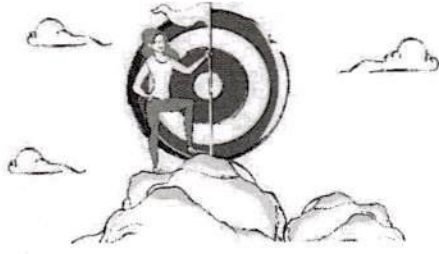
Utkarsh  
3

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

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

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</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

Democracy is based on the principles of dialogue, debate and discussion which includes dissent as a key component. In parliamentary system LoP plays crucial role in it.

### Role of leader of opposition

1. Unifying the voice of opposition in the parliament.

- LoP presents a united voice of the political parties in opposition,

2. Bringing new on a policy statement

a scheme - eg. Role of LoP in raising the lofted issue in 2013-14

3. Provide alternative view & corrective measures

eg - role in highlighting issues into

policies such as - 1. PM Jansam Yojana

2. highlighting issues of

loopholes like - PDS.

4. Provide a ready made government in case of loss of confidence in ~~the~~ current government.
5. Heads various committees and provides inputs.
6. Role in highlighting ~~the~~ inefficiency eg -  
Before scam issue was raised.

However, certain challenges

- 1) Vacancy of positions in LS - 16th, 17th
- 2) 10% vote criterion to be leaders of positions.
- 3) Not play effective role as parliament keep getting disrupted eg - 220 suspensions in 17th Lok Sabha

To Do → Remove 10% criterion  
→ Dedicated hour for discussions to opponents eg - Opposition day in parliament

As well said, dissent in a democracy is highest form of patriotism.

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

Technology has a voluntary role to play in improving judicial processes,

### Enhance accessibility

1) With technology its accessibility increases as - more remote location can be covered to provide judicial services,

eg. 1. e-court project

2. Live hearing

3. Online PPL

4. online Mediation / Mediation Act 2023

Remote located people can access justice eg. hilly areas.

### Enhance capability

1) It enhances the capacity of judiciary to

fast pace the resolution

Data Analysis

to

better understand

bad & argument

fast delivery of judgment

eg. 1) FASTER project enables judiciary to online  
panel its judgement

2) Case clock - to monitor pending incases

3) Data Analysis - to allocate cases in  
unbiased manner.

### Improve efficiency

1) Data analysis tool can be used to address  
issue of bench stopping (Neutral allocator of cases).

2) Convert judgement in regional languages to  
improve its efficiency

3) Online resolution reduces pending (current  
4.4 crore)

4) Role in selection process (more fair & transparent)

5) e-litigation project - to reduce government  
litigation (47% of  
all cases)

Judicial process being the core is  
ensuring realisation of rights of individual &  
ensure balance of power need to be further strengthened

3.

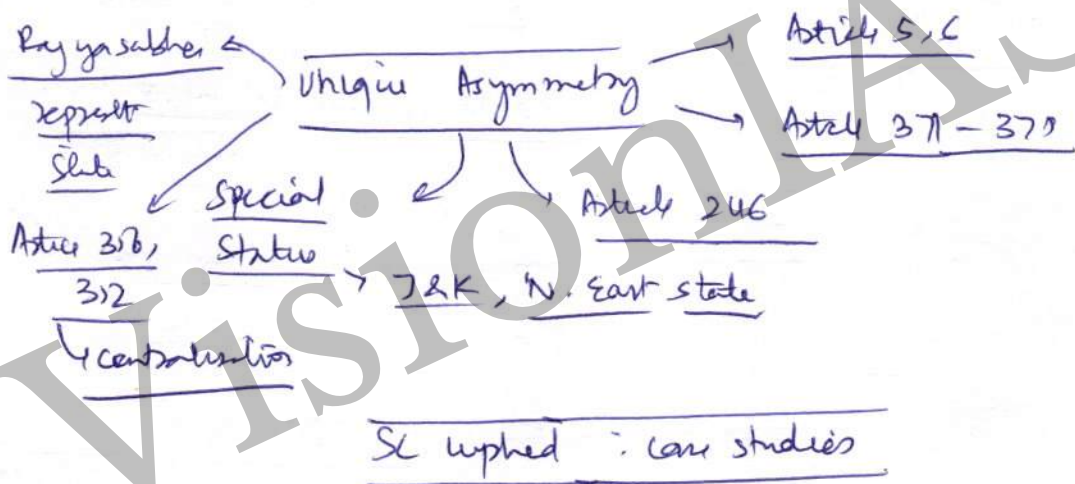
भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Asymmetrical federalism refers to federal setup where power & authority is divided at more than one level but the distribution of power and authority is not equal but varies as per context & need.



1) Recent case on SC subcategories - SC upheld power of state government to sub-categories SC reservation.

2) Multiple State Cooperative Society Ltd - Supreme Court quashed provisions undermining

power of state to regulate cooperative society  
within state. Thus upheld authority of state under  
list II of Article 246.

3) J&K reorganisation Act case:- Here, SC upheld  
the authority of central government to take  
to state status & change to UT. Thus  
no centralising provisions.

4) Bommai case - SC upheld federalism as  
basic principle and right of state to have a  
state flag was upheld.

5) SC on emergency provisions like - B.P. Singhal case -  
upheld power of centre based on factual grounds  
to put emergency in a state.

→ Thus, court has balanced centralized authority &  
regional autonomy.

As P.V. Ramaswami has said - Indian federalism  
is Amphibian, it changes to  
central or federal as per need of time

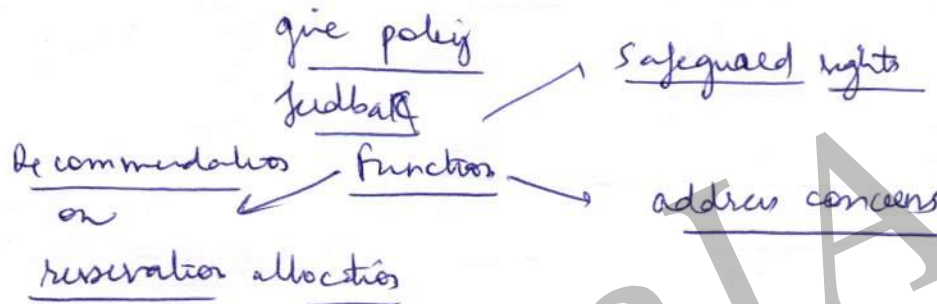
4.

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

NCSC was initially established by 69th CAA and later on 85th CAA to incorporate article 338, thus making it a constitutional body.



### Effectiveness of NCSC

#### Positives -

- 1) Provide annual progress report to President on progress and status of SC annually.
- 2) Provide specific recommendations for welfare of SC community eg - Recommended for dedicated board for SC welfare,
- 3) Use powers of civil courts to call for evidence in case of atrocities

against SC people eg - Case of Asit  
student mistreated by school teacher in  
legislation,

4) Has, also providing factual status of  
a community to benefit from SC reservation.

Negatives -

1. Annual report not submitted regularly.
2. Fail to take suo moto action in case  
of atrocities against SC eg - In Manupur  
case where violence affected many schedule  
tribes also.
3. Recommendations mere consultatory in  
nature, no power to enforce
4. No own investigation machinery, can't  
punish also.

Need is to further strengthen it by providing  
it certain powers & functions such as a  
Separate investigation wing, more wide  
representation, more resources etc.

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

Parliamentary system is based upon executive ~~to~~ accountability to legislature and Parliamentary committee are one of the most vital tool. (24 DRSC are there)

Executive accountability through P & C

legislature  
executive  
part of it

1) Scrutiny of bills - A crucial role played by PC is to scrutinise bills eg - Joint parliamentary committee established to scrutinise Waqf board bill,

2) Financial committee - there are 3  
Such committee eg. Public accounts committee,  
Estimates committee & committee on PSU,  
- They ensure financial propriety in total expenditure  
- Scrutinise report of CAG also.

3) Provide expertise - Parliamentary committee  
involve experts on subjects thus providing  
expert opinion on issue. eg -

Parliament committee on DP DP Bill

4) Wider consultation & more inclusive -

- As discussion happens across party lines
- Also, public consultation is carried out.

5) However challenges → ① such as very few  
bills referred to committee (ADC - 25%  
bills in 1672s)

- ② no separate secretariat services
- ③ DRSC function for one year
- ④ only recommendatory power.

Situation demands to further strengthen  
them by providing more fund &  
functionary. and mandatory sending of  
bills for scrutiny.

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 social agreement between an organisation (service provider) and recipient of services which details the standard of services.

Powerful tool for improving governance

1) Bring transparency in functioning of government - by clearly laying out the data in public domain of - IRCTC  
Charter provide data with respect to its service performance as - operating rate,

2) Bring accountability - with standards of services known and also data with respect to their delivery, accountability can be held eg - complaining to ~~and~~ ~~authorities~~  
authority if correct not given

3) Provide trust, credibility & efficiency - with engagement of organisations through citizen charter - eg. Citizen charter of Passport  
SewaKendra gives details of services thus ensuring trust.

Empowers individual

1) Awareness - about standard, value  
choice of services provided eg - Citizen charter of SBI give detail of choices of services.

2) Engagement - With awareness citizen can engage by giving feedback & grievances redressal.

3) Inclusive - all beneficiary get benefit due to more transparent & efficient system.

- Challenge → one size fit all approach  
→ Unreasonable claim in charter  
→ No legal penalty for non fulfillment.

Considering the several value of citizen charter it can be thought to extend to private sector as well and adopt measure given by AR(20) such as making practical claims

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)

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

NGOs are non-profit, non-governmental organisations who function to achieve certain socio-economic goals. eg-

Amnesty, CSE, Goonj, Nandi foundation etc



NGO Corporate donors facilitate holistic development

1) By providing financial aid - corporate donors utilise their CSR funds to fund various NGOs. eg- Mahindra funding Nandi foundation, Nankhikali

2) With funds NGO can channelise their efforts in service delivery in remote areas eg- Nandi foundation, Nankhikali to provide rural education

3) With resource cooperation from corporate donors develop their own capacity  
human resources ← → Research & development

4) There further aid in developmental aspect  
 eg - Biramaal group fund Biramaal foundation  
 to develop R&D capacity to further education.

5) Provide them with expertise, technology  
skilling etc which is then utilized in  
provisioning of services eg. Geerj to provide  
help during disasters  
 eg. Role of NGOs  
during COVID eg - Pattakal didi

Honorary  
Issues

→ vested interest of donors  
 to promote own interest → back-funneling  
 of CSP fund  
 → Promote anti-India  
interest - Kudrakulim protest.

→ hampers developmental activities - as Annexure

International FERA revoked

Situations demands controlled control with  
controlled autonomy of NGO to better  
channelise their efforts.

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

POCSO Act has been incorporated to prevent crimes partially sexual harm to children (<18 yrs).

### Merits of Act

- 1) Gender neutral act thus preventing crime against both girl & boys.
- 2) Special fast track courts to handle cases
- 3) Latest amendment further aggravated punishment such as capital punishment in case of aggravated penetrative sexual assault.
- 4) Special police to assist child.

Need to revisit due to inadequacies

- 1) Poor conviction rate - 28-29%.
- 2) Large number of pending cases.
- 3) Fast track courts → poor record in fast disposal

- 4) Police lacks training & sensitivity  
to deal <sup>with</sup> the child victims.
- 5) Lack of forensic investigation of cases  
for evidence.
- 6) Recent cases of mutual consent cases  
where a POCSO applied.
- 7) Tribunals lack of knowledge of Act are  
prevalent.

Charges deniable

1) Recommendation of Justice Verma committee  
to incorporate age of consent provisions.

2) Fast track courts - better equipped.

3) Address emerging crimes as - cyber crime.

4) Police training & scientific investigation  
capability.

Any law need to evolve as per need  
of law to accommodate changing  
circumstances.

9.

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

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

China is a unilateral state with significant power of pursue which can be seen in its BRI initiative.

Acquisition of strategic ports and implications for trade routes

Map - Acquisition of ports -



Implications for trade routes

- 1) Trade routes getting dominated by increased presence of China
- 2) Impact free, open sea lanes of communication as - Malacca Strait
- 3) Weaponisation of trade routes - by deploying army in port areas.

4) Issue of choking of trade routes by sea based blockade

Economic relations implicit

1) Debt trap diplomacy - whereby huge investment in post development increase dependence on china.

2) By affecting the sovereign decision making of states → due to debt trap → secure better economic opportunities as Foreign investment in roads

3) Economic hegemony - by capturing transit routes

4) Economic diplomacy - through ports, to secure own interest

5) Trade war, sanctions, subsidies - as USA, EU have come up with sanctioned BR1

6) Downgrade of economies - due to apprehension of debt trap diplomacy.

Other infrastructure avenues must be

promoted such Blue dot network or PGII to

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 international body established to ensure intellectual property rights and benefits of local population are balanced.

### Function of WIPO

- 1) Enforce IPR regime across global such as convention on music & art, (Berne convention)
- 2) Promote innovations - by securing rights of creators.
- 3) Evolve the policy & regulations with changing time & need, (Paris convention)
- 4) Cooperation with countries & organisations to secure IPR.
- 5) Protect rights of indigenous community with respect to traditional knowledge

Benefit of recent treaty on IP, genetic resource  
and traditional knowledge for India

- 1) It balances interest of IPR owners  
along with contributions of indigenous  
community.
- 2) Recognises due rights of tribes & indigenous  
communities - Benefits India as tribes are  
because of knowledge used by corporates  
to develop various products,
- 3) It leads to sharing of benefit <sup>derived</sup> from  
the genetic diversity of a region with the  
local population thus economic benefit.
- 4) Protect & acknowledge traditional knowledge

The recent treaty is certainly a step  
in right direction to ensure the  
rights of indigenous people long due.

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 is central institution to carry out investigation & inquiry in certain cases. It was established & later empowered under DSP Act 1946.

Crucial role in combating  
Corruption

1) CBI, under POCA act is vested with power to investigate corruption cases under supervision of CVC.

2) Resource, machinery, tool to check litigase & corruption eg- NHRC scam was caught by CBI

3) Tools to address use of emerging technology such as - Blockchain to do embezzlement.

4) Faster resolution as better equipped a-

A I I M S  
Scam case

## Criticism for partisan & against federal spirit

### Partisan -

- 1) It has been alleged that CBI takes cases on basis of political motives of those in power eg - cases against Mayawati & Akhilesh Yadav.
- 2) It is not independent hence executive has significant say in cases & enquiry.
- 3) Selection & Removal of CBI - director is in hands of executive eg - Rajiv Kumar case.

### Against federal spirit -

- 1) Target states with government of opposite political party eg - CBI case against Anand Kejriwal of Delhi.
- 2) Police being state subject - consent of state should be a must, however, consent can also over inquiry thus bypass state eg - Recent case of West Bengal court in R.G. Jha hospital case.

3) Several states have withdrew consent  
due to its being against federal  
power distribution eg - W. Bengal.

Need is to → make the appointment  
process more transparent

(include LOD + CDI + PM as in CVC  
Case)

Consent of states should be must

more independence by providing a

legal status with significant provisions  
to ensure independence

Use of IJ as data analysis to select  
cases

Provide transparent reporting of all cases.

As SC has also called CBJ a legal

panel, need is to strengthen & expand

it to improve trust & credibility

the institutions

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

Article 153, 154 of Indian constitution provides for the post of governor for states and other articles like 200, 201 etc define some of their functions

Overstep their role

1) Allegation of sitting on bills for long period - thus, making the elected democracy defunct in breaching legislation.  
eg. of NETT bill of Tamil Nadu

2) going against constitutional mandate to carryout functions of legislature & executive -  
eg. Mohamad Anif Khan deciding on appointment of VC of university

3) Not fulfilling due responsibility -

- example of Kerala governor not reading  
full budget speech.

1) Encroaching and bypassing legal  
mandate - eg Recent case of governor  
approving investigation of corruption against  
Sitting CM.

fail to effect act when needed

1) fail to fulfil constitutional obligations  
to ensure safety of state & ensuring  
constitutional functioning of state

eg. Allegation of negligence by governor  
in Manupur violence case where  
state administration completely broke

2) Lack of Approval of bill on time to ensure  
its relevance such as - NEET bill

3) <sup>fail to</sup> Establish better centre - state coordination as to address concerns of states eg of West Bengal, Punjab, Kerala etc.

3) Fail to regularly report to president on efficacy of administration in state.

Situations demands

- Barkas's commission - governor must be from outside of state
- Punchi's commission - Fixed 5 year tenure
- B. P. Sengh case - Not remove governor unless 'extremely necessary'
- role of state in selecting governor.

Better coordination between governor & state can help realise the spirit of cooperative federalism in true sense.

13.

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

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

15

India & USA differ in their political setup, India being a parliamentary system while USA a presidential system. Hence, the electoral system also differs in both cases.

### Key differences

<u>India</u>	<u>USA</u>
1) <u>Multiparty system</u>	1) <u>two party system</u>
2) <u>First past the poll system</u>	1) <u>First past the poll + <del>elect</del> proportional system in primary election</u>
3) <u>No fixed date of elections</u>	3) <u>Fixed date of election after every 4<sup>th</sup> year</u>
4) <u>If PM loose confidence → another party seek vote of confidence</u>	4) <u>Here, Vice president becomes</u>

to become PM

- 5) election process  
involve constituency  
to elect MPs  
which then  
elect PM (leader  
of government)

- 6) executive is  
controlled by legislature

automatically President  
of President can't  
discharge his duties

- 5) Parliamentary election  
takes place where

1) every party find  
their candidate

2) Candidate who win  
represent who  
constituency

3) When National  
convention takes place  
where different party  
give their support for  
a particular candidate

- 6) executive President is  
not dependent upon

confidence of  
legislature

7) Thus electronic voting by EVM takes place

8) Thus people participate in electing MPs

1) paper bullet also used.

8) people participate in primary election only not national conventions

However, few similarities

1) No direct involvement in voting for PM

1) also people vote in primaries & electoral college then later decide for President

Both, the political systems have evolved

as per historical context of both nations.

USA during american civil war advocated for Presidential system, India under

British rule had experience of parliamentary system.

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

NGT is a legal institution set up under NGT Act 2010 to exclusively deal with environmental jurisprudence.

Successful in meeting its objective

1) NGT has justified its authority by fulfilling its authorities to check environmental pollution eg - illegal mining in Bawal hills issue taken by NGT.

2) Taking suo motu action - in case of violation of environmental norms or environmental harm eg Beijing - NGT taking case of Delhi pollution & banning diesel generators & heavy duty vehicles not following BS Norms.

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

3. Imposing penalty - As in case of

→ Vizag Steel plant case NST has imposed  
 fines for discharging chemicals in water

bodies on principle of Absolute liability,

→ Case of HS polymers where NST also  
imposed penalty on basis of polluter pay  
principle

4) Coordination among states on certain issues -

as - in case of Delhi air pollution -

Coordinator ~~with~~ with Nagpur, Punjab

etc where state being contribute to  
pollution

5) Providing compensation - to people

affected ensuring justice eg. Vizag Steel Plant  
Case

However, certain concerns

1) Fail to take notice of significant  
environmental breach -

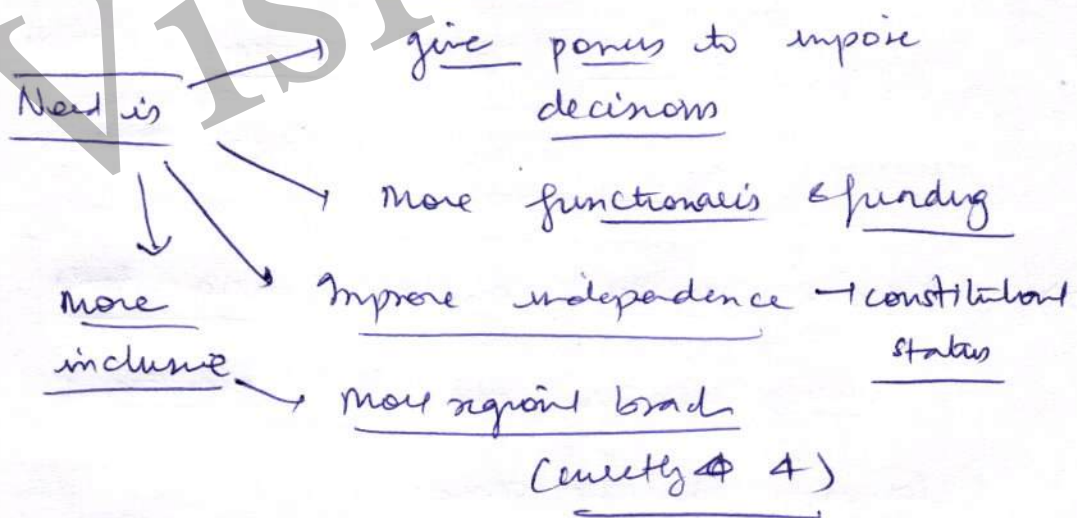
eg of - Ships dumping ballast  
water in coastal region -

2) Fail to ensure projects ~~are~~ harming environment are not implemented or re-calibrated eg - 1) Road construction across Bandha gah Nat. Park.

2) Chandhom project in fragile region.

3) Not ~~able~~ able to ensure proper disposal of compensation to victims of people displaced due to dams

4) Not able to stop illegal activities eg in Aravali region



“Prakrit Rakshite Rakshate” - If we protect environment, it will protect us.

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

Through 73rd constitutional amendment act article 244(1) was introduced in the constitution of India which provided for PRIs.

become a platform for competitive politics

1) Different candidates ~~attends~~ in PRI politics owe their allegiance to different political parties, thus bringing party politics at PRI level.

2) Different parties employ various tools to sway voters in PRI elections & compete for the same.

3) PRI level issues include involvement of party leadership at state level.

Eg - PRI elections in Uttar Pradesh.

- 4) Tools such as - money & power is used to enforce the PRT policies.
- 5) Cadres at village level have also come to existence further involving party policies.
- 6) Allegation & counter allegation - by parties on each other rather focusing on efficient delivery of services.

Not engaged as agency of planning & service delivery

- 1) Lack of devolution of powers - State are not willing to devolve powers to PRT under schedule XII.

- 2) Lack required resources - as lack of funds  
↓  
Lack of skilled ~~manpower~~ human resource.

- 3) Duplicity of efforts - by certain parastatal bodies eg - NRHM role in delivery of health services and Maintenance of PNC.

- 1) Lack of timely elections - also an important factor for their full participation.
- 2) Lack own funds - as property tax = 2-3%.
- 3) Elite capture of power at PRT level reduce effective participation.
- 4) At District planning committee - urban concern get more attention.

Need is → 1) dedicated cadre as Panchayats

- 2) Representation of PRT representative in legislation.
- 3) Devolve fund & functions.
- 4) MCDs, MLALDs ended (ARC20)
- 5) Develop own revenue sources as property tax

As, Pt. Nehru <sup>said</sup> "the real India resides in its villages" need is to strengthen it.

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)

Use of ITC tools in the process of governance is called e-governance. It include, interactions, transactions, transformations

### Interoperability in e-governance

- 1) It refers to the process of integration of various service delivery & interactions across various platforms.
- 2) Integrate government to people, government to business & government to its employee services platform.
- 3) Movement across various apps, platforms to available services

## Steps taken for interoperability

### & integration

1) e-governance policy - to lay out the  
objectives of government in e-governance.

2) Besha portal - to know about  
various e-services & access all the  
services at one platform.

3) Right to Information Mission - to develop  
various tools and infrastructure for  
e-governance interoperability eg -

Bharat Net to provide e-governance  
services at village level & integrate  
various services as- developmental plans

4) India Stack - to provide open API  
which state can use to develop  
inter operable solutions.

5) ~~UPI~~ VLIP - is to integrate efforts of Multi-modal logistics management one one portal.

6) Gati Shakti Portal - to inter-operationalise various schemes monitoring.

7) Aadhar & UPI - to further avail various services from single portal.

- UPI integrate various accounts on one app such as Bharat Pay

Need is → create awareness such  
→ as digital sakshari campaigns  
Infrastructure → provide services digitally as well  
development → as physically → to avoid exclusion  
↳  
Bharat Net

PM has rightly said with digital tools we can bring smile on millions faces with one stroke.

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

15

As per NFHS-3 only 14% women take independent decisions with respect to their reproductive health.

Right based approach been bypassed

- 1) Societal - → Societal norms have put certain restrictions on women one being seeking sexual & reproductive care of own
- women are confined to household, responsibility and lack awareness of rights,
  - stereotyping of women seeking own reproductive care
  - considered duty of men to cater for women's reproductive health in families
  - Social status - of women is low

in family & society thus not having authority  
to make independent decisions on sexual &  
Reproductive health

→ Medical professionals also not sensitive of  
women's rights thus not supported.

2) Legal bypass -

1) No right based such as - Right to  
reproductive health has been provided.

2) Will put constraints on resources of  
states.

3) Follow societal norms in this case

4) Lack of women representatives in political  
parties to make such policies

---

Need of Right based approach

---

1) To ensure the dignity of women  
& bodily autonomy

2) To ensure equity in access to

health care services.

- 3) To empower women & empower the whole society
- 4) Provide legal recourse in case of denial of right,
- 5) To create women sensitive healthcare ~~or~~ institutes, created sensitive trained specialised personnel.
- 6) Create more awareness of sexual & reproductive rights.
- 7) Take free decision such- family planning
- 8) Promote safe sex practices, seek medical care in case of need without being judged.

Swami  
As Vivekanand has said, progress of  
a nation can be gauged by looking  
at progress of women in the society.  
So, Need is to empower women by  
encouraging right band approach.

18.

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

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

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

Immunisation is the process of vaccination of child & adults to take preventive & proactive measures in disease spread.

Efficacy of immunisation coverage & its enhancement.

1) Wide coverage - such as ICDS scheme Indradhanush scheme provide vaccination for >10 diseases, free of cost.

2) Successful example as - in eradication of Polio virus, checking Japanese encephalitis.

3) Evolving needs are entired for - recent example for deploying of HPV (Human Papillomavirus) to prevent vaccine

## vaginal cancer

- 4) Successful care of COVID-19 immunisation  
- India's successfully deployed COVISHIELD & COVAXIN near 100% which is more than 1 billion people vaccinated,
- 5) Enhancing by increasing awareness  
eg. of Do bond JUDGE ki campaign
- 6) organising vaccination drives

### Challenges in enhancing efforts

- 1) Exclusion of people - like in remote regions such as - tribals,
- 2) Lack of awareness among people about vaccination eg Vaccine hesitancy during COVID
- 3) Over ending diseases & hence more vaccination needs - such as many zoonotic disease have

become significant in recent years eg  
Nipah, Morokypox

5) Lack of vaccine against certain diseases  
eg. Morokypox has no vaccine

6) Vaccine derived case of x-emergence  
eg - Recent polio case was detected in  
Assam -

6) Lack of Resources and infrastructure to  
detect on mass scale  
↓ shortage of personnel  
↓ Lack of cold infrastructure storage

7) Poor quality of vaccines → need quality  
check.

Its significant importance highlight to  
further develop capacity of state by  
including private player, focusing on  
research & infrastructure development.

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

G20 was established in 1999, it currently represents 80% global GDP, 75% of global population. It has 20 members countries and EU & African Union as members.

India used it to bring Global South to centre stage

1) Global South is collectively less developed, developing nation in the region as defined by Branford line.

2) Significant initiative to address concern of global South taken by

India -

1) Establishing a global digital public (GDP2) infrastructure architecture so, as to ensure benefit to global South by using digital solution.

2) Advocating reform of UN international

governance such as - WTO, IMF, UNCC

- 3) Promote noner inclusion & justice
- 4) Strengthening issue of climate change  
and need of climate finance.

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Special reference to S. Africa

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- 1) India included a African Union  
(54 members)  
in the G20 group.
- 2) Being a major block in a global South  
its inclusion has promoted more  
inclusively in G20.
- 3) Call for African countries to raise  
their governance.
- 4) Digit public infrastructure investment can  
further benefit many smaller African  
countries such as - Chad, Sudan,  
Ghana by tools as - UPI etc.

5) India's focus on climate finance is a significant concern of African Nations who are impacted by rise of sea level eg - Mauritius held underwater parliament.

6) Focus on Millets - can further help ensure nutritional security & climate resilience. As well as benefit economically by their export.

7) Reform of global institutions will give voice to Africa which despite being one of largest continent miss representation such as - UNSC

India being a leader of global south and its multi pronged relation with Africa further need to bolster its effort to address the common concerns of global south.

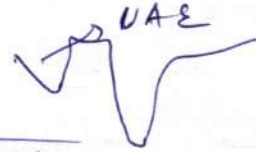
पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India & UAE relationship is based on mutual interest, common culture & commonality of interests.



Expansion in Relationship

1) Economic bilateral trade has expanded

to grow significantly.

FY 22 - 85 B USD trade.

2) Investment → Sovereign Wealth fund of

UAE has shown interest to invest in

National infrastructure pipeline

other investment - such as in oil pipelines of Patnaqri.

3) People to people ties - with 3-4

million Indians residing in UAE.

People to people ties get significant

→ 2<sup>nd</sup> largest source of Remittances after  
UAE

→ more engagement as - Maddad Pollot

4) Science cooperation → where Joint working  
group has been established to cooperate  
in space sector

→ India opening IIT in UAE.

5) Cultural cooperation is significantly  
expansion

eg - opening of Indian cultural centre.

6) Security cooperation - by participating  
in joint exercises such as - Desert  
flag exercise

- Mutual legal assistance treaty

- Cooperation in intelligence sharing

7) Energy cooperation - India is has  
been largest buyer of crude oil  
from UAE increasing its energy security

8) Global platforms - such as G20,  
UNFCCC, P202 are significant example  
of expanding cooperation.

9) Joint initiative - such as River  
cities alliance initiative at COP28

- UAE supporting India's one sun, one  
world, one grid initiative

10) Climate change - a mutual concern

for both. UAE has committed  
investment in India's Renewable energy  
sector.

India - UAE relationship are crucial  
in 21st century for mutual growth &  
benefit. It is relationship of hope &  
stability in 21st century.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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