



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. : 0390175

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

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

केंद्र
Centre

LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

Leader of opposition is a statutory position formed by 44th Constitutional amendment 1978.

Role of leader of opposition

- ① Provide voice via leadership to opposition
- ② Heads the shadow cabinet as counter part to Prime Minister
- ③ Provide ready government leadership in case of fall of government due to lack of confidence of house
- ④ Ensure executive accountability
↳ Tools like question hour, zero hour, censure motion, adjournment motion is moved under his leadership
- ⑤ Unity of opposition parties in holding executive accountable
Cg Jantadai under morarji Desai questioned Emergency power of Indira Gandhi

↳ Provides leadership to number of committees of appointment to ensure transparent procedure

eg Lokpal Act 2013 has committee to appoint Lokpal. It has leader of Opposition

↳ Heads of Parliamentary committees and groups

Challenges

↳ lack of any party getting 10% seats to claim leader of opposition

↳ Poor parliamentary debates, disruption, used as political tool

↳ less time to opposition to raise questions

↳ less bills given to committees for scrutiny

Wayforward

- constitutionalise leader of opposition
- Parliamentary performance review of members

This will ensure better Parliamentary functioning & healthy democracy

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

E governance in judiciary is essential to enhance right to judicial access as per Article 39A and Article 21 of constitution

Significance of technology

① Enhance accessibility

- Live streaming of cases for public viewing
- Digitalisation provide record of cases, judgement and real time translation of cases in local language for poor, tribals & vulnerable section
- Reduces issue of geographical isolation & last mile connectivity & overcome Issue of lack of judicial infrastructure
eg rural areas, hilly areas can now access justice

② Capability of judiciary

- End to end digitalisation reduces cost and faster settlement

eg Use of artificial intelligence to club cases of similar background can help clear backlogs

↳ Use of technology for studying of international best practice & implementation

eg Punjab High court uses AI & ML to predict cases as a review mechanism

③ Increase efficiency

→ Reduce paperwork

eg FASTER & SUPACE program for better case filing, selection of appropriate bench & compilation of data

→ Use of digital clock to increase accountability

→ Performance review to select judges based on suitability and merit

→ Overcome pendency of cases, nepotism allegation and vacancy filling

Thus technology can help enhance justice coverage. It must however address challenge of privacy & cybersecurity via greater budget allocation & infrastructure

3.

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

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

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

10

Indian federalism is quasi federal with more importance to union without compromising individual existence & power of states. This balance is guaranteed by Constitution and protected by Supreme court.

Role of Supreme court in maintaining asymmetrical federalism balance

① Federalism a part of basic structure doctrine and cannot be abridged

↳ Keshavnanda Bharati case

↳ SR Bommai case against improper use of Article 356 to diminish powers of state via president rule

② Nabam Rabia judgement

Governor must not be politically active in deciding his discretion & follow Constitutional duty.

→ must follow aid and advice of state council of minister

③ DC Wadhwa case v/s state of Bihar
Krushna Kumar v/s state of Bihar

↳ ruled against use of ordinance power with parliamentary oversight
↳ Rajya Sabha which is representative of state's interest also ensures accountability from government

④ Cooper Case

President rule can be reversed if President's satisfaction that constitutional machinery breakdown is false

⑤ Supreme court original jurisdiction
to settle disputes between Centre and state

Thus courts plays significant role in maintaining this balance of federal equilibrium

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)

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

10

Article 338 of constitution establishes National Commission of Scheduled Caste

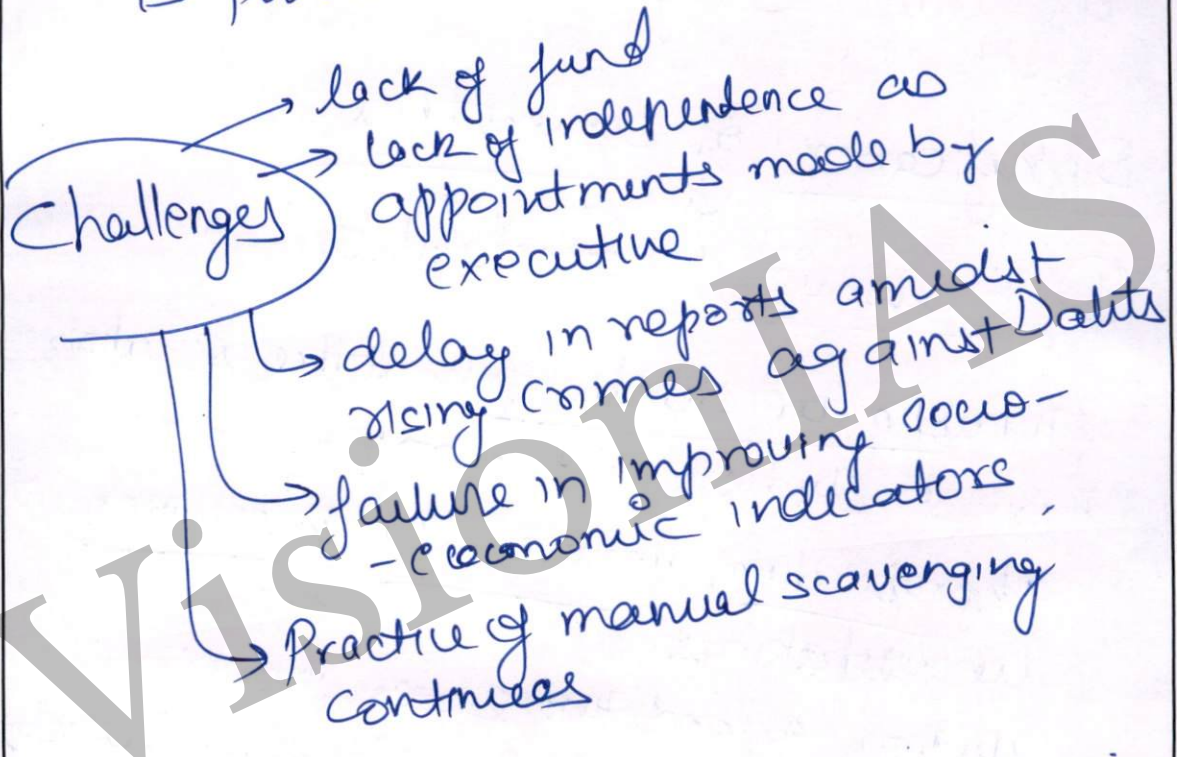
Effectiveness of NCSC

- ① Powers of civil courts → can summon attendance of officials, require reports & submission of findings
 - ② Investigates cases of violation of rights and of crimes against Dalits
 - ③ Forms reports and submit to President and it is laid before Parliament for discussion and debates
 - ④ Advice & recommendation to government on schemes for upliftment
- Cg PM NAMASTE scheme for mechanisation of cleaning of septic tanks
Manual scavenging prohibition Act passed after reports of ~~NCSC~~ NCSC

⑤ Studies international best practice

⑥ Work for education, rehabilitation and vocational training of scheduled caste population

⑦ Ensure reservation benefits is provided and accessible



Way forward

Greater devolution of funds & functionalities to ensure protection & upliftment of scheduled caste.

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
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Parliamentary committees provide technical support to legislature's mandate to ensure executive accountability

Significance of committees

① Economic accountability

- Public accounts committee summarizes and studies CAG reports on appropriation, finance bill & government undertakings
 - studies expenditure & ~~whether~~ whether money was used legally & judiciously
 - guardian of public purse
 - ensure public money used wisely
- Other committees → Estimates Committee, committee on public undertaking to audit

② Departmental standing committees

↳ Bills are referred to them for greater deep scrutiny as legislators lack technical expertise

→ Committees provide platform for public consultation, politically neutral platform for all legislators to interact without any fear of defection disqualification

→ Suggest amendments to bill which is used by opposition to target government & ensure accountability

Challenges → only advisory reports after expenditure is done
↳ vacancies & bills not being referred to committee
↳ does not cover investigative agencies
↳ lack of discussion on reports

Thus above challenges must be addressed with dedicated time of discussion & compulsory referral of bills to committee for accountability

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

Citizen charter is a document of entitlement, benchmark of services and promise of quality by an institution to its citizens and grievance redressal in case of non compliance.

Powerful tool of governance

- 1) Ensures accountability and transparency
- 2) Clear idea of objectives & decision making for an institution
- 3) Increased public trust and participation
- 4) Reduced wastage, duplication of efforts and better utilisation of resource
- 5) Improves work culture & higher levels of satisfaction among employees
- 6) Responsive governance allow for ~~stet~~ solving system faults & audits and prevents corruption

Tool for empowering citizen

- last mile connectivity and efficient service delivery
- Public voice is heard and access to diverse choices
- Ensures social justice, gender equality
- Public feedback & consultation
- Ensures governance democratisation
eg social audits mechanism of MNREGA
- Consensus oriented governance based on stakeholder consultation

Way forward

- set clear goals & benchmark
- timeline to achieve the goals
- wider feedback & consultation
- periodic review & third party independent audits
- Charter must be in simple vernacular language

This citizen charter must be given as a right of citizens

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

NGO are autonomous group of volunteers who work for a noble objective of welfare of society and vulnerable section. As per IB there ~~are~~ is 1 NGO per 600 people in country

Significance of corporate donor aid to NGO for development

↳ NGO often lack sources of revenue and is fully dependent on voluntary donations and aid

Corporate donations can provide large sums to NGO

↳ Helps fulfil corporate social responsibility of companies

↳ NGO can use this money to work for social welfare and less expenditure towards internal revenue generation

Eg Tata - Pratham partnership to publish ASER report on education levels in country.

HelpAge India collaborate with startup to provide medical aid to elderly

↳ Reduces burden on government for fiscal support to NGO

↳ NGOs less dependent on foreign donation that is cause of security concerns for India

Eg FCRA increases regulation of NGO and reduces their autonomy

↳ Technology sharing between NGO and companies

Eg Child Right for you (CRY), PETA partnered with AI firms to stop crimes against children & animals

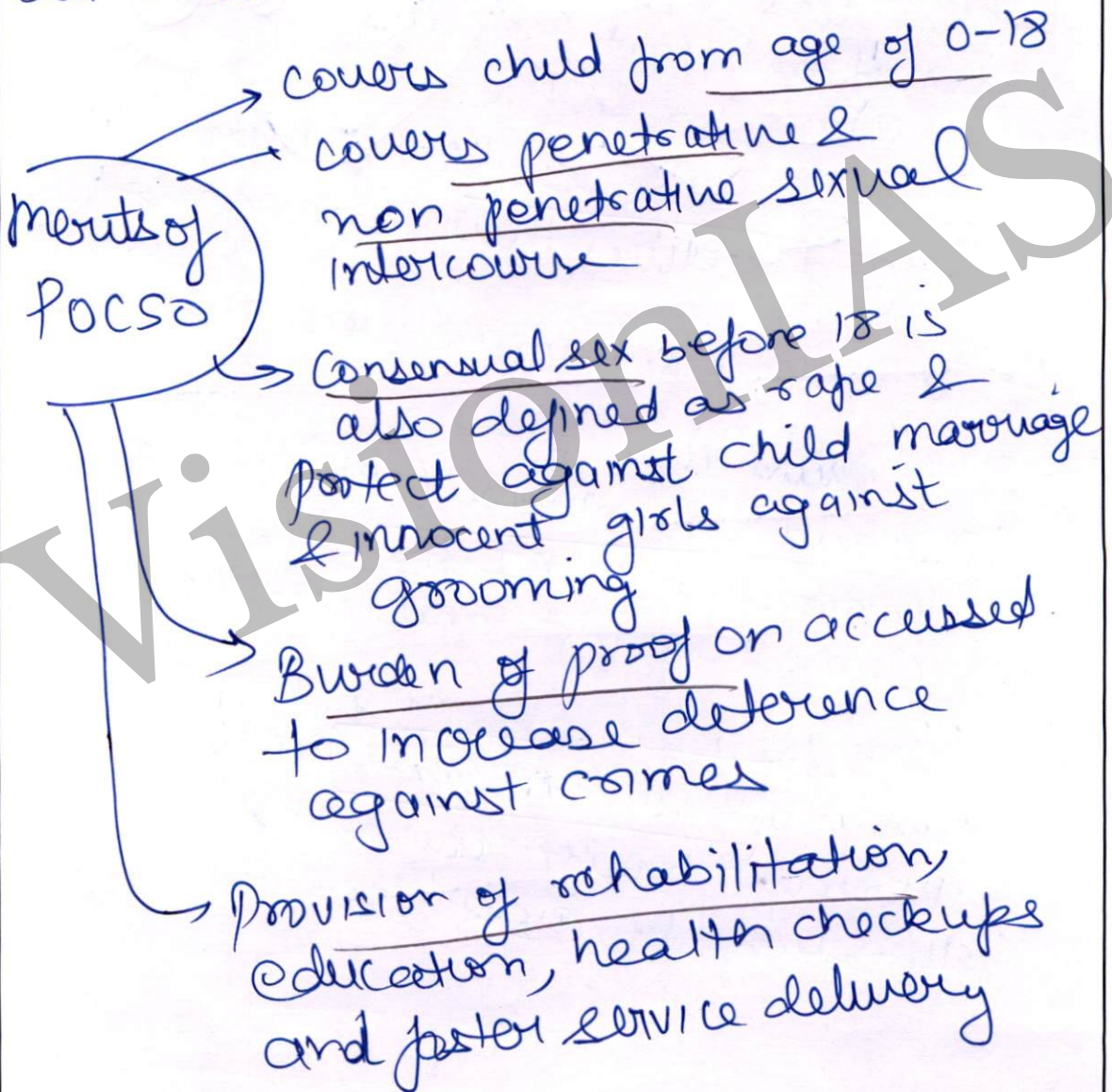
Thus as per Vijay committee recommendation government must ensure greater allocation of CSR towards NGO

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

POCSO is an institutional mechanism to protect children from sexual crimes. It has its merits and demerits.



Inadequacies of the Act

- ↳ Poore to misuse as burden of proof fully on accused
- ↳ violate personal laws of minority communities
eg muslim law legalises marriage of girls at 16. Thus POCSO can violate right of religion under Article 25

↳ Confusion over definition of child as Juvenile Justice Act defines child as 16 years or less. This can cause litigation and confusions

↳ Poor fund allocation and no timeline in which case must be decided
~~stages~~

Way forward

↳ Need for holistic overhaul of the law without diluting stringent provision to protect children from sexual predators

9.

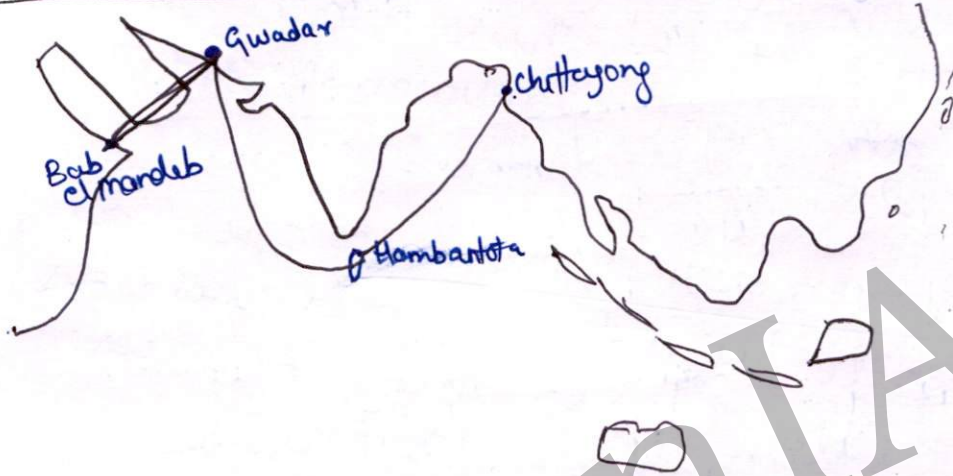
चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

China's strategy of pearl strategy is aimed at enhancing its ^{military} presence in countries via debt trap diplomacy



Implication for International ~~relations~~ trade routes

- 1) Debt trap diplomacy forcing countries to open up ports
- 2) geopolitical rivalry in south China sea
eg US-China ~~face off~~ face off over Taiwan
China claim over Spratly island, nine dash lines and refusal to accept UNCLOS award of Exclusive Economic Zone to Philippines & Vietnam

- ~~3) Hostile relation between India~~
- 3) monopoly over trade routes -
Indian ocean & South China sea
accounts for 70% of oil movement
and trade
- ↳ China could open and close routes
at will and levy taxes on the
routes which can deter trade
- 4) Access to mineral resources
and energy in offshore fields
can be monopolised
- 5) Strategic concerns due to presence
of military vessels → surveillance,
over India's military development

Way forward

- international cooperation → QUAD
- maritime exercises → eg MILAN
SIMBEX

- development of Necklace of diamond
to counteract Chinese policy
- eg infra development on Andaman
to choke Chinese trade

India & like minded nation need to
enforce freedom of navigation &
rule based world order

10.

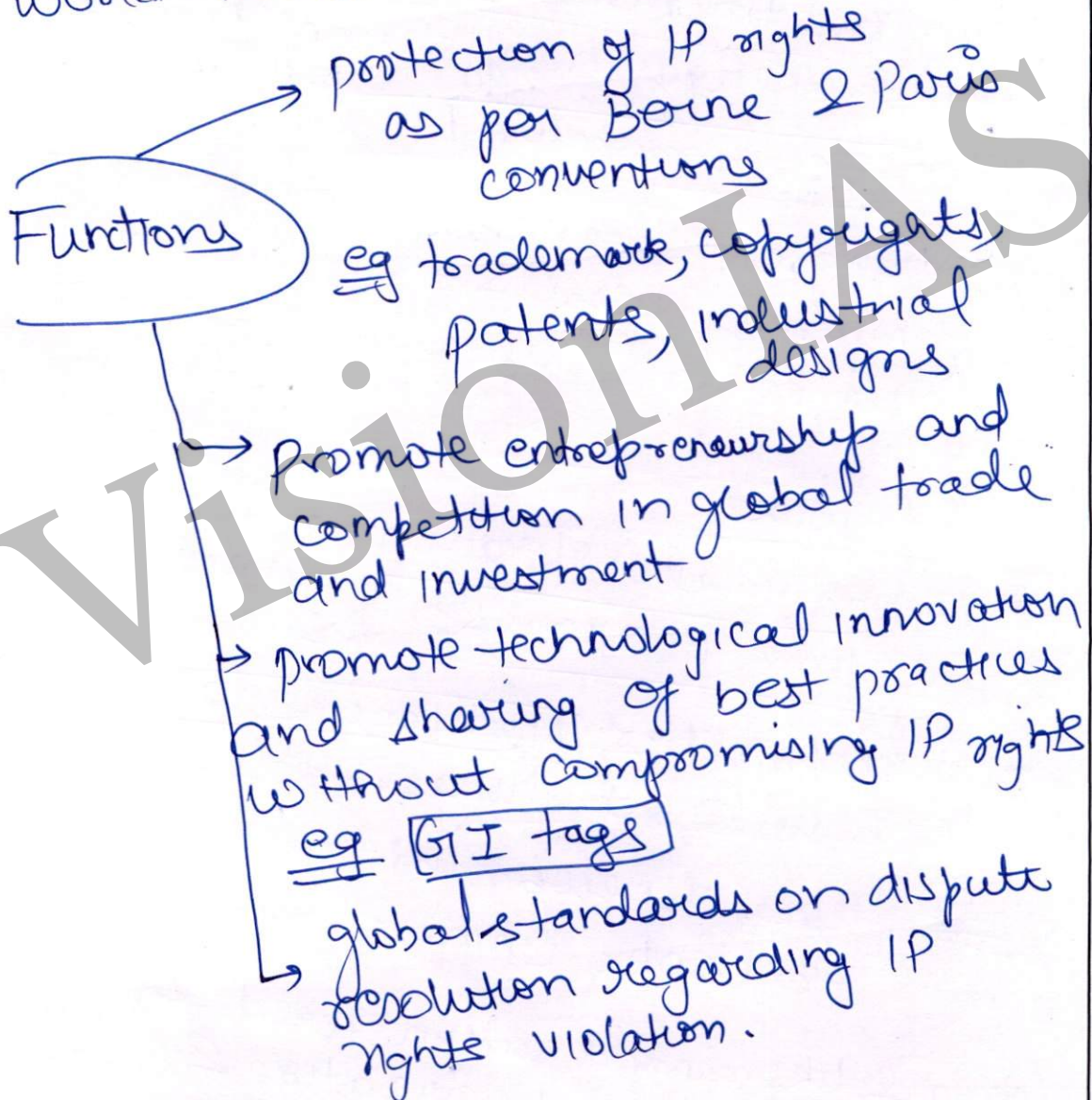
विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

WIPO is a UN-affiliated organisation for global standards and protection of intellectual property rights in world trade



Recent treaty

- Access & benefit sharing
- Protection of traditional knowledge
- Ensure benefits both monetary & non monetary are distributed
- India's compulsory licensing for generic drug production was challenged
- Ensure sustainable use of genetic resources
- National laws must comply
- reaffirm TRIPS mission

Threats

Benefits

- protect tribal knowledge East
- indigenous medicine system protection from piracy
- GI tags of India protected from MNC's
- royalty payment to India for use of Indian products and IP rights.

11.

यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

CBI is a non statutory investy-
-ative agency which derives power from Delhi Special Establishment Act. However it has faced criticism due to ~~non~~ partisanship and lack of integrity.

Crucial role of CBI

→ Combat corruption
→ Investigate serious cases of crimes, violation of law

eg Kolkata murders case | 2G scam

→ provides data, reports and documents to agencies like Lokpal that looks into corruption

→ Interagency cooperation with NCB, NIA, ED to counter terrorism, drug trafficking & organised crime

Criticism of CBI

① Being partisan

- SC called CBI a 'caged parrot' due to lack of independence and political interference
 - Targeting of political opposition of ruling party
 - Poor conviction rate and delays in investigation against political criminals
 - Allegation of corruption, collusion, bribery and non disclosure of data on cases
- [eg] → CBI raids against leader of opposition Lk Advani did not find any corruption charges

② Against federal spirit

- misuse of general consent to reduce power of local police which is under state list

→ CBI often being used to target chief minister, create destability in government leading to fall of government & use of President rule

☞ CBI case against Kalyan Singh government in Babri Masjid demolition led to removal of government in UP

Way forward

↳ statutory status

↳ independent committee for appointment

↳ security of tenure

↳ independent commission to investigate misuse of power

✱ Thus, we need holistic reforms in CBI to ensure it's transparent functioning for justice

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

Article 152 of constitution establish office of governor. He is appointed by President to ensure constitutional machinery of state is functional. However, governor has often ~~mistaken~~ overstepped his powers.

Governors overstepping their constitutional role

1) Acting on discretion and not following aid and advice of council of minister (Article 164)

eg Governor of Kerala make appointments without consultation with the state government

2) misuse of pocket veto to not pass legislative bills

eg West Bengal governor returned bills without justification

The governor not assenting to NEET bill even after re passage of bill by the legislature. Governors do not have qualified veto powers

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

↳ Aiding in fall of governments
when massive defections occur

[Cg] → Maharashtra governor did not wait for speaker decision over defection and ~~dissolved~~ suspended the elected government

↳ Rajasthan governor wanted to call for a floor test even after demands by chief minister to prove his majority

Governor fail to act when needed

↳ Role in maintaining law and order during President rule

eg killings of civilians in Kashmir after Article 370 abrogation

↳ Delay over action of disqualification on advice of Election Commission

eg corruption allegation against Thakur and Chattisgarh MLA

Way forward

Sarkaria Commission

- fixed 5 year term
- appointment of governor after consultation with CM of state
- governor must be from apolitical background

Punchicommission

- ↳ impeachment procedure for governor
- ↳ floor test must before removal of government
- ↳ must give ample of chance to prove majority

Nabam Rabi case

- ↳ governor must refrain from taking political sides & follow his constitutional duties

Thus above recommendation must be institutionalised for independent functioning of office of governor

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

15

USA is the just democracy while India is world's largest democracy
Both have similarities & differences in their democratic electoral system

Indian system

→ Parliamentary form of government with leadership of PM

→ Nominal & real executive different

→ Multi party electoral system

→ Direct election where people elect representatives who choose their PM

US System

→ Presidential form of government with President as leader

Both are same

→ Predominantly it is bipolar between Democrat & Republican

→ Indirect election where people elect electoral college & they elect the President via voting

↳ Party decides their PM Candidate and no intra party election

↳ Cabinet is formed after election and ministry allocation by PM

↳ No debates is mandatory

↳ first past the post system and one candidate per seat

↳ Concept of primary where Presidential candidate has to win party nomination

↳ Candidates have to mention their running mates who form Vice President

↳ Presidential debate is a convention

↳ all seats of a state goes to the party who wins majority

Thus even though there are differences in electoral setup, both system value public participation and democracy.

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

VisionIAS

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

National green tribunal is a statutory quasi judicial body formed by NGT Act 2010. It works on natural justice with original jurisdiction of environmental cases.

Success of NGT

→ Successful implementation of legal provisions

eg Air Act, Environment Protection Act 1986

→ Imposition of penalties based on Absolute liability and polluter pay principle

eg sterlite plant was fined for releasing untreated water into water bodies

→ Compulsory flue gas desulphurisation of power plants

→ expanded the meaning of environment conservation

eg → legal status & rights of river Ganga against pollution

→ Ensure accountability of officers and government.

eg → ordered action against dereliction of duty by public officers

→ ordered clearing of waste pile in Delhi that caused urban flood, dog bite problem among slum dwellers

Limitations in meeting its objectives

↳ Can't control the excessive air pollution in Delhi - NCR in winters

↳ Couldn't impose ban on stubble burning, firecracker bans

↳ Conflict of interest and separation of power
↳ members appointed by executive

and government itself is litigant
in majority of cases

→ Rising vacancies, case pendency, poor rate of disposal, delays in compensation to victims

→ ~~lack of~~ lack of budget and infrastructure
→ lack of enough expertise to investigate environmental issues

→ lack of enough data on cases

→ Judgements often has economic impacts like job losses due to shutting down of polluting thermal power plants

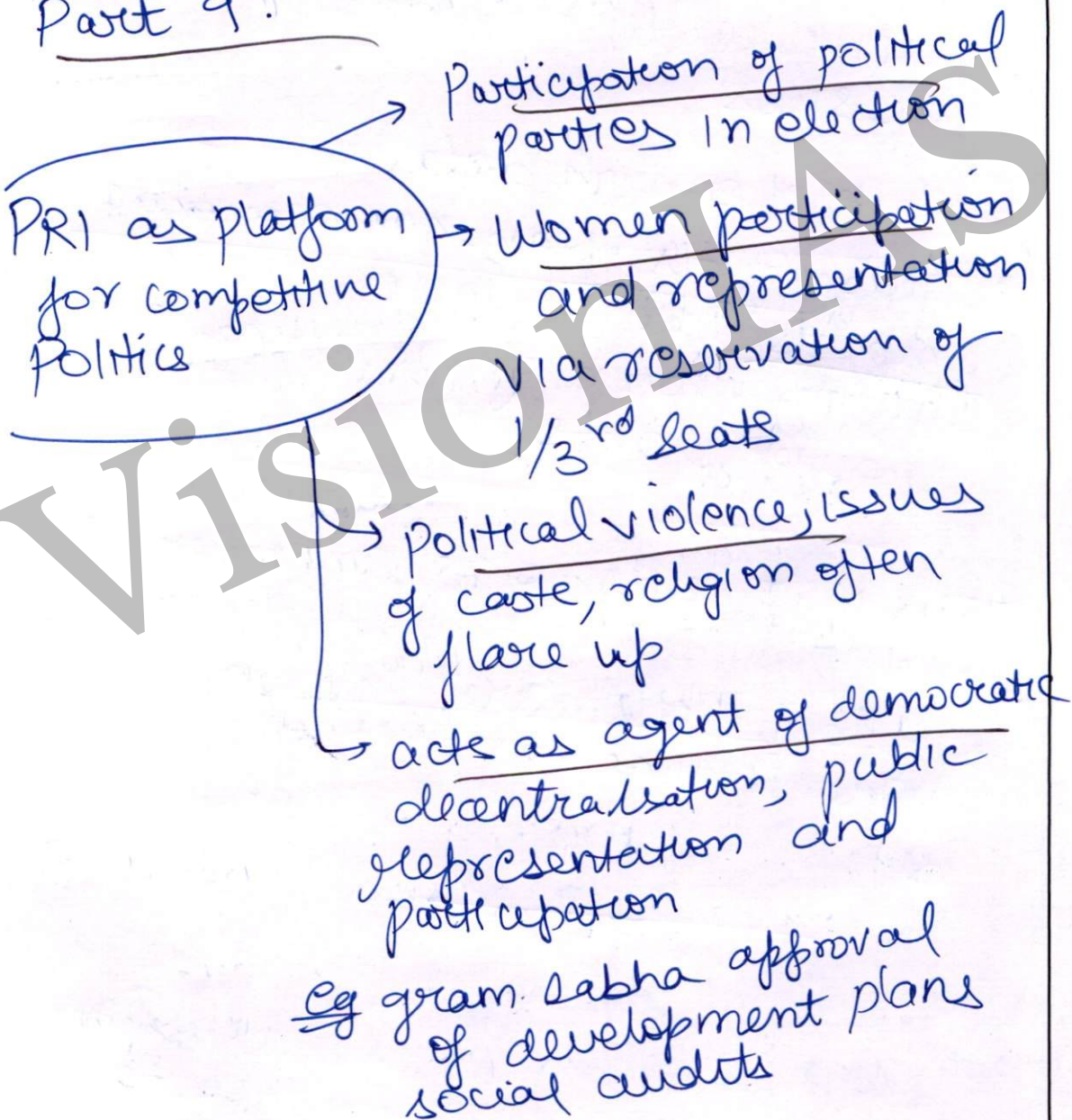
Thus NAT needs to be empowered and provided with institutional support to ensure environment justice is done as part of Article 21

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

73rd amendment Act 1992
laid foundation of Panchayati Raj in India. It covers Article 243-243O in 11th schedule of constitution and Part 9.



Why PRA not emerge as platform of planning and service delivery

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

- ① Lack of funds → poor internal resource generation
→ dependence on state loans & grants like finance commission
→ most grants are of tied nature so no flexibility in it's usage
→ poor taxation power devolution
- ② Infrequent election, superseded by state laws
- ③ Bureaucratic power, red tapism, need for constant approvals of plans at district level.
- ④ Lack of permanent secretariat, personnel and manpower
- ⑤ Lack of enough skills, awareness and technical expertise of planning
- ⑥ Poor participation of vulnerable sections eg Panchayat practice
- ⑦ Lack of data oriented planning and act as passive recipient of state

poor service delivery

- beneficiary identification
- poor connectivity in rural areas
- lack of technology & skills

Way forward

Aiyar committee

- devolve greater untied funds
- power devolution
- training & skilling

2nd ARC

- monetisation of land for income generation
- issue PFI bonds
- Use of technology in grievance redressal, audits mechanisms
- Penalty for delayed election
- Action on reports of State finance commission
- dedicated cadre for local panchayats

Thus by implementing above recommendation PFI can achieve dream of Gram Swaraj of Gandhiji

16.

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

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

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

15

E governance refers to use of information, communication and modern technologies to solve governance needs. Interoperability is an essential prerequisite

Interoperability of e-governance

↳ It means seamless transition between different technologies across departments for greater interconnectedness & interdependence

↳ Reduces cost of massive overhauls whenever new software updates occur

↳ Ensure faster & efficient data & intelligence sharing

eg UPI technology allowed apps of different payment companies to make payment across the network

↳ Easier for companies to adapt
& convenient for users to use
single apps for multiple usage

↳ Provides for better data privacy and
protection

eg data localisation and privacy
possible due to interoperability

Steps to ensure interoperability

① UPI based on QR code & no need
of wallet based apps

② Digilocker can store all documents
across departments

③ mygov platform integrates all
government schemes at one
place

④ National digital health mission

↳ digital ID

↳ repository of all health information

↳ Centralised registry

↳ Consent manager

↳ Integrated with Bhasini AI
to translate English to local
language

↳ egem portal to link buyer and seller

↳ Open-network digital commerce

→ India Stack → all open source API for development of digital public infrastructure

→ DigiYatra → links Adhaar, passport and DNA barcoding

→ CNAM portal

↳ one nation one agricultural market for better prices for farmer across country.

Challenges — privacy
cybersecurity
data leak

Thus government must implement BN Srikishna committee recommendation on personal data protection for effectiveness of e-governance

17.

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

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

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

15

India continues to ~~high~~ have high burden of child marriages, maternal mortality rate (113 per lakh women) and crimes against women. This has social & legal reasons

Social norms by bypassing rights-based discourse

- 1) Gender stereotypes → women are weaker sex
toxic masculinity that men must not cry
- 2) Objectification of women via art and cinema → women are "parayadhan" (other's property)

3) Subtle acceptance to dowry, domestic violence and marital rape as wife is often seen as being owned by the husband with no rights of her own

4) Discourage women & girls against filing criminal case of rape against close relatives

eg more than 90% sexual crime by person known to victims
↳ reluctance to report due to shame, break up of family etc

5) Early child marriage as women seen as burden

↳ less focus on education
↳ higher teen pregnancies
↳ higher maternal & infant mortal rate

6) Religious ideals like impurity of menstruation, female genitalia mutilation, less investment towards sanitary napkins and contraception

Legal norms

- 1) mostly curative than preventive
- 2) Less focus on enhancing capability & more focus on rehabilitation and protection

[eg] → investment towards girls education can help reduce child marriage and greater sexual autonomy for women

3) Poor implementation of law for women safety,
eg Vishaka guidelines

Way forward

Legal reforms

- Increase participation and representation of women
- gender neutral laws
- Criminalise offences like marital rape (Justice Verma Committee)
- Ensure capability approach → education, health, skill
 - economic emancipation
 - access to resource
 - ability to make choices

Social reforms

- value based education
- Teaching of boys of respect towards rights of all
- gender sensitisation via workshops & training
- follow constitutional morality

Thus we need to move from charity based approach to rights based approach for women empowerment

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

India's Indradhanush mission is its latest effort to universal immunisation program to cover all children. It has faced challenges over the years.

Effectiveness of immunisation program

↳ Integrated child development scheme (1980)

↳ Immunisation of young children

↳ Used help of local anganwadis and AASHA workers

↳ Incentives like mid day meal scheme

↳ UIP → universal immunisation program for 12 diseases for children at various ages

↳ mission Indradhanush → cover people left out due to COVID

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

Achievements → polio eradication
→ No cases of small pox
→ cover wide diseases like diphtheria / whooping cough / tetanus / typhoid / cholera

Failures → high burden of disease like HIV, AIDS, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases
→ genetic diseases not covered

Challenges → poor beneficiary identification
→ vaccine hesitancy among rural areas and tribals
→ lack of last mile connectivity
→ lack of budget allocation to vaccination (1.2 - 1.3% of GDP towards health)
→ lack of awareness among people
→ Hoarding, corruption, ghost beneficiary
→ poor monitoring & lack of data

Way forward

↳ increase budget to 2.5% of GDP
as per national health policy 2017

↳ NK Singh committee → move health
to concurrent
list for nation
level dedicated
immunisation
program

↳ Best practice → cash incentives for
immunisation of
children

↳ Use of AI/machine learning to
track progress of immunisation

↳ public feedback, local participation
of NGO/civil society & local
bodies to increase coverage

By following above strategies, India
can achieve SDG goal (3) and
Article 47 of DPSP

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

Global South refers to the developing nations of the world that lies south of Brantt line



Role of India in raising voice of global South

- ① Addition of African Union as permanent member of the G20
- ② Conducted summit of global south on sidelines of G20 meeting to ensure both ~~are~~ overlaps and discuss common issues

↳ India Japan reaffirmed faith
In Asia Africa economic corridor
for sustainable development.

↳ Issues discussed
relevant to
global
south

- green energy
- post pandemic recovery
- disaster resiliency
- women empowerment
- ↳ digitalisation and public digital infra in governance

↳ Reaffirmed protections to least
developed countries via
common but differentiated
responsibilities and greater aid
by developed world

↳ India middle east economic
corridor was supported by
global south

↳ Global biofuel alliance saw
many in developing world
participate to promote green
energy

Challenges

- lack of permanent secretariat
- lack of unity
- Non periodic meeting and lack a global agenda
- internal differences and political constraints

India must use proactive diplomacy and soft power to engage with global south with special focus on enhancing relations with Africa

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

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Recently signed comprehensive economic cooperation and partnership agreement (CECPA) between India and UAE has raised the level of partnership between the two countries.

Relationship with UAE

Economic → remove barriers to trade via CECPA
→ enhance India export to UAE markets
→ boost to make in India & jobs

Political → UAE conferred highest state honour to Indian Prime minister

Strategic → UAE plans to invest in Kashmir infrastructure
→ This will further isolate Pakistan which leveraged Islam in middle East

- Military exercises
- people to people interaction
 - ↳ large expatriate community
 - ↳ huge source of remittance & forex earnings

→ Energy → oil and natural gas imports from UAE to India

→ Partnership → I2U2 provides alliance with US & Israel to counter China & promote trade & commerce

→ Its

- Investments from UAE
- green energy
 - infrastructure
 - agriculture
 - anti piracy in Indian ocean
 - multilateral reforms
 - education and health infrastructure
 - cybersecurity & anti terrorism

Thus India & UAE needs greater collaboration & constant diplomatic dialogue ~~to~~ to enhance the relationship. ~~and~~

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