



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

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 उपरान्त 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. : 00146 775

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anusha Jain

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

Jaipur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

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

Dissent is voice of critique that gives alternative perspective and shows the other side of coin, giving full picture. i.e. impact of a decision/law

Indian Parliament - Importance ^{of Role} of Dissent by Leader of Opposition:

1. Deliberation over Bills → dissent to ensure → inclusion of vulnerable participation of women
Article 105 privilege →
Protection → Rights based laws

By Transgender Rights Bill, when presented was dissented to violated principle of self Determination, later Added in Act

2. Prevention of hasty law making -
By Dissent on Waqf Board Bill

(3) Judicious decision making & voice of minority :- ↳ Lateral Entry

Minority of UPSC, dissented by Lol for violation of reservation rights

4) Prevents injustice & authoritarianism

5) Collective dissent power to curb misuse of power

6) Lol mobilizes the opposition unity

↳ Famous Bills taken back

Challenges & Issues → Politicization by Lol of laws for national interest
↳ Jammu & Kashmir Dynastic Act.

↳ 'Chilling Effect' by ruling party curbing effective dissent

↳ Misuse of Authority, to curb dissent
↳ ED, CBI threats to opposition

Parliament is the Temple of Democracy, & 'dissent' part of the process that needs to be effectively used.

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

Technology having transformed the society, have potential to increase Judicial efficiency & justice delivery

eg National Judicial Grid → Integrated Data Platform

Impact of Integration of Technology in Judiciary :-

- ① Reduce the case pendency -
to more than 4 crore cases pending in courts
eg Justice Clock monitor
- ② Increase speed of Justice delivery → FASTER
for transfer of Bail Pleas online
- ③ Reduce Language Barrier and SUVAS
- ④ online court hearing, increasing

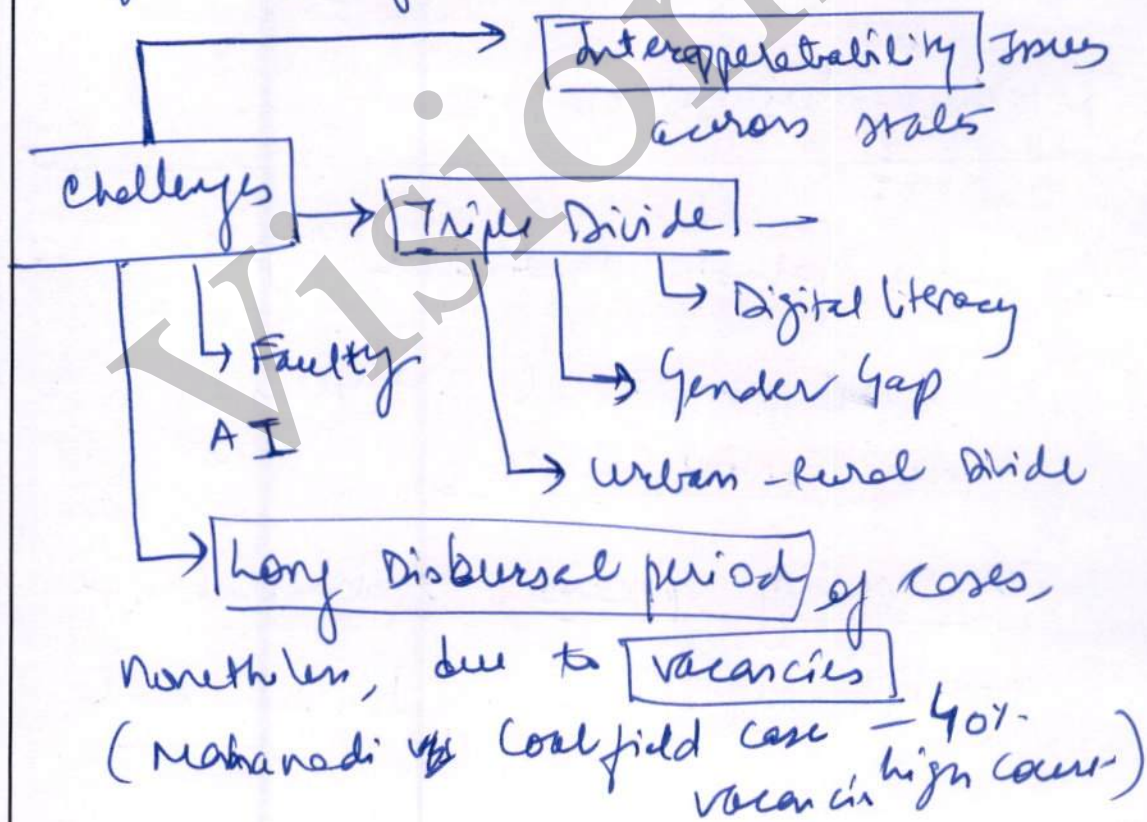
Connectivity, efficient Justice Delivery

④ e-courts → accessibility increase

⑤ provision of [zero FIR] and

use of Electronic Evidences → allow capability upgradation & resolution of cases

⑥ Bring Transparency and Accountability in transfer, appointments of judges =
by e-filing and reporting, AI



Thus, technology is enabler of rights but is still not a right in itself and needs inclusive access for Justice delivery.

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

Federalism in India is Asymmetric —
underlined by Article-1, India, that
is Bharat, shall be Union of States.

Role of Supreme Court in
balancing centralized Authority and
Regional Autonomy :-

1) Integrated Judicial system -

↳ SC minimal interference
in district courts

↳ case by appeals → independent
working of high court & district courts

2) Article 142 - Complete Justice Delivery

↳ Himalaya Guidelines → in con

acted as central authority for prevention of sexual harassment at workplace

3) Regional Autonomy ensured, through

separation of Union & State laws.

4) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain

1) Special leave petition — Article 32

allows SC to take exceptional case to Convey River dispute case

5) Regional issues to be handled by authorities as per direction →

→ Firecracker ban, Economic Sensitive zone boundary upto 1 km

Challenges

→ Judicial activism, bordering to Judicial overreach

→ Legislative powers & functions undermined.

Supreme Court has upheld the asymmetric power federalism, by being impartial in Centre v/s State, State v/s State cases, upholding principle of Rule of Law

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 Caste [Article 328]
enshrined in Constitution for (NCSC)
for protection of Scheduled Caste
(SC)
Rights.

Role of NC SC in securing interest of SC

- 1) Enquire, investigate and enable the questioning of wrongdoings against SC.
- 2) Power of Civil Court to, authorizes ask and produce documents needed
- 3) Presents reports to President regarding state of development of SC
- 4) Analyses the demands and interests

of SC for well-being

⑤ monitors the representation and change in state of SC in society

⑥ Backwardness and solutions, suggestions to resolve it gives

Limited Effectiveness because

Advisory Body

↓
limited authority
cannot enforce
findings of
reports

↓
political
interference
in
Appointments

Intersectionality

not
mainly,
where
SC women,
disabled,
elderly
status
missing

way forward

→ Collaborate
with
NGO &

create network of verifiable
information

→ Awareness spread about welfare schemes
reservation & subcategorization.

India's future is not cast in stone
and thus in 'Amrit-kaal' NCSC can work towards

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)

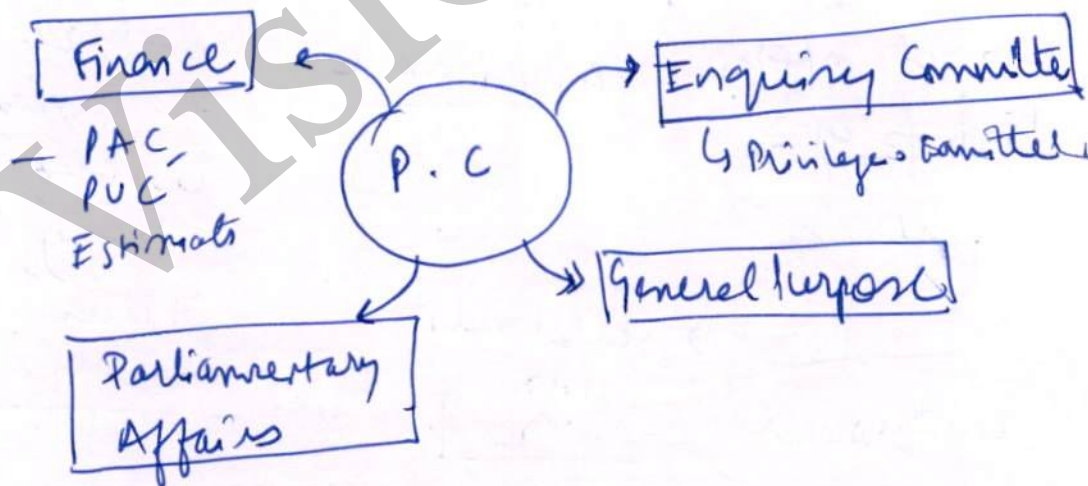
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Executive Accountability is ensured through Article-75, where Council of ministers are collectively responsible to Lok Sabha.

Role of Parliamentary Committees in ensuring Executive Accountability



1) Ensures Answerability on Government
Expenditure & Est. mts committee analyses the Budget

2) The bills by executive are
scrutinised & deliberated in committees
↳ Wage Bill sent to Joint Parliamentary
Committee

3) Investigate and enquire into
conduct of executive —
↳ Privilege motion → by
Privilege Committee

4) Propriety, use & misuse of funds —
↳ Public Accounts Committee —
analysis CAG's Reports

5) Cut motions, Adjournment motion,
No-confidence motions are other
Motions for ensuring accountability
of legislature executive in legislature

India has Parliamentary system,
where executive is part of legislative.
Despite this effective device, LoP, Parliamentary
Committees, ensure the accountability
and maintain democratic ethos

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

Citizen Charter is document
enshrining the role and expectations
that an organisation has, with
its vision, mission to empower
citizens.

Citizen Charter → tool for improving
Governance & empowering citizens

- ① Accountability in the organisation
- ② Transparency of service delivery
- ③ Efficiency and effectiveness
↳ through increase in public participation

↳ Social Audit of Government Schemes

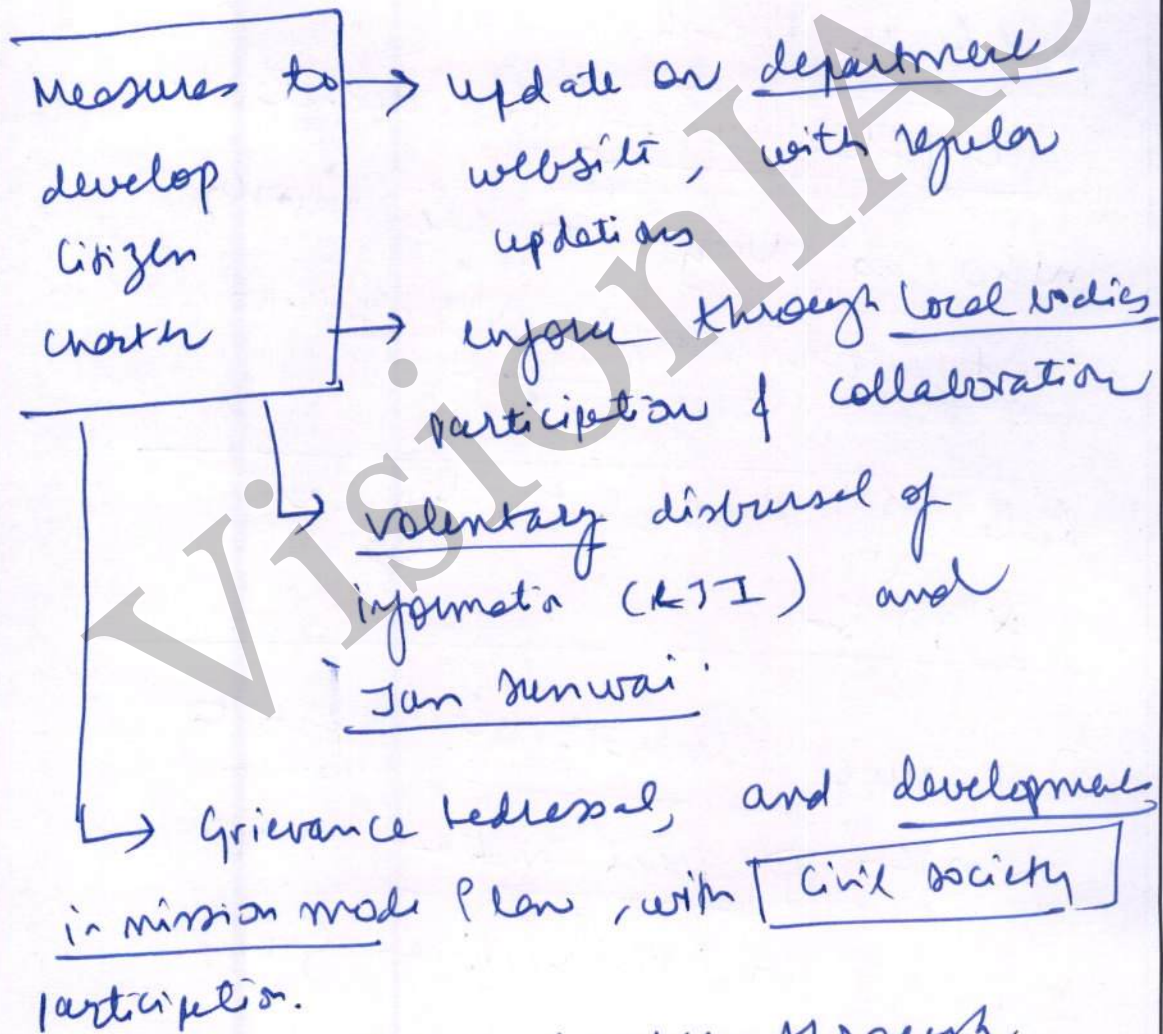
↳ Grievance Redressal by department

↳ Public Service Guarantee Act of
Rajasthan, ensuring Citizen Charter

is upheld.



Citizen's not aware, of Tone district
→ lack of trust Charter 20 yrs old
→ Fearful & threatened if asked



Citizen Charter, through SEVOTTAM model, shall ensure minimum Government & Maximum Governance

7.

कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

NGO are - organisations working for welfare of citizens and help in areas where government is unable to reach.

Corporate funding is crucial for NGO as they ~~has~~ are money, not - for profit organisations

Role of corporate funding in NGO is -

① Ensure Education reach to masses Teach India campaign funded by ~~Walla~~ Times Group

② Healthcare and rare diseases treatment
NGO - collaborating with firms like Tata

3) women Empowerment - aiding
in National development - NGO funded
by Dabur Amla donating 1Rs for each
sale to female Education

4) Tribal upliftment and rehabilitation
of displaced of Mandeshi Group -
funded from Corporates

5) Part of Corporate Social Responsibility
and upheld Trustee ship Principle

6) Corporate also provide technical
expertise, apart from funding

by Climate Resilient Agriculture,
Bio Pelletisation, Samsung - Solar
panels design
in Rajasthan

Thus, Corporate donors
not only empower NGO, financially,
but also ensure holistic development of
Nation.

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

POCSO Act criminalises sexual
harassment and abuse of
children below age of 18.

Merits of POCSO

- 1) Liability on convict to prove innocence
- 2) Fast, quick disbursal of case
- 3) Prevents harassment, abuse of children from family members too
- 4) Those who not complain—despite also penalised under the Act.
- 5) Child friendly investigation

Inadequacies of 10CSO

- 1) Romantic relationships also
included under 10CSO by parents
- 2) Tribal societies exploited and
oppressed under 10CSO rules,
where sexual relation & marriage
at early age in Assam
- 3) Delay in few cases, which
result in trauma and for
families
- 4) Voluntary and consensual relationship
also tried under 10CSO, hamper
future of teenagers

Thus, there has been recommendation
by High Court to reduce age to 16 for 10CSO,
but Supreme Court deferred, upholding
Principle of Justice and Rule of Law.

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)

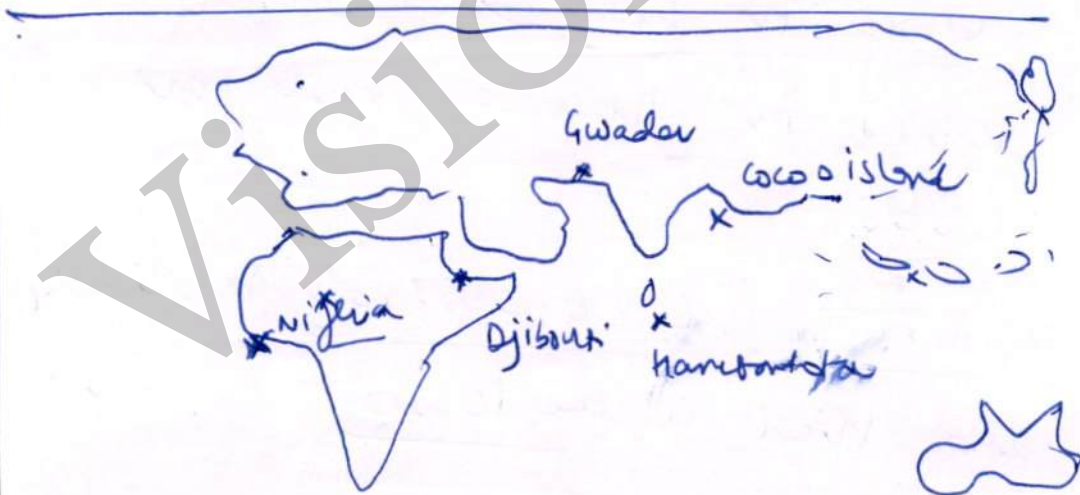
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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China has been undertaking
expansionary ~~role~~ activities,
acquiring strategic ports,
through its Chequebook Diplomacy

Acquisition of Strategic ports



ports acquired by China

Implication for Trade Routes
and Economic Relations →

① Choke Point control —

Malacca Strait — (Coastal Port)

$\frac{2}{3}$ ~~was~~ India's ~~first~~
trade

② Militarisation threat — Hambantota

port of Sri Lanka, and for docking
spear by China

③ Ring of Road around India —

④ Belt and Road initiative of China —

Economic routes control → neo-
Colonisation attempt

⑤ Threaten [free, open trade] in
Indian-Pacific

⑥ Suez Canal are control possibility
with African ports in control

Thus, a balanced, equitable
growth needed, and counter China's
expansion with democratic funding
resources in multipolar world.

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

World Intellectual Property Organisation

ensures the innovation mechanism and IPR rights are protected and traditional knowledge is preserved.

Benefits for India:

① Traditional knowledge Digital library → leverage its intellectual rights.

VisionIAS

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 established under Delhi special Police Establishment Act with executive control over its functioning, to combat Corruption.

Role of CBI in Combating corruption:

- (i) Investigative power under Prevention of Corruption Act, 2008
- (ii) Lokpal empowered to order CBI to look into complaints of corruption against ministers (PM included) public officers.

- (3) Director given security of tenure for 2 years, by SC decision
- (4) Investigates both bribe-takers and bribe-givers.

Criticism of role of CBI:

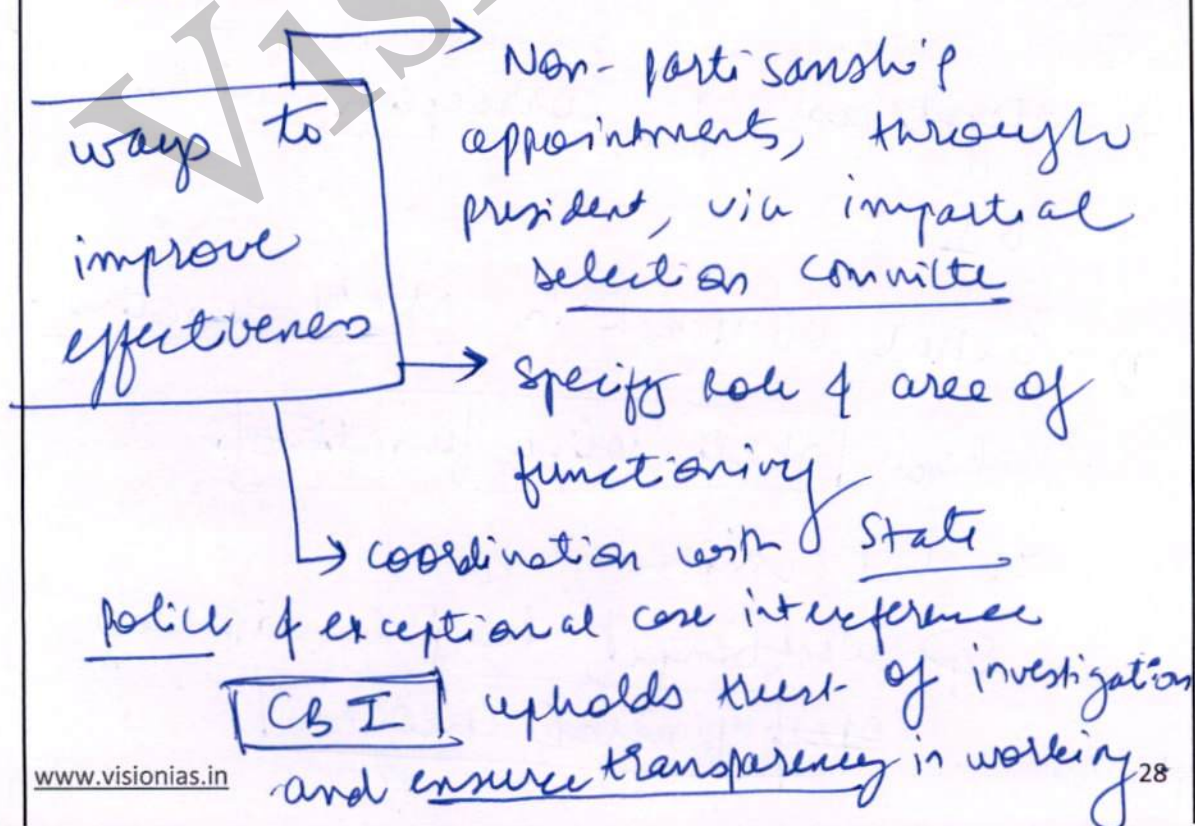
- 1) Partisan nature due to political interference in appointment.
- 2) Referred as Ruling Party's 'Parrot', which is used to subdue opposition
- 3) Allegations of corruption within CBI
- 4) Central overreach is state function - where state police functions are undermined
of West Bengal, Punjab with new spec. general consent.

(5) Removal of director, as
change in ruling party, according
to party lines

(6) Multiplicity of roles of CBI
apart from corruption investigation -
bordering it

④ Investigation of Bofal Rape Case

② Vacancies & lack of technical
expertise - due to generalist
recruitment at Top.



12.

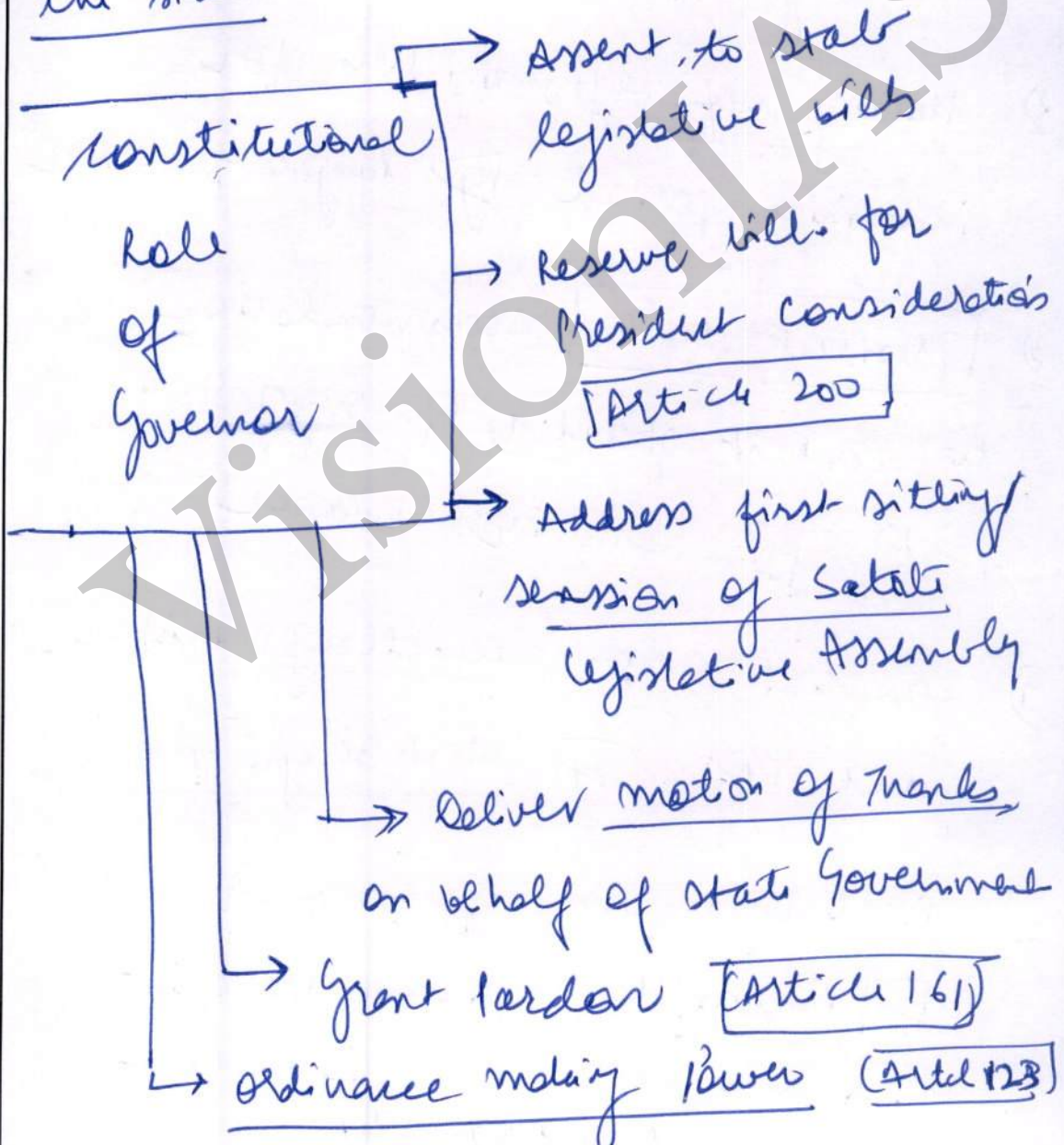
भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed.
Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Governors power and functions are
enshrined in Article - 153 to 156 of
constitution, where he/she is head of
the state



- Vice Chancellor of University ^{State}
- Discretionary power under Art 163
- Tribal welfare Schedule 5, 6

Overstepping of Constitutional role:

- 1) Rejecting the notion of Thanks delivery Tamil Nadu Governor
- 2) Holding off legislative bills for indefinite period Punjab Governor
- 3) President rule recommendation, to contest stability of ruling state party Kashmir Governor
- 4) conflict with Council of Minister and CM West Bengal Governor
- 5) Partisan nature of Governor -
Bardon to Shah Bano culprit -
 which was not under its power -
 later repealed by Supreme Court

(Q) In Nabam Rebia case, Supreme

Court, ruled that Governor is bound to advice of Council of Ministers, accept while undertaking discretionary role, only as mentioned in constitution.

For effective functioning of Governor → Punchhi Commission recommends fixing term of 5 years for Governor
→ Barberis Commission

lays down principle of
→ non-partisanship. & Governor from different state, not a political person
→ Vices of selection leader
of Government in case of no majority ⇒

- 1) Majority party leader
- 2) Coalition (properly)
- 3) After election coalition

Governor is protector of state and should act in fair, just and reasonable way for effective governance

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 and USA have different systems of election and policy despite upholding the democratic principles.

India being the largest democracy of world, to USA being the first democracy of world.

Difference in Electoral Practices

India	USA
1) Parliamentary system	1) Presidential system
2) President elected by <u>electoral college</u> consisting of elected	2) President elected by the citizens of

India

members of
Parliament and
State Assembly

3) Indirect Election
of President &
Direct election of
IM

4) NO concept of
running mate

Vice President is
elected separately,

Executive members

5) popularly elected,
not selected by
President

USA

USA, by
popular election

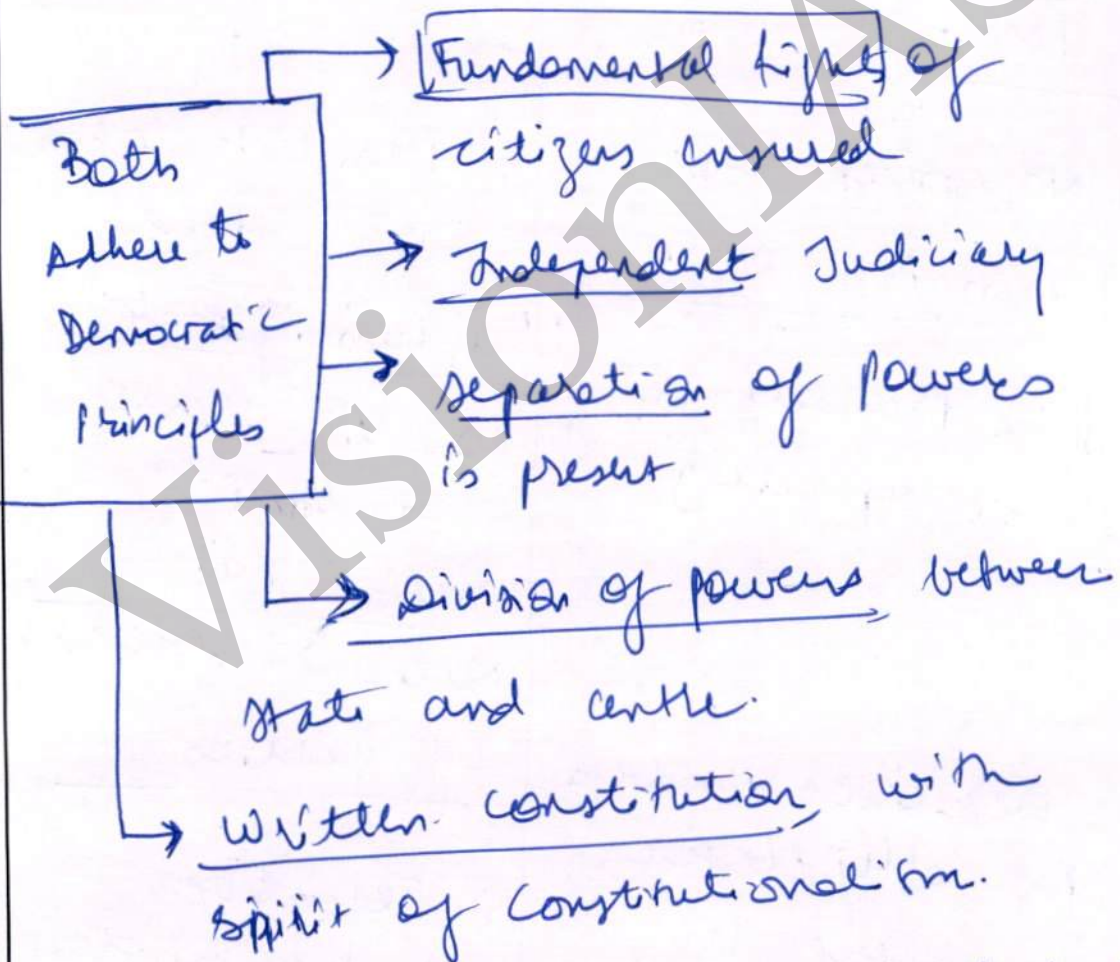
3) Direct Election
of President,
and no concept
of Prime Minister

4) President election
give with
a running mate
as vice President
Candidates
announced at
National Conference
of Parties

5) Executive
officials, chosen
directly by
President, don't
rule

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हॉमिण में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
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India	USA
6) President is <u>ceremonial</u> head	6) President is <u>Real head</u> of executive
7) <u>Lok Sabha</u> is elected by <u>first past vote system</u> - 4	7) Senate members elected by <u>proportional elections</u>
<u>Rajya Sabha</u> by <u>proportional representation</u>	



Thus, despite having different electoral politics, both countries exhibit ethos of democracy in world.

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 खांति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Tribunal was formed by NGT Act 2010, making it a Statutory Body for ensuring environmental justice in India.

Analyzing role of NGT in ensuring environmental justice:

1) Protection of forest land — by upholding Environment Protection Act Guidelines

2) Saving forests, Maharashtra

3) Functioning under various acts
like → Forest Rights Act, Biodiversity Protection Act 2002, Public safety Act Environment Protection Act, 1986 etc.

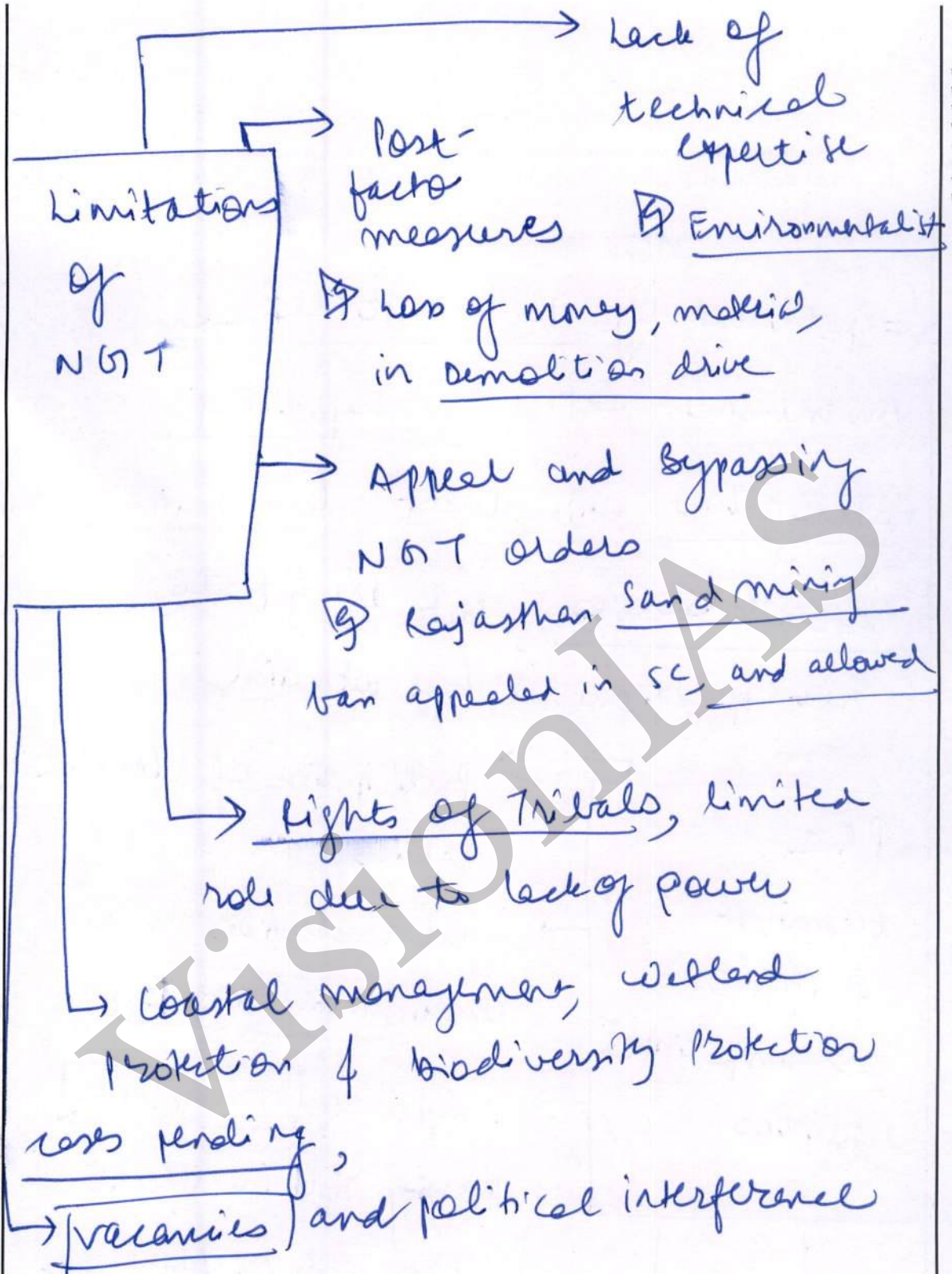
(3) Enforcing ~~Economic~~ Environmental-
sensitive zone rules near national
parks of Nilgiri Hills.

4) Illegal encroachment and construction
violating environmental regulation
cases resolved of Kerala Forest Land -
reclaimed, Noide Twin Towers demolition

5) Prevent exploitation of natural
resources of Barmer of Sand mining
stop 6 years by NGT, to prevent
destruction of Marali's, and desertification

6) pollution control and monitoring -

Banning Fire crackers, in Delhi -
air control and monitoring mission



NGT, working on principle of Natural Justice, has effective role in environment justice, with speedy resolution upholding SDGs and Panchamrita Goals of India.

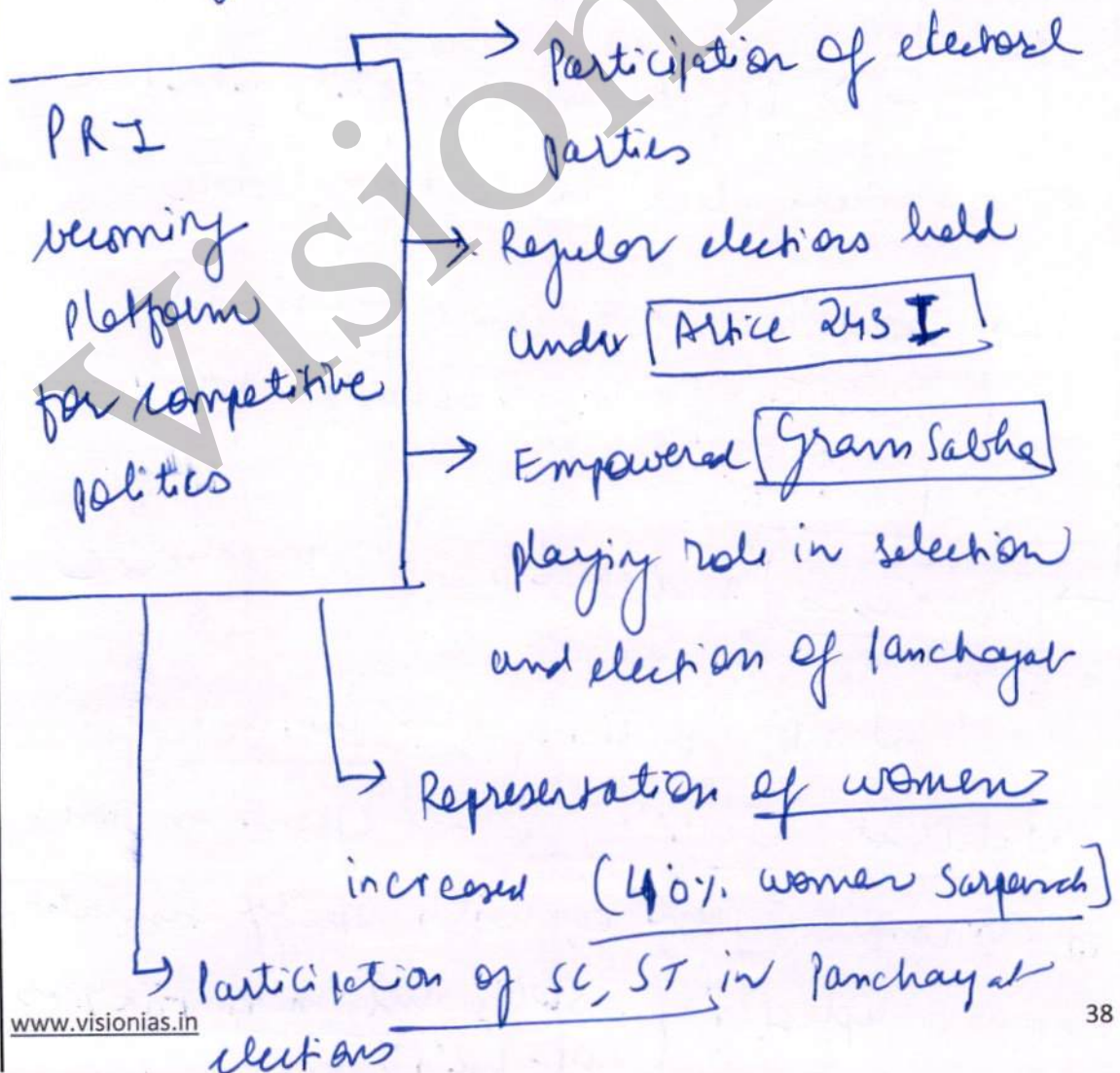
15.

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

Established by 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, Panchayati Raj Institutions aimed at democratic decentralisation, but are yet to ~~the~~ function at full potential.



Defund funding mechanism

only 1-6 funds raised through
tax collection → tax dependence on
state
→ Central schemes →

Tied Nature of funds

Lack of
Engagement
in service
and planning

→ Functionaries ineffective

- Lack of expertise
- Bureaucratic hurdles
- Literacy gaps

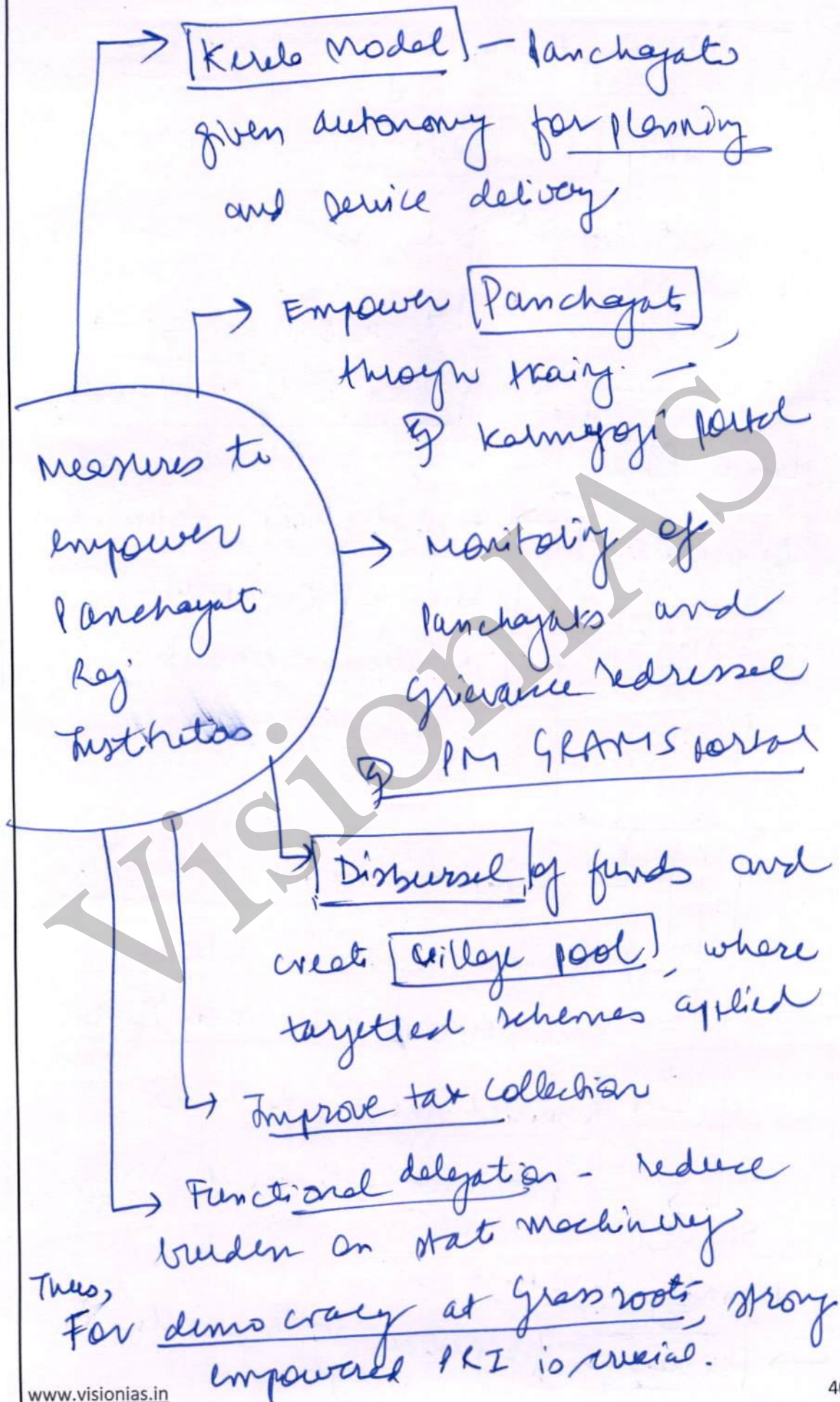
→ Limited Functional delegation

→ Power, decision making
concentrated at State level

→ Restricted Autonomy and
functions delivered from
State

Area based
Planning absent

→ Castism, prejudice still prevalent in
villages



16.

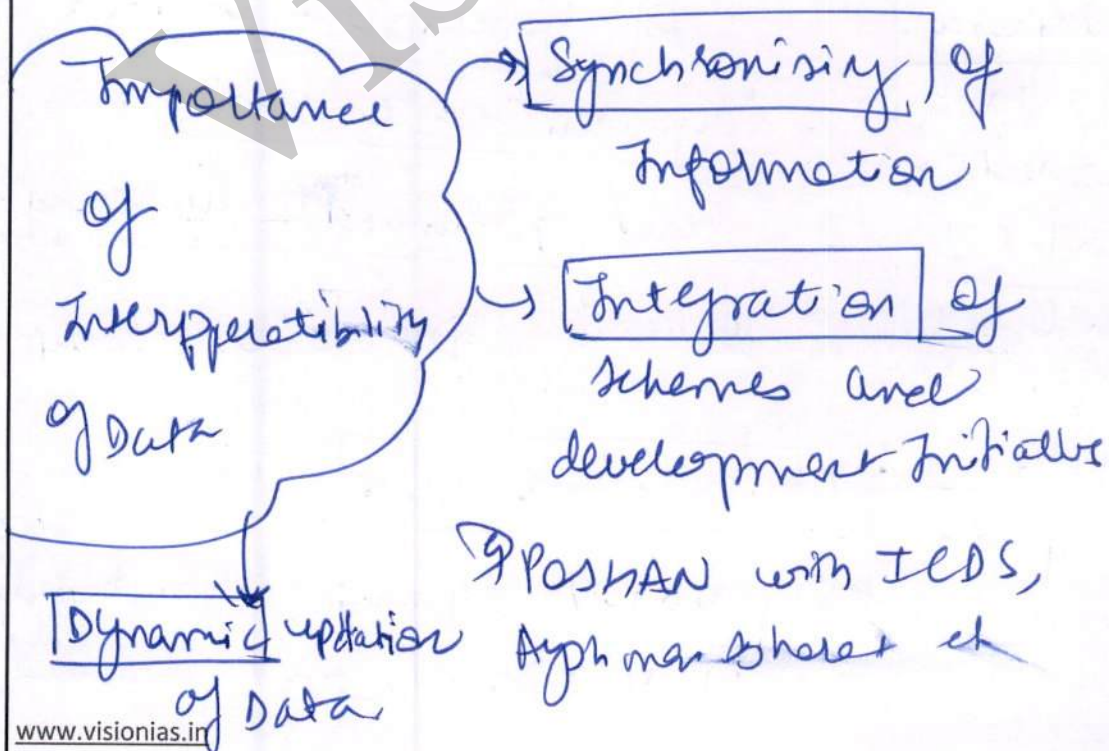
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

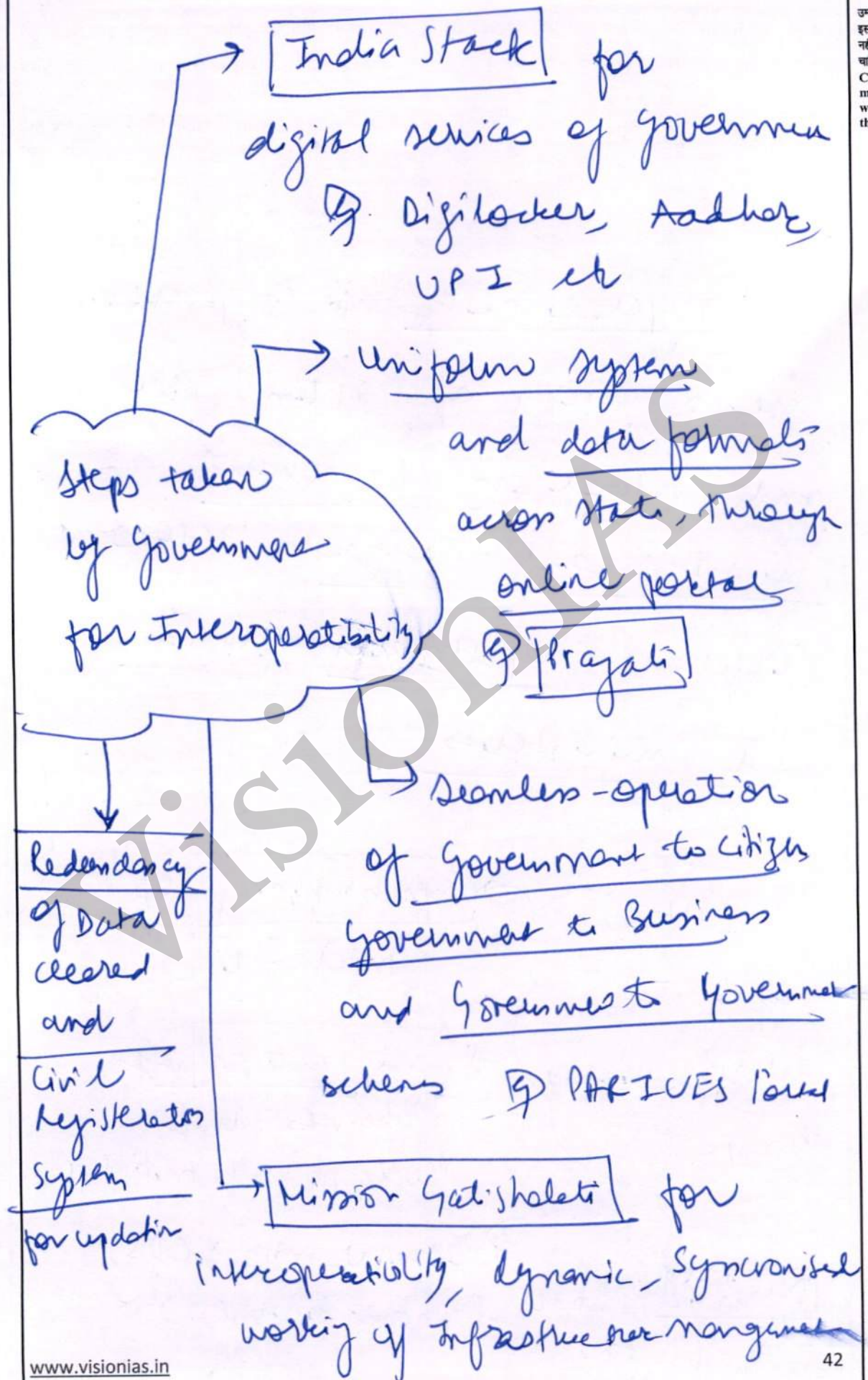
What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Interoperability in e-governance means ability of system, data and information be shared, migrated and analysed across different departments, states and ministries.





→ State Government & Central governments → different portals
→ different data fields, storage and database management

Limitation of e-governance & challenges in enforcing interoperability

→ issue of missing fields —

Health Insurance space
health IDS at state and ABHA @ centre

→ Triple Divide

Digital illiteracy

Rural urban Divide

Gender Gap

→ Connectivity

issues, lack of updation —

→ CCTNS portal no registration
data entry by state police

Thus, Effective monitoring, guidelines and collective will needs to be ensured for success of e-governance and
Visit Bharat by 2047.

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

Health of women needs special attention due to the high MMR at more than 100 and ~~unique~~ different biological factors

Rights Based Discourse:-

- ↳ It is the discourse on women health
- ↳ Right to bodily integrity
- ↳ right to choice and
- ↳ freedom to explore sexuality
- ↳ Right to health, safe motherhood

Institutional delivery still at 89%
and sexual health unawareness persist..

Restrictions by social norms

1) Patriarchal society →

- ↳ female sexuality controlled and judged
- ↳ marriage 'sacred' for women -
- ↳ symbol of 'purity' - virginity Tests
- ↳ Pativraty, kulbadhi bind women to family

2) Religious values

- ↳ menstruation seen as impure → excluded from functions, temple etc
- ↳ Abortion as a sin and restricted in Christianity, Muslim
- ↳ uterus, genital mutilation of women allowed.

Restricted by legal norms too

① Abortion rights not absolute -

~~Medical term~~ Medical Reproductive

MRT Act ~~abortion~~ till 26 weeks

with medical board recommendation

② Sexual freedom of women isolated -
seen as related to male authority -
Adultery decriminalised recently

③ Surrogacy Act further limits
freedom to choose or become surrogate

however, these laws are placed
for protection of women, who are
exploited in absence.

There is need for legal,
administrative and social change
to shift balance towards

Empowering women sexual and
reproductive health starting
by voicing it in public.

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
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India has the world's largest universal Immunisation program -

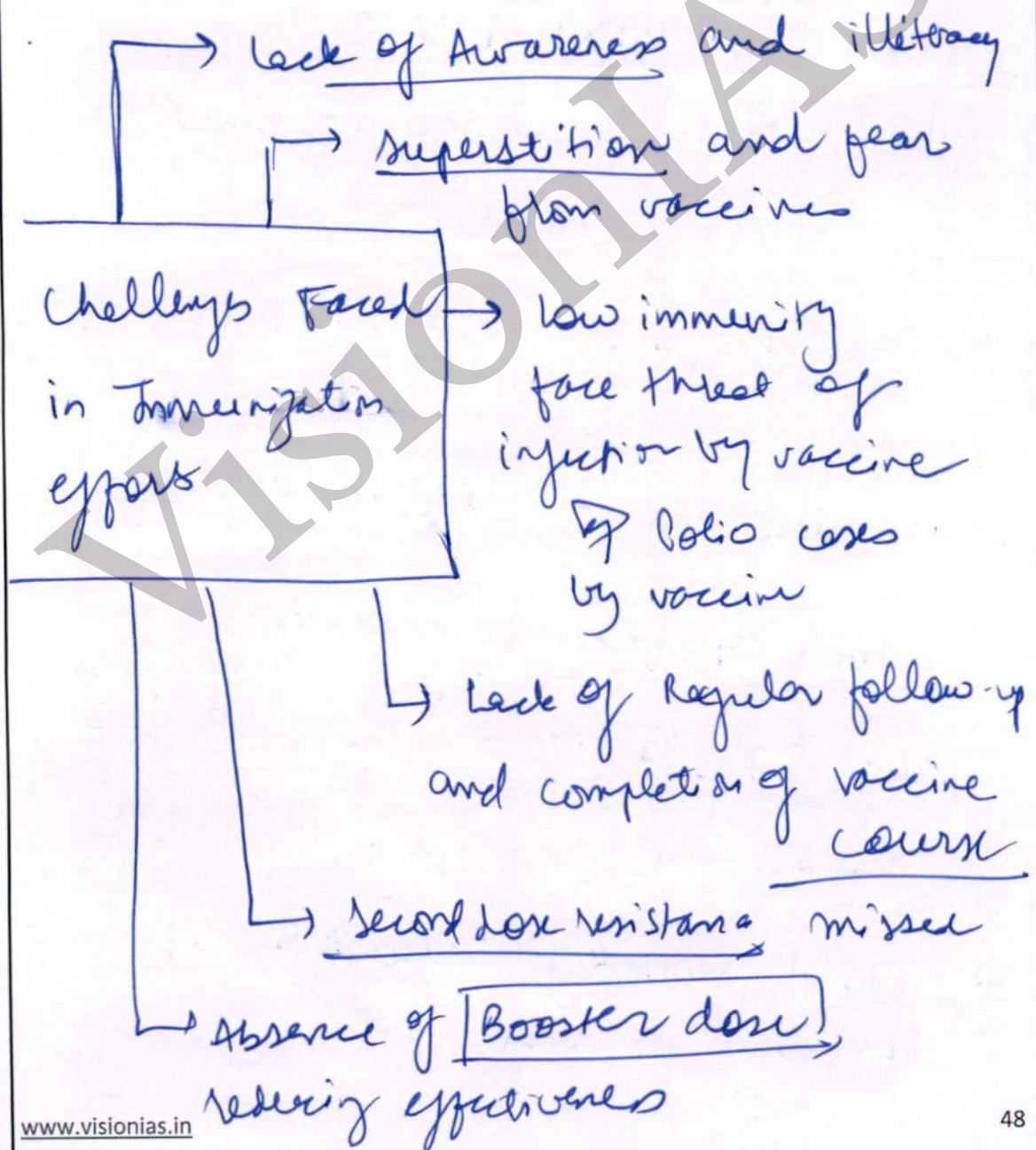
[Indradhanush 2.0], expanded further through even target

Effectiveness of Immunization so far

- 1) Elimination of [Polio] in wild
- 2) Reduction in [disease Burden]
- 3) [Life expectancy] increased from 37 in 1950 to 67 in 2023-24
- 4) Child Mortality reduced to 37 from more than 100

5) Life threatening diseases like Hepatitis, ~~sick mononucleosis~~, prevented

6) Upgradation and update of vaccine, recently added → [HPV vaccine] to prevent cervical cancer in women.



However, the success of
immunization is visible in reduction
in small pox, measles, rubella
diphtheria, Hepatitis-Cox, and
improving life of children.

Further combining with
POSHAN, Anganwadis and ASHA
workers, nutrition along with
immunization can be built
with upholding Alma Ata
Declaration 'Health for All', immunization
is effective way of ensuring 'Right
to health' through 'One Health Approach'

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PM highlighted and bridged the gap between North and South by adding African Union as 21st member of G20, upholding principle of 'Unity of voice' and 'unity of purpose'.

India as voice of Global South

① Issue of Global South prominence



2) National Biofuel Alliance —
for clean Energy & Global South

3) IMECC connectivity across
eastern Europe and west Asia,
strengthening North South Partnership

4) Digital Public Infrastructure
for Global South development
↳ African adoption UPI,
immunization EVZN portal
shared

5) Education collaboration —
with Indian Universities in Africa
↳ IIT Delhi, IIT Madras
@ Zanzibar.

6) Issues of neo colonisation
of Africa highlighted, with

need for empowerment of AU

7) Africa Growth Corridor envisioned
with India Japan collaboration,
furthered partnership

8) Countering China's debt trap
policy in Africa, with G20
mobilisation of just, fair funding
by G7 led PGII mobilised

9) Climate Change Talks, with
India leading in Disaster management
and desertification control in African
Sahara (Great Green Wall)

10) Millet Production — Africa highest
encouraged.

Africa-India are
natural partners in multi-polar world
with strength of numbers & vision of
UBUNTU & Vasudhaiva Kutumbam

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)

India and UAE relationship have expanded with people to people engagements and leveraged the historical-cultural links to solidify ongoing solidarity.

Expansion of India-UAE relations in last decade

Economic ties have strengthened

- ① Trade relations with new FTA signed
- ② UPI, fintech in UAE integral
- ③ Open markets for export & import
- ④ Ruppee accepted as medium of exchange for crude oil trade

II Strategic relationship - I2U2 →

India, UAE, US, Israel partnership as

Counterbalancing instability in West Asia
→ member of BRICS added UAE.

III Remittances upto ₹ 110 billion

from UAE,

KHALEEJI Capitalism leveraged in this

IV Energy and renewable resources
explored, from $\frac{1}{3}$ crude to
solar, Natural Gas, Nuclear & Green hydrogen

V Technological collaborations -

→ Universities exchange program in
Abu Dhabi & Dubai with Delhi &
Mumbai

VI Space collaboration - India's
ISRO supporting UAE's Mars Mission
Hope and satellite launch programme

VII Military relations expanding -
joint exercises like Desert Eagle, &

modeling terrorism. etc.

VII Environmental collaboration —
with aim for climate change resilience
and disaster management

IX Connectivity and Communication Networks
→ IMEEC, UAE Jebel Ali port, connect
to India; Kordla & JMPT ports
→ Bharti Airtel operating network

X People to people ties with cross
cultural links — Golden Visa to
citizens of India, opening Hindu Temple in
UAE

Areas of Improvement

- Kefala System —
labour rights need to
be improved
- Gender inclusion &
equitable growth
- Relation with Pakistan & alleged
violation of human rights in Kashmir
- UAE & India are natural partners
aiming at Progressive East led Growth
by 2047

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VisionIAS