



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 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. : 1188680

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anju

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

JAIPUR

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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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

10

Parliamentary system is based on the fundamental principles of debate, discussions and consultations of all sections of the society. In such a situation role of leader of opposition (LoP) becomes important.

Role of LoP in India's parliamentary system

① Member of parliamentary committees

for deeper scrutiny of bills brought by the government.

② As a consolidation of opposition's view

The views and thoughts of MPs who are not a part of ruling dispensation are consolidated and expressed in a comprehensive manner

③ Raising the voice of the people

LoP often takes the issues important for general public to the floor of the house

④ Recent NEET paper leak case

④ As a member of selection committees of various constitutional and statutory position

eg) Role of LoP in appointment of Election Commissioners

⑤ Keeping the government on toes by demanding answers. thus increasing accountability and responsiveness

Challenges

- ① like sensationalisation of issues for self interest and vote bank
- ② often purposely stopping the work of government
- ③ lesser time provided for expression

Way forward: A pre stated day in every week must be set for LoP direct questioning.

More consultation must be involved for constructive work

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

Today 850 million people in India are mobile users and more than 60 million has internet access.

In such a time, technology integration will help democratise justice delivery.

Enhancing Accessibility

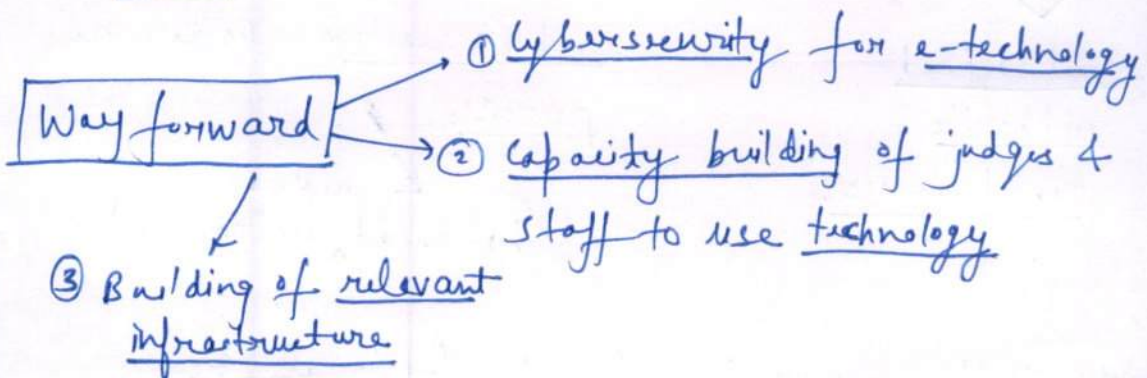
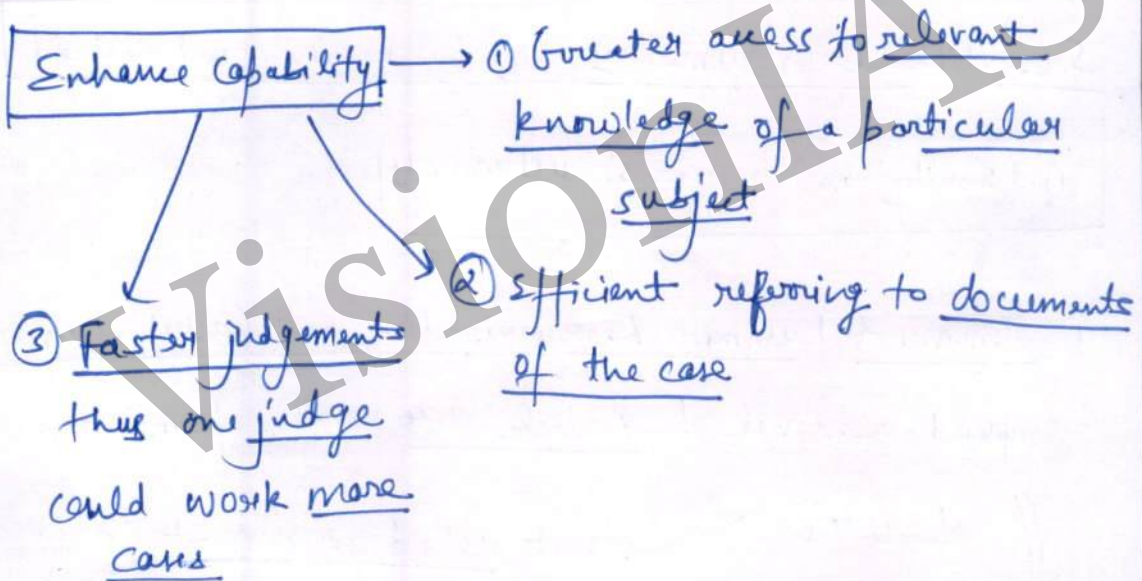
- ① Ease of filing FIRs through online portal
- ② No need to regularly visit police stations as online updates could be posted for relevant persons
- ③ e-hearing or live telecast will help citizens hear the hearings at comfort of their home.

Enhancing Efficiency

- ① frequent adjournments could be avoided as the witness could be accessed through live video calling

→ ② faster delivery of bail orders on other judicial orders through facilities like SUPACE

→ ③ Use of AI to find relevant material related to a case for a judge will help him cut time of judgement.



Government's effort like e-court project, SUPACE, AI integration etc. are a step in the right direction.

3.

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

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

10

Supreme Court of India (Article 124) is the primary upholder of principles of constitution including federalism of its political structure.

S.C. Upheld asymmetry by balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy

① Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation act (2019) judgement upheld removal of Article 370 and formation

↓ of UT's → but asked government to conduct elections as soon as possible

centralized authority maintenance ↓ regional (balanced autonomy)

② Upheld reservation of jobs for locals in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (Article 371(d))

balancing regional autonomy and central authority

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

③ Bommai Case

↳ upheld regional autonomy by limiting
power of governors to recommend president
rule and dissolve assembly.

↳ but also uphold central authority → provision of
not enquiring into rightness of contents of
reports

④ Delhi Services Case 2023

provided power to L-G for transfer of government
servants thus maintaining principles of asymmetric
federalism and balancing central authority

Thus, through multiple timely interventions and
following historic judgements, Supreme court have
kept alive Indian federalism spirit.

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

National Commission for Scheduled Castes

a constitutional body under Article 338 has the mandate of protecting and safeguarding interests of Scheduled Castes (18% of population) of our country.

Effectiveness of NCSC

- ① Through various interventions secured opportunities of jobs for SC's in our country
- ② suggesting various schemes and programmes for SC upliftment. Ex) NAMASTE scheme suggested by NCSC

→ ③ Suo Motu enquiry into complaints against officers not providing due rights of SC's

→ ④ Have looked several cases of overinclusion and exclusion from SC list and suggested remedial measures.

However, in recent days allegations of

- ① doctrinism
- ② Not going against the governmental ideological and political leaning
- ③ appointment of government's favourite officers or persons as members

have marred the legitimacy of NCSC.

Need of NCSC is to actively take up its role in all spheres and provide feedback of developmental skills. Recent Ranganath Commission looking into subclassification must work in its oversight.

5.

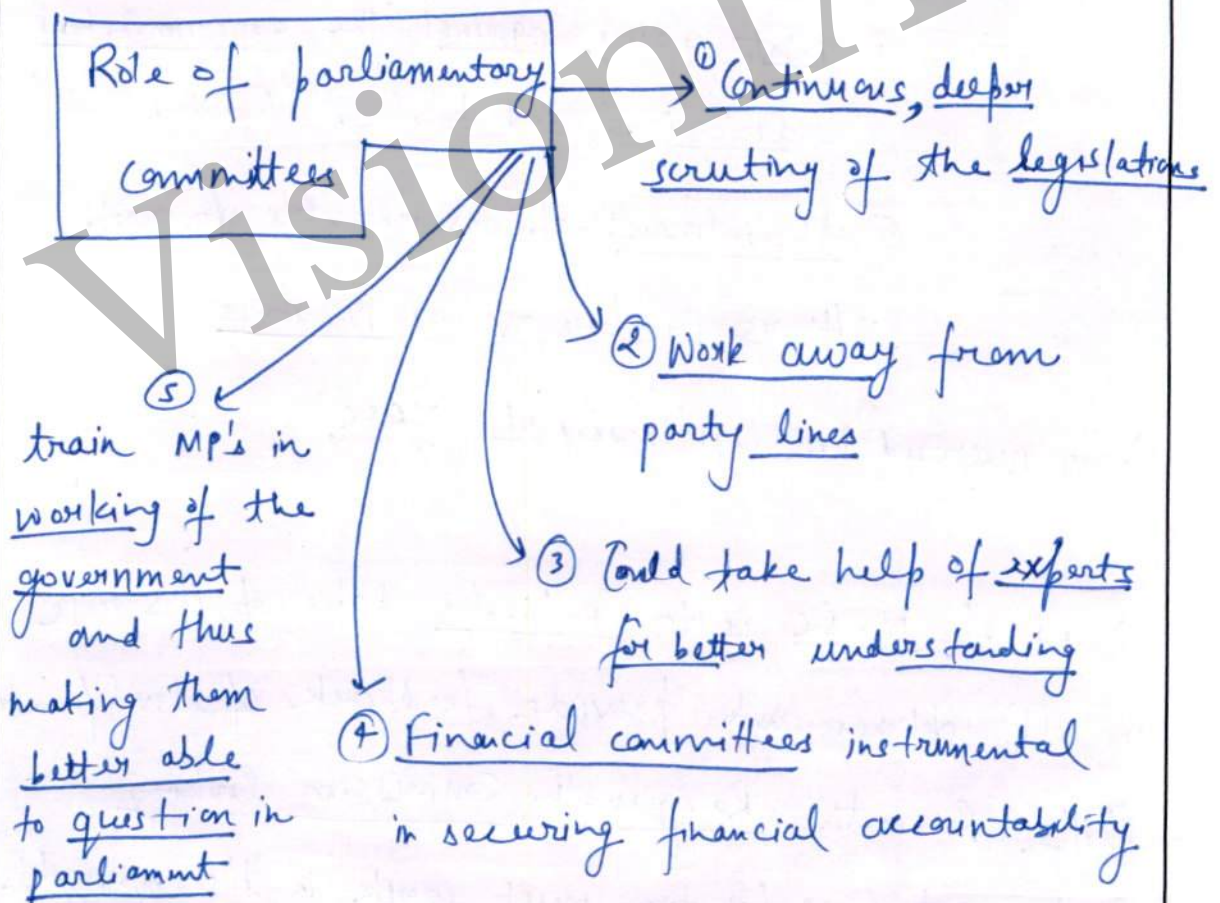
संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Parliamentary Committees getting constitutional legitimacy from Article 105 and 118 of the constitution have been instrumental to executive accountability to legislature.



Issues in recent years

① Lesser number of bills referred to parliamentary committees eg) 25% in 17th Lok Sabha while 71% in 14th Lok Sabha

② Reduced number of meetings and reduced sittings of time of the committees

③ Increasing number of ordinances.

Way forward

→ More number of bills must be referred to committees

→ government must provide reasons in writing for not accepting committee suggestions.

Thus parliamentary committee system must be expanded and strengthened to ensure 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

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

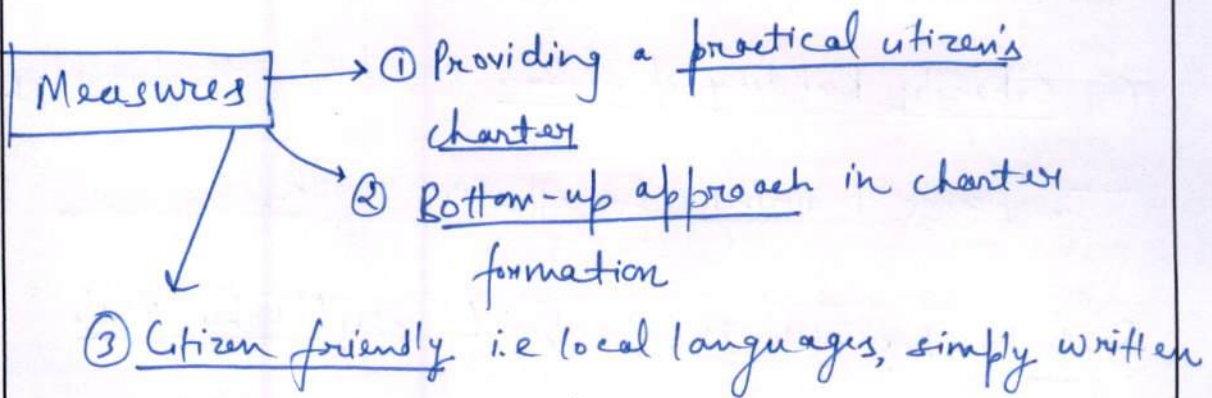
Citizen's Charter is a document promising people of the area of a better quality of a service delivery in a timely manner

Citizen's Charter for improving governance.

- ① Improve responsiveness due to commitments mentioned in the charter
- ② Effective grievance redressal system due to systematization of working of the government body
- ③ Provide transparency and accountability by providing services in a written form
- ④ Better assurance to citizens thus improving trust

Citizen's Charter for empowering Citizens

- ① Citizen's participation
Eg) People's participation in Budgeting of municipality in Pune in 2006.
- ② Channel to provide feedback
Eg) Bangalore's citizens report card system.
- ③ Increase accountability by formation of civil society committee for work oversight
- ④ Citizens could demand compensation if they are not provided the mentioned services



Thus a citizen charter can improve governance and citizens will be empowered as in many European countries

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's (Non governmental organisations) are bodies voluntarily working in social sector to bridge gap of government in vulnerable sectors especially

Corporate donors aiding NGO's in facilitating development.

- ① CSR funds by corporates are provided to several NGOs for targeted interventions
- ② Capacity Building of NGO's members by providing in house training for effective work.
- ③ Corporates with the help of insights by NGO's formulate their strategies for particular sector.

- ④ Infrastructure of many corporate houses is used by NGOs for administrative work of the members.
- ⑤ Corporate run NPO's and NGO's work together to ~~to~~ consolidate efforts.
- ⑥ Corporates buying of social bonds for result based donations

Way forward

① Greater efforts for synergy must be made to avoid duplication

② focus must be on capacity building of people rather than service delivery.

Thus together corporates and NGOs could contribute significantly to holistic development of India.

8.

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

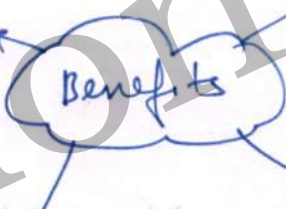
Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

POCSO Act legislated for prevention of sexual offences against children has largely been the legal framework for protecting and justice delivery to our children

Protect sanctity and identity of child



① Stringent penalty

② Quick hearings in fast track courts

③ Acted as a detriment for sexual child predators

But,

Need of revisit to correct inadequacies of POCSO

① Definition of children

All individuals under 18 years of age are

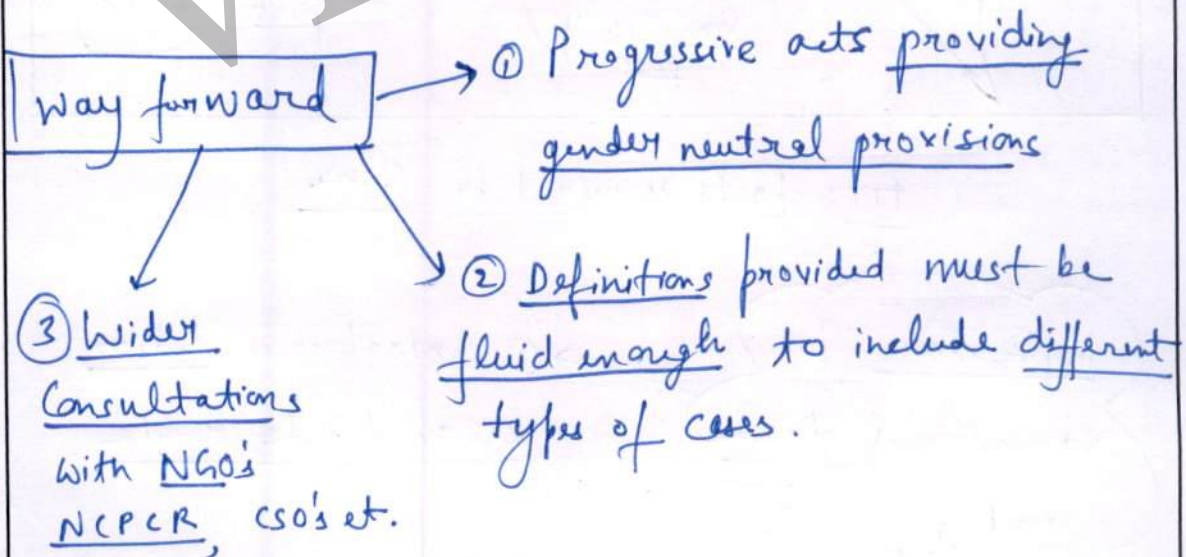
considered child leaving no room for mature
teenage consent (eg) lowering age of maturity)

① Other definitions are not up to Mark

Eg) definition of rape involves necessary
penetration → excludes various cases

② Gender differential as it differentially treats
crimes against boys and girls

③ Recently Supreme Court judge also expressed
his thoughts about relating into POCSO provisions.



Need of today is to firmly protect our child in
world of rising crimes and degrading
moral values.

9.

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

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

10

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

China's Belt and Road Initiative to revive old silk route has a strategically important place for acquisition of ports around the world

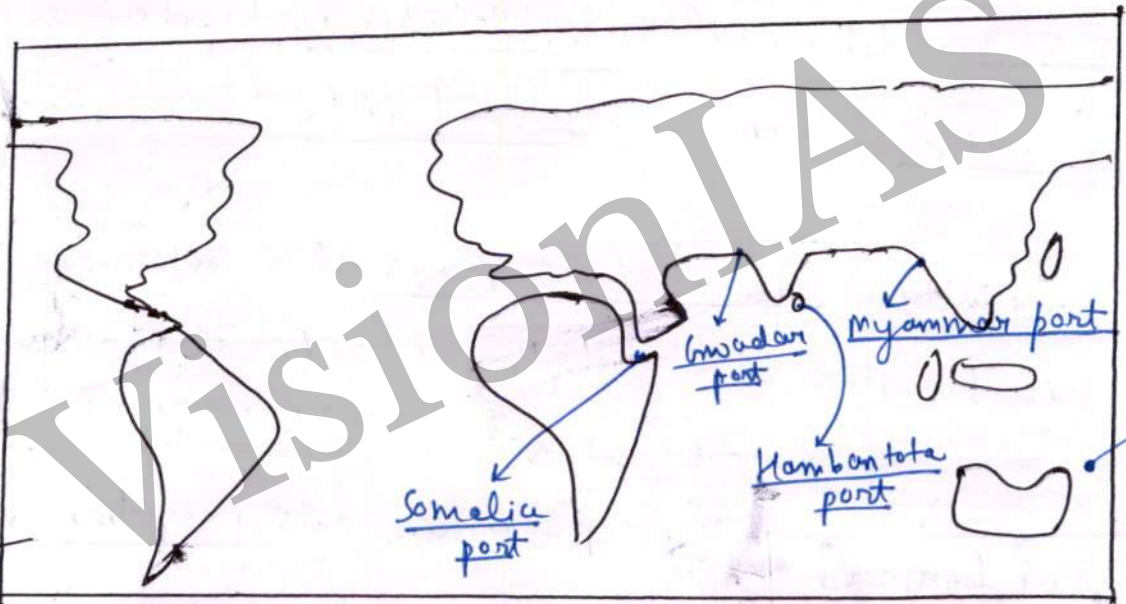


Fig: ports acquired by China

Implications for international trade routes

- ① Control over Indian ocean trade route
- ② Control over Malacca Strait as ports on both sides are acquired by China

③ Domination of supply chain

↙
vulnerable international trade

Implications for economic relations

→ ① China will control supply of essential minerals across the oceans

→ ② Host countries of ports will feel dependent on China

→ ③ China's potential weaponization of economic power

Way forward

→ ① Strategic port acquisition by other multilateral groups ~~by~~ like QUAD

→ ② Host countries must be provided cheap credit to avoid Chinese debt trap.

Chinese aggression is known to the whole world.

Thus, their domination of global trade and economy must be countered urgently

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)

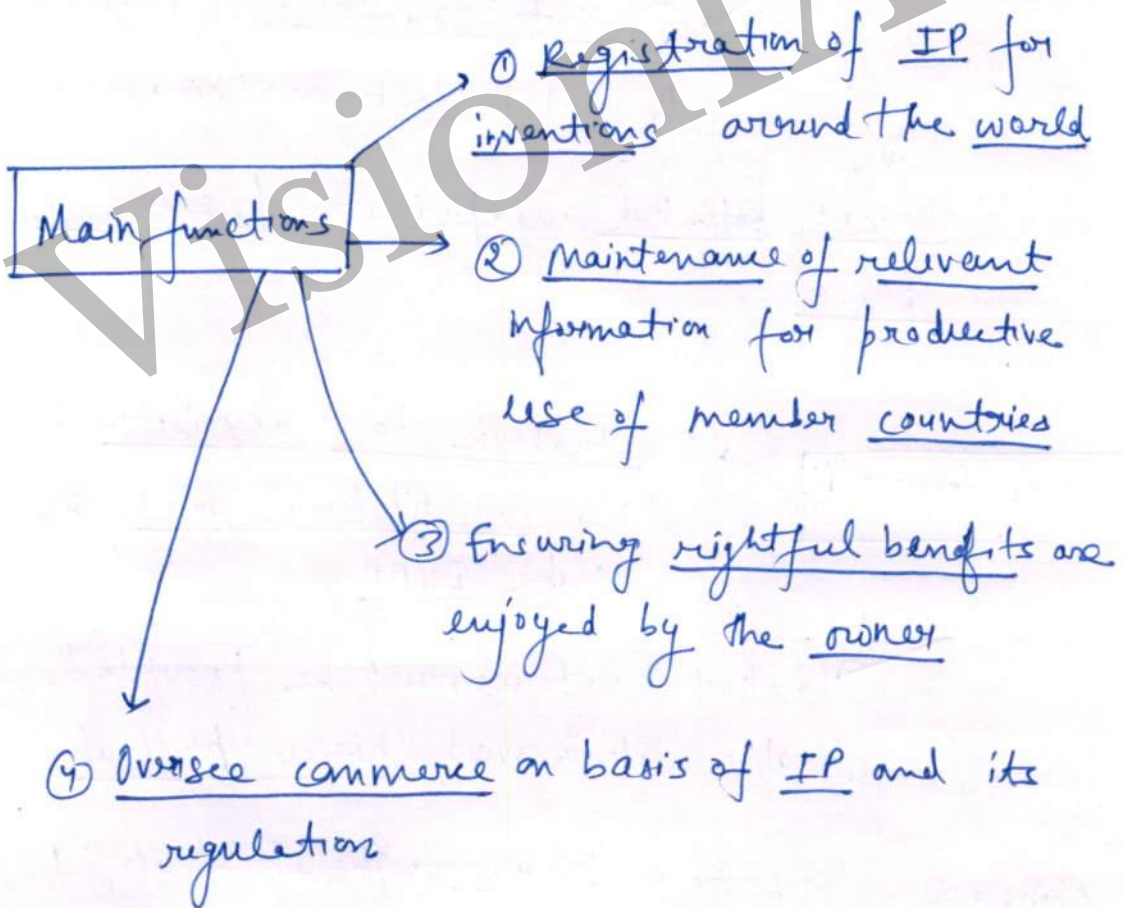
What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

is an international organization which work in the field of securing intellectual property and ensuring its rightful and judicious use



Significance of recent treaty on IP, Genetic resources and traditional knowledge for India

- ① Will allow access to important beneficial genetic resources for further development in various sectors
- ② Will help India to protect its traditional knowledge and not allow piracy by the west
- ③ Streamline Research in our country and encourage its commercialization
- ④ Provide framework for domestic rules
- ⑤ SOP in case of emergency like covid.

India must make harmonious domestic rules as well to realise full potential of the recent treaty

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

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) draws

its power from DSPE Act (Delhi Special

Police Establishment) and acts as a multi-

jurisdictional police force specialised for

important cases

① first agency to look into corruption cases of governmental servants and politicians

Crucial role in
Combating Corruption

② Wide powers allow fast search and seizure and quick act in cases of complaints.

③ Report to LVC for serious corruption cases.

- ④ jurisdiction over states as well as central officers, departments
- ⑤ Efficiently trained capable officers.

functioning criticised recently :

① For being partisan

- like swift immediate action against members of opposition parties
- Not pursuing cases of people having political leanings to government
- Used as a tool to pressurize politicians for changing parties as well as silencing them.

② For acting against federal spirit

- CBI used actively by centre for architecting political defections from opposition run states

→ ② Interfere into state police jurisdiction thus undermining federalism

Therefore, many states have removed general consent to CBI

① CJI in past have also called CBI as a caged parrot

Measures to take

→ ① Recent amendments of DSPE act allowing 3 year extension, 1 year at a time must be reversed.

→ ② CBI director must be barred of any political office or constitutional or statutory office in future

For a democratic and federal polity like India maintaining sanctity and public trust in autonomous institutions must be the utmost priority

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 of the constitution provide for the office of governor in a state. Governor is provided with dual role of being head of the state and an agent of the centre.

However, in recent years, many incidents point to the issue where governors overstepped their constitutional roles.

Overstepping Roles and failure to act effectively

① Meddling into government's affairs

Ex) Tamil Nadu CM suggesting a person should not be made a minister and thus did not administer ~~at~~ auth.

② Not reading speech provided by government during budget presentation

Ex) Tamil Nadu state assembly budget presentation in 2023.

③ Keeping important bills on hold for years

Ex) Punjab government approached supreme court for directing governors to sign bills

④ Interfering into day to day activities

Ex) Delhi L-G and Chief Minister tussle for day to day administration

⑤ Involvement into state politics

Ex) Kerala governor protesting against the state governments

⑥ Not calling assembly meeting even after cm's advise

Ex) Rajasthan governor did not call assembly meeting even after multiple letters by the cm.

Way forward

- ① Punchi Commission must be the guiding force
 - fixating governor terms for 5 years
 - Time limit for holding any bill must be fixed to 6 months
 - governor must be a figure from other state and must be inactive in politics in recent years
- ② Capacity building of governors to make them work under constitutional framework
- ③ Bommai case must be the guiding light for governor's conduct and arena of powers.
- ④ Supreme Court must pass specific guidelines for no-go area of governors

For a federal political structure, it is important that role of governor must be controlled and limited to honour will of the citizens.

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 are both based on democratic principles of equality, justice, rule of law, fundamental rights and elected government.

However, there are some differences in electoral systems:

<u>India</u>	<u>USA</u>
① <u>Electin of president</u>	①
② Indirectly by the MP's and MLA's of the country	② <u>Directly</u> by <u>the people</u>
③ Any citizen can become president (above age of 35)	③ Only <u>citizen by birth</u> can run for the role of president.

② Election of governors

- ① Governors are not elected but nominated in India

① Governors are directly elected by the people

③ Election of Vice president

- ① Indirect election in India by MP's of the country

① Direct election along with the President

④ Judiciary

- ① Not elected but nominated by president on advise of collegium

① indirectly elected by the senate

⑤ Method of election

- ① Use of EVM's

① Use of Ballot paper

⑥ Term of election

- ① Election in every 5 years

① Election in 7 years.

- ⑦ ~~Only two~~ Multiple parties allowed to compete

⑦ Only two parties allowed

Despite of several differences, there are -

considerable similarities

- ① direct elections in both countries and representative democracy
- formation of majority government
- considerable voting powers to senate on various of importance like Indian parliament

Both countries by their vibrant election exercises has lived upto their names of largest democracy and oldest democracy of the world. Both must share their best practices to continuously improve.

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)

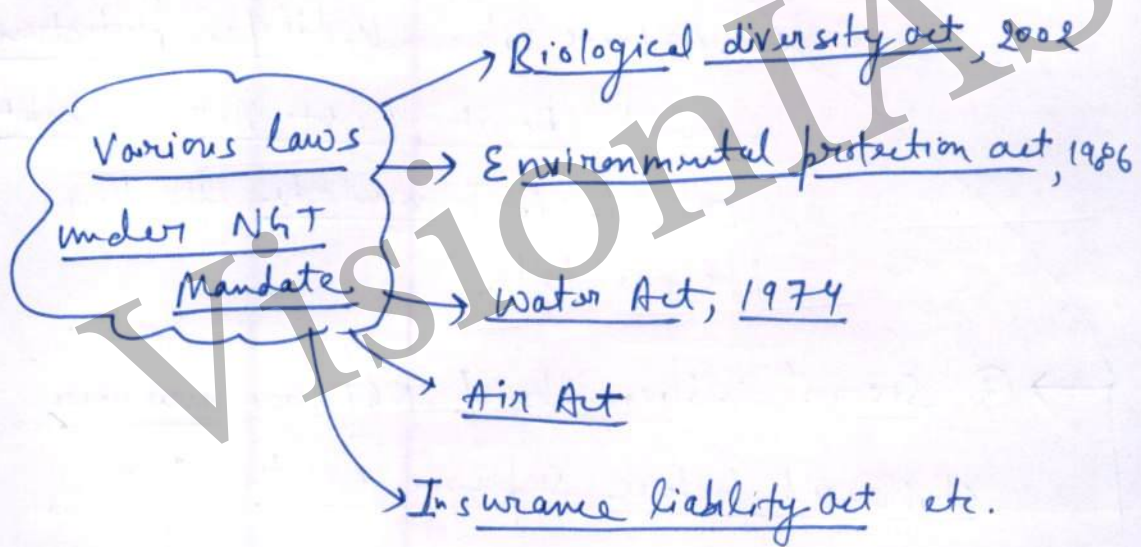
How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

National Green Tribunal (NGT) established

by the NGT Act has the mandate to

effectively address cases related to environmental

considerations.



NGT has stood upto its objective in following ways

→ ① timely delivery of judgement in environmental related cases

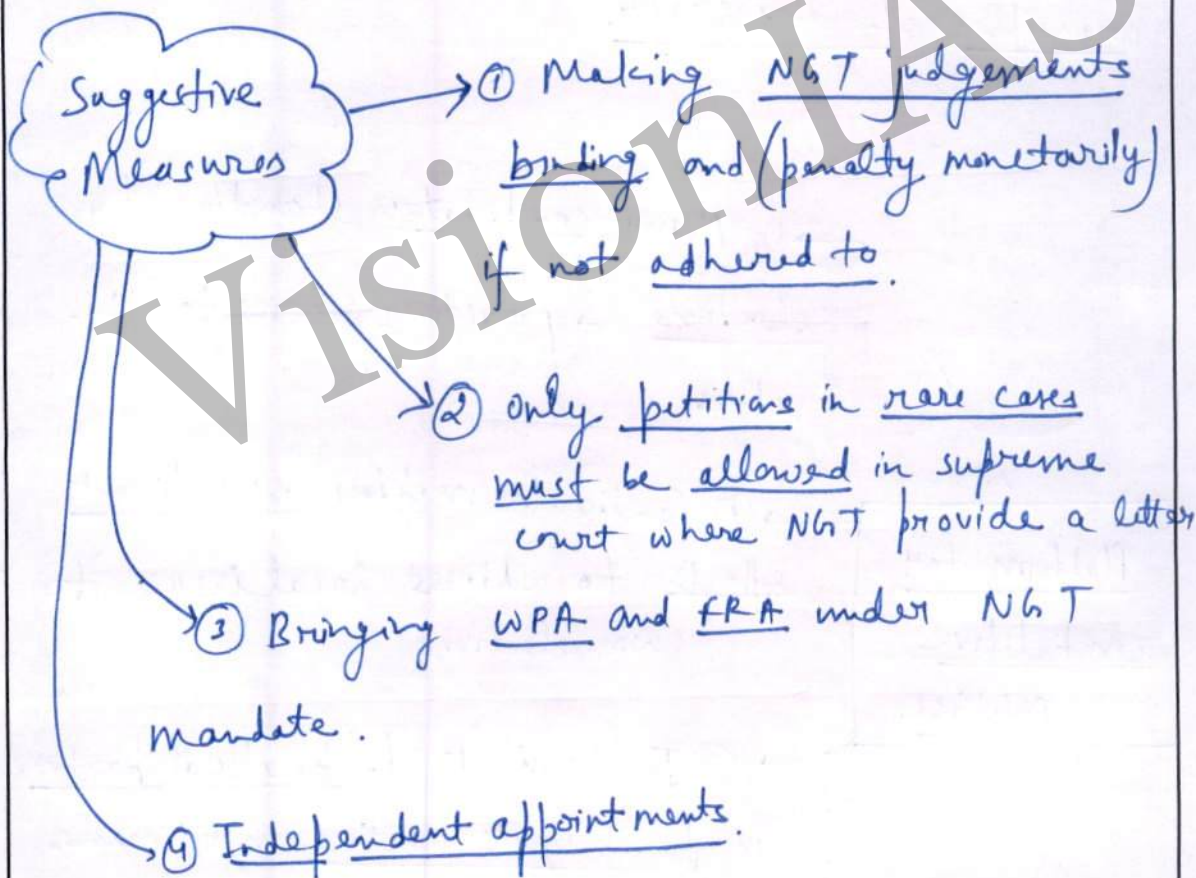
→ ② Provided expert opinion by means of specialised judicial members

- ③ Have upheld the environmental cause in several important cases
- ④ Have interfered in various environmentally destructive projects in a timely manner.

However, there are Various lacunae

- ① Laws like Wildlife protection act and Forest Right Act are kept out of NGT mandate affecting its mandate
- ② Several judgements of NGT are anyway challenged before Supreme courts thus defeating purpose of timely solution
- ③ Lack of powers with NGT to enforce its judgements have reduced its effectiveness

- ④ Political appointment to NGTs like retired bureaucrats etc. rarely go against the wishes of their political masters
- ⑤ Indifferent attitude towards NGT orders and lack of implementation.



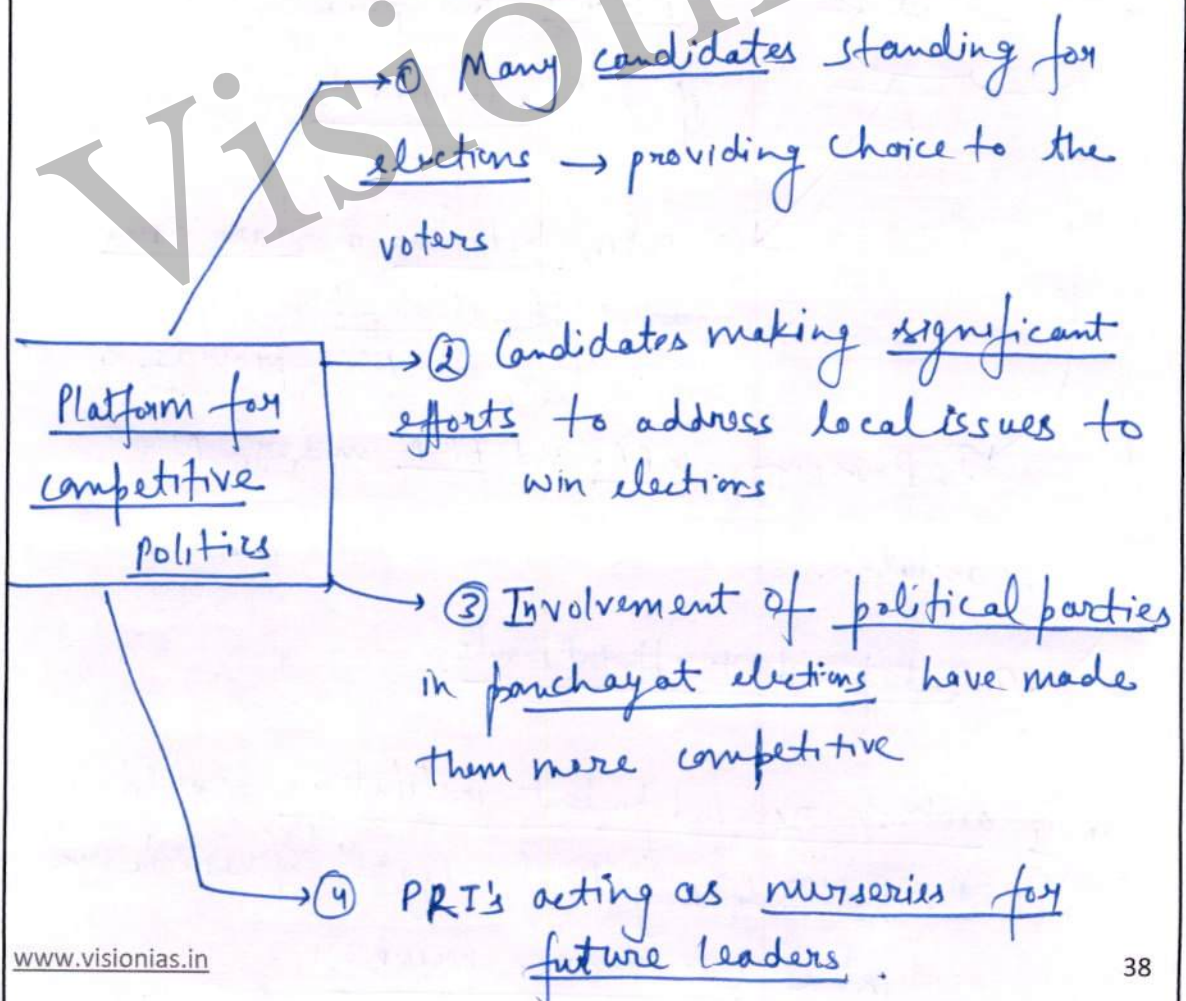
Only autonomous independent institutions could strengthen India's judicial - legal framework in a constructive manner

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

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's) were given constitutional status through 73rd Amendment act of 1992. They ensure local self government in rural areas to realise principles of democracy



Despite of this, they have not able to fully meet their objective.

Not emerged as agency of planning

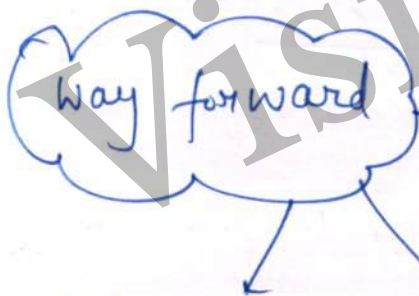
- ① Limited powers with PRI's as most of the development plans are provided by MP's and MLA's → top-down approach
- ② Lack of capacity building of local leaders thus unaware of the process of planning
- ③ State and central master plans taking over local customization efforts.
- ④ Non availability of funding to realise any plan Eg) Haryana, PRI's can only plan for any programme having expenditure less than 2 lakh

Not an agency of service delivery because

- ① Overlapping of functioning of NGO's

and PRI's

- ② Excessive interference of bureaucracy in day to day activities of PRI's
- ③ Lack of incentives for PRI's for effective working
- ④ Limited social accountability : No knowledge of social audits among people
eg) only 6 states have completed social audits of MGNREGS by at least 50% gram panchayats



- ① Provision of 3F's
 - Funds
 - Functions
 - Functionaries
- ② Clear devolution of subjects (No overlapping between 7th and XIth schedule)
- ③ Funds must be devolved
- ④ Property tax, agri tax on big farmers etc., central & state devolutions.

In India, PRI's are life and blood of liberty. Their strengthening must be prioritised for holistic development.

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

e-governance is the system of providing government services by the means of information on communication technologies over digital devices of citizens

Interoperability in e-governance

It is the mechanism by which switching and coordination between various governmental departments becomes quick, easy and responsive

(Eg) grains delivery through NFSA food app and related grievance could be sent to the CPGRAMS through the same portal

Steps taken by government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems :

- ① Applications like PRAGATI
allow tracking of various government projects under different ministries on a single portal
- ② Application to access various state services as well as central services through a single application
- ③ Development of universal integrated digital public infrastructure (Eg) UPI - can be used at all the places, quickly and easily
- ④ e-Kranti → for e-office project

→ central database for essential information to be accessed by all departments on need.

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

Challenges

① Digital illiteracy:

Oxfam report 2023: only 38% Indians digitally literate

② Digital divide:

Oxfam 2023: 70% urban household access to internet

only 34% in rural India

③ Fraud & Scams

Ex > India lost 12,000 crores in 2023

to financial scams and fraudsters

④ Cyberattacks and targeting of digital infrastructure

Way forward

→ Digital literacy campaigns and increasing accessibility to digital devices and internet.

→ Cybersecurity and privacy laws for protection, mitigation and deterrence.

Government efforts like I4C, PM-DISHA, Bharatnet, WANI are steps in right direction

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)

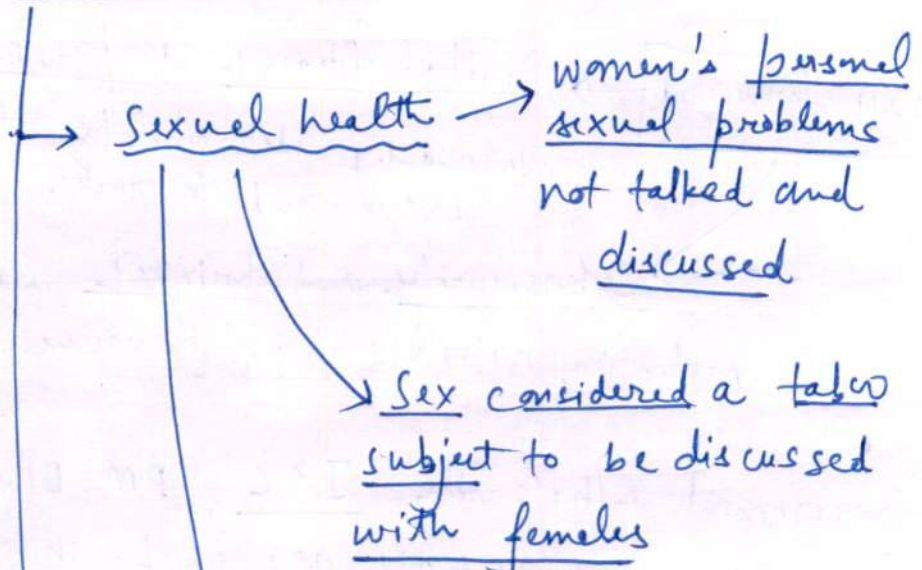
When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Women in India have long been denied their sexual and reproductive agency by both society (patriarchal norms) and legal framework (gender biased laws)

Rights based discourse bypassed for women
sexual and reproductive health

A) By Societal Norms



family's respect tied to women's sexual autonomy and choices

Reproductive Health

→ female contraceptives not widely published

→ focus more on controlling her fertility rather than prioritizing her health

→ Unaccounted abortions in unscientific manner conducted on pressure of families.

B) By Legal Norms

→ Sexual Health

- ⊙ Adultery law considering women as property and controlling her sexuality
- ⊙ Non legalized homosexual relationships
(Now changed due to SC intervention)

→ Reproductive health

- ① Maternity leave only for 2 children is allowed
- ② Population control ^{laws} incentivizing lesser children forcing her to abort in case of unwanted pregnancy.

Thus rights based approach is absent.

Suggestive Measures

- ① Prioritizing women health before any other objective (to reduce MMR: 47 per 1 lakh)
- ② Allowing sexual agency and autonomy by addressing gender biased laws.

By caring for our females, we will be able to achieve SDG 7 (gender equality) as well as SDG 3 (Health) as well as an equal and just society.

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)

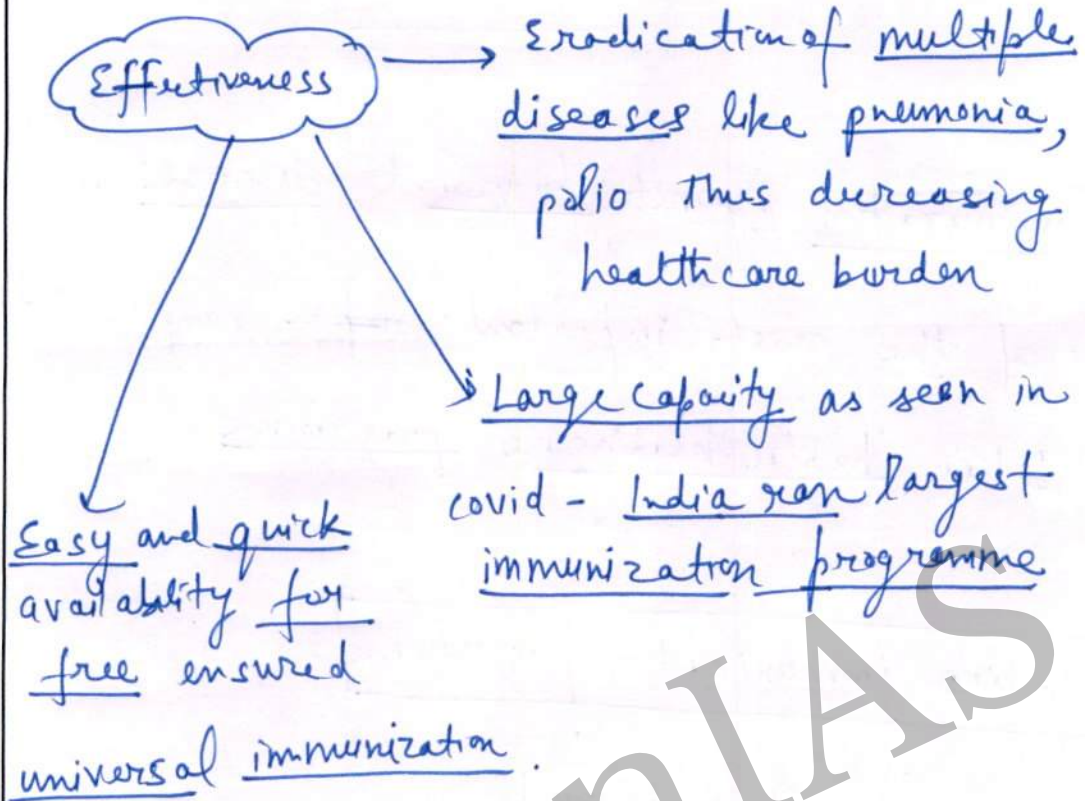
How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Immunization against prevalent disease is one of the most important ~~repe~~ component of India's public healthcare programme

India's immunization programme

- Mission Indradhanush
widespread immunization of children
- Use of ASHA workers and Aanganwadis
to ensure compulsory immunization
- Door to door campaign in slums and ghettos
- incentivising child immunization by providing monetary incentives.



Ineffectiveness in recent years observed :

→ WHO report : India - IInd most no. of non-immunized child (zero dose children) in 2023.

→ Emergence of new disease and antimicrobial resistance have not been cared of properly.

Challenges continuing in immunization efforts

⊕ Emergence of new bacteria, disease, viruses

due to human-wildlife conflict
Eg) Covid

- ② Evolving pathogens due to indiscriminate use of pesticides, antimicrobials etc
- ③ lack of awareness and ignorant attitude on parts of parents.
- ④ Extremely poor sectors still not covered
- ⑤ Rising population putting pressure on resources

Measures

- ① Public-private partnerships for universal immunization
- ② Allowance of CSR funds for immunization campaigns in remote areas
- ③ Better infrastructure and human resource in community health care centers.

Widespread awareness campaigns among ghettos and slums and increasing public expenditure on health will help augmenting efforts.

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

In 2023, India hosted the G20 annual conference under its presidency.

Many important matters were addressed at the G20 meet which affect the global community

India's presidency in G20 to bring voice of global south to centre stage

① Reforms in global institutions

like UN, UNGA, IMF to provide more prominent voice to underdeveloped and LDC's of global south

→ strong voice was raised for demands.

② Inclusion of African Union into a G20

African Union is formally included into G20 grouping at annual summit in New-Delhi

③ Alliance for Resilient Infrastructure for Island nations - especially in southern Hemisphere to address their concern regarding climate change

④ G20 agreed for a formal mechanism to provide soft loans to African countries to avoid Chinese debt trap under India's presidency at G20

⑤ Credit swap facility and debt for climate arrangement strengthened under India's presidency

Thus, India has significantly raised global south voice especially Africa in G20 under its presidency.

VisionIAS

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

India - UAE relationship has emerged as a significant milestone in India's look west policy framework especially in last decade.

India - UAE relations remarkable expansion

- ① Bilateral economic agreement
to allow significant exports and imports with reduced tariff duties
- ② Part of Multilateral groupings
like I2U2 to coordinate on various issues of global and local importance
- ③ Food processing industry
• UAE to invest \$2 billion in India's mega food parks

→ ④ Cultural domain

UAE recently constructed a Hindu temple inaugurated by Indian PM to respect Indian diaspora's religious sensitivity

→ ⑤ Defence exercises

① like Desert Eagle, Cyclone etc.

• to build military interoperability

② Coordinated efforts to provide security in Indian ocean region

→ ⑥ Connectivity

Eg) India - Europe - East Asia Corridor

to directly connect India to Europe bypassing Suez canal country
China's BRI initiative

→ ④ Climate domain

coordination and cooperation in International
Solar Alliance (ISA) for green energy.

Recent removal of UAE from FATF grey
list will improves FDI from UAE into
India significantly. UAE is also considering
purchasing India's defence technology. this
deepening relations

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