

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. : 1278500

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : C. Shiva Ganesh Reddy

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh

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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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 the "safety valve" for the functioning of democracy. Parliament with all India MPs dissent is even more "critical" to ensure "diverse opinions," inclusivity etc.

LoP has a significant role

- > LoP was a statutory position under LoP (privileges and emoluments act, 1977).
- > Leader of largest opposition party (> 10th)
- 1) coherent voice of opposition is heard through LoP (e) Recent criticism on 'laboral entry'
- 2) Provide accountability of PM to parliament through "starred questions" (e) China-Border issue.
- 3) Part of selection committee of → election commission
↳ CBI.
↳ CTF
↳ etc.

4) represents minoritism which often gets overlooked by "majoritarianism"

5) Acts as a spokesperson for all party meetings to express their opinions.

eg) National education policy.

6) advises "speaks" about adjournment motion and "no-confidence motion" to express dissatisfaction

7) "head of committees" he is a member of.

But his role is limited.

↳ Absolute majority of government (200)

↳ Biasedness of speaker (eg) RS speaks expulsion of MPs

↳ sometimes resulting to

"unparliamentary language"

(measure) → weekly "1 day" must be given to Opp for setback "agenda"

"Prakira Pakal" Parliament is the temple of our democracy, its successful functioning is critical to diverse country like India!"

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

In the era of 'fourth IR' - Digitalisation of judiciary is paramount as it will lead to more transparency, capability etc.,

Accessibility

- 1) online dispute resolution mechanisms
 - (a) Digital courts will increase ease of access
- 2) online tracking of court procedure will lead to transparency as well

Capability

- 1) Use of 'AI' in reading relevant section codes will increase capability (a) 'SUPACE' initiative
- 2) Wider outreach to people: As India has "70%" internet penetration.

(b) Reduces "rural-divide" in access

Efficiency

1) Fast pronouncement of judgments

2) less scope for "corruption"

3) Increases access to prosecutors and defenders.

However there are some challenges as well

1) Lack of trainings among judges especially "District courts"

2) Digital Divide & vernacular divide among people. => social exclusion

3) Lack of govt funding

Measures

'National Judicial Infrastructure Commission' → Digitalization

→ Integrate new BNS, BSS into 'AI' algorithms (unbiased)

'Justice delayed is justice denied'. So,

digitalisation will enhance its 'credibility'.

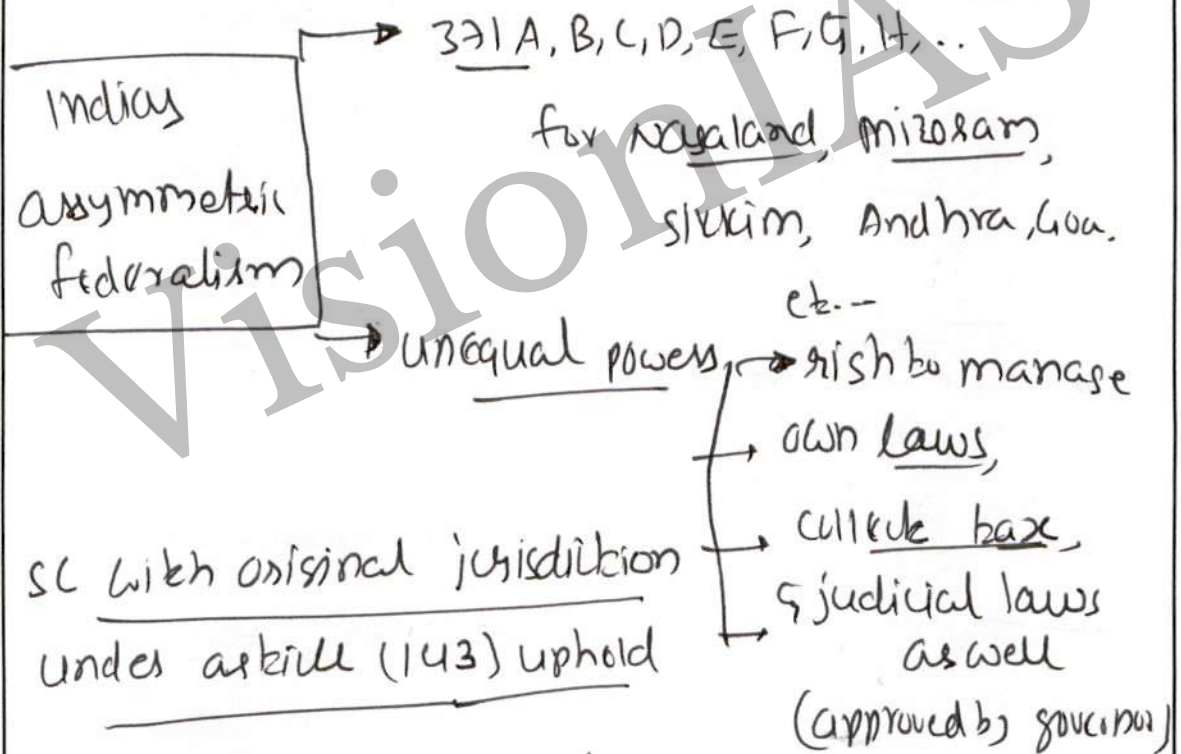
3.

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

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Asymmetry in federalism means the unequal balance of powers between centre and some states vis-à-vis other states to ensure diversity needs while maintaining National integrity.



this fine balancing act:

1) the governor case in Delhi: where in GINET, case

2023, it said although the governor has

powers under list (41) service, it breaks down the
'triple chain of collective' responsibility. Hence
ordered to follow council of ministers
advice.

2) Special assistance to states was also upheld.

3) Local customs and traditions needs protection
hence Right to freedom of movement was

restricted eg Immorline permits in Nagaland

4) Against successionist tendency of "Nagas"
for Nagalim.

5) Also upheld the "Delimitation Commission"
order in Sikkim which has "local reservations"
same in "J&K".

But,

Hence, as as in Mohit mineral case; SC

says Indian federalism is "amphibian federalism"

changing as per needs and times, to accommodate
diversity

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

NESC was a constitutional body created through NESC act, in article "338", to ensure SC's interest.

Its effectiveness in ensuring interest of SC

- 1) Addresses "human rights" issue related to SC like 11+ Bombay SC student suicide was taken cognizance of.
- 2) regular meetings with different caste groups like Jay Bhoom Bal
- 3) suggest government and state government strengthen for SC related schemes & protection of civil rights act.
- 4) Action taken report of non-compliance is laid before the parliament

But it has been a toothless tiger

- 1) No legal powers to "punish" for crimes
- 2) Lack of independent funding mechanism
- 3) "Political appointees" lead to inefficiency.
- 4) Lack of "interoperability" among Ministry of social justice & NCSJ
- 5) Became a "watch dog" without actions

Reasons

- Umbrella Commission with independent powers, funding in line with (UPSC)
- enforceability of discussions by state laws
- consult NCSJ in "sc-sub-category" sation as per sc-judgement

We must give powers to NCSJ for letting and spirit to ensure social justice for sc as per DPSP(46).

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

Parliamentary committees^(PC) are small bodies with in parliament, which acts as eyes and brain of MPs. P

Executive accountability through PC

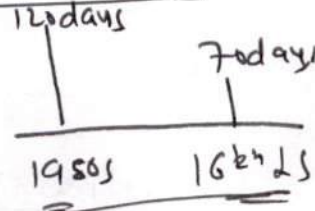
- 1) "financial prudence" → through PAC, Estimates committee
 eg) PAC suggested lack of fund in army modernisation.
- 2) "Detailed scrutiny" of schemes and suggest change eg) standing committee on water resources talked about ground water pollution around Delhi
- 3) Technical expertise for PC is added advantage
 eg) PAC function on "CA's report"
- 4) Demands for the "joint parliament committee"
 probe eg) Hidenberg report based Adani probe

5) Unhealthy nexus b/w government & corporates

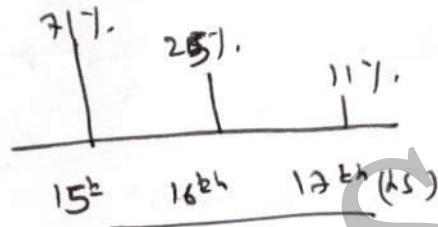
② 29 scams, coal scam.

But it has its own bottlenecks

1) Reducing productivity ⇒



2) Reduced referrals to committees ⇒



3) No continuity in PC's functioning

Suggested measures →

- Steps to ensure continuity in members (NCRWC)
- Question hour must be properly utilized (NCRWC)
- "15-point-reform charter" for parliament must be reworked.

Hence, parliament being the temple of our democracy, effective debates, discussions based on PC is paramount for "Mother of Democracy".

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words)

10

"Citizens Charter" is a document which has the essential and expected services and timelines for service delivery.



Hence we need to make it more powerful tools

- 1) Industry - government - citizens engagement for "consensus building"
- 2) Use "AI-tools" like "language models" in vernacular language
- 3) More protection to consumer rights by

amending "consumer protection act," by giving more powers to consumer protection authority

4) Use "awareness measures" in local sign languages to persuade citizens

↳ "wall writings" of CC on corporate walls can be implemented

5) "sector-specific" CC must be enacted to avoid generality.

Best practices → Delhi - citizen response card
→ Thakand: wall writings of panchayat spending
↳ "pulse survey" for citizen feedback.

All the these measures ensure CC a quality tool for "ethical & good governance" and make people part of 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 घंशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

NGOs are non-governmental organisations formed with the purpose to ensure development, care, compassion.

Corporate aid NGOs → holistic development

1) CSR spending (2% annually) counted as aid to NGO eg ISHA yoga aid to victims other NGOs

2) Animal Welfare: With reliance limited donations, heavily to "Vandana" animal rescue centre in Tamiraparani

3) Education: Melinda Gates Foundation donates to many NGOs like 'Pratham' which aids development

4) Poverty and hunger elimination through
Smile India NGO receives corporate fundings
from 'Microsoft-Inc' foundations

5) Child rehabilitation and rescue centres
across India are funded by 'Ratan Tata'
scholarship.

6) Women empowerment: through NGO like 'Naroli'
which ~~is~~ skills the destitute women receives
fund from many Bollywood actors

7) Entrepreneurship ~~investment~~ (aid): Nishi Kamath
Zerodha (CEO) aids his podcast money to
much need NGOs based on audience poll

issues → transparency in spending
→ used for religious conventions (Zakir Hussain)
→ no audit of accounts

Hence, with FCRA, NGO, must act
as the 3rd wheel of development in India

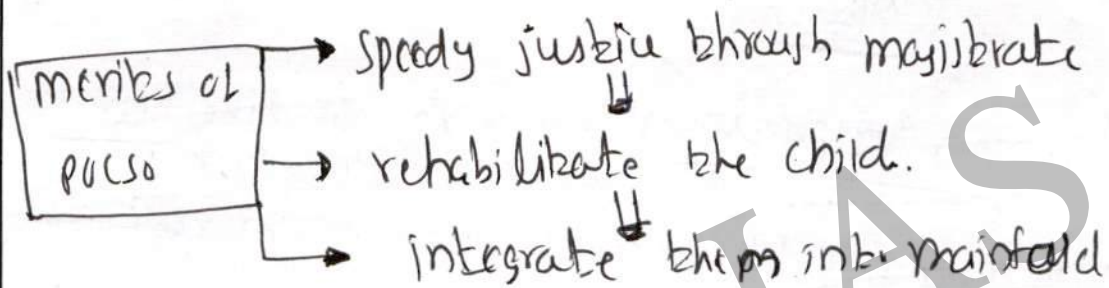
8.

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

Protection of children from sexual offences act was passed to protect minors (18y) from sexual abuse under "Art-21 & 21-B"



But it has existing inadequacies

1) Delay in justice for several months & years

③ Pune Postiche case delay b/w police doctors, for minor deaths.

2) in conflict with 'juvenile justice act' where minors are treated under 2-different categories.

3) Poor 'rehabilitation infrastructure' with no basic amenities

4)

4) Poorly address "Child Began" ^{abuses} @ ^{child} Delhi Began ^{abused}.

5) Lack of "fast-track courts".

Hence it needs revisitation to correct inade

quacies:

1) Special courts with 15 days time ^{as per} "JJA"

2) Nature of penalty depends on proportionality of offence

3) We need "awareness generation" as well among parents.

4) BNS, BS => has gender neutral laws.

5) NGO + govt => development of child (Kisakyakhi)

"Today's children are tomorrow's future, hence

empowering them is the keener revelation of

societies soul!

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

China under Belt and Road Initiative, silk route initiatives is acquiring strategic ports globally, which has significant implications

Implications for Trade routes :

1) Weaponisation

of trade routes (e.g. Red sea port against "uncos")

2) Maximum security threats to local nations

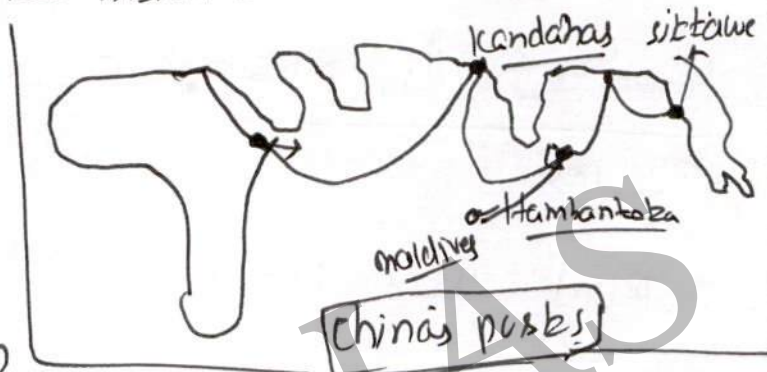
(e.g. China's vessel in Malayan waters)

3) Hampers rival-nation trade goals.

Implication for Economic relations

1) Reduces the trade routes which are

traditional (e.g. India looking for Chennai)



Vladivostok route

2) Enhances cost of Shipping route

3) Energy security gets hampered

4) Bilateral economic relations will be affected

Maldives asked Indians to leave port
China's deal

5

Home, New initiatives to counter China's

1) Build Back Better work by (4)

2) India's 'Diamond peals' strategy to
counter BRI.

3) Uses 'Geo-platforms' to condemn
unethical behaviour of China.

India must enhance its voice against such
weaponisation and use QUAD, SCO, BRIC

to BIMSTEC, to increase cooperation.

10.

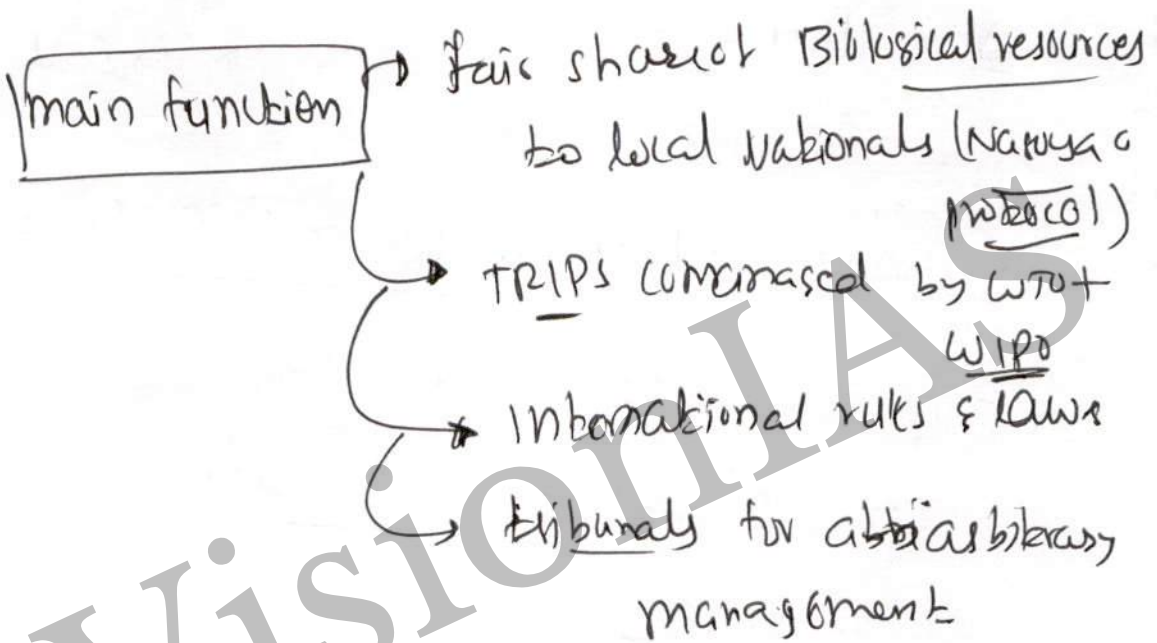
विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

WIPO is a specialised agency of UN.
to ensure fair IP regime across nations



Recent treaties. Benefits

→ fair share to local traditional practitioners

→ proper funding to "Biodiversity -

management committees"

↳ Fast Track Benchit (PPV & FR Act 2006) under
new regime.

↳ safe transportation of resources

eg) "Cartagena protocol"

↳ international rules based order and
penal provisions for usurping the
laws.

India also passed many laws like:

↳ Biodiversity (amendment) act, 2002)

↳ recognised local practitioners of
(AYUSH),

↳ IPR act,

↳ member of "CITES" to enhance
trade cooperation.

> Hence WIPO has a greater role in
ensuring fair IPR regime across world.

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 was established under DSPE Act 1946, through an executive resolution. It functions under ministry of personnel.

Crucial role in combating corruption

1) works under 'CVC', related to Prevention of corruption act. (eg) Chabbisgash Nexus

2) unearthing money laundering by assisting

'ED' (eg) Delhi liquor scam

However its role is being questioned

1) Partisan politics: Centre using CBI against state CM's (eg) Sikkim withdrew 'general consent' after charges against CM

2) Taking 'law and order' which is a 'state subject' into own hands (eg) Tamil Nadu land mining case

3) Police controlled by CBI; ~~it~~ who should be functioning under state govt

(eg) Kolkata municipal commissioner case.

4) 'Unethical Behaviours' of some CBI officers (eg) 'Nexus' with politicians.

5) Targeting opposition parties in states

(eg) Thakurani cm, Delhi cm

6) No "independent sub moto powers" as said by Kolkata high court in recent "case."

But it also enhances federal spirit:

7) Unethical 'central government' employees corruption in states.

2) Follow HC/SC directives even without
'general consent'

3) obtain 'special consent' on purpose

*) Registrars can in other state, to (e)
Chabbisgash Nery as registered in Delhi

How to ensure federal spirit, we
need:

⇒ 'umbrella independent' Body on lines
on RBI in USA (NCRWC)

⇒ Taking state permission before
investigating state employees.

⇒ more independence and sub-moto
powers.

COI must function as impartial,
independent body, to ensure it's true
purpose.

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

Governor is the constitutional head of the state appointed under "Art-253" by president, and remains under his pleasure

However, he often overstep their constitutional role:

- 1) Acting "against aid & advice" of council of ministers (e.g. West Bengal votes bank by Governor)
- 2) Main impartiality in decision making is under threat (e.g. Removing minister in ~~Governor~~ Tamil Nadu)
- 3) Overstepping government's directives (e.g. 'motion of thank speech' (e.g. Tamil Nadu Governor)
- 4) Central bank case (e.g. Karnataka Governor called largest opposition power despite coalition have absolute majority)

④

He also fails to act effectively

1) Dilemma b/w government and governor regarding "Vice-Chancellor" appointments

④ Kesala Kannur university

2) Sticking on 'Bills indefinitely' ④ NEET

Bill away pocket vetoed for 200 days in T. Nader

3) Refusal to call assembly in time ④

Rajasthan governor

4) Tendency towards central role more than mandated role.

5) Development of Vidarbha, Madhya Pradesh

still skewed despite special powers to governors

Hence we must ensure that

the office of governor remain independent

and impartial:

- 1) NCRWC → governors must be apolitical
→ by security of ^{person} tenure
→ going away with "V-C" role
→ maximum time limit "3 months"

- 2) "case laws" → Nebam Rebia cam : Governors
must act on advice of
council of ministers
→ maximum time limit (3 months)
→ Send back refer to president
if Bill re-enacted.

form
taken in words of Pres. Ram Nath Kovind

Governor must act as the friend, philosopher
and guide for the state.

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 प्रणालियों 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

With regular regular elections for 1.4 billion, India is the 'father of Democracy' in the world. While 'US' being the oldest one being independent in '1775'.

But the electoral systems exhibit significant differences:

<u>India</u>	<u>USA</u>
1) No fixed date of election (in phases)	1) Every year, 1 st Tuesday after 1 st Monday in November.
2) <u>Election Body</u> - → <u>ECI</u> for Parliament & state legislatures → <u>SEC</u> for local Bodies	2) <u>Body</u> → <u>Federal election Commission</u> & many other <u>local Bodies</u> .

3) Electoral college for presidents → elected MP's

4) NO simultaneous elections

5) Independent election of VP

6) EVMs and paper ballots

7) Supreme / High court oversee MP's electoral malpractices & SC → presidents, ve elections

8) Less scope of electoral malpractices

9) 5 year term

3) voters voter for 'electoral college' from each state → They then vote for president

4) votes simultaneously for senators, supreme court judge, president etc.

5) president chooses his political ally as VP

6) EVMs and paper ballots, still used

7) ~~Supreme court~~ & federal courts & state courts

8) more scope for malpractices

9) Trump election dispute.

10) 4 year term

However there are some similarities as well.

- 1) voting age - 18 years ⇒ universal adult franchise
- 2) Regular and fair elections through media coverage unlike Russia, China
- 3) Higher turnout though high in USA, India turnout is also increases.

> US sometimes talk about India's electoral practices in many occasion due to population size & diversity.

Hence if "elections" are the biggest triumph in the "festival of democracy".

US elections means India must assess the "strategic converges" in the possible next era who-so-ever wins.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGT is a statutory body created under "NGT act, 2010", to ensure fast tracking of environmental justice.

It has met its objectives

- 1) Penal actions against state governments for infractions eg NGT fined MCD (Delhi) for landfills infractions.
- 2) Polluter pays principle eg fined companies such as Tata for environmental pollution.
- 3) solace to local population by addressing their grievances.
- 4) protect the fundamental rights against pollution eg "S. in M. C. Mehta case"

- 5) conserve Biodiversity from development work.
as said by SC in 'Godavarman case'
↳ order to stop illegal mining in Karnataka.

However, it has its drawbacks as well

- 1) lack of experts in the Body composition like 'Environmental engineers'
- 2) no proper 'monitoring mechanisms' to oversee the implementation of orders.
- 3) Delays in decision making, injustice to local populace
- 4) New amendments → Biodiversity (amendment) act 2011
↳ Forest (conservation) act
dilutes NGT powers.
- 5) Lack of improper 'EIA' mechanisms
- ↳ Post mortem mechanism.

We need to empower NGT

- 1) Include experts like "geologists" (GSI), "Environmental engineers" etc,
- 2) Power to conduct "Social Impact Assessment"
- 3) Faster implementation of the orders
↳ through more regional benches.
- ↳ Give more time for local grievances
- 4) 'order final' and 'Binding'

To ensure environmental justice, we must increase its ambit to ensure 'climate justice' as said by SC in "Ranjith Singh case" which is a fundamental right under "Art-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

PRIs were created under 73rd constitutional Amendment act to add new part IX and schedule ~~11~~ 11th schedule (29 subjects) for democratic decentralisation.

They have become a platform for competitive politics:

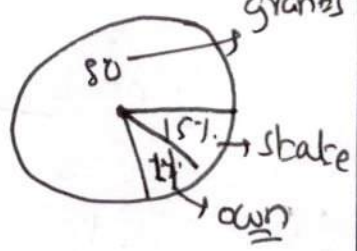
- 1) Extension of 'party systems' to local levels and nominations at all '3 tiers'
- 2) Regular elections by 'state election commission' appointed by Governors.
- 3) Accountable mechanism of elected persons like → social audit, '(MNRSGA)'
↳ gram sabha

But they have not emerged as an agency of planning :

- 1) Lack of functions due to parasitical Bodies
↳ village secretariats in Andhra
- 2) MP's usurping the traditional role of sarpanches through MPLAD's funds
- 3) Poor public awareness and education levels
↳ Panchayat Raji syndrome.

(ii) Service delivery

1) Lack of "funds" : RBI report says about central grants
finance of Panchayats (2022)



- 2) Lack of 'functionaries' like staff, post salaries, etc.,
- 3) No 'digital technology' penetration still in many villages
- 4) states' reluctance to give them power

Power under (243H)

Hence we need to make PRIs agents of
planning and service delivery: like:

- 1) Kerala's "people's planning" ⇒ 40% state Budget goes to local governance
- 2) Maharashtra's 73rd amendment to "empowers local Bodies"
- 3) Manishankar Committee: ensure local Body representation in state legislature
- 4) Andhra's "social audit model" for "MNREGA"
- 5) Realising ochroi, way of rights for telecom, electricity polls, "GST Share"
- 6) SIAG- Panchayat linkage for service delivery @ "lakshmi didis"

To obtain true 'gram swaraj' empowerment,
PRIs is crucial for the "Armsik kaal"
India.

16.

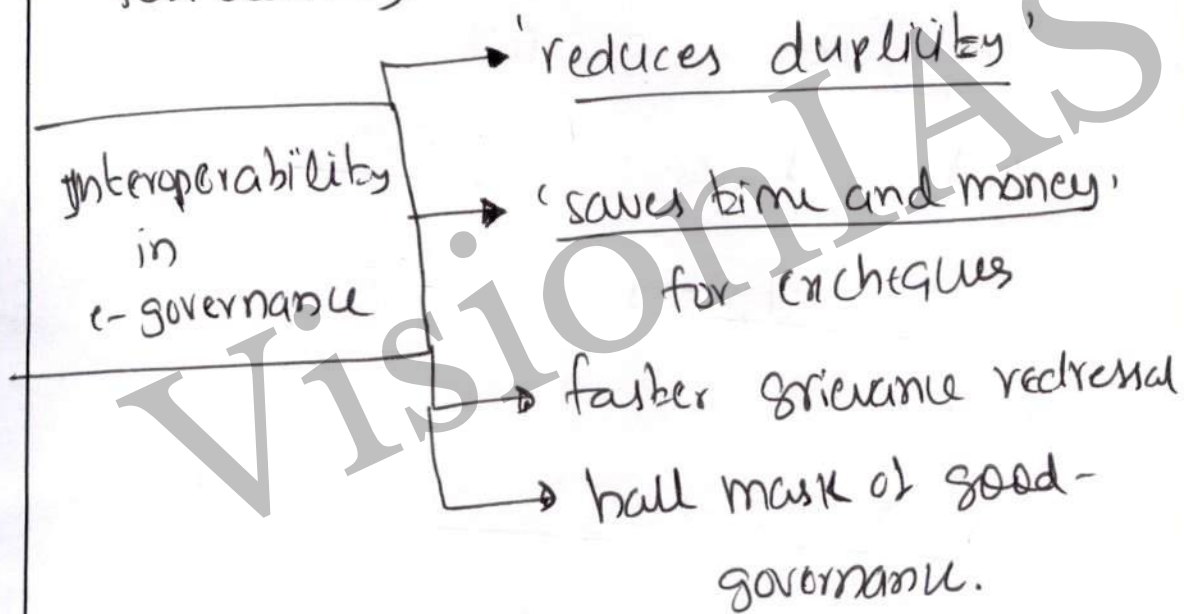
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Interoperability refers to sharing of government data ^{officers} blw ministries and websites to reduce ensure efficient public service fast delivery



Various steps have been taken to ensure interoperability in e-governance:

1) Aaramb initiative : Inter service

'collegiality' among selected officers to ensure "team work"

2) Mission-Karmayogi : to ensure trainings and capacity building among officers

3) 'myGov.in' portal for effective grievance redressal of public.

4) PM-Gati Shakti - interoperability between state and central ministries

5) Using 'AI-algorithms' for better data monitoring

6) 'generative AI' → English → vernacular transfer

⑨ Using "G-20"

7) Digital public infrastructure like CoWIN, UPI, creates stack model to build interoperability.

But there are some issues as well:

1) Website breakdown (eg) Microsoft ISSUE led to airport service shutdown causing discomfort to passengers

2) Cyber thefts (eg) Airtel data posted.

3) Data sharing with private sector is limited by "Aadhar act" => reduces its role.

measures

- Follow "Digital personal data protection act"
- "B.N. Srikrishna committee report" must be followed
- open-AI models & "language unlearning models" to reduce unwanted data.

all these things will make the vision of Hble pm "less government, more 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)

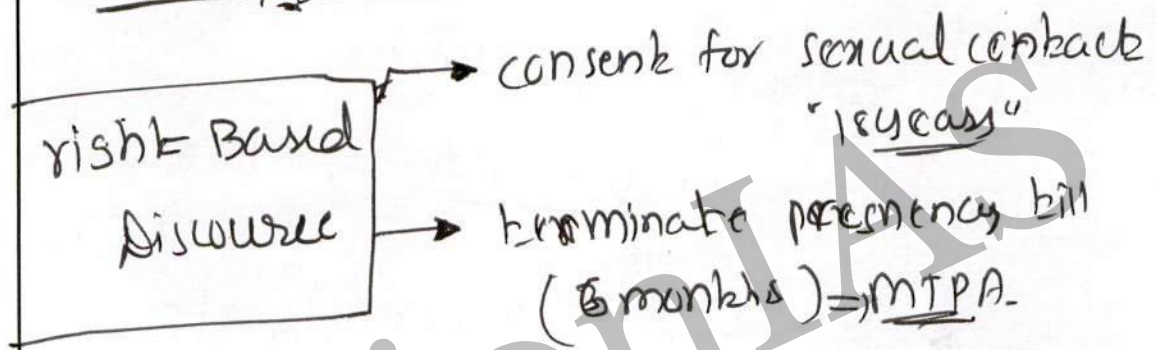
When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Sexual and reproductive health of women

forms the parts of fundamental rights under

"Art-21" ~~strengthening~~ the ~~rights base~~



But it has largely been bypassed by social norms

- 1) No proper availability and use of "sanitary pads" at school levels
- 2) 'Sex-education' still seen as stigma.
- 3) 'Inauspiciousness' associated with the women in period => 'obscurantism'

4) More "fertility club" procedures born by women (70% : 30% men)

5) Early age of marriage

Butik also bypassed legal normy

7) Prenatal- and postnatal health care still need much penetration

2) Sex-selective abortions still prevalent
in states like Haryana, Chandigarh with low sex ratio

3) illicit clinics to terminate pregnancy bypassing
'medical termination of pregnancy act.'

4) "Marital rape" issues where law has blind spot.

5) Early marriages still prevalent &
leads to "anemia" despite raja marriages
are to 21 at par with men.

Hence, we need proper education, awareness

elite:

- 1) 'Hum do, Hamara do' Campaign.
- 2) 'Emergency contraceptive pills' = prevents
unplanned pregnancy
- 3) 'avoid mass sterilization'
- 4) 'sex-education' at school curriculum
as part of NEP, 2020.
- 5) 'updated up to date updation' civil
registration systems."

All the above measures will ensure
women a sense of 'agency', and protect her
rights and achieve 'SDG-4' → Women (Gender)
equality

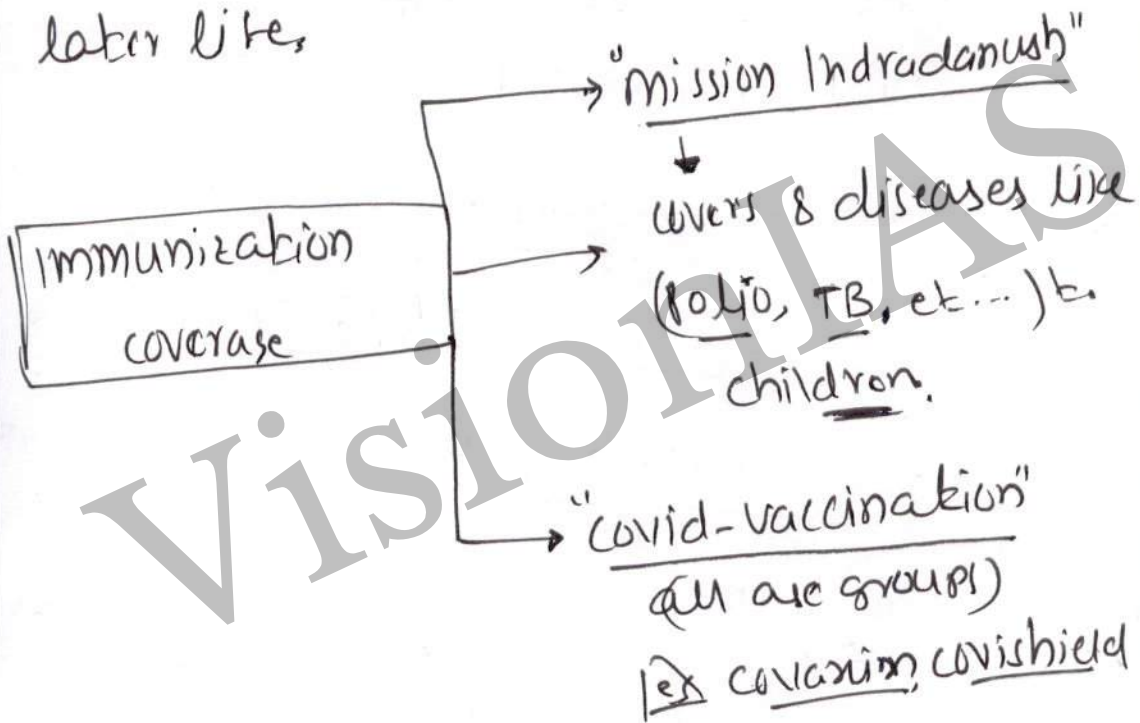
18.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Immunization is the "preventive care" strategy, where early vaccination will reduce the probability of occurrence of disease in later life.



Effectiveness of enhancing immunization

coverage & challenges there is:

- 1) Still significant prevalence of "TB" cases
World Burden of diseases report (WHO) = India

has largest TB cases in India

2) Prevalence of anaemia among women

① NRHS-r says 55% women are anaemic

3) side-effects reported after vaccination

4) unequal vaccine distribution across countries eg less developed states received covid vaccines lately.

5) unethical human-trials where side-effects reported were neglected. eg Recomb

Bharat Biotech case.

6) Lack of technology usage to track the 'contribution of immunization'

Hence we need measures like:

1) Digital public infrastructure - COWIN (etc.)

to track vaccines.

2) PPP model for vaccine manufacturing

↳ Bharat Biotech + ICMR → Covaxin

3) proper monitoring after vaccination.

4) "school level vaccination drive" including anganwadi and "Aasha workers".

5) Best practices like → UK's 'National Health Policy' management of vaccines can be emulated.

Right to health is a fundamental right under "article-21". To achieve 100%.

immunization by 2030, is the aim of.

'mission Indradanush'. And it needs

mission mode work from all.

19.

भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

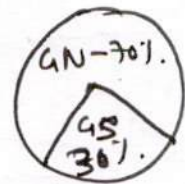
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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G20 is a informal alternative multilateral grouping of 20 most developed advanced nations, formed initially for financial management, later its scope was enlarged.

"India-Brazil-Indonesia" trijora meant, India was made G20 president last year. And it included "African Union" as G20 member.

Bring voice of global south to Africa's perspective

1) Addressed inequality of global north vs global south.



2) addressed the 'Climate Injustice'

population

income

and 'Climate Backsliding' of developed

nations to ensure equity led equity of Fiji"

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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3) Disaster management resilience was also discussed.

Special reference to Africa

An age old friend of India since non-
alignment movement is very vital for India.

1) Addressing 'climate colonialism' some nations
like China BRI

2) Attract more funds from developed
nations under 'Paris agreement'

3) Funding for "Great Green wall" initiative

4) Invest in education and agriculture by
Technical committee under ministry of
external affairs.

5) vaccine apartheid was discussed progressive

-1) and TRIPS Agreement's craves was spearhead by India

↳ Ensure peace and security in sudan, somalia (piracy) & maritime security was also agreed upon;

But it has its own limitations

↳ lack of formal & binding agreements

↳ reaching a consensus is difficult for too big a body

↳ personal despotism & partiality in foreign aids (e.g.) sudan aids corruption

Hence India must be a 'constructive' partner

for global south through "Global south

summit' and be a 'Vishwasu'

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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UAE occupies top positions in India's

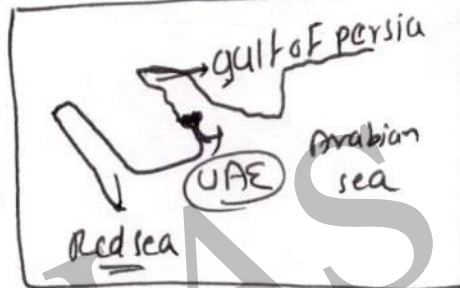
"Tal-laboral policy" towards the west. Because of its strategic position & trade route

India's relation with UAE

↳ significant oil importer (80%)

↳ major investor in green energy in India.

↳ Rising Bilateral trade



However it witnesses remarkable expansion across various domains:

1) strategic: significant for India's trade route in "Gulf of Persia" where India has energy trade route

2) geopolitical: formation 'I202' with

'America' and 'UAE', Israel very vital to Indian
Western dreams

3) Economic → Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
→ Free trade agreement (CECA)
→ Part of "IMEC"

4) Diaspora → UAE has largest Indian diaspora
in West Asia. has significant
work force in W-Asia

5) Green energy investments: like solar, wind etc.

6) Agriculture: ~~tech~~ bringing new technology
to Indian desert irrigations

7) space: "Mission Hope" of UAE for Mars was
helped by ISRO as well.

8) cultural connect: → The recent building of
"Hindu Akshardham" temple was testament
to growing tolerance b/w cultures. "UAE"

9) Bollywood → 'Shahrukh Khan' → most loved actor in

But there are some balancing acts against other countries like:

1) China's mission creep strategy in W. Asia
↳ mediated ~~the~~ a peace deal

2) Proxy war b/w Israel & Gaza will affect power balance in the region

3) Red sea maritime security threat ⇒ hampers "IMEC" as well.

4) "Labour issues" in West Asia witnessed during "Doha (Qatar) olympics" 2022.

(*) Hence we need → Diversity energy needs
(Russian oil buying in rupee-ruble)
→ Invest in solar, wind
→ achieve \$5 trillion.

UAE has become a neutral venue for India-
Pak matches and even hosted prestigious

"IPL" showcasing the depth of relation

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS