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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. : BA 00780881

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : BANNA VENKATESH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/24

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

केंद्र
Centre HYDERABAD

ds
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> |

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|--|---|
| 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) | | | | | |



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

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

Constructive criticism and opposition is
crucial for the successful functioning of democracy.

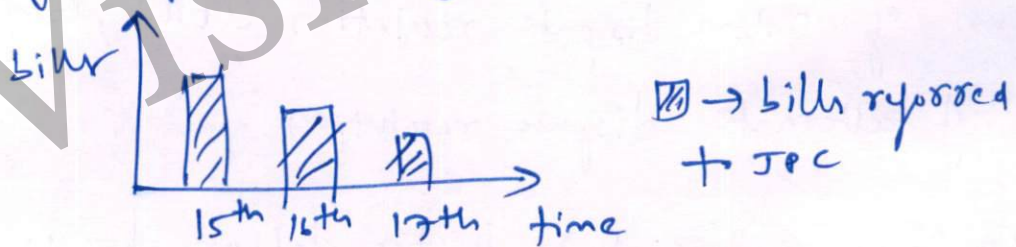
Role of leader of opposition in India's parliamentary system:

- ① Holding government accountable:
 - question hours
 - debate on bills, government functioning through special motions
- ② Acts as check against hasty policy making through dialogue and debate
- ③ Executive accountability to legislature is maintained
eg: No-confidence motion, censure motions against ministers.
- ④ Constructive policy making with consensus among policy makers

- ⑤ Reduced litigation in courts due to consensus decision based on inputs from all stakeholders.

Challenges in the present parliamentary system:

- ① Suppressing voice of dissent
eg: majority party dominating session with no space for opposition to raise concerns
- ② Controversial role of speaker, acting in a partisan manner
- ③ Passing of bills without debates or referring to joint parliamentary committees (JPC)



Both ruling party and opposition should work together for successful functioning of parliamentary democracy and Lok has significant role to play in it.

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

Introduction of ICJS (Information technology for criminal justice system) is going to transform the way justice ~~is~~ delivery is done.

Technology - enhancing accessibility

- ① Remote hearing of cases, thus justice delivered to remote sections eg: e-courts
- ② Faster dispute resolution through adoption of alternate mechanisms
eg: Online dispute resolution (ODR), component of alternate dispute resolution
- ③ Reducing cost of justice delivery by saving transportation, lodging and other related costs

Technology - enhancing capability

- ① Assistance to judicial persons in assigning cases, tracking and monitoring progress

② Benefits of AI in justice delivery

4: Document translation, making judgements accessible in regional languages

eg: Resolving petty cases (chatbots etc.) through self analysis

Technology - enhancing efficiency

① Faster dissemination of court proceedings

eg: orders of Supreme court to all institutions

② Clearing cases in faster mode due to speed tracking, integration of various institutions

eg: police, forensic labs, courts etc under CCFNS

Challenges like infrastructure, awareness and adaptation by judiciary should be addressed so that justice is delivered in the right time

"Justice delayed is justice denied"

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 ह्रासिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court as the watchdog of Indian Constitution helped to a great extent in balancing interests of center and states and strengthening federalism (basic structure)

Balancing central authority and regional autonomy

① States as independent units in its own jurisdiction

eg: S.R. Bommai case (federalism as basic structure)

States's right to tax mining land and get paid taxes for its resources

② Limited central powers in interfering with States:

eg: i) Judicial review for president's rule

ii) floor test mandatory before recommendation of president rule by governor

③ protecting state's interests:

eg: states are not bound by recommendations of GST Council

④ Upholding uniformity and integrity

eg: Role of parliament to declare scheduled classes is upheld → states has no right to tinker with the list.

⑤ Center's interference in state list subjects to implement international treaties, obligation is upheld.

Challenges still persist

- Rising center-state issues
eg: Governors in opposition states
- Competitive federalism in place of Cooperation
- Challenges to fiscal federalism
eg: cess & surcharges.

Judicial interventions along with Sarkaria, Purcchi Commission recommendations should be implemented for balance in relations.

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

National Commission for scheduled castes (NCSC)
is setup under Art 338 of the constitution to safeguard interests of scheduled castes (SC).

NCSC - safeguarding interests of scheduled castes

- ① Monitoring of policies implemented for SC welfare eg: SC/ST atrocities prevention act.
- ② Policy recommendations to center on empowering SC communities
eg: PM Aashirwad gram yojana.
- ③ Suo-motu Cognisance of discriminatory cases
eg: cases of upper caste atrocities against dalits
- ④ Empowerment of SC communities by working with National scheduled castes finance & development Corporation (NSCFC)

Limitations of NCSC in safeguarding SC interests

- ① No powers to enforce penalties & punishment
with only recommendatory provisions
- ② Seriously understaffed with limited reach to the corners of the country
- ③ Continuation of apathy by upper castes inspite of stringent laws
- ④ Failure to include opinions of Locals, ~~to~~ Stakeholders consensus in implementation/monitoring of policies.
- ⑤ Irregular in submitting reports to governments over conditions & measures for improvement.

Reforming NCSC with more powers and inclusion of locals, stakeholders with bottom up approach will help in revival of NCSC as true protector of interests of scheduled castes

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, both permanent and (PC) adhoc will play significant role in enforcing executive accountability to legislature.

Executive accountability - role of PC :

① Role of financial committees

i) Public accounts committee (PAC)

↳ scrutiny of reports of CAG tabled.

ii) Estimates Committee (EC)

↳ holding ministries accountable

iii) Committee on PSU :

↳ fiscal prudence, wisdom of PSU use ^{tested}

② Departmental standing committee (DSC)

↳ Accountability of individual ministers upheld

↳ transparency in budget allocation, spending

③ Joint parliamentary committee (JPC)

↳ check against hasty passing of bills

→ Involving expert opinions for inclusive decision making and Consensus based policies

④ Adhoc committee

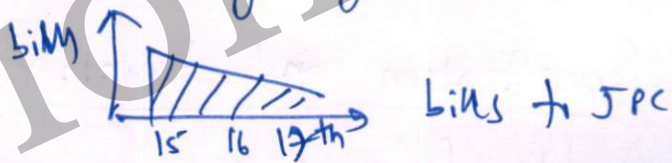
↳ Issue specific

↳ subject expertise for upholding parliamentary democratic principles.

Challenges with parliamentary committees

→ Post-modern role of financial Committee, with limited powers

→ Decreasing references to JPC



↳ limited discussions in parliament, owing to frequent disruptions, suppressing voice of dissent

Strengthening parliamentary Committee will go long way in enforcing executive accountability to legislature and thriving of parliamentary democracy in India.

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

Citizen charter refers to the document explaining the type of services offered by an organisation in a timebound manner and grievance redressal mechanism in case of failure to do so.

Making citizen charter powerful tool

- ① Involving local stakeholders in designing charter, specific to each organisation
- ② Sensitisation and training of officials and staff for effective implementation.
- ③ Awareness creation among public for demanding accountability and transparency
- ④ Third party audits for evaluating the implementation and identifying loopholes
e.g.: Involve social audits

⑤ Feedback mechanism from public for course correction and improvements.

⑥ Swift grievance redressal mechanism

↳ for service delivery

↳ demanding action against errant officials.

⑦ Statutory backing for effective implementation

⑧ Rational and practical time bounds with bottom-up approach for enhanced success.

"Citizen charter is a means to ends of good governance"

This can act as silver bullet for accountable and transparent governance with citizen at the center.

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

NGOs are not for profit organisations providing last mile connectivity and acting as a bridge between government and people for service delivery.

Corporate donors — Aiding NGOs for holistic development:

① Gender empowerment

eg: Sewa-inton fund for gender based empowerment along with environmental conservation.

② Health & wellbeing of societies

eg: Bill & Melinda Gates foundation

↳ reports to fight polio, malnutrition.

③ Food security

eg: Akshaypatra foundation and its role in eradicating hunger

④ Social capital and bonding development:

↳ NFUs working in areas of health, education, oldage, orphans through aid of Corporater.

Limitations of Corporate donations - aiding NGOs:

- ① At the mercy of corporate donors
- ② Regulatory challenges faced by NGOs:
eg: FCRA 2008 rules
- ③ Involvement of NGOs in anti social activities
eg: Religious conversions, terror funding
- ④ Corporate donations as greenwashing,
building fake trust

States must step up in its public spending
and also hold hand in hand with NGOs for
making sure that the benefits reach to
every deprived in the country -

8.

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

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

10

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

POCSO act is enacted to protect children from sexual abuse and create deterrence through stringent punishment mechanisms.

Merits of POCsO act:

- ↳ protection of children from sexual exploitation
- ↳ safety and security of living spaces
- ↳ punishment provisions for deterrence.

Need for revisiting POCsO act:

- ① Criminalisation of consensual sexual relations between children aged above 16 years.
- ② Increased cases under POCsO act, due to age factor (anyone below 18 years is considered child)
- ③ Delays in prosecution of cases, owing to limited fast track courts

④ Failure to create deterrence impite stringent provisions.

Measures need to be incorporated

① Heinous cases like ^{gang} rape should involve stringent punishments

↳ children above 16 years should be tried as adults, not as juveniles

② Decriminalisation of consensual sexual relations and liberal bail provisions

③ Attitudinal and mindset changes, supplementing POCSO provisions to create lasting change

Safe and secure environments are crucial for the overall growth of children and the laws of the land should be strengthened and rationalised to achieve the intended objective.

9.

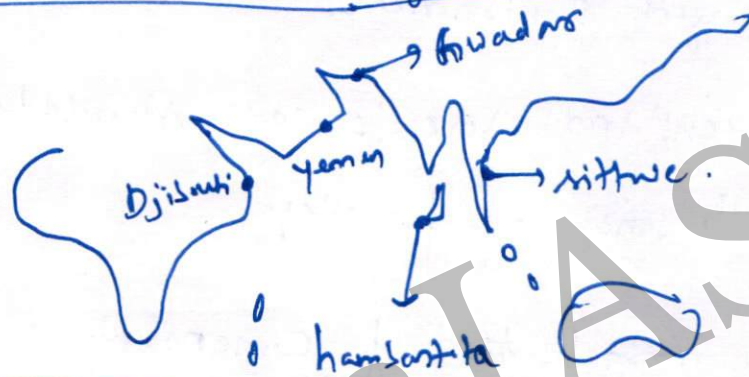
चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China through its belt & road initiative has ramped up its infrastructure along major ports across indian ocean region.



ports of china.

Implications for international trade & economic relations

- ① Can be used as military bases by china, potentially disrupting economic functions
- ② Overcoming malacca dilemma by china
↳ can reroute trade to Indian ocean through gwadar, sri lanka ports

③ Can cause supply chain disruptions, during heightened geopolitical tensions.

④ Encircling India through string of pearls affecting our interests in Indian ocean region

Steps needed to overcome the challenge:

① Building strategic bases in Indian ocean region (IOR):

eg: Chittagong port in Bangladesh
Dujayn port in Oman

② Regional organisations like QUAD to ensure peace & prosperous maritime trade

③ International collaborations to ensure secure sea lanes in respect to ~~freedom~~ security

Containment and Cooperation on a need basis with China is vital for steering challenges faced by India and growing forward.

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

WIPO is an international organisation based on TRIPS agreement of WTO to safeguard intellectual property and its responsible use (IP) for sustainable growth.

Main functions of WIPO:

- ① Protection of IP rights of companies and states.
- ② licensing & royalty payment for using IP to create products (or) services
- ③ Dispute settlements among contesting parties
- ④ Fighting against piracy and IP violations in collaboration with governments
- ⑤ International Collaboration for peaceful use of IP for advancing human interests.

Treaty on IP; genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge : benefiting India

① Safeguarding traditional knowledge of communities

eg: Ayurveda, traditional medicine.

② Protection of IP against piracy across countries

eg: Traditional knowledge digital library of India.

③ Access and benefit sharing with locals
in line with nafoya protocol

④ Promotion of Indian medicine and livelihoods

⑤ Medical tourism, earning crucial foreign and reducing current account deficit

WIPO plays a crucial role and continued collaboration and cooperation is crucial for

responsible use of IP for advancing growth.

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

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

CBI derives its powers from delhi special police establishment act 1956 is a apex body to fight against corruption and maintain democratic principles.

Role of CBI - fighting corruption

- ① Accountability & transparency of governance is upheld.
- ② Prosecuting cases of corruption across country through general consent mechanism of states or through orders of high courts and supreme court
- ③ Fighting issues like crony capitalism, political bureaucratic-capitalist nexus
- ④ Faster investigation of cases & filing chargesheets
↳ speedy redressal

CBI - Criticised for being partisan

- ① Executive interference in functioning
- ② Selective pursual of cases
eg: Arrests of MLAs/MRs of opposition ruled states, as if giving indication of political interference
- ③ Delayed trials and lower convictions, harming its credibility
- ④ Censure by Courts.
↳ fast at arrests but slow at filing chargesheets
- ⑤ Loggerheads with state governments.
eg: Removal of general consent to CBI in states like Bengal.
- ⑥ Accusations of corruption of its officials investigating cases in opposition states.
eg: Tamilnadu sand mining case.

Measures needed to strengthen CBI:

- ① Reduced political interference in its functioning
- ② Improved human resources, technology to fight new age organised crimes
- ③ Provision of general consent by states
↳ for seamless investigation of cases.
- ④ Faster filing of chargesheets for speedy justice delivery and building credibility

Corruption is like a weed, that destroys the crop (society)

Hence strengthening CBI through above measures will go a long way in ensuring corruption free governance and balanced development.

12.

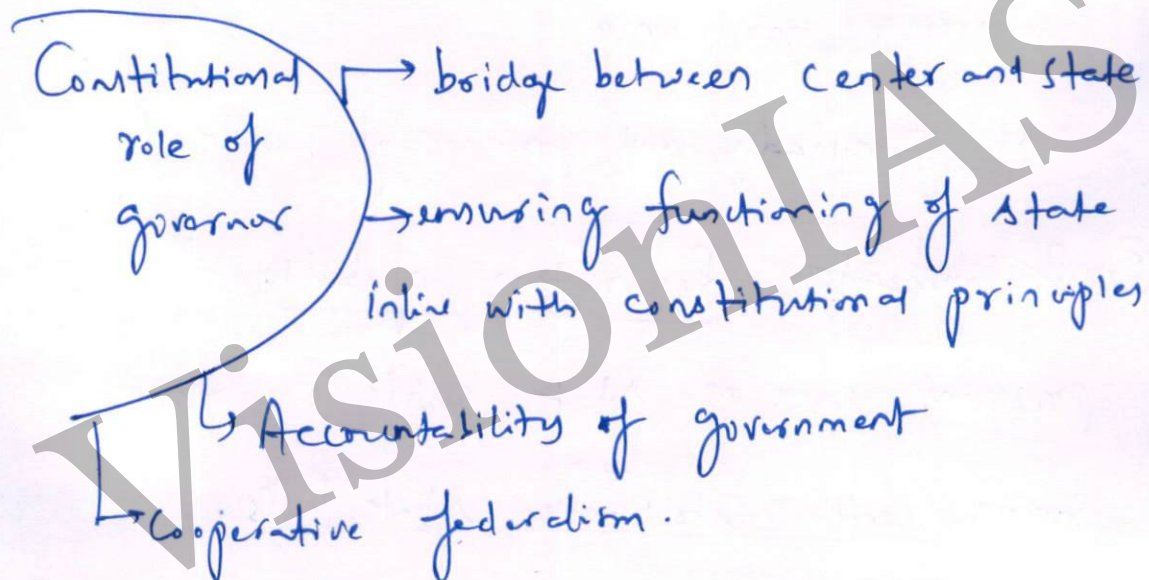
भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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

Governors has a dual role, acting as the head of state as well as agent of center in balancing the interests of center and states in cooperative federal setup like India.



Governors - overstepping constitutional role:

① Going against aid & advice of council of ministers

eg: Disqualification of minister against Council recommendations under Art 163

② Imposition of president rule recommendations

- , failure to give governments opportunity to prove its strength
- ③ Dissolution of assembly and forming new coalition government as seen in Maharashtra
, without adhering to procedure.
- ④ Delays in approval of bills passed by states
, hampering governance
e.g.: Tamil Nadu and govt. of Tamil Nadu
- ⑤ Recommendation Reservation of bills for president even on state subjects, thus giving center control over state lists.
↳ unprecedented in constitution
- ⑥ Tussle with elected governments
e.g.: Delhi and LG of Delhi
↳ fight for authority, convening of sessions etc..

Measures needed for course correction:

- ① Court pronouncements to be upheld
Nabam rebia case } → Governor should act
Shumbeer singh case } in aid & advice of
Council of ministers.
- ② Timelimit approval of bills as recommen-
ded by punchii commission
Governor → 3 months.
- ③ Appointment of non-partisan Governors in
Consultation with CM as recommended by
punchii commission
- ④ Security of tenure for governor and
impeachment on lines of president.

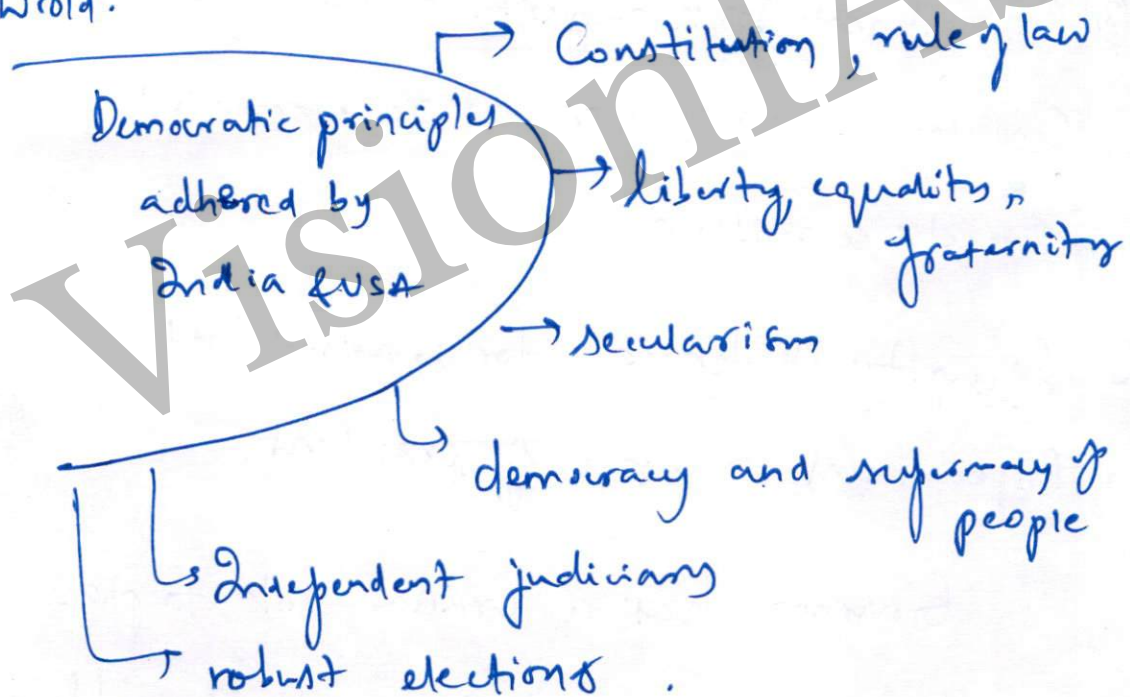
Governor has a crucial role to play
in maintaining federalism and the office
need to uphold constitutional principles
for successful functioning of democracy.

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

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

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

India as a mother of democracy and USA as a lighthouse of democratic values in the modern world has lot to offer for successful functioning of democracies across World.



Electoral practices are guided by the respective political, economic, social considerations inline with the constitutional provisions.

Key differences between India & USA (electoral practices)

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

① Federalism:

India: asymmetric (unequal representation of states)

USA: equal (2 from each state)

② Election of president:

↳ USA: directly by people

↳ India: Indirect election through people representatives (MP's of both houses and MLA's of legislature's including delhi, puchhraj)

③ Representation of people act India

↳ strict provisions for addressing issues like political corporate nexus, funding related

USA: Corporate lobbying influences the electoral outcome

④ India: Dominant role played by Caste,

religion instead of education qualifications

↓ influencing voter behaviour

USA: religion has less role and economic and other considerations are given priority.

⑤ India: prevalence of money power, vote bank politics

USA: limited role, various other factors like conservatism/liberal attitudes will influence outcome.

Thus, India & USA inspite having democratic setup has significant differences in electoral practices owing to different political, economic and social conditions.

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

National Green Tribunal (NGT) is established under NGT act 2010 for ensuring environmental conservation while balancing economic growth.

NGT - meeting objectives of environmental justice

① Enforcing polluter pays principle

e.g. fines on governments, corporations for environmental violations.

② Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) are strictly enforced for large scale projects having negative impacts on environment.

③ Community benefits and safety are prioritised over political/corporate interests.

④ Precautionary principle

↳ onus on corporates/individuals to prove

the aspects of project before commissioning

- ⑤ Conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity
eg: fines related to water pollution, land, air pollution

NAT - limited in its objectives

- ① Pendency of cases due to lack of enough benches and personnel (experts)
- ② Lack of subject experts in proportion needed, thus delaying investigations
- ③ NAT orders are subject to review by courts, leading to prolonged litigations
- ④ Weak recovery of penalties/damages
- ⑤ States are litigants in most of the cases, making difficult for people to get justice
- ⑥ Plagiarism in EIA studies, hiding the potential implications, leading to disasters in future.

Strengthening NGT through:

- Better resources (financial, human) and increased benches
- faster dispute resolution and recovery
- Ecocentric model of development inline with SDG goals by individuals / states
- Court pronouncements, giving teeth to NGT

M.K. Ranjith Singh case

↳ Right to be free from adverse effects of climate change is fundamental (Art 14, 21)

Environmental conservation while promoting sustainable economic growth is crucial to achieve SDG 13 (climate action) and \$5 trillion economy by 2025, thus it is imperative to strengthen NGT for the same.

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) are created under 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment, 1992 to implement Art 40 of DPSP and achieve decentralisation in governance.

PRI — platform for competitive politics

- ① Regular conduct of elections by state election Commission, once every 5 years
- ② Political representation of marginalised
↳ reservation for SC, ST, Women in pats
- ③ Furthering interests of various classes through mobilisation
- ④ Enhanced role for women through
↳ 33% reservation at all levels; some states have 50% as well.

PR1- failure to act as agency of planning and service delivery :

① Financial decentralisation is delimited

↳ dependence on finance commission grants and state government for funds.

↳ limited internal revenue generation, owing to poor tax collection

② Executive apathy against elected representatives

↳ Block level officers working without hearing to local representatives.

③ Creation of parallel bodies, undermining PR1's

↳ Secretariat system in Andhra Pradesh, bypassing panchayats and its functions.

④ Patriarchal dominance

↳ Pati panchayats (Sasparch pati)

⑤ Failure to implement citizen charter

Measures needed to strengthen PRT's:

① Financial decentralisation

↳ Constitute state finance commission (SFC)
in all states (Art 243 I)

↳ revenue generation to be augmented

eg.: municipal bonds

② Greater role of women, fighting against patriarchy

↳: skilling/training for leadership

③ Local bodies grants of Finance Commission

↳ education, health, sanitation improvements

④ Local taxes for development works, service delivery

eg.: tax on ponds, community lands, leasing of lands

PRT's are crucial for achieving self reliance and they are to be strengthened for the future.

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

15

e-governance refers to use of LCT technologies

based on internet for service delivery and

citizen-centric governance and interoperability

refers to seamless integration of various e-governance platforms for efficiency

eg: UPI interface

↳ Interoperability across intermediaries

like phonepe, paytm, G-pay to promote digital

transactions, thus promoting financial inclusion

Steps taken by government for interoperability and integration of e-governance systems

① JAM trinity (Jandhan, Aadhar, Mobile)

↳ for promoting financial inclusion and identification of beneficiaries for e-governance welfare delivery

② NPCI's opt:

↳ democratisation of digital transactions
g: 450 mn transactions daily using UPI

③ Open network for digital commerce (ONDC):

↳ democratisation of e-commerce
↳ fair playing fields for small retailers.

④ One nation one ration card

↳ interoperability across states, migrants
can avail benefits of PM Garib Kalyan Annayojana

⑤ Social security

↳ E-SHRAM portal: { welfare delivery for
unorganised sector workers }

↳ integration of Udyammitra with national
career service portal (NCS)

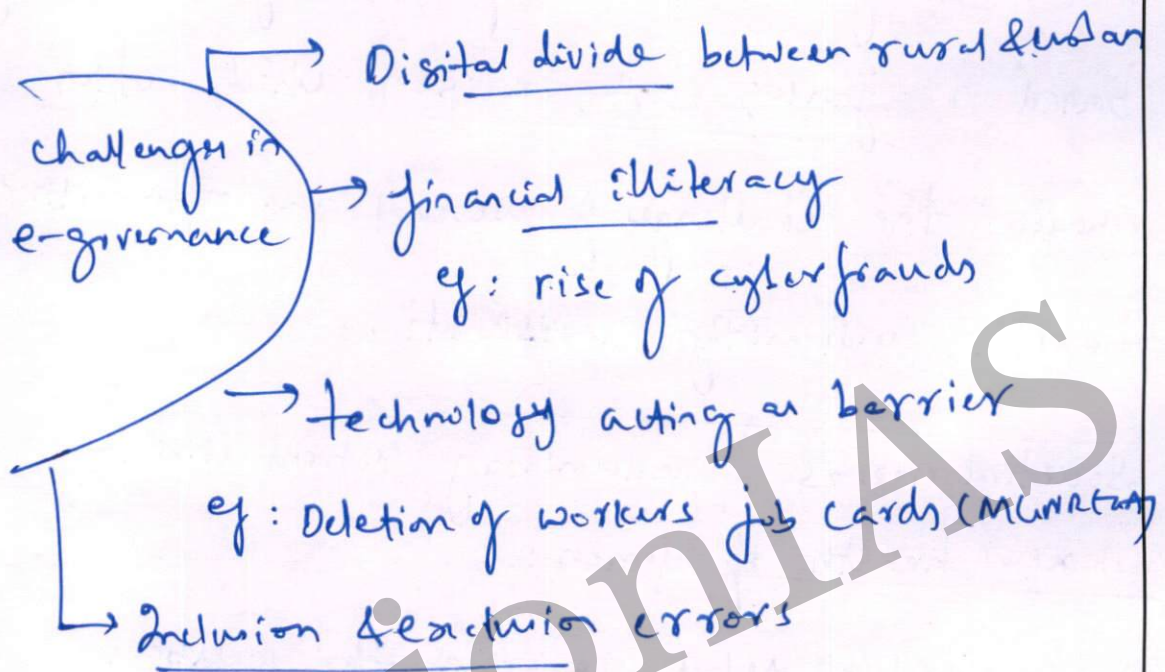
↳ employer-employee demand match

⑥ Economic growth and prosperity:

↳ government e-market place (GeM)

↳ MSME, women, SC/ST business
suite.

⑦ Inter-state ^{& center-state} Cooperation through
public finance management system (PFMS) for
rolling out subsidy benefits



e-governance is a means to ends of good governance

The same has to be promoted by address-
ing persistent issues so that social and
economic growth is advanced and inequalities
are reduced (SDG 10).

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 face multitude of challenges in country based on gender, caste, religion which often shadows the challenges of sexual and reproductive health, undermining nasishakti.

Societal norms - undermining reproductive & sexual health of women:

① Patriarchal setup, ignoring the wellbeing of women in a family

eg: they are the last to eat, often face nutritional challenges.

② Economic dependence on male, acts as a

blockade for seeking sexual & reproductive health

eg: limited spending on health checkups, hiding of problems.

③ Double burden of care economy and outside work for women, ignoring their health

④ Working conditions are detrimental
eg: lack of Sanitation facilities at work places, fields, construction sites.

⑤ Vaccine hesitancy and lack of awareness
eg: deaths due to cervical cancer.

Legal norms - undermining sexual & reproductive health

① Lapses in implementation of acts meant for welfare of women at workplace

eg: Code on industrial safety, Working conditions 2020

② Grievance redressal is poor, leading to exploitation of women at workplace

eg: Working hours are unregulated, basic sanitation facilities are absent.

Measures needed to ensure sexual & reproductive health of women :

- ① Improved public spending on health, 4-5% of Gdp on public hospitals, vaccines, medical camps etc. . .
- ② Rights-based approach for women
 - ↳ safe working conditions
 - ↳ maternity leaves, menstrual leaves etc. . .
 - ↳ Compensation in case of illness, sickness
- ③ Insurance coverage should be promoted
- ④ Institutional deliveries should be promoted
of: PM matru vandana yojana → 5000/- financial assistance .

Health of women inturn promotes healthy families and societies, thereby we can truly leverage the potential of narishakti for rapid progress.

18.

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

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

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

India has been putting monumental efforts to achieve universal immunisation and promote health and well being for its citizens

Immunisation coverage - significant success:

- ① Eradication of wild polio in 2015 through pulse polio program with support of Gates foundation.
- ② Coverage of mission Indradhanush
→ { diphtheria, polio, tetanus (DPT) }
→ { vaccines for encephalitis in endemic regions, achieving significant outcomes.
- ③ Covid-pandemic and largest vaccine rollout across the world, helping citizens as well as people of other countries

④ Sectoral coverage of specified disease
y: HPV vaccine for girl child (9-14 years of age)
to address cervical cancer (preventable)

⑤ Regular medical camps & immunisation drives
achieving saturation of coverage across
children, pregnant women

Challenges in immunisation coverage:

- ① Disruptions caused due to COVID-19 pandemic, hurting immunisation targets.
- ② Vaccine-induced disease outbreaks
ex: Emergence of polio cases in meghalaya
- ③ Awareness among citizens is low, leading to increased fatalities
ex: Deaths due to cervical cancer, breast cancer among women.

④ Public spending on health is limited

eg: < 2% of Gdp is spent on health against
4-5% of Gdp across countries

⑤ Vaccines are not there for major
diseases like HIV/AIDS, causing fatalities
excessively.

Measures
needed

→ Continuation of mission indradhanush
& including more vaccines

↳ Awareness camps to generate response
& address taabos (vaccine hesitancy)

↳ public spending on rare diseases should
be increased for research & innovation.

Health & wellbeing (SDG 3) is crucial for
achieving balanced growth and development
and putting India as developed country by
2047 and efforts should be directed →
addressed above.

19.

भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

India's presidency and Inclusion of African union as a permanent member of G20 rightly highlights India's role as the voice of Global South and its fight for equality.

India's presidency of G20 - voice of Global South:

- ① Climate commitments from West is pushed forward, based on Common but differentiated responsibility.
- ② Food security for poor countries, including Africa by promoting grain exports and working for revival of grain deal (Ukraine-Russia-Turkey)
- ③ Pushing for peace & prosperity
↳ resolutions for end to regional wars.
- ④ Gender empowerment
↳ joint working group on women and measures for their upliftment

⑤ Energy security for developing world

eg: Global bio fuels alliance (GBFA) is announced with Brazil, India, Bangladesh etc as founding partners.

⑥ Promotion of tourism in the developing world.

eg: Tourism summit in J&K, attracting investments.

⑦ India-middle east- Europe corridor (IMEC)

Challenges in achieving ideals of G20 presidency of India

① Geo-political disturbances

eg: Russia-Ukraine, Israel-Hamas.

② Carbon-imperialism of west

eg: cumulative carbon emissions of developed countries are multiples of developing countries

③ Financial transfers are limited owing to challenges in adaptation & mitigation

eg: failure to achieve \$100bn annual

as per Paris deal 2015 from west

④ Fragmented politics and rising tensions:

eg: trade war between USA and china

sanction on russia over annexation of Ukraine

Steps that can help to promote voice of global South:

① Reforming institutions:

i) UNSC → greater role for African union, India as permanent members.

ii) IMF, WB → climate financing for vulnerable countries

② Strengthening & creating resilient infrastructure

eg: CPR1 and its technical expertise with vulnerable countries

Global South is critical for sustainable

development and survival of all and it is to

be given its right place in the international

discourse.

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

India's relationship with UAE elevated with the signing of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between them facilitating collaboration across sectors.

India-UAE ties: remarkable expansion

① Economic growth :

→ signing of CEPA

→ trade: duty free access to labour intensive exports from India like textiles, footwear, jewellery, aiding jobs, exports, MSME

→ Inclusion of e-commerce inside the FTA

, first country with which India has done so.

② Energy security :

→ Imports of oil, gas ensuring security,

→ Investments to build strategic oil reserves inside India

③ Diaspora and relations:

→ Remittances in billions of dollars

→ Indians: largest expatriate community in UAE

④ International collaborations:

→ significant partners in IMEC (India-middle east europe economic corridor)

→ B202 { India, UAE, Israel, USA }

→ for regional prosperity & growth

⑤ Security:

Indo-pacific economic framework (IPEF):

↳ free and prosperous trade across Pacific and Indian ocean

⑥ Emerging sectors:

→ Cooperation in green technologies, cyber

security, data protection, semiconductors etc.

Challenges between India-UAE:

① Geo-political disturbances

eg: Israel-hamas war

→ stalling of program of IMEC, hurting prospects of growth in trade, energy etc...

② Climate commitments:

↳ India as voice for global south against carbon imperialism of west

③ Safety & security of Indian diaspora:

↳ working conditions of Indian immigrants, strict domestic laws.

④ Presence of china as a force to fill USA vacuum in the middle east

↳ reduced leverage for India

India-UAE has tremendous potential to increase trade (> \$85bn dollars), cooperation on various sectors and it is imperative to move forward for joint growth and prosperous relations between both countries.

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