

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. : 01167967

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SALONI GAUTAM

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

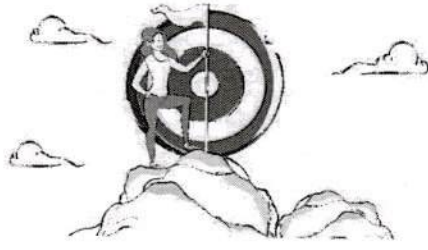
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

LoP is the statutory position in Indian Parliament. Highlighting its significant role.

Role of LoP :-

1. Diversified opinions to majority policies
2. Part of member in selecting committees of quasi-judicial bodies of CVC, ECI etc.
3. Widening discourse ambit by inclusion of points by opposition.
4. Links to convey and coordinate for two flow of information for smooth functioning of parliament.
5. Keeps accountability checks on Government in power.
6. Part of Parliamentary committees

7. Keeps check on arbitrariness of party in power. by raising voice in parliament.

CRITICISM of LoP

1. Despite constitutional mandate, LoP is vacant due to condition:-
(~~3~~ 10% seats in Parliament by party not fulfilled)
2. Bypassing dissenting view of LoP in select committees.
3. 'Teethless position' as have ~~not~~ real power in placing checks on party in power.
4. Difficult to coordinate by LoP in multi party polity.

To uphold electoral & parliamentary democracy, LoP office is must.

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

E-governance will enhance justice delivery fulfilling mandate of welfare state of provide legal aid, ensuring social justice to citizens.

It will enhance :-

1. Accessibility

1) E-courts project: will aid in accessing records files, documents in digital manner. and hearings via video-conferencing.

2) Petty cases like Challan could be resolved saving time and cost of people involved with deterrence of law in minds intact.

2. Capability

2) Justice in timely manner by collating data in National Judicial Data Grid for overseeing status of cases.

2) Training of para legals, judges and support staffs to effectively use technology.

eg SC has AI department for justice enhancement help to people

3) Efficiency

eg SUVAS and SAMBAL aid in translation of legal precedents into vernacular language for ease in justice to citizens; digitization of judicial records. to increase efficiency.

Transforming governance & justice delivery by technology can reduce case load on judiciary. ensuring faith on institutions by people.

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

SC has balanced 'quasi-federal' by KC Wheare nature of Indian Polity by carefully treading Regional autonomy and centralised authority tight rope.

1. In SR Bommai Case, SC ruled that Governor position misuse and resort to constitutional machinery (A 356) ^{emergency}

without solid evidence is unconstitutional restoring regional autonomy.

2. In 'Vireet Narain Case' use of central investigative agencies goes against state autonomy.

3. Curtailing GST Council decision power by terming as Non-binding on states, restores state's autonomy.

4. Upheld State's right to tax mined minerals as royalty, going against center's majority view.

5. SC upheld abrogation of Article 370 to create J&K and Ladakh as UT, citing Central (National Interest)

6. SC upheld Citizenship Amendment Act as Parliament has the power to change laws against citizenship.

7. SC upheld 'subcategorization of SC' in Navinder Singh case restoring State's power to provide affirmative action

∴ Hence, SC has fostered spirit of cooperative federalism by balancing interest of Center & State.

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

NCSC is the constitutional body emerged by constitutional amendment act by 9th, creating NCSC & NCST separately.

Effectiveness of NCSC :-

1. Compiling data and projecting issues in limelight like manual scavenging.
2. Suo moto cognizance of atrocities against SC Communities.
(eg) Rajasthan boy died by beating of teacher.
3. Recommend inclusion of SC community in Presidential order.
4. Framing of targetted policies to uplift SC section.
5. Listening to grievances of communities and accomodating their interest.

6. Places report to President for status of communities in public domain.

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

CRITICISM
OF
NCSC

1. Politicization of NCSC
2. Interference in appointments.
3. Delay in acting on grievances & redressal.
4. Inadequate funding to take rehabilitative steps
5. Inadequate infrastructure for smooth & undisturbed functioning.
6. Mostly, post partum analysis of incidents, rather than proactive approach.

Significant delegation of powers to NCSC, can make the office powerful in ensuring inclusive development of all.

5.

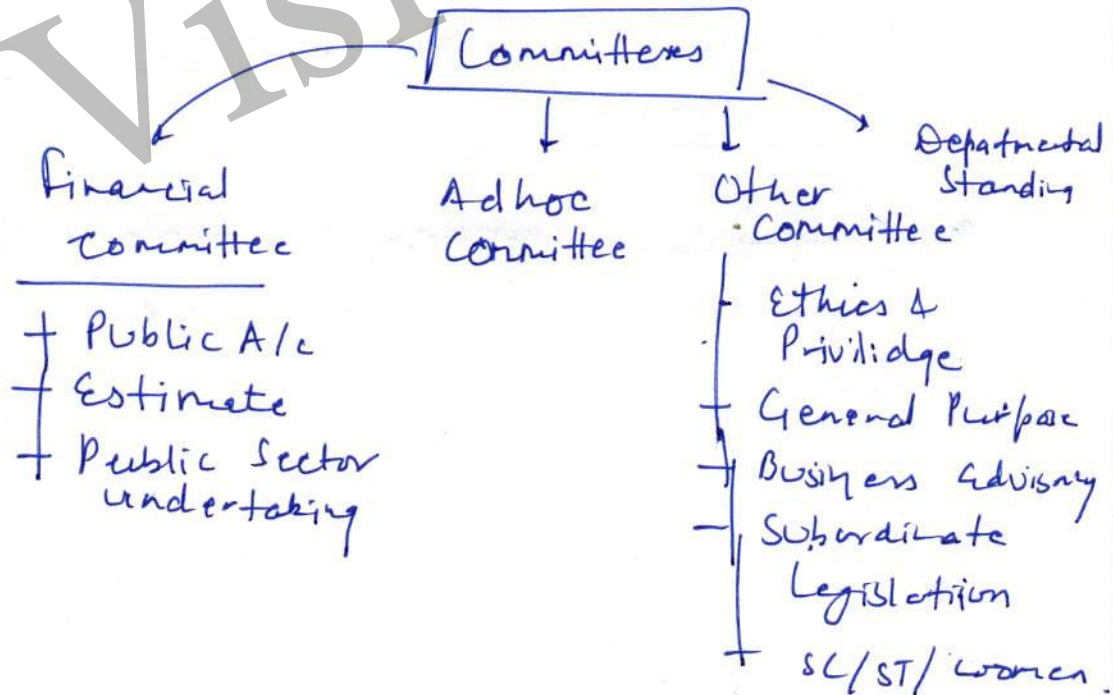
संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system.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

10

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

Art 75(3) states that ministers are collectively responsible to Lower Sabha signifying executive accountability in Parliamentary democracy.

To ensure this, Parliamentary Committees are the place to scrutinize government away from public eye and pressure.



- ① To check fiscal prudence by financial committees in Government policies.
- ② Preparing rules for legislation in detail by Subordinate Legislation.
- ③ Participation of legislators (opposition as well) to keep check on ministers as ministers not part of finance committees.
- ④ Checking Departmental budgets and estimating legitimacy in demands & grants.
- ⑤ Framing legislation with wider consultation as Parliament often becomes political tussle space.
eg Digital India Bill.
- ⑥ Involving expert opinion in legislations.
- ⑦ Use of Ethics committee in mainting decorum & conduct of Parliamentarians.

Congress at session is Congress at exhibition & Congress in Committee is Congress at work.

~ Woodrow Wilson

6.

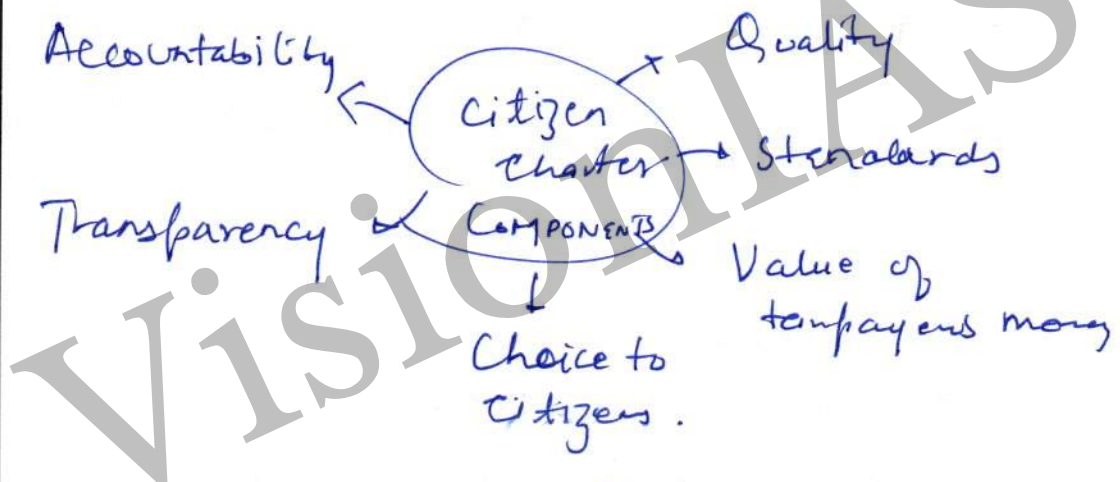
भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Citizen Charter are Set of Commitments made by organizations to its clients about standards, grievance redressal and timely service delivery.



It can be made powerful tool by :-

- ① Clearly delineating Vision & mission Statement of organization.
- ② Dynamic updation of Citizen Charter by consultative process among Stakeholders.

- ③ Training to officials (skill & ethical) to implement citizen charter.
- ④ Awareness of charter among citizens at large.
- ⑤ Developing charter in detailed orientated and vernacular language for accessibility & awareness.
- ⑥ Details of Grievance redressal for keeping administration accountable.

SAKALA (Karnataka) and recent Tax Payers Charter can serve as guide to curate Citizen charter for improving 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Corporate Donors
Aiding NGOs
by

1. Wider funding pool
eg) Bill & Melinda Gates foundation for health & sanitation in tribal region
2. By using technology of developed countries.
3. By using skilful human resource to increase efficiency in public service delivery
4. Augmenting Government efforts by Philanthropy
5. Supplementing Government in providing basic necessities for improving standard of living.
6. Raising issues of marginalized like Tribals
7. Protection of environment
eg) BNHS for survey of birds.

Certain Issues exists
because of corporate funding: -

1. Propoganda by NGOs to subvert political stability.
2. Organized crimes by proceeds of NGOs funding channel.
3. CBI → 10% of NGOs file IT returns
4. IB - Loss to 2% of India's GDP because of frivolous PIL complaints halting developmental work.

FCA regulations in place to check misuse of funds by NGO. They act as important pillar for good governance.

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
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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

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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

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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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CBI is an investigative agency which oversees cases related to PMLA act, POCA, or other acts given to it by Supreme court.

Role in combating corruption |:

1. Nodal agency of INTERPOL, monitors cross national crimes threatening economic sovereignty.
2. Investigation against civil servants and politicians for corruption charges
eg Hemanta Soren, Former Chhattisgarh CM ← Case against misutilisation of funds ← CBI handled case.
3. Against the improper deficiencies in implementation of schemes.

4. Coordinates with ED, Lokpal, CVC etc to get to know the details of scam and to improve investigation.

5. For detailed and impartial inquiry against corporates indulge in illegal practices.

6. Keeps a check on NGOs and Registered unrecognized political parties RUPPs and organisational outfits for their indulgence in threatching electoral democracy by money laundering activities.

CRITICISM OF CBI

1. Used by center to create political instability in states.

eg AAP Minister often alleges partial and partisan stance of CBI.

2. Roadblock in conducting investigation as State Government revokes specific consent on a case to case basis to CBI

3. Conviction rate is low ; thereby seeing as political tool against opposition ruled states.

4. Resorting to General Consent after undermines cooperative federalism spirit.

5. Lack of independency in appointment and tenure often makes the office under Executive less accountable.

6. Draws power from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (DPSE), but independently not a statutory body.

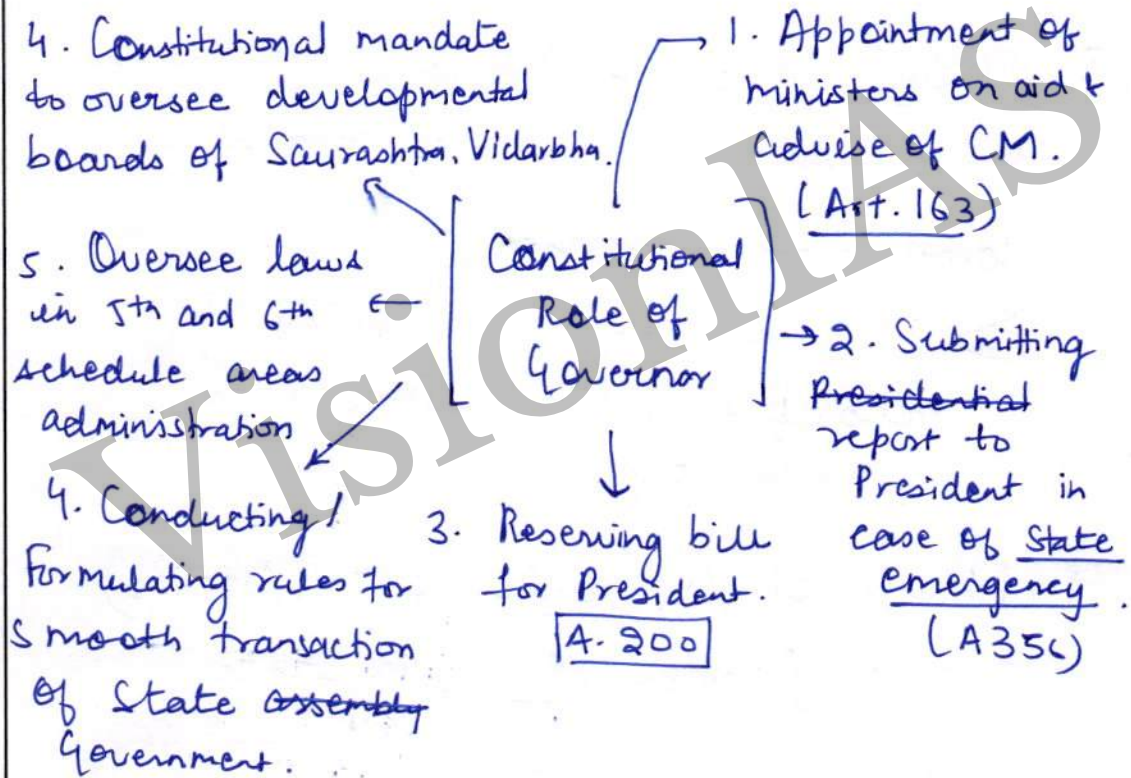
Supreme Court in Vijet Narain Case emphasized on political neutrality of bodies like CBI.

They are to put checks and balances, eliminating corruption and able to restore and increase efficiency of democratic institutions.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Governor is an active link between Center and State. Its appointment is done by President (Art-153) and works till pleasure of President.



However, politicisation of Governor's Office is seen as overstepping their Constitutional role and failure to effectively act as :-

1. Indefinite delay in giving assent
to bill.

• SC in State of Punjab vs Principal
Secretary, 2024 declared it unconstitutional.

2. Appointment of Vice-Chancellor, often
in conflict with State Government.

eg Kerala Governor - CM tussle.

3. Skipping parts of speech at the beginning
of assembly year goes against
Constitutional mandate.

eg TN - Governor was involved in
crossfires after skipping parts
conveniently.

4. Misuse of Ordinance route (Art-213)
during President's Rule in State.

5. Reserving bill for Presidential assent
repeatedly.

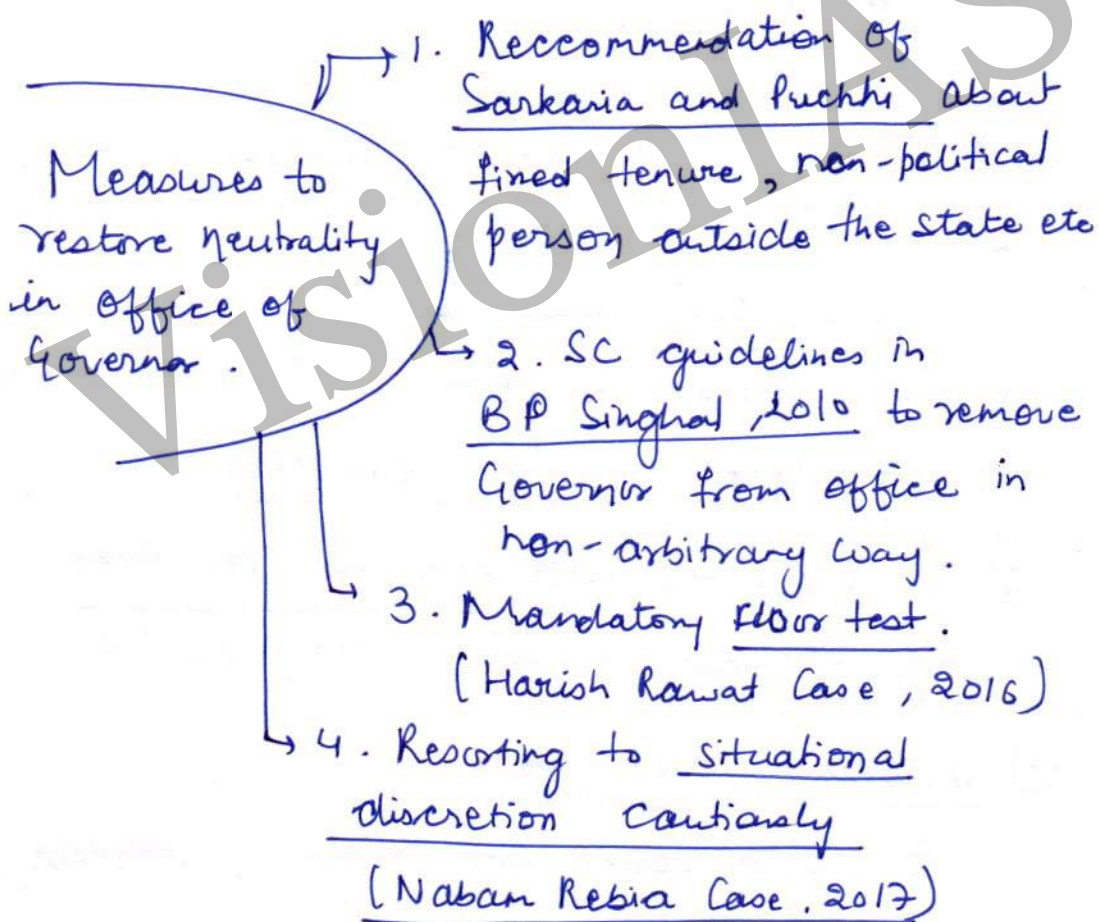
eg Online gaming bill reserved for President
by TN Governor.

6. Submitting report for presidential emergency in partial manner and bypassing mandatory floor test.

eg) Uttarakhand and Maharashtra witnessed this causing change of Government.

7. Failure to act on aid and advice of Union Council of Minister

→ SC in Sansher Singh Case emphasized on Art-163.



Office of Governor is of prime importance in uplifting spirit of cooperative federalism fuelling National Integration.

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 हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

India and USA are the largest and oldest democracy respectively. Both are witnessing election in year 2024; having two different systems - Parliamentary and Presidential, respectively.

Adhering to democratic principles :-

- ① Universal adult franchise :
- ② Independent Election Conducting bodies for free and fair exercise .
- ③ Adhering to fair electoral practices by political parties, campaigners etc .
- ④ Inclusive electorate
eg) Postal Voting for armed personnels .
- ⑤ Timely updation of electoral role .

⑥ Strict ^{action} ~~against~~ against unfair electoral practices.

⑦ Timely elections after 5 years and 4 years (USA), respectively.

⑧ First Past the Post system.
However, their electoral system

exhibit significant differences :-

India

1. Parliamentary Democracy

2. Multiparty system

3. Head of Government is Prime Minister.

4. Ministers are collectively responsible to Lower house.
[Art 75(3)].

5. Unified Election machinery in Art. 324 for both Center and State.

USA

1. Presidential democracy.

2. Bi-party system with Democrats and Republicans.

3. Head of State and Government is [President].

4. Separation of powers, hence no accountability

5. Federal elections are separate affair than state.

6. Majority Party post election names Prime Minister.

7. Citizenship: Acquiring citizenship by any means is acceptable for electoral candidates and President.

8. Here, only for 6 months by V.P.

6. Both parties field their Presidential Candidate against run up to office.

7. Only acquired by Birth for Presidential candidate.

8. Presidential office to be taken by V.P in case of vacancy for the remaining term.

Hence, the key differences makes them different polities with one emphasising on Efficient Government (USA) and other on Accountable Government (India) suiting their historical realities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 इकाई में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a statutory quasi-judicial body came after passing of NGT Act, 2010 making India third country to do so, globally.

NGT jurisdiction extends to acts :-

- i) EPA, 1986.
- ii) Public Liability Insurance Act.
- iii) Air pollution control act.
- iv) Water pollution control act.
- v) Biodiversity act, 2002; etc.

It has upheld its objective in ensuring environmental justice by:-

- ① Taking suo-moto cognizance where State fails to act.

→ Compensation to victims in Bhopal Gas tragedy.

→ Stubble burning issue causing air pollution in Delhi-NCR.

② Public Interest litigations have expanded human rights upholding Right to live with dignity (Art. 21)

eg Subhash Kumar Case - Right to pollution free environment. part of Art 21.

③ Setting precedents by principles of

- i) Polluter Pay
- ii) Precautionary
- iii) Eco-centric approach to environment.

eg Vellore Citizen welfare forum, NGT pronounced polluter's pay principle.

④ Safeguarding biodiversity and indigenous cultural practices.

eg Cancellation power transmission lines (overhead) in Barni Grasslands to protect GIB (Bustard).

⑤ Compensation to victims suffered due to animal-man conflict.

⑥ Punishing and stalling projects that resort to indiscriminate cutting of trees.

eg) Corbett Case where NQT called out for Investigation.

⑦ Persuading Supreme Court decision to recognize Right against adverse impact of climate change is part of Art 14 & 21 by series of progressive judgements. M K Ranjit Singh Case, 2023

However, NQT has seen its fair share of criticism as in :-

- ↳ ① Judicial activism in Burning of firecracker Ban in Delhi.
- ↳ ② Judicial pendency in HC after NQT's final decision.
- ↳ ③ Comes in way of developmental pathway of India by accepting frivolous PIL.
- ↳ ④ Important act of LPA, 1972 is outside NQT's Ambit.
- ↳ ⑤ Failure to protect vulnerable tribal communities as FRA, 2006 is outside its ambit.

NQT role in safeguarding environment cannot be ignored and L Chandra Kumar Case guidelines to be referred to understand its position vis-a-vis HC.

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 have come into existence by
73rd amendment act realising DPSP
Principle Article-40 and dream of freedom
fighter of Gram Swarajya.

However, platform of competitive
politics has placed a restriction to truly
realize its :-

- ① Often engages and suffers in
crossfires of center and state
government by their dependency for
funding.
- ② Irregular constitution of state
finance commission, state election
commission etc.
- ③ Lack of devolvement of subjects (29)
to PRIs; seen as usurping of power
by state government.

④ Conflict amongst bureaucracy and PRIs heads results in delayed service delivery.

⑤ Lack of infrastructure with PRIs makes them dependent on tied funds.

⑥ Irregular gram Sabhas creates lack of accountability on PRIs.

This has become the reason that they have not emerged as agency of planning and service delivery :-

Agency of Planning.

i) Failure to implement constitutional in spirit mandate of women reservation (33%) creates Sarpanchpatism.

ii) Transparency missing in utilising funds creates trust deficit

eg MGRNERGA scams.

iii) Lack of democratic decision making as influence of administration is heavy.

iv) Paucity of funds restricts their ability

Service delivery

- i) Lack of skilled and aware professionals for service delivery.
- ii) Social faultlines exploitation by competitive politics creates inequitable public service delivery.
- iii) Lacks last mile delivery due to poor physical-social-digital infrastructure

- Measures
1. Fulfilling constitutional mandate by state
 2. Shoring up Tax & Non Tax Revenue of PRI for better service delivery.
eg Punsari Village, Gujarat is a smart village.
 3. Resolving issue of 3Fs → funds
functionaries functions
 4. Implementation of Govt. schemes - PMAY, UJWALA, JJM, MGNREGA, PM-SUAMITVA.

Sumit Bose Committee recommendations implementation can make PRI active participant in democratic decentralisation.

16.

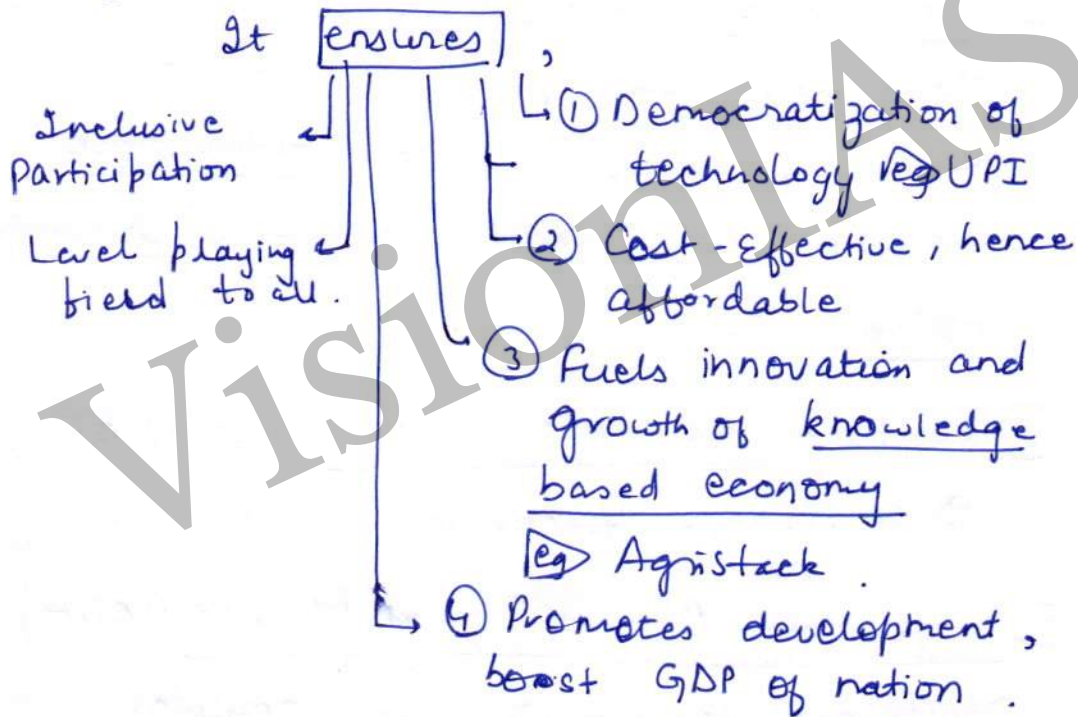
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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Interoperability in e-governance refers to eliminating hardware and software barriers in accessing quality public service by citizens.



Steps taken by Government :-

Ensuring Interoperability :-

① Unifying e-commerce market by ONDC.

→ It has open doors for MSMEs.

- ② UPI has transformed financial spaces.
- ③ OECA Credit worthiness of user is estimated by Account Aggregator.
- ④ Open Credit Enablement Network (OCEN) is another platform to check credit worthiness for effective decision making.
- ⑤ AgriStack connects farmers, Producers, Consumers, Startup owners etc to transform agriculture by better price realisation to farmers, increasing consumer choices etc.
- ⑥ Settling insurance claims by use of e-governance effectively.
- ⑦ Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) rolls out Health ID which ensures health records at one place.
- ⑧ Education (NEP, 2020) focussed upon academic bank of credit to increase option for students as per their wish.

- ⑨ Setting GST claims, ITC etc has improved tax collection by widening tax base.

Integration of various e-governance:-

- ① FASTag collection data, e-way bills etc into PM Gati Shakti Portal predicts estimation of future need of infrastructure.
- ② National e-governance plan on Agriculture aims for overhaul of agriculture.
- ③ E-log (Logistics) and ULPIN under National Logistics Policy focusses upon ↓ logistical cost to 8-9%.
- ④ Mapping of skilling demand and supply → ASEEM Portal.

Data in siloes is of no use, it transforms into information which could be useful knowledge for better targetting of policies and overall development.

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

In Devika Biswas vs U.O.I, Supreme Court has upheld Right to reproductive rights to women.

However, mere recognition has not solved the problem at societal level:

- ① Patriarchal norms often restricts reproductive choices by women.
- ② Inability of participation in labour force due to reduced mobility, inaccess to resources; reduces their decision making capabilities.
- ③ Rising disposable income of middle class often restricts women to household space, reducing their say.
- ④ Inadequate access to contraceptives and low awareness responsible for unplanned pregnancies.

⑤ Stereotyping as 'Weak-sex' lead to harassment of women causing teenage pregnancies.

⑥ Early marriage, Child marriage are instances where women have absolute no control over reproductive choices.

⑦ Inadequate sex education at educational curriculums as perceived as taboo by society.

It has also resulted by legal norms:-

① Surrogacy Act: By allowing altruistic surrogacy in patriarchal societies, aggravated situation of women badly.

② Maternity benefit act has left out informal women workers who are more prone to exploitation.

③ Marital Rape has not been decriminalized yet, despite Law Commission recommendation.

④ 'Two finger test' has been recently outlawed by SC, harming dignity of women.

⑤ 'Infertility of women' considering as legal valid reason for divorce.

- Measures
1. Panchkesh (Value based education eliminating biases and gender prejudices)
 2. Financial empowerment of women. by SHGs.
[eg] Lakpati Didi.
 3. Rethink at laws from Gender Neutral Perspectives
[eg] POSH Act, 2013.
 4. Sensitization of Public Officials (Police) to uphold Gender Justice
 5. Use of civil society and media to change patriarchal attitude.
[eg] Thappad movie bashing notions of Patriarchy.

Therefore, for overall development & progress of country, 50% of population cannot be chained in shackles of patriarchy. They must be socially, politically, economically uplifted. (Nari Shakti Vandan Act)

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 हार्शिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to NFHS-5, >90% of children has received initial doses of immunization under Mission Indradhanush.

Immunization is the preventive step in healthcare whereby timely intervention has reduced burden on health ecosystem and saves out of pocket expenditure of families in future.

India's Efforts :-

1. Integrated Child development scheme (ICDS)
2. Cervical cancer immunization to teenage girls.
3. Eliminating Polio virus, Smallpox etc.
4. Tackling Hepatitis C.
5. Tackling Covid by early doses of Covishield.

Its Effectiveness is ensured due to :-

1. Planned Government policies.
2. Use of Primary Health Care Centers in accessibility immunization.
3. Regulating prices to increase affordability.
4. Promoting R&D for indigenous development of vaccines.
5. Immunization Cards for newborn children to monitor progress of doses.
6. Mass awareness campaigns by print and electronic media.
7. Using community ground network of ASHAs to increase reach/coverage in far flung areas.
8. Using community hotspot like Education (schools) for immunization-drive days.

Challenges remains

1. Underfunding and lack of motivation of ASHA workers.
2. Unaffordability of costly immunization ~~for~~ Breast Cancer.
3. Low R&D as per Genetic makeup of Asian population.
4. Leakage in supply chain management leading to smuggling of drugs.
5. Understaff and ill-management in Primary centers.
6. Follow up vaccines has still poor rate among people
7. Socio-cultural factors :- Where immunization is seen as attack on faith system creates trust deficit.

Hence, to safeguard population and reap benefits of demographic dividend, 'immunization for all' is must.

Srinath Reddy Committee emphasized that health is a public good. Hence, Challenges must be addressed.

19.

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India assumed G20 presidency in 2023 and was successful in navigating conflict times by spelling out 'Joint Statement' by countries.

Bringing Voice of Global South to center stage by :-

1. Admitting African Union to G20 grouping.
2. Advocacy for climate change and highlighting finance deficit by developed countries. (\$ 84 bn)
3. Reforms in global multilateral forums.
4. Strategies to tackle terrorism, organized crime as western African Nation being hotbed of ISIS and

frequent military coups .

5. Technological divide emerging due to emerging I.R.4.0.
6. Rampant mining for energy transition in African nations (DRC for Cobalt) has caused political instability in country .
7. Threat to food security due to variation in cropping pattern because of climate change .
8. Widespread conflict and disruption in supply chain has led to increase in cost of basic commodities, exacerbating inequalities in Africa .
9. Debt trap diplomacy of China has further increased their dependency .
10. Frequent military coups, ethnic conflicts etc restricted their economic development of African continent .

- India's
Commitment
with Africa
1. Asia-Africa Growth Corridor
 2. Expansion of BRICS to include Egypt after South Africa.
 3. Increased investment in Eastern African region
 4. Collaborate and converge on common interest.
 5. People to People ties.
(eg) Tourism potential of Kenya.
 6. Education
(eg) IIT Madras in Zanzibar.

Africa is the key player and its development is crucial for global South. India always prioritized its commitment with Africa for multilateralism in multipolar world.

20.

पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

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

India signed CEPA with UAE with aim to increase their trade to \$100bn by 2021.

Relationship has evolved touching every domain:

1. Economic:

Import of crude oil to India (>50%) from UAE; India's export of food commodities to UAE.

2. Investment: UAE invests in energy-transition companies in India.

3. Multilateral forums like I2U2 where both nations shown commitment.

⇒ Recent expansion of BRICS to UAE, and New Development Bank.

4. Space collaboration by engaging launch vehicle of ISRO to launch UAE satellites.
5. Cross border digital payment system (UAE (AANI) with UPI)
6. Inter intelligence sharing data of criminals for commitment towards Zero terrorism.
7. UAE part of International Solar alliance emphasising green transition of economy.
8. Cultural link by opening largest Hindu temple for Indian diaspora in UAE.
9. >30% population in UAE is Indian forging good people to people ties.
10. IIT Delhi campus in UAE forging knowledge linkups to aid in R&D together.

Issues:

1. Carefully balancing multipolar interest between USA & Russia, China, Turkey etc
2. Stability in Gulf for better UAE-India relations.
3. Balancing Iran & UAE interest in strategic manner.
4. Realisation of groupings like IMEC, I2U2 potential by engaging with all players.

[India-UAE] partnership is part of look west policy and first line neighbourhood policy (mandala theory of Chanakya). Hence, ^{good relations} it is of strategic interest to India.

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