



**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. : 1040615

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : R. Ranganaraju

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

24/08/24

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

केंद्र  
Centre JBS,  
Kansal Bagh Delhi

Gauri  
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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)		
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>					



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

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

Debate, Discussion & Dissent are the tenets upon which the praxis of democracy rests - DY Chandrasekh (CPI)

Dissent is central to Parliamentary functioning

- ① Allows airing of grievances
- ② Prevents authoritarian tendencies
- ③ Channel for communicating alternative perspectives

Role of LoP in India's Parliamentary system

- ① Statutory position (Draws salary and is of the rank of Cabinet minister)
- ② Equivalent to others in 'order of Precedence' ⇒ highlighting the importance accorded

Significance of position

- ① Chief of the 'opposer ranks' -

considered the 'voice of the alternative'

- ② Role in appointment of constitutional functionaries / statutory units (eg) CBI chief, Lok Pol etc
- ③ Consulted before major policy shifts
  - (eg) LoP consulted during Sheikh Hasina's Bangladesh misadventure
- ④ Similar to British system of 'Shadow Cabinet' - considered the 'alternative PM'
- ⑤ Begins discussions on significant motions (eg) 'Melvankar rule' Adjournment motions

### Areas of concern

- ① Narrow interpretation of Melvankar rule (10% strength of party) led to non recognition of LoP in 16<sup>th</sup> LS

The leader of Opposition is the guardian of India's right to disagree with government

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

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

e-courts - Justice Chandrachud's bench has improved criminal jurisprudence, a marker of potential use of technology.

Integration of tech to enhance accessibility

- ① Reading judgements online
- ② recent initiative available in Hindi, Tamil & Gujarati
- ③ e-FIR - part of BNS, 2023  
allows zero FIR [without consideration of jurisdiction of crime]
- ④ Simplified formats for opped in higher courts

Technology and capability

- ① Machine Learning & AI to aid judges in delivery by referencing

previous case laws

(e) SUVAAS

① AI to collate different cases under headers for dispatch at once.

Technology and efficiency

① Transmission of judgements to prisons etc for immediate delivery

(e) SUPACE.

② e-streaming of court cases to enhance justice delivery & perception

However →

① Digital divide / rural-urban  
→ rich - poor

② Poor pace of case dismissals (e)

SC has over 80,000 pendency prevents easy adoption

Given India's highly convoluted laws, simplification can be done through

Generative AI, to benefit criminal jurisprudence

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

Asymmetric federalism has been a feature of polity with it being described as 'quasi federal' federalism with unitary tilt (KC Wheare)

Balance between central & regional

① Where central preeminence needed

SC evolved doctrine of 'federal supremacy'

② Changatan Dorairajan case

② Where <sup>federal</sup> legislatures must be given due, SC evolved doctrines to ensure cooperative federalism

↳ Doctrine of colorable legislation

↳ Doctrine of Basic structure itself  
(federalism part of Basic structure -

② Where line between struck

① In Bommai case, 1996, SC referred to the independent constitutional existence

⇒ 'States not constellations/satellites of centre'

Therefore, dismissal of legitimate govt on flimsy grounds was struck as illegal.

Grounds for unique asymmetry,

- ① Governor appointed by Centre (behaviour as agent of Centre) (eg) SC in TN Gov withholding assent case
- ② Emergency provisions converting federal to unitary
- ③ Financial power (Ar 293) → Impeding borrowing powers of State.

Therefore, SC has backed the unique asymmetric federal structure.

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

The NCSC is a constitutional body established under Art 338.

Effectiveness is circumspect where

- ① Tabling of reports: CAG flagged irregular tabling of reports [reduced frequency, photocopy of previous years]
- ② Affirmative proactive moves lacking
- ③ Divided along political lines  
(no objection to Govt run initiatives leading to misgivings, vocal against state in opposition)
- ④ Reactive rather than preventive measures
- ⑤ Frequent meetings not held, the NCSC board is decried as being full of political nominees on 'sinecures'

NCSC has been effective where

- ① Significant media attention drawn
  - (eg) Madhya Pradesh urinating on dalit incidents
- ② Presence of ongoing atrocities
  - (eg) Breach of anti-touchability
- ③ Vocal support for reservation continuation across political parties
  - (eg) SC verdict on creamy layer for SCs
- ④ Routine inspections of state govt initiatives earmarked for SCs
  - (eg) Valmiki Corp Fund scam in Kataka

NCSC as a paper tiger, despite being endowed with quasi-judicial powers may improve its standing if appointments made are non-politically motivated.

(NCRWC)

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

Woodrow Wilson infamously remarked Parliament in Session is Parliament on exhibition, Committee in Session, is a committee at work

Why parliamentary accountability through Committees is successful in India

- ① Financial committees work under expert guidance of CAG
- ② High level officers depose before Committees  $\Rightarrow$  greater accountability asserted at the very top.
- ③ Presence of opposition and ruling party  
 $\Rightarrow$  critical examination of issues
- ④ Expertise laden : sometimes comprises of experts from outside
- ⑤ 'Behind closed doors' : No media glare

so party party politics not seen

(eg) Standing Committee on Environment & Forest  
under Chairmanship of Jairam Ramesh  
castigated the Nicobar Redevelopment Bill,  
since stalled.

(3) Bills needing further probing referred  
to committees (eg) Age of Consent Bill.

However, some features that do not  
inspire confidence

(1) Significant committees (eg) Defence  
etc are still party bound in  
discussions

(2) Secrecy in meetings; no transparency,  
public not informed

(3) Committees on Delegated legislation,  
Assurances on floor of parliament etc  
defects inactive

Yet executive arbitrariness is  
prevented and constitutional mores are  
upheld in case of the constitution

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)

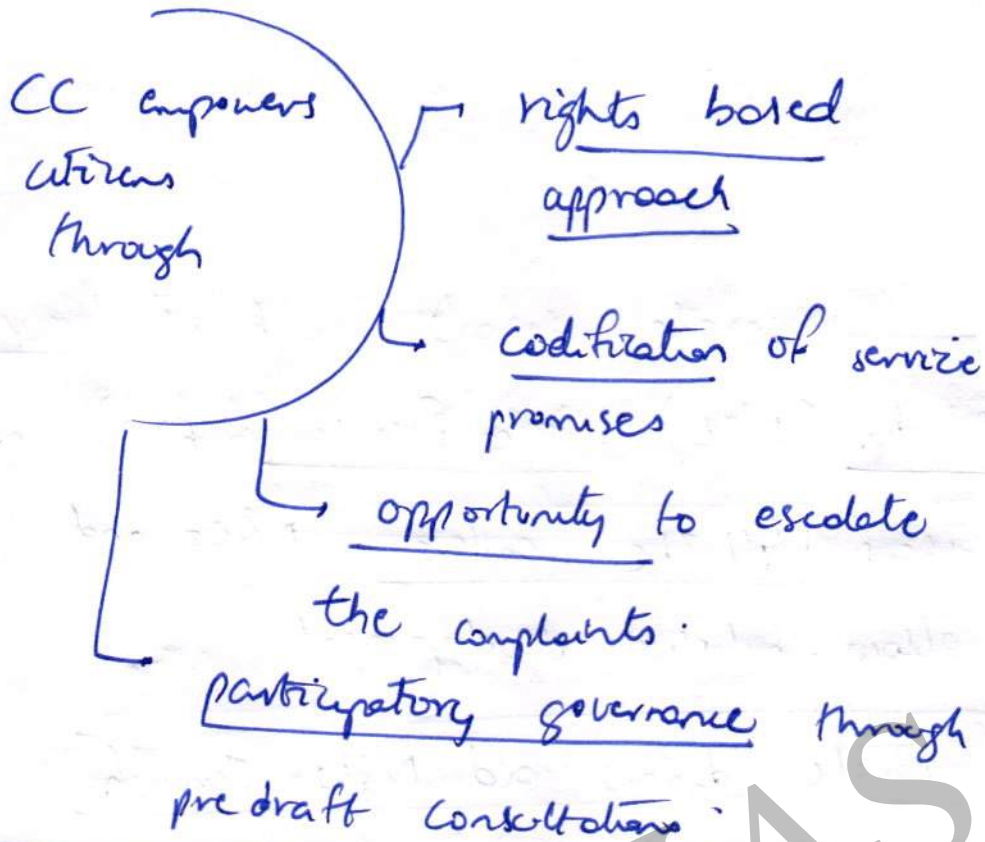
10

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

(CC)  
Citizens Charter introduced in Britain in 1991 in UK by then PM John, found its way into Indian governance architecture by 2005

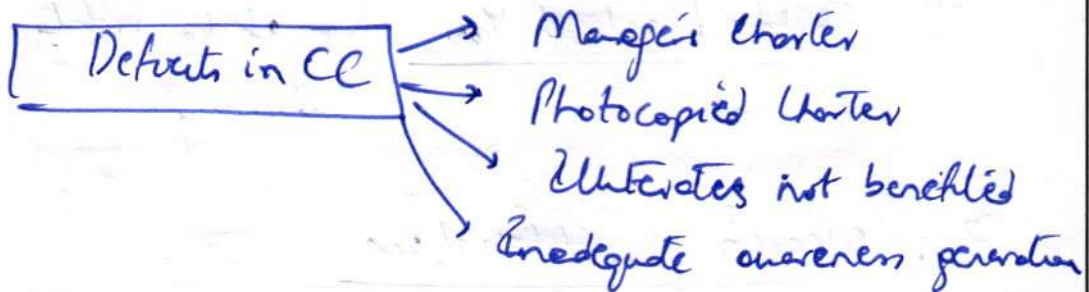
CC a tool for improving governance

- ① Increases Transparency about services to be delivered
- ② Improves agency of citizen : granting extra choices
- ③ Accountability mechanism is imbued through tracing of hierarchy meant to deliver service
- ④ Grievance Redressal if failure of delivery as per standards
- ⑤ Improving awareness of the availability



Case study

Railways in India displays CC prominently at every railway station with clear mention of officer responsible for nature of service rendered, complaints made through Twitter (X) as well.



Through Sevotom Model of Citizen Charter delivery, excellence may be assured in public service delivery, [Nagpur Declaration]

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

Corporate donors such as Shiv Nadar (HCL), Arun Pranji (Wipro) and others fill the coffers of NGOs and allow holistic development

Corporate donors aid NGOs through

- ① Donations in monetary forms
- ② Pranjji through philanthropic activities donates through
  - ① Pratham for education related work
  - ② Akshaya Patra for Mid Day Meal scheme
  - ③ Child Rights & You for child rights advocacy

④ Research Collaborations

- ① Bill Melinda Gates Foundation through NER research in India

### ③ Reports generation

④ Bezos and Wall Street  
Journal's prompt wider publicity  
of India's social distress

④ Towards directly impacting vulnerable  
populations

④ SEWA had foreign donors contribute  
to its women's empowerment movement  
(SBC creation)

⑤ As part of CSR commitments

Altruism is not the sole driver of  
some of these commitments because

① Destabilise development agenda  
(Greenpeace for Kundankulam protests  
(IB report))

② Compulsion for CSR as per law

③ Cherry picking NGOs ⇒ potential  
money laundering.

Corporate donors, such as Norwegian muthy

8.

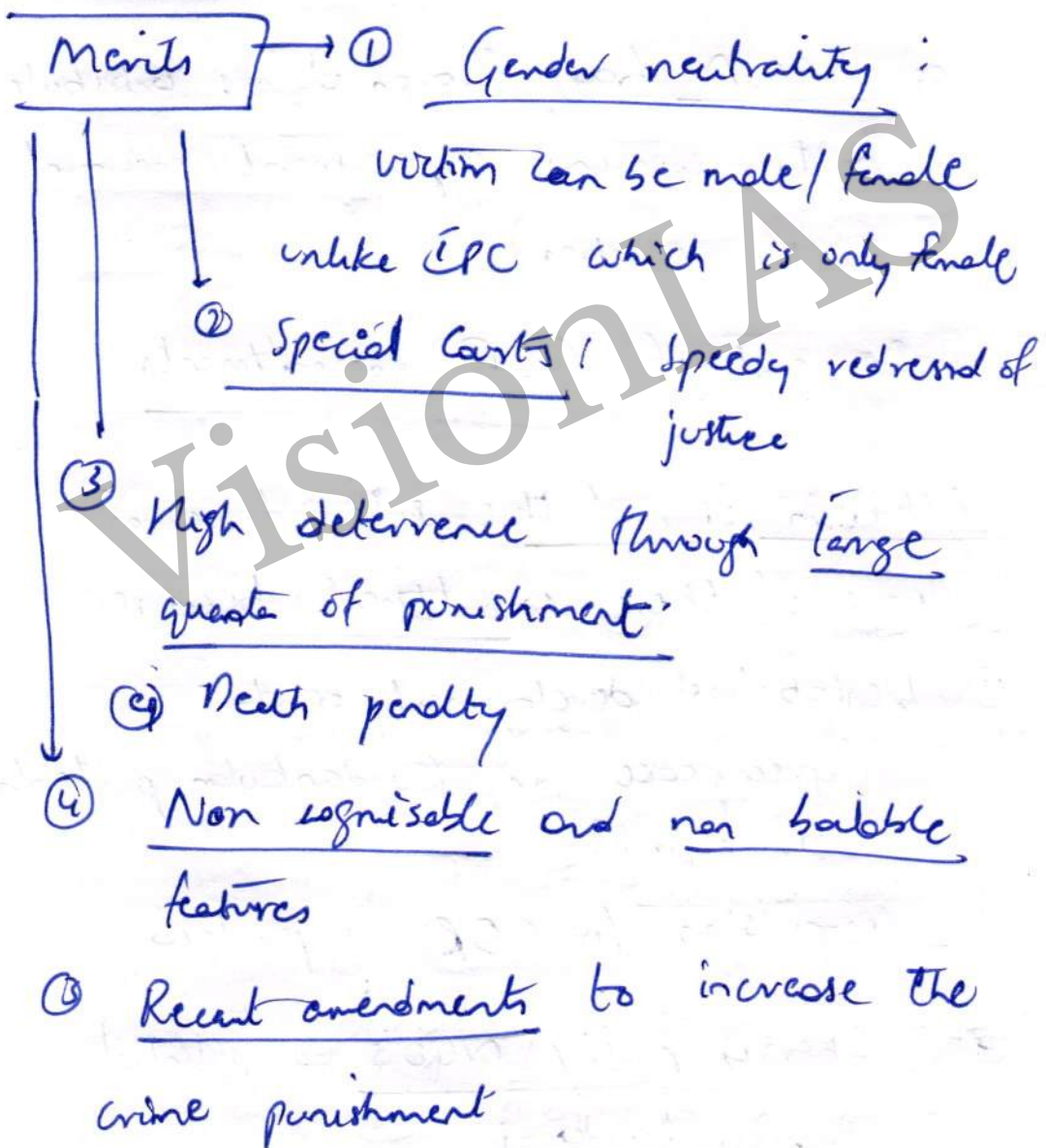
POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

POCSO Act has been hailed for its ability to deter violence against the most vulnerable in society



## Existing Inadequacies

① Potential for abuse

↳ Child Teenage consensual sex can be criminalised

② Parental control increases

↳ Belief that children do not have agency to consent to relationships with some age group

③ Deterrence value not high : continued cases

④ legal application ~~mistaken~~ mistaken "skin to skin" judgement by

Maharashtra HC

Therefore POCSO may be amended to correct these obvious mistakes while accounting for criminality of children consensual sexual activity

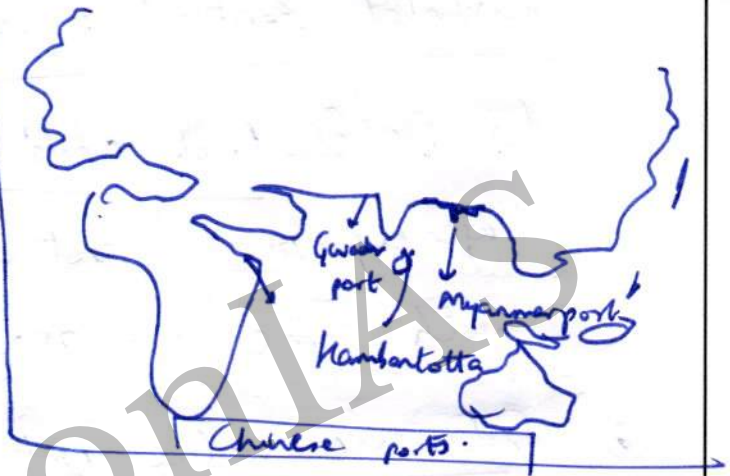
9.

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)

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

China's policy to strangulate India plays out in its acquisition of strategic ports

String of Pearls theory of China



Implications for international trade route

- ① Choke points : (a) Taiwan near Myanmar overlooking Strait of Malacca
- ② Subverting right to free access
- ③ Not playing by rules based global order (a) 12 dot line in Chinese shores
- ④ Indo Pacific region under its control

## Implications for economic relations

① Adjunct to Solami strategy theory

↳ Coercive means to control trade routes

② Significance for India :

90% by volume & 70% by value  
of trade happens through sea trade.

③. Prevents free use of 'SLOC'

Sea Lines of communication ⇒ impeding  
trade activities

In this context USA spying on

Bangladesh's St Martin Island guards

sovereignty in order to circumvent China's

imperialist ambition of controlling

naval stations across the Indo Pacific

Seaboard



## New recent treaty benefits India

① Strength to traditional knowledge structures

↳ Supplements India's activities on knowledge

(a) TKDL etc

② Against bio piracy by foreign companies

(a) Turmeric being registered in America

③ Helps evolve standardised codes to deal with IPR breach across India globe

④ Gives India locus standi to move foreign forum for breach of treaty

While the recent treaty has largely been positive, operationalising it so as to benefit tribals, traditional practitioners etc is key

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 as a statutory organisation  
is India's premiere police force for  
handling "big crimes" and sensationalist  
offences.

CBI in combating corruption

- ① Independent organisation targeting 'big fish'
- ② former CAG arraigned by CBI for his role in defence procurement when he was Def Sec
- ② Integrating financial crimes with narcotics etc → Intersectionality  
expertise demonstrated
- ② Mundra port drug haul
- ③ Money laundering when cross

National borders are concerned

↳ CBI as nodal organisation for Interpol

④ CBI arresting leaders of political parties

eg) Delhi CM in liquor policy case

However its partisan nature is apparent because

① SC called it "aged parrot talking in master's voice"

eg) Bofors case then PM was exonerated while in power

② CBI targeting opposition more ⇒  
— since 2014 only 57% from opposition arrested

③ Used as tool for fomenting political crises

eg) Maharashtra politicians shifted their allegiance following CBI raid  
⇒ later withdraws

④ CBI Intervening even where  
explicit consent not given

⑤ Karnataka case

⑥ Slow period of case completion  
⇒ under trials without seeing chargesheet  
written

Why CBI is partisan,

① Draws powers from DPSE Act but  
answerable to Ministry of Personnel  
(Under PM)

② The tenure of CBI Chief can now  
be extended upto 5 years, 1 year at  
a time

⇒ reward for political compliance

for a robust CBI, the  
agency must be made constitutional,  
while expanding the committee that  
can appoint its chief to prevent compromise

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

Governors in India are the figurative executive heads of state drawing powers under Art 163, 199, 200 among others.

### Governors overstepping Constitutional roles

① Political agents of centre

① Envoying Constitutional breakdown of state & President rule [Art 356]

② Clear bias towards certain operations

① Giving 1 month to prove floor strength when house was divided

③ Issuing executive directions in individual capacity

① West Bengal Governor during Sandeshkali incident

④ Not giving consent, withholding consent, reserving for president's consent

after months

- (e) Gov Arif of Kerala for 3 Bills passed by Kerala LA
- ⑧ Appointment of officers on Special Duty
- ⑨ Giving consent for prosecution to CBI while withholding it for opposition  
⇒ accusation of destabilisation of legitimate govt
- (e) Ktake CM in MUDA scam

Governors failing to act effectively when needed

- ① Appointment of persons with majority in LA immediately as CM
- (e) Durgu MN political crisis
- ② Tribal issues under sole purview of Governors

③ To pass financial bills when  
needed

④ Telangana Gov

④ Giving consent for prosecution  
against tainted ministers

⑤ Egregious corruption scandals  
overlooked when done by central  
ruling party

⑥ Non constitutional behaviour in exercising  
discretion  
In order to prevent maladministration,

① Ponke committee recommends Gov be  
appointed on consultation with CM.

② Sarkaria committee recommends Gov be  
given 5 year tenure fully, with  
LA (Leg. Assembly) power to impeach

③ NCRWC recommends Gov be a politically  
detached figure

For good governance, Governor's role  
in state politics is crucial.

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

USA goes to vote in November 2024, India voted in May, the two democracies celebrating the festival of democracy with aplomb.

### Differences in electoral systems

India

USA

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① Has a Central Election Commission                 | ① No federal election Commission                                    |
| ② Done in multiple phases                           | ② Done at once  |
| ③ Provision for postal ballot exercise very limited | ③ wider provision for postal votes<br>⇒ can swing electoral results |
| ④ <u>service voters</u>                             |   |

④ Using electronic means

⑤ Robust counting declaration of results on day of counting

⑥ Based on VVPAT system

⑦ Multi party electoral extravaganzas

⑧ Challenge to electoral outcome done in HC/SC

⑨ Election of Ministers as well

④ Ballot paper counted manually

⑤ Kind declaration of results within 2 days

⑥ No VVPAT system

⑦ Bipolar contestata Democrats vs Republicans

⑧ Challenge to presidential polls directly in SC.

⑨ Presidential system, secretaries are appointed not elected

उम्मीदवारों को इस खांशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑩ India's system allows only direct voting

⑩ USA's can also accommodate single transferable vote mechanism

⑩ No maximum term limit  
Yes, Areas of convergence are

⑩ Term locked after 2 terms are

① Democratic principles : 1 vote = 1 person

② Election held frequently to account for democratic best practices

③ Separation of powers / Checks & Balances mechanism

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

NGT Act 2010 birthed the National Green Tribunal, with its main bench in Delhi.

Yes NGT has met its objective of environmental justice

- ① Ushering in stewardship role of state
- ② singular directive to remove all encroachments from flood plains
- ③ Penalising violators : deterrence
- ④ Yamuna floodplains erection of large stage — 5 crore paddy
- ⑤ Judgements to have 'precedent value'
- ⑥ Quoted by SC in 'eccentric' verdicts

⑤ Ensured appropriate application of Air Pollution laws

↳ (e) CPCB pulled up for failure to legislate on increasing pollution norms

⑥ Protection for biodiversity

Chennai Bench verdict on Gahirmatha Rookery for Olive Ridley turtles

⑦ Accepts PILs much like HCLSC

allows public spirited enquiries of environmental harm

⑧ Usage of environmental principles of

(a) Precautionary principle

(b) Polluter pays principle

(c) CBDR principle to tax rich more than others

However, MGT is constrained by its failures in

① Only penalty are monetary

Insufficient deterrent action

② Forest Rights Act (2006) & Environmental Protection Act (1986) are outside its purview

⇒ Limits ability to intervene in tribal cases / EIA cases etc

③ Paper tiger / toothless tiger because most of its verdicts are lost in appeals to NE/SC → delayed resolution of cases.

④ Inadequately staffed

⑤ Insufficient expertise of some members  
+ treatment of jobs as post retirement secure

⑥ Allegations of corruption

While NGT as a quasi-judicial body has installed faith in some naturalists, much more powers maybe imbued in it for more purposive intervention

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 shaped by 73<sup>rd</sup>. Constitutional amendment Act, and sharpened by PESA 1996 has begun to turn political.

PRIs as platform for competitive politics

① No original intent for political affiliation of members standing for office

② Gram Sabha to elect Gram Panchayat not necessarily politically colored

However, with contestation of politics, ~~and~~ clientelism in politics, political parties have entered panchayats

③ Therefore hitherto apolitically envisaged instrument became battleground for political ideologies.

Competitive politics generally lead to planning & service delivery because:

- ① promises made during campaigns
- ② votes while in office
- ③ attempts to overshoot the opponent's assurances.

Yet, they've not emerged as agency of planning and service delivery because

① Division of village polity.

(B.R. Ambedkar's prophetic words of villages being sink of localism & den of politics is realised)

② Clear cut divisions along caste / creed lines  $\Rightarrow$  voting your caste is assured so promise of services delivery is not necessary

③ Patriarchal structures preventing functioning of PRC as a functional unit (eg) panchajati system

Specifically, failure of PRIs as  
a planning agency is due to

- ① Non devolution of powers
- ② GP planning is usually disregarded  
at Zilla Panchayat & District level
- ③ Expertise lacking to draw up plans
- ④ PDO (Panchayat Development  
officer) whose ambit it falls  
under are usually not proactive.

Despite a multitude of issues in  
Gram Panchayats, the PRIs have  
risen to the occasion and with the  
coming of later generations there's  
promise in the ability of democratic  
decentralisation - ~~with~~

16.

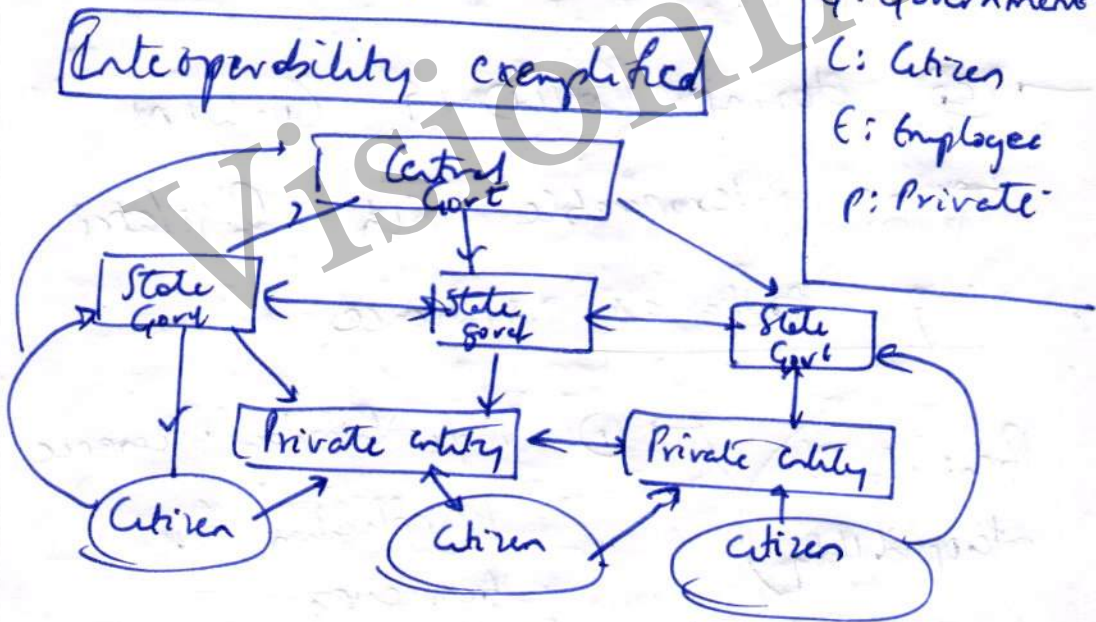
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

The 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC classified 4 types of e-governance mechanisms G2G, G2C, G2E, and G2P which can all be integrated to ensure interoperability



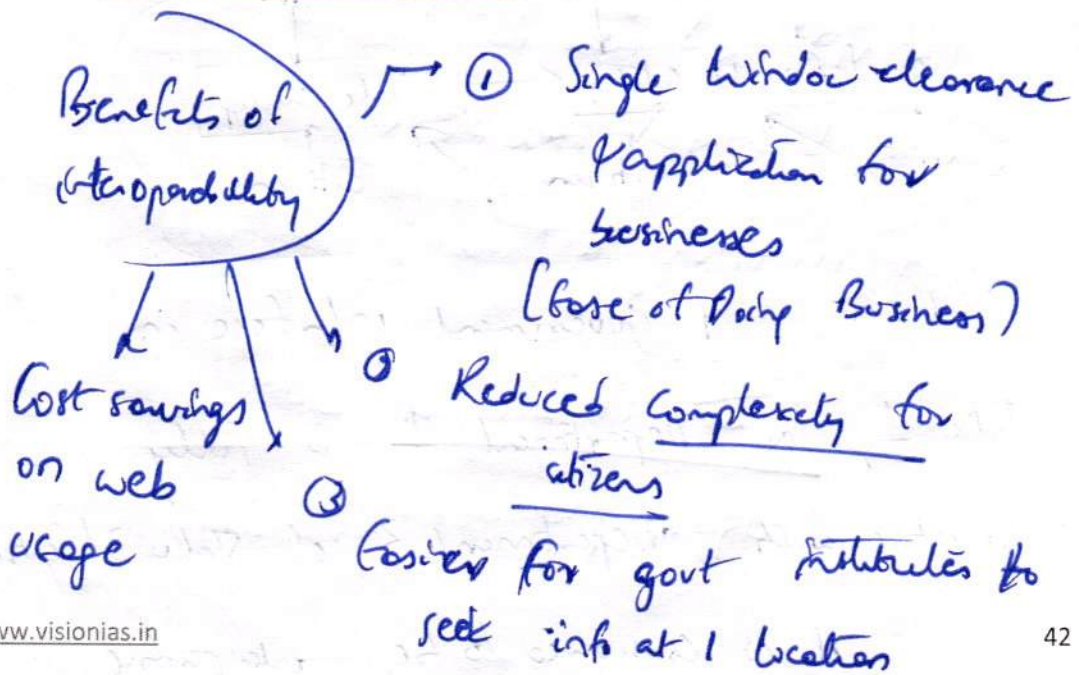
When any government interface in state 1, or Department 1 is fully operable with Department 3 of state 3/ Centre it is considered to be interoperable.

## Ⓒ for interoperability

→ Rajasthan Jan Sachch app allows integration of all its e-services on one app

→ If Tax Dept (IT Dept) forum and CBIC forum allowed exchange of information between each other and other revenue systems it would be interoperable

→ Ⓒ during COVID-19 Co-WEN became interoperable with DigiYatri using Aadhar as reference



## Various e-governance systems -

- ① INDIA to ensure integration of all of <sup>Central</sup> Govt e-services
- ② Similarly MeghITA by Meghalaya.
- ③ Digital India scheme
- ④ National Digital Health Repository under Ayushman Bharath

## Means to achieve integration

- ① Dedicated agency under NIC  
(National Informatics Commission)
- ② Enabling technology: Aadhar
- ③ Up coming technology integration possibility
  - ④ Blockchain for land revenue records

Integration is way forward for easing citizens access to govt

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)

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

15

In light of USA withdrawing <sup>reproductive</sup> women's health rights (Roe v Wade withdrawn), India's rights based discourse gets sahence

Rights based discourse currently present

① MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy) Act Amended 2021.

⇒ right of married woman to  
abort upto 20 wks (1 practitioner)  
upto 24 wks (2 RMPs)  
> 24 wks (medical board)

clause for unwanted pregnancy present

② Bharatiya Nyaya Shashtra, relevant provisions regarding rape

③ Adoption procedures (Amended 2021)

④ Conception of natural child through another female (Surrogacy Act)

Societal norms have bypassed these

① ~~Mardakat~~ Medical Termination

not sought after as a right. [even doctors judge]

② Barbaric methods of divorce in

Islam after tolog requiring woman to cohabit with another before previous husband can take her back.

③ Surrogacy still not popularised

④ Adoption of children usually taboo

⑤. Artificial Insemination not favoured

despite TFR < 2.0 (NFRS 5.0)

and increasing infertility levels due to stressors

## Legal norms bypassed these

- ① MTP beyond 20 wks only allowed for married women  
SC quashed this for non 'intelligible differentia'
- ② Marital rape is still legal as per BNS, 2023
- ③ Surrogacy Act requires atleast 1 child giving related woman only as donor
- ④ Till it was outlawed "two finger test" was norm to indicate virginity

The ~~is~~ transformative constitution that we have and with liberal interpretations of Art 21, acknowledging live in etc, India is ready to shed its baggage of archaic beliefs about sexuality

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

India's immunization levels were  
at 98% as per latest (NFHS-5.0)

India's <sup>in immunization</sup> effectiveness through

① Universal Immunisation Programme

for 9+3 diseases including

Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Tuberculosis,

Polio, Rubella, Measles, Pneumococcal

virus etc ⊕ Rotavirus Encephalitis

etc for specific states such as UP, KA and so on

② Catch up immunisation :

Immunisation camps for those who

missed it (eg) in Polio twice a

year

③ Indradanush scheme : launched in

2015 to target some immunisations

area. "

India is able to attain this through

- ① Increased institutional births
- ② Tying PM Matritva Vandana Yojana ~~result to~~ cash disbursement (₹ 1000 + 5000) to complete vaccination upto 9 months
- ③ Increased Ante Natal care clinics in PHCs for rural areas
- ④ Multiple rounds of vaccinations.
- ⑤ Subsidised vaccines through private-government interactions making it free/affordable

Challenges remaining

- ① Follow-up vaccinations beyond 9 months
- ② Follow up dose of IPV, rotella vaccine lacking
- ③ Hesitance to accept vaccines by

tribal individuals

(immunisation rate is only 84%)

③ Waning of vaccination efficacy overtime

(eg) Rotavirus

④ Vaccine derived disorders

(eg) Vaccine derived Polio myelitis in  
Meghalaya recently

⑤ Side effects of vaccines

Guillain Barre syndrome, severe neurosis  
(complicates compliance)

⑥ Adult vaccines like Robies etc for  
specific <sup>risk</sup> populations finds few takers

⑦ Seasonal vaccines (eg) Influenza are  
expensive  $\Rightarrow$  cannot create herd  
immunity.

While child vaccination is on  
route to universalisation and success.  
India needs newer means to induct  
adults into this success story.

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 हार्शियत में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidate must not write on this margin

India as the progenitor of Voice of Global South Summit

continues to inspire Global South on all international fora

(India and bringing voice of <sup>Global</sup> South to centre)

① Advocating for CBDR in Paris agreement

Allowing developing countries some headroom to develop with fossil fuels

② Instilling climate concerning initiatives (c) international solar which primarily affects tropical countries which are poor

③ Advocacy for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through

④ CDRI for disaster recovery initiatives in the global south.

⑤ Fighting for reforms in UN SC along with G-4. seeking expansion of UNSC, and relaxation of veto.

⑥ LIFE Mission for carbon conservation and tracking footprint individually.

Special reference to Africa

① Expanding G-20 = Inducting African Union as a member (similar to EU)

②. Colleg attention to growing concerns of hunger/ distress in East Africa (e) Horn of Africa famine

③ Incessant conflict in Western Africa → turn to authoritarianism

(c) Mali, Burkina Faso

(4) Africa's concerns about extending climate change woes (heat stress) etc was also channelised.

(5) Initiatives such as Great Green Wall of Africa were showcased.

India's G-20 presidency also inclusively inducting all concerns of developing nations so that the platform could be used for action advocacy.

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

India UAE grows from strength to strength

Remarkable expansion

① Political

The Emir visited India recently and PM Modi was given UAE's highest civilian honour

② Economic

→ CEPA including gold / precious metals, iron ore, oil, food articles etc

→ transitioning zero tariff for goods by 2028

→ Remittances channelised from UAE is very high.

### ③ Cultural

BAPS Temple was recently inaugurated at Abu Dhabi

for a Islamic country granting a Hindu structure space is hailed as a monumental outcome

### ④ Science & Technology

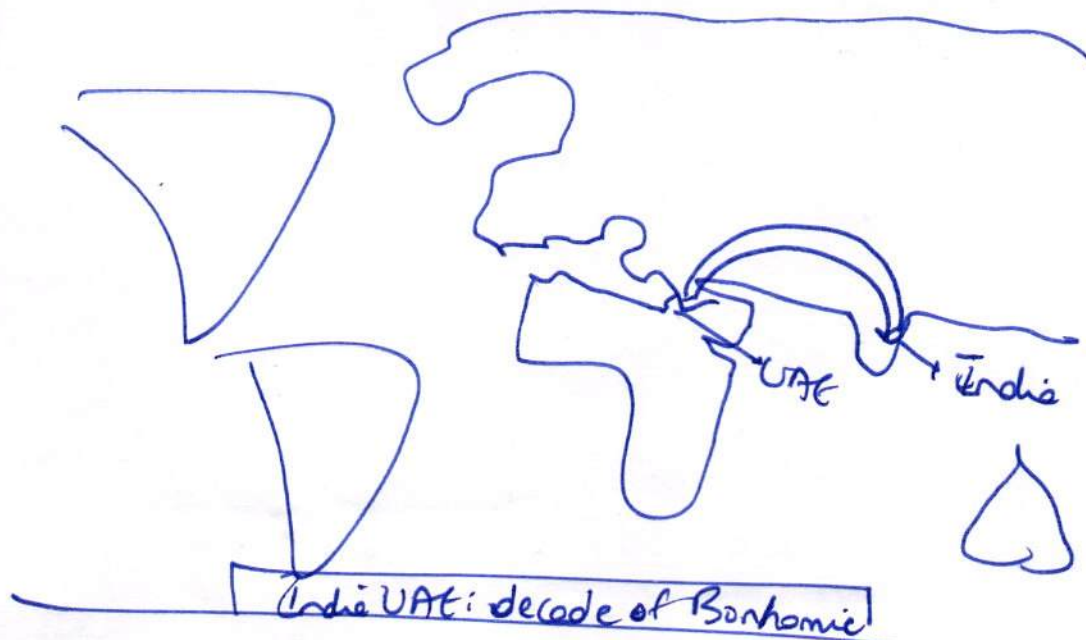
→ Multiple MoUs signed for establishing research centres

→ IIT-Delhi branch established in UAE

④ → Technology transfer from India regarding seeds & fertilizers emerged

### ⑤ People to people

Indians are the largest cultural minority in the country



Yet concerns remaining

- ① Significant Current Account Deficit in favour of UAE
- ② Khafala system = modern indentured labour
- ③ GIFT City scam: abuse of CEPA to import silver only from UAE  
⇒ losses to Indian exchequer

Indian - relationship with UAE gains in strength with every passing day.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

*[Faint handwritten notes and diagrams, including a circular diagram with arrows and some illegible text.]*

AL

VisionIAS