



**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. : 01142925

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAKASH TRIVEDI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

4/05/25

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Bhai Jaga  
Kawal Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Neha

	<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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

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



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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 rôle of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words)

10

LoP is statutory position <sup>based</sup> through Leader of opposition Act. India Parliament saw new LoP in 10th Lok Sabha in form of Rahul Gandhi

Pole of Leader of opposition

1) more than 10% seats

2) leader of principal opposition party  
Requirements

1) Scrutinise government policies: and provide for alternate opinion.

eg) criticism of Agriweaver scheme

2) Bring out common man issues by being voice to voiceless.

eg) highlight manipal crisis

3) Bring opposition: party together to oppose government policies and bill

eg) Waqf all demand for JPC

4) Committees: assist them by providing expertises eg) Public Account committee<sup>6</sup>

5) Ensure executive accountability toward parliament. (eg) unemployment crisis highlight

6) Bring out new law as private member bill  
Can suggest  
(eg) Membership policy

7) Alternate policy session to government  
(eg) Demand for caste census

8) Consensus building on issues on National

Security

post

(eg) Bangladesh crisis, support to India  
policy of allow Sheikh Hasina

9) Prevent majoritarianism and ensure  
rule of law. (eg) Raise farm issues

As CJI highlight "Dissent  
is safety value of Democracy"

OK Shadow Cabinet model will

strengthen it further.

2.

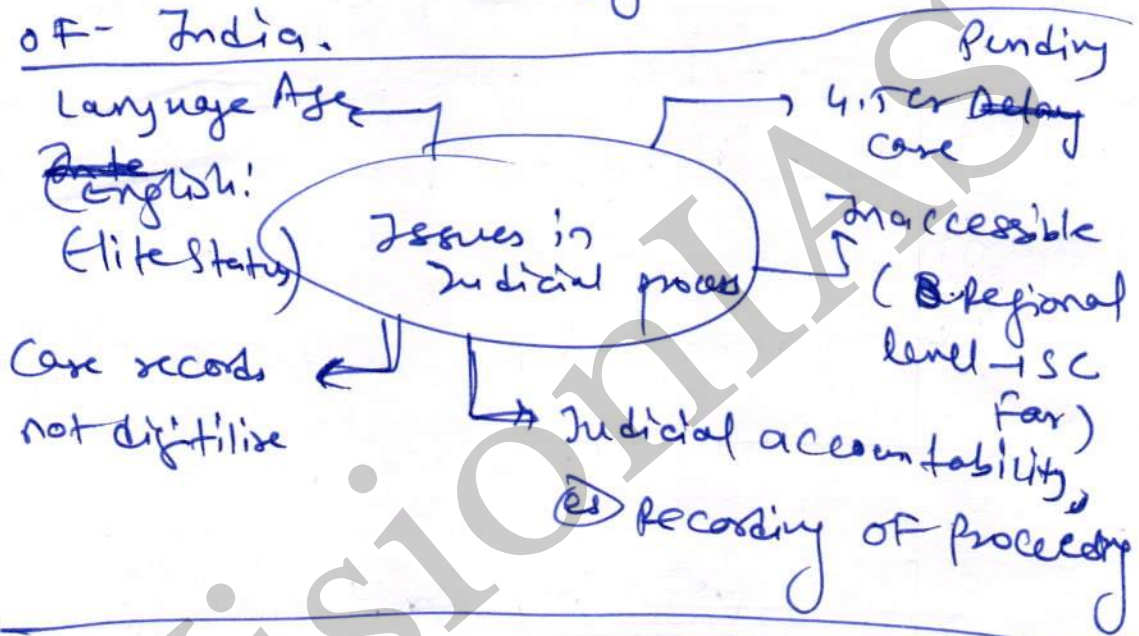
न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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In Digital Age, Present CJI DY Chandrachud highlighted his mission to integrate technology in judicial system of India.



### Integration of Judicial process benefits

#### ① Accessibility

① Live proceeding of courts: will ensure court details provided to all, <sup>transparency</sup> boost a

eg Electoral Bond Case live-streaming

② Evidence-gathering: becomes easy by acceptance of digital records, online

hearing eg e-courts, BNS allow for Digital evidence.

- ③ Regional accessibility: as <sup>take</sup> court part in court via zoom possible  
eg harsh Salve online in A.370 case

### Capability

- ④ Presence of Digital Case records on single portal eg sc post case collection portal
- ⑤ Use of A2 for translation → maintaining records of proceedings → benefit young lawyers  
Assist lower courts on high judicial standard
- ⑥ Streamlining case acceptance process and maintenance of track of Judicial delay eg online P/L filling, clubbing of same cases (using A2) Big Data
- ⑦ Efficiency: using assisting Judicial of old records automatic, details of ~~matters~~ <sup>matters</sup>  
eg Generative AI on taxation matter
- Thus, National Judicial Data Grid right step in this.

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)

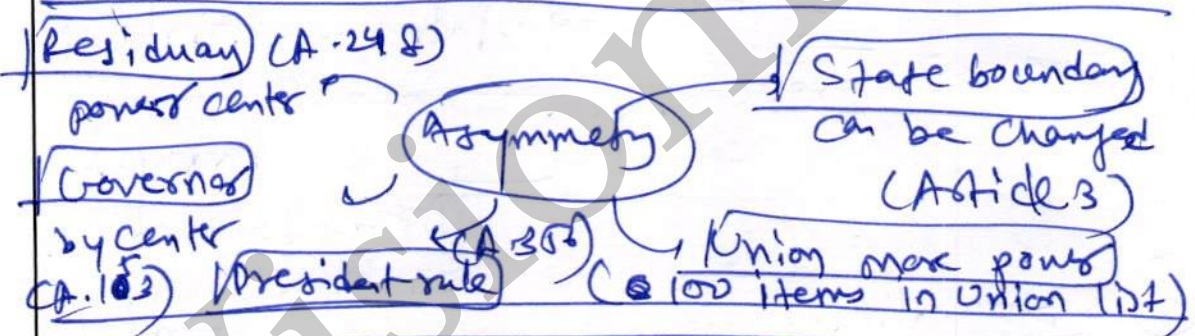
10

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

"India Federalism is Quasi-Federal"

- K.C. Wheare

India, as per D.R. Ambedkar, ~~adopted~~ <sup>adopted</sup> Canadian model of federalism suited to Indian context with modification. SC reiterated this through cases



Supreme upholding unique federalism form

1) Support to union government power to create new states, change boundary (Article 3) accepted  
A-370 case allow conversion of Jnk from state to UT. but said same case.

2) Emergency application on state allow if 10

Constitutional crisis (A.365) but suggest  
limitation,

① S. R. Bommai case → emergency  
by governor only after floor test.

2) Protection to Regional Autonomy by  
misuse by governor's interference.

② Rajam case governor ~~decide~~ power flow  
by cabinet and bound by it (A.163)

3) Federalism as part of BSD (Basic  
Structure Doctrine). ③ S. R. Bommai case

4) GST Council decision <sup>limitation</sup> not on state  
taxation power

④ Moolt Minerals case

Thus, as Punchi commission highlight

over-centralisation lead to BP

at Center and anemia at state

recommendation of Sarkaria, NCRWC

crucial for balance center state relation

4.

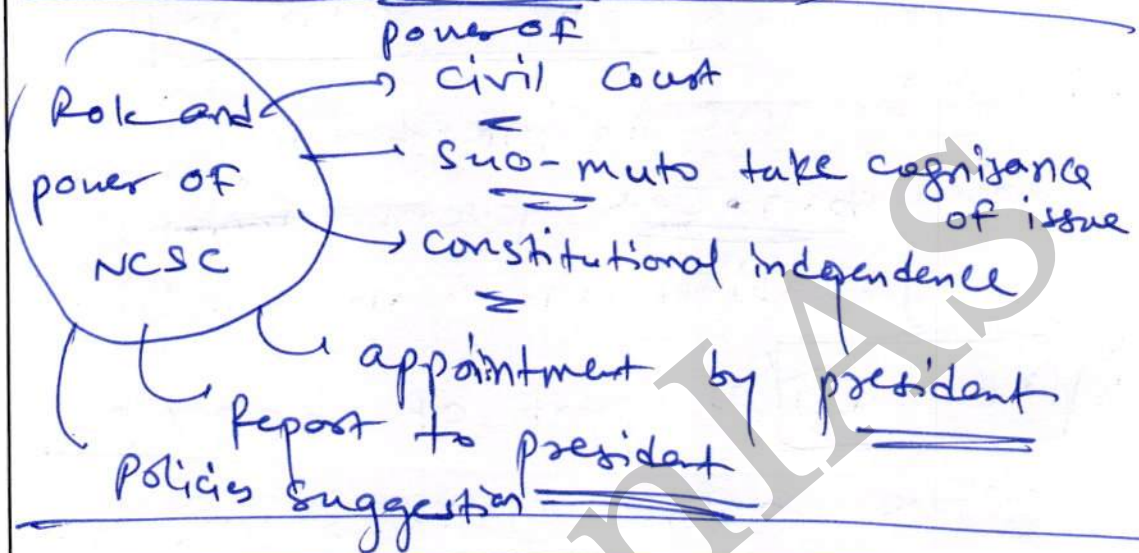
भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Article 328 provide for National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC)



### Effectiveness of NCSC

- ① Ensure equitable representation to SC/ST officers in government and ensure no discrimination in promotion (look into ST officer grievances)
- ② Take suo-moto cognizance of violence to SC/ST and injustice to them (Kathiyas Case)
- ③ Assist government for policies for SC/ST (NATMAST scheme: manual scavenging)

- 4) Data collection for evidence based policy making  $\Rightarrow$  manual scavenging numbers ~~with~~ be
- 5) Awareness and Information Dissemination about <sup>their</sup> rights to SC/ST peoples
  - $\Rightarrow$  Awareness about prevention of Atrocities to SC/ST Act, 1989 workshop

6) Collaboration with civil society members for inputs  $\Rightarrow$  Bezwaada Wilson for SC/ST injustices

Limitation

- 1) Their Recommendations not binding on government, often ignored.
- 2) Limitation of Human Resources, Infrastructure, training
- 3) Appointment not independent  $\rightarrow$  scope of political bias  $\Rightarrow$  Lokpal model better
- 4) Unable to Preduce violence against SC/ST
  - $\Rightarrow$  NCRB Data, 2023 highlight rise in violence

Thus, providing training, technical input, report action taken report crucial to fulfil Ambedkar social justice vision

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

A. 25(2) provides for collective accountability of executive to legislature.

It is assisted by Parliamentary committees  
(Congress in work → woodrow wilson remark)

Executive accountability through Parliamentary committees

1) Financial accountability: by Department Standing Committee by Budget scrutiny (APSC)

2) Delegated legislation accountability by delegated legislation committee to ensure adherence to legal provision (eg) 17 Act rules

3) Public Account committees help by CAG ensure security of various schemes  
(eg) PM Awas ~~A~~ CAG Audit - lapse by PACS highlight

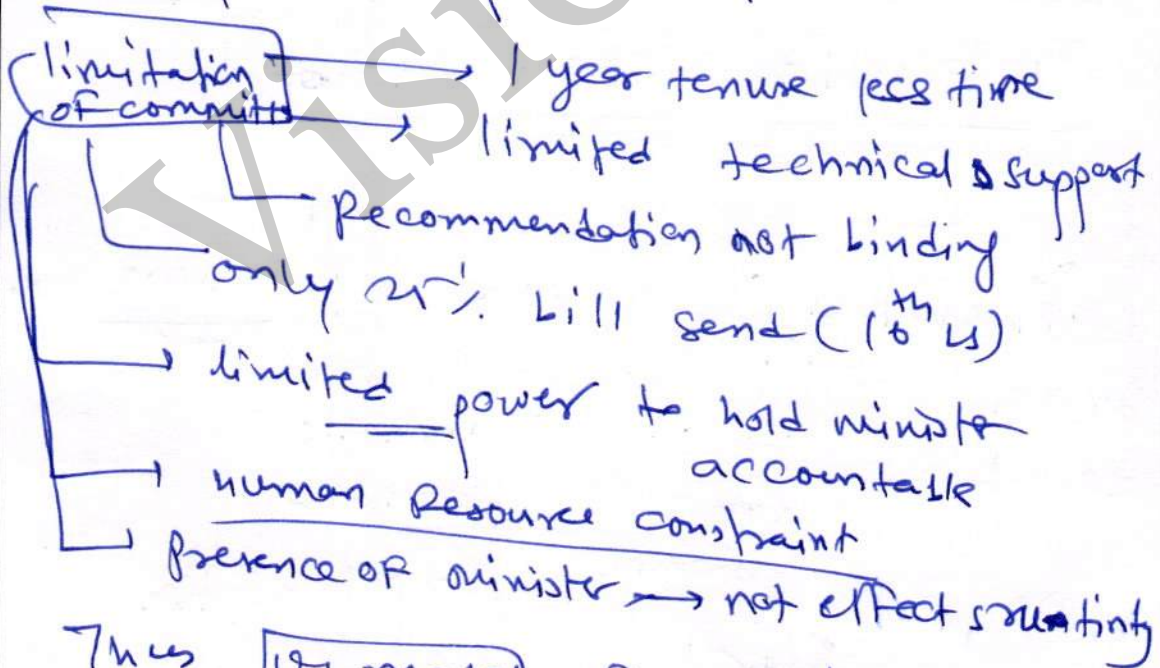
ensure  
4) regulation of PPSUs in effective manner by public sector understanding committee

5) Detail scrutiny or legislation to prevent misuse of future power.

② Telecom bill send to committee

6) Use of expert: consultation to ensure executive schemes are implemented in robust manner

7) Public Consultation: to ensure feedback and provide reports to parliament



Thus, US model of committee is right model for reference as "strong committee make strong parliament"

6.

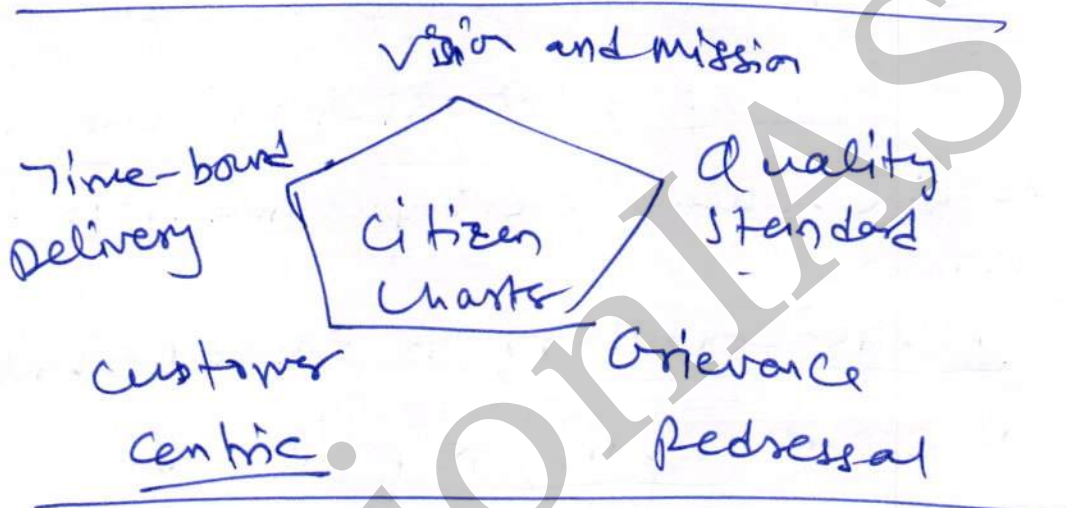
भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Citizen Charter, movement originated in UK, to provide quality service to citizen



Issues in Citizen Charter

- Not present in all department
- Not in Vernacular language
- Lack of Citizen-Consultation
- "Top-down" nature, not customised
- Not ~~feasible~~ punishable for non-implementation
- Low awareness

India ~~make~~ make Citizen Charter Tool  
for improving governance

① Review Citizen Charter Bill, 2011

to ensure ~~are~~ legal force to citizen  
Charter

② Down-up charter formation with  
Citizen consultation and regular updation

③ Vernacular language, ~~to~~ awareness  
building through workshop

④ Customers sensitisation workshop to

⑤ Objective Standard <sup>increase implementation</sup>  
Charter of service in

⑥ Compulsory for all department

Thus, Model Panchayat Citizen

Charter

ministry,

right step by Panchayati Raj

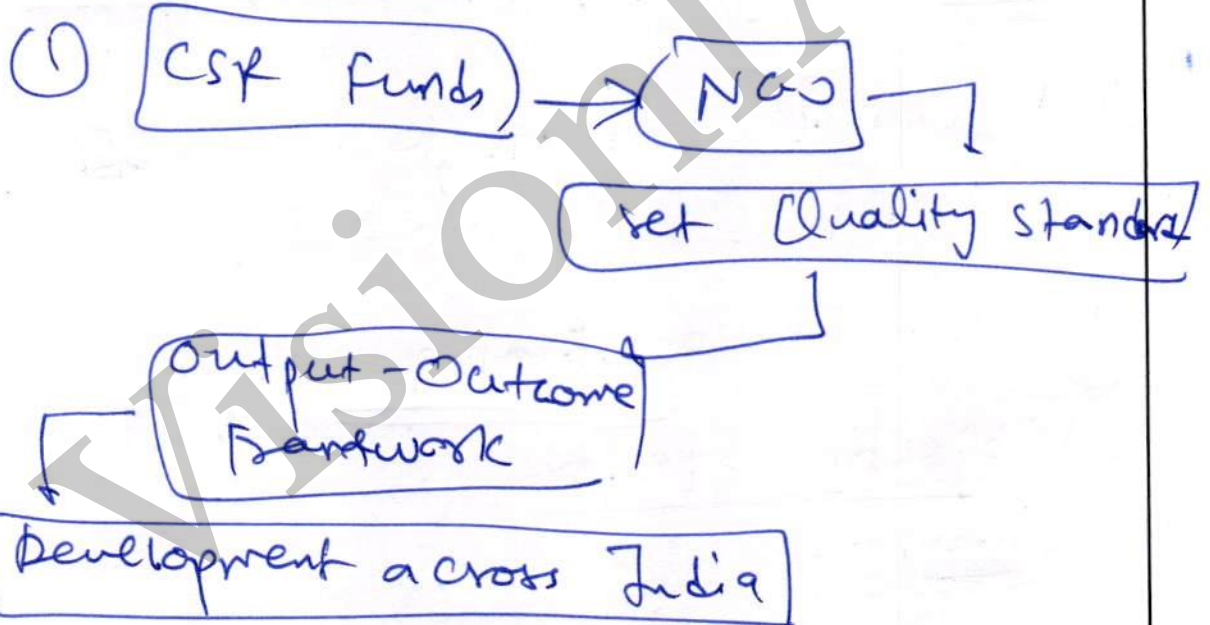
7.

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

NGOs are non-governmental organization focus on ~~de~~ social developmental works. (e.g.) Pratham NGO

Corporate donors aid NGOs in development



- ② Argument: NGOs resources by providing expert management support (e.g.) 7A7A support to reduce IRR (MANI 2) through NGO.
- ③ Foreign ~~corporate~~ donor bring best

practices. eg Bill-gates Foundation

④ Ensure last-mile-connectivity

Corporate funds to  
⑤ Focus on policy such as  
environmental issues eg Greenpeace

Issues with corporate donation

① Chronic funding dependency

② Dominance in Urban Region and  
~~to~~ certain states eg Maharashtra, Guj  
major donation

③ Conditionality on funds

④ Poor transparency

⑤ Misuse: eg IB report highlight  
fake Greenpeace protest to curb development

Vijay Kumar committee recommendation  
to foster new

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

POCSO Act <sup>was made</sup> into provide child below 18 protection against sexual harassment,

Merits

→ protection of children rights (Article 24)

↳ Deterrence due to strict punishment

↳ fast track justice due fast track court

↳ ensure female girls safety

↳ focus on detail investigation

↳ Juvenile Delinquency provision

## Issues

1) Fake cases in case of  
consensual sex if below 18  
~~2) SC highlight~~  
by parents (SC highlight)

2) Investigation remain issue,  
Delay

3) Poor implementation despite  
provision (eg) West's protest  
Case

4) Not able to deter, NCRB  
data rise in crime

Thus, children are son are  
~~Jaya Jai~~  
god and reform to protect them

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

China debt - trap policy and  
a question of gwardar port and  
hambontata port

Significant Implication

① Choke point ! Doubt's port  
on Bab-Al-mandeb strait

②

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस छवि में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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VisionIAS

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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WIPO



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इस कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
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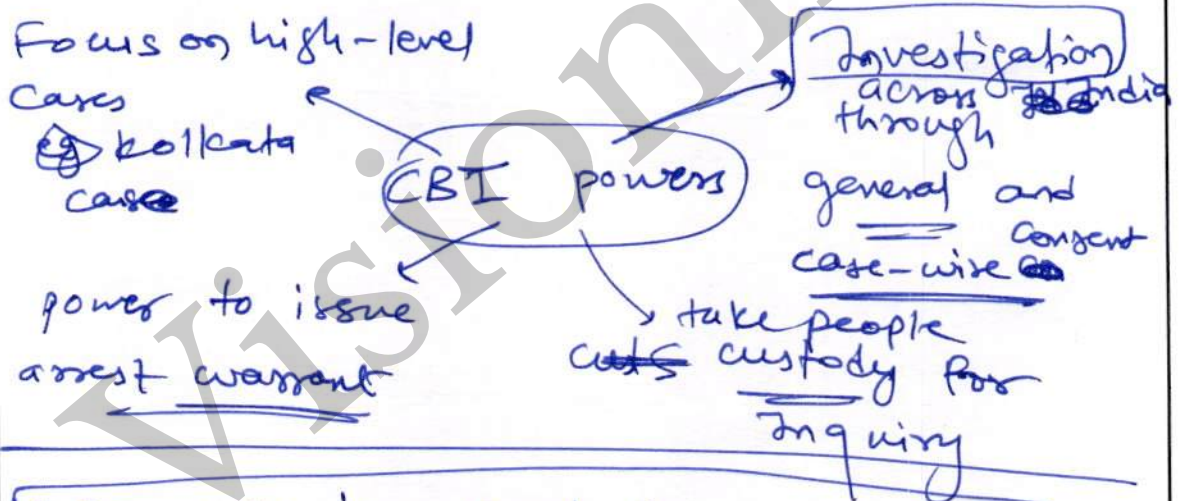
11.

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

CBI is non-constitutional body with power derived from Delhi Police Special Establishment Act (DPSE). Recent withdrawal of consent by state Brought it in news.



CBI role in combating corruption

① Assist CVC for investigation in Corruption matter as per its recommendation.

② Deference: to corruption due to its high extensive power and scope of investigation

- 3) Reveal the links in corruption scam through rigorous research. (eg) 2G scam
- 4) Policies suggestion to Union government to curb corruption. (eg) money laundering <sup>Counter</sup> ~~scam~~ <sup>suggesting</sup>
- 5) Coordination with International agencies such as Interpol. (eg) extradition of corrupt person
- 6) Investigate against Corruption ministers to ensure impartiality. (eg) maharashtra former home minister case

CBZ criticised for being partisan

- 1) Appointment of CBZ head is executive discretion does ~~not~~ <sup>vulnerable</sup> to party favouritism. (eg) No <sup>committee</sup> ~~check~~ like lokpal
- 2) Maximum cases against opposition leader make it seen as partisan agency. (eg) SC remarked CBZ as "caged party"
- 3) Cases dominated in state rules by ~~an~~ opposition party, with limited action against same party at state by Center. (CPRS research)

4) Investigation: interference by politician  
has no procedural checks

Acting against Federal spirit

① Erode state power of public <sup>into</sup> Police  
(Schedule 7)

② Misuse to topple government and  
cases of opposition minister

↳ Withdrawal of general consent  
by TN (Tamil Nadu)

③ No consultation with state in case  
of general will

④ No role of state in CBZ functioning  
unlike GST council

Thus, Santhanam committee and

Bmshah committee recommendation  
crucial to strengthen CBZ.

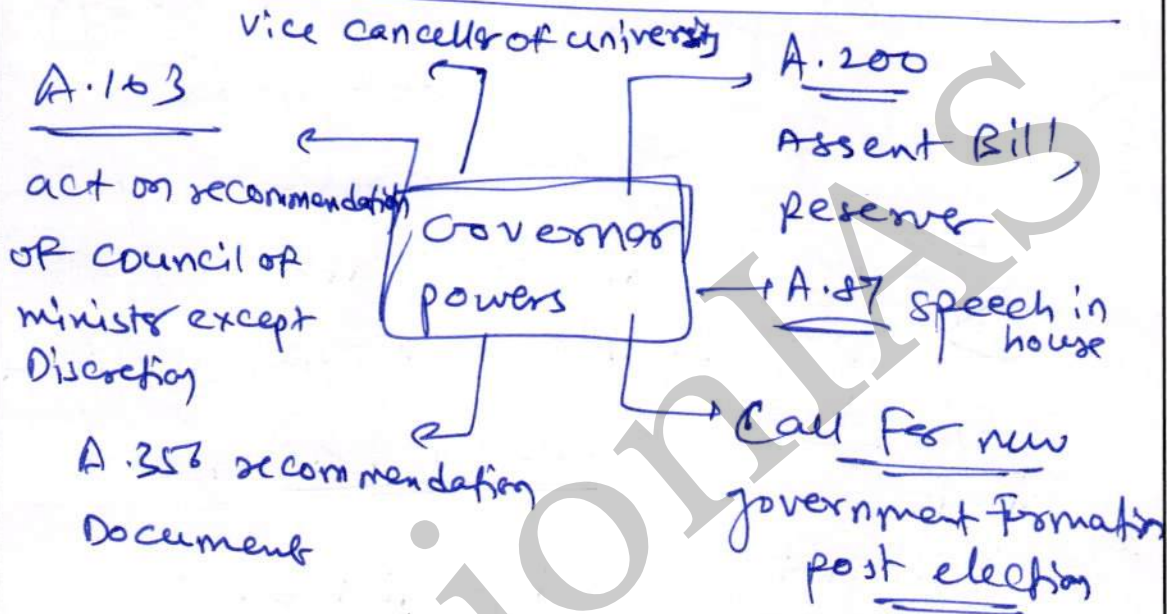
12.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Article 153 provided for Governor appointed by president as head of State governance executive



Governor overstep their constitutional role

1) Interference in legislative process:  
by Delaying bill and reserving (A.200)  
eg. TN governor reserving bill

2) Partisan nature in calling for party to formed government post election

3) Misuse of Discretion (A163) by not listening to council of ministers.

eg) Kerala governor vice chancellor  
Issue

4) Not reading address in state assembly as per state government recommendation

eg) T.N. governor ~~is~~ speech issue (Article 57)

5) Misuse of emergency provision! by acting as agent of center

eg) Report lacking substance highlighted by SC in Munachal Pradesh case

6) <sup>Initiate</sup> Investigation against minister  
eg) Karnataka

7) Hold press conference and criticise state government eg) West Bengal

8) Removal of minister using A.163 pleasure doctrine eg) TN governor

(Rail to act when needed)

① When no majority in state, then calling of various alliances as per Punchi Commission

- ② Violation of Human Rights still no demand for investigation → Manipur
- ③ Crisis in state ~~Manipur~~, breakdown of Constitutional machinery still no emergency under (A 355) → Manipur governs duty
- ④ No effective reporting and regulation in 6th, 8th schedule area Article 244
- ⑤ Not reserving bill violation of constitutional principles → Narayana local reservation bill given assent - violation of Article 14.

### Reforms needed

- ① Governor must adhere to constitutional morality in conduct (NCR vs OZ case)
- ② Bound by ~~the~~ State govt as SC highlighted
- ③ Report for A. 356 must to speaking document (Sarkaria Commission)
- ④ Fixed tenure as per law commission

Thus, recommendation of NCRWC,

Sarkaria crucial for governor to act as bridge between Center and state

13.

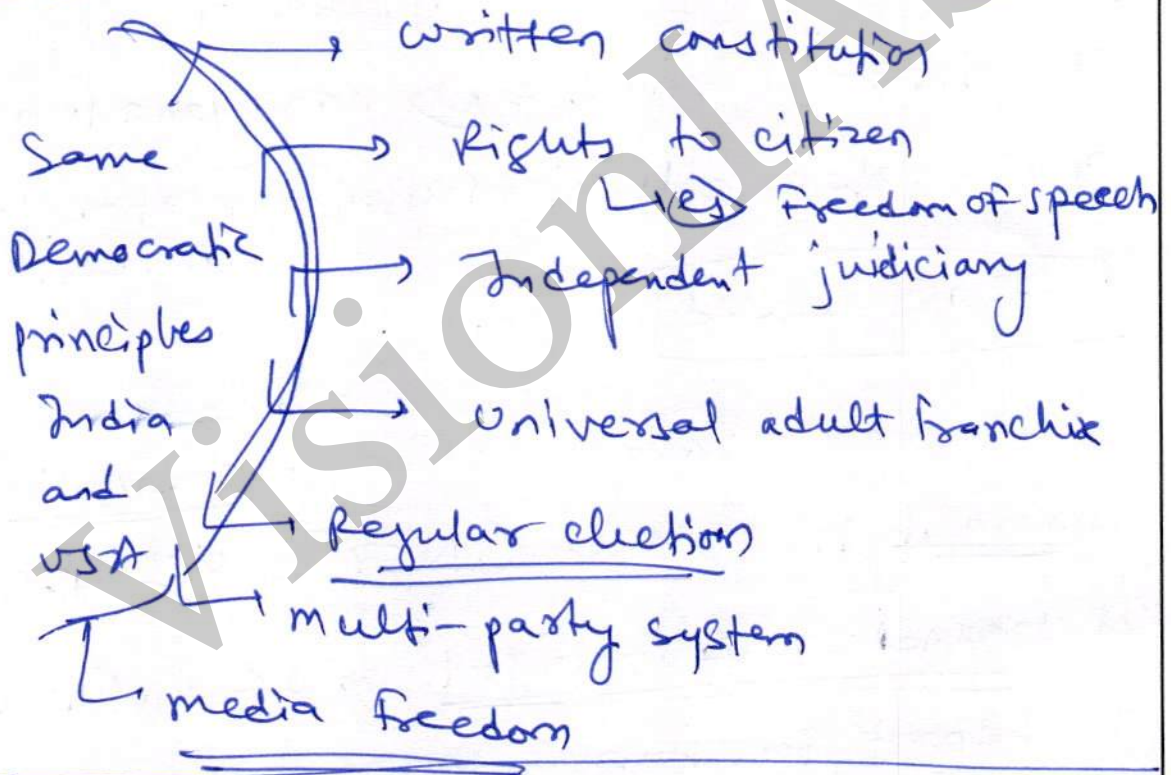
भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

India is "~~the~~ largest democracy" whereas USA is "oldest democracy", sharing democratic values. Both are having election in 2024.



### Difference in electoral practices

① ~~National~~ Election Conducting body

↳ India has CEC (Central Election Commission) A.324 conduct National state election

↳ USA, on other hand, has various State bodies conducting <sup>all</sup> election, ~~thus~~ thus no national election body

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## ② Lobbying and Funding

India	USA
<p>Funding through cash allow and beyond 2000 maintain record</p> <p><u>Lobbying</u> not institutionalise, seen in negative manner</p>	<p>Funding: transparent and no limit of 2000, maintain record</p> <p><u>Lobbying institutionalise</u></p> <p>with Industry open support and lobby further policy of Oil Companies for Trump</p>

## ③ Presidential / Head Debate

India	USA
No such provision	Traditional live streaming or Debate

## ④ Candidates election by party election

India	USA
<p>No, party tickets decide by party</p> <p>↳ Lack of <del>consultation</del> <sup>consultation</sup></p>	<p>Through <u>presidential primary</u> and election</p> <p>↳ <del>teach</del> <sup>teach</sup> <del>bounda</del> <sup>bounda</sup> <del>hand</del> <sup>hand</sup></p>

5) Limitation of Free speech

India	USA
mcc, RPA 1951	<u>no such limitation</u>

6) Endorsement by celebrities in USA, India no such

7) Mobilisation parameter

India	USA
Caste, religion major factors	Policies such as pro-abortion secular issues dominate

8) India has funding limitation USA <sup>As constituency</sup> no such

9) Use of electronic EVM in India, USA uses Ballot papers

Thus, ~~both can~~ recommendation of Dinesh Goswami and Judrajt Gupta crucial for electoral reforms in India.

14.

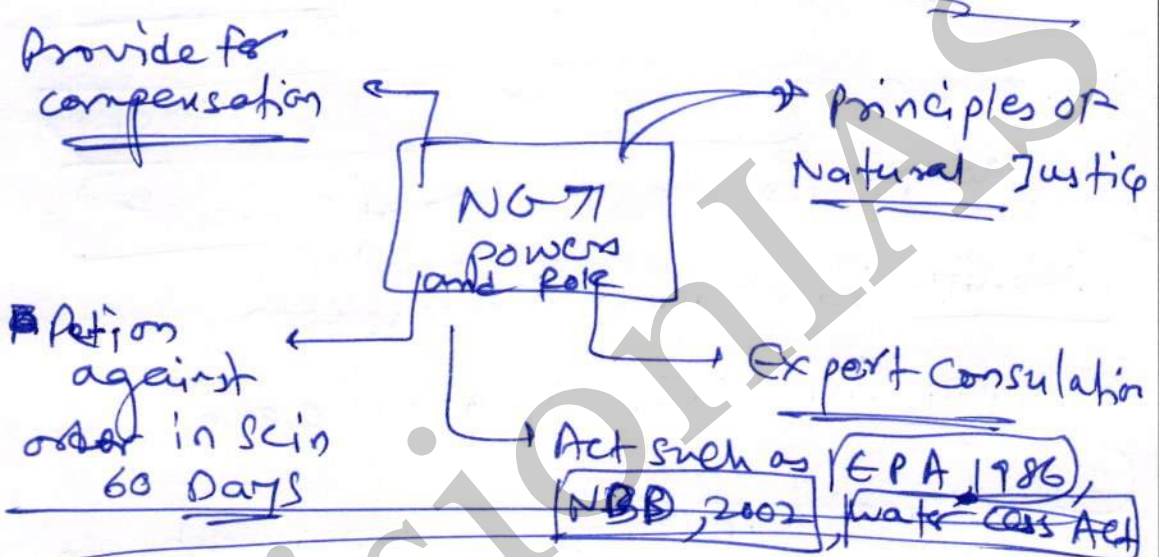
आपे इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

15

NGT was established based on NGT act to ensure environmental protection, justice.



NGT met its objective of environmental justice

- ① Use of polluter pay for ~~compensation~~ punishment to industry causing harm  
 eg) Yamuna polluting industry → fine by NGT
- ② Compensation to people harm due to ~~mistake~~ and environmental damage.  
 eg) Gas leak compensation

③ Suo-moto action for protection of environment based on precautionary approach. (eg) Taj mahal  $SO_2$  emission monitoring.

④ Reduce Judicial Delay in environmental cases by disposing cases in time limit

⑤ Use of principle of natural justice to adopt principle of absolute liability in decision, compensation (see suggest in mc menta case).

⑥ Policies input to government to strengthen law eg National Biodiversity Act amendment assistance to ensure compliance with Nagoya Protocol

Limitation in meeting objective

Legal:  
① Forest Right Act, Indian Forest Act, wild life protection Act not under its jurisdiction  
↳ Can't ensure its compliance

② Appointment delay create vacancy

③ Pending Cases and not adherence to time-limit for finishing.

④ misuse of principle <sup>of</sup> Natural Justice for arbitrary order without objective evidence (Supreme court highlighted)

⑤ Capacity constraint → Infrastructure deficit  
human resources

### Way Ahead

- 1) Expansion in NGT jurisdiction by amendment in NGT act to add all environmental act
- 2) ~~State~~ Capacity building, Fund support, Streamline appointment

Supreme court recommendation of

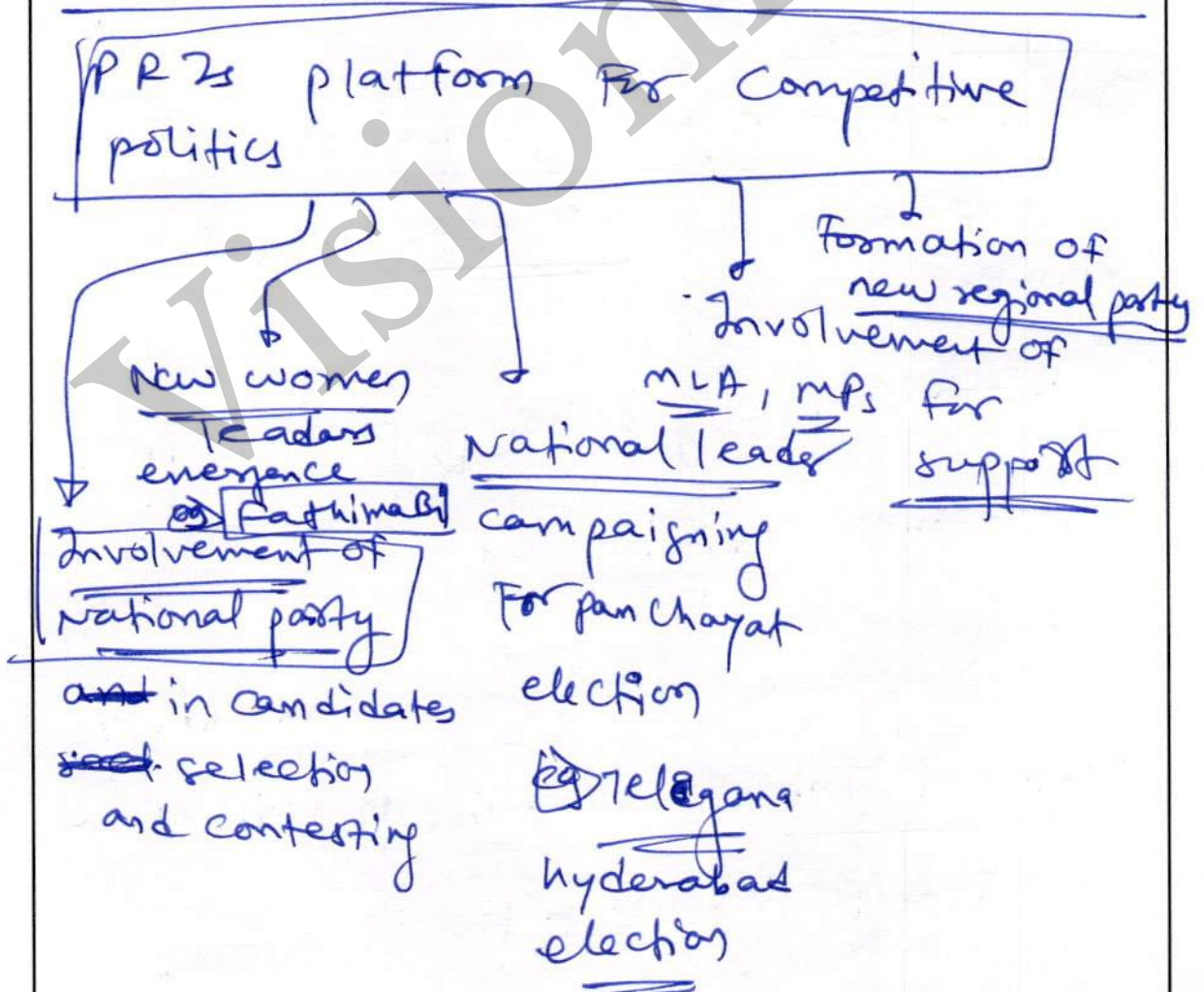
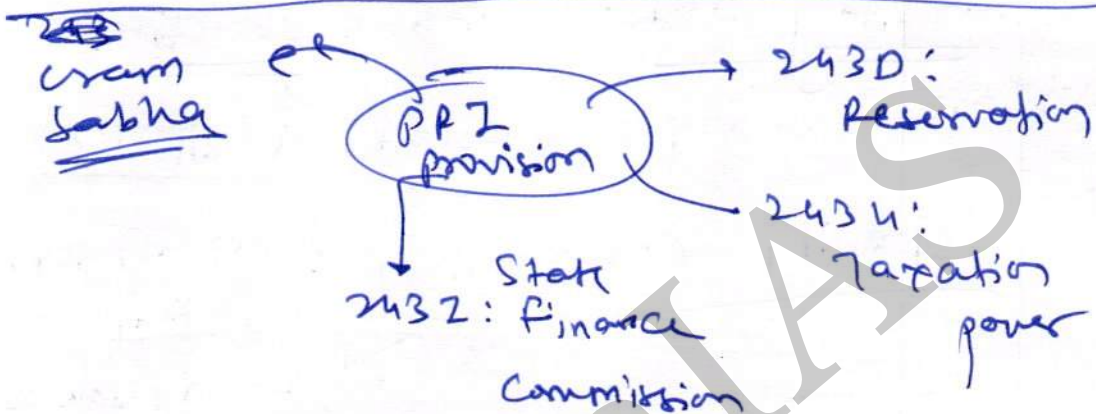
National Tribunal Commission will ensure NGT effective working

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

73<sup>rd</sup> amendment provides for PRIs in Article 243 - 243D.



## PRZ not emergence as agency of planning

- 1) limited devolution of power: by states  
(eg) Peter Desouza, highlights no state transfer of all 29 subjects on 10 schedule
- 2) funds constraint:  $\rightarrow$  own funds, rest 90% by Devolution (economic survey)  
 $\rightarrow$  Central Fund: conditionality so limited scope of planning  
(eg) PM Awas funds based on rules
- 3) presence of parallel body hijack their functioning (eg) special purpose vehicle for various projects
- 4) financial functionaries: lack of independent cadre to support gram Sabha in planning  
poor ~~satin~~ ~~being~~ training (eg) only Kerala, separate cadre
- 5) focus on political interest rather than planning (eg) illiterate ~~parparch~~ no training

Not emerged as agency of service delivery

Not regular  
Gram Sabha

and social audit

Dominance  
by elite and

Upper  
caste

Decentralisation  
of corruption

(Mani-shanker  
Iyer committee)

Way - Ahead

Case study

① Kerala Big Bang model devolution  
of power, separate cadre, people  
planning campaign, taxation power  
enhance, training

② New source of funds - panchayat  
Bonds, Social Stock Exchange, Land  
tax (SUAMTIVA).

③ Social audit institutionalised based on  
Andhra model

~~at 9:30~~ Thus, Gandhian wise of  
Swasaj fulfil by PRZ empowered

उम्मीदवारों के  
इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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16.

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

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

As PM Modi highlights e-governance works on SMART [ Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsible, Transparent ] model.

Interoperability:

It refers to use of various e-governance services across department, across devices with ease and smooth integration possible among system.

Same as  
UP I Interoperability across Bank Accounts

Need for Interoperability

1) To create one-stop solution for citizen for all service delivery eSMAAR platform

2) Inter-departmental coordination

in smooth and effective manner

(eg) Land records data sharing between Agriculture ministry and Finance Ministry

3) Reduce cost: as one can use same e-governance tool across various schemes

(eg) Adhoc Integration with all schemes

4) Uniformity and customer centric:

as easy of access. (eg) DigiLocker all records easy transfer.

Steps by government to ensure interoperability and integration of e-governance system

1) National e-governance plan with focus on integration of various system.

(eg) Single window clearance

2) Digital India Mission provided ~~template~~ <sup>template</sup> code to create uniform PAN-India network

3) N272 Aayog repository of various e-governance system and best models

↳ to ensure coordination

④ India Stack APZ accessible to all to build on it e-governance network

↳ automatic interoperability

⑤ Portal: such as PRAKATZ, PM-SHAKTI as example

⑥ Institution such as NPCI, UIDIA to create PAN-India system.

⑦ Incentives to state to adopt same a framework

way - focus on systemic reform in procedures alongside e-governance (cut Red Tapism)

Ahead ↳ ensure data protection  
↳ CB-N. Srikrishna committed

↳ Accessible to rural India (Bharat Net)

→ Thus, Nandan Nilekani committee recommendation will ensure Digital revolution in governance sector.

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 कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Though, India is far more progressive in women sexual health (USA Roe vs Wade showcase this), it suffered from various flaws. Article 15(3) <sup>Article 2</sup> provided for special focus on women health.

Sexual and reproductive health bypass by societal norms

→ Patriarchal nature of society with focus on controlling female sexuality  
 eg Child marriage (still prevalent) of female

→ Resistance to girl autonomy of choice and decision of reproductive and sexual. eg Abortion seen as Taboo

→ limited choice to girls to express marriage themselves ~~the~~ preserve for inter-caste

↳ Menstruation still consider as taboo and <sup>form</sup> of pollution. @ Sabrimala Judgement highlight this

↳ Contraceptive surgery ~~limit~~ with focus on women ~~surgery~~ rather than men

↳ Limited control of women on deciding a number of child @ high Total Fertility rate (2.0)

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Legal <sup>norms</sup> ^bypass sexual and reproductive health

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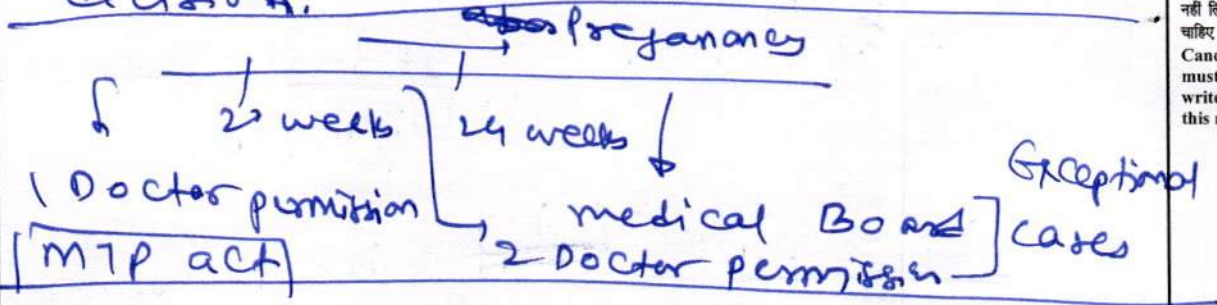
1) Age of consent: as per *poesca* act 18 years limited girl choice.

2) marriage age is 18 for female despite demand to raise so that ensure full development ( Jayaprakash Narayan committee recommended this)

3) No menstruation policy and limited support by State @ Spain provide paid menstrual leave

4) Abortion rules: though progressive limit <sup>45</sup>

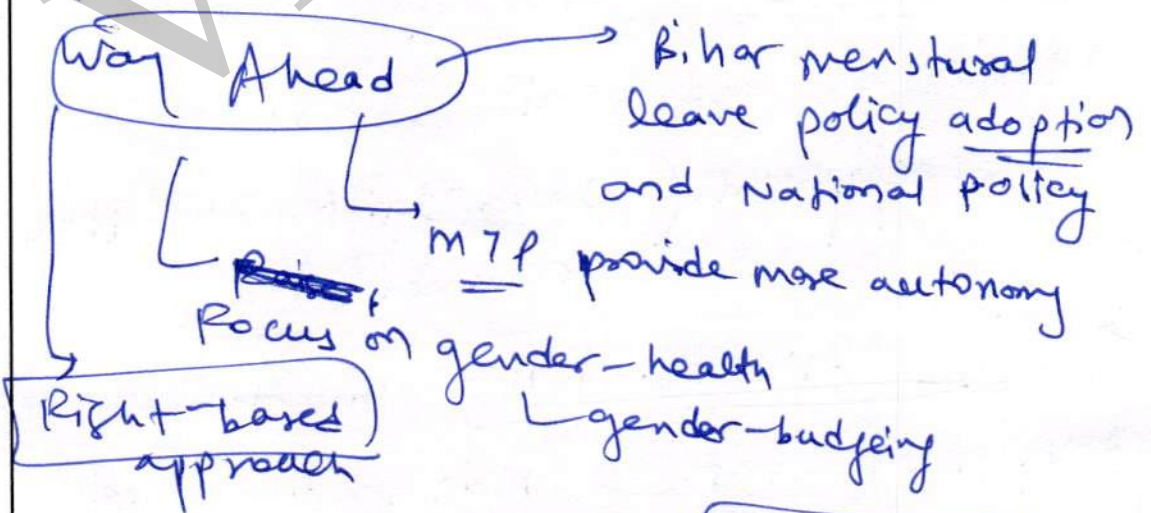
women autonomy to decide about h/d decisions.



5) Maternity Act benefit limited to formal sector only (90% informal sector outside)

6) Contraceptive, pads not provided as Rights-based impacting health at village level.

7) limited access to right to health for women.  $\Rightarrow$  Rajasthan recently made law.



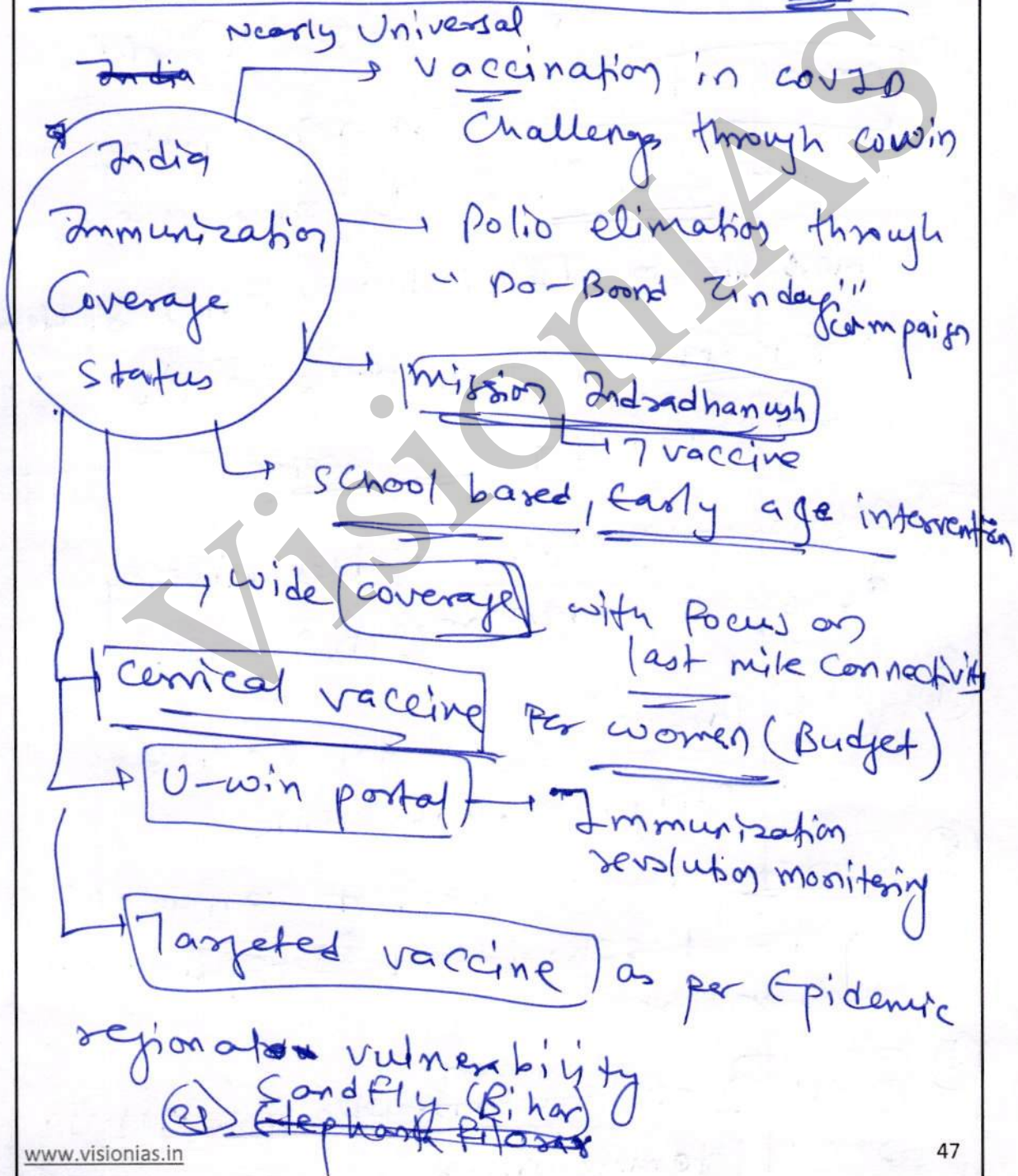
recommendation of Pam Rajput committee ensure CEDAW convention and

उम्मीदवादी :  
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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

Immunization is prevention strategy against disease provided through needle vaccine, drop vaccine, Polio vaccine



# Challenges to Immunization

- ① Limited Focus : in National Health Policy as major focus on curative health
  - ↳ ~~neglect~~ <sup>less</sup> allocation of funds of health (2.1%) GDP.
- ② Local context : vaccination missing and not customised (eg) Tribal more vulnerable to TB (Tuber-culosis), sickle cell-anemia  $\Rightarrow$  thus focus on this
  - ↳ however pan-nation same vaccine
- ③ Gender-specific vaccines missing
  - ②) Breast cancer prevention vaccine
- ④ Rare-Disease vaccine not provided
  - ↳ costly, so inaccessible
- ⑤ Storage issue leads to wastage of vaccine at school level ②) Require cool temperature
- ⑥ Exclusion of children of students who are not in school, remote villages

7) Vaccine hesitancy due to orthodox

8) Tribals: immunization limited though more vulnerable to disease

9) poor coordination | center-state: as health state ~~is~~ subject

10) misappropriation of vaccine by official selling to black market.

Way-Ahead

↳ local level customised vaccination plan (NIPZ Aayog role)

↳ U-win for monitoring coordination (Vaccination Revolution)

↳ Tribal ~~is~~ sensitisation of community official to increase coverage

↳ Rare-Disease policy

↳ Gender-specific vaccination

Srinath Reddy recommendation

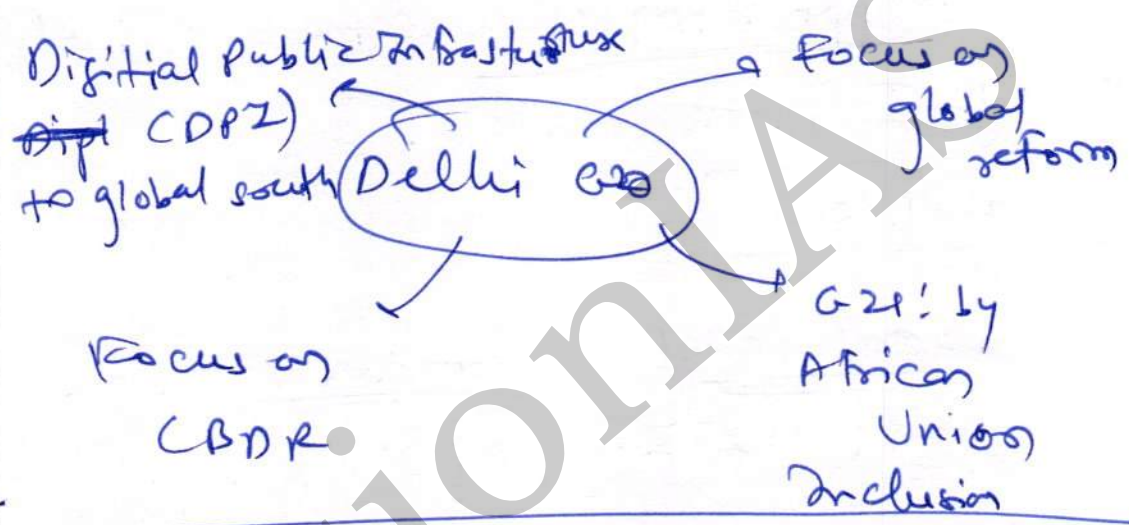
crucial for immunisation and health sector reform.

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

India, G20, was success with Delhi - Declaration and Africa inclusion in G20.



India G20 Global South at Center

- ① Inclusion of African Union: provide them right place to present their demands.
- ② India stack commitment to make accessible assist global south countries
- ③ Argument ePAN Africa net of India

- (3) Push for global reforms in UN, global institution will provide Africa resources to address its issues.
- (4) Focus on Climate change with adherence to CBDR principles (Common but Differentiated Responsibility)  
↳ eg Assist SANRAL region in counter ~~desert~~ desertification
- (5) IMEC ~~coord~~ corridor will boost trade of India - Europe along raise standard of living in Middle-East Region
- (6) Global Biofuel alliance: ensure collaboration with countries to assist global south access to fuel for transition. eg Brazil Ethanol Blending and Biofuel policy accessible to all

⑦ Emphasis on adherence to UN Charter

Territorial sovereignty protects global South countries from hegemony

eg) China hegemony in South China Sea

⑧ Focus on collaboration with

Japan for India-Africa growth  
Coastal.

India  
⑨ Disaster Resilience through CBP I  
on Gender  
and emphasis highlight voice to ~~global~~  
Small Island nation.

Thus, India through, ~~voice~~  
has boosted its ~~for~~ <sup>credencial</sup> as  
global South leader.

0.

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

India - UAE recently signed Bilateral Investment treaties.

India - UAE relationship expansion

① Economic Domain

- Trade is booming with India among UAE top trading partner
- UAE among ~~as source~~ top ~~10~~ source of FDI in India
- Expansion of trade relation ~~to~~ <sup>from</sup> crude to electronics

② Cultural connect (eg) BAPS temple ~~in~~ <sup>at</sup> Dubai

③ Multilateral Institutions coordination in form of I2U2, BRICS

4) Presence of Diaspora in UAE  
more than 25% of its population  
add to expansion

5) High level Track 1 Diplomacy  
lead to strategic partnership  
formation

6) Digital <sup>Domain</sup> Diplomacy : in India-UAE  
② Interoperability by UPI.

7) Defence cooperation through regular  
military exercises; ~~and~~ =

8) Common Environmental policies  
↓  
Climate Justice      ↓  
Focus on  
loss and  
Damage

9) New initiatives such (IMEC)  
coordination

10) Common interest in ensuring peace in middle east

11) Maritime Domain Cooperation to ensure free Indo-Pacific Cooperation.

12) Energy Security for India Dependence  
eg. 85% Crude  
Prophet Nurper Sharma Case  
Issues  
Kafala System issue  
Trade imbalance:  
Import Dependency

Thus, India-USA embark on new chapter of shared prosperity  
→ highlighted by C Raja Mohan

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**



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