



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. : 0134 7890

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Zinnia Aurora

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

Eng

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

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)					



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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

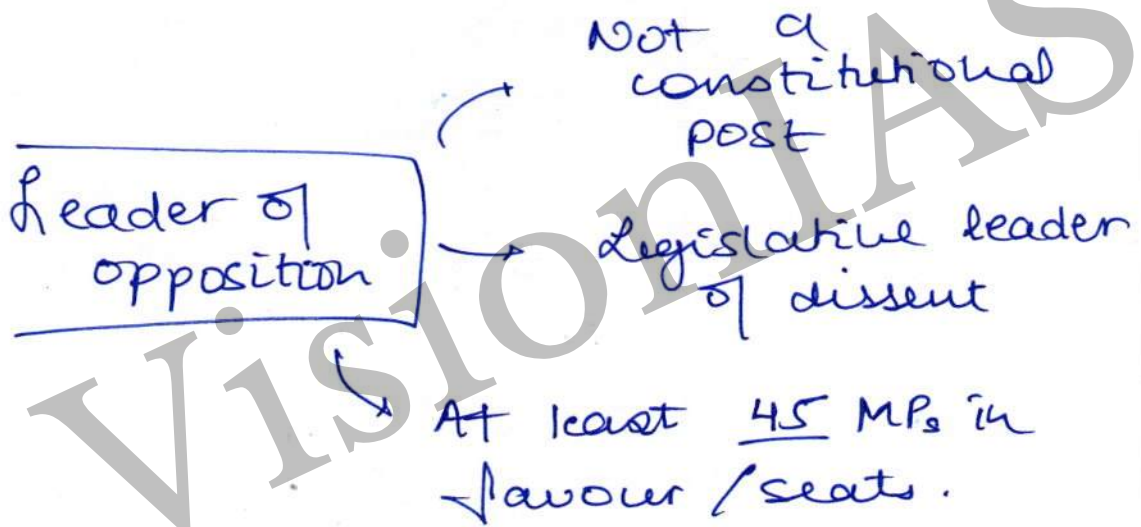
1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

"Dissent drives
Democracy"

The Indian Parliament is the fulcrum of debate and discourse, centric upon soliciting executive accountability via institutions like 'leader of opposition'



Role of LoO

▷ Solicit executive accountability from ruling party.

(eg) recent surge on Chinese expansionism in LAC.

2) Determines diverse opinion
dissemination across Parliament

↳ raising voice of
marginalised.

3) Stakeholder voice to conserve
against majoritarian
tyranny

4) Ensures holistic law-making
by preventing by-passing
holding 'front benches'
to their word

5) Sits on key panels of
appointment to constitutional
offices ↳ CAG, Chief
Election Commissioner

6) Endeavours to bring forward
Committee recommendations
and implementation.

7) Scrutiny of Demand for - Grants
basis CAG/PAC reports

Thus, Leader of Opposition is
in qua non to a 'democracy
that delivers' and 'legislates for'

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

Judicial revolution necessitates accessibility, affordability and acceptability of judicial resonance and technological enablement is key to this.

Accessibility enhancement

- Democratised access to proceedings
 - (eg) virtual proceedings on public access mode.
- e-Courts for enabling Article 14 → access to justice
- Effectuation of e-Lok Adalats by Legislative Service Authorities under Legal Services Act, 1967
- Provision of regional-language in judgements' translation across states.

Capability

- Training to the last mile of judges at lower & subordinate judiciary level.
- Capacity building in Alternative Dispute Resolution realm for lessening judicial burden.
(>40L cases)
↳ 87% in subordinate courts
- ↳ cross-country judicial officers → 'remote justice'
↳ Swiss justice system.

Efficiency

- AI for petty crimes justice
- 'Judicial data grid' for real time pendency check by Registrar (SC)
↳ accountability
- ↳ Online, randomized roster making → avert allegations of 'bench shopping'

Thus, technology, well balanced with 'humane interface', can aid

in advancing accessibility of justice, as under Article 39A

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

Under Article 142, the Supreme Court has been accorded original and exclusive jurisdiction over federal matters, thus making it a just balance of centre-state power dynamics.

Upholding intricate balance

1) Governor centric conflicts
Centralization by 'centre agents' alleged by states
eg) State of Punjab vs UoI (2023)

2) Financial relations
Especially around Finance Commission grants and discretionary grants (Art 275)

3) Goods & Service Tax related
conflictual problems

eg) recent pronouncement on non-legally binding

GST Council & recommendations

4) Use of Article 356 or President's Rule

↳ S.R. Bommai case as a criterion for bringing President's rule

5) Unique asymmetry among states themselves ↳ Article 371A

↳ Raised to question before Supreme Court under Article 32

6) Minerva Mills Case and Kesavananda Bharati case

↳ Declaration of 'federalism' as basic structure.

7) Impeding administrative roadblock in National Capital

↳ UNCTD : Lt Gov vs Delhi Gov case

on transfer of bureaucrats

8) Transfer of bills to President and Art 200 validity/ambit.

Thus, the Supreme Court has been a harbinger of conflict resolution and a maintainer of political / constitutional federalism.

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

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), set up in (1992) is a key functionary of rights to historically disadvantaged (SCs).

Separated
and
effectuated
fully by
~~Art~~ 102
Amendment

NCSC

Article 330

promulgated
by constitutional
ethos

Evaluation of Role

1) NCSC is key to addressing qualms of SCs across the nation

↳ takes up suo motto cases of violence.

2) Evaluates safeguards - legal and constitutional.

3) Submits report to President on working of government

on welfare of scheduled caste, thereby soliciting response from government on non-implementation

BUT reports not regularly tabled in Parliament.
↳ falling public trust.

4) Armed with powers of civil court in investigation

BUT does not have authority to impose punishment

5) Evaluates status of SCs in different states in welfare share and so on

BUT non availability of funds for effective working.

6) Laches onto any incidents going against Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

BUT unable to bring forth a structural change.

" caste is anti-national. There is need for social annihilation of caste." - Ambedkarji.

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

Parliamentary Committees are crucial instruments to ensure executive transparency and accountability, and are a crucial part of Parliamentary scrutiny.

Accountability Foray

- 1) Scrutinises executive working in its policy dispensation.
eg) Committee on PSUs.
- 2) Financial probity and propriety
eg) Public Accounts Committee keeps vehement check on demand-to-grants basis. CAE reports on appropriation and expenditure.
- 3) Enhance gradation of law-making within

Parliament for more accountability
checks on legislative executive

(iv) Committee on
subordinate legislation

4) Expert opinion with maximum
revelation of
provisions and parameters
of execution.

(v) Committee on Foreign
Relations on
Foreign Policy towards
countries.

5) 'Talking Shop' time crunch
made up for by PCs
thereby enhancing quality
of governance.

However,

- ① Reduction of PC scrutiny on
recent laws by 70%.
- ① Disbanding / non-populated
PCs across board.
- ① Lack of 'voice' to dissenting
PCs or their recommendation.

Thus, there is a need to centrally
aid PCs to enhance holistic
trust-building executive - accountability

6.

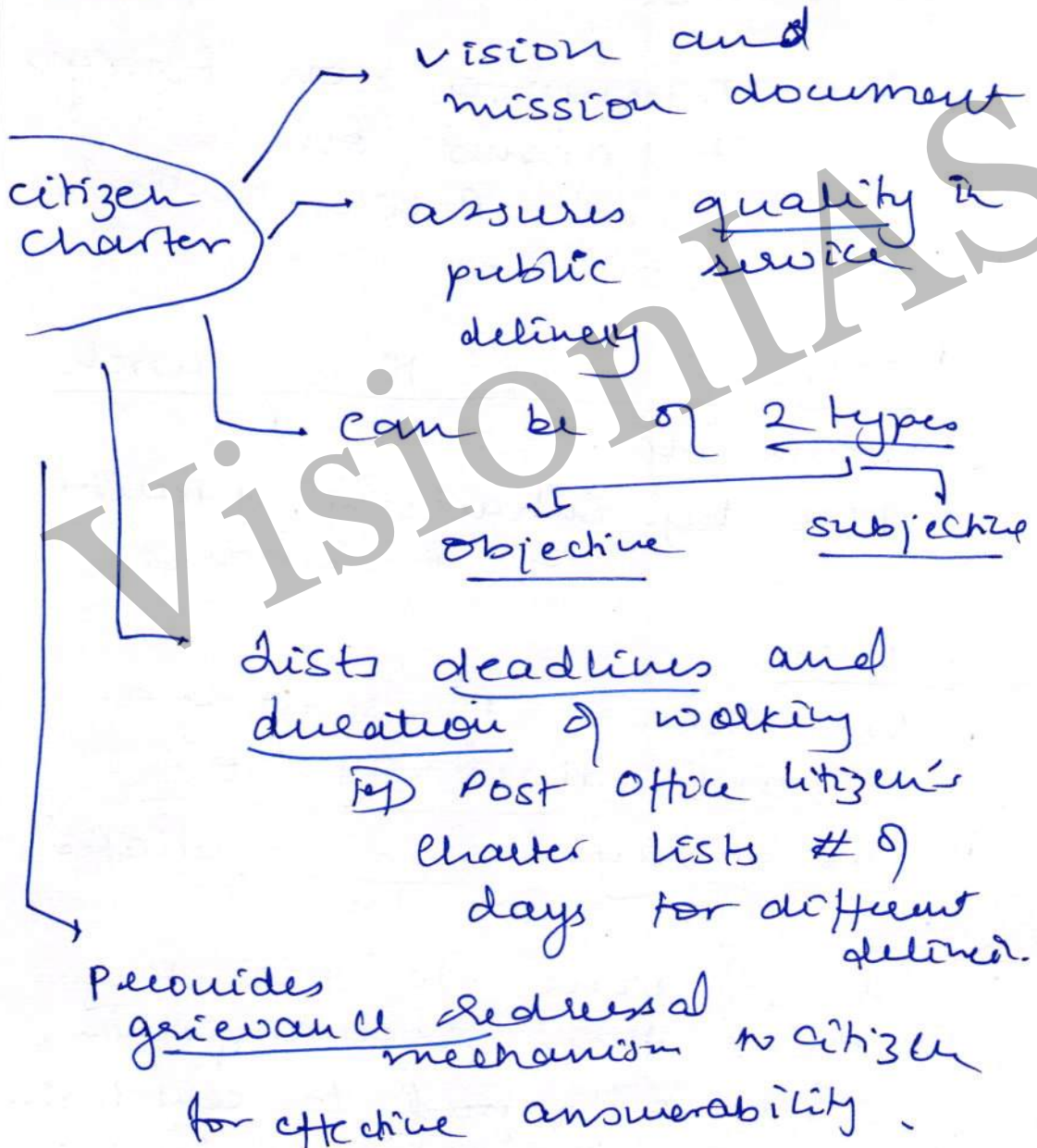
भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Citizens charter is a vision and mission document central to good governance that plays significance in citizen - centrality



Improvement in Governance

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

ISSUE

AID

non answerability of bureaucrat

→

persuasive tool of doing, 'right thing'

~~De~~-Layering and doing 'delayed duty'

→

delayed hierarchies + timely replies

Lack of responsive make-do

→

Enhances accountability towards citizen.

Roadmap amidst on governance merited

→

Roadmap for short, medium, long term

corrupt practices and non-ideal work culture

→

sensitizes and provides 'talisman of work culture'

Way forward

① Integration of citizen charter and participatory decisionmaking

② Mandatory for selected aspects to ensure 'compliance over complacency'

③ Integrate in CPGRAMS with technology interface for aggrieved citizen

"Citizen charter is the figurative apple in the orchard of effective

7.

कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं?

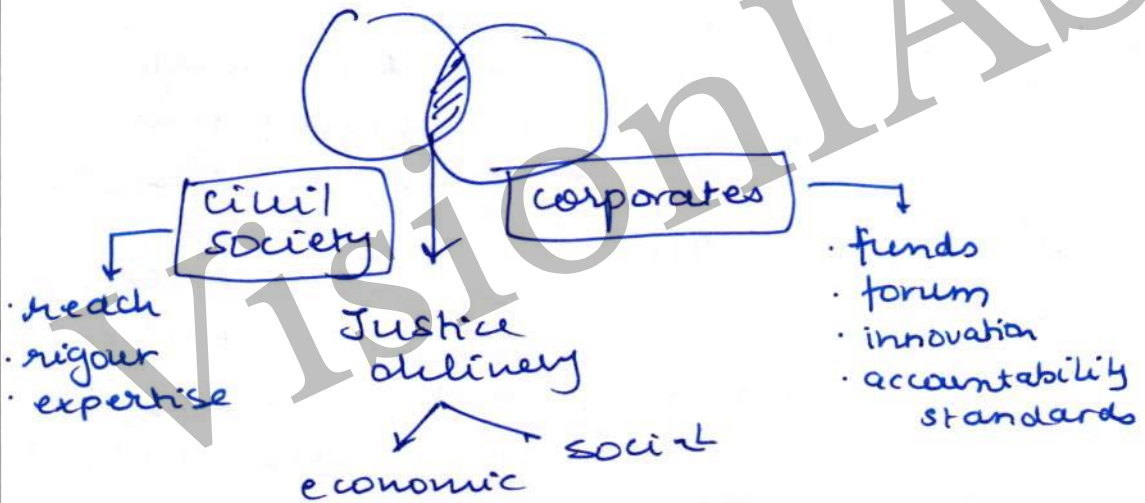
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

POCSO Act or Prevention of child sexual abuse and harassment Act

Corporate donors and Non Governmental organisations lie at the centre-stage of 'social responsibility' to ensure 'Lokwadi' development.

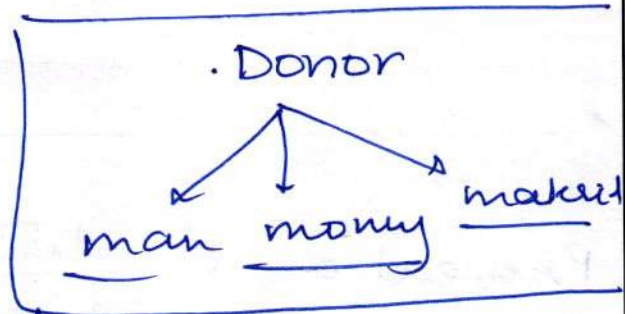


How they facilitate?

With over 30 Lakh NGOs in India, funding remains an issue

eg TATA and NGO tie ups daily could.

2) Provision of socially contoured funding and financial sustenance.



1e) Social Exchange of India.

3) Provision of 'material' in terms of production excess or aid to resource backing.

4) Innovation spring by engineering new models of social entrepreneurship.

5) Guiding NCOs in best practices

1e) MVL's Swidha tie up for WASH enhancement.

6) Furthering livelihoods by providing employment in NCOs

7) Aids reaching remote areas during emergencies. 1e) NCOs during Kerala floods.

Thus, convergence of 'profit' and 'people' builds a sound front to counter underdevelopment.

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

Prevention of Child Sexual Offences Act is crucial to bringing justice to doorstep of 'children', enabling a revolution in basic human rights of child.

Children's reporting mechanism

children rehabilitation

UN Rights of the Child ethos

children's rights and institutional accountability.

POCSO Act

Demerits

1) child sexual abuse continues at rate of 40 rapes per day.

2) Lack of feedback mechanisms within act

3) Lack of assurance of safety and such measures in 'child care homes'

Lack of focus on correcting perpetrators.
4) → No addressal of structural and root problem.

5) Emphasis on school structures averts provisions on general welfare of children.
↳ psychological trauma
↳ academic mistakes

6) Child Pornography rules immensely ineffective.

7) Child-rights focus averts equitable access.

8) Lack of literacy on enforcement mechanisms in children.

Suggestive improvements include:

- Backing of sensitization toolkits
- Popular culture modification
- structural redressal
- Fast Track Courts must be legislatively mandated.

Thus, while problems persist, sound implementation of PDSO can avert child rights violations and ensure a happy demographic.

9.

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

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Chinese aggressive maritime expansionism has seen beyond Indo-Pacific, employing diverse strategies to 'marine hegemony' via 'Maritime Silk Road'



Impact on international trade

1) 'Straits diplomacy' of China to ensure 'chokepoints' like Hormuz and Malacca are protected against hostility

2) Aggression via strait-blockade to gain favours

3) Enhanced say in international trade talks with leverage
↳ WTO leverage

4) Strategic interests proliferate to gain access to economic powerhouse of resources.
↳ China's scramble for Africa

5) 'Oil is the new water' to further energy security

6) Maintenance of status as 'manufacturing hub' of world.

7) maintains cartographic aggression around ports to gain access to resources and markets via data proliferation

Thus, Chinese acquisition of strategic ports is a forerunner in economic tribalism and strategic route blockades as leverage.

10.

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

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is responsible for maintenance of trans-state intellectual property rights and endeavours for fair and just collaboration.

function → IPR regularities to be kept in check
checks unfair use of IPR by certain states

→ emergency 'social responsibility' promoter
⑤ covid vaccine approval.

↓
collaboration among states for uniformity in IPR issuance

Bringing justice of intellectual rights across stakeholders - musicians, architects, technological space.

Benefits of Treaty

- 1) Opening of avenues for patent regulation uniformity across spectrum.
- 2) Furthering Cartagena Protocol enabled rights in terms of biosafety ~~that~~ and benefits sharing.
- 3) Indigenous knowledge accorded centrality of recognition BUT not wholly within ambit of IPR yet.
- 4) Bring farmers respite in their 'reusable seed' problem.
- 5) Genetic resources, under current regulatory paradigm, may be brought to flexible acceptance.

While a lot has been done by WIPO in ~~TRR~~ IPR, the regulatory mechanism synchronised with aid policy prognosis and global outreach to Indian

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

Central Bureau of Investigation,

set up in line with K.

Santhanam Committee's recommendations is a key beholder of anti-corruption and vigilance prognosis.

crucial role

1) Anti-corruption responsibility under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

2) Built into system for effectuating

investigation

questioning

3) Has central jurisdiction in various matters, requires state consent for other.

4) Anti-terrorism, assassination cases handled by it

5) Unearthing scams within public industry

- PSUs
- Banks
- government.

6) Antiques and other exotic items' inquiry & investigation.

7) Investigation rights under (DSPE Act) → powers of civil court accorded for transparent working

8) Justice to vulnerable ^{by} Rakkar rape case

However,

1) Criticized for over-centralization

↳ appointment of head via executive means.

2) 'Weapon of centre' against states, as accused.

↳ CBI state consent withdrawn by West Bengal

3) Political tool - partisan role in enhancing corruption ~~and~~ and political will.

4) Loopholes within scope determination

↓
handles too many types of cases

↓
Lack of substantial work on one time.

5) Problem of plenty and overlapping jurisdiction with NIA, other organisations.

6) Relatively low conviction rates of CBI → loss of public trust.

Thus, the CBI, while the child of transparency and anti-criminal mindset and intention, is the ensure of fair and reasonable investigation agency, with own judicial courts.

42.

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

The office of Governor, first given absolute powers under Indian Councils Act, 1861 is contested on constitutional ~~pp.~~ 'misuse' of provision.

Constitutional role

- 1) Balancer and conduit between centre and state.
- 2) Continuity of state political ecology.
- 3) Provides key 'quasi-federal' character to Indian polity.
- 4) Emergency powers under Article 163.
- 5) Provision for non-hasty and constitutionally sound law making (Article 200)

7) Emancipator of tribals
via Schedule 5 and
Schedule 6 Implementation

Overstep & Failure

Overstepping

1) Article 200 misuse pointed
out in roadblocking
state legislations

Ex Tamil Nadu
legislative deadlock.

2) Presidential embossing over
by state functioning
capillaries

Ex West Bengal's
issue of continuous
Presidential assent
by Governor.

3) Universities as playground
of state executive and
governor

Ex Kerala's case of
vice chancellors.

Failure to act when needed

- 4) Continued emphasis on President's rule instead of effective Governorship
- 5) Represents centre's demands to state but NOT state's demands to centre.
↳ not conduit, but 'central agent'
- 6) Lack of constructive activity of Tribal Advisory Councils and welfare therein

Recommendations

Sarkaria Commission

→ CM involvement in appointment

politically unrelated persons

Punchhi Commission

transparent appointment
fixed tenure

Thus, the state constitutional apparatus, with healthy central relations can be authorised via consensual work of Governorship

13.

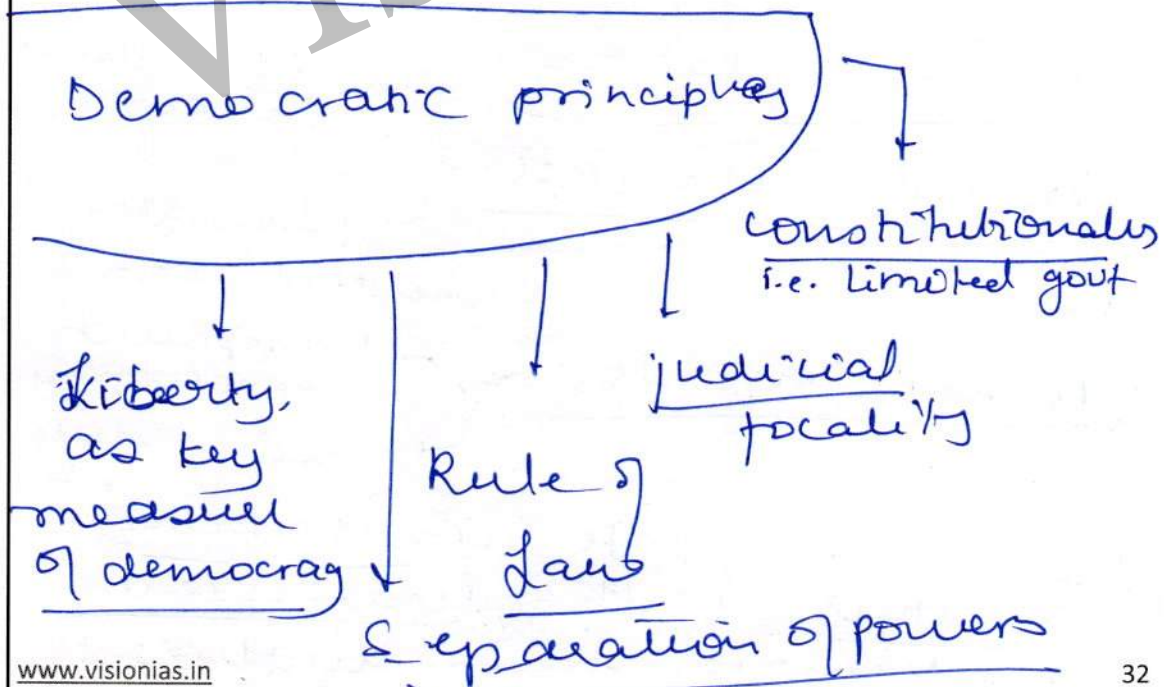
भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

15

" Presidential system and Parliamentary system are two roads before India, and we chose one less trodden by". - Constituent Assembly.

Indian and USA system of electoral systems are keenly different, but democratic ethos similar.



Differences in electoral practices

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

India

① Universal adult franchise given after US.

② First past the post system followed.

③ Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) as guardians of electoral integrity

④ One general election to centre; no simultaneous elections yet.

⑤ multi-party system & pluralism expected.

⑥ Re-election of PM allowed

USA

① VAF came before, but not for women

② FPTP not suitable to US polity.

③ Ballot paper still in vogue.

④ Senate - Congress system of central election

⑤ 2 party system of politics

⑥ No re-election post 2 tenures³³

① Salad bowl model of politics mandates balanced power with centralizing tendency

① Melting pot model of polity mandating or easily party based election

① One electoral process and nominations for candidates within party per intra-party decision making

① Nominations of candidates made by public and their representatives

Model code of conduct of elections

Respect for public reasoning and debate

Similarities

people-centric process of electoral democracy

Indo-US overlap of representative democracy

Thus, while different in procedure, the two countries share immense similarity in substantive electoral integrity³⁴

14.

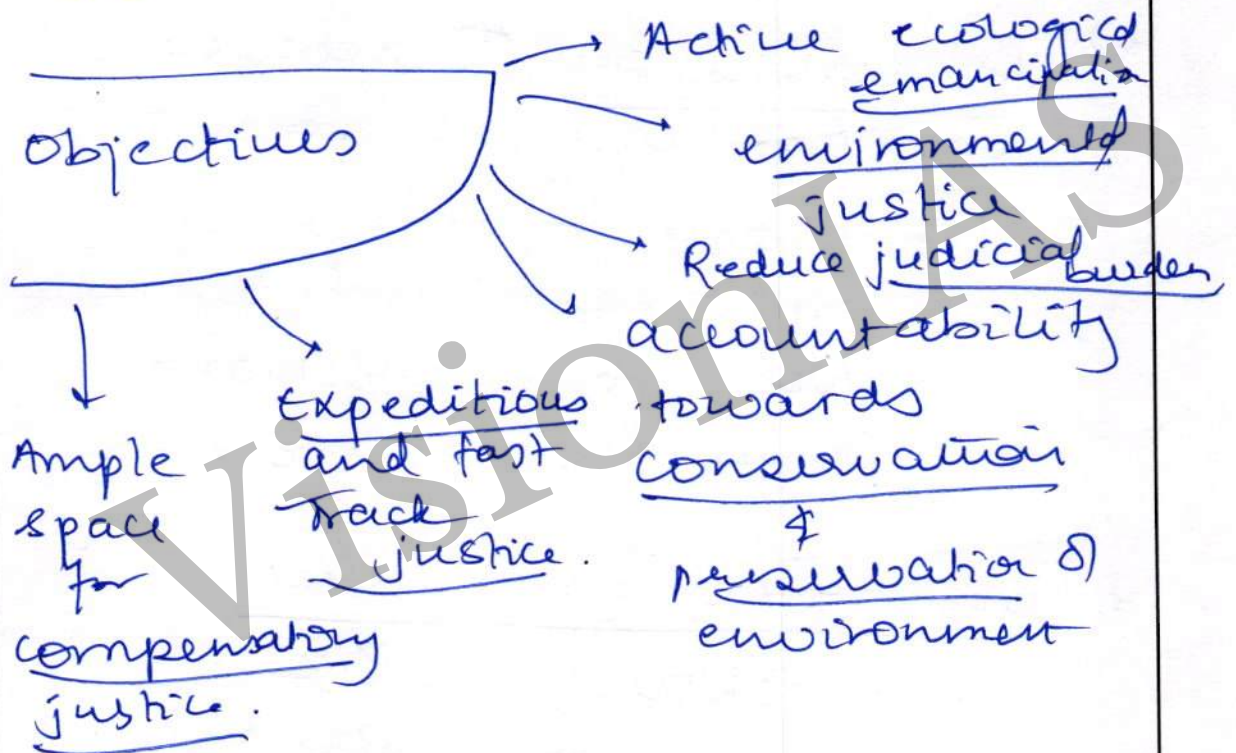
आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 नही लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 set up the NGT to further expeditious, expert centric environmental justice, under umbrella of Am. 323B.



The NGT lies under its ambit, a hue of laws:

- + Environment Protection Act, 1986.
- ~~with~~ Public Liability Act
- (etc)

Objective mapping

1) Preservation of ecological integrity safeguarded.

eg) Yamuna embankment cleanliness and removal of construction on banks in Delhi

2) Conservation of ecosystem services and components

(eg) waste management rules critiqued by NCT for effectualy plastic waste reduction

3) Environmental justice

↳ timebound justice delivery to impacted communities.

eg) tribes of Aravallis.

4) Safeguarding existing legal measures and ensuring implementation

(e) Aravalli illegal mining case

5) Advisory government on effective governance via consensus with local communities.

(g) Tukwarin case of conservation

6) Industrial accountability,

But

- lack of jurisdiction over wildlife, Biodiversity Act
- Shemp determined by leadership
- Manpower crunch due to lesser mandated seats
- Appeals to HC still available, lack of effectiveness in reduction of burden on judiciary.

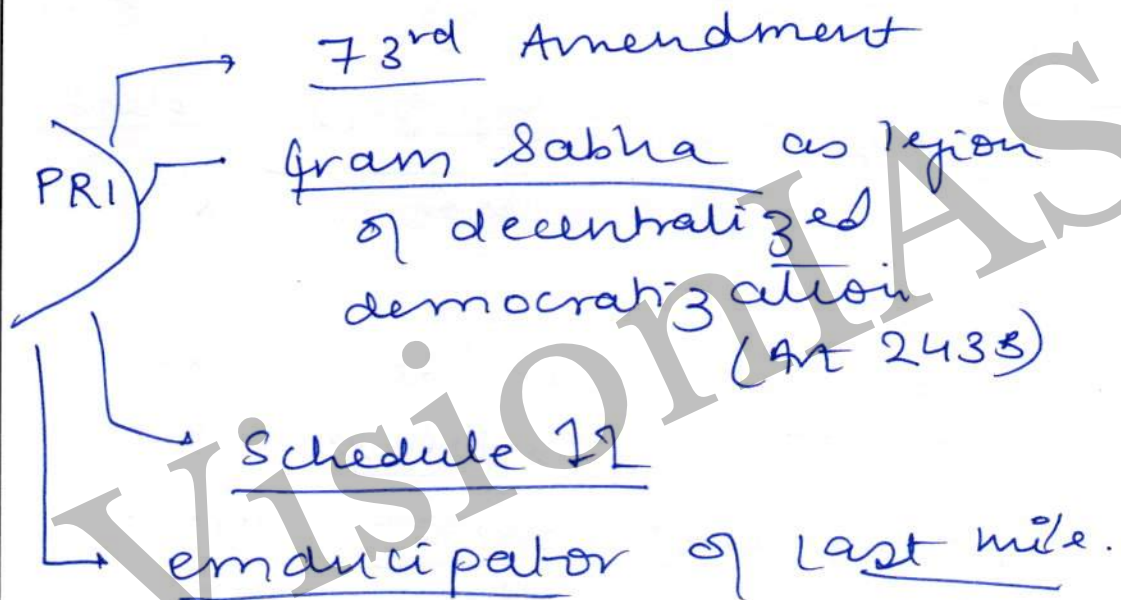
NCT is critical to environmental jurisprudence ~~but~~ and with reformatore 'carrot and stick' can aid realisation of 'ganga equivalence'.

15.

यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Panchayati Raj Institutions, a Gandhian 'village republic' crafting, have pivoted to politicisation, but not governance cradles of delivery.



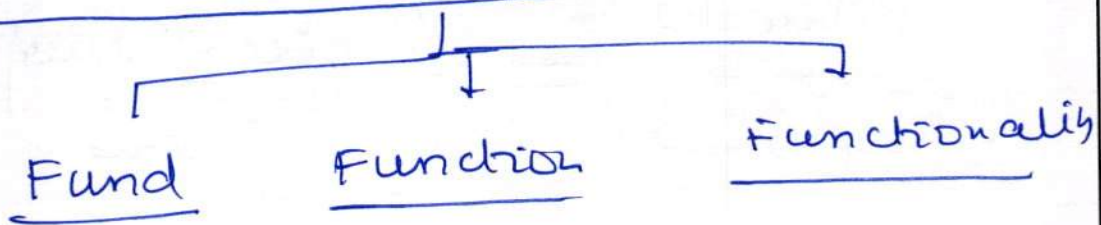
Platform for competitive politics

- 1) Politicisation of 'electoral' processes at Gram level
- 2) Competitive elections for Panchayat
- 3) political mobilisation spree

due to 'mass movement'
of 'Gras Shakti'

But,

Not agency of planning &
service delivery yet

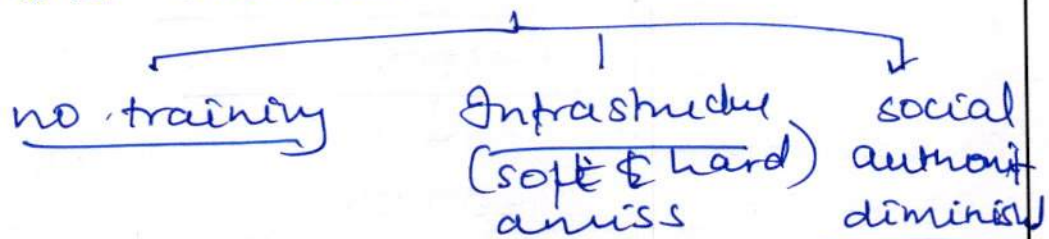


Fund

1) Funding deficit due to lack
of state devolution

2) Own tax collection rights
minimal and not sufficient
for infrastructural delivery.

3) Fund crunch leads to:



Function

4) Functional devolution very
thinly done.

5) Most states keep 'voluntary subjects' within own power.

6) Limited scope to bring (planning) — (agenda setting)

(failure of demand fulfillment) — (voice of rural citizen to fore)

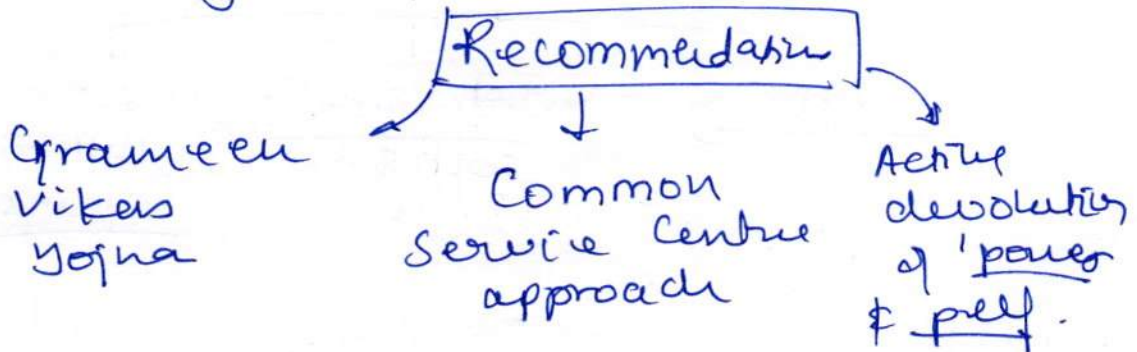
Functionality

7) mechanisms like social audits limited due to non-enforceability.

8) Corruption due to lack of vigilance check.

Tech enabled Panchayats

Self Help Groups as engines of rural growth



Panchayati Raj Institutions are the true pathways to 'Janshakti' enablement and rural development

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

e-Governance refers to the "integration of Information and Communication Technology into governance processes", as per 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission

Interoperability

1) Cross functional portals of integrative character
(e) PRAKATI portal.

2) Onboards diversity of
→ interministerial coordination
→ stakeholders at one place

(e) CARES portal for adoption

3) Integrated access to various services at 'one point' 41

Tej My Gov app

- 4) Bringing together states and central agencies for seamless governance and objective delivery.

Tej NATGRID, CCITNS

Tej GSTIN

Steps taken

- 1) Performance Management Systems embedded with hierarchical structures
- ↳ eased evaluation
 - ↳ multi-stakeholder evaluation
- 2) Grievance redressal from citizen - corporate - civil society at one place
- Tej MCA 21
 - Tej CP-GRAMS
- 3) Management Information Systems (MIS) to bring

together macro-wholes
with micro-agents

1) PRAGATI portal

2) SDU portal of NITI
Aayog

↓
tracks district-wise
fulfilment of parameters,

4) 'Digital India' push with
Integration as main pillar.
↳ culture of 'digital'

5) Digital Public Infrastructure
Aadhar, VPI, CoWIN,
Digi signature → integrated
into various departmental
portals for eased public
service delivery.

Thus, from PAN to PRAGATI,
from MCA21 to MyGov, from
VPI to Udyam portal, e-governance
Interoperability has been championed
for decentralized, digitized
and data-eliminated growth.

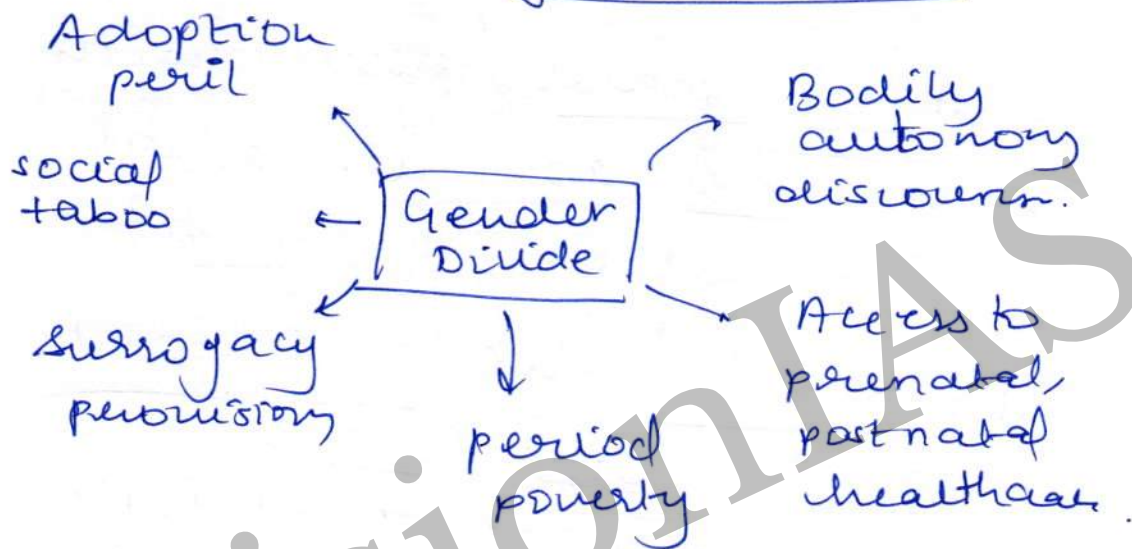
17.

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

Article 21 accords right to Health to all, but the substantiation of the same bemoans a gender divide.



Bypassing by social norms

1) Family centric discourse over women-centric discourses

2) Reproductive literacy considered taboo.

eg) Panchit Patheri

separate rooms for period girls in Ujjain

3) Lack of emphasis on family planning and contraceptives

↳ lack of control over decisions of 'when and how' to women.

4) Decision of reproductive and sexual choice left to 'man',

↳ patriarchal chattelization

5) Child marriages (eg) Rajasthan, Math Pratha

Shruti legal norms

1) Marital rape not illegal

↳ lack of agency to woman on choices over sexual consent.

2) Presence of laws, but toothless

(eg) Prevention of Domestic Violence Act - provisions come under civil law so no punitive measure.

3) Absence of reproductive say post 24 weeks of pregnancy

Under Medical Termination Act

of Pregnancy Act.

1e) 25 weeks pregnant rape victim denied abortion due to 'right of foetus'

4) Absence of stringent laws on consent of unmarried and married women.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao revolution in low child sex ratio states.

Judicial pronouncement of 'bodily autonomy' as fundamental right under Article 21

PM - Matru Vandana scheme for provision of reproductive healthcare

Inclusion of sexual & period literacy in curriculum

Thus, whilst an imperiling issue, sexual and reproductive health must be facilitated with quality education (SDG-4) and economic independence (reservation to women)

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

'Universal immunisation' coverage has been put forth by WHO as the most important milestone of health security.

Effectiveness

• Mission Indradhanush

vaccination against polio, other diseases

immunization against chicken pox, AIDS, etc.

communicable
non-communicable

• Universal coverage of

- children
- mothers
- women

Achievements

• Large scale 'elimination' of

'eradication' of erstwhile public health emergencies like polio.

- Reduction in incidence of kala azar, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis.
- Structurally advanced systems: at-birth immunization provision -

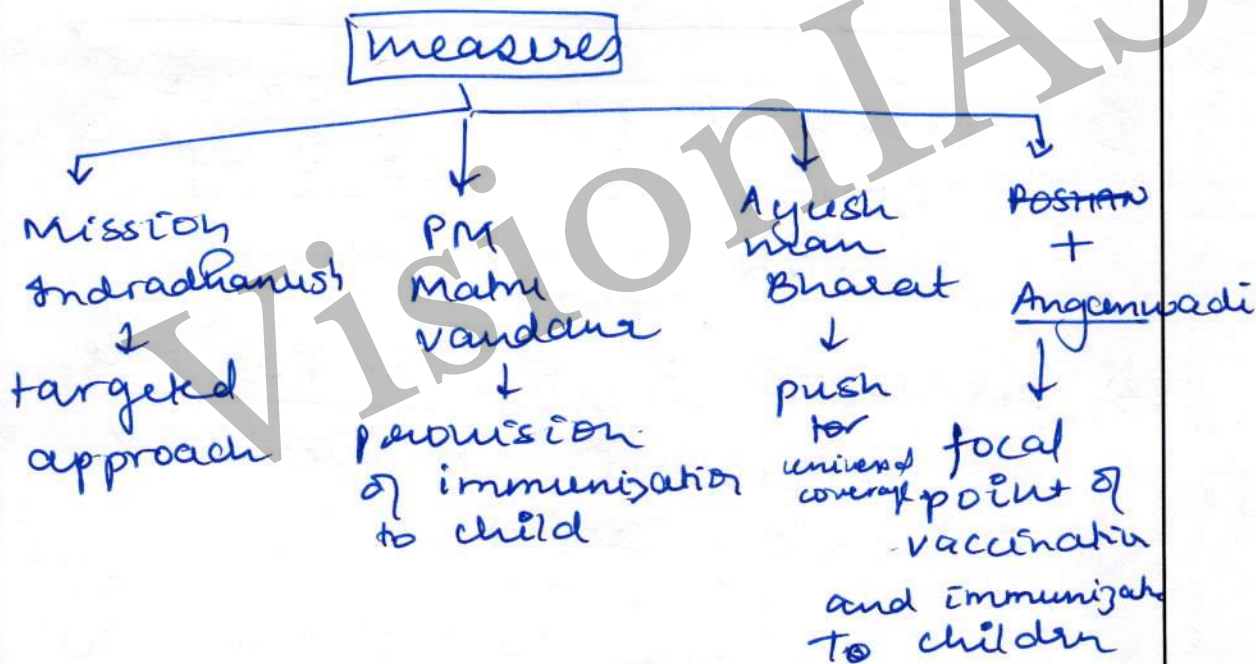
Challenges

- 1) Lack of centre-state coordination
→ state subject: health
- 2) Regional imbalances owing to effectiveness deficit in certain states
- 3) One-size-fits all approach.
→ non-reconciliation of public health needs of different locales.

4) less institutional births owing to which at-birth immunization lags.

5) Lack of literacy and awareness around
 { types of immunization
 time of immunization
 age-specific roster.

6) Inefficient utilization of existent structures at rural level.



Thus, whilst challenges persist, universal immunization is key to transform human resource to human capital of sound health and less dependence.

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's chairing of G20 Summit saw admission of African Union to the biggest financial, diplomatic and strategic grouping of the world.

Centricity to Global South

- 1) Heralded African Union's admit into G20 grouping in 2023.
- 2) Discussion of 'Future Continent' as economic powerhouse of coming century
- 3) Environmental justice brought forward in discussion of historical responsibility of Global North to effectuate equitable order.

4) Economic peripheralisation
(due to globalisation
fostered by Bretton Woods
Institution) admonished.

- ↳ participation of Asian Development Bank,
- ↳ New Development Bank (BRICS)

5) Cooperative partnership
with Africa as civilizational
giant assured.

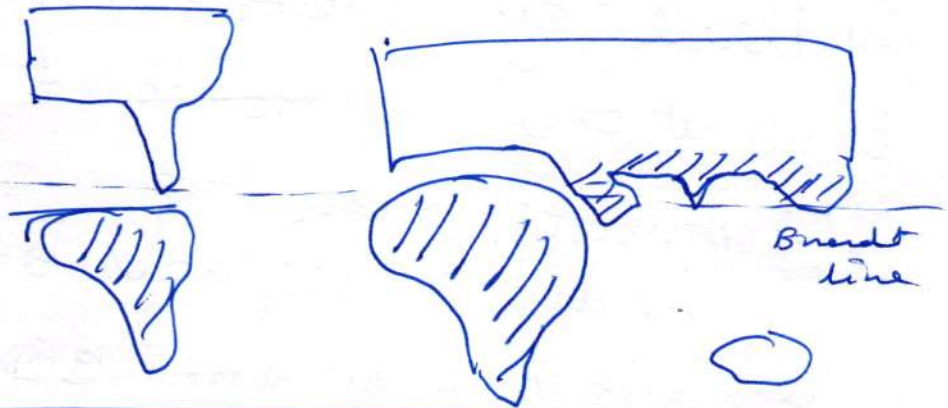
↳ ITEC extension to
Africa

6) Launch of India - Japan
collaborative Developmental
Infrastructure Initiative.

7) Developmental impetus on
Global South via
funding from Global
North encouraged.

- ↳ Grants-in-aid
- ↳ lines of credit

D) Just Energy Transition partnership.



- 9) Focus on equitable financing of climate mitigation
- 10) Emphasis by India on traditional knowledge as key to health emergencies.
- 11) Cultural powerhouse of Global South brought forward
 - ↳ Exhibitions of country-wise cultural fairs.

Thus, India paraded forth with key focus on Global South - especially Africa - realising its reputation of Vishwaguru supplemented by Vishwanitra diplomacy -

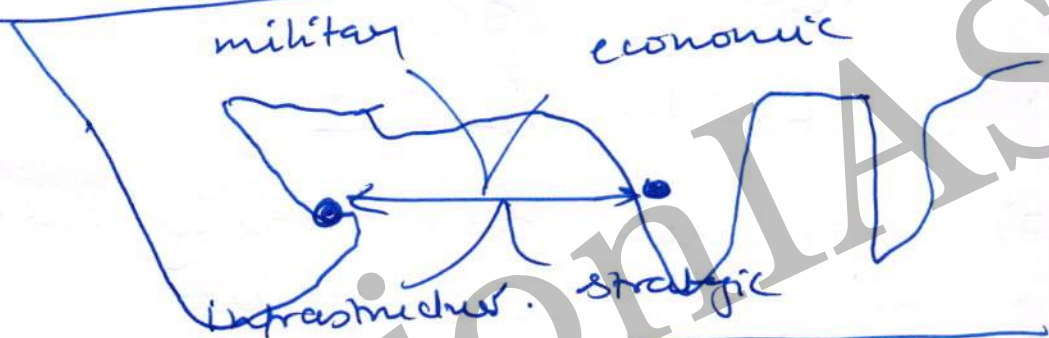
पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India recently signed a strategic partnership avant with the United Arab Emirates, forging forward with another dimension to its bilateral relations. in Look West Policy.



Economic

- 1) Signing of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- 2) Oil import - crucial to energy security of India.
- 3) Interoperability of UPI.
- 4) Sovereign Wealth Fund

Investment .

Connectivity

- 5) Crucially located near
chokepoint of Strait of
Ormuz.
- 6) Both part of
India - Middle - Europe
East
Corridor (IMEC)
- 7) Container diplomacy due
to port connectivity,
from Kandla and
Jawaharlal Nehru Port to
Sabal - Bali
- 8) Inroads to Arabic nations

Political / Diplomatic

- 9) Cordial exchanges over
convergences.

10) Leader-to-Leader convergences
→ MBS-Modi in UAE

11) Recent cultural exchange
→ opening of 'temple' diplomacy in Arabic countries.

Environmental

12) Green Credits Programme launched at COP 28 by both countries.

13) collective voluntar environmental vision.

Strategic Parlay Issues

- ★ oil diversification
- ★ support to Pakistan by UAE
- ★ GCC condemnatory part
- ★ scope for military exchanges.

Thus, UAE and India share similar themes of political, environmental and infrastructural convergences, and stand to benefit from each others' comparative advantage.

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