



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. : 1216850

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ADITYA MATHUR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

KAROL BAGH

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

Leader of Opposition is the head of numerically largest opposition party in Parliament & state assemblies.

Statutory Position : of Cabinet Minister rank as per Leader of Opposition Act, 1977

Central to Functioning of Parliamentary System

① Opposes and Controls Govt : to ensure limited government & rule of law.
Eg Farm laws, GST hikes

② Ensures Checks & Balances : to ensure legislative control on executive functioning
Eg Passes adjournment, censure motions

③ Promotes Debate on key policies & legislative proposals. Eg Nani Shakti

Rde of Leader of Opposition

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

- ① Advances Interests of Oppositer : to counter govt agenda & ensure good debates
- ② Deliberative Democracy : Promoted by strong LoP. Eg AtB Vajpayee
- ③ Shadow Cabinet : to take over govt if it falls (Article 75(3))
- ④ Part of committees : to scrutinize govt action & finances (Eg Public Accounts Committee)
- ⑤ Good Governance : By ensuring govt acts fairly & for all citizens.

Leader of Opposition is a crucial part of Indian Parliamentary system & promotes checks & balances which is part of basic structure (Ram Jawaya Kapur case)

2.

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

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

Technology can play a crucial role in holistic development of Indian Judicial processes at all levels.

Enhance Accessibility

① Promotes decentralized Access to services related to judiciary. (Eg) FASTER for bail orders

② Ensures Access to Last Man in Cat BW because of widespread access. (Eg) e-Courts Project

Enhance Capability

↳ Better Research Tools : with judiciary to give well-reasoned judgments
(Es) SUVAA (AI model)

↳ Better Infrastructure : due to use of tech to build modern Judicial infra.

(Eg) Digital Courts

↳ Better Decision Making : By use of new tech. (Eg) SUPACE for more transparent info

Better Efficiency

① Accurate Info : Provide to judges & litigants in real time. (Eg) NJDG

② Promote Good Judicial Efficiency : Due to better tech with digitized judiciary.

(Eg) 5.01 crore pending cases (NJDG)

Technology must be integrated into judiciary to build modern judiciary for modern India (CJI DY Chandrachud)



3.

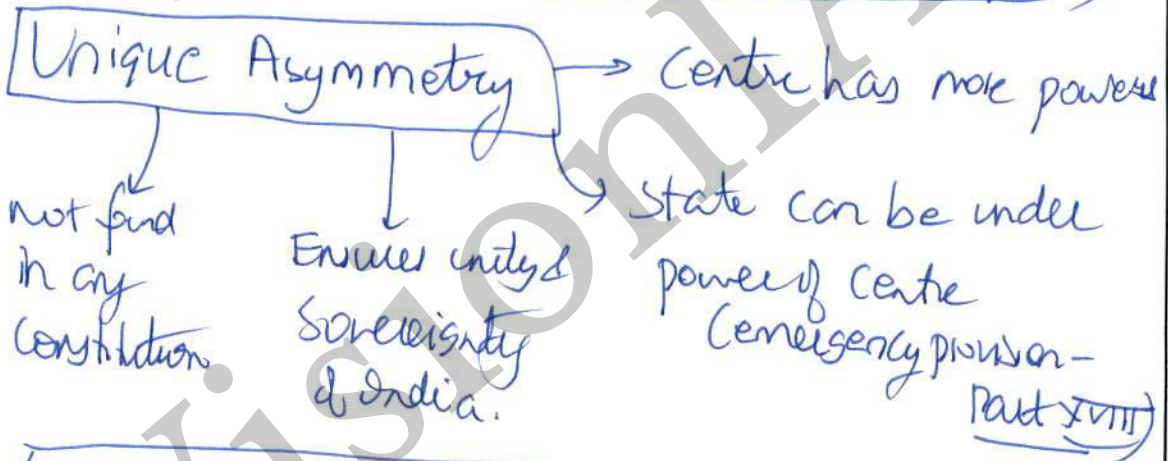
भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

10

The Supreme Court has upheld federalism as basic feature of Constitution which is a unique blend of federalism & unitary nature (SR Bommai Case, 1994)



Balancing Centralized Authority

→ Upheld Emergency Provisions: as constitutional and within legitimate power of Union (M. S. Mulla Case)

→ Promoted Union Supremacy: by ensuring higher powers of Centre upheld

(Eg) Power to give directions to states for railway (Art. 256)

↳ Parliamentary Supremacy: A law

made by state legislature is

repugnant (M Karunanidhi Case)

Upheld Regional Autonomy

① Upheld State Rights: which are independent & supreme in own sphere

(W.B.V. V. O.I case)

② No-Arbitrary Dismissal of state govt

under Art. 356 to ensure no-misuse

(Rameshwar Prasad case)

③ Arbitrariness in Central Action: liable to

be set aside (Rajendra Shah case)

Supreme Court has ensured cooperative federalism in India by balancing rights of

Union & Regional States (Prof. Upendra

Baxi & Sarkar's 1st Commission)

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

National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is a constitutional body that protects & promotes rights of Scheduled Castes^(SC) in India under Art. 338

Effectiveness I. Positives

- ① Protects Rights of all SC and advances their interests. (Eg) Reservation atrocities
- ① Monitors Implementation of Laws: Enacted to protect SC Community. (Eg) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 & Atrocities Act, 1989
- ① Advices Centre & State Govt. on welfare policies of govt for SC benefit.
- ① Report to President: on functioning who lays it before Parliament

Negatives

→ Vacancies: More than 40% posts vacant (MAJHE MIN)

→ Toothless Tiger: NO independent enforcement powers

→ Recommendatory guidelines

→ Apathy of public officials

→ Lopsided implementation of Acts & policies

(Eg) PMMAAGY

→ Poor skills of staff to function effectively.

Solutions

→ Binding nature of advice

→ Fill all vacancies expeditiously

→ Promote respect for rights. (Eg) IEC
Complaints

→ Grassroot Research: Understand impact of policy & updation

→ Strict enforcement of laws.

(5 out of 6 poor are from SC/ST community)

NCSC must be strengthened to ensure Sabka Saath & Sabka Vishwas in Viksit Bharat.

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

Parliamentary Committees play a critical role in enforcing executive accountability to Parliament (PDT Achary)

Executive Accountability through Parliamentary Committees

→ Ensure checks & balances : to check efficiency, economy & fairness in govt action. (Eg) Public Accounts Committee audits Accounts

→ Promote Scrutiny : of all govt actions that is not possible on Parliament floor. (Eg) Function of PSU by Committee on PSU (Kishore Mohan Report)

→ Beyond Hurdum of Politics due to secret & away from media glare work

→ Scrutinize Delegated Legislation : to ensure compliance with parent law & Constitution. (Eg) Committee on Subordinate Legislation

→ Control Lot of Business : to promote interests of govt & oppositor. (Eg) Business Advisory Committee

→ Enforces Financial Propriety : (Eg) Estimates Committee (John Mathai Report)

→ Hallmark of Political System : creates good governance led by executive but scrutinised by Parliament via Committees

Parliamentary Committees are a pillar to ensure executive accountability in India and good welfare state.

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
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write on
this margin

Citizens Charter is defined as political document that lays down services, quality & timeliness of services by govt dept.

Steps to Make Powerful Tool

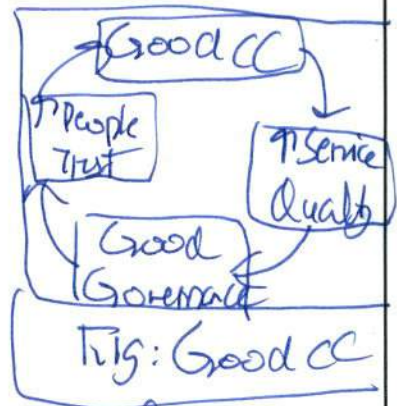
I. Simple Governance

- ① Clear & Precise Details in service offered, timeliness. ~~Es~~ Railways charter
- ② Adhere to Rules: to follow charter in letter & spirit.
- ③ Best Services: Provided to all in affordable prices
- ④ Flexible: Must not be overly rigid & be humble in approach
- ⑤ Regular Updation: Based on feedback & Complaints

II Empower Citizens

- ① Democratic Decentralization: Follow "bottom up" approach to make local charter
- ② "One Size fits all": not appropriate & need for charter made for local needs
- ③ Local Language: to expand access & understanding.
(Eg) Kannada, Naga
- ④ Effluent services: available online.
(Eg) Facility Assessment

- ⑤ Robust Grievance Redressal: within specific timeframe



Citizens Charter is a critical document & must follow Senffam model for good public services (2nd ARC)

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)

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इस ह्रासिए में
नहीं लिखना
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NGOs are defined as voluntary association free from govt control & working on Gandhian ideals. (Eg)

Greenpeace

Corporate Donor Aid for Holistic Development

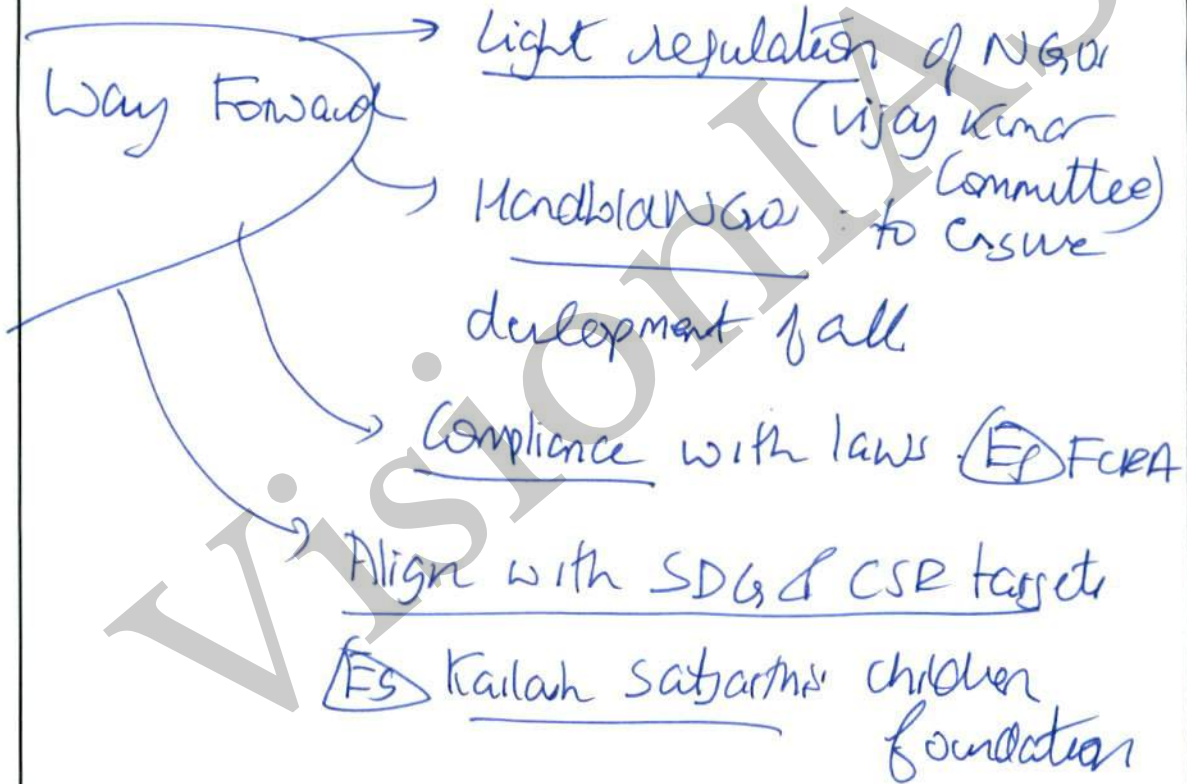
① **Funds**: Provided to run NGOs' admin & operations. (Eg) Reliance's Project Vatavaran

② **Technical Expertise**: Provide required tech to efficiently carry out operations. (Eg) Web portal, website.

③ **Functionaries**: to provide skilled manpower to NGOs. (Eg) Audit, Manager

④ Legal Assistance : Ensure compliance with laws. (Eg) 1811 FCRA licenses of NGOs revoked in 2019-2021 (MHA)

⑤ Infrastructure : for physical operations. (Eg) Office, paper products



NGOs & corporate donors can collaborate to ensure development & balanced growth to empower citizens & meet SDG-10 (Reduced Inequality)

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

POCSO Act was enacted in 2012 as a special & stringent law to punish & prevent sexual offences against children.

Merits of POCSO Act

- ① Special Law to deter & penalise sexual offences against children.
Eg. Sexual contact
- ② Gender Neutral: covers both boy & girl victims & men, women offenders
- ③ Strict Punishment: like death to deter crimes
- ④ Special Court: to try & sentence criminals (from Nirbhaya fund)

Existing Inadequacies ① Penalize

Consensual Sex: Between teenager
incarceration of boy (8/10 ~~undertrial~~
are undertrial)

② Poor Conviction: Over 93.8% cases
acquitted (MoWCOD)

③ Special Courts: 1500 ~~843~~ sanctioned & only
843 presently running

① → Yes, need for revisiting
② → Allow expert testimony to explain
child behavior

③ → Expand Special Courts

④ Current View: of consensual sex

POCSO must be reformed to
meet its aim of deterring sexual
offence against children & need Art.

39(f) of Constitution

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

Chinese action have critical
~~imp~~ implication for int'l trade &

economic relation

International Trade

① Control sea lanes
shipping

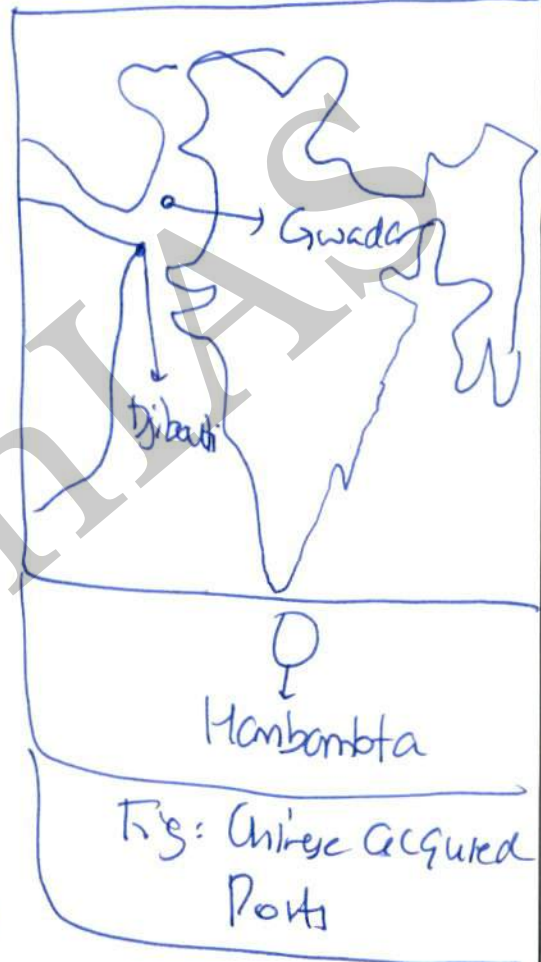
② Block Chokepoints

Ex Strait of Hormuz

③ Weaponize Trade Ex Sea denial warfare.

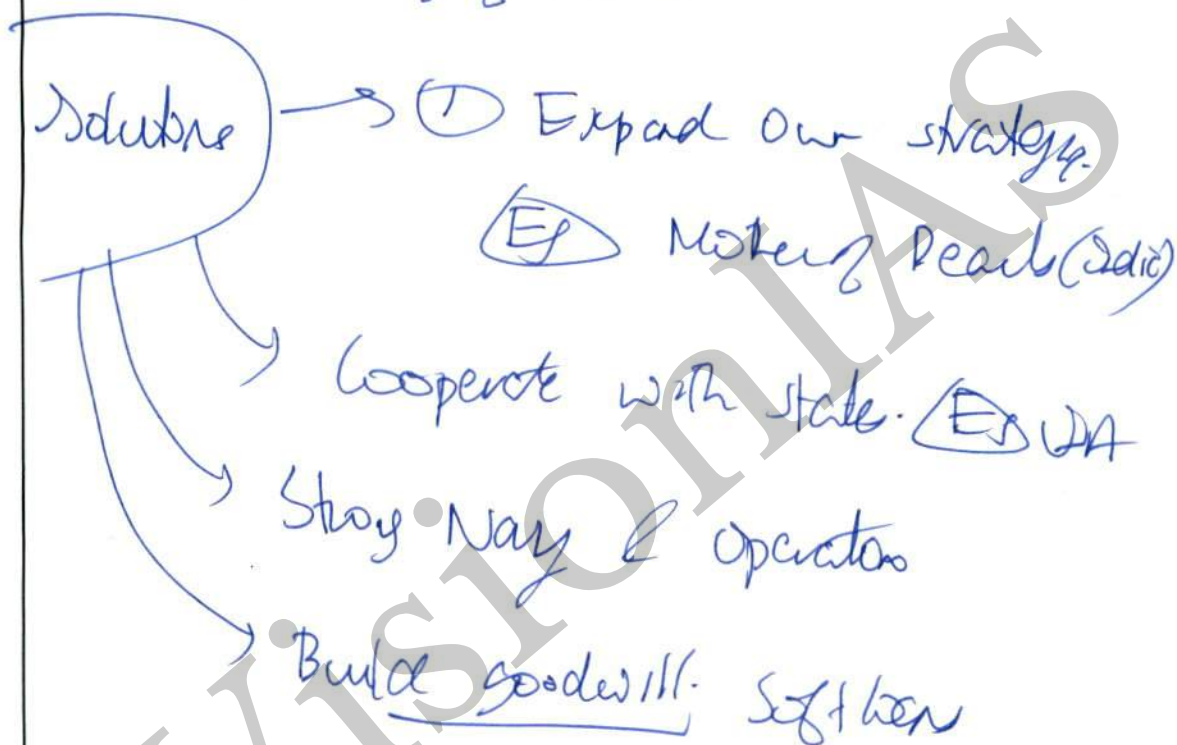
Economic Relations

① Can coerce states: to do its bidding



② Debt trap diplomacy: to control
states via neo colonialism

③ Destroy Ruled Based Global
order
④ String of Pearls



India needs to act strategically
to ensure geopolitical & geo economic
interests safeguarded.

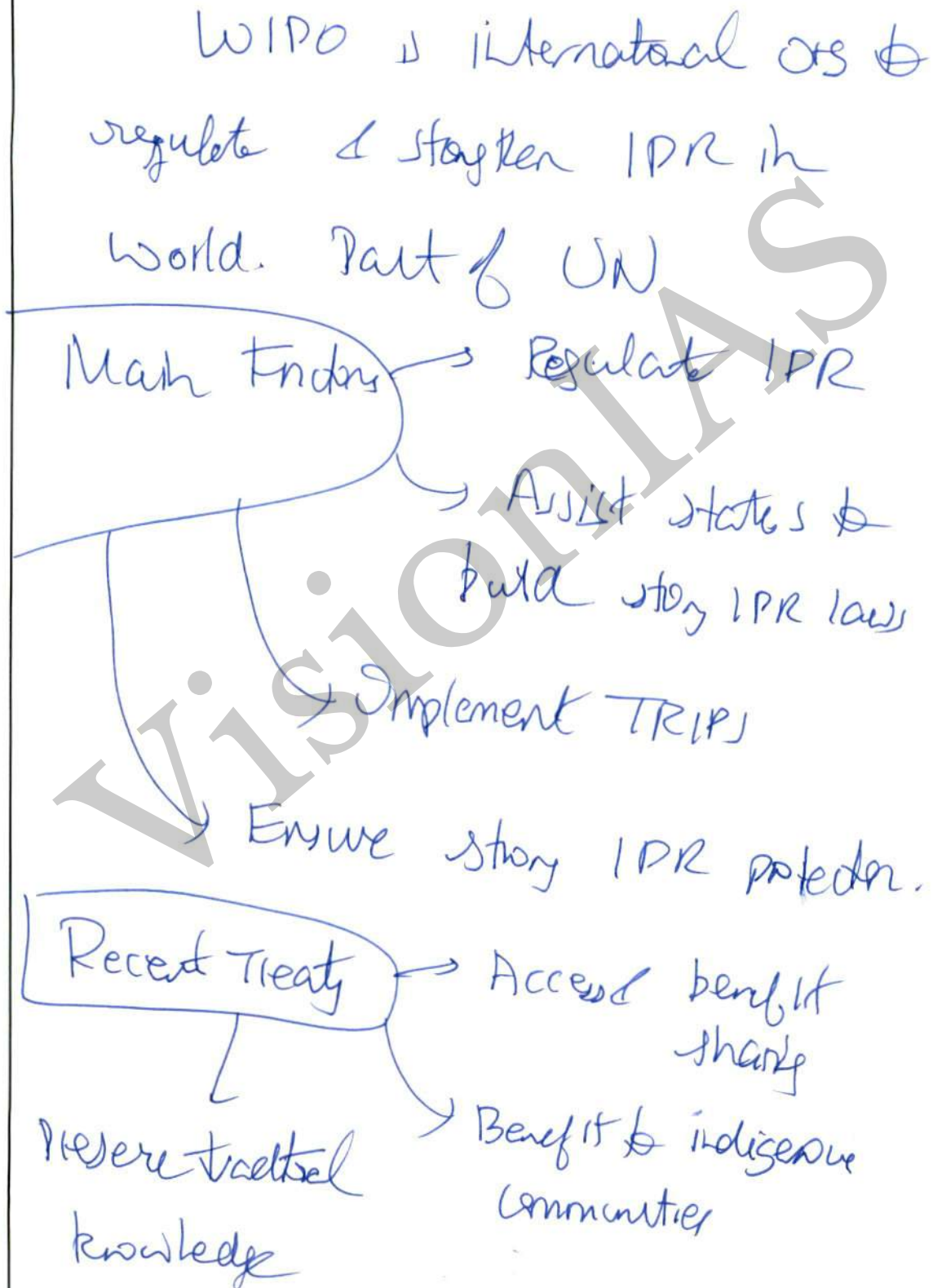
10.

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

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

10

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India Benefit

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नहीं लिखना
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① Complementary to Biological Diversity
Act, 2002

② Benefits to tribal/indigenous
communities. ~~Ex~~ Funds

③ Preserve protect traditional
knowledge

④ Prevent infringement of IPR.

~~Ex~~ Haldi used illegally by US
Co.

WIPO & Recent treaty can play
key role in benefiting indigenous community

& protect IPR of India as ^{per} ~~per~~
traditional knowledge (Gandhi ^{deklaration} ~~mayor~~)

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 (CBI) is an executive body that draws its powers from Delhi Police Special Establishment Act, 1946 as premier anti-corruption agency in India.

Critical Role in Combatting Corruption

- ① Enforces Prevention of Corruption Act: to prevent & punish corruption in all forms. (Eg) Undue advantage, bribes.
- ② Investigator offences: referred to it by courts or suo moto (Santham Committee)
- ③ Agency of Lokpal: to prevent undue influence in corruption cases

④ Liaison to Interpol : as India's premier agency

Criticism of CBI I. Partisan Nature

① Aids on Direction of Union : due to control over CBI functioning. (Eg) Investigation in National Herald case

② Disproportionate Focus : on politicians from opposition parties (115 of 121 politicians investigated in 2015-2021 from opposition)

③ "Caged Parrot" : that does bidding of master & speaks in his voice (Justice Verma)

④ Poor Conviction Rate : due to improper investigation & poor evidence. (Eg) Maharashtra PDS scam.

II. Against Federal Spirit

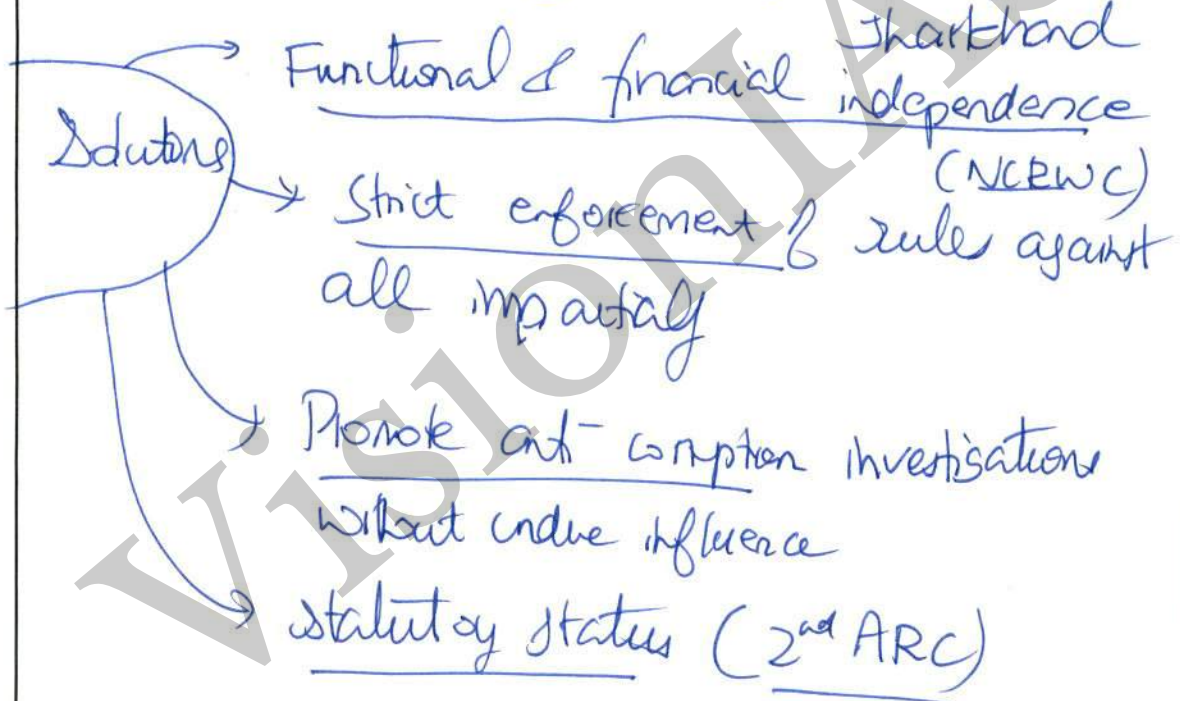
① Encroaches into State Domain : as "police"

is under state list under Schedule VIII

② Revocation of General Consent: under

Section 6, DPSE Act due to "weaponization"
of CBI. Eg WB, Telangana, TN

③ Amestiy Siffy Ceader: alleged to be done
to destabilize govt. Eg Delhi



CBI is a premier agency &
Must be fully independent to carry
out its mandate to build corruption
free India (Justice U U Lalit)

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 हद तक नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Governors are the Constitutional Head of states under Articles 152-153 of Constitution and act as de jure heads as per parliamentary form of government.

- Governors play a triple role of
- Head of State
 - Agent of Centre
 - Link between Centre & States
- and are a controversial office for several reasons

Overstep Constitutional Role

- ① Arbitrary Invocation of Article 356 : to dismiss popularly elected state govt.

(Eg) Bihar (2005)

- ② Over-Reach : of powers of de jure head. (Eg) ~~Not~~ Summoning CM for no reason

- ③ Obstruction in Governance : By sitting on

on passed bills & not assenting or rejecting as per Art. 200. (Eg) Punjab, Kerala recently

① Trust Deficit : due to vast powers but no responsibility. (Eg) TN Governor arbitrarily removed Ministers.

② Hamper Development : Due to repeated hindrance to work. (Eg) Not clearing public files

Fail to Act Effectively when Needed

③ Genuine Need of Art. 356 : Not invoked due to party politics. (Eg) Manipure

④ Delay Bills : By not assenting for years - then referring to President

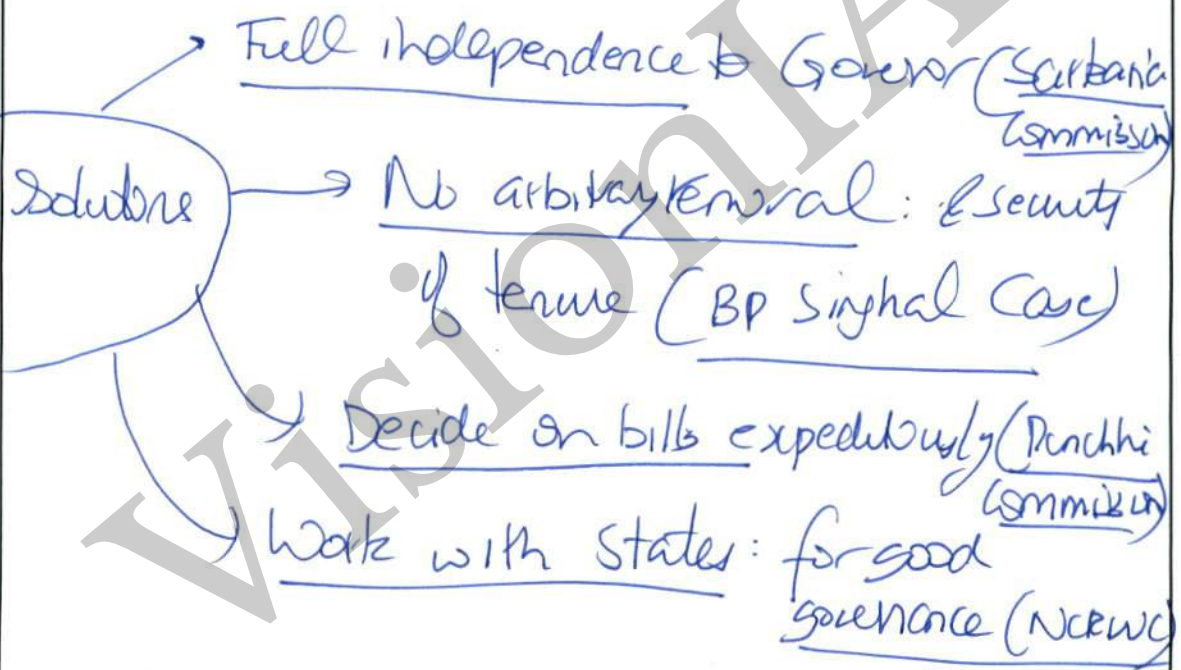
⑤ Swift Appointments : Not made to state universities as they are chancellors ex-officio.

⑥ Development of Tribal Areas : under

Art. 244 +/w Schedule VI hampered
due to apathy or lack of will.

① Party Man : of ruling party at
Centre & don't generally act independently.

② Violate Parliamentary Norms (Eg TV
Minister not reading Governor's address)



Governors occupy high Constitutional
office & must act as friend, philosopher
& guide to state governments to
promote state-led Indian development
(2nd ARC)

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

India & US are pluralistic, diverse & republican democracies but there exists several distinctions in their electoral processes.

Both Adhere to Democratic Principles

- ① **Democracy** : Political leaders chosen by people to head govt. (Eg) PM, President
- ② **Universal Adult Franchise** : to all citizens but India gave it to all at time of independence while US denied to black, women.
- ③ **Republic** : Head of state elected by citizens directly or indirectly.
- ④ **Protector of Minorities** : By both constitutions. (Eg) Indian Fundamental rights & US I Amendment.

Electoral Systems

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Basis	India	US
I. Central/ Federal Government	<p>① <u>De jure</u> head: President but <u>de facto</u> head PM</p> <p>② President acts on advice of Council of Ministers (Art. 74)</p> <p>③ PM & Council responsible to & part of Parliament (Art. 75(3))</p> <p>④ PM & COM elected by people</p>	<p>① President is both de jure & de facto head who is ② <u>Supreme Commander</u> (Art. II of US Constitution)</p> <p>③ President & Secretaries not part of Congress</p> <p>④ President elected but Secretaries selected by President</p>
II. Parliament/ Congress	<p>⑤ Two Houses - Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha</p> <p>⑥ <u>Equal representation</u> of states in Rajya Sabha (population)</p>	<p>⑤ Two Houses - to House of Representatives & Senate</p> <p>⑥ <u>All states send two senators each to senate</u></p>

<p>III Electoral Process</p>	<p>① PM & Council of Ministers elected by People directly</p>	<p>⑦ President indirectly elected by citizens</p>
	<p>② No such body</p>	<p>⑧ President needs 271 votes in temporary body called <u>electoral college</u> to win</p>
<p>IV Judiciary</p>	<p>⑨ Judges select judges as per <u>Collegium</u> recommendation (2nd & 3rd judges case)</p>	<p>⑨ President nominates but <u>Senate</u> confirms Supreme Court judges</p>

US & India are vibrant democracies & must ensure rule of law & democratic conditions to think for posterity (Horrible PM to US Congress joint sitting)

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 दृष्टिकोण से नही लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Tribunal is a statutory body under NGT Act, 2010 to expeditiously decide environmental cases in India.

- India is third nation after Australia & New Zealand to constitute NGT.

NGT: Consists of President (retired SC judge) and judicial + technical members

NGT has met its Objective

① **Specialized Quasi-Judicial Body**: with judicial & technical members to decide cases. **Eg** Under Biological Diversity Act, 2002

② **Speedy Justice**: as it is not clogged like judiciary. **Eg** 5.04 crore cases pending in judiciary (NGT)

③ Flexibility: In procedure as only bound by natural justice & not Civil Procedure Code (rigid)

④ Success in Many Cases: Like Meghalga rat hole mining case, Udaipur stone quarry case & provided justice

⑤ Interim Relief: Granted to protect rights of affected persons.

⑥ Penalties: on govt & private bodies for violating environmental laws. (Eg) on DDA for cutting Ridge trees

Not met its Objectives

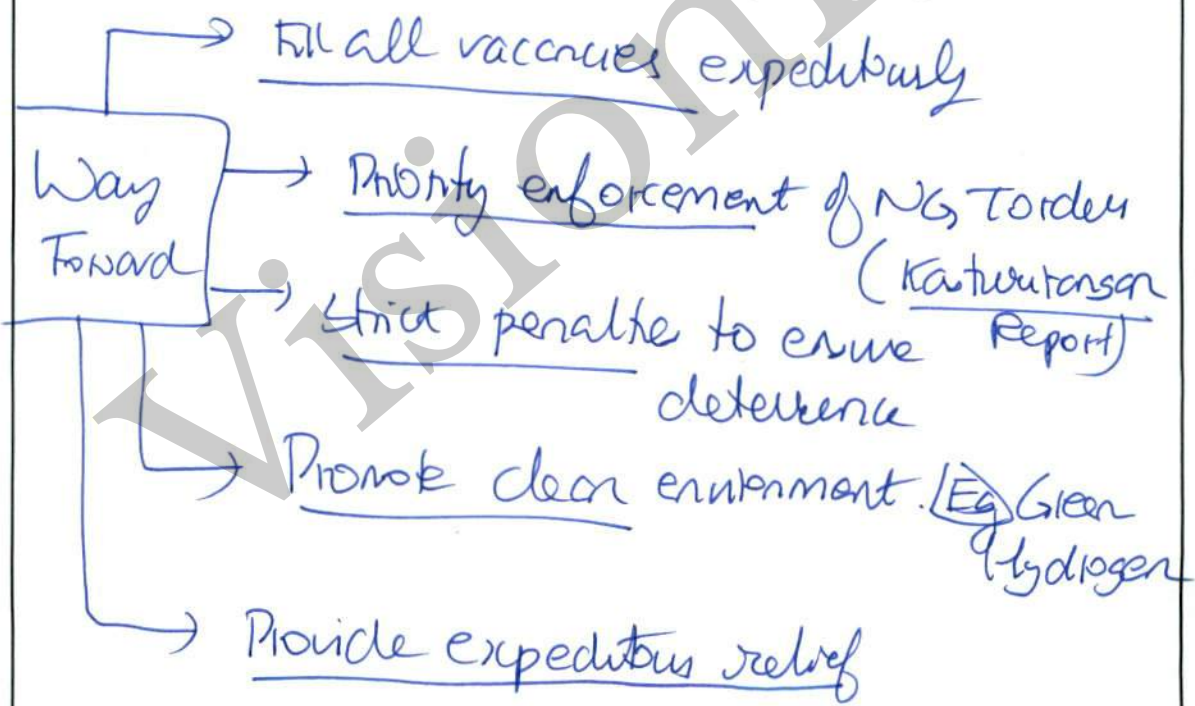
① Rampant Delays: in deciding matters causing injustice & environmental harm

② Non-compliance: with orders of NGT by public bodies due to bureaucratic apathy. (Eg) Aravali sand mining case

③ Poor Enforcement Mechanism : due to lack of independent enforcement arm & reliant on police or environment bodies

④ Nexus : of polluting industries & corrupt officials undermine authority of NGT

⑤ Vacancies : due to poor consultation mechanism of executive & judiciary.



Right to clean environment is a fundamental right & NGT must be reformed to realize this right to all people (MC Mehta Case)

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

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73rd Constitutional Amendment provided Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions but they continue to suffer from many challenges (LM Singhvi Report)

Become Platform for Competitive Politics

① Elections fought by Parties : to control PRI & their agencies/funds. Eg National, state parties

② Money & Muscle Power : Also seen & misused by parties to get votes (Goswami Committee)

③ Sloganeering, Campaigning : Regularly seen even in PRI elections. Eg (Recent Pune elections)

Reasons for Challenges

I. Agency for Planning

- ① Poor Functionaries: due to low skills of PRI employees. (Eg) Zilla Adhikari
- ② Lack of Adequate Funds: due to dependence on devolution & no self funds (Things on (Eg) 95% reliance on devolution (Economic Committee) ^{Survey})
- ③ Official Apathy: by bureaucracy which controls all functioning of PRIs.
- ④ Lack of Coordination: between different bodies that causes wastage of resources.
- ⑤ No clear Mandate: due to unwillingness of state government to provide funds.

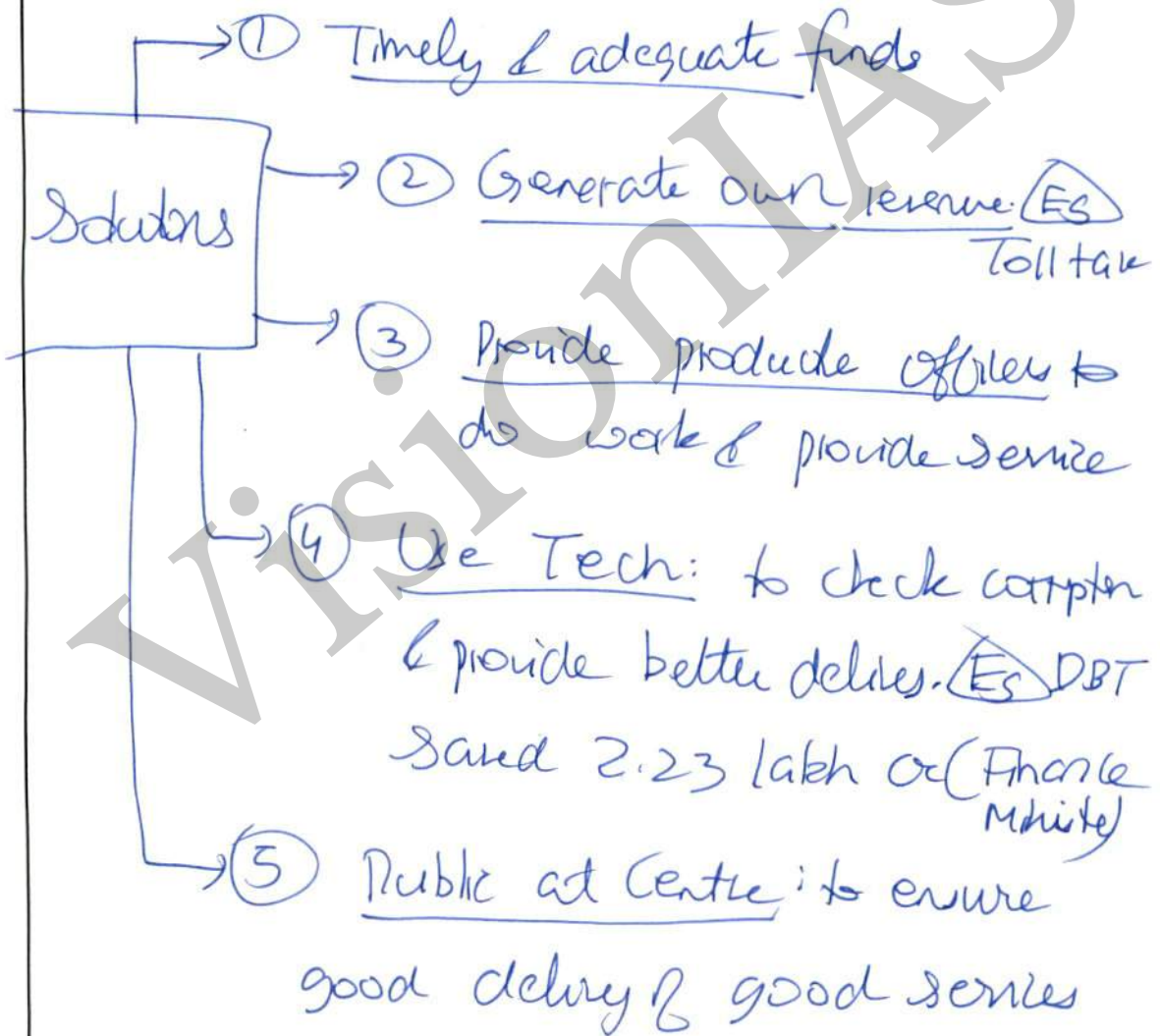
II. Service Delivery

- ① Lack of Standards: to ensure compliance for quality of service delivery. (Eg) Health
- ② Competitive Politics: with winner takes all

approach & no will to serve people

① Cesspools of Funds: due to widespread corruption & misuse of power

② 'Sarpanchpati Syndrome': Do not allow public spirited women from contributing



PRI must be reformed to ensure citizen empowerment, regional 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)

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15

Interoperability in e-governance is defined as seamless portability & integration in e-governance services.

Interoperability in e-Governance

- ① All e-governance services interoperable & work in tandem. (Eg) DBT & Aadhar
- ② Seamless Portability: in any govt service at any part of India. (Eg) One Nation One Ration card
- ③ Synergistic Action: to produce efficient outcomes. (Eg) Faceless Assessment & IT portal
- ④ Citizen Empowerment: due to efficient & combined services in e-technology.

(Eg) UMANG app to access all govt services

Steps to Ensure Interoperability & Integration

① Thrust on e-Governance : as integral part of all modern govt services.

(Eg) Digital India Mission

② Shift to Online Services : To reduce hassle & stress of citizens. (Eg) BHOOJAN portal of Karnataka

③ Promote e-Economy : with integration of all services. (Eg) E-Hastakshar for e-sign documents

④ Interoperable Systems : Led by Central states to reduce time-wastage of citizen. (Eg) Kerala's tax portal integrated with CBDT

⑤ Promote Seamless Transaction : as

means to build on operational uses

(Eg) e-daalchil for court documents

⑥ Legal Mandate : By some states to provide integrated e-governance facilities.

(Es) Odisha Right to Public Service Act

⑦ Ensure Integration : at all backward & forward levels. (Eg) Kisan portal with FPI industry.

Solution → Build hybrid approach. (32% digital mitrate)

→ Expand Common Service Centre

→ Protect & from cyber attacks & data breach

Promote digital revolution

e-governance can play a critical role in better public services & help

build 5 trillion USD economy by

2027

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

According to NFHS-5 (2019-21), only 67% women had independent access to contraceptives & 13.3% women between 15-19 have begun child rearing.

Social & Reproductive Health

- ① Means control over her sexual & reproductive faculties by women (UN Women)
- ② Part of Bodily autonomy

Rights Based Discourse : Means granting

these as a matter of moral & legally enforceable right of women.

However, —

Largely Bypassed

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Societal
Norms

→ No Independent personality of women
in society & hence limited rights

→ Patriarchy: Oppressing women
by denying sexual rights

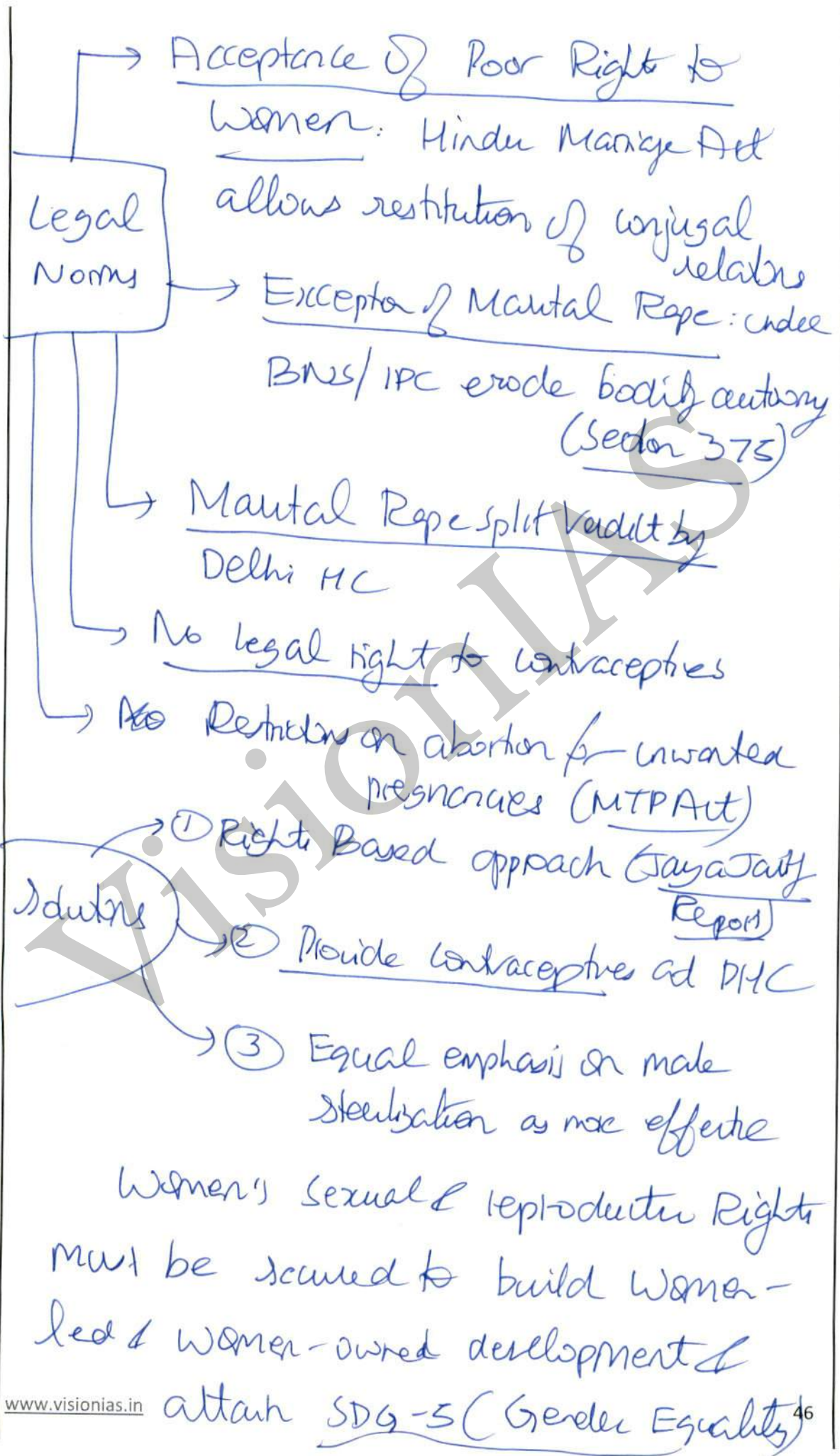
→ Cultural Acceptance: of such
pathetic state of women rights

→ Commodification of women: as
object of pleasure (son-meta
preference)

→ Lack of ethics: in society to
grant equal rights to women
Our books

→ Machines for child birth: and not
independent individuals in
own right.

(Eg) Recently seen in UP -
1 woman had 11 children



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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Immunization is defined as building immunity to diseases by intentional inoculation with attenuated or part of pathogen. (Eg) Smallpox Vaccine

Effective Immunization Coverage

① Universal Coverage : of all children across nation. (Eg) Polio

② Eradication of many Diseases : (Eg) Smallpox
Yaws

③ Last Mile Reach : with help of

Anganwadi Centre, PHC & ASHA workers
(Eg) Mission Indradhanush

④ Efficient Supply Chain : to keep vaccines

in cold storage to maintain efficacy

(Eg) Measles vaccine needs -10°C temp to transport.

○ New Vaccines : Generated in record time to prevent deaths.

(Eg) COVAXIN by Bharat Biotech

○ Private Sector Participation : to leverage & build efficacious vaccines (Eg) Serum Institute

Challenges

○ Missed dosage : due to multiple reasons. (1.60 million children missed measles vaccine due to COVID)

○ Poor Last Mile Reach : Due to difficult topography, govt apathy.

○ Poor Use of Tech : Creating wastage & inefficiency.

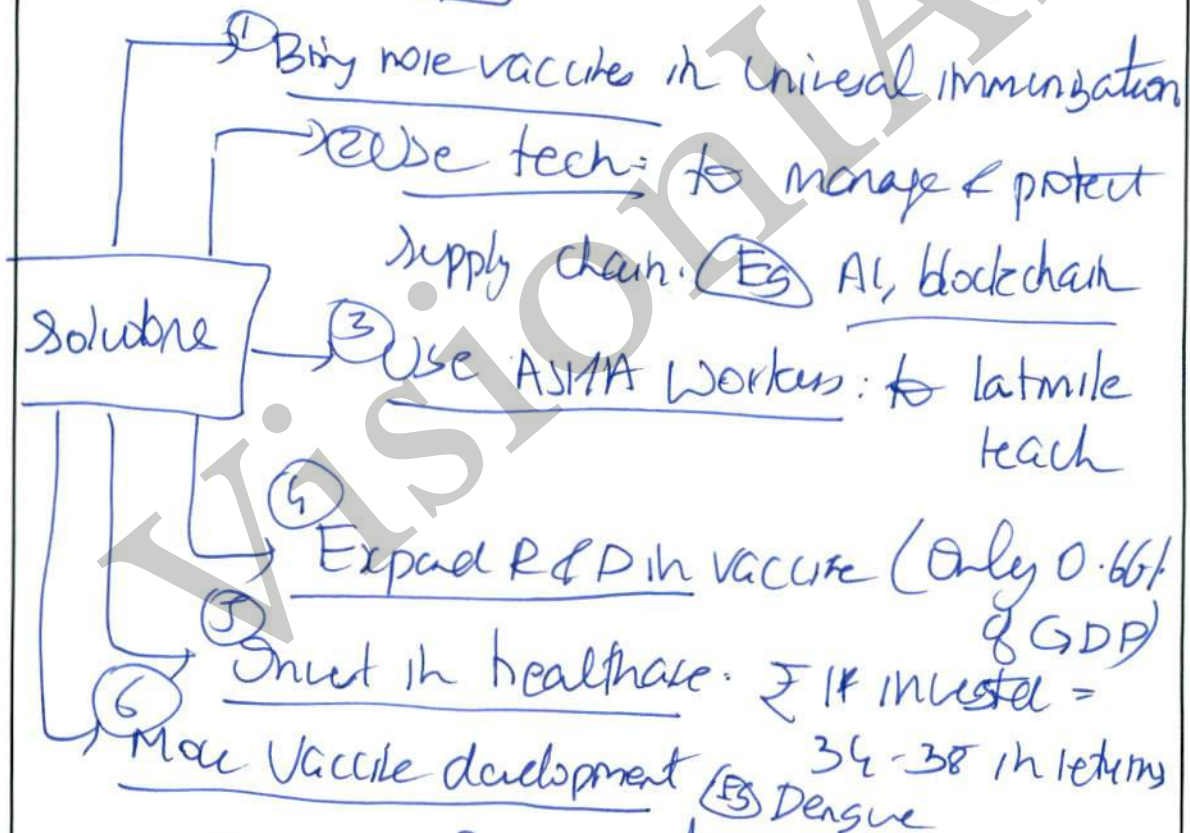
○ Highly Expensive : for cost of some vaccines which are not covered by govt.

① Rise of NTD : Neglected tropical diseases killing millions every year.

(Eg) Trachoma, filariasis

② COVID-19 Disruptions : in Vaccine coverage, supply chain etc

③ Govt synergy : b/w all govt departments



India's Immunization coverage must be expanded, reformed & saturated to build Healthy India & meet SDG-3 (Good health & well-being)

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

India's G20 Presidency was an exercise in support, sustain & synergize India's multi-alignment & act as legitimate voice of global South.

Used Presidency to Bring Global South Voice Centre Stage

① [Voiced Concerns of Global South]: Like inflation, neo-colonialism, climate change

② [Included Global South Nations]: as Indian special invitees. (Eg) Bangladesh, Egypt, UAE

③ [Ensured Just Deliberations]: where voice of global South/developing world not trampled by Global North/Developed world. (Eg) Agreement on Digital Health

- ④ Promoted Equitable Solutions : to benefit
of Global South Nations. (Eg) Debt
Relief Initiative with IMF

Special Reference to Africa

- ① Included African Union as 21st Member
Transforming G20 to G21 under Indian
Presidency.

- ② Voice at Global Table : to African
nations to decide world policies.
"If you are not at the table, you
are on the menu"

- ③ Agreements to Benefit African Nations :
on climate change, transfer of funds on
concessional basis.

- ④ Social Impact Fund : Created to
promote non-economically viable but
socially needed projects.

(Eg) Sewage treatment plant in Durban

⑤ Digital Public Infrastructure Partnership:

to build DPI solution & share Indian technical expertise with African nations on non-reciprocal basis. (Eg) JAM, DBT

⑥ Prestige and Global Voice: Provided under Indian leadership that was denied to Africa

⑦ Symbol of Reformed Multilateralism: as what can be also done in UNSC, IMF

India's G20 presidency was marking success & cemented Indian position as Vishwa Bandhu to world & met SDG₁₆ (Strong institutions) goal for G20

20.

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

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

15

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

India & UAE shared a special

privileged & strategic partnership that has witnessed great expansion in last decade.



Fig: India & UAE

Relationship before

- India as Mere buyer of UAE oil
- **Asian Premium**: Charged by UAE to sell oil at expensive rates to India.
- **Patronage to Patron**: due to shared Islamic heritage.

Remarkable Expansion in Last Decade

○ Geopolitical

→ Part of 1209: as a new "Asian QUAD"

with US & Israel to build new ties & technology. (Eg) AI

→ Strategic Partnership: of both nations to collaborate in all spheres due to great trust. (Eg) Joint Work on Quantum tech

① Geo-Economic

→ Signed CEPA: a Comprehensive free trade agreement covering goods, services, IPR & countries of origin.

→ UAE is India's 3rd largest trade partner with USD 83 billion bilateral trade (2022-23)

② Geo-strategic

→ Both part of India - Middle East - Europe Corridor to connect India,

Asia, Middle East & Europe (signed in
New Delhi during New Delhi G20
Summit)

- ① Technology: Both working together on high end tech like AI, blockchain
- ② Counter-Terror: by both nations to counter fundamentalism-led terrorism
- ③ Space Exploration: India helped UAE with telemetry for "Hope" Mars Orbiter
- ④ People - People Ties: Indians contribute 35% of UAE's vibrant population.

India & UAE are special partners & must work in tandem to foster development & peace, as seen in opening of BAPS Temple in Abu Dhabi

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