



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. : 0330930

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : P. PAVITHRA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-AUG-24

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

केंद्र
Centre

chennai

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

B. Dhruv H

	<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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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 stand as a bulwark in the parliamentary democracy exhibiting its principle

Expression of dissent - functioning of Parliament

① Ensures there is less authoritarianism
(ex) majoritarianism

② Parliamentary delegation and understanding nuances
(ex) opposition views

③ Deliberation and detailing
of important laws and policy
(ex) Karnataka cow slaughtering bill was taken in hand vote

Leader of Opposition - Expression of dissent

1.) Ensures participatory democracy
(ex) Addressal of leader of opposition

2.) Procedural rules and regulation
to understand dissent

(ex) calling for attention motion

3) Validate expression of dissent
through parliamentary report

(ex) scrutiny of ghost accounts of
PM JAY

4) Fosters the freedom of expression
and multitude of laws.

(ex) Ambedkar dissent against Hindu
Bill

5) Neutrality in parliament to
ensure public trust fabric.

(ex) Accountability in parliament
proceeding

6) Decorum and harmony in
parliament is accorded.

Area of concerns

1.) Appointment of LOP in 18th hole
subtle

2.) Space to opposition days
(ex) opposition day in UK.

3.) Presiding officer partisanship
(ex) disapproval of motions

Leader of opposition act as the
larger voice of public providing
directions to constituency,
improv

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

The digital usage in Judiciary ensures justice at door steps, reducing the delays and decisions in judicial pronouncement.

Integration of Technology

1.) Accessibility

→ 1.) Reduces logistics cost and transportation cumbersome.

(ex) Higher courts at Metropolis

→ 2.) Blurs the divide between rich and poor

(ex) Mobile access of court

→ 3.) Fosters inclusivity and justice deliberation

(ex) PWD sections

→ 4.) Internet connectivity can increase awareness about cases

(ex) Central legal monitoring system

Capability → 1.) Easy listing and notification (ex) Reduces procedural delay

→ 2.) E-usage of reports and data to interpret the law

→ 3.) Ensures equality and equity in fair justice.
(ex) Tele Nyaya - for old age

→ 4.) Reduces hierarchical routines (ex) Digitalisation of files

efficiency → 1.) speedy disposal in time bound manner

→ 2.) Analytics provide for fast track court (ex) cases of POCSO

→ 3.) Video recording and streaming promotes transparency
(ex) Swapnil Ti Pathi case.

The integration of technology in judicial proceedings reduces the manual delays and indecisiveness and promotes justice

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

Federalism is accorded as Basic structure of India, though Supreme Court has upheld unique asymmetry

Supreme Court of India

1.) Unique asymmetry.

1.1.) It endorsed the strong center supported by states model of federalism.

1.2.) It accorded the aspects mutual respect to foster nation building

Centralized authority and regional autonomy

1.) Doctrine of harmonious construction in Tika Rajji

case provide for the identification of overlapping of seventh schedule based on merit. (Centralized authority) 10

2.) Doctrine of pith and substance
ensures that the conflict in 7th
Schedule is resolved.

ex) Co operative in state subject
endorsed by supreme court.
(Regional autonomy)

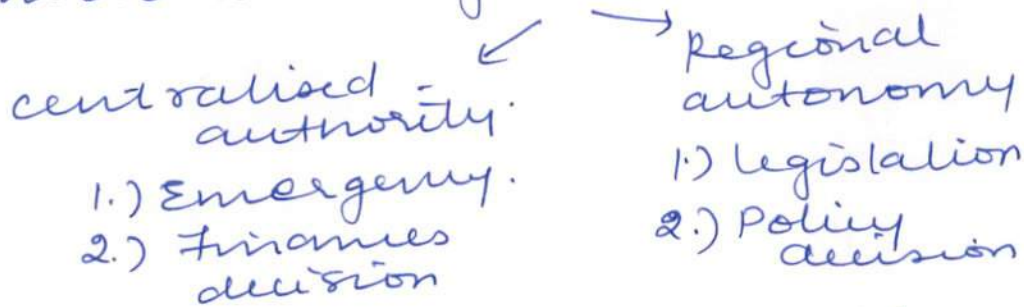
3.) Doctrine of colourable legislation
was also put forward by court
for regional autonomy

ex) what cannot be done directly
cannot be done indirectly.

4.) S.R Bommai case the court
promoted the central power in
emergency is due accorded with
restriction of Basic structure

5.) Tamil Nadu case (2023) The

court directed the governor to
ensure the regional autonomy



Thus the supreme court has
balanced between the centralised
authority and regional autonomy
to promote Indian solidarity.

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 क्राशर में नही लिखना चाहीए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Commission for Scheduled Caste is a constitutional body under Article 338. It acts as watch dog for schedule caste community

Effectiveness of National Commission of Schedule Caste

1.) Duly accorded the Schedule Caste in terms of dignity and respect ~~for~~ Action against Manual scavenging.

2.) Ushers incidents and proceeding in the court of law.

~~for~~ Protection of civil rights act.

3.) Prepare report on the living standards and progress of Schedule Caste

4.) Provides recommendations and suggestions for welfare of schedule Caste ~~for~~ Sanitation ~~for~~ SC

5.) Policy insights and scheme monitoring (ex) NAMASTE scheme .

Areas of increased laurels

1.) Function, Functionaries and Finance aspect of Commission needs revamping

2.) Promote standards and tools for continuous monitoring and evaluation of SC condition

3.) Inputs for inclusion and exclusion must be based on evident data

4.) Federal co-ordination and innovation is quite lagging.

5.) Report and research more post modern and suggestions are non binding in nature.

The National Commission of Schedule caste acts as a forerunner in promoting distributive justice for historical subjugation

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

The 17th Lok Sabha had a low percentage (16%) of policies being referred to parliamentary committees which needs to be extrapolated.

Executive accountability -
legislature (Parliamentary committee)

1.) Acts as a source for parliamentarians to voice for public interest.

(ex) suggestions in estimate committee.

2.) Reduces domination and ensures ethics and morale

(ex) ethics committee.

3.) Fosters the need of accountability and vision through management

(ex) scrutiny by committee on subordinate legislation

4.) Transparency and multiple perspective in endorsing inclusive

ex) Committee for women participation

5.) Synchronises the parliaments happening and bases for questioning

ex) Parliamentary committee report
Beti Bacho and Padho - un-utilised fund.

6.) Promotes checks and balances between executive and legislature.

7.) Decreases the authorial tendencies with executive

Area of concerns

① Less referral to the committee

② Does post mortem reporting ex) Committee on public undertakings

③ Executive support in the parliament ex) Eruptions, disturbance.

④ Time crunch & expertise in understanding the report

Parliamentary committee ensures the democratic values and morals are put intact in governance

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

citizen's charter evolved from UK in the 1990s and is the reference model for service delivery.

Citizen charter

Improving governance

- 1.) Ensures the standards and work flow model
ex) Business commitment line
- 2.) Ensures that it is in par with customer satisfaction (ex) agile model for develop ^{ment}
- 3.) Provides check list to be ensured before service delivery
- 4.) Acts as reference for governance accountability (ex) DBT transfer
↳ Timely
↳ Responsive

Citizen Charter
• Quality
• Choice
• Standards
• Accountability
• Transparency
• Responsiveness

5.) Grievance redressal and resolution (ex) Samadh portal for MSME

6.) Promote committed beneficiaries (ex) Redusghoa accounts

Empowering citizens

1.) Information as a key to scrutiny the delivery

(ex) citizen charter used in Pithoragarh panchayat to reduce idharholani

2.) Reduces delays and promotes prompt action and analysis

3.) Does not leverage the scope for corruption (ex) Quality less product

4.) Civil society participation imbued in democratic principles

Citizen charter acts as a dynamic in making governance people centric

7.

कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

NGOs are the social engineers and doctors transforming the spirit of governance for the good of people

Corporate donors and NGOs

1.) Provide dedicated capital for running for NGO

(ex) zero coupon bond

2.) Mutual connections to build social capital

(ex) lobbying for societal needs.

3.) Can be used to bring awareness through corporate donors (ex) social media campaign.

4.) CSR responsibility will be translated to the needs as ~~absorbed~~ observed by NGO

(ex) Havells engage with NGO for CSR responsibility

5.) Mutual delegation of soft attributes

(ex) NGO asking corporate for employment opportunities.

6.) Workspace module of

corporate can be leveraged by NGO (ex) Corporate workers to provide skill for deprived people.

7.) Tools for transformation

is provided by corporate to NGO (ex) Data Analytics done by Akshaya patra

8.) Community and targeted approach through corporate donors

(ex) women workers hostels and amenities are solved by NGO.

9.) Corporate donor and NGO as stakeholder in general issues

(ex) slum eviction → NGO → justice
↳ corporate → workers owner

Thus corporate donors with ethics and philanthropy as base aid in direction of NGO to foster the needs of different sectors

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

POCSO Act (Protection of children Against sexual offences) tries to provide safeguard to children ensuring their well being.

Merits of POCSO Act

- ① Gender neutral (ex) Boys case registered
- ② Defines offences (ex) Penetrative/ aggravated Penetrative etc
- ③ Women officers for investigation (ex) No kahi uniform
- ④ Special courts for the proceedings (ex)
- ⑤ Time bound proceedings and huge penalty.

Revisited to existing inadequacies

- 1.) Age of consent for sexual intercourse (ex) NFHS-5 \Rightarrow 36% of women had sexual intercourse before 18

2.) Consensus based activities
and damage caused | ex) Romantic
relationship the boy is criminalised

3.) Court awarding lesser
punishment in certain instances

4.) Fast track court needs more
expertise and child care mental
experts | ex) Mental issue due to
abuse

5.) Include ambit of online
predators and manipulation

| ex) More cybercrime related
activities

POCSO address the needs that
reflects the words of Nelson
Mandela "There is no keener
revelation of society's soul than
by the way it treats its
children". Hence certain aspect
added could improve its effective-
-ness

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 हिसाब में नही लिखना चाहिए
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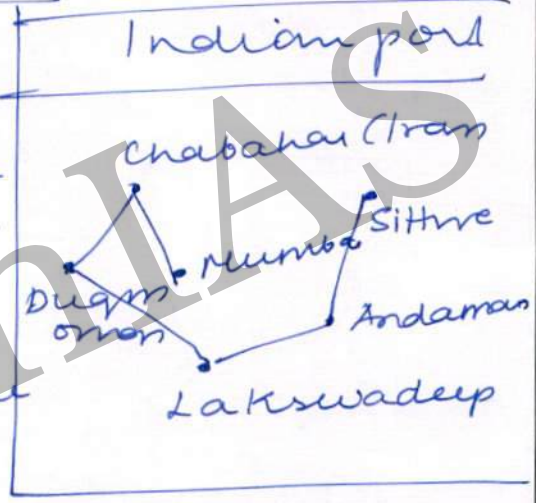
China Belt and road initiative consist of 'maritime silk route' which is encircling India by idea of string of pearls.

Significant Implication of International trade

1.) Increased Chinese surveillance of the sea.

2.) Blue water Navy through over sea port - causing security issue (ex) Hambantota Chinese ship anchoring

3.) Customs and navigation cost can be increased on Chinese interest (ex) Increase in ^{price} refueling in Chinese ports



4.) Sea Monopoly and less
check points (ex) less Malacca
dilemma.

5.) Interest towards first Island
defense (ex) Paradeel towards
Taiwan

Economic relations

1.) Deep trap diplomacy and
crisis

(ex) Sri Lankan crisis

2.) Increase in Chinese
dumping and logistics network

(ex) More dependence on
China

3.) Reduces Chinese de-coupling
and China H Strategy

The Chinese port acquisition
is a menace to free navigation
which must be tackled through
smart diplomacy

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

WIPO organisation tries to foster the creation and innovation of global minds

Main functions WIPO

1.) Promote competitiveness in research and IPR

2.) Reports related to IPR and its usage for credibility
ex) India 40 in WIPO report

3.) Ensures the reduce in plagiarism, policy adherence and IPR registrations

4.) Coordination and formulation of IPR regimes

Recent treaty - Benefit India

1.) Used in Biological advancement ex) pharmaceutical

2.) Compliance in IPR ensure
Indian entrepreneur ecosystem

(ex) 1,00,000 patent in 2023.

3.) Contribution to the global
good and research.

(ex) Disruptive technology
for cancer.

4.) Soft diplomacy for other
countries (ex) Engage African
countries in IPR skill
development

5.) Indian customisation of
traditional knowledge helps in
survival of AYUSH

ex) 'Jeevami' a tribal medicine
has rights by Kani tribe

The WIPO acts as a nodal
agency in communication of
Innovator.

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)

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

15

CBI acts as the accountability agent in maintaining the values and natural justice of Indian system

CBI crucial role in combating corruption

1.) Provides high intelligence and analysis for collusive corruption. (ex) Ranchi Expressway corruption.

2.) Co-ordinates with department and has expertise in delivering both tables and regression.

(ex) Forensics in the CBI.

3.) Track down the stakeholders of corruption and co-ordination for similar instances

(ex) Crack down of shell companies

4.) Fosters the principle of rule of law and adherence to good government.

5.) Promote constitutional morality & constitutionalism in legal jurisprudence.

6.) Guidance to police and work at the international institution (ex) Interpol.

7.) Use - state of art technology to provide safety, security and monitoring corruptive practices

Criticism

Partisan

1.) Appointment majority in executive may lead to patronage
(ex) IPS officers with political affiliation in CBI

2.) Non-statutory status of CBI doesn't adhere to similar constitutional body.

3.) Political heat and threat are used to for private gains

4.) Nepotism and breach of Confidentiality (ex) Sabotage between political parties

5.) Promote tendency of state force rather than people force

Against federal spirit

1.) Timing of the case during election causes notion against public trust

2.) Image and defamation against regional parties for polarisation (ex) MPA arrest in Tamil Nadu for (Minister - Electricity)

3.) Used to cause media hoax and diversion of prominent issue

4.) Electoral unfairness and reduces the level playing field (ex) less CBI action toward ruling party

The "CBI" aspect in India is a paramount Institution yet needs more inclination towards ethical & good governance

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

Governors of India are appointed by President under article 155. They act as the catalyst of centre and state relationship

Governor - overstep

1.) Patronage towards central government than state interest

Ex) Kerala Governor speech against elected government.

2.) Inaction and indecisiveness towards policy implementation

Ex) Previous telangana Governor delayal of bill

3.) Deviate from the scope of discretion Ex) T.N Governor deviation of assembly speech.

4.) Political drama and commotions Ex) Maharashtra governor appointing new government

5.) Hostile nature and speeches towards the state dynamics and history

Fail to act effectively when needed

1.) Ordinance promulgation issue
Ex) Gambling bill of T.N not ordained by Governor

2.) Assistance and guidance during erratic events
Ex) Negotiation of funds from centre during disaster

3.) Discretion and usage of veto with regards to sensitive issue
Ex) NEET bill in Tamil Nadu

4.) Communication delays and electoral apathy

Governor do their accountable role

1.) They act according to their

nominal role and the rules and regulation

Examples After court direction Governors communicate with the elected government.

2.) They come under the pleasure of president.

3.) In the Shamsher Singh case the court accorded more discretion to the governor.

4.) Rameshwar Prasad case the court directed the Governor for proper use of power.

way forward

1.) Improve intra-state communication

2.) Venkatchaliah commission recommendation = collegium for Governor appointment

Governor in the federal setup needs to be in harmony with both centre and state political aspects

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 and USA are the largest and oldest democracy respectively. They both have different election models.

Both India and USA adhere to democratic principles

1.) Bill of Rights USA
• Fundamental Rights in India

2.) State Representation in White House

State Representation in Rajya Sabha

3.) Both have state and central Judicial system

4.) Inclines to equality, liberty, justice

Key differences in the electoral process

	USA	India
electoral roll	decentralised	mainly is centralised

Presidential election	USA Direct election	India Indirect election
Election date	4 years Tuesday to November	5 years once
President & Vice President	Vice President becomes President if the office is vacant for remainder term	Vice President only for 6 months then election for the post
Electoral base	Universal franchise	Proportional Representation through single transferable vote
Mode of election	Ballot electronic mail	Only electronic for people in L.S election
Results and announcement	single day manner of election	Phased manner of election

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

differences in electoral processes

1.) Impeachment of President in USA happens through Judicial presence, India it happens through special majority.

2.) The power of President of USA is richer than compared to the nominal position of Indian President.

3.) Separation of executive and legislature in USA whereas in India executive is part of legislature.

4.) USA the Presidential provides for stability and India parliamentary system provides for responsibility.

Both the system evolved on the needs of the people through histories of time

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

National Green Tribunal is representation of Indian affiliation to deep ecology, making India first developed nation to have it

National Green Tribunal - environmental Justice

1.) Provides a easy mechanism for environmental concerns (ex) pollution

2.) Has expertise panel to streamline the proceeding (ex) EC clearance procedures

3.) Speedy and targeted remedial institution

(ex) Time stamp in case disposal

4.) Suo moto issues and its pronouncement

(ex) Fair in Yamuna causing pollution

5.) Act as independent oversight
authority for environment
enhancement (ex) NGT - view of
old vehicle and
emission

6.) "Natural justice" at the
forefront for people and nature
(ex) Maintaining 'water body' as
entity.

Issues with NGT

1.) Many acts doesn't come
under its premises (ex) WPA 1972

2.) Full closure justice cannot
be provided due to development
aspect of economy.

(ex) Possibilistic idea of
environmental determinism

3.) Compensation and awards
are not duly disposed and
capacity building for monitoring

4.) Less data driven and
research based award passed
by NGT (ex) SC challenge
available 36

5.) Complaints of Judicial
overreach is seen in NGT

Ex) Arjuna Gopal case related
to divali crackers and usage.

6.) Resource for enforcement
is not with NGT

Ex) Officers for monitoring

Way forward

1.) Increase human resource
and research in environmental
justice.

2.) Include premises and
laws from different acts for
holistic approach

3.) Stakeholder based decision
making Ex) Public hearing,
Gram sabha meeting.

4.) Regional benches must
be increased.

NGT endorses the fact "Nature
provides for everyone needs but
not greed".

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

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

Panchayat Raj Institution is the Gandhian vision of Gram Swaraj reflected in 73rd CAA

PRI - platform for competitive politics

1.) Principle of subsidiarity is seen in Panchayat Gram Sam

2.) Local knowledge leverage and participation has increased

3.) Inclusivity and grass root democratisation ex) Arati Devi of Ganjam District

4.) Decision based on consensus and deliberation ex) Pami Samiti at Jal Jeeran Musri

5.) Community based approach

Not emerged as Agency of Planning

1.) Less delegation in terms

or planning (ex) Planning by District planning committee

2.) Skilled workforce to promote technology based planning is less

3.) Prevalent of village feature like caste and exclusion

(ex) Sarpanch pati, village spacing

4.) Basic infrastructure is not present (ex) Aspiration Block programme.

Health
Care

Education
Institution

5.) Resource utilisation and maximisation is not at Panchayat level (ex) watershed management.

Not emerged as agency of service delivery

1.) Less deligation of finance and tax abilities towards panchayat

2.) Panchayat charter not uniform throughout the country (ex) Southern states like Andhra more panchayat charter.

3.) Accountability and grievance
addressal needs ramp up

(E) Disproportionate maintenance of
panchayat records

4.) Red tap and bureaucratisation
of panchayat

5.) Internal Politics and
diversion of funds (E) CAG report
unutilised
panchayat
funds

6.) More social Audit system
needed

7.) Infrastructure bottlenecks
(E) Data centers and servers.

8.) Awareness about government
schemes.

Meenangadi Panchayat
became carbon neutral, similar
domain specific references can
be taken to make them wheel
of planning and cost of delivery

16.

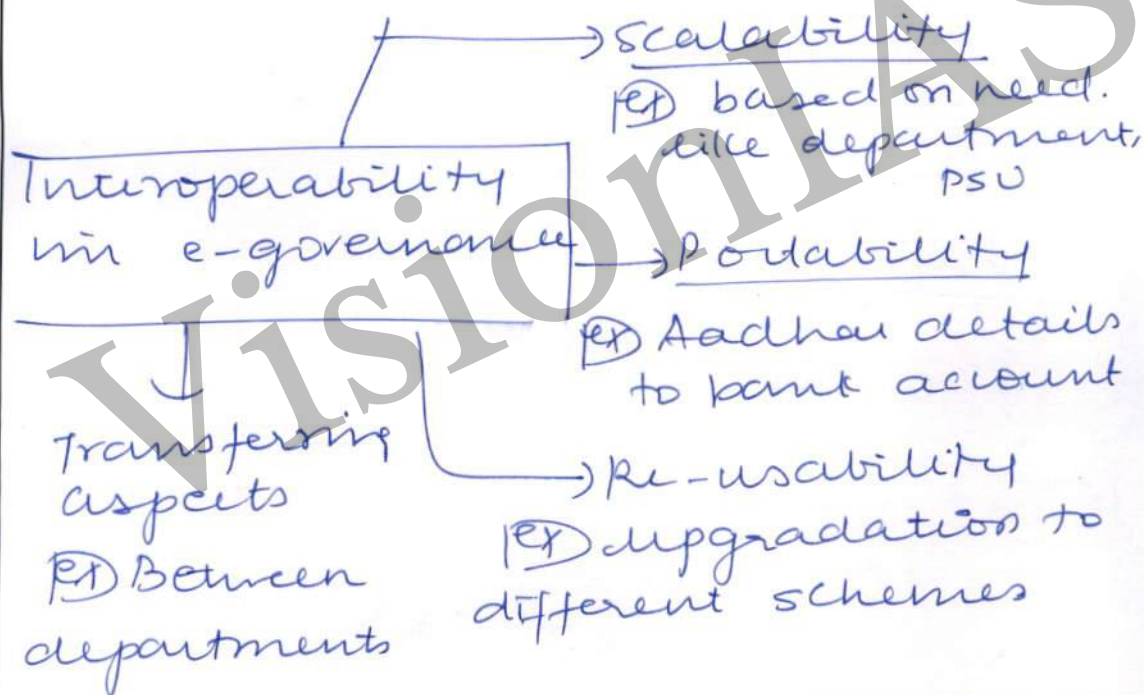
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Interoperability in e-governance is the dynamic stimulation and data migration of governance module across department, citizen, business.



Government to ensure interoperability and integration

1.) Promotion of India state under the DEPA architecture

2.) Promoting e-governance to reduce silos' mindset

(ex) Integration of schemes under WASH portal.

3.) Synchronisation in terms of service delivery.

(ex) JAM Trinity → Jan Dhan
→ Aadhar
→ Mobile

4.) National Information Centre and Regional data centres and services

5.) Government -id and the presence of cyber security to provide safety (ex) CERT-in

6.) Digital ^{para} Protection Bill
to establish → Rights of users
→ Duties of data fiduciary
and streamline inter-operations

Things to be considered

- 1.) Ensuring the reasons for inter-operability
- 2.) sensitive and personal data classification
- 3.) Reduce inter-operability dividend (e) center only on certain schemes
- 4.) effectiveness in usage and cost to benefit ratio
- 5.) Digital Infrastructure pillars like Broad Band Highway & structural integrity is needed.

Inter-operability turns the e-governance to effective-governance increasing the domino effect of 'esprit de corps' or governance integration

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

Women are exposed to sexual transmitted diseases causing cancer stimulating agents, which needs more holistic approach than bypassing.

Sexual and Reproductive health, Rights based discourse

By Passing of women health

1.) Societal norms

1.) Patriarchial notion of women as child bearer.

2.) Women as passive recipient of sexual and reproductive health than active participants

(ex) Women in National policy for population is less.

3.) 'Son Meta preference' and Motherhood penalty

(ex) Abuse and violence for conjugal rights

4.) Reproductive and sexual education as social taboo.

5.) Insensitivity to women notions of "purity & pollution"

Bypassed by the legal norms

1.) Free sanitary pads and napkins as social capital is not endorsed. in women schemes
(Ex) Mission Shakti

2.) The aspect of marital rape not given in BNS provision.

3.) Abortion related issues and termination (Ex) 24 weeks \Rightarrow cannot terminate pro life aspect.

4.) Menstrual policy and leave led to controversy.
(Ex) Japan provides leave

5.) Education policy towards sexual wellness is not present.

6.) Healthcare towards sexual illness is ~~not~~ ^{least} present
(Ex) UTI infection awareness

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

India mission had various aims for the immunization goal of the younger growing population

India and immunization coverage

effectiveness in immunization

- 1.) Promoted social awareness and conditioning (ex) ICDS immunization
- 2.) Infused the care economy in terms of immunization (ex) Anganwadi workers for childrens.
- 3.) Pharmaceutical outreach has helped in more availability and accessibility in immunization (ex) vaccine and its usage.

④ Helps in reducing inequality

ex) Targeted approach through

Antenatal care records:

⑤ Upgradation of immunisation

ex) pentavalent vaccines.

⑥ Reduces the scope of communicable disease

ex) DPT vaccines, etc.

Challenges faced by the country

Social challenges

1.) Notions against vaccination and foreign particles ex) Tribal belief.

2.) Outreach and last mile connectivity is still an issue.

3.) Increasing Antimicrobial resistance has also stirring

ex) Medicine - Poison paradox.

Economic challenges

- 1.) Free Immunization is exchanged as social capital
- 2.) Wastage and expiration of vaccines.
- 3.) Investment in storage facility (ex) Deep freezers.

Other Challenges

- 1.) Population mapping and vulnerability tracking is tedious (ex) communicable disease like Tuberculosis.
- 2.) Preventive measure based strategy than ideological change strategies
- 3.) Effectiveness and logistics bottleneck (ex) Immunization in urban area

The immunization makes a keener relation in the societal social providing capability approach of health.

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)

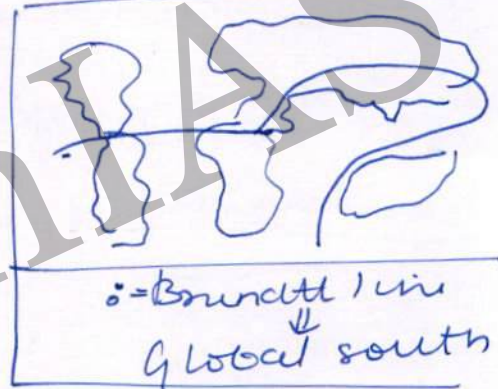
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India brought G20 in the anchor of "Vasudha Kutumbham" including African voice in global arena.

India - G20 - Global South

1.) Delhi declaration reflecting ethos of peace amidst war situation



2.) Regional connectivity to provide way for access

(ex) IMEC - can be used by African nations

3.) Climate commitment to common but differentiated responsibility

(ex) can induce African Green economy.

4.) Global food security Initiatives
like Mahatma (Millets)

ex) Reduces poverty and hunger
in Africa

5.) Voice of women and their
participation

ex) Aids African relations in
inclusivity.

6.) Promoted representation
in Multilateral institutions

ex) Voice for African Representation
in UNSC

7.) Can reflect the commitment
in terms of health and education

ex) vaccine policy

Voice of Global South

1.) Pointed the disparity and
discrimination in institutions

(ex) WTO norms.

2) Fund allocation and responsibility sharing towards "Climate Justice". Ex) Global Biofuel Alliance

3) Gateway and partnership commitments Ex) MOUs on technology access

4) Differences must not be deterred but encouraged. Ex) Developing nation ag-based immigration policies

5) Finance and loan allocation in Brettonwoods institution was also discussed.

6) Remnants of terrorism and its support was also condemned

The visua guru Nature of India was reflected in the 920 presidency, Making this century Asian century centred on India

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

India relation with UAE
Starts from the history of
civilization transmitting horizons
of trust and respect

India - UAE ⇒ domains of expansion

1.) Social Expansion

1.) collective attitude towards
diasporic well-being and safety

2.) large number of remittances
from the UAE

3.) cultural ties and practices
sharing. Ex Diplomatic visits

2.) Economic Expansion

1.) CEPA signed helped in
economic prospects

2.) Balance between IPR
regulation and UAE market
axis by India

3.) Rising service sector

(IT coordination)

4.) silicones and G20
prospects CIMEC for export
promotion

3.) Political expansion

1.) Reflected in strategic
partnership and ties

2.) 1202 forum to form the
consensus in the Middle East

3.) visa diplomacy and
attraction of investment.

4.) Other Expansion

1.) Joint Defense exercises
by UAE and India.

2.) Both nation expand
in space industry

ex) Mars missions are done by
both UAE and India

3.) support for peace and stability

4.) Indian pharma diplomacy
and UAE oil diplomacy

Way Forward

1.) To engage in middle
east peace establishment.

2.) strategise in the Red
sea corridor for economic
connectivity.

3.) Share consensus in the
Houthi's attack and losses
incurred by global nations

UAE and Indian relationship
is the cross ventilation for the
countries during the uncertainty
of global situations

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL
VisionIAS