



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. : 0661968

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akansh Dhull

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र

Centre

Bhai Joga Ram
School, Kaul
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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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

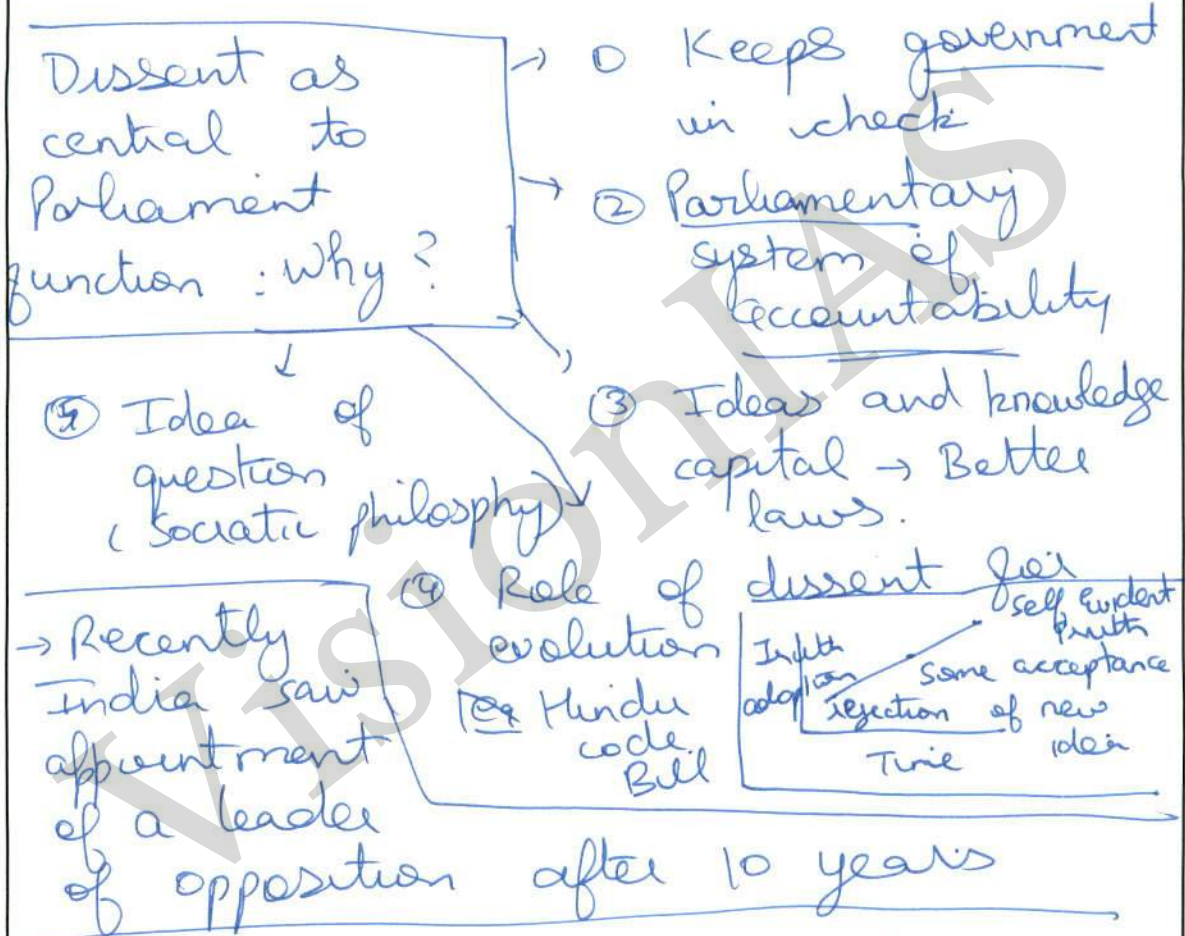
1.

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 is the safety valve of democracy" - CJI



⑥ Role of leader of Opposition in above mentioned task

① Provides collectivity to series of opposition

② Role as chairman of Public

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

Accounts Committee → scrutiny of various financial measures, and financial dissent

③ Accountability of government through debates, questions, hours, censure motion

④ More time to speak as statutory position + Media attention = Dissent to government policies (eg Recent dissent on NEET issue)

⑤ Ensuring continuity in policy as some aspect of shadow role like [UK]

⑥ Important role with respect to law + legislation → Approval and demands of opposition ⇒ Better trust & reduced protests [eg GST]

Way Forward → ① Constructive opposition
→ ② LoP should lead by example, no disruptions
→ ③ Watchdog and impartial Committee work

Strength of Parliamentary functioning is as much a responsibility of opposition as much as it is of government

2.

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

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

10

Recently Supreme Court of India started with live telecast of constitutional proceeding and led the judiciary by example for technology integration.

Enhancement of Accessibility

- ① E filing of cases, e courts for procedures → Thus remote ~~pro~~ process to come to court.
- ② Curb informational asymmetry
- ③ local level and district courts can be integrated with gram Nyayalayas, 2008
- ④ Technology can integrated ADR mechanisms and formal judicial processes

Enhancement of Capability

- ⑤ Blockchain for court of record
- ⑥ AI tools $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SUPACE} \\ \text{SUVAS} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow$ for

translation and finding precedents

⑦ Translation of language can help capability building of High Courts

⑧ Cloud use for storage, retrieval

Enhancement of efficiency

⑨ Faster transmission of documents
(eg FASTER for Bail)

⑩ Reduction in judicial pendency
By using AI for case registration,
background research

⑪ Online Mediation mechanisms

Challenges in tech integration

- ① Curbing digital divide
- ② Problems with language translation
- ③ Interoperability challenges

Way Forward

④ Accountability (eg Role of AI in case clearing in countries)

Technology integration should not replace human intelligence which contextualise jurisprudence and makes Constitutional transformation. However it can enhance process efficiencies and reach last mile

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)

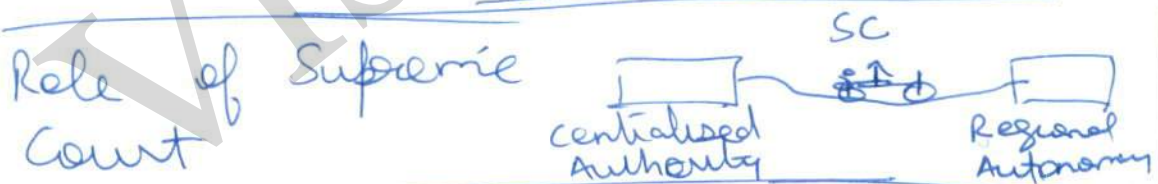
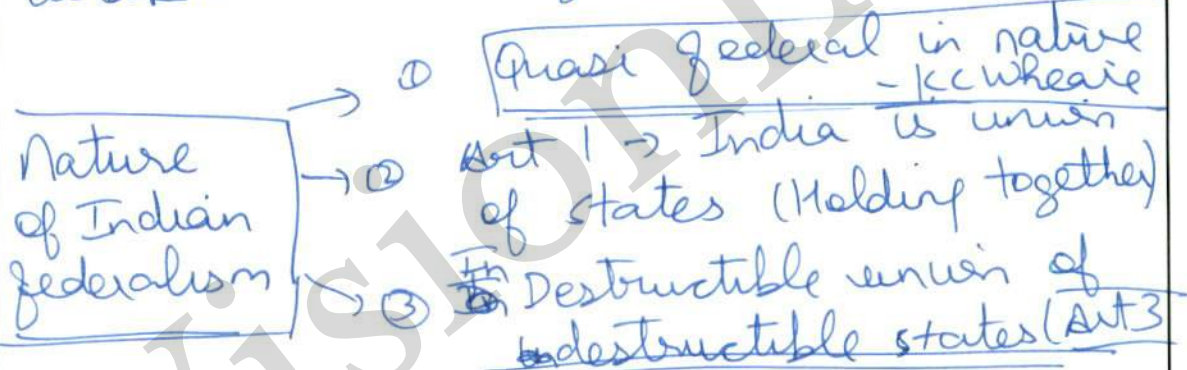
The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Asymmetric federalism refers to the idea that states are unequal horizontally (not each other) and vertically (different relations with centre).

Recently, 6th schedule status of Ladakh has brought it in news



① SR Bommai case (1994) saying that federalism is basic structure

② - limits on imposition of President rule [Art 356] and making it judicially ~~review~~ reviewable

③ Role of governor → Not agent of

union but its representative
BP Singhal case puts limits on
pleasure of president

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

④ Recent Municipal Development Authority
case allowing States to charge royalty
and bolster finances

⑤ SC permission to Union for CBI,
NIA like Central bodies.

⑥ By making speaker's power subject
to judicial review (Keisham Meghanda)
with respect to Money bill, it has
provided voice to Rajya Sabha

⑦ 152K reorganisation Act upheld
in 2023 allowing Union to change
territory and status

⑧ Jurisprudence of 1970's & 1980 with
regard to States balancing direction
by Centre in context (eg Railways,
Communication)

Way Forward → ① Accomodative spirit
② Special focus (Art 19 (Equal protection))
③ Consensus (Inter State Council Art 262)

India should work by having
collaborative federalism where national
unity is build on regional autonomy
and promoting partnership & Unity
Diversity

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

N CSC is a Constitutional Body under Art 338 of Indian Constitution

Positive role in Safeguarding Interests

- ① Examines law, policy and its impact on SC welfare
 - ② Review and monitoring of schemes undertaken Prevention of Atrocities against SC, 1985
 - ③ Report to President → laid in Parliament → Discussion on issues around Schedule castes
 - ④ liaison and close working with other bodies (eg NHRC → ex officio member)
 - ⑤ Investigation of issues pertaining to caste based violence, (eg Pudukottai water tank incident)
- Art 14  Art 17
- safeguarding role
- ⑥ Research and intelligence to

suggest positive changes, incorporate best practices

Challenges in Safeguarding interest

- ⑦ Recommendatory in nature and no authority
- ⑧ Sporadic submission of reports, no discussion on reports on annual basis
- ⑨ Difficulty in liaising with states and federal challenges; States have own body
- ⑩ Disregard to intersectionality (eg Dalit female writer Bama talk of her struggles)
- ⑪ Conflict of interest in holding executive accountable as appointed by them

Way Forward

- ① Enhanced mandate → close liaison with Social Justice Ministry
- ② Role in Policy Formation → Evaluation ← Implementation
- ③ Punitive power (eg PM Aayudh not used)

NCSC should reincarnate for comprehensive overhaul of Dalit issues and to ensure (social endosmosis) idea of Ambedkar

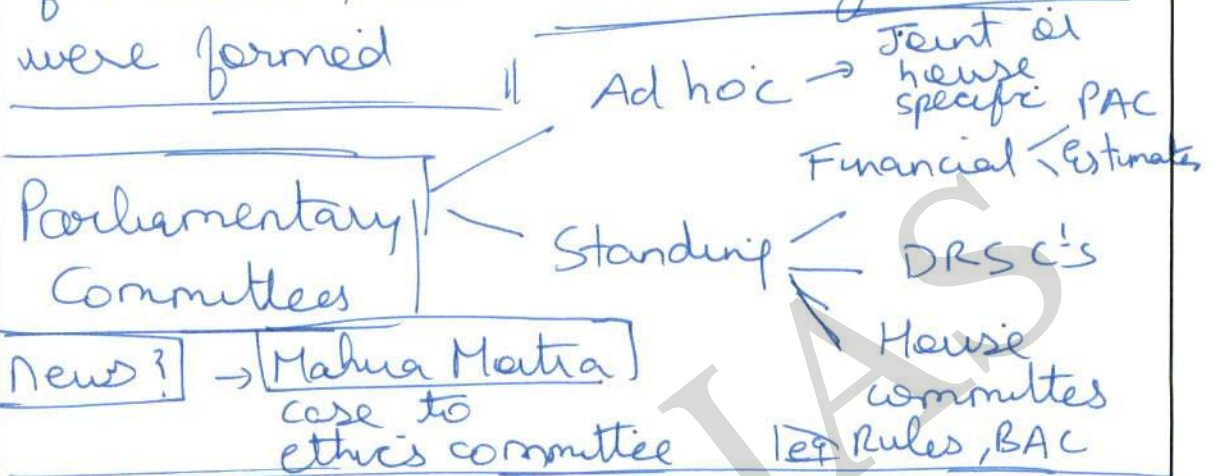
5.

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

Recently with 18th Lok Sabha formation, new Parliamentary Committees were formed



How hallmark of executive accountability to legislature?

① Impartisan working and no public scrutiny → Thus constructive criticism across party lines

② Accountability which is year round when Parliament sits only thrice.

leg DRSC calling permanent executive on rules, questioning

③ legislations and Statutes → Refer to Committee → Corrections & Modifications - Better Trust

→ Thus it leads to minute scrutiny and collaboration

(JPC on Data Protection Act)

④ It also reduces scope of protest, thus checks and balance within precincts of house

⑤ No ADL provisions applicable → So every legislator held executive accountable with respect to own idea

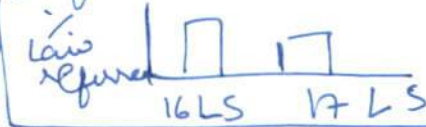
→ ⊙ Accountability = Answerability for decisions

Limitation in executive accountability

↳ Committee don't have power to punish. Only recommendatory in nature

↳ Reduction in laws referred to Committee

③ Rising relaxation and accountability



perceived as destructive criticism

↳ Alleged bias in formation of Committee and role of executive in appointment

Way Forward

→ ① Collaborative spirit

→ ② Spirit of accountability coupled with collaboration which is there in Parliamentary democracy

Beyond accountability, Committee have played a larger role in creating trust and broke

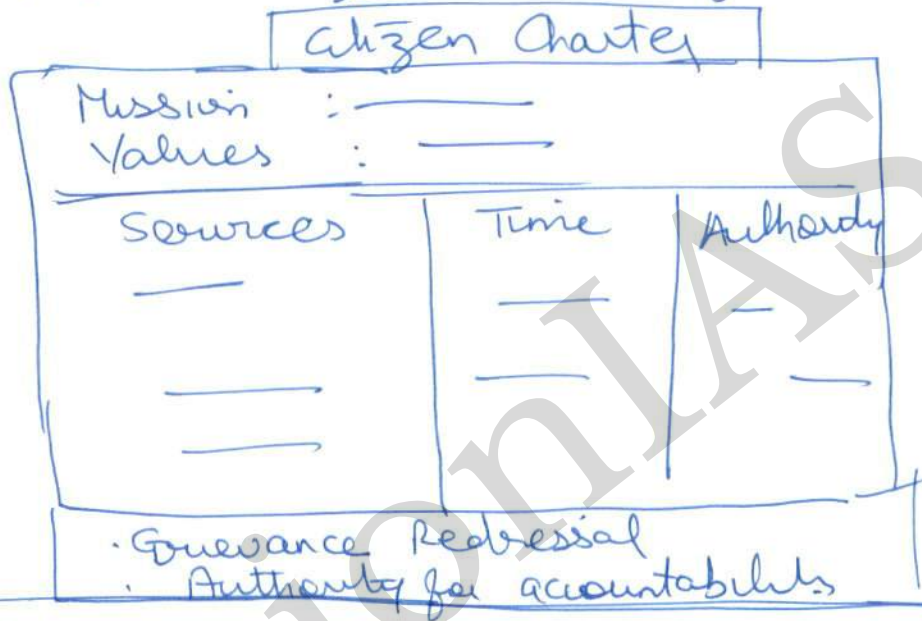
6.

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

Idea of citizen Charter was introduced by John Major in UK. Recently CBI formulated citizen charter for tax dept.



Tool for Improving Governance

① Quality of service delivery by time limits

② Change in bureaucratic culture

Mai Baap → Citizen centric

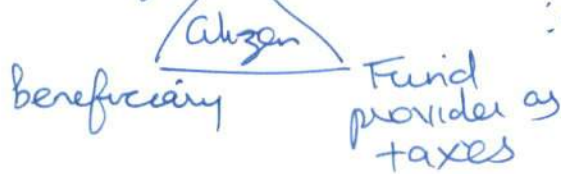
③ Enhance accountability as obligations spelled proactively → This can be tool for media, NGO's to evaluate citizens

④ Ensures participatory governance

Tool for Empowering citizens

① Change in role of citizen

legitimacy provider



:- Thus citizen seen not as beneficiary but resource provider

② ~~Allevates~~ Elevates citizens → Enhance pride → Reduce Citizen Apathy and participation

③ Foundation for other things

④ Better collaboration as NGO's, CSO's

whistleblowers



2nd ARC : Sevottam Model

① No legal backing

Challenges in using Citizen charter as powerful tool

→ ② No corresponding change in mindset of official & citizen

→ ③ lack of awareness

Way Forward!

Citizen charter is just a piece of paper until its larger spirit is now imbibed through ethical living, training and development and performance evaluation. [2nd ARC]

suggestions in this regard are notable.

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

Recent FCRA rules 2020 has enhanced scrutiny on NGO's in accessing donations, particularly foreign donations.

Corporate Donations → Aid to NGO's in holistic development

- ① Capacity building of NGO's
- ② Allows reaching last mile and vulnerable sections.

③

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Funds resources | → | Better talent pool | → | Better expertise |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------|

Thus NGO's are able to enhance role in policy advocacy, liaison with legislature and expenditure.

- ④ Allows NGO's to enhance their research → quality of service
"There are no free lunches"
- ⑤ Better implementation of CSR guidelines, 2013 as NGO's have expertise

⑤ Efficient and effective utilisation of funds

Issues created by Corporate Donors in facilitating holistic development

- ⑥ NGO's becomes tools for agenda and manipulation
- ⑦ Greenpeace role in stalling development (e.g. forest projects)
- ⑧ Foreign donations have conditionalities
- ⑨ Civil Society as 5th front of warfare :- [Ajit Deval] (e.g. NGO's of Urban Naxal)
- ⑩ Used for money laundering where NGO's are front.
- ⑪ Misuse of CSR funds → ways to siphon off funds and not do expenditure

Analysis & Opinion

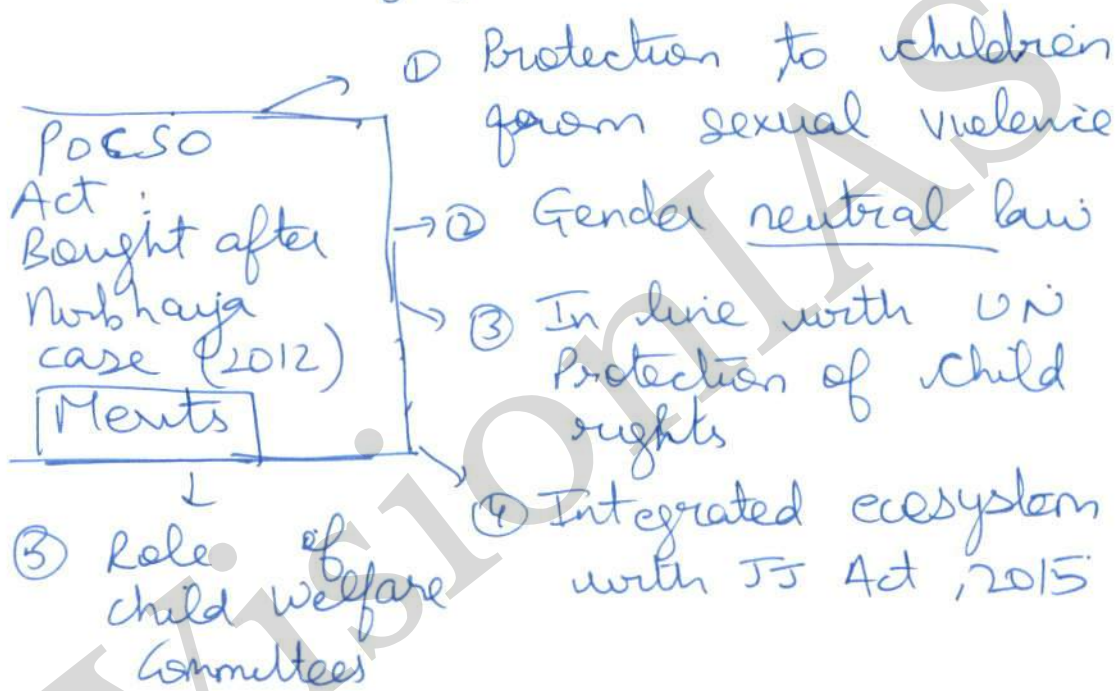
While benevolence of corporate donors can aid holistic development (e.g. Tata trust), agenda driven donations are antithetical to SDG goals & development and do more harm. Thus strict internal controls coupled with government scrutiny and ethical leadership is (indispensable) way forward.

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

Recently the Law Commission has rejected idea of change in POCSO Act as CJI has asked for changes due to changing societal morality



Revisited to Correcting Inadequacies

- ① Age of consent is 18 which is out of sync with global trends (From 10-16 in UK, USA, Europe)
- ② Romantic relationships penalised (They are such as per UNICEF)
- ③ Tribal customs and rituals

permit early marriage thus creating challenges for them

④ High acquittal in cases and process is punishment.

⑤ Discretion given to child welfare committee is high

(~~eg~~ Instances of corruption in discharging duty as per newspaper reports in Haryana)

⑥ Used by parents when wilful elopement by daughters

① Underage relationships should be allowed.

Analysis and way forward

② Societal change with regard to child marriage (NFHS - 5 says 22%). Until then both laws are in conflict

④ no process as punishment as best impact on youth

③ Integrate new forms of sexual violence ~~eg~~ Revenge Porn under Act

As we celebrate, more than 10 years of POCSO, we should reflect on societal morality and gender justice to

reform POCSO and make it a global best practice

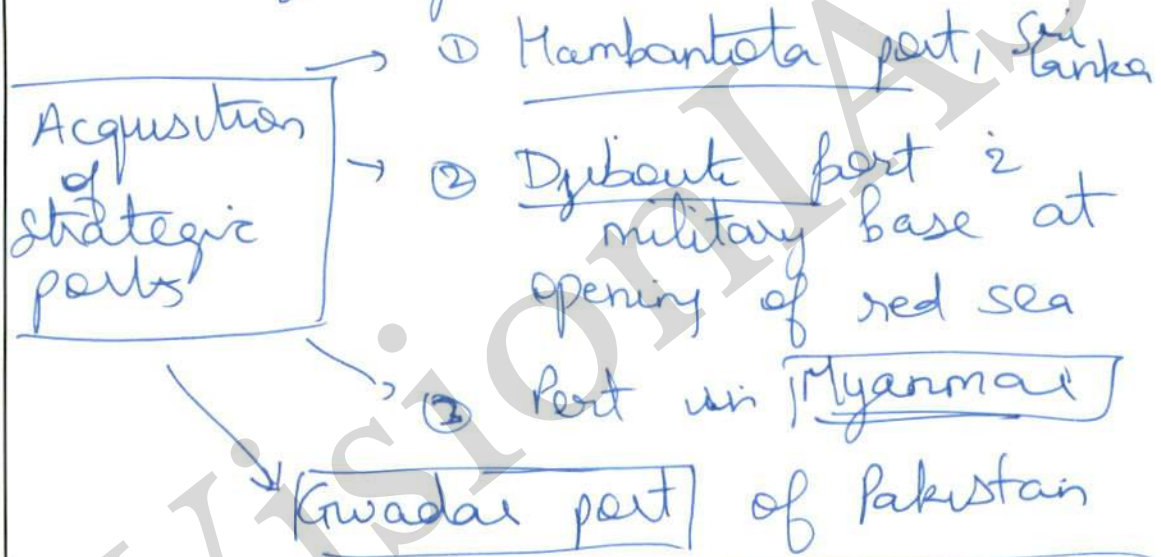
9.

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 हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China's acquisition of strategic ports is in line with its idea of string of pearls for India and weaponising supply chain and trade for global dominance



Implications on global trade

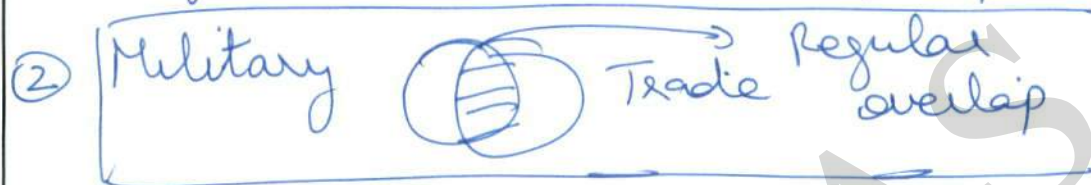
- ① Enhanced role of china in controlling sea lanes of communication
- ② Security risks
↓
High insurance & demurrage costs
↓
Higher cost of shipping
- ③ Weaponisation of trade in

times of hybrid warfare

- ④ Rise of blobs and polarisation

Economic Relations

- ① Dominance of China and dependence of others (Debt trap diplomacy)



- ③ Insecurity and protectionism rise → Ideas of friendshoring and China + 1

- ④ Harm to idea of free and open Indo Pacific → ASEAN

Way Forward

- ① Benefit to India as hedge to China for world (China + 1)

- ② leverage Malaccan strait to counter balance + Necklace of diamonds

- ③ Develop IMEC, Indo Pacific Economic Framework

India should develop blue water navy for free trade & prosperity of all

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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11.

यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

CBI gets its powers from Delhi Police Special Establishment Act, 1946

and is an executive body.

CBI and role in combating corruption

According to Transparency International corruption refers to use of public office for private gain

① unearthing scams

eg Adush Scam

Role of CBI

② Role in aiding state police which has conflict of interest

③ CBI being referred to case by Judiciary

④ Premiere investigation agency and having top talent pool

Criticism → Being Partisan : why ?

① CBI is termed as a cage

parrot as its appointment is done by ~~executive~~ [PM, LoP, CJI] but based on executive recommendation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- (19) Recent case allowing extension to CBI director for 3 years, 1 year at a time)
- (2) No Constitutional or legislative backing or immunity
- (3) No stability of tenure
- (4) Funds are not charged from Consolidated fund of India
- (5) Instances of corruption in CBI itself
- (6) Used against opposition members
- (7) low conviction rate and process being punishment.

Criticism :- Acting against federal Spirit : why?

- (8) Recently states like Punjab and West Bengal withdrew general consent of CBI
- (9) CBI investigating in law and order cases which is

a state subject

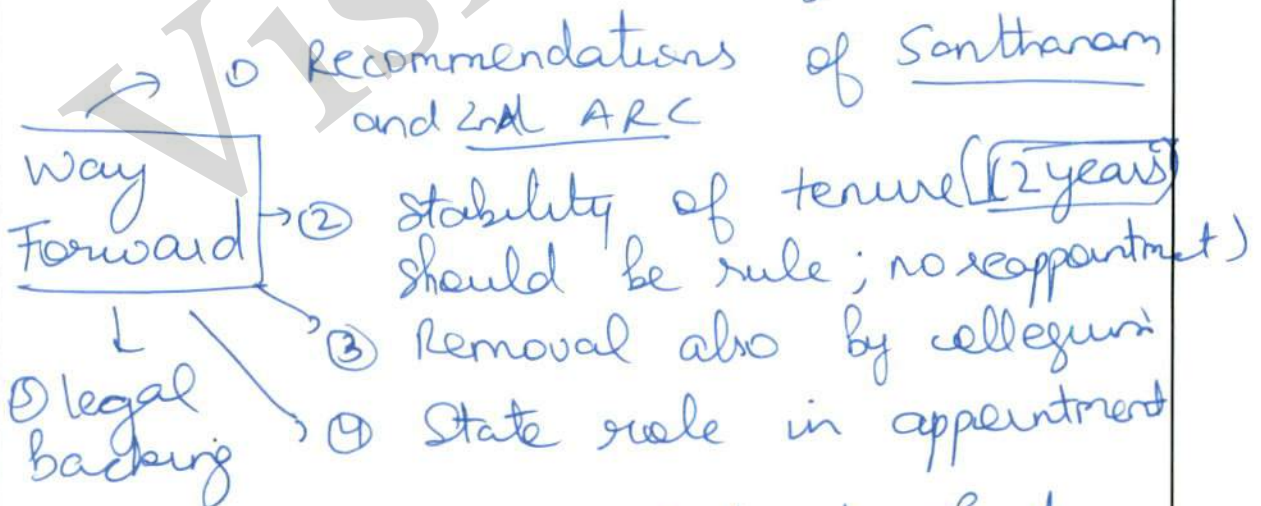
⑩ Sometimes CBI and state functions are at loggerheads

⑪ CBI people were welcomed with stones in West Bengal)

⑫ Political extension of ruling party. Such is perception of CBI in recent decades

⑬ Delays in ~~finding~~ ~~up~~ filing chargesheets

⑭ Sporadic actions (eg. Delhi CM arrested on CBI charge as soon as he got bail) Thus seen as instrument to violate federal spirit



CBI as premier investigative body should insulate itself from politics and lead by example even in cases of transboundary corruption

12.

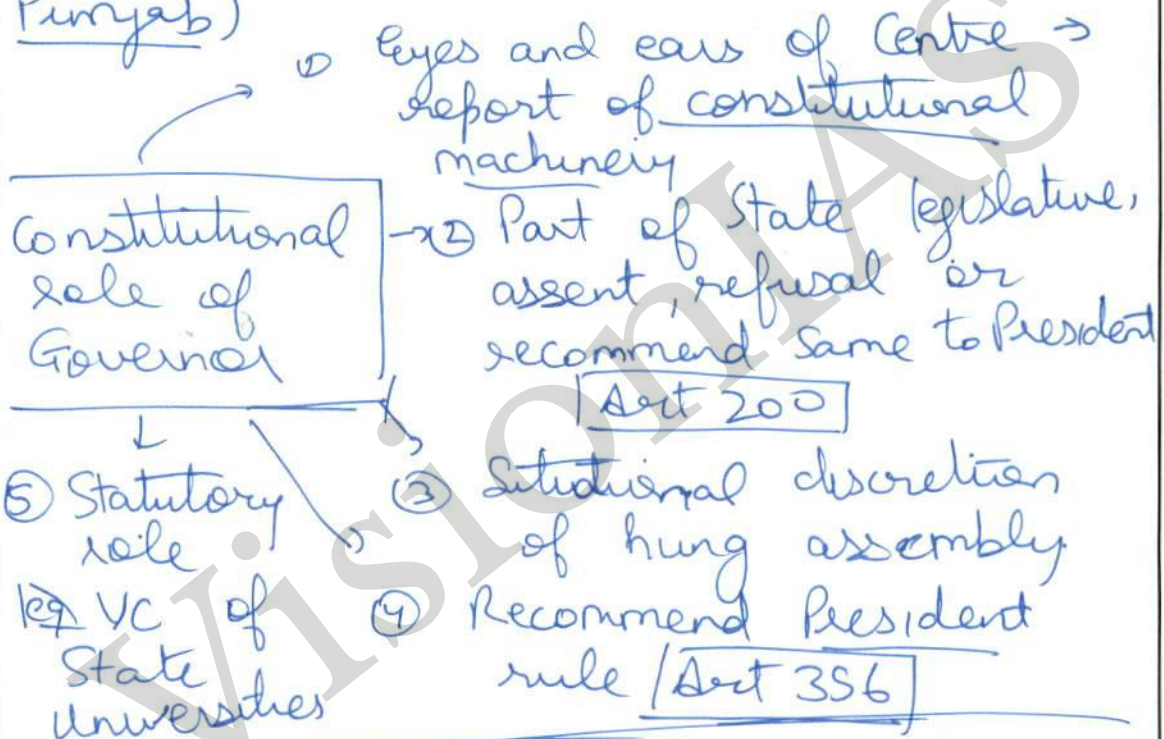
भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Art 153/154 talks about governor as head of state executive. Recently, governor is in controversy especially in Opposition ruled states (eg Kerala, Punjab)



Overstepping Constitutional role

① Not acting on Aid and Advice of state elected ~~ex~~ representative
(eg Not assenting to Bill's in Kerala)

② With regard to legislature

Regarding summoning of legislature
(eg Punjab case)

Change in governor address
(eg Tamil Nadu)

③ From Representative of Centre → Agent of Centre

→ Indulging in political debates, political jibes and partisanship

④ Issues and disputes with regard to 5th and 6th Schedules

↳ Issue seen in Ladakh, North East.

⑤ Not following spirit of Constitution.

↳ Constitutional conundrum
(44th CAA, 1978) made advice

binding on President but not on Governor)

Analysis as to why happening?

→ ② Immunity to Governor [Art 361]

④ Larger trust deficit, Constitutional impropriety

③ No post retirement limitation. This indulge in politics for promotion

However this immunity and Constitutional discretion not exercised when needed

Failure when needed

① No report imposing Presidential rule in Manipur [Art 356]

- ② No role in solving distrust and deadlock between states
- ③ Jharkhand governor not acting on advice given by ECI in Mining case. Neither was report made public
- ④ Inaction in appointment of Speaker in Maharashtra (2022). leading to crisis.
- ⑤ Role of LG in Delhi and continuous tussle in COVID

Way Forward

- ① Governor only a symbolic and titular head.
- ② Spirit of Constitution and Supreme Court judgements followed (e.g. Ram Jawaya case)
- ③ Stability of tenure to governor
- ④ Following recommendations of Sarkaria & Lunchi Commission

Various governors have also led by example and showed way for collaboration by giving will of people as Supreme

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

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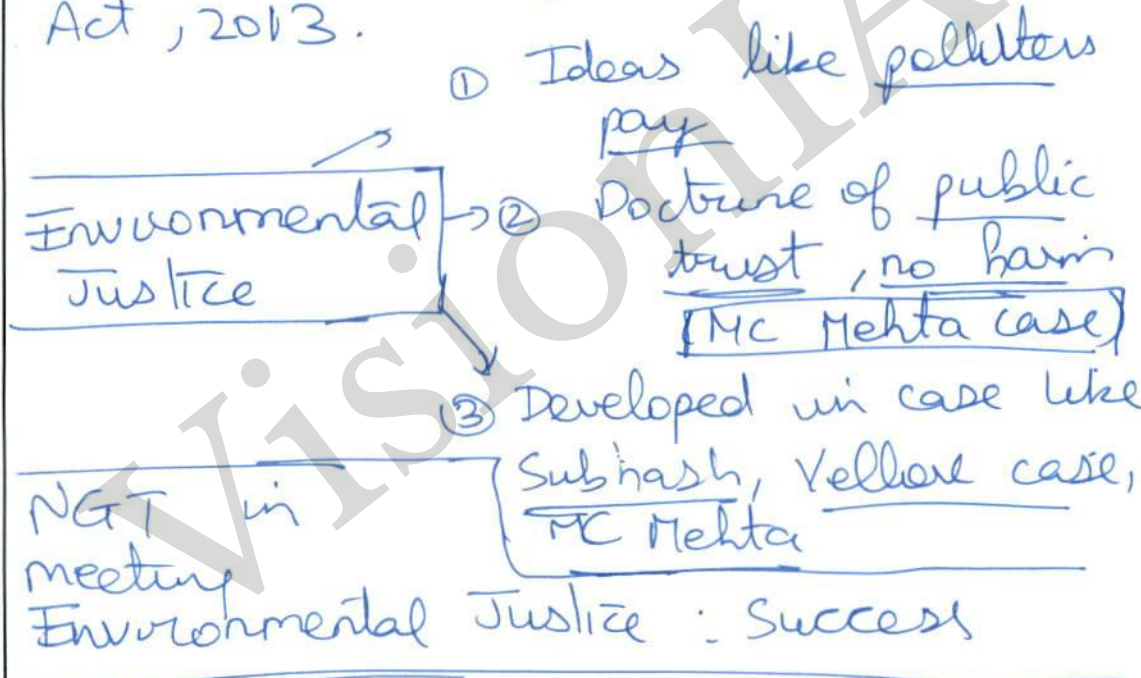
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14.

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 क्वेश्चन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Supreme Court of India declared right against adverse effect of climate change as Fundamental right [Art 14 & Art 21] in M.K. Ranjitsinh case. This happens as we mark 10 years of NGT Act, 2013.



- ① Specialised courts for disposing cases
- ② Directives to States
 (eg. Aravalli conservation to Haryana)
- ③ Emphasis on EPR in Waste

Management seen in many cases

- ④ NGT as mediator in man animal conflicts and tribes role in Protected Area network
- ⑤ Checks on government policy and notifications
- ⑥ Use of sub motu powers and summon to officials
- ⑦ Successful with regard to waste management
- ⑧ In line with Supreme Court environmental jurisprudence and implementation of it
- ⑨ Steps taken in Himalayan Dusters and conservation of biodiversity in Western Ghats

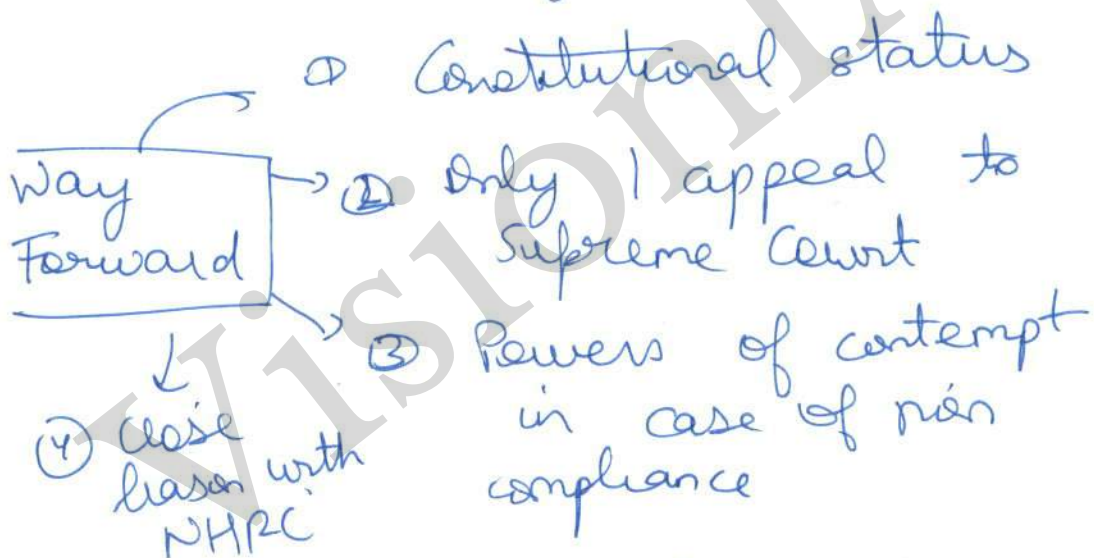
Challenges of NGT in Environmental Justice

- ⑩ Delays in disposing cases
- ⑪ No power with respect to

cases like Indian Forest Act, 1927
IFRA 2006

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- ② Appeal to devisers causing redundancy
- ④ Failure of government in ensuring appointment
- ⑤ Inefficiencies with regard to operation of regional benches → Concentration of workload in Delhi



NGT should be pillar of environmental led development in times of climate change and climate disasters and apply CBDK principle within country

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Panchayati Raj Institutions (73rd CAA) complete 30 years and have been significant in democratic decentralisation and strengthening democracy at grassroots

- Platform of competitive politics (How & Why?)
- ① High number of participants in local elections (eg Recent PZK elections)
 - ② Political parties fighting PRI elections
 - ③ Upward mobility from lowest tier to MLA, MP
 - ④ Rise of women and backward classes and their assertion of demands ; participations

Why not platform for planning and service delivery?

- ① Lack of funds → Only 5% of PRI revenue is internally generated :- Thus dependent on grants (16th FC) and State finance Commission

② Issue with functionaries

- No permanent staff
- No accountability of Panchayat Secretary, Zilla Parishad officials to local representatives

③ Issue with regard to functions

- Held by state apparatus of 15-16 of 27 functions
- No state devolved all (eg Kerala has devolved around 25)

④ Poor citizen consciousness



⑤ Corruption and nexus with officials (eg Haryana and Northeast study)

⑥ No timeline of elections → delay in holding elections (eg Punjab LSG elections due for >1 year)

⑦ Gram Sabha failure to hold Sarpanch accountable.

⑧ Tighthold of forest bureaucracy

in 5th schedule [PESA] areas

- ⑨ low awareness of people in democratic processes → [Pradhan Pati]
- ⑩ Strong hold of local henchmen
(eg Sandeshkali incident in West Bengal)
- ⑪ Colonial mindset → use of power for special privilege and to stay in power (Iron law of Oligarchy) even at lowest level.

Bright spots of PRI in planning and service delivery

- ① Functioning of Gram Sabha with FRA, 2006
- ② [Esther Duflo] says women have spent in social welfare, local interventions
- ③ Increased accountability and oversight at local level

④ Role in service delivery (eg MGNREGA)

PRIs should be plinth of democratic governance as [Gramraya is Ramrajya]. Besides this, it also deepens democratic tradition and solve challenges of left wing extremism, isolation and tribal welfare.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans

E Governance refers to use of digital and technology interventions in various government processes.

eg Aadhar and AEPS ; Digital Public Infrastructure.

Recently Paul Fomer and UN rated India's e-governance adoption as most sophisticated systems of world.

Interoperability in E Governance

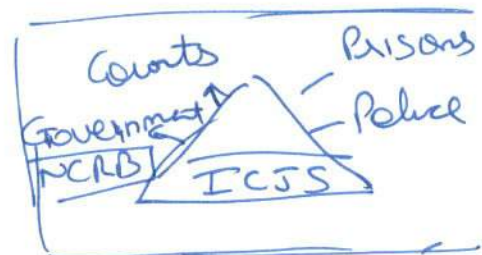
① Integration among different software and hardwares

(eg Use of Aadhar data → MGNREGA payments)

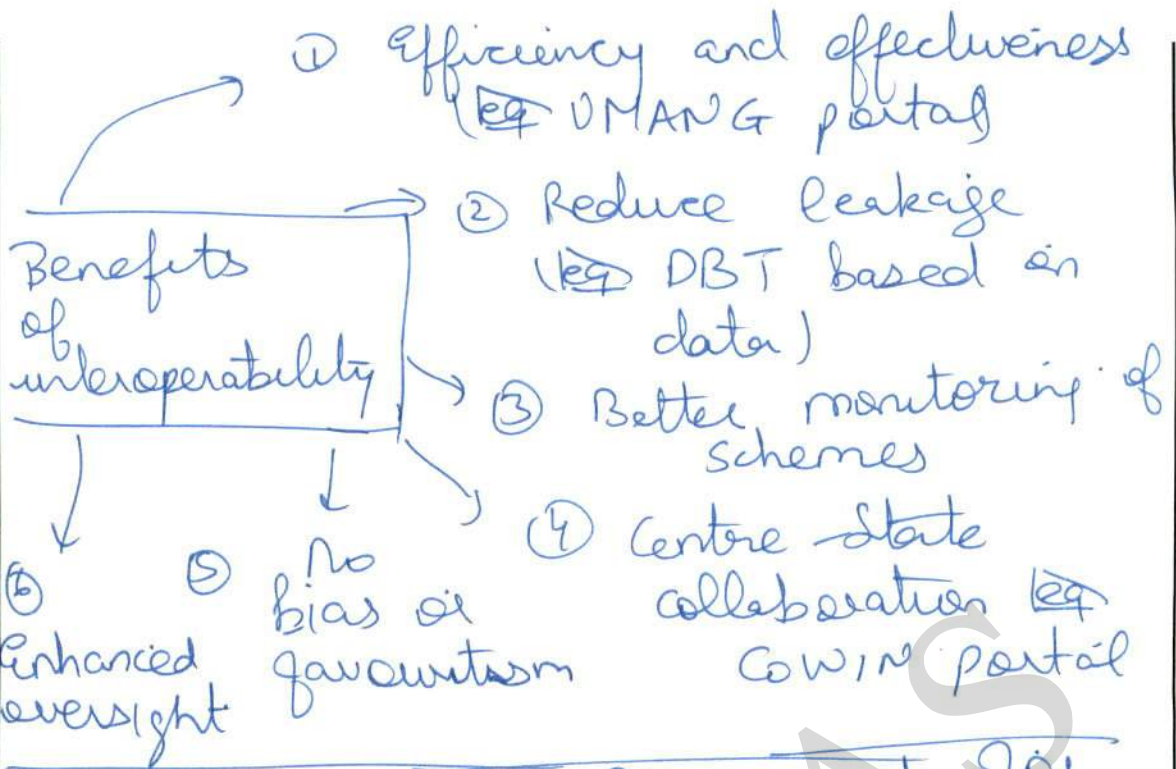
② Common base of all services

eg Interoperable

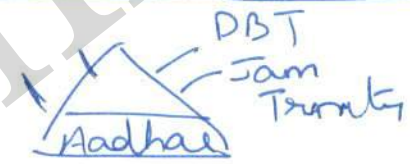
Criminal Justice System



③ Interoperability refers to multiple uses ; ease of adoption



Steps taken by Government for interoperability

- ① Aadhaar rollout as base

- ② Promotion of Open Source software and platforms. (eg Vaccine Certificate)
- ③ Cross ministerial collaboration and coordination (eg Pragati portal, Gate Shakti portal)
- ④ Emphasis on digital solutions, digitisation (eg DigiYatra ; DigiLocker)
- ⑤ Creation of new bodies (eg UIDAI)
- ⑥ Promotion of cyber security

architecture (eg I4C, CERT-IN)
and Matgrid

⑦ Collaborative federalism model
with states

(eg Maryana PPP model adopted by
centre Govt)

⑧ New laws for data privacy
(eg Data protection Act, 2023)

⑨ Collaborative with private sector,
social media intermediaries

① Violation of
privacy

② frauds and
errors

Challenges in
interoperability

③ Rising cyber attack
and hacking risk

(eg AIIMS breach)

⑤ State's
backlash

④ Private sector
opposition

(eg

Way Forward

e governance integration has not
only lead to ease of living but
also ease of justice and doing
business. It has also played a
role in Scheme saturation and
last mile delivery

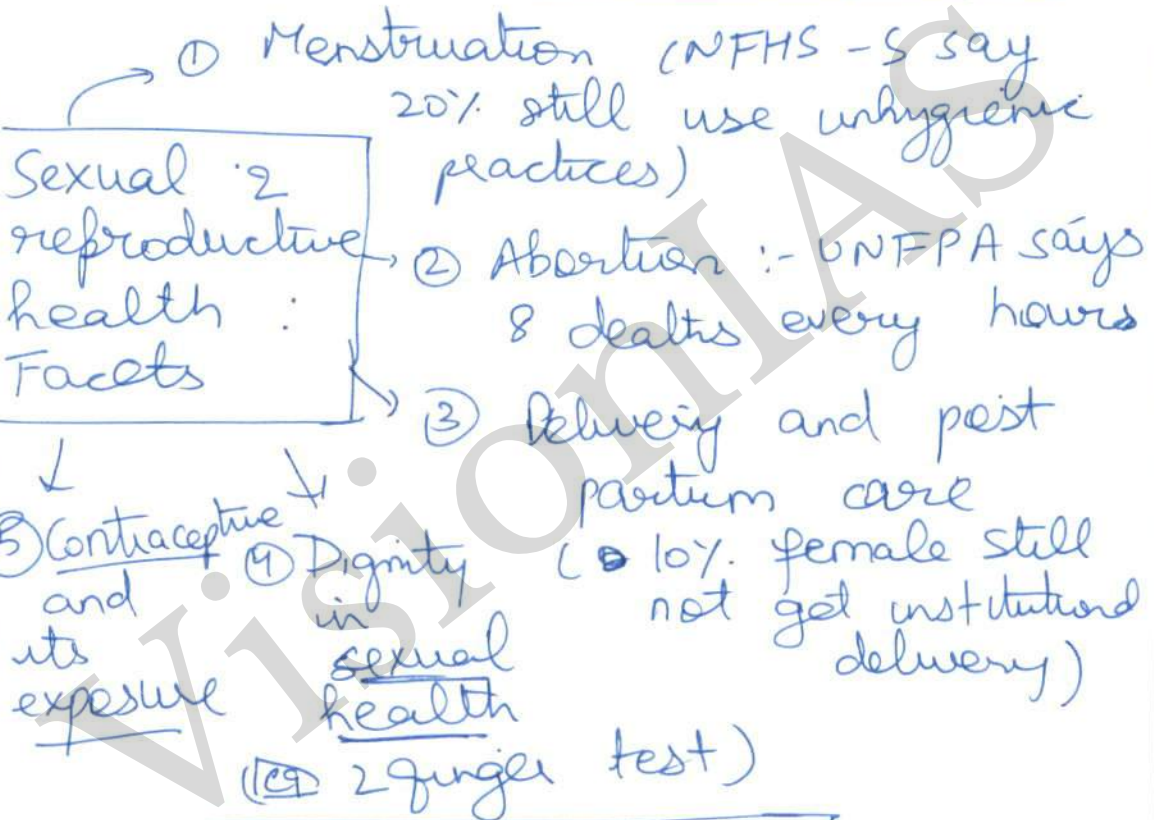
17.

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

Sexual and reproductive health was in news with regard to debate around Menstrual care



Rights Based Discourse :- Idea

- ① Treating sexual health as implicit in SDG 5 and Art 21 → Dignified living
- ② Balancing privacy with access to healthcare.

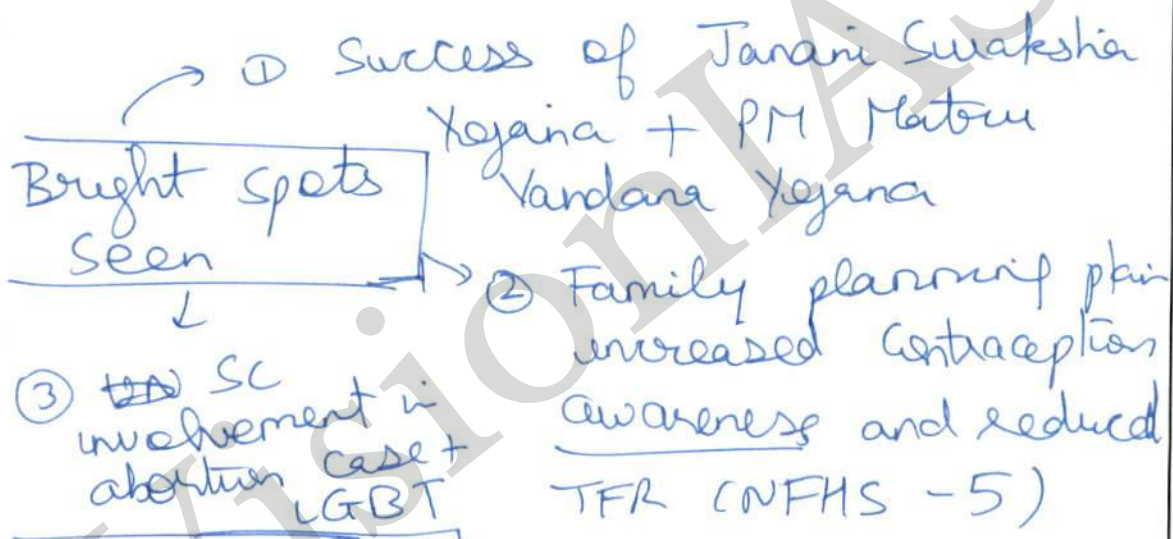
Failures due to Societal Norms

- ① Patriarchal mindset of society → Doctor judgement on female asking for abortion
- ② lack of awareness → Use of cloth in menstruation
- ③ Early and child marriage (NFHS 5 says 23% females still force). Lancet report says increased in West Bengal.
- ④ Poor awareness about contraceptive
- ⑤ Difficult in understanding broad nature
Sanitation, hygiene → Thus leads to undernutrition and poor
Nutrition, reproductive sexual health, care, specialised
WASH facilities
- ⑥ Working women during pregnancy discouraged.

Failures due to legal norms

- ① Biased government policies
 - Economic Survey 2023 says that women laws inhibit women participation in name of protection

- ⑧ Sidestepping of child care leave and no paternal leave.
- ⑨ MTP, 2021 do not provide unhindered access to abortion
- ⑩ No law/ or menstrual hygiene and policy access to contraceptives
- ⑪ Prevalence of 2 finger test → No accountability



Way Forward

Sexual and reproductive health can be solved by 3 measures together.

It will enhance labour force participation, women dignity leading to women led development.

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

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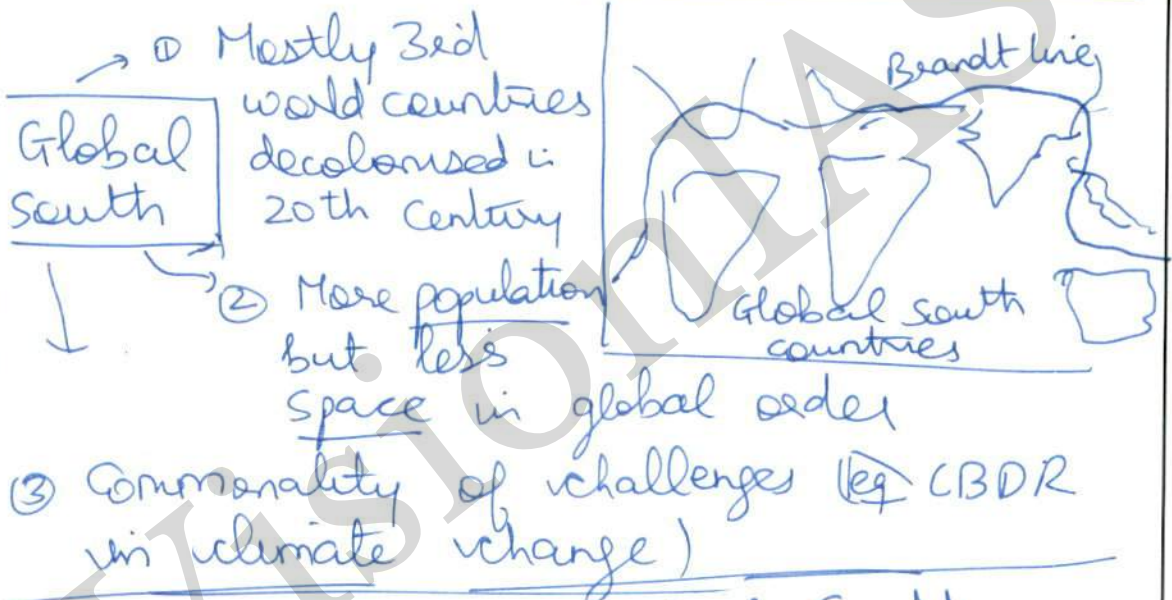
19.

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)

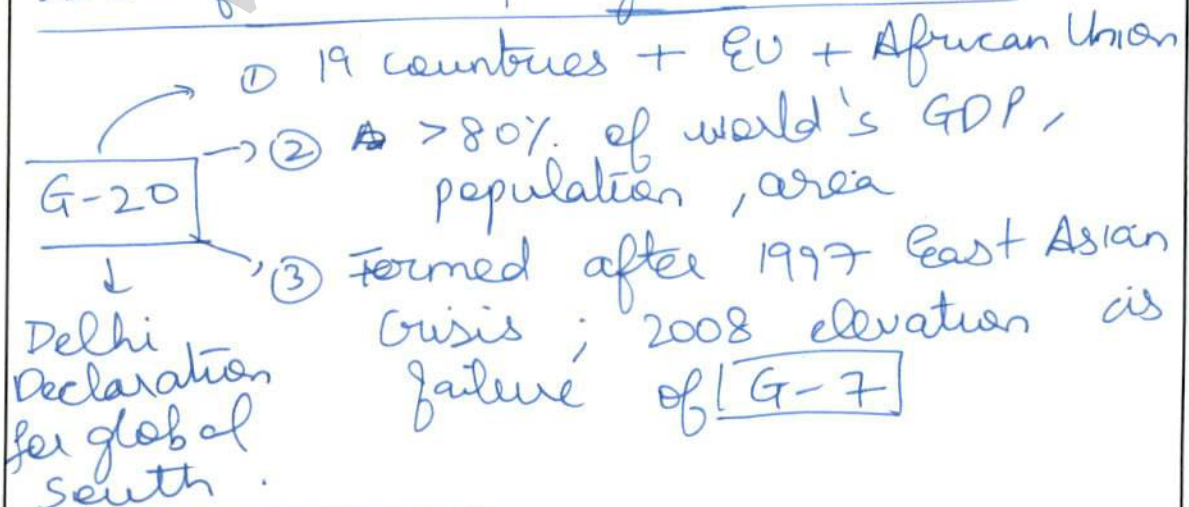
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After the Voice of Global South Summit, inclusion of African Union ensured ~~that~~ true voice to global south. It committed to principle of unity of voice - unity of purpose.

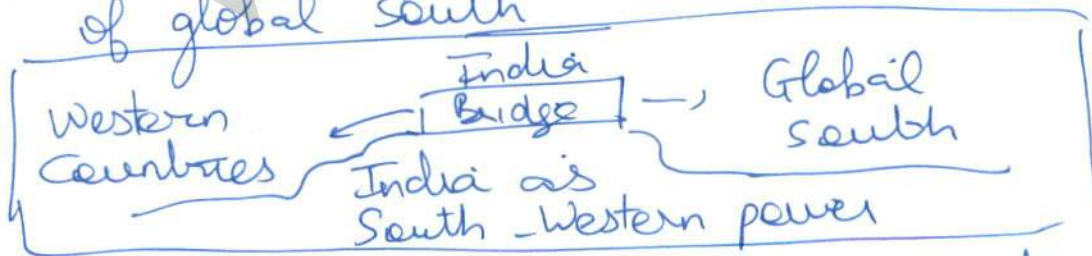


Use of G-20 for global South



Global South

- ① Commitment to reform global world order and UNSC framework.
- ② Global Biofuel Alliance for just energy transition in developing countries
- ③ Voice to demands of Small Island developing states (SIDS), FIPI C countries and LDC's
- ④ Voice to voiceless → African Union
- ⑤ Delhi declaration consensus highlights balance of interests of developing countries and developed world and also solves geopolitical problems (eg Consensus on Russia - Ukraine)
- ⑥ Enhanced role of India as leader of global south



- ⑦ Emphasis on connectivity, infrastructure and trade (eg IMEC corridor)

Special Reference to Africa

- ⑧ Following of Kampala principles
- ⑨ Recognition to youthful profile of Africa and as continent of growth
- ⑩ Disaster challenges and climate threats of Sahel region discussed
- ⑪ Space to African Union to discuss challenges → low investment, trade bottlenecks.
- ⑫ Support to Africa with respect to conflict, connectivity.

limitations in India's role as G20 president

① Global South as heterogeneous body

② Competition within global south (eg China)

③ limitation of platform like G-20 which is recommendatory

Way Forward

Delhi Declaration has ignited spark of global south and helped India gained goodwill in Africa. This solidarity should be used to create partnership of 21st century in spirit of heteropolar world order

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

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Recently, PM inaugurated a temple in UAE underscoring values of plurality as common value between both nations

Expansion across various domain in last decade

Economic

① Comprehensive Economic partnership agreement (CEPA) between two countries

② UPI service and interoperability seen

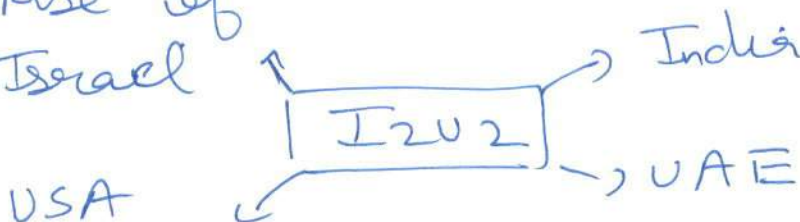
③ Trade in domestic currency i.e.

Rupee - Dirham Trade

④ This relationship transitioned beyond 'import of oil and export of labour'

Engagements

⑤ Rise of Israel



Multiple collaboration under I2U2

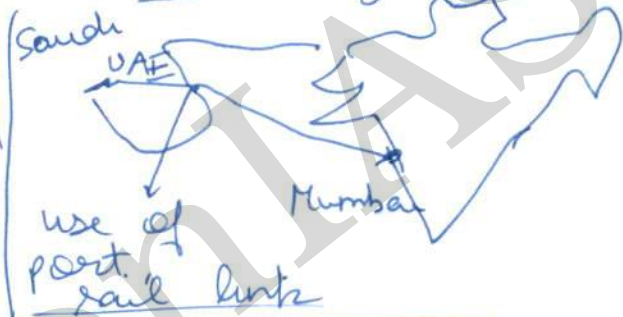
① Food security and investment for mega food parks

② Renewable energy and technology transfer

③ UAE joined India's global biofuel alliance and supports just energy transition

④ ~~Role~~ collaboration through IMEC

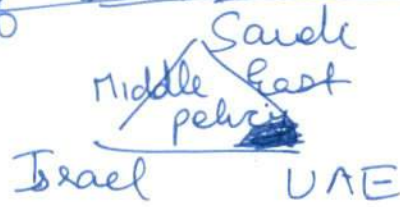
→ Hence logistic movement and infrastructure development



Strategic cooperation

⑤ UAE is plinth of India's trilateral policy

↳ India as balance



also had backchannel role in

Abraham Accords

⑥ UAE as supporter of India's idea of global south and its leader and reformer of multilateral institutions

⑦ Support to idea of free and

open Indo Pacific, India's role as
net security provider

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Other Aspects

- ⑩ Investment by UAE (Sovereign wealth fund in Indian infrastructure)
- ⑪ Energy Security of India and 2nd / largest trade partner
3rd
- ⑫ India is supported by UAE in OIC and wst internal decisions (T2K Reorgn)

Challenges

- ① Instability in ~~North~~ Middle east
 - ② Enhanced role of China
 - ③ Difficulty in managing Israel & Iran
- ④ Multiple Stakeholders involved

Way Forward

India - UAE cooperation should be guiding light for Asian prosperity and Asian security to achieve Asian Century. Further they should also ensure reformed global order and more space to middle powers like (themselves)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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