



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. : 00366934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SACHIN TANUJA JADHAV

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/11/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

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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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 a statutory post recognised under Leader of opposition Act 1957. It was first recognised in 1969 and Rohini Gandhi of INC is present leader of opposition.

Role of leader of opposition in India's parliamentary system

- ① Express dissent in central of functioning of parliament
- ② Raise voice against government functions & its loopholes
eg - Recent deaths in Old rajinder Nagar
- ③ Sets accountability to the parliamentary functioning
- ④ Ensures checks & balances to the ruling government working

⑤ Questions leader of house ^{& ruling party} regarding day to day activities (eg) - NEEET scam issue

⑥ Represent ^{collective} voice of opposition

⑦ Acts as crucial member of Parliament
- key committees

⑧ He is positioned in various collegium appointing constitutional & statutory bodies

(eg) ECI, NHRC etc

However, there are issues w.r.t functioning & its role

① 1/10th of members is required (17th Lok Sabha issue)

② Not as powerful as in Britain
(Shadow cabinet)

③ Lack of binding powers.

Dissent is safety value of Democracy as said by JI Chandrasekhar

Therefore LOP should be strengthened in realising Constitutionalism.

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

Supreme Court has recently live streamed its proceeding in social media platform.

As Faheema Chirm case argues, Right to Internet is fundamental right of Constitution.

Integration of technology

① Enhancing Accessibility

a) Proper Justice delivered

(Justice delivered is Justice served)

b) ^{free} legal aid ensured

(Article 39A)

c) Justice not only done but said to be done

② Accessibility ^{capability}

a) Proper decision making by clients based on National Judicial data Grid

b) Enhance public interest litigation claims
in judiciary (eg) - Recent NBBT case
in Supreme Court

c) Enable justice to be done without any
discrimination by Judicial activism
(Aluz)

⑧ Efficiency

a) Judicial pendency cleared
(7 crore cases)

b) faster justice delivered - Disposal of cases
(Fast track court as per
Justice Verma)

c) Specialised cases be dealt
(Right to privacy)

↳ Patta Swamy judgement

However there are some issues

like

① Digital divide (Women < 10% use Internet)

② Privacy & Cyber security issue

③ Use of vulnerable lang ~~not used~~

Therefore as Supreme Court motto

Speaks, Dharma rakshita rakshita (Justice delivered
Justice served) by Integrity judiciary

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

~~Supreme Court~~ as a ~~agency of~~

India follows a federal form of government as enshrined in constitution under various articles like Schedule 7, Article 249, 312, post of governor etc.

Supreme Court upholding Asymmetric federalism

① Federalism as Basic Structure of

Constitution → In SR Bommai Case

② Cases like Namam Relia, PN Dug etc

enshrined Governor post as lynchpin

③ A 256 (president's rule) to be used

in Scarce time (SR Bommai case)

④ Various doctrines like doctrine of

Colorable legislation, doctrine of pleasure

adheres to federal principles
⑤ Various judgments adheres to ^{solve} follow
the Interstate river disputes peacefully

⑥ A 131 → Original jurisdiction for solving
cases between centre & state

(eg) NIA jurisdiction & Chattisgarh

⑦ Supreme Court in cases related to Delhi
state & lieutenant governor - to follow

principles of constitution

⑧ Rameshwar Prasad case - Constitutional

by replacing subjective with objective
terms - to follow federalism in spirit &
law.

Therefore as KE Wheare says,

Indian federalism is based on centrali-
-sing tendency with state autonomy. This

principle is followed by Supreme Court

too

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

Article 338 of Constitution provides National Commission for Schedule Caste. ^(NCS) It is a Constitutional body established to serve the interest of Schedule caste.

Effectiveness of NCC

- ① Investigate the issues, concerns of the schedule caste ^{(a) Atrocities done against}
^{Hathras rape}
- ② Report been prepared to the president of the action been taken in previous year
- ③ Suggest policy makers regarding the benefits
awarded to the schedule caste
- ④ Acts as collective voice that represent the schedule caste
- ⑤ Project & conduct Awareness session, programs

for the empowerment of schedule caste

⑥ follow the gandhian approach in mainstreaming

the schedule caste

⑦ Oversee the implementation of Laws,
rules, regulation of schedule caste

Issues of NCSC

① Untimely report published with no action
taken measures

② Experts argue it as toothless tiger with
no binding power

③ No efforts been materialised art the
abrocities happening daily at local level

④ Chairman of NCSC comes from upper caste
background with bureaucratic dominance

Therefore there is need of strengthening
the NCSC by binding powers and include
representation to ensure the prosperity of
Schedule caste

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

Parliamentary Committees are extra constitutional bodies that oversee, scrutiny the bills passed to it. There are numerous parliamentary committees governed by the Rules of Lok Sabha.

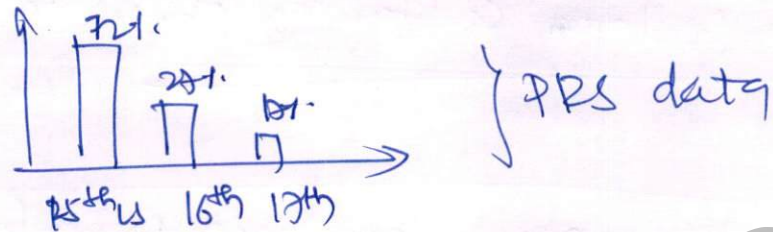
How Parliamentary Committees set Accountability of legislature

- ① Detailed scrutiny of bills, acts, policies, rules, regulations (eg Aadhar Act, 2016)
- ② Experts ranging from various sectors participate in it - diverse view points
- ③ Enjoining return of bill with recommendation to the legislature
- ④ Civil Society groups too participate in committees for people mandate

(E) Ensure transparency, Responsiveness in passing of bill.

Issues in Committees

(1) No. of bills referred is decreasing



(2) Non-binding powers to committees

(3) Hasty passing of bills without any role to mandatorily pass by committees

(4) Delay in working of bills in committees

(5) No political will in forming committees.

As Judrow Wilton says, Congress

in ~~house~~ is Congress in relax, Congress in committees is Congress in working. Therefore they are to be mandatorily referred as followed in Britain Constitution

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

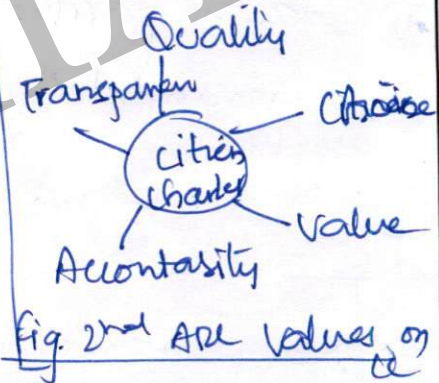
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen Charter is a document that enshrine the objectives, aims of the department. It ensures customer satisfactory obligation as the motto.

India to make Citizen Charter powerful tool

① Mandatory publication
in every department

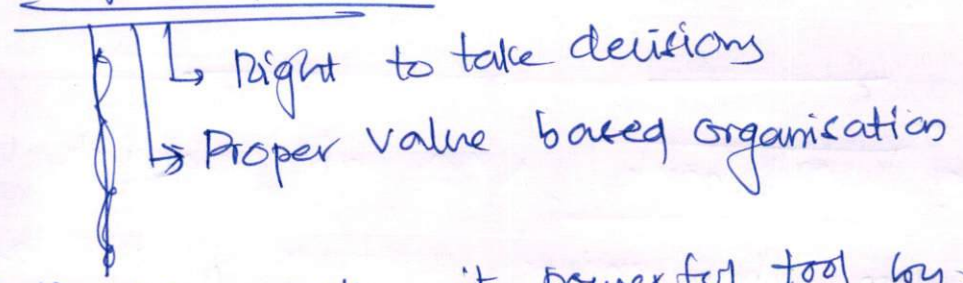
eg Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Charter



② Improves governance

↳ Customer choice increases
↳ Grievance redressal against any non delivery of service
↳ Enable transparent mechanism in functioning of govt

3) Empowering citizens

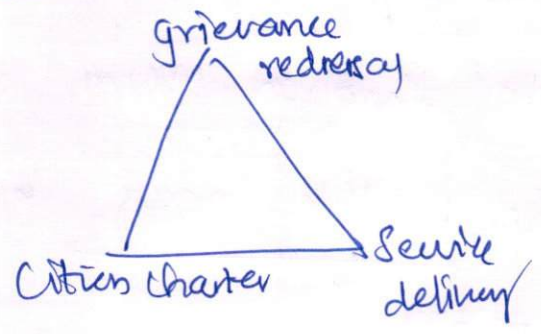


India can make it powerful tool by -

- a) legal backing b) Mandatory publication
- c) Vulnerable language Charter
- d) Regular updation
- e) trishrine values of role models like Gandhi, Ambedkar
- f) Imbibe code of Conduct, Ethics
- g) Set targets, vision, goal correctly.

2nd Arc mentions Sevottam model

which is



} This should guide in making a citizen charter a powerful tool

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

As per World Bank, NGOs are nonvoluntary organisation that ensure welfare of citizen by delivery of service.

Corporate Donors in facilitating development by aiding NGOs

- ① Increasing the funds to be ^{get} ~~used~~ functional at full potential
- ② Helps in achieving CSR objectives (eg) TATA & its NGO
- ③ Corporate governance strategy can be met
- ④ Targeted reach ^{a policy to} of population & community by corporates through NGOs
- ⑤ Ensure the positive nexus between NGOs & corporates
- ⑥ Risk sharing mechanism can be learnt from corporates

⑦ Best knowledge practices can be learnt from each other

Issues in NGOs coming a/d from Corporate donors

- ① Vested Interest from Corporates
- ② Tax haven strategy by Corporates by siphoning off funds in NGOs
- ③ Shell NGOs without any functioning run by Corporates
- ④ Acts as mechanism of money laundering to trip the illegal money
- ⑤ Acts to proselytise people in conversion, ^{religious} recruit youths for radicalisation etc

In backdrop of this, Govt recently ~~strengthened~~ strengthened by FDA Amendment which need to be implemented with

Nijay Kumar Committee suggestions of tight control

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

POCSO Act was enshrined to provide the justice against sexual assaults to juvenile.

It was enacted in 2005.

Merits of POCSO Act

- ① Stringent actions in the form of life imprisonment
- ② In line with International Convention of protection of child rights
- ③ Gender neutral law = No discrimination
- ④ Follow Sustainable Development Goals for safety environment
- ⑤ It is in line with Article 38, 46 where welfare of citizen is taken care of
- ⑥ Setting up fast track court for disposal of cases

Inadequacies of Ad

- Lack of working of fast track Courts
- Does not cover all the crimes such as cyber bullying, pornography (child)
- Does not
→ Treat 18 years as Juvenile
- Lack of reporting of cases by victims
- Victim privacy is not covered
- ~~Lead~~ Not in line with recent BNS laws

Therefore it is need to be strengthened

by incorporating Justice Verma Commission

recommendations to ensure child safety environment of India

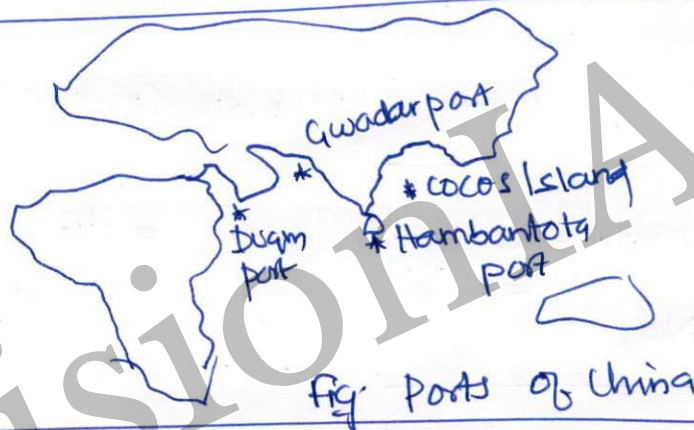
9.

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

With the aspiration of becoming next global superpower, China is acquiring strategic port of various nations. It leads us to have significant implications for international trade routes & economic relations.



Implication for International trade

- ① Lack of Secured Global sea trade
- ② Free sea lane of communication is compromised
- ③ Encircling the pivotal points of global sea routes
- ④ Legal, International trade is tends to be Chinese controlled
- ⑤ Strategic

Economic implications

- ① Relations between countries hampered
↳ Debt trap diplomacy
- ② High interest loan given to nation which is unable to repay by country
↳ Hambantota leasing to China for 99 years

③ Dependence of China economy get increased → Pakistan 75% debt to China

④ Strategic economic relations maintained

In backdrop of Chinese String of Pearl, India launched Necklace of Diamonds to counter Chinese strategy.

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

World Intellectual Property Organisation is a body that works for protection of Intellectual property in their national jurisdiction. It ensures faster expedition of cases related to Intellectual property disputes.

Main functions of WIPO

- ① Protect, Preserve, Conserve the knowledge of Intellectual property
- ② Ensure Intellectual property to get benefit for society as whole
- ③ Checks on monopolistic tendency of owners of Intellectual property
- ④ Helping poor countries in times of crisis like health to reveal the secrets of Intellectual property

⑤ Ensure a registry of pool of Intellectual property at one place

Recent treaty benefiting India

- ① Adheres to India's Patent Act 1972
- ② In line with Intellectual property Policy 2006
- ③ Provides genetic variability to be promoted
- ④ Conservation of traditional knowledge for the Biodiversity benefit (Biodiversity & tribal empowerment Amendment Act 2019)
(eg) → Inular tribe → Snake venom treatment

Therefore it ensures following the vision of Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan & to ~~follow the~~ improve the Scientific temperament of people as said in fundamental duties

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 (Central Bureau of Investigation) is a ~~star~~ extra constitutional body established under Delhi Special Police Establishment Act.

It is a premier investigative body who collaborates with Interpol at international level.

CBI → playing role in combating corruption

- ① 2G Scam → CBI played vital role in unearth it
- ② Bofors scam → CBI Investigative game helped to excavate the proof
- ③ Satyam scandal → Handed to CBI, helped to solve expeditely
- ④ Vijayam scandal → CBI helped to extract the evidences from all ~~people~~ stakeholder

⑤ Recent NEET Scam - Where miscreants from Gujarat & Bihar were caught by CBI.

Criticised against Partisan & federal role

① Partisan

a) SC criticised for saying it as "aged parrot"

b) Targetted opposition cases by ruling party

c) Work under the umbrella of govt - thus difficult in maintaining impartial

② Federal spirit

a) Compulsory Consent to States is criticised as it bypass the order & permission of States

b) Police & Investigation, law & Order is state subject - CBI comes under central govt

③ Others → Overlapping bodies like CVC, ED
→ Appointed by central govt

Way forward

① Vineet Narain case - guidelines to appoint CBI director
↳ Independent functioning is need of hour

② Legal mandate under separate CBI act is required for powerful function

③ Consent policy is needed a review - to follow federal principle in spirit

④ Ensure independent collegium to appoint in line of CVC

Therefore a independent investigative agency on line of CIA of USA is required.

Such that no issue of law & order comes at forefront and get resolved easily

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

Article 163 of Constitution provides ^{official} Governor.
It acts as bridge between central & state government as said by Sarkaria Commission.

Governor overstepping Constitutional role

- ① Use of discretionary power even not in times of needed
- ② Halting / Use of pocket veto for bills passed by legislature (eg) - Neet Bill of Tamilnadu
- ③ Use of unbridled power going against aid & advice of CoM
(eg) - Use of braavidian words in Tamilnadu legislative Council
- ④ Differences between CM and governor
as seen in telangana example

⑤ Use of president role under Article 356

even not in times of crisis

⑥ Failing to Act effectively

① Use of Chancellor role as seen in

Kerala & West Bengal example

② Calling off of mandatory floor test in

Maharashtra example

③ Obstruction in day to day administration

as seen in Karnataka case

Way forward

① Sarkaria Commission → Governor appointed
from eminent walk of life

② Ponchi Commission → 5 year term of
governor

③ Bota Commission - clear guidelines of
governor eligibility

④ SR Bommai - Governor is using Article 356
Comes under Judicial review

⑤ NCRWC → says Governor to be work under
aid & advice of Com.

As Soli Sorabjee says, Governor acts
as lynchpin of federal system of governance

Therefore ~~is~~ the office need to be reformed
in maintaining Constitutionalism and
Constitutional Morality

13.

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

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words)

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

India & USA are considered to be Mother

of Democracy and Oldest Surviving Democracy

respectively. They follow the system of

free & fair elections, however their electoral

systems exhibit ^{stark} differences.

India

USA

① Universal Adult Franchise since 1950

① Universal Adult Franchise since 1960's (After Black got voting rights)

② Separate elections for MP & MLA

② Elections for Congress Senate, president & local State (Senate) is different

③ Any no. of parties can participate

③ Primarily two parties - Democrat & Republic contest at final race

India	UKA
<p>④ <u>National parties</u> varies based on certain condition of last elections</p>	<p>④ No such condition</p>
<p>⑤ <u>Model Code of Conduct</u> is followed (Though not legal)</p>	<p>⑤ Reformed form of Model Code of Conduct (though not strictly followed)</p>
<p>⑥ <u>Criminal Antecedents</u> published (Lily Thomas case)</p>	<p>⑥ No such record published in govt website</p>
<p>⑦ All people system of electoral bonds exist till recently (for funding of elections)</p>	<p>⑦ No such system exist</p>
<p>⑧ <u>Similarities</u></p>	
<p>① follows <u>first past the post system</u></p>	
<p>② <u>Free & fair elections</u> is followed</p>	

③ Any person can contest election

↳ for president it is both not naturalised in USA

④ Court has power to dismiss the election.

Therefore both has similarities & differences that makes them a unique in their own sense

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

National Green Tribunal was enacted under Article 328B. It is empowered to provide 'environmental justice' such that anthropocentrism does not prevail.

NGT meeting its objective

- ① In its judgement on Bha foundation, questioned the illegal encroachment Coimbatore forest
- ② It follows the principle of polluter pay principle enshrined in M. Mehta case
- ③ Halted the Ameyforest deforestation in building the bullet train

④ Not allowed telangana government to mine uranium in Nalkamla forest

⑤ Provides legal ecological awareness by conducting ecoclub, nature programmes etc

However, there are issues

① Does not cover acts like forest right Act 2006
wildlife Conservation Act 1972

② Prisonalisation of justice - where it is bypassing the role of Supreme court & High court

③ Lack of regional benches - only 6 that ^{too} can ~~can~~ not in north east

④ Appeals in Supreme & High Court - Heavy delay & Burden of cases

⑤ Does not consider EIA proceeds in its jurisdiction

⑥ Lack of expertise in composition - as
bureaucratic dominant because appointed
by central govt

Measures

- ① Law Commission - National Tribunal Commission
to be established to expedite
cases
- ② Clear guidelines to be mentioned in
appointing the members & Chairmen
- ③ Include all other acts like FRA, WLPA
in its jurisdiction
- ④ National Court of Appeal to be formed
for institutionalising appeals

Therefore in order to achieve
vision of Prakriti Rakshita Rakshitah,
Nature protected when its protected, NIGT
need to be strengthened.

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

As Gandhi said, "what panchayat can do violence cannot do". Thus panchayat Raj

institution acts as backbone to rural development. Constitutionalised in 73rd Amendment under 11th schedule of Article 243.

Platform for Competitive politics

① Successful devolution of powers (as seen in Kerala - 29 functions)

② Intense rivalry in panchayat elections

(eg) - Delangana panchayat elections, West Bengal panchayat election

③ Successful role models like Fatima Bai, Chavi Rajput

④ Model village creation like Pedavagu village of West Godavari (Competition from other villages)

⑤ Representation from women - women

empowerment (Study by National
Institute of Rural Development)
↳ gender inclusive policy
↳ focus on education & health

Not emerging as agency of planning & service delivery

due to issues like —

a) funds → more tied fund (lack of freedom)
→ Incapable state finance Commission
→ Depends on grant from Finance Commission under 275(1)

b) functions → Lack of tax powers (only on property tax)
→ Devolution of powers not done in states like Bihar (only 6)
→ Parallel bodies like DDA, RDA
→ Bureaucratic involvement
(Suspension power to sarpanch by DM in telangana)

- c) functionaries
- Surrogated representation in the form of Sarpanch pati (Mami Shankar Aiyar Committee)
 - Deserving seats by Dominant Caste (study by NIRD)
 - Poor training & capacity building

Way forward

① 2nd Arc → Devolution of functions
 → More funding power

② Ashok Mehta Committee → Independent
 auditary role in working of
 panchayat by people

Therefore a progressive India is when
 villages are prosperous. Therefore in order

to build Gandhi vision of Gram Swaraj,

PDS need to be strengthened

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

Interoperability in e-governance refers to interconnectedness of e-governance tools which ensures risk sharing among each other.

Interoperability of e-governance

- ① G2B → e-NAM
- ② G2C → e-commerce (ONDC), IRCTC, UPI
- ③ B2C → Amazon, Flipkart etc

Steps taken by govt to ensure interoperability

- ① Digital India - for connectivity to all people at all place
- ② ONDC - One nation Digital Commerce
↳ ensures increased choice among people over buying online

③ Lawmaking of UPI - for seamless transaction
↳ enabled to launch in other countries too

④ Digital fiber network - where connecting all panchayats by fibre network

⑤ National e-governance mission - to ensure interoperability of tools

Steps taken for integration

① National AI mission - Ethical use of AI

② Mission Karmayogi - civil servants to integrate e-governance tools for role based activities

③ Make in India → to create devices at local level to reduce impact of e-gov devices from foreign nations

Challenges

① Digital divide - Women < 20% use internet (IAMAI)

- ② Privacy & Cyber frauds issue
- ③ Lack of availability of content in vulnerable language
- ④ Complex user interface - Difficult to understand

Way forward

- S - Secure
- M - Mobile
- A - Adaptable
- R - Reliable
- T - Transparent

Smart
e-governance is
the need of hour for
Visit Bharat and

achieving target of 5 billion economy

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

15

Reproductive autonomy is a right of women to take decisions of safe sexual health. However it is been bypassed, overlooked by various agents of society.

Bypassing by societal norms

- ① Patriarchal mindset → to treat women as weaker sex incapable of taking reproductive decisions
- ② Menstruation is treated as taboo in societal framework
- ③ Taboo over talking on sexual health & Sexual education in schools
- ④ Treating women as mere baby producing machine by society

⑤ Law of Consent being taken by male
in making sexual decisions

Bypassing by legal norms

- ① No inclusion of marital rape in the existing laws
- ② Not ~~is~~ stressing 'period poverty' in any policy
- ③ forced sterilisation, Abortion, lack of safe sex discourse in family planning methods
- ④ Lack of Menstrual leave policy by any organisation or states
- ⑤ Sex education as subject not included in the curriculum
- ⑥ Lack of gender neutral law in terms of sexual harassment etc

Measures needed

- ① Jaya Prakash Committee recommended increasing age of marriage ^{by 21} so that women can have the authority to take own decisions
- ② Pam Rajput Committee - emphasized skill development - to ensure economic independence such that reproductive rights can be embodied
- ③ Increasing awareness on reproductive health in schools
- ④ Supplying free sanitary pads to girls by school/college

As Ambedkar says, "Measure of progress of society is evaluated by progress of women". Therefore let's have a healthy discussion on reproductive health of women as well as men openly

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

Immunisation Coverage is the basic health necessity of individual. It is first enshrined

National Health policy of 1952.

Effective in immunisation coverage over years

- ① Small pox vaccination - eradicated in 1972 by universal coverage of vaccine
- ② Polio vaccine - been eradicated in 2014 (natural polio). However vaccine induced polio is still present
- ③ TB vaccine - BCG vaccine is still done at rural areas & urban cities
- ④ Mission Indradhanush - where 15 types of diseases are covered by immunisation

⑤ COVID Vaccines - Covishield & Covaxin been covered with 100 crore doses completed in 2022 January

Challenges existing

- ① Vaccine hesitancy - as seen during covid times
- ② Lack of connectivity in delivering polio vaccine to the hinterland tribal population
- ③ Poor Awareness on child immunisation as only Fort Institutional delivery happening in some regions of Bihar
- ④ Superstition in communities like Islam to inoculate the vaccine
- ⑤ Low doctor: population ratio, ANM, mid-wives to cover immunisation to all population (eg) $\rightarrow 1146 / 11 \text{ lakh popn of doctor}$

→ Mission Indradhanush to be covered in letter & spirit

→ funding in preventive health care to be increased as per Bhore Committee recommendation

measures required

→ Dhebar Committee suggest local tribal healers to be incorporated in immunisation coverage

→ Ensuring proper R&D for bringing 100% effective vaccines with minimum side effects.

"A healthy nation is greatest asset ever" - as said by Churchill. Therefore

it is the time to focus on immunisation coverage for healthy & fit India & fulfill SDG goals

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 as G20 presidency in 2023 has endeavored to bring New Delhi declaration in fore front.
It has enabled to bring Global South as Unified Voice ~~in~~ center stage in meeting.

How India used to bring voice of global south

- ① By Incorporating African Union as permanent member from observer status
- ② Enabled to talk ~~to~~ recognise the issues of Small Island Developing nations in the backdrop of Climate Change
- ③ formulated IMEC (India - Middle east - Europe corridor) which connects the global south countries of west Africa
- ④ Global Biofuel Alliance is launched to support farmers of global south

⑤ Act as global south leader by adhering to transition of green technology to global south countries

⑥ Digital public Infrastructure to be catered for fast paced growth of global south countries

⑦ Women led Development to lead the progress of nation in global south as they are marred by extremism, coups

⑧ Ensure safe, rule based international order so that there won't be any hegemonic tendencies on global south

⑨ Reformed Multilateralism to encounter the voice of global south from west dominated

Challenges

① Sino centric order in global south countries

(a) - Cheque book & Debt trap diplomacy

② Western biased institutions like world bank, IMF

③ Issues of poverty, high debt, low growth among global south

(iv) No unified consensus on what constitutes global south

Therefore India acts as North star among countries of global south. Representing them in G20 is one of among the many steps that enabled to raise & fulfill aspiration of India as Vishwaguru

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

India & UAE share a unique relationship carved among the stars in a galaxy" as said by Jai Shankar. Historically to present day it witnessed wide expansion in various domains.

India - UAE relation

① Trade → Target of 100 \$ billion by 2030
→ Diversifying the trade from oil imports & food exports

② Strategic → Strategic partnership between both
→ I2U2 (India, ~~USA~~ USA, UAE) Partnership
→ India supporting Abraham accord

③ Cultural → Recent Swaminarayan temple
in Abu Dhabi

→ Cricket grounds & tournaments
in Sharjah

→ People to people exchange, tourism
etc

④ Military → Various exercise like Desert
cagle

⑤ Technology → Joint working ^{of} Nano
technology, Quantum Computing,
Space technology

⑥ Education → Student exchange from IIT's,
IIM's in Dubai expo

⑦ Energy → Development of Refineries in
Ratnagiri district

⑧ Political → Cordial relation between
heads of both states

→ Indian Embassy established

→ 9th countries

Issues

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

- ① One dimensional trade based on ^{crude} oil & refined oil
- ② Great game politics between USA, China on UAE relation with India
- ③ Rising Sino centric order in UAE as there trade is larger than India's
- ④ Khafala system and other systems enabling blue collar workers from India to suffer
- ⑤ India-UAE-Iran axis - leading to strategic confusion
- ⑥ Difference in political dimension
 UAE (Monarchy)
 India (Democracy)

Thus to strengthen India-UAE relations, it is to be carried with golden letters as there are huge opportunities ahead by working on above issues

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