

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. :

01428670

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student :

PRATEEK YADAV

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

DEHRADUN (011)

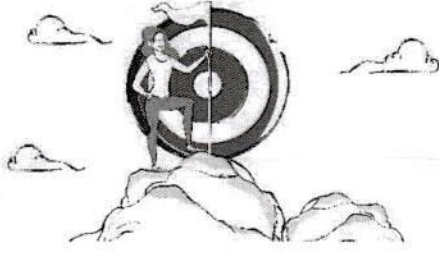
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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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)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words)

10

"Dissent is the safety valve of democracy" - CJI DY Chandrachud

Necessity of Dissent for Parliament functioning

- ① Effective Debates - diverse perspectives presented
- ② Substantive Scrutiny of executive actions through right to dissent

Leader of Opposition is a statutory post under 1977 Act to ensure effective dissent

Role of LoP in India's Parliament - 1

- ① Represents Voice of Minorities: LoP essential in a majoritarian form of democracy to secure voice of political minorities

- ② Represents Voice of Opposition →

Opposition's unanimous discontent
against Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2024
represented by LoP

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

III Executive Appointments to CBI, Election
Commission $\Rightarrow$ Collegium includes LoP
 $\Rightarrow$ ensures Neutrality of offices

IV Democratic Reflection to outside
world - existence of LoP
strengthens India's democratic
credentials

V Mobilize support in Treasury Bench
as probable 'Alternate PM'
if government falls

Thus, LoP upholds the Parliamentary
accountability of executive, upholding
"sovereign democratic republic" in
India

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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Access to Justice is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 (Hussainara Khatoon Case). In 21st century, Digital India, technology integration is a must in judicial processes to:

(I) Enhance Accessibility -

① Regional accessibility: through Hybrid courts $\Rightarrow$ Supreme Court online hearing of Vijay Mallya Case

② Language accessibility -: through "AI-based translation of English-heavy verdicts $\Rightarrow$ SUVAS initiative

(II) Enhance Capability -

① Stricter oversight of enforcement of orders $\Rightarrow$ FASTER scheme to enforce Bail verdicts

② Better Quality Judgements by judges through AI-assistance (ensures quicker justice delivery)

⑦① Enhance Efficiency:

① Better Legal awareness through

Live-streaming of hearings ⇒
judicially informed citizenry ⇒ ~~enhances~~
enhances efficiency

② Quicker Disposal of Cases ⇒ Reduced
judicial pendency (currently
5 crore cases pending - NJDG
Data)

③ Enhances Trust in judiciary
through Transparency ⇒ Transparent
disclosures of Collegium

However, there are Challenges like
AI-induced biases, digital divide
hampering realisation of Article 39A.

3.

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

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

10

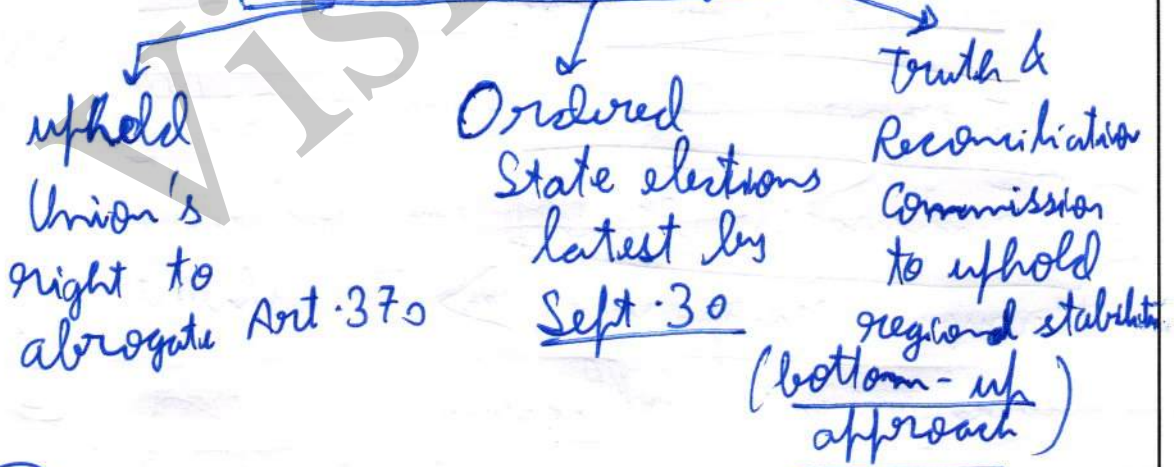
Federalism is a basic feature of Constitution (SR Bommai Case)

However, this federalism requires balancing centre & states demands
⇒ needs Supreme Court (Article 131)

Supreme Court upholding Unique Asymmetry

(I) Balanced ~~and~~ Unity with Autonomy

in Article 370 judgement



(II) Manipur Task force of Supreme Court

↳ upheld Centralized Authority ⇒ approved Centre's deployment of CRPF, Arms in Manipur

- ↳ balanced with regional autonomy
↳ independent committee to review actions of Union in regional stability

③ Reprimanded Governor's
Principal Secretaries for delaying
assent to Bills under Art. 200
(State of Punjab V/s Principal Secretaries
to Governor Case 2023)

④ Upheld regional aspirations by
ordering judicial review of
Speaker's Actions in Arunachal
(Nabam Rebia Case 2016)

⑤ Balanced Regional autonomy with
Union's authority in recent
case allowing States to impose
taxes on Mines under MMDR Act

Thus, Supreme Court has
become a lynchpin & arbiter
securing "unity in diversity" in
letter & spirit.

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
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National ~~Commis~~ Commission for SCs (NCSC) is a Constitutional body under Art. 338 to safeguard & promote interests of SCs in India

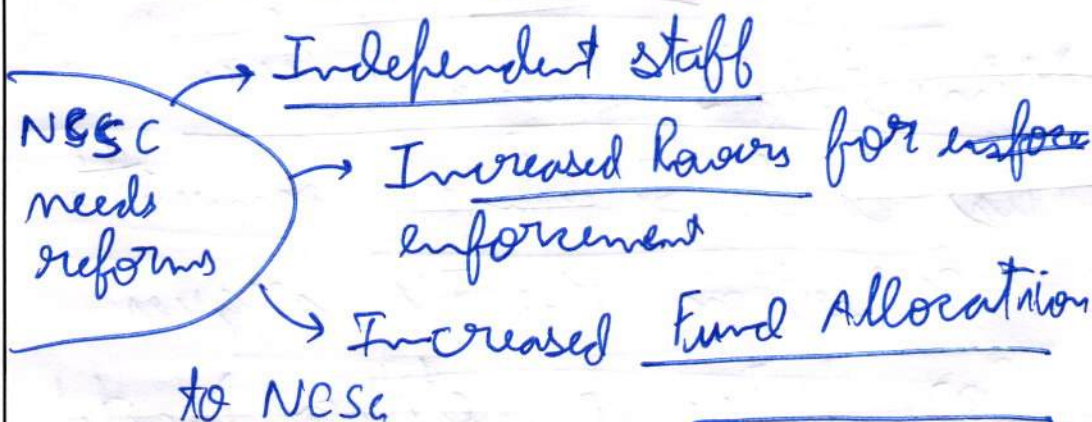
Successes of NCSC -1

- ① Proactive actions against complaints under SC/ST Act 1987
- ② Promotes educational, legal awareness in SCs through seminars, workshops & Seminar in Saharanpur by NCSC
- ③ Policy Reforms in favour of SCs initiated by NCSC eg Balakrishnan Committee to expand Dalit status & reservations to SCs of Islam, Christianity

Failures of NCSC

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ① "Toothless Tiger" $\Rightarrow$ Cannot give binding orders against atrocities against SCs
- ② Rising Crimes against SC by 13.4% (NCRB 2023) shows failure of NCSC to uphold rights of SCs
- ③ Manual Scavenging still exists
 - $\hookrightarrow$ 97% of them are Dalits
 - $\hookrightarrow$ NCSC failed to enforce 2013 Act against Manual Scavenging as claimed by Bezawada Wilson



This will ensure Article 46 is upheld.

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
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Parliamentary Committees
form engines of parliament
accountability

Executive Accountability

① Through Financial
Committee on Budgets

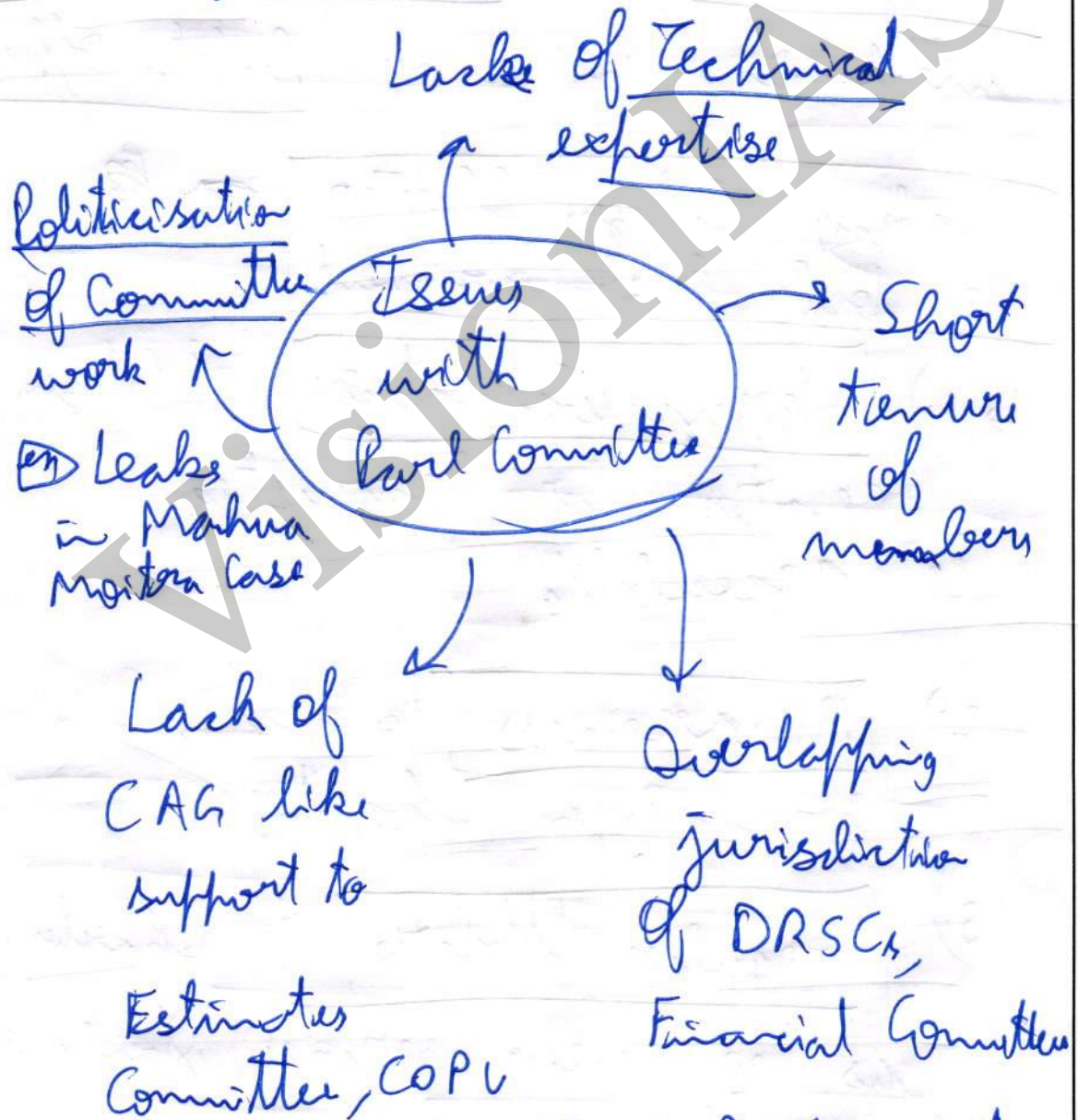
eg Public Accounts Committee

② Through DRSCs on
Ministry's new policy

eg Parl. Standing Committee
Report on MeITY argues
for Anti-Competition Digital
law

③ Thorough Legislative scrutiny
↳ tabling of Parl. Committee
reports onto House floor

But, it has failed partially
in fixing accountability



6.

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

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

10

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

Citizens' Charter is a document highlighting the service delivery commitments, standards & grievance redressal mechanisms in any public office.

Making Citizen Charter a tool of Empowerment

1) Vernacularisation of Citizen Charter for linguistic accessibility

2) Awareness to Citizens on Citizen Charter

3) Regular Updates to Charter as per new service standards

A. Tool of Improving Governance

↓
Enforceability
of Charter

↓
Awareness
to Public
Officials

↓
Promote
Charter
Centres
Services

Thus, it will usher
India into era of good
governance (W H O)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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

NGOs are the "Third pillar" of India's socio-economic democracy as per Raghuram Rajan.

NGOs - Corporate Donors Collaboration for Holistic Development of India

① Funds to NGOs through CSR

eg Mamhi Kali foundation supported by Mahindra to secure girl child education

② Technical expertise → Corporates impart managerial skills to NGOs for efficiency eg Sewu Qual method

③ Promote Environmental Stewardship

↳ Corporates provide data, expertise & funds for pollution mitigation eg Project Harizala by Tech Mahindra

IV Uphold SDGs

by ^{corporates} supporting

social projects

eg Nand Ghar

NGO reforms Anganwadis through help of Vedanta

V Attracting donations + Corporates

support NGOs by attracting investment eg Social Stock Exchange

& Social Impact Bonds

However, there are Challenges

"Greenwashing"

allegations against corporates for CSR donations

"Foreign Contribution"

against national security

eg IB report on FCRA contributions

NGOs & Corporate Collaboration

is a Panacea to uphold a Welfare

State's objectives even in the era

of "Minimal State"

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 क्वेश्चन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PoCSO Act was passed in 2013 in light of grave rape cases like Nirbhaya Case-

Merits of POCSO -

- ① Upholds Women Safety in public places
- ② Juvenile - justice & gradation of punishment based on age $\Rightarrow$ Above 16 years, can be treated adult
- ③ Gender-neutral - covers boys, girls, transgenders
- ④ Rape ^{offence} given Capital Punishment so Deterrence -

Yet, it has several drawbacks:

① Weaponisation against Consensual relationships by Parents / Society

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Disparity between Age of Marriage & POCSO's age criteria

③ Lack of enforcement against Marital Rape in Child Marriage

④ Fast-track Courts set up by POCSO lackadaisical

It must be revisited to allow consensual relationship as per "Right to Intimate Relationships"

Given by CJ/DY Chandrachud in Supriyo Case 2023.

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

China is on a spree, acquiring strategic ports through Debt-Trap

Diplomacy.

Implications

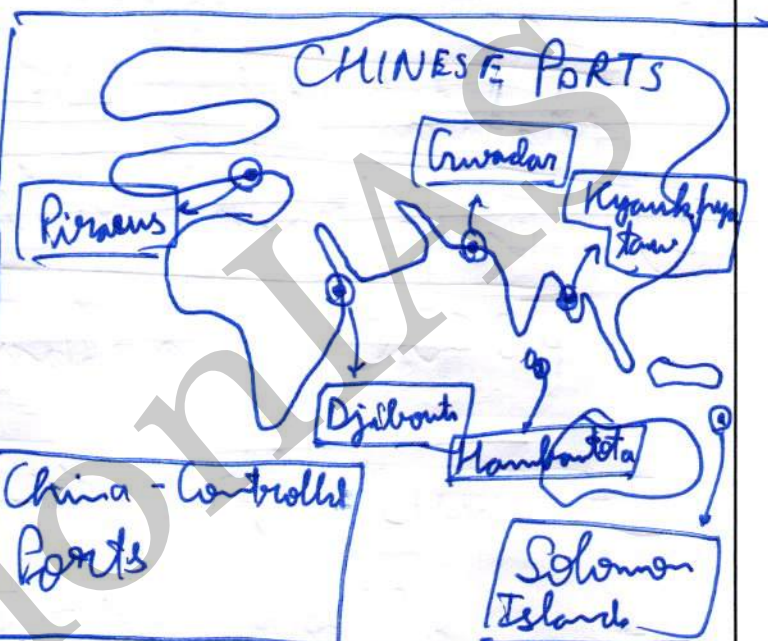
① For International Trade

① Weaponisation of Trade China - Controlled Ports

↳ possible blocking of SLOCs by China for geopolitics

② Shift Balance of Trade in China's favour ⇒ through China-centric global supply chains

③ "Diplomatic Capture" of Countries through weaponisation of Port Access (Hallpyman Trade)



④ For Economic Relations -!

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ① "Colonial Relations" with
Global South → export raw
materials to China, import
manufactured goods
- ② India → protectionism against
China → Anti-Dumping Duty
- ③ Geopoliticisation of Economics
↳ rising port diplomacy → India's
"Necklace of Diamond", USA's
Diego Garcia as main pillar
of bilateral relations → Haifa port
is pillar of India - Israel relations

Thus, we see a new

maritime - centric global
order being shaped by

Chinese access to strategic
ports globally

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 क्वेश्चन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WIPO is a multilateral platform fostering global cooperation on IPR regimes (Intellectual Property Rights), monitoring implementation of IPR laws & ranking countries on IPR (World IP Index)

Recent Treaty :-

Main Features

→ Disclosure mechanisms for usage of traditional genetic resources

→ Recognition of Traditional Knowledge & Genetic resources in International jurisprudence

Benefit

Sharing to

Indigenous communities whose genetic resources / knowledge is used.

Benefit of WIPO Treaty to India -

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ① In sync with Biodiversity (Amendment) Act 2023
- ② Secures traditional knowledge systems against Bio piracy
- ③ Economic benefits out of indigenous knowledge → rural upliftment & inclusive growth
- ④ Strengthens India's position as leader of Global South
- ⑤ Promotes AYUSH medicines of India - via WHO Centre on Traditional Medicines in Jamnagar

WIPO Treaty, thus, upholds Inclusive, Just, Equitable & Humane Capitalism.

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 is an executive body created through MHA notification 1963 under DSPE Act 1946.

Crucial role in Combating Corruption

→ Independent investigation beyond local petty politics eg Hathras Rape Case investigation

→ Can investigate civil servants via CVC ⇒ uphold accountability of civil servants.

However, it is criticised as:

① Partisan:

④ "Saged Karrot" → Supreme Court highlighted CBI's politically partisan approach in 2013

② Targeting Opposition : CBI seems more proactive in targeting cases against opposition leaders
eg against Arvind Kejriwal

③ Lackadaisical on Political Crossovers
eg CBI's slow approach against Ajit Pawar post his shifted allegiance

④ Against Federal Spirit -

① Centralisation of Power ⇒ intervenes in state-level cases ⇒ acts as "agent of Center"

② Targets Regional Parties ⇒ allegations against CBI targeting few regional parties

③ Bypasses State Police investigation
↳ against 7th Schedule where Police, Law & Order in State List⁷

However, above allegations are not completely true

① Public trust on CBI as non-partisan remains ⇒ seen in people demanding CBI investigation in RG Kar College Case

② Consent is given by states (General or Specific) ⇒ upholds federal spirit

Yet, the allegations must be addressed thoroughly.

① Transparent Appointments & Promotions within CBI

② Transparent disclosure by CBI on status of cases against all politicians accused

CBI upholds Kantakya's principle of "Yogakshem" by weeding out 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent Karnataka issue of Governor allowing prosecution against CM has brought the institutions of Governor to fore.

Ideal role of Governor as envisaged

by Constituent Assembly:

① Lynchpin of Indian federalism by bridging Centre - states

② Necessity of Parliamentary form of government for Continuity of administration

This led to Articles 152 - 164 on Institution of Governor

Yet Governors often Overstep Constitutional Role

① Assent to Bills under Article 200
delayed ⇒ against legislative

accountability principle

II ~~Address to House~~ under Article

176 is distorted by Governors reflecting their personal biases
e.g. Case of N. Ravji (Governor Tamil Nadu)

III Pleasure Doctrine Art 164 misused
by Kerala Governor to dismiss Kerala Minister until Supreme Court intervened

IV Vice Chancellor Appointment is contentious as Governors disagree (Kerala, West Bengal) on names suggested by state government

Governors Fail to Act when needed

I Law & Order crisis is to be handled immediately. However, Manipur Governor fails to act proactively under ~~Art 355~~ Article 355, 356

(II) Centre - State bridge. → Governors

fail to bridge this gap eg Karnataka
Governor failed to reassure state
government on Fiscal Devolution.

(III) Discretionary act in Chief
Minister appointment raises question

eg Maharashtra CM oath early
morning

Yet, Governors have played significant
role in

(a) Upholding unity & integrity of India

(b) Containing regional assertions

within Constitutional limits eg

Tamil Nadu Governor condemned
anti-India sloganeering

Governor's institution needs urgent
reforms - eg Involve CM in

Governor's appointment (Punchhi
Commission). This would ensure

Governor acts as "sage" not
"saboteur" (Soli Sorabjee)

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 प्रणालियों 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

Both India & USA are the two democratic giants of the world - former is largest democracy, latter is oldest democracy

Yet, their electoral systems differ

USA	India
→ <u>First Past the Post</u> (FPTP)	→ FPTP, but <u>proportional</u> <u>Representation</u> in <u>President</u> <u>elections</u>
→ <u>Senate</u> has <u>equal</u> <u>representation</u> <u>per</u> <u>state</u> (2 <u>per</u> <u>state</u>)	→ <u>Rajya</u> <u>Sabha</u> has <u>asymmetric</u> <u>representation</u>
→ <u>Delegates</u> <u>elected</u> <u>by</u> <u>State</u> , <u>who</u> <u>elect</u> <u>President</u>	→ <u>MPs</u> & <u>MLAs</u> of <u>territorial</u> <u>constituencies</u> <u>elect</u> <u>President</u>

Electoral Practices also differ

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

USA

India

→ Political Parties →
 based on ideologies
 → transparent funding (Donation rallies)

Political Parties
 → based on identities
 → black economy for funding (60% of funds from undisclosed sources - ADR report)

→ Rallies → Small

Rallies → Massive

→ Use of Technology extensive
 (microtargeting - Cambridge Analytica)

→ Use of Local, door-to-door campaigning more common

→ Speaker is Partisan (acts as leader of opposition several times (eg Narega Belosi in Trump era))

→ Speaker is more neutral than of USA

Both have practices & systems based on unique historical, socio-cultural & geographical factors. Yet, the spirit of "Popular Sovereignty" of Rousseau reigns supreme in institutions & practices of both countries.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGT was formed by NGT Act 2010 (statutory) to pace up the cases involving environment, biodiversity, pollution etc.

NGT has mixed record.

Successes of NGT

- ① Fast Disposal of cases within 6 months ⇒ crucial for environment cases due to their urgent nature
- ② Action against Art of Living Foundation for Yamuna pollution
↳ upheld polluter pays principle
- ③ Tribal rights in development - induced displacement upheld by NGT → upholds inclusive environmental justice

- ④ Action against ~~Wildlife~~ Wildlife Trafficking by NGT (Jayshri Cricket Case) ⇒ upheld Eco-centric principles

Failures of NGT :-

- ① Continued deforestation - lost 3.4 lakh hectare forests since 2010 (ISFR report) ⇒ shows ineffective enforcement of laws by NGT
- ② No jurisdiction by NGT on Climate Change ⇒ instead Supreme Court more proactive in MK Ranjitsinh Case 2024
- ③ Biodiversity loss in Western Ghats (Gradual Committee), but NGT took no action ⇒ led to continued development of

Resorts & Wayanad landslide

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Way Ahead for NGT - 6

- ① Constitutional status to NGT
to improve environmental
justice
- ② Civil Society outreach by NGT
to aware people on Environmental
issues
- ③ Transfer all Environment cases
back to NGT ⇒ reduces
duplicates of efforts
- ④ Increase Regional Benches
for environmental justice accessibility

This will uphold principle of
" Public Trust " & Article 48A

to safeguard environment &
justice to people.

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

PRIs were given Constitutional status through 73rd Amendment Act upholding Grandhian Principle of Gram Swaraj.

30 years down the line :

PRIs become platform for Competitive Politics

1) Grassroot leadership emergence

⇒ Chhavi Rajawat (Sarpanch Rajasthan villages) emerged out of Competitive politics

2) Women leadership : 46% of Panchayat members of India are women

Yet, they fail to emerge as Agency of Planning & Service Delivery. Still, rural areas lack access to health-

care (just 27% of India's doctors in rural areas), poor WASH facilities (4 lakh + children die of diarrhoea per year - WHO)

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इस हार्शिए में
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Reasons for Failure as Agency of Planning

① Bureaucratic Inertia → IAS, IPS, DM etc do not want to lose control of planning powers since times of Planning Commission.

② Coordination Deficit → Inter-Panchayat Coordination essential for Area planning, but lacking

③ Low Planning & Administrative skills of Panchayat members → lack of vision

Reasons for Failure As Agency of Service Delivery

① Tied Funds → Centrally Sponsored Schemes & States' Grants

form 95% of PRI's resources
(Eco Survey 18-19)

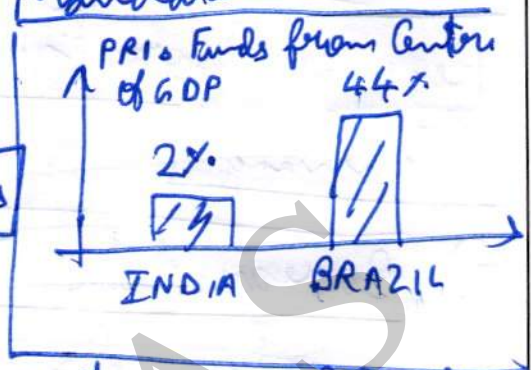
II Lack of Central Fund Devolution

despite Article 280 Mandate

III District Planning Committees

ineffective in service

delivery (ULBs dominate over PRIs)
(Urban local Bodies)



IV Proximity effect → Panchayat members hesitate taxing services to fellow villagers ⇒ poor service delivery

Steps Needed to Improve PRIs

I Devolve Functions of 11th Schedule to empower PRIs

II Community Mobilization for good governance (learn from Kutch Mahasaman Model)

Only then, India will achieve true Gram Swaraj of Gandhi

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Interoperability is when ~~different~~ different e-governance systems become seamlessly integrated allowing users to shift from one system to other within the same architecture.

Benefits of Interoperability

→ Synergize Departmental works eg PWD - Water departments synergy in road construction

→ Reduces Citizen's woes ⇒ hassle-free access & operation

→ Reduces Redundancies in e-governance systems eg ABHA ID of healthcare can have same architecture as Academic Bank of Credits

Steps Taken to ensure Interoperability

→ e-Seva system for online Distress Management Portals

→ UMANG app for synergies across diverse schemes like PM-SVANidhi & PM - Vishwakarma

→ ONDC to make e-commerce interoperable (Key CRM Portal can be shifted on ONDC back-end)

→ India Stack → Presence-less, Contact-less, Cashless layer having interoperability of Aadhaar, VPI, e-Sign, DigitalLocker etc.

Yet, the backend architecture are still not synergised

Way Ahead -

- ① Holistic resump of all e-governance platforms
- ② Shift all platforms to Common Blockchain to enhance interoperability.

This will uphold the vision of PM Modi : "e-governance as effective, economic & easy governance" for Vikset Bharat@2047

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

Reproductive health of women is part of Human Rights as per Cairo Consensus. This requires "right to Sexual Autonomy", "right to Bodily integrity" etc.

Rights-based Discourse Bypassed by Societal Norms

① Gendered Care work ⇒ breaches right to freedom of expression, but enforced by society

② Women as a Property is viewed in several traditional societies

③ & ↳ allows Domestic Violence through Social Approvals

③ Child-bearing as a "duty" of women as per orthodox sections (including Manusmriti)

④ Abortion considered a sin in Christian societies of India

Rights-based discourse also Bypasses by Legal Norms -

① Abortion in MTP Act 1971

Gives authority to Medical Board & Court, instead of agency to women (right to bodily integrity)

② Menstrual leave is not considered a right in India's legal discourse unlike Japan

③ Live-in relationships ⇒ rendered ineffective by "patrilarchal laws" like Uttarakhand VCC as per Flavia Agnes ⇒ Breaches

"Right to Intimate Relationship"

as delineated in Supriyo Case
2023

④ Contraceptives is enforced on
women rather than men

(75% women use contraceptives,
V/s just 0.3% men - NFHS-V)

→ breaches right to gender equality

Nevertheless, legal jurisprudence

is becoming women-centric

→ Jaya Jaitly Committee on
Age of Marriage

& POCSO Act 2013

Still, Sexual & Reproductive
health of women is a far-fetched
goal requiring "whole-of-society"
approach in favour of SDG-5

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has the world's largest immunization program under Mission Indrakhanush

Effectiveness of Immunization Coverage :-

I Positives -

① Elimination of Polio through consistent efforts & Polio drops

② Universal coverage through ~~Anganwadis~~ Anganwadis & technological solutions like POSHAN Tracker

③ Reduced Infant Mortality Rate to 35 (NFHS-V)

② Failures :

- ① Encephalitis still exists despite inclusion in immunization
- ② Social discrimination in villages reduces accessibility to immunization of children of lower castes
- ③ Lack of Updation in list of vaccines under Immunization
eg Nipah virus, COVID, Ebola are new viruses which must be included

Challenges in India's immunization efforts

- ① Low Spending - just 2% of GDP on health against recommended 2.5%.
- ② Outdated list of immunization diseases

- ③ Hesitancy & Rumours in
population (eg) Fertility-related
Rumour in Polio Vaccination
- ④ Lack of Awareness of parents
on schedule of immunization
- ⑤ Anganwadis & ASHA workers
underpaid $\Rightarrow$ lack of motivation
to reach out door-to-door

Immunization is essential as
a preventive care. It must
be boosted through technological
integration, public outreach
programs in line with Alma Ata
Declaration.

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)

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

India has been claiming the leadership of Global South of late. This reflected in its G20 Presidency also.

G20: Platform for Voice of Global South under India

① African Union inclusion → India pushed AU's inclusion to enhance Global South voice in G20

② Delhi Declaration against "war"
("This is not an era of war") reflects Global South concerns of prolonged wars (Russia-Ukraine) threatening food, fuel, fertilizers

③ Working Group on Multilateral Development Bank Reforms (MDBs)

Under NK Singh , $\Rightarrow$ Reform MDB
governance by incorporating
representatives of Global South, Called
for Climate Finance reforms
through World Bank, GEF

④ Grandhi Nagar Declaration on MSMEs

$\hookrightarrow$ include MSMEs of Global South,
especially Africa in Global Value
Chains

⑤ Deccan Principles on Food Security

reflects Africa's concerns on
food inflation in ^{era of} Climate Change,
Polycrisis

⑥ Global Initiative on Digital Health

of India $\oplus$ WHO $\Rightarrow$ digitize health
care access in Africa

However, Several Concerns of Global
South unaddressed :

① Geopolitical Conflicts continue to
graze with new West Asian
instability.

② Weaponisation of food not stopped
(Black Sea Grain Initiative is
moribund)

③ Climate Disasters, increasing, no
G20 declaration on Loss & Damage
Fund

For this, India called Voice of
Global South Summit 2-0.

Steps Taken by India bilaterally -

① Asia-Africa Growth Corridor - for
infra connectivity of Africa

② Kampala Principles by PM Modi
on India - Africa ties

③ AFINDEX & IADD defence
dialogues with Africa

We need to have "Unity of Voice
Unity of Purpose" to truly lead Global
South

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)

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

Recently, PM Modi visited UAE, launching UPI, Rupay Cards etc.

UAE-India relations have expanded multi- vectorally

UAE-India relations pre-2014

↳ Geoeconomically $\Rightarrow$ majorly energy diplomacy

Post-2014 Remarkable Expansion

① Geopolitically $\Rightarrow$ India - UAE defence exercise - Desert Storm - for greater interoperability

$\Rightarrow$ Counter-Terrorism operations
eg Operation Sankalp

② Geoeconomically, ^{UAE is} $\Rightarrow$ largest remittance provider $\rightarrow$ 18% of all remittance to India

⇒ Collaboration in Fintech eg Jamj Warr
- Rupay Cards

⇒ \$ 100 billion investment committed
by UAE in food, energy, agriculture
sectors of India shows cross-sectoral
ties

III Geoculturally ⇒ BAPS Hindu Mandir
revitalises civilizational links

⇒ MIT Abu Dhabi ensures people-to
people ties

IV Geostrategically ⇒ Multilateral
collaboration at COP 28 (launched
Mangrove Alliance for Climate)

⇒ I2U2 & IMEEC ⇒ greater
connectivity & trade ties to
deepen the ties

However, there are Challenges in
relation :

I Domestic Politics of UAE forces it

to take stand against Hindutva politics

eg) Nupur Sharma Case

(II) Pakistan → UAE - Pak ties deep even militarily → threatens security architecture of India's defence establishments via UAE

(III) India - Israel ties deep → contentions for UAE after Israel-Hamas War

(IV) Chinese incursions into UAE → against India's Nickel and Diamond strategy

Way Ahead

↳ Cross-Cultural Collaboration in Project Mausam

↳ Investment into UAE's Renewable Energy plans. by India will

consolidate relation, upholding

India's Look West Link West policy goals.

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