

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. : 011 90247

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhilash

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख

Date

24 Aug, 2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi Karol Bagh
Bhai Joga Singh School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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>

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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)					



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

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

10

Recently Mr. Rahul Gandhi was appointed as the Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha (18th Lok Sabha).

□ Importance of dissent in Parliament functioning

- ① leads to vibrant democracy
- ② improves quality of debates in house
- ③ prevents hasty & ill thought legislations. 'Waste makes waste'
- ④ Provides an opportunity for voicing the concerns of marginalised sects
- ⑤ Proper scrutiny of Bills.

□ Role of LoP in Parliament

① LoP is a Statutory position in

the house created post Independence.

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

② Role of LoP is to provide an alternative perspective to legislation.

③ Turns representative democracy into Participatory democracy.

④ Keeps a check on the tyranny of executive and arbitrariness of legislature.

⑤ Provides a safety valve for dissent

⑥ Prevents rashy legislations.

⑦ Safeguards citizen's fundamental rights.

⑧ also safeguards interests of marginalised sections.

⑨ Prevents autocratic behaviour of majoritarian govt.

⑩ Strengthen the work of Parliamentary Committees

∴ LoP occupies a central place in India's Parliamentary System.

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

"Wheels of Law move rather slowly in India." - ^{ex} CJI NV Ramanna

Therefore Technology gives a boost to Judicial speed, acc. to former CJI N.V. Ramanna

□ Integration of Technology enhance :-

↳ (I) Accessibility

① bring court near the litigants.

② last mile delivery of justice delivery.

③ it will enhance DPSP Art. 39A
'Justice and legal aid to all'

④ Reduce the transportation need for aggrieved.

⑤

↳ (ii) Capability ✓

- ⑤ Technology like Generative AI can provide live Translation of verdicts into local languages.
- ⑥ AI can create Training program for judges, lawyers, etc.
- ⑦ ↑ awareness about rights with citizens
eg A.14-18 (R.T. Equality)
- ⑧ will help lawyers speed up their research.

↳ (iii) Efficiency ✓

- ⑨ electronic Transmission of bail.
- ⑩ Digital Library for legal document
- ⑪ Cloud computing to ↑ efficiency.
- ⑫ Supercomputers to improve roster creation process.

∴ Govt. has launched e-Courts project, National Judicial Grid, Supac, e-transmission of bail to improve justice delivery in India.

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

(SC)
Supreme Court of India derives its powers from Part 5 (Article 124-147) of Indian Constitution.

□ Upheld India's ^{Asymmetric} federalism

① by upholding Constitutionalism in India!

② SC has laid down guidelines for President's rule under A.356 in S.R. Bommai Case

③ SC in Keshavananda Bharti Case

laid down Basic Structure doctrine to safeguard vital features of federalism.

④ Recent SC judgment (2024) restoring State's power to Tax

mining companies operating in its jurisdiction.

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

⑤ curtailed the power of Parliament to amend the constitution.

⑥ Art. 131 used for solving Centre-State disputes by S.C.

⑦ Art. 143 to advise President on important matters like federalism. [Advisory Jurisdiction]

⑧ SC can give direction to CBI to investigate an issue, despite revocation of State's general consent. Recent & Kolkata rape case.

⑨ Art. 142 to give out decrees to do complete justice.

⑩ SC. in Anup Baranwal vs UOI case gave out guidelines for electoral reforms to safeguard India's federalism.
∴ SC has upheld unique Quasi federal (K.C. Wheare's) structure of India.

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

National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Ncsc) was estd. by 65th CAA by introducing Art. 338.
↳ Constitutional body.

□ Effective Role in Safeguarding interests of S.C.

- ① It monitors and evaluates various welfare schemes running for SC.
- ② Recommends policy measures to be taken for uplifting SC.
- ③ It covers safeguards for SC and Anglo Indians.
- ④ Investigates into violation of Right of SC on complaint submitted.
- ⑤ has Suo Motu Powers ✓
- ⑥ submits Annual Report to President

7) Does R&D to improve India's legal framework for SC upliftment.

1. Doubtful Effectiveness of NCSC

- 1) Despite it, there is rising hate crimes against SCs.
- 2) Hob lynching of dalits eg M.P. case (2023)
- 3) NCSC's reports of 2019-20 have still not been placed in house.
- 4) Inadequate SC representation at higher civil services level. eg Joint Secretary.
- 5) SC literacy rate is very low
↳ 2011 census → 56%.

∴ NCSC role needs to be strengthened to fulfill Gandhiji's vision of 'Sarvodaya through Annyodaya'

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

"Parliamentary committees act as brains, ears, eyes of Parliament."
- T. Reed

Parliamentary Committee derive their powers from Rules of House of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

II. Executive Accountability to Legislature through P. Committee

① Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

* looks into the expenditure done by the govt.

② PAC is supported by CA 6 (A. 148)

③ Estimates Committee helps in ensuring appropriate allocation to ministries. also looks into extra-vagant expenditure.

④ Committee on Public Undertakings help look at the expenditure of PSU's like NTPC.

⑤ Ethics Committee acts against the breach of Parliamentary Privileges (Art. 105)

⑥ DRSCs help in close scrutiny of Budgetary demand for grants.

⑦ Business Advisory Committee organises the series of issues to be discussed in house.

⑧ General Purpose Comm.

⑨ Joint Parliamentary Comm looks & investigates national matters eg Bofors Scam

□ Issues with Parliamentary Comm.

④ Advisory only

- ① ~~the~~ Lack of funding
- ② Lack of Time
- ③ Reports submitted are not properly discussed.

∴ Parliamentary Committees acts as a Vibrant link b/w govt., opposition, and citizens -

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)

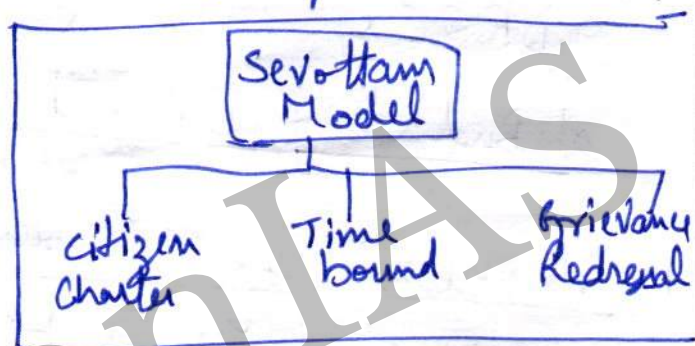
10

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

Acc. to OECD, Citizen Charter is a Public document giving details on services, qualities, and timeline.

Req Sevottam Model

↳ Movt. started in UK



□ Citizen Charter as a Powerful Tool

→ ① Lists out services provided by govt. deptt.

→ ② Lists out the Timeline for such services

→ ③ Quality of services is mentioned

→ ④ Mentions the contact of Person responsible (↑ Accountability)

→ ⑤ has a Grievance Redressal Mechanism

1. Ways to Improve Citizen Charter for Governance & citizen empowerment

- ① Translation of Citizen Charter into local languages.
- ② Broad based consultations before creating citizen charter.
- ③ should voice the concerns of Marginalised section like $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Women} \\ \text{Tribals, etc.} \end{array} \right.$
- ④ Legal enforceability of citizen charter is needed.
- ⑤ Periodic evaluation of citizen charter for update.

Best Model $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Meghalaya: Specific Law} \\ \text{for Citizen Charter} \\ \text{Sevottam model} \end{array} \right.$

\therefore Citizen charter need to be strengthened as they can improve governance & empower citizens!

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

Acc. to World Bank, NGOs are not for profit organisations created for social empowerment.

↳ Part of Civil Society organisations
✍️. Sulabh Shochalya NGO

□ How Corporate Donors aid NGO for India's development

① Corporate fund NGOs for attaining CSR compliance. (under Companies Act 2013)

② improved financial resources of NGOs help them augment their functions.

③ Women empowerment by political education and mobilisation of women.
✍️ Pari Foundation, Alwar.

- ④ Poverty reduction through skill training eg SEWA NGO.
- ⑤ NGOs combat social evils like domestic violence. eg Ujala NGO, Gujarat.
- ⑥ creation of Microfinance institutions run by women. eg Kudumbashree
- ⑦ Policy research and development, which aids policymakers. eg PRS India
- ⑧ Provide ground realities to administrators
eg Pratham NGO ASER report on education

- Challenges faced by NGOs
- ① Funding crunch
 - ② FERA amendment, 2020
 - ③ Poor awareness among beneficiaries
- ④ ~~Lack of Technical~~

∴ NGOs aid India's developmental process by acting as 3rd Arm of 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)

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

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act was enacted to safeguard children from sexual predators.

□ Merits of POCSO Act

① NCRB Crime in India Report (2023)
Rising crimes against children.

eg. Recent Dehradun ISBT Rape of 16 year old (2024)

② Provides for Punishment for sexual offences.

③ even has provisions of Capital Punishment

④ Such a law is needed to create deterrence in society.

⑤ it acts as a tool for administrators to punish guilty.

(ART. 51A)
① fulfill Fundamental Duty of safeguarding children & giving them opportunities to develop.

□ Existing Inadequacies of POCSO

① Very Low Conviction rate

② Rising incidence of child sexual offences (NCRB report)

③ Capital Punishment → leads to killing of victim by perpetrator to erase the evidence. (Experts view)

④ No distinction made b/w Consensual and non-consensual sex

⑤ Weaponisation of POCSO act by parents of girl child against underaged boys.

∴ Acc. to CJI D.Y. Chandrachud, POCSO act needs to be amended to further strengthen the security of future of our nation.

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 under its 'Belt and Road initiative' has launched the 'String of Pearls' to acquire strategic ports.

Implication of China's Acquisition of Strategic Ports :-

(I) For int'l Trade :-

① China's ports are near the strategic chokepoints like Strait of Hormuz & Bab-el-Mandeb Strait.

② These ports are near Sea lanes of Communication like Suez canal.

③ Such ports can boost international Trade by modernisation.

④ 95% of India's Trade (volume) and 70% by value is Maritime Trade.

⑤ Such ports can also lead to debt trap diplomacy.

↳ (ii) Economic Relations

⑥ ORF claims that these ports are Tools of Neo-colonialism.

⑦ create a Dependency relation b/w nations.

⑧ also strengthen bilateral defence relations

⑨ Chinese spy ship on Hambantota.
⑨ strengthen China's oil Trade from West Asia.

⑩ can lead to Strategic Encirclement of India

⑪ impact India's economic interests.



∴ recent docking of Chinese spy ships in acquired ports like Hambantota raise an alarm for India.

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)

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

10

World Intellectual Property Organisation

(WIPO) is a Specialised Agency under UN to strengthen and secure Intellectual property regime (IPR) globally.

Main functions of WIPO

- ① Monitors national IPR regimes of nations.
- ② Provides expert advice to nations on policy making related to IPR.
- ③ Acts as a watch dog for global innovation.
- ④ Looks into complaints.
- ⑤ Investigates matters related to IPR violation.
- ⑥ publishes 'World Innovation Index'
- ⑦ Provides capacity building training

to nations.

⑧ WIPO Implement Paris and Bern Conventions.

□ Benefits of Recent WIPO Treaty

↳ I on Intellectual Property ✓

① strengthen India's legal framework
i.e. Indian Patents Act, 1970

② secure India's Traditional Knowledge
globally.

↳ II Genetic Resources ✓

③ will complement India's PPVFR Act.

④ ensure access sharing and
equitable benefits to all.

↳ III Traditional Knowledge ✓

⑤ will secure Tribal's Traditional Knowledge. Eg. Odisha's Turmeric

⑥ boost India's Traditional digital Knowledge Library (TKDL)

∴ WIPO's recent Treaty will strengthen
India's IPR regime and make India a Knowledge Economy.

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

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

CBI is the premier investigation Agency of GOI, and derives its powers from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946

↳ based on the recommendation of Santanam Committee.

□ Role of CBI in Combating Corruption

① CBI investigates corruption cases

by under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

② CBI investigates matters based on general consent of state govt.

③ or if Supreme / High Court mandates CBI to investigate

- ④ CBI has a special division to deal with corruption.
- ⑤ Uses Modern Technology like AI, Machine Learning, to decipher the money trail.
- ⑥ coordinates with other Intelligence agencies like ED, ITR dept., NIA to collate information.
- ⑦ Kokpal and Lokayukta can also mandate CBI to investigate corruption scandals.
- ⑧ creates a deterrence among corrupt officials.
- ⑨ eg Recent ITS officer corruption busted by CBI, Gujarat (2023)

□ Criticism levelled against CBI

- ① Very low conviction rate
↳ Acc. to PIB → 3-4 %.

② Supreme Court criticised CBI by calling it a 'Caged Parrot'

③ experts claim that it has become a tool for pol'l vendetta.

④ Poor inter-agency coordination by CBI

⑤ CBI → understaffed

⑥ Lack of optimum funding with CBI

⑦ Despite CBI, Rising corruption
(eg) India's poor rank on 'Corruption Perception Index'

∴ 2nd ARC, NCRWC, and CJI

Chandrasekhar have recommended

creating an 'autonomous supra National Investigation agency' for

better curbing ^{the} menace of 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

Article 151 of Part 6 provide for the post of Governor which will act as the Constitutional head of State govt.

□ Role of Governor in Indian Polity

- ① Constitutional head of state
- ② acting as a link b/w Centre and State govt.
- ③ ensure that State govt. functions as per Constitution.
- ④ Recommend to President imposition of President Rule [Art. 356]
- ⑤ Reserve the bill for State legislature for President under [Art. 200]
- ⑥ Pardoning Power of Governor under [Art. 161]

⑦ Issue Ordinance [U/A 213]

when houses are not in session.

⑧ Governor → Overstepping their Constitutional Role

① When governor break the set parliamentary conventions.

eg T.N. Governor not reading the Motion of Thanks.

② Arbitrarily Pocket veto the bill of state legislature (Art. 200)

③ Reserve the bill for President when not needed (A. 200)

④ Governor using their discretionary powers excessively.

⑨ Governors → Fail to act effectively

⑤ Governor's Special Responsibility towards 5^m Schedule areas, and still neglecting his/her role.

- ⑥ Politicisation of Governor's post
- ⑦ Arbitrary recommendation of President rule in opposition run states ~~by~~ 1975 J. Gandhi govt.
- ⑧ Governor deliberately indulging in dereliction of duty.

Way forward

↳ Barkaria Commission: ① Governor from outside state

② Governor should be elected after consulting CU

↳ Ranchohi Commⁿ: ③ Governor should not have pol'l background

④ Governor should ~~not~~ be politically neutral.

↳ SR Bommai Case: ⑤ Guidelines for imposition of President rule (A.356)

∴ Governor's office is a Constitutional office who should act as a vibrant link for nation's development,

13.

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

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

15

India, the largest democracy, shares many similarities and differences with USA, the oldest democracy.

1. Adhere to Democratic Principles

① Both value free and fair democratic process.

② Both democracies value Rule of Law (Art. 14)

③ Both safeguard Rights of Minorities (Art. 25-28)

④ Both value Right to freedom (Art. 19-22)

⑤ Both value Right to Equality (A. 14-18)

⑥ Both are signatory to UDHR, 1948

Key Differences in electoral Practices

India

USA

① India has Parliamentary form of govt. (Art. 75)

① USA has Presidential form of govt.

② India ~~has~~ does NOT have strict separation of power X

② USA has strict separation of power

③ Indian Parliament

③ USA's legislature

↳ Lok Sabha (Lower house)

↳ Congress (Lower house)

↳ Rajya Sabha (Upper house)

↳ Senate (Upper house)

④ Indian election follow FPTP system based on Territorial constituencies.

④ USA's election follow an electorate college system.

⑤ Indian PM is the real executive head

⑤ USA's President is the real executive head.

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

⑥ Indian Supreme Court is the apex court with jurisdiction over Centre & State.

⑥ USA's federal court has no jurisdiction over states.

⑦ ~~Coming Together~~
Holding Together type federalism

⑦ Coming Together type federalism.

⑧ Indestructible Union of Destructible States
(Art. 3)

⑧ Indestructible Union of Indestructible states

∴ Both India and USA are going for election in 2024. There is much to learn from each other here.

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

NGT was established under NGT act, 2010 as a statutory Tribunal for speedy environmental justice.

□ Objective of NGT / Positive Role

- ① NGT's objective is to provide environmental justice (Art. 21)
- ② Relieve ↓ Burden of judiciary for such cases
- ③ Provide expertise in such domains as it has experts on panels.
- ④ follow Principles of Natural Justice
- ⑤ ~~rather than be~~ NOT bound by GPC, CPC, Indian evidence act (erstwhile)

⑥ Decentralise env'l justice
by creating regional benches.

⑦ fulfill India's int'l commitments
like under Stockholm Convention on POPs.

⑧ In line with global standards
as many democratic countries
have separate Tribunals.

□ +ve Role of NGT

① ↑ed Awareness about clean environment

② penalise violators for polluting.

eg Delhi Yamuna floodplains incident
& NGT fine

③ Enforce Polluters Pay Principle

④ Enforce Precautionary Principle

⑤ ensure Inter generational equity of

environmental conservation (SDG13)

⑥ Promoted Sustainable development
↳ Brundtland Commission, 1987

□ Issues faced by NGT

- ① Many env'l laws beyond its jurisdiction
 - Forest Rights Act, 2006
 - Indian Forest Act
 - EPA, 1986
- ② High pendency of cases in NGT
- ③ Far away regional benches
- ④ and only 5 Regional benches
- ⑤ ↑ing env'l pollution and violation of norms.

∴ Creation of NGT is a watershed moment in Constitutionalisation of env'l justice in India. It needs to be further reformed.

15.

यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

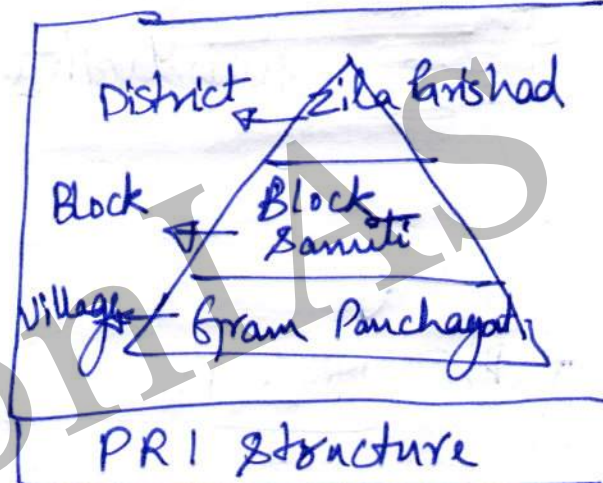
Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

73rd CAA, 1992 introduced

Part 9 and gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) in India.

Role of PRI
Platform for Competitive Politics



① have Transformed Representative democracy into Participatory democracy.

② ensured Gross Roots democracy

③ fulfilled the Gandhian DPSP

Art. 40 → creation of Panchayats.

④ will lead to decentralisation

of Planning, and governance in India.

⑤ Capacity building of locals for political participation.

⑥ Women empowerment.

eg Alwar, all women Panchayat of India

⑦ Environmental benefits, as PRI plan and conserve local flora & fauna.

eg 1st Carbon neutral Panchayat in J&K

⑧ have led to legislative devolution of powers i.e. 11th Schedule with 29 subjects

⑨ led to financial devolution of funds at village level.

⑩ also administrative devolution

eg - BDO at Block level
- VDO at Village level

⑪ Voice the concerns of marginalised section. (Art. 243D)

□ Issues : NOT emerged as agency of Planning & Service

⊙ Acc. to 2nd ARC, PRI face the problem of 3F → fund, functionary, functions.

I Fund

① Lack of Taxation powers with PRI

② Lack of State financial Commⁿ Grants (Art 243I)

II Functionaries

③ Understaffed Eg BDO vacancy

④ Poor capacity of elected officials

III Function

⑤ only 25% PRI have offices.

⑥ Lack of legislative devolution

Way forward → Transparent devolution

↳ effective implementⁿ of PESA act, 1996

∴ Panchayats can fulfil the Gandhian dream of Gram Swaraj

16.

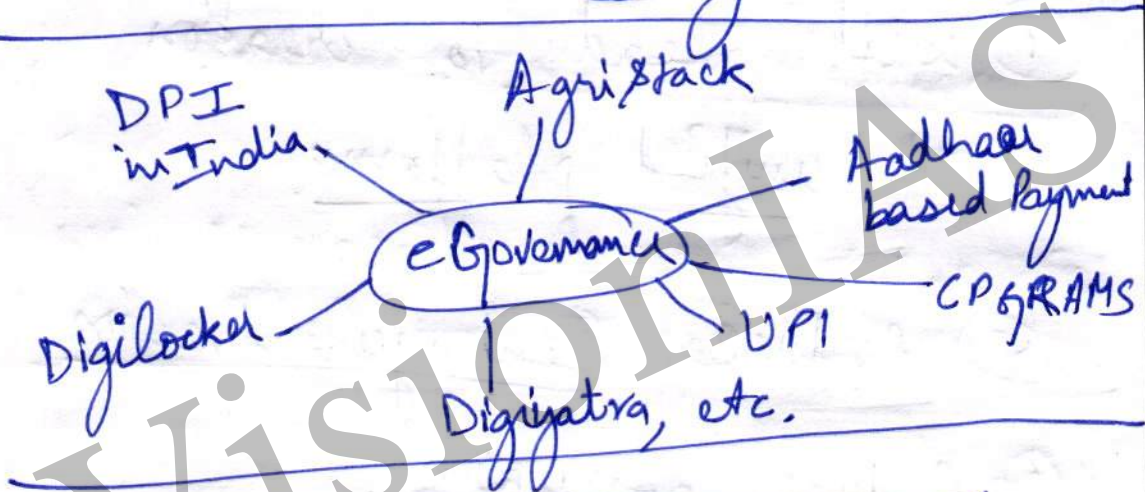
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Acc. to **WB**, e-Governance is the process of making & implementing various schemes using **ICT**.



□ Interoperability in e-Governance

① It means seamless transfer of data from one govt. platform to another.

② Interoperability also means using similar infra. like data centres.

□ Benefits of Interoperability

- ① ↑ efficiency
- ② Reduces operational cost
- ③ Last mile delivery of governance
- ④ will lead to creation of unified platforms
- ⑤ Reduce leakage & diversion
- ⑥ Reduce corruption,
- ⑦ Improve health, education outcomes
- ⑧ Strengthen PDS system

□ Steps Taken

- ① Digital Public Infra. for unified e-governance.

② Agri Stack for digital ~~sc~~
service delivery to agri.

③ AePS

④ UPI payments by NPCI

⑤ CPGRAMS for grievance
redressal
portal

Issues

- ① Digital Alliteracy
- ② Digital divide
- ③ Need Upfront Investment
- ④ Rural - Urban divide
- ⑤ Linguistic barriers

∴ e-Governance can revolutionise
service delivery in India.

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

NFHS-5 highlights just 67% contraceptive usage rate, which highlights lack of sexual & reproductive health of women.

□ Rights based discourse largely bypassed by ✓

↳ (I) societal norms ✓

① very low acceptability of contraceptives.

② poor awareness.

③ Social Taboos.

④ stigma attached

⑤ Poor Medical Counsel
availability

⑥ Inadequate infra.

⑦ Period poverty → only 36%

Indian women have access to pads.
(WEF)

↳ ⑧ Legal norms

⑧ Lack of comprehensive
national law

⑨ Bureaucratic hurdles like
red tapism in service delivery

⑩ Political apathy

⑪ Lack of Transparency & Accountability
mechanisms.

⑫ Low Women Participation

Way forward

- ① ↑ awareness
- ② Leverage Civil Society
- ③ ↑ Public investment in healthcare

↳ Goal: 6% of GDP
↳ Current: 3% of GDP

- ④ ↑ Doctor: Population ratio

∴ Sexual & Reproductive health is key to achieving (National)

Population Policy, 2000 Targets

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

Recently Budget 2024, govt.
announced cervical cancer
immunisation programme for
girls in 9-14 years age.

10. Immunisation coverage

① Despite Universal Immunisation
Program, 1986, India has NOT
been able to achieve 100%
immunisation Target

② very low in Tribal
areas

③ Low in women

□ Positives

- ① India → Polio free
- ② Measles free
- ③ eradicated Trachoma
- ④ eradicated Tetanus

□ Challenges

- ① Low Investments on
healthcare
- ② Corruption
- ③ Bureaucratic hurdles

④ NFHS-5

↳ Stunting = 36%
↳ Wasting = 19%
↳ #

⑤ High Anaemia = 57%.

∴ Universal Immunisation key

to achieve

SDG 3: Good health
& well being

19.

भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Recently India hosted G20 Summit, 2023 in newly built Pragati Maidan stadium.

□ India's Presidency: To bring the voice of Global South to Centre Stage

① India's G20 summit's Motto was 'Vasudev Kutumbkam' highlighting connectivity of world.

② New Delhi Declaration launched had ~~two~~ special focus on global south.

③ Voice of Global South Summit was hosted by PM Modi before G20 to understand the special concerns.

④ India launched special initiatives for global south.

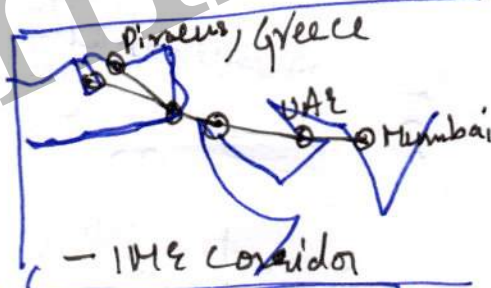
⑤ Global South Centre of Excellence was estd. at JNU campus.

⑥ African Union was added as a member to G20 under India's leadership

⑦ Environmental concerns of Global South like ~~the~~ Just and Fair Climate Finance to deal with climate change was in focus.

⑧ India launched IMEC Corridor

to connect various global south countries with global North.



⑨ Focus was on improving Infra financing to global South under
↳ PGII program ↳ Asia Africa Growth Corridor.

⑩ India also launched National Biofuel Alliance to improve energy security in global South.

⑪ Effects of War on global South were highlighted. eg Russia-Ukraine war

❑ Issues Faced in G20

- ① China's rising influence in Indian ocean region as a counteracting force.
- ② Adverse Indo-Canada relations in G20.
- ③ Absence of key players like Iran.
- ④ Lack of actionable outcomes.
- ⑤ Global south high disaster vulnerability.
- ⑥ G7-7 as a special exclusive group negate influence of G20.

Acc. to EAM Jaishankar
• a G20 Summit presented India a special opportunity to put forward concerns of global south, esp. Africa and allowed India to emerge as a Vishwa Guru.

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)

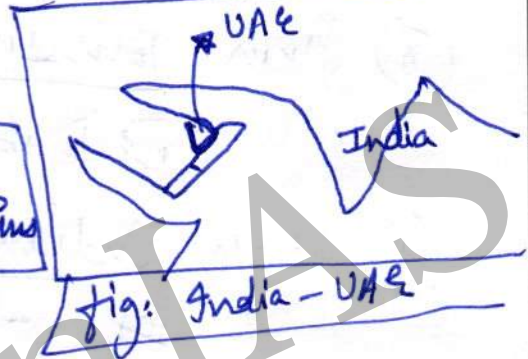
India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

India and UAE share a time tested friendship based on the bedrock of mutual respect, and benefit.
(Amitabh Mattoo)

India-UAE Relations expansion across domains



I Economic
↳ ① Rising bilateral trade at around 60 Bn \$

② Rising Investments from UAE in India

↳ UAE's Plan to invest 100 Bn \$ in India in next 10 years.

③ Growing economic interdependence.
↳ India's oil imports.

II Military

④ Joint Military exercise.
↳ Exercise Desert Storm

⑤ India's defence exports potential to UAE. eg Akash surface to Air missiles.

⑥ Joint Military Training.

⑦ Cultural ties

⑦ Both have historical ties

⑧ High Tourism from India to UAE.
eg Dubai

⑨ High Indian diaspora in UAE
eg about 3.5 Mn diaspora.

⑩ Multilateral

⑩ India's support to UAE on platforms like UN.

⑪ UAE supports India's UNSC membership bid.

⑫ both members of 1202 (West Asian quad).

⑬ Others ✓

⑬ Recent IMEC corridor

⑭ ISRO as launchpad for UAE.

❖ Challenges in Relation

- ① exploitative Kafala system of UAE
- ② India's Trade deficit with UAE.
- ③ Poor integration of transport facilities
- ④ Poor Intelligence sharing
- ⑤ recent Israel-Palestine conflict.
- ⑥ India's strong relation with Iran are irritant for UAE.

Way forward → strengthen defence relation
↳ sort out economic relⁿ

∴ Acc. to Harsh V. Pant, India-UAE are the emerging players of Indian ocean region and their collaboration is key to security & growth of all in the region (SAGAR doctrine)

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