



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. : 00181996

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DAMANPREET ARORA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24.08.2024

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

केंद्र

Centre

**CHANDIGARH
[007]**

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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

Leader of opposition (LoP) is a statutorily recognized post under Salaries and Allowances Act, 1977 and 18th Lok Sabha got LoP after 10 years.

Role of LoP in Parliamentary System

- ① Holding the Executive responsible (Article 74 and 75) talks about responsibility of Executive to Lok Sabha.
- ② To ensure Representative Democracy does not convert into "Tyranny of Majority" (Biggest fear of J.S Mill)
- ③ To hold government accountable
(Eg) through Question hour, Zero hour etc.
- ④ To act as a 'voice' and 'representation'

of not only opposition as a whole but
people of India .

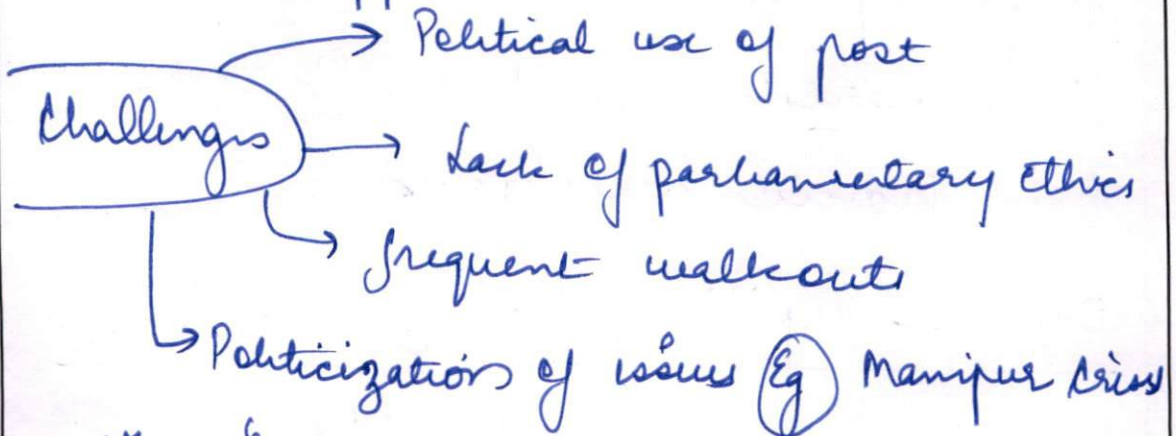
(Eg) to put concern of people of India as
a single voice

(5) To curb Executive high handedness

(Eg) rising ordinances of 11 per ~~decade~~ year
average in 17th Lok Sabha .

(6) to ensure that debates, discussions,
deliberation, is valued our choices,
and votes .

(7) Parliamentary Ethos (eg) called as
'highness opposition' in Britain .



Thus, 'Opposition should have its say
and Government should have its way' ,

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

Integration of technology into judicial process and can improve access to justice and speedy trial as held by supreme court in Hussainara Khatoon case, 1977

(right to Speedy trial)

Enhance Accessibility

:- ① Increase

Bail application disposal (eg) FASTER adoption by Supreme Court.

② e-filing of cases to reduce time poverty and hassle of visits.

③ 'e-courts' leads to online access of Judicial hearings.

Enhance Capability

:- ① e-evidences

can reduce cumbersome filings

(eg) 5.1 crore cases pendency

① Tracking of cases for disposal

(eg) National Judicial Data Grid

③ Coordination with Executive (eg)
XIMBS portal

④ Coordination of appeals and Judicial
oversight (eg) Case clearance ratio in
India is 93%. (Lower Judiciary \rightarrow 89%)

Efficiency in Justice Delivery :-

① line court status can check the
frequent adjournments (eg) CJI DY
Chandrachud held the Adjournment
and Vacation problem in Judiciary

② Can act like an economies of scale²
(eg) coordination through FASTER portal)

③ Reduction in expenditure in paper and
storage (eg) Online Judgements)

Thus, William Gladstone rightly said that

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 in State of Rajasthan vs Union of India case (Justice Beg) held that Indian Constitution is 'Amphibian'.

Upheld unique asymmetry through :-

- ① Federalism as basic structure by S-R Bommai case 1994
- ② Restricting imposition of President's rule [Article 356] (eg) in Uttarakhand 2016 case (Judicial Activism)
- ③ Recent case of giving states retrospective right to tax mineral exploration from 2005 year (Judgement in 2004)
- ④ 2021 case in which Supreme Court partially struck down Part IX-B

of Constitution (State cooperative societies) calling it as Unconstitutional.

⑤ In Shamsher Singh case and Faghtul Tilak case Supreme court called Governor as Independent Constitutional office and not an employee of central government.

⑥ In Raj Narain vs Indira Nehru Gandhi case, Supreme court called free and fair elections as basic structure as opposed to centralizing trends taken by former PM Indira Gandhi.

⑦ In Nabam Rebia case 2016, it was held that power of Governor is 'Cabined, subbed'

Recently also, Kerala and Telangana approached SC under Article 131 of constitution against Governor sitting on bills.

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 is a constitutional body under Article 338 of Constitution.

Effectiveness in Safeguarding Interests

Achievements / Positions :-

- ① Power of Investigation and Inspect the wrong doings (Eg) Urination incident in Madhya Pradesh on SC.
- ② Power to summon and act as a Civil court. (Habeas Corpus)
- ③ Consultations with Government on any measure affecting SC community
(Eg) SC Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 and amendment proposed in 2018
- ④ Recommend monetary compensation

to the person affected.

Challenges

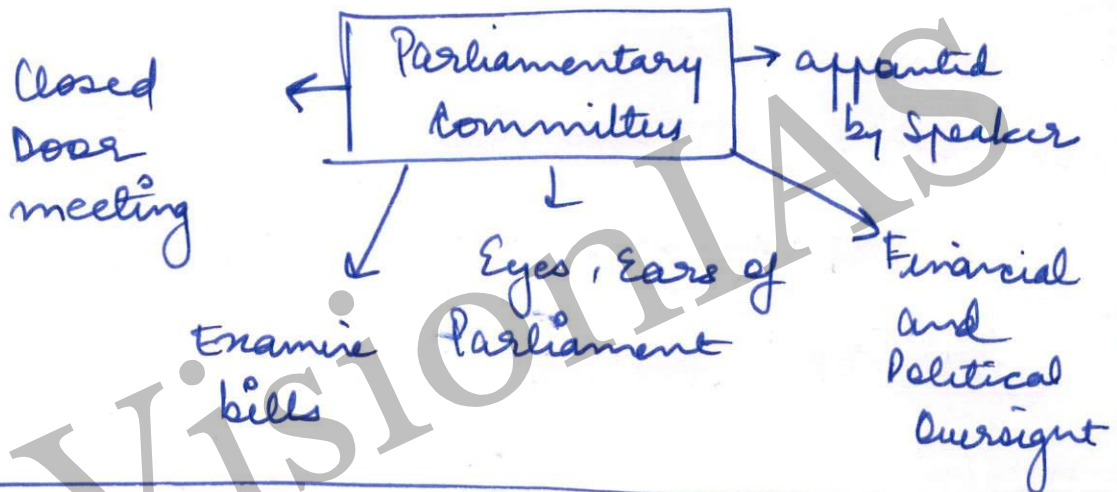
- ① lack of coordination with investigation agencies (Eg) CBI, NHRC etc
- ② Prevalence of manual scavenging with disproportionately affecting SC community
(Eg) only 1 conviction since 2013 (Ministry of Social Justice)
- ③ Reliance on poor quality magisterial reports (Eg) SDMs are investigating officers like Bheina Keregaon violence
- ④ Lack of coordination with National Commission for women (Eg) Hatras rape case 2018-2020 of Dalit women
- ⑤ Political Interference in appointments.
- ⑥ Post-mortem work.

Thus, Historical Injustices to scheduled Caste must not continue and Secularism within the religion must also be the Priority.

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Woodrow Wilson held that 'Congress in session is Congress in Exhibition, but Congress in committee is Congress at work'



Executive Accountability through Parliamentary Committee by

- ① Responsibility of Executive to legislature
 (Eg) Articles 74 and 75 of constitution
- ② Prevents haste in passage of bills
 (Eg) 11 ordinances per year in 17th Lok Sabha

③ Financial Committee check the Utilisation of Funds (Eg)

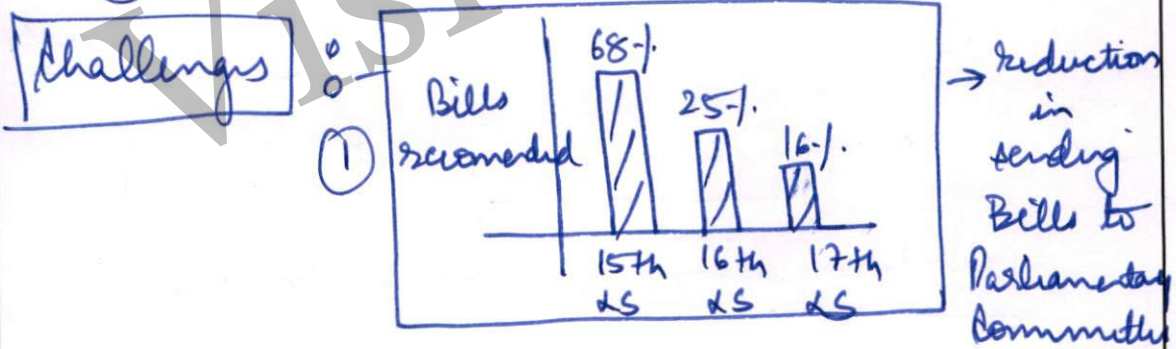
- ↳ Estimates Committee
- ↳ Public Account Committee (through help from CAG)

④ 'Expertise' and thorough examination

(Eg) Joint Parliamentary scrutiny to Ulagb Amendment Bill recently.

⑤ Consensus Building and legitimacy

(Eg) 3 Farm Bill past in haste were recalled



② lesser time given and absenteeism from meeting, utilising political opportunism.

③ Post mortem work and recommending nature.

thus United Kingdom and USA models of compulsory committee scrutiny could be adopted.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Citizens Charter is a Memorandum of understanding between Government and citizens outlining the duties / responsibilities of both towards each other.

Tool for improving Good Governance :-

- ① Efficiency in coordination between departments (Eg) Grievance Redressals can teach lessons to other departments
- ② Increasing Transparency and Sharing of Information (Eg) G2B models and Taxation compliance procedures

Empowering citizens :-

- ① Improved Service delivery
(Eg) Sensottam Model

② Standardization of Quality Services

(Eg) ISO certification of goods and services

③ Grievance redressal (Eg) CPGRAMS,
IGRS portal, Jan Sookshma Portals

④ 'Two way sharing' of information (Eg)

Responsibility of clients to not to do frivolous complaints

⑤ Draughting of Anti competitive practices

Challenges :- ① One size fits all approach

② Lack of legal recognition

③ Lack of consultation of all stakeholders

④ Poor Service Delivery

⑤ Pendency of Grievances and not adhering to commitments highlighted

II nd ARe thus recommended to come out of 'one size fits all approach' and Decentralization of utility Chartered.

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

Although there are 28 lakh NGOs in India currently but only 16,000 of them are registered with FCRA (Ministry of Home Affairs Data)

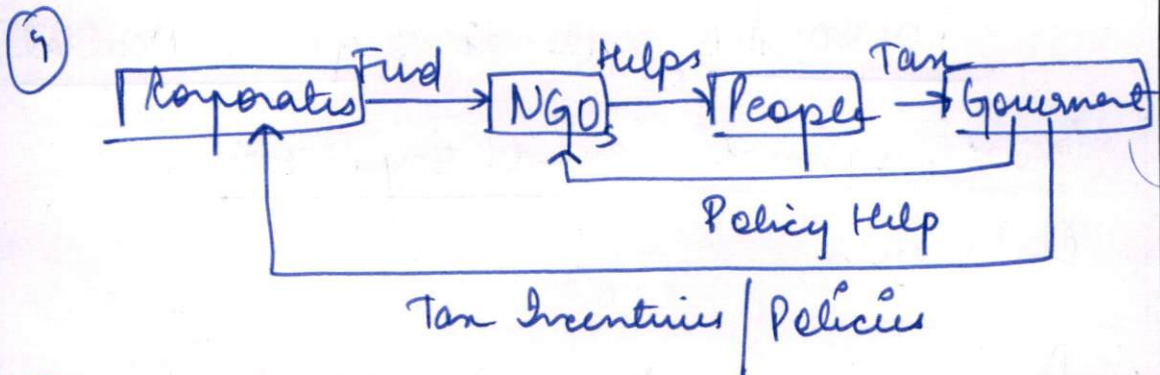
Corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating development through :-

- ① as a part of Corporate Social Responsibility and ESG norms [Environment Social Governance].
- ② Help NGOs manage administrative expenses (20% allowed) with development goals (Eg) Reliance Foundation helps in Education focus to NGOs
- ③ Filling in gaps of Government finance (Eg) India spends only 2.1% of

GDP on health and Alchaya Patra NGO

helps in Pesham Akhigun

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



⑤ Helps address financing for neglecting social cause (Eg) LG BTG - smile NGO, Naz foundation.

⑥ Political Development and Political Modernization by forming as the 3rd state leading to Integrated Governance Model

Challenges

- Funds diversion diversion (Eg) Radicalism
- Not adhering to norms (Eg) Amnesty International, CPR

Thus, NGOs form as Invisible Empires and there is a need to balance Security -

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

POCSO Act, 2012 is a Gender Neutral law against Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Merits :- ① Special courts to address cases related to sexual exploitation

② Speedy trial of cases (Eg) child is considered under 18 years of age.

③ Treats Boys, Girls as same (Gender Neutral)

④ Child friendly investigations (Eg) without uniforms

⑤ Stricter punishments (Eg) Rape for children under 12 years of age
(after Kathua Rape incident, 2018)

Existing Inadequacies :- ① not acted as a deterrent (Eg) rape of recent 4 year

girls in Maharashtra

- ② Misuse against Boys / girls (eg) consensual sexual act is also penalised under the POCSO by family of girl's child.
- ③ Age of consent is indirectly given as 18 thus sexual acts between couples and later resulting to misuse against both by families.
- ④ Recognizable and Non Bailable thus requires human principles and 'bail' not a matter of right thus.

Way forward :- ① Stricter punishments against misuse of honour issue

- ② Issue of honour killings must be addressed (eg) Baghat Singh case
- ③ Need to expedite case clearance ratio (currently 93% in India)

Thus, Awareness and Gender Sensitisation in the form of Sexual Education in schools can be done.

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

China's Neo liberalism through Belt and Road Initiative has led to increased renewal of 'China's Middle Kingdom complex'

Implication for International trade

- ① Dominance in South China Sea to counter China's Malacca Dilemma
(Eg) String of Pearls like Gwadar port, in Pakistan
- ② Anti-Denial and Area Access operations by China (A2AD) (eg) renew conflict with Philippines in Sabina Shoal
- ③ 'Choke points' dominance can lead to weaponisation of trade routes (eg) Djibouti, Strait of Malacca, Strait of Gibraltar etc

(4) Ruling the trade routes through seas

(Eg) Alfred T. Mahan - 'one who rules oceans will rule the world'

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

Implications on Economic Relations

(1) Cheque book Diplomacy (C. Rajamohan) turning into Dist trap Diplomacy.

(Eg) 99 year lease of Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka

(2) Huge Foreign Aid Dependence leads to 'Resource curse' and 'Aid curse' (Eg)

Nep scramble for Africa

(3) Weaponisation of economic relations

(Eg) 70% of aid dependence on China of Maldives

(4) Sinicization (Eg) Cultural Dominance

Thus, Happymon Jacobs suggests the policy of 'Containment' which is containing Engaging with China. Idea of counter

coalitions such as QUAD, IMEER

is also the way ahead.

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
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World Intellectual Property Organisation

[WIPO] is an inter governmental organisation affiliated to United Nations (Specialised Agency)

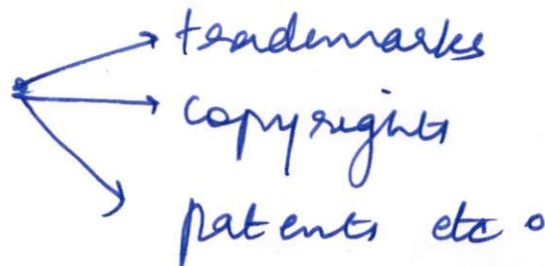
Main Functions :- (1) To promote

Intellectual property rights awareness

(2) as a facilitator for countries to

voice their concerns with respect

to



(3) Publication ~~with~~ Intellectual Property Rights Iden (eg) Idra improved to

90th position thus foster competitiveness

edge °

Treaty on IP, Genetic Resources and
Traditional Knowledge benefits India
by °—

- ① huge win^o for Global South as
it recognizes protection to traditional
knowledge ° (Eg) Ayurvedic medicines
- ② Indigenous knowledge preservation
- ③ will control piracy issues by
western countries (Eg) plant species
protection
- ④ Also an avenue for Innovation
and boost to traditional people
to preserve their rights (Eg) Incentives
- ⑤ Helpful in giving legitimacy to
Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

Thus, there also needs to be
a consensus for compulsory licensing (Section
84) of India Patent Act for further benefit

11.

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

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

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

CBI established through Delhi Special Police Establishment Act was termed as 'Lagged Parrot, speaking in master's voice' by Supreme Court.

Role in combating Corruption

- ① Central Investigating Agency on issues related to corruption
- ② Efficiency, Efficacy of Investigations
- ③ Trust of people in CBI (eg) Demand for Kolkata Rape case to be given to CBI recently.

Criticized for Being Partisan and Acting Against Federal Spirit :-

- ① used as a political tool (eg) non BJP

hulid status often don't like the interference

(Eg) West Bengal, Punjab etc.

(2) Targetted against opponents and used as a weapon against opposition

(Eg) report in 2011 revealed that 86% of cases were against opposition leaders

(3) Reported to centre and appointment of CBI Director done by centre.

(Eg) Frequent Extensions to director are made through ordinances which results in disharmony

(4) Withdrawal of General Consent as done in West Bengal because of blames of a tool of Centre.

(5) Against cooperative Federalism and leads to Politicization and delay of Justice (Eg) ORN deaths due to floods.

- ⑥ blames on Governors to use CBI against Chief Ministers (Eg) Recent cases in Karnataka over tussle on MUDA flats and land scam.

Consequences → ① Delay in investigations

② Politicization of crime (Eg) Hathras rape case in 2020

③ Fear of CEs leads to regulatory Cholesterol and Asymmetric Incentives to Bureaucracy.

④ Delayed Justice (William Gladstone → Justice Delayed is Justice Denied)

Way forward → ① Independent appointment of Director through Selection Committee (later in ECI case (Anoop Baramahal case))

② Accountability and speedy trial by increasing conviction rate.

Thus, Political Euphemism must be avoided to ensure Sabka Saath,

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

Sarkaria Commission called Governors as the 'lynchpin' between Centre and States.
Governors are De jure Executive appointed under article 54 of Constitution by President.

Overstep their constitutional role

① Bound by the aid and advice of Council of Ministers (Eg) Article 163 and 164

(Recent case in 2023 of sacking ministers in Tamil Nadu with consultation with Council of Ministers)

② Misuse of Veto Powers and not acting on Bills (Eg) In 2022 Kerala and Telangana Government went to Supreme Court under Article 131 of Constitution.

③ Trying to form Alternative Centre of Power

- (Eg) Summoning house to assemble
in Rajasthan without consultation
with Council of Ministers .
- (4) Reserving Bills for President as misuse
of powers (Eg) Punjab case under
Article 200 of Constitution .
- (5) Rift between De jure and De facto
executive (Eg) Our Discretionary powers
to Governors .

Thus Governors fail to Act effectively when
needed because 1^o -

- (1) Bound by Centre's Control (Eg)
Governor used as political footballs
(Punchi commission)
- (2) Collusion with President (eg) President
rule (Article 356) .

- ③ Loss of control of services lead to Administrative disruption (Eg) Delhi LG case
- ④ Lack of speedy implementation of Bills (Eg) In Kerala, Punjab
- ⑤ Matters reaching Supreme court leading to unnecessary delays.

Way Forward | Steps Needed

- ① Supreme court in Shamsher Singh and Rajkumar Tila case called Governors as mere 'constitutional heads' and not Agents of Centre.
- ② Nabamibia case called Governor's powers as 'cabbined and cribbed'
- ③ Punchi commission recommended to consult CMs before appointment.
This deli sarakjee in book Governor: Sage or Saboteur? held Governor of Good can do a lot of good

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

15

While USA is the oldest Democracy, India is the largest Democracy in the world. Both the countries are the liberals value beholders through the fundamental rights given to citizen and 'Free and fair Elections'.

Differences in Electoral Practices :-

<u>India</u>	<u>USA</u>
<p>① <u>Parliamentary form of Government</u></p> <p>② <u>Executive responsible to Legislature</u> [Article 74 & 75]</p>	<p>① <u>Presidential form of Government</u></p> <p>② <u>Strict Separation of Powers</u> with separate officers to assist President</p>

India

- ③ Election of PM in 5 years
- ④ Prime Minister elected and President Indirectly elected
- ⑤ Election of President, Vice President non commensurate
- ⑥ Multiparty system in India
- ⑦ Any citizen of India can become president (whether naturalized or citizenship by descent)
- ⑧ President can be elected any number

USA

- ③ Election after 4 years
- ④ President elected through special electoral college
- ⑤ President, Vice President elected at the same time
- ⑥ Two party system
→ Republicans & Democrats
- ⑦ Only natural born citizen can become President
- ⑧ President can be elected only 2 times

of times.

(9) First Past the Post System

during PM elections (Lok Sabha) and Proportional Representation through Single Transferable Vote in President Election

(10) Council of ministers are elected and part of legislature

(9) Constitution is elected the Electoral college which in turn elects the President of USA (which is chosen through the Caucus and national party convention)

(10) Non elected advisors to President, not part of parliament

Thus, USA and India have different electoral methods, but are shining examples of Democratic Governance.

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Tribunal is a statutory
Body established in 2010 via the NGT
Act 2010.

NGT in ensuring Environmental Justice

Arguments For :- (1) Penal provisions

against the violators (Eg) use of firecrackers which harm the environment

(2) Ensuring Environmental health as a part of Right to life (also held by Supreme Court in Venanda Gaur Case)

(Eg) Cleaning of river Ganga.

(3) Rivers as living entities (Eg) ruling in cultural harm on Ganesha Chaturthi

(4) Power to summon as a civil court
and also act according to Principles
of Natural Justice (Eg) Aravalli
degradation case and Mamada Bachao
case .

(5) Against noise pollution (eg) quarter
than 80 Decibel harmful for
humans .

(6) Compensation to people from
industries (Eg) less motive cognizance
of cases .

Challenges / Arguments Against :-

(1) less regional benches therefore
lack of access to Justice by people
and environmentalists like PIL to
Supreme courts -

(2) lack of Pro Activeness and

Anticipatory Governance (Eg) Supreme

Court recently recognized in Ranjit Singh case that right against adverse effects of Climate Change .

③ Lack of Jurisdiction with respect to Forest Rights Act 2006, Wildlife Protection Act etc .

④ Non compliance with provisions and Judgements (Eg) use of firecrackers continued until Supreme Court intervened in 2018.

⑤ Overlapping Jurisdiction and appeals to High courts and Supreme courts .

Way forward :- ① Constitutional recognition

of environmental rights like in Equador recently needs to be done

② Coacting models like Carbon neutral

Panchayats such as Meenangadi (Kerala)

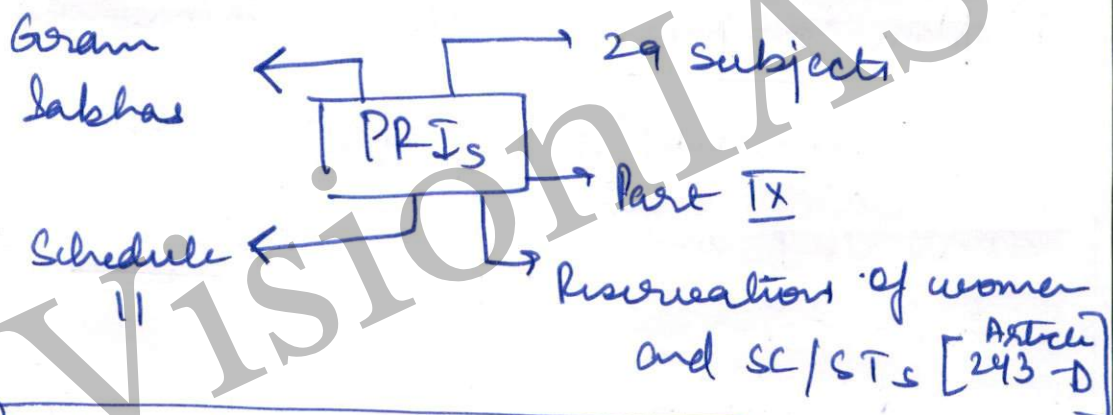
15.

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

Panchayati Raj Institutions introduced via 73rd Amendment Act 1972 represent 'Organic Circles of Power' of Mahatma Gandhi of Democratic Decentralization.



Platform for Competitive Politics

- ① Panchayat Elections usually have a higher turnout than Assembly and National Elections.
- ② Proximity to Governance thus Gram Pradhans / Sarpanch act as a

Source of mobilization for Political Parties.

- (3) A village person respect Gram Panchayat and respect more than MLA/MP thus politics has 'pauperized' as a source of 'Party Politics' and propaganda (the Hindu Report)

They have not emerged as Agency of Planning and Service Delivery because

- (1) Gram Sabha meetings are not held regularly (Eg) GPDPs are a mere formality
- (2) Mani Shankar Aiyer committee call PKIs as Decentralization of corruption
(Eg) Sanjay-Secretary collusion
- (3) Low Taxation Powers and poor Service Delivery (because taxation as a value)
- (4) Hesitation to tax people because of

Political bargaining and fear of retaliation.

⑤ Economic Survey 2017 pointed out that only 5% of self revenue generated as compared to 48% by Urban Local Bodies.

⑥ Tied nature of Funds (Eg) Disincentive to innovate.

⑦ Often called as 'grass without roots' because of lack of devolution of powers by State Governments.

⑧ Rampant corruption at Block level which leads to Collusive corrupt environment.

Way forward → Kerala's Big Bang Approach

of Overnight Devolution can be adopted

as Abraham Lincoln's Democracy of the

people, by the people, for the people is truly

released by Participative Democracy.

16.

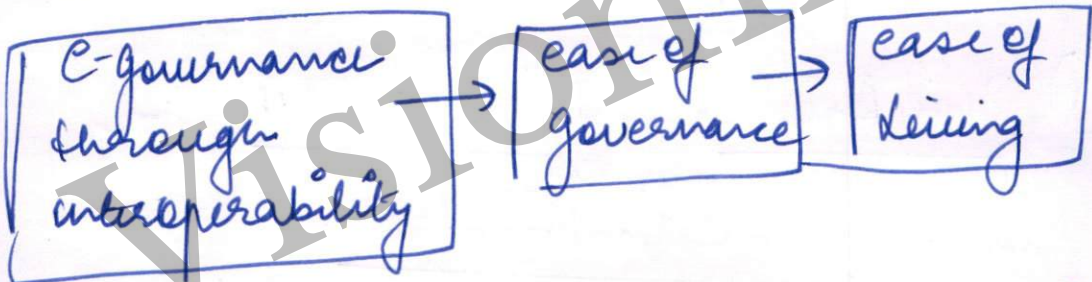
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Interoperability in e-governance is the concept where migrants can utilise the benefits of Governance (eg) through IM PDS portal which can result into more inclusive reach of governance initiatives.



this also means that, various members of family can take advantage of governance schemes through Interoperability.

Steps taken by Government to ensure interoperability and e-governance systems

- ① Aadhar linking with ration card
(eg) PDS - Fair Price Shops

shops use e Pent of Scale machine
(99.99% coverage) which has led
to reduction in Ghost Beneficiaries

(2) e-Kranti mission through Digital
India mission, 2015

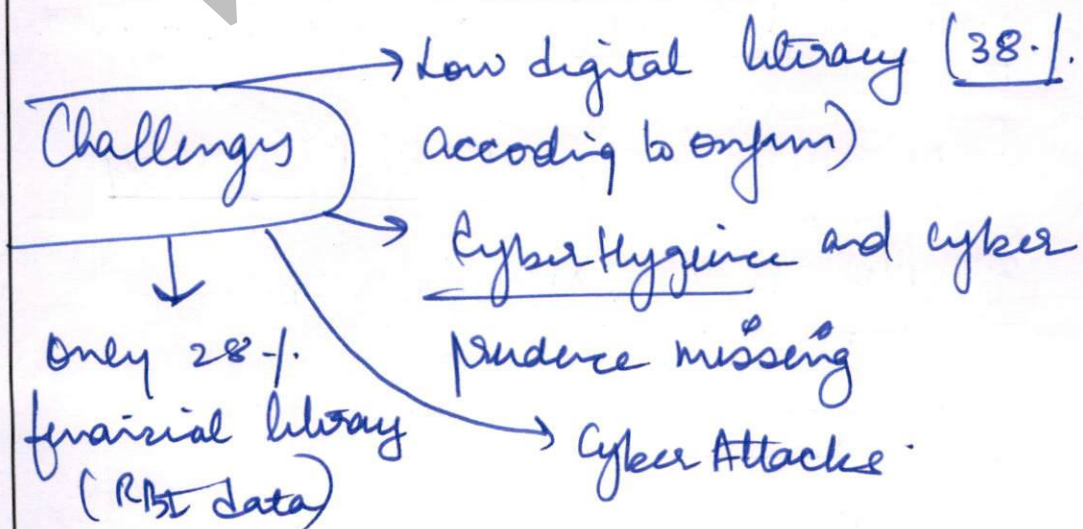
(3) Aadhar seeding with MGNREGA
Jobs cards [34%] pending as per
latest records.

(4) Blue Aadhar and SUAMITVA for
Unique Identification of land

(5) Digi Locker scheme as a store
house of certificates which can be
accessed from anywhere

(6) Academic Bank of Credits under New
Education Policy, 2020

- 7) Portability of ration cards through Anna Utham and Annapoorna portal
- 8) Linkage of Aadhaar card and Voter ID's
- 9) Increased access to services through
Integration of e-services such as Bhoomi portal of Karnataka (Land Records), FRUITS of Kerala (for farmers)
- 10) Increased Awareness through PM G DISHA, PRAGATI and CM Dashboard (Uttar Pradesh)



Thus, e-governance has the potential to wipe every tear from every eye provided we use it smartly.

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 reported that one in three women are affected by sexual crimes at family level but reporting is only at 14% to police.

Rights based discourse is bypassed by societal norms because :-

- ① women are seen as 'Second Gender' (Simone De Beauvoir in book 'Second Sex')
- ② Rape as an institution of patriarchy
(eg) Abhaya 2024, Nirbhaya 2012
- ③ Objectification of women (eg)
Sexual obedience at partner's will

4) Forced to Abort girl child by in laws
because of son preference and son meta preference

5) Lack of Female Voice Against marital
rape and Sexual assault at home.

6) Harassment during pandemic and lockdown
(World Bank called it Shadow Pandemic)

7) Harassment (Sexual) at workplace
for promotions.

8) Casting Couch and favouritism (eg) in
Malayalam Film Industry as pointed out
by K. Hema committee report)

Bypassed by legal norms :-

1) low conviction rate (eg) while
crime increased by 22% in 2022 as
compared to 2021 [NCRB], but conviction
rate is stagnant

- ② Lack of recognition of marital rape
- ③ Lack of legal protection to women who raise their voice against domestic violence (Eg) Cancel culture and Abandonment.

④ Low Labour force Participation Rate (only 37%) (Global average 48%)

- ⑤ Internal Complaints Committee (ICCs) dysfunctional at various places (Eg) Vanish Phogat case.

Way forward → ① Need to address

motherhood penalty (Economic Survey 2024)

- ② Increased conviction rate and need to improve and fasten Speedy trial

(Part of right to life under Article 21 Kusnaia Khatoon Case)

- ③ Need a Law against Marital rape

as "Personal is Political" (Cynthia Enloe)

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

India's Mission Indradhanush

has ensured that India's immunization coverage is increased against the severe diseases identified.

Effectiveness of Immunization coverage enhancement :-

- ① Reduction in Stunting from 38% to 35% currently [NFHS-5]
- ② Wasting reduced from 21% to 19% currently [NFHS-5]
- ③ Reduction in Prevalence of Incidence of TB and other diseases
- ④ Eradication of Polio, Small Pox from India due to Immunization program.

5) Increased awareness

(Eg) Campaigns such as 'Do band
hai zeroori'

6) Increased nutrition and Immunization

through Anganwadi Model (Eg)

ICDS program o

7) 415 million ^{from 2005-2020} lifted out of poverty

due to tackling of vicious cycle of
low health-poverty trap

Challenges that remain :-

1) Under nutrition (Eg) 14.1% of
Population (NFHS-5)

2) Misconceptions (Eg) like related to
Covid 19 (fake news problem)

3) Lack of Awareness (Eg) :- rural
areas.

5) Immunization weak with respect to diseases such as Cervical cancers

(Eg) recently government has introduced in immunization programs for girls.

6) ^{less} focus on preventive care and more on curative care (Eg) 47% out of total expenditure.

7) Rise of Non communicable diseases

(Eg) responsible for 62% of disease burden (WHO report)

8) Lack of follow ups and routine doses

9) Vaccine acquired diseases (Eg) Polio case in Meghalaya recently.

Way forward :- Awareness Generation

through Increasing Health Expenditure to 2.5% of GDP needed, including Incentives for nutrition and immunization

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

Subhasini Haider called Entry of
55 member African Union in 2023
G20 membership list as a 6 Feather
in India's cap ◦

Used G20 Presidency as a platform to
bring voice of Global South because ◦

- ① Theme of One Sun, One World, One
Earth shows the 'Equal' world
and Wasudhiva Kutumbakam ◦
- ② Entry of Africa ensures that
G20 is Inclusive and Accommodative
as currently it ~~has~~ holds 85% of
Global GDP ◦

③ Organised Voice of Global South
Summits (Eg) Online 1st with
Unity of Voice for Unity of Purpose

④ India's active support to African Region
through missions such as # Salas
mamas, # she goes digital, ITES,
line of Credits etc.

⑤ India projected itself as a bridge
power as 'South Western Power'

(Dr. Jaisankar said that people want
to listen to India and to be with India)

⑥ Announced Global Biofuel Alliance
as part of Common but Differentiated
Responsibility [CBDR]

⑦ IMEEC (India Middle East Economic
Corridor) as a counter to China's

BRI and debt trap lender loans

- ⑧ Consensus and support for Ezulwini
consensus of AU
- ⑨ India Africa coincides with respect
to Africa's Ubuntu Philosophy - India's
vasudhiva Kutumbakam
- ⑩ Helping Africa emerge as a
Global pole rather than as mere
satellite of China (eg) China's New
Scramble for Africa
- ⑪ Invited Bangladesh and other
3rd world countries as Voice of Global
South

Thus, India's G20 Presidency is a
stellar Example of using diplomacy as
a tool to be a Regional leader which is
important to be a Global leader.

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

India-UAE relationship is a stellar example of India's relations with West Asia as a whole through Look West Policy and giving importance to all countries in the West Asian Region [Trilateral Diplomacy]

Remarkable Expansion Across Various domains because

① Economic Domain

→ ①.1 Conclusion of CEPA (Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement) in 2023

→ ①.2 Trade has grown to \$66 billion from \$24 billion in 2022 (target of \$100 billion dollar)

② Strategic Dimension

↳ 2.1 Energy diplomacy (eg) India imports 80% of its oil and 53% of its natural gas.

↳ 2.2 Strategic partnership because of Investments of business in both countries (eg) In India's Strategic Petroleum Reserves.

↳ 2.3 I2U2 → India Israel-USA, UAE strategic partnership to counter Chinese's Expansionism.

③ Diaspora Dimension

↳ 3.1 India's huge diaspora (around 6 million in the West Asian region with UAE being one of highest

(3.2) Huge Inflow of Remittances

[UAE being ~~to~~ one of largest source through Blue Collar Skilled workers

↳ (3.3) Dulu Group (Yusuf Ali) → super-market chain (Acting as Living Bridge)

(4) Trade Dimension

↳ In strategic weapons (eg) India becoming exporter of defence equipment

↳ West Asia becoming region of Arms Race due to Rely crisis

(5) Military Exercises and regional cooperation also growing.

Thus, India UAE have become the strategic partners with CEPA and mutual security needs.

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