

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. : 01275069

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PRASTUTI UPADHAYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-08-2024

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

केंद्र
Centre **DELHI - KAROL BAGH
(001)**

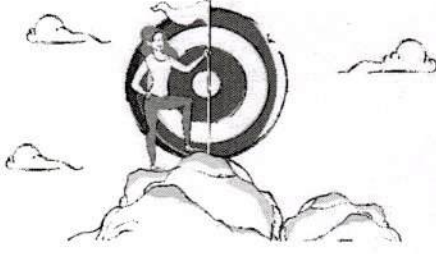
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

<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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>3 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>
<p>4 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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

The Leader of Opposition in India is ~~usually~~ ^{usually} the head of the largest opposition party in the Lok Sabha & has been granted statutory status.

EXPRESSION OF DISSENT

- ① crucial to functioning of parliament.
- ② part of the "3D of Parliament" → Discuss, debate and dissent.
- ③ It is also protected by Article 19 of the fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges.
- ④ LoP has the position equivalent to ~~the~~ a Cabinet Minister.
- ⑤ Opposition acts as a critical feedback to govt. policies.

Role of Leader of Opposition

- ① Acts as the leader of a united front of criticism against govt.
 - ② Is considered as an "alternative Prime Minister" in case of a no-confidence vote.
 - ③ Present in selection committees to balance government's impact on indep-
endent bodies \rightarrow present in Selection Committee for Chief Election Commissioners.
 - ④ Provides alternative perspectives and criticism to govt. policies.
 - ⑤ is considered as a representative of underrepresented groups.
 - ⑥ can be head of parliamentary committees.
- Hence, LoP plays an important role in promoting spirit of debate & dissent in the parliament & pro upholding democracy.

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

Integration of technology into judicial processes is a part of e-governance measures being undertaken.

IMPORTANCE

① Enhance accessibility

(a) judgements can be easily accessed
and in public domain.

(b) Improves transparency of judicial

process.

(c) Lok Adalats on internet eg. Jan Sunwai
portal (Rajasthan)

(d) helps gather data and research. than

eg. e-Courts application

② Enhancing Capability

(a) allows faster case resolution

eg. 1.36 lakh cases pending in Supreme

Court

(b) digitization is faster and reduces paperwork.

(c) less time consumption

(d) live video feed of court proceedings
improves academic learnings & capabilities

(3) enhancing efficiency

(a) easy accessibility → time reduction.

(b) availability on the internet

eg → open-source softwares.

(c) improved technology integration using
data analytics, AI, etc.



If these issues are resolved, digital integration & achieve
can result in efficiency of judiciary & justice as a universal right

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

India in Article 1 of the Constitution has been defined as a "union of states" and is said to have a quasi-federal structure.

ASYMMETRY IN INDIAN FEDERALISM

① special autonomy granted to states like Nagaland, Mizoram, etc. and earlier even Jammu & Kashmir under Article 370.

② 5th and 6th schedule areas have limited but more autonomy than others to preserve tribal culture.

③ Delhi - union territory & Pondicherry have own state legislatures but under central government.

④ Inner line permit states.

Supreme Court's Judgements on the same

① In the Kesavanda Bharati judgement, SC came up with basic structure doctrine which includes federalism.

② SC judgements affirm independence of tribal areas and powers under Forest Rights Acts, 2006 & PESA, 1996.

↳ Niyamgiri Judgement - said permission of Gram Sabha necessary for any activity in forests.

③ has protected rights of elected Delhi govt. in various cases & said maximum devolution of power is required.

④ Principle of subsidiarity (By CJI DY Chandra - Cher) → whatever powers can be delegated to local bodies, should be done.

⇒ SC has upheld asymmetric federalism for protecting diversity & rights of marginalized.

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

National Commission for Scheduled Castes

(NCSC) ~~was~~ is constitutional body under article 338 of constitution, formed by 65th constitutional amendment act.

EFFECTIVENESS

(1) has powers of a civil court to investigate and run trials on violations.

(2) has been able to get compensation for victims, take suo-moto cognizance, etc.

(3) upheld rights of SCs (and Anglo-Indians) in case of marginalization.

(4) Releases reports on situation of SCs in India that help in policy formulation.

(5) Monitor state commissions and ministries.

LIMITATIONS

- ① has a recommendatory nature, its advice not binding on govt.
- ② ~~NCST~~ ^{NCSC} can only take action for crimes in last 1 year
- ③ vacancies in NCSC body, lack of administrative support.
- ④ lack of funds for proper disbursement.
- ⑤ report submitted to Parliament via President → but govt. not answerable about why recommendations were not followed.

Way forward

- give more power of compulsory, binding recommendations.
- govt. should give reason of non-implementation.
- should take action for crime even before 1 year.
- ⇒ ~~NCST~~ NCSC acts as a support system for marginalized and should be empowered to achieve its mandate.

5.

संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Parliamentary committees are ad hoc or permanent committees composed of MPs from the 2 houses that analyze bills or issues and give recommendations about changes or analyze govt. functioning / expenditure and present report.

STRENGTHS

- ① focus on specialized debates and expert opinions \rightarrow Departmentally-Related Standing Committees.
- ② provide analysis & limitations of bills tabled by govt. \rightarrow JPC on Data Protection Bill headed by MP Shashi Tharoor.
- ③ provide stakeholder perspective and concerns of ministries.

4. analyze & scrutiny on govt. expenditure

eg Public Accounts Committee.

5. take advise of experts and ask invol-
-ed parties to submit statements.

6. Discipline MPs eg Ethics Committee.

LIMITATIONS

1. post-mortem in nature

eg finance committees

2. not all bills referred to committees

3. recommendations not binding

eg JPC on Data Protection - rejected report

4. Take a lot of time eg JPC on data

protection took > 3 years to submit

report, the Bill itself was withdrawn before that.

5. members do not have any expertise eg only MPs

are members.

Way forward

committee recommendations should be binding on govt.

should give reason

time bound / extensions limited

all bills should be referred.

committees act as backbone of discussions & debate in Parliament

6.

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

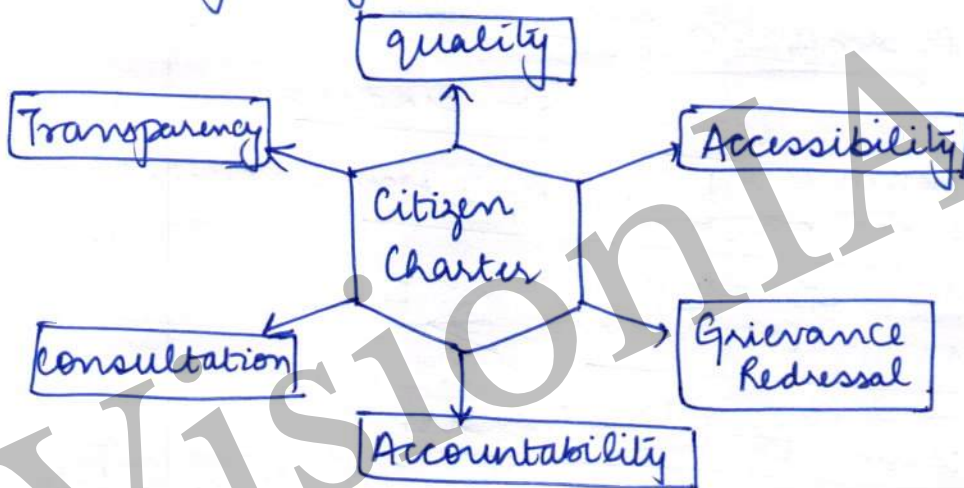
How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Citizen Charter evolved in the UK in 1994

and is defined as a document enlisting the goals, actions, objectives, expectations, quality of service delivery for its citizens by a ministry or govt. department.



TOOL FOR GOVERNANCE

- ① Improve accessibility for all
eg availability in Braille
- ② mandated for all govt. departments
- ③ regional availability
eg regional language ~~and~~ translation

- ④ fast grievance redressal eg CPGRAMS
or portals like MyGov. In
 - ⑤ feedback mechanisms should be promoted.
 - ⑥ Accountability via regular checks and
related legislations eg RTI Act
 - ⑦ Stakeholder consultation on expectations
eg involvement of Gram Sabha
 - ⑧ Transparency by regular auditing &
reports eg social audits
 - ⑨ Participative democracy involving
urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institut-
ions.
 - ⑩ Service Delivery enhancement
eg Dwar Praday Yojana in Madhya Pradesh
 - ⑪ Sevottam Model of 3 modules - Citizen
Charter, grievance redressal, service delivery
- Citizen charters should be adopted for "Sabka
saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabke Vishwas, Sabka
Prayaas"

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

NGOs refer to non-governmental organizations that work in social sector to reform marginalized sections and improve standard of living.

BENEFITS OF CORPORATE DONORS

① work in capacity development sector

eg Azim Premji University

② fund expensive projects that lack viability eg Tata trusts.

③ work for healthcare accessibility in

rural areas eg Bill & Melinda Gates

foundation → vaccination drives.

④ help in including CSR activities

with NGO work for better targeting.

⑤ willing to go into remote areas like North East & Ladakh.

⑥ Environmental preservation

⑦ Last mile connectivity and digital connectivity \rightarrow Project loon (Google) & Kuiper (Amazon)

ISSUES WITH CORPORATE DONORS

① tax-saving efforts.

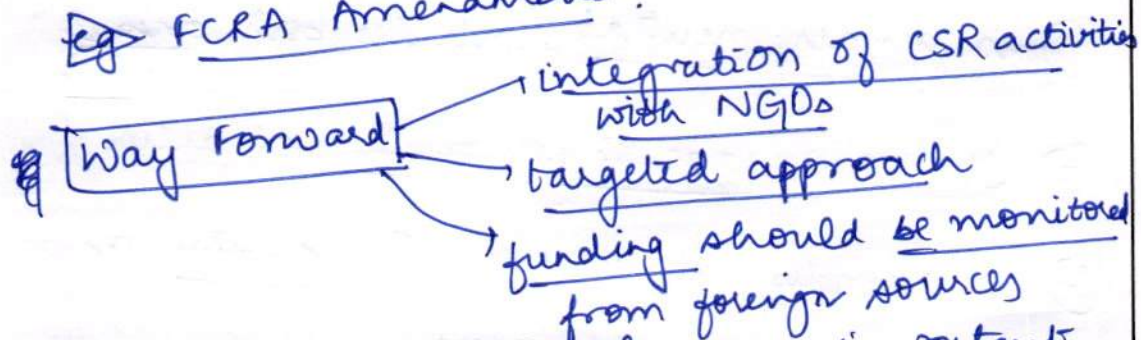
② creation of NGOs as shell company fronts

③ causing ferment in certain areas

\rightarrow PM Manmohan Singh accused NGOs of inciting protests against Kudankulam plant in Tamil Nadu.

④ foreign donors can be using NGOs for money laundering.

\rightarrow FCRA Amendment.



Hence, corporate donors play an important role for NGOs to carry out their activities.

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 is an instrumental act that acts as ratification of ~~the~~ International Convention of the Rights of the Child and achieve constitutional values. It considers anyone below 18 years of age as a child.

Merits

① makes sexual abuse of children a criminal offence with strict punishments.

② Protects them from social stigma by protecting identity

③ corrects past injustices eg Mathura Rape case, 1962

④ is gender neutral, includes both boys & girls

⑤ It defines age of consent clearly.

⑥ it provides for creation of shelters and homes to protect children.

⑦ criminalizes marital ^{sex} ~~rape~~ with minor wife.

⑧ Protection from cybercrime eg child porno-graphy²⁰

INADEQUACIES

① It criminalizes adolescent relationships and sex.

② It has a low conviction rate.

③ poor law enforcement and stigma still exists.

④ despite covering boys, sexual abuse of boys is reported less.

⑤ does not have effective measures to protect victims in case of attacks/harm.

⑥ demands to lower age of consent to stop penalizing adolescent sex.

Measures to correct

① age of consent should not be lowered as recommended by law commission's 25th report.

② should work on case-by-case basis to prevent troubling adolescents.

③ Include mandatory sex education as a rule in schools.

④ Better law enforcement & evidence collection can improve conviction rates & protect the future of India.

9.

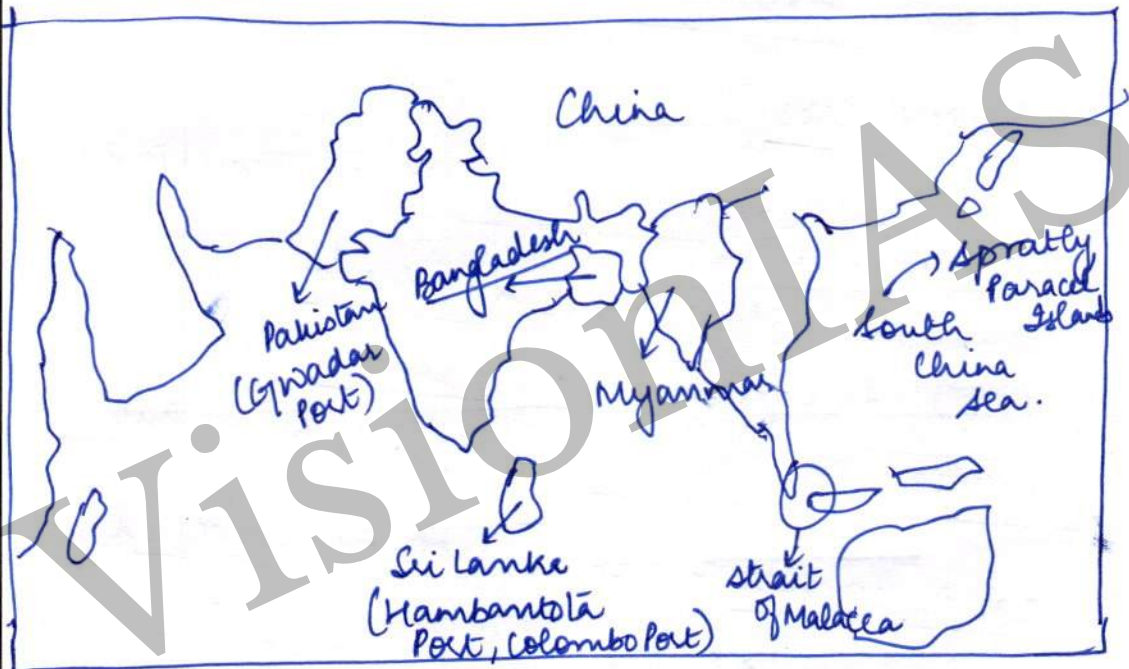
चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

China has been following its Belt and Road Initiative while also ~~is~~ acquiring ports all over the world. It has also been trying to curb India by "string of pearls" of ports.



IMPLICATIONS

- ① China has acquired Gwadar Port in Pakistan ⇒ Access to Central Asia and West Asia both → oil resources.
- ② Acquisition of Sri Lankan ports ~~is~~ gives

China a dominant position in Indian Ocean region.

(3) It has also acquired ports in Myanmar & Bangladesh which are connected by train to mainland China and allow access to Bay of Bengal Trade.

(4) It has also been active in African region around Mozambique, Madagascar.

(5) It already has taken control of ^{disputed} islands in South China Sea where a major large part of trade passes.

(6) Its increasing influence around Red Sea and Malacca straits are also cause of concern.

Way Forward

- India should stress on its diamond necklace strategy
- acquisition of ports like Agalega, Malacca Strait, Dugm (Oman), Chabahar are good strategies
- focus on coordination with friendly neighbours.

⇒ India should continue to focus on being a regional superpower & also work on groupings like QUAD & I2U2 for economic sufficiency.

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

World Intellectual Property Organization is a

UN Body that is set up to protect global

intellectual property rights.

Functions

① work on enforcing WTO treaties on intellectual property eg TRIPS Agreement

② it works on bringing reports about conditions of intellectual property rights, concerns & improvements worldwide.

③ Create & sign treaties related to intellectual property laws and their ratification for trade & innovation to go hand in hand.

Recent Treaty

① It will help India by protecting the genetic resources found in Indian territory and even EEZ. eg Red Sanders trade

② It will protect traditional knowledge of Indian culture, tribal knowledge, etc.
eg benefits of turmeric (haldi) were attempted to be patented by American firms earlier.

③ Protect indigenous knowledge and also use it for business expansion & exports
eg Ayurveda medicine, etc.

Hence, WIPO treaty will help protect Indian IPR while also providing business opportunities and promoting inclusive growth.

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

The Central Bureau of Investigation ~~was~~ ^{has} ~~was~~ _n
operates under the Delhi Special Police Establis-
hment Act and is neither a constitutional
nor a statutory body, it is a central agency.

CRUCIAL ROLE

① It has the ~~to~~ role of fighting corruption by identifying cases and bringing them to court.

② CBI has been key in revealing a number of scams and scandals.

③ It also solves specific cases where expertise is required, on request of state

govt. eg Noida double murder case, 2008

(4) The CBI is used to ~~access~~ solving high-profile cases in media glare

(5) There are special CBI courts with fast-track proceedings.

CRITICISM OF CBI

(1) The supreme court, in a recent judgement, called CBI a "caged parrot".

(2) It has been accused of being used against opposition-ruled states and opposition party leaders by the government at the centre.

eg → Delhi excise policy case, etc.

(3) It is said to have a low conviction rate & inability to solve cases.

eg → 2G scam → all acquitted.

- (4) It is used as a tool to curb dissent among politicians.
- (5) It lacks independence to perform its function.
- (6) It requires general consent of states to investigate cases which has been withdrawn by many opposition-ruled states [eg] West Bengal.
- (7) overlapping jurisdictions with other agencies

Way forward

[eg] Enforcement Directorates
CVC, etc.

- (1) It should have independent functioning and own workforce.
- (2) submit report to parliament
- (3) work in a time-bound manner and submit chargesheet within decided timeframe
- (4) have more authority + statutory backing

CBI should not be used for settling political scores and be the independent investigative authority of the country.

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

Article 153 of the constitution suggests that the Governor is accountable to the Council of Ministers and should carry out tasks on the advice of the Council.

Governor's discretionary powers

- (1) keep a bill for reconsideration of the President [especially if it attempts to reduce high court's powers, etc.]
- (2) can recommend imposition of President's rule under Article 356 if state's constitu-
tional machinery breaks down.
- (3) on administration of related union
territory.

Overstepping Role

① refuse to comply to Council's advice

eg → Tamil Nadu governor RN Kavi refused
to read ~~motion of thanks~~ ^{address in Assembly} as was intended.

② involvement in local politics

③ not signing / approving bills passed
by Assembly eg Kerala

④ position as Chancellor of state universities

⑤ Accused of being Centre's agent in
the state.

Impact

① delay in passing of bills & implementation

② confrontational democracy

③ lack of coordination even in emergencies

④ disregard of power of elected state govt.

⑤ impacts federal spirit of constitution.

Way forward

- ① As per Sarkaria Commission, Governor should not be too involved in politics of the state.
- ② As per Funchhi Commission, he should not hold any extra positions that are not constitutional (like Chancellor).
- ③ As per Nabam & Indira judgement, governor has to adhere to what the state govt. says.
- ④ prevent misuse of governor's powers by inculcating cooperative federalism spirit.
- ⑤ Governor should act as the ceremonial head of the state.

Governor's position is that of democratic prestige and should not be marred by confrontational politics.

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

USA is world's oldest democracy while India is world's largest democracy. India has even been inspired by US constitution in areas like fundamental rights, office of vice president, etc

Similar democratic principles

- ① universal adult suffrage
- ② free & fair elections.
- ③ fundamental rights / Bill of rights
- ④ federal structure
- ⑤ bicameral legislature
- ⑥ rule of law and equality before the law

Differences of electoral systems

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

USA	India
<p>① USA has <u>election on one day</u> and <u>result on subsequent day</u>.</p>	<p>① India <u>conducts election in phases</u> and <u>declares results after few days</u> on counting.</p>
<p>② use of <u>postal ballot</u> is <u>common & open</u></p>	<p>② <u>postal ballot</u> used by <u>very few people</u>.</p>
<p>③ <u>any citizen</u> can <u>volunteer to work at the booth</u>.</p>	<p>③ <u>dedicated ECI and staff</u> to <u>conduct election</u></p>
<p>④ In US, the <u>president and vice-president</u> <u>campaign together</u> and are "<u>running mates</u>".</p>	<p>④ India has <u>no such concepts</u>, candidates do have "<u>star campaigners</u>".</p>
<p>⑤ US has a <u>2 party system</u> and they have <u>internal elections</u> to select which <u>candidate will run for President</u>.</p>	<p>⑤ India has <u>multiple parties</u> and <u>parties decide their PM candidate</u>.</p>

⑥ issues like voter suppression, gerrymandering are common

⑥ booth capturing, threatening, etc. are common in India.

⑦ Upper house has ~~more focus on~~ equal representation of states

⑦ Rajya Sabha has population-wise representation.

⑧ value of vote of one voter varies across states.

⑧ India has equal value of each vote following principle of "one ^{person} vote, one vote"

Similarities of electoral practices

- both conduct free & fair elections
- both have voter inclusion policies.
- both countries elect on regular intervals.
- both countries are considered successful democracies.

Both India & USA have set an example of how to conduct free & fair elections in countries with large populations.

आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

National Green Tribunal was established in 2005 by an act of parliament. It has the mandate to streamline judgements related to environmental protection, it works on principles of natural justice.

Laws under NGT Act

- (1) Environmental Protection Act, 1986
- (2) Biodiversity Protection Act, 2002
- (3) Water Act (4) Air Act
- (5) Forest ~~Protecti~~ Conservation Act 1982

successes

- (1) It has been instrumental in giving judgements to reduce pollution.
- (2) It has prevented encroachment into environment conservation zones.

3) protected ~~area~~ Ecologically Sensitive
Zones (ESZ) and Coastal Regulation Zones

(CRZs) under Environmental Protection Act.

4) protection of groundwater resources

5) instructing authorities to carry out
their mandates.

Limitations

1) It does not cover Wildlife Protection Act,
1972 so cannot protect protected areas
from encroachment.

2) does not cover forest rights act, 2006
hence cannot protect tribal rights in forests

3) time consuming process

4) vacancies in NGT benches.

5) large pendency of cases

6. overlapping jurisdictions with other courts
and authorities due to overlap in mentioned
acts and acts not covered by NGT Act.

7. It ~~is~~ lacks technical expertise in
many matters as dominated by retired
judges 8. limited number of benches

Way forward

1. fill all vacancies within 6 months of
vacancy creation

2. Cover WPA, 1972 and FRA, 2006

3. expand benches to tribal areas too, increase

capacity.

4. include ~~not~~ environmental experts.

5. digitization of all processes

NGT is an important bench of justice for
environmental crimes but should include the
main victims (tribals) and areas (protected areas).

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

"The voice of god is the voice of the people. The voice of the people is the voice of the Panchayat."
- Mahatma Gandhi

Panchayati Raj Institutions were given constitutional backing under 73rd constitutional amendment act, ~~article~~ Part IX of constitution.

Reasons for lack of success

① lack of funding → they only get 4-7% of funds.

② politicization of Panchayat elections

③ prone to control power → concept of "Sarpanch Pati" in Haryana - husband exercises power.

④ lack of capacity building of Panchayats

5. dominated by upper / dominant caste groups.

6. lack of devolution of powers → powers exercised by district administration.

7. regional disparities in powers of Panchayats
eg → Kerala allocates 50% funding to local bodies but not other states.

8. lack of proper planning.

9. no way of rating performance of panchayats.

Methods to Improve

1. increase funding of local bodies and revenue generation capacity. eg → Kerala.

2. allocate more power on rotational basis
eg → Odisha gave Sarpanch, powers of collector to impose quarantine.

3. women empowerment of Panchayats
eg → Rajasthan → 50% reservation

④ Grievance redressal + performance rating
eg → Haryana's 7-star rainbow scheme to rate Panchayat's performance.

⑤ capacity building by collaborations with NGO.

⑥ reduce caste dominance by empowering groups / SHGs of small farmers, etc.

⑦ digitization of land records and other Panchayat services, digital literacy schemes

eg → PMGDISHA

Way forward

Panchayats form the base of rural economy and polity in India & promotion & strengthening Panchayats can be the key to inclusive democracy.

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)

Interoperability in e-governance refers to ability to operate services from different devices, across portals and inter-linking of different applications to cover all services.

Importance

① It allows for a one-stop approach to all issues.

② It facilitates easy digitization as only one application / device is enough.

③ Convenience and ease of doing business.

④ Increases transparency of operations of

Government.

⑤ easy to handle for less digitally literate population.

Steps by Government

① Education

- digilocker allows storing all certificates.
- linked with Academic Bank of Credits.
- all linked to Aadhar.

② Economic/Financial

- Aadhar-enabled payment system for DBT
- JAM trinity for DBT.
- MGNREGA salaries to Aadhar-linked accounts

③ Agriculture

- e-NAM for all farming-related trading.
- Kisan Credit Card for multiple uses to access credit.
- Soil Health Card

④ Healthcare

- Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA)
- no. linked to Aadhar.
- COWIN app, Aarogya Setu - linked by Aadhar
- access patient history & data

⑤ Aadhar linkage with KYC, UPI, etc.

Issues

- ① digital divide - only 31% ^{rural} households have internet vs 67% urban ones
- ② lack of digital literacy
- ③ Data security issues \rightarrow Aadhaar data breach

breach

- ④ subject ~~case~~ ^{to} technical errors and glitches can delay payments, etc

Way Forward

- ① increase digital coverage using Bharat NET scheme, digital literacy to be increased under PM-GDISHA
- ② better robust systems against data breaches
- ③ Regulation for data protection - implement Personal Data Protection Act
- ④ reduce latencies & technical issues

Interoperability is a crucial feature of transparent e-Governance.
"Without transparency, there is no accountability."
- Jayprakash Narayan

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)

Sexual & Reproductive Health in India has been a taboo topic for long and as a result many women lack access to basic resources like sanitary products.

Issues of Societal Norms

- ① women encouraged not to discuss these issues. eg) sanitary napkin company "Whisper"
- ② women lack educational awareness about hygiene products.
- ③ lack of reproductive education & rights leads to exploitation
eg) reproductive violation of women in Beed district, Maharashtra who worked in sugarcane farming.
- ④ Patriarchal society → focus only on giving birth.

Issues of legal norms

- ① lack of statutory right to access hygiene products.
- ② lack of sensitivity \rightarrow pads were taxed initially under GST.
- ③ lack of women representation in Lok Sabha
 \rightarrow never crossed 15%.
- ④ Maternity Benefit only extends to women
- ⑤ No menstrual leave policy
 \rightarrow states like Bihar, Odisha have.
- ⑥ Reproductive rights focused on married women. \rightarrow Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act recently amended to include unmarried women.

Impact

- ① 77.5% Indian women are anemic

(2) less than 50% women have access to safe menstrual hygiene.

(3) prevalence of UTIs and STDs among women.

(4) no awareness of sexual rights

Way forward

(1) special classes for all girls in school

(2) iron & folic acid supplements under POSHAN 2.0.

(3) sensitization of this issue

(4) Central legislation on menstrual leave/ work from home option.

(5) Awareness programmes in women SHGs

~~like~~ like Kudumbashree.

Sexual & Reproductive rights are an inalienable right of every human and part of women's rights.

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

India has had a universal immunization program since the past many decades.

EFFECTIVE

- ① eradication of small pox in 1960s
- ② eradication of polio from India in 2010s. after aggressive campaigns.
- ③ best control over spread of tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, mumps, measles, etc.
- ④ last-mile connectivity.
- ⑤ Largest in the world, covers the maximum number of children.
- ⑥ Integrated approach with maternal health ⇒ "Jachha Bachha" approach

7. reduction of infant mortality rate
to 35 per 1000^{live} births.
8. doorstep service delivery
9. mobilized Aanganwadi & ASHA workers

Challenges

1. still have not achieved goal of National Population Policy 2000 to reach IMR of 30.
2. prevalence of some diseases like
tuberculosis
3. difficulty in ensuring safety of
health workers.
4. does not ensure holistic growth of
child → requires proper nutrition, etc
which is still lagging.

② inequalities for certain groups like
PVTGs.

⑥ lack of awareness.

⑦ should include more adult/adolescent
vaccines \rightarrow HPV vaccine for adolescent girls

Way forward

① continued expansion of more vaccines
can be helpful.

② coverage of remote areas and tribals
should be enforced.

③ awareness programmes \rightarrow "Do beond
zindagi ki" for
Polio.

\rightarrow Continued immunization policy coupled
with targeted nutrition can help work
wonders in India's child health programme.

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

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India hosted the G20 in 2023 as the representative of a group that represents over 80% of global GDP.

Global south → term used to refer to less developed countries separated from Global North by an imaginary line called Brandt line.

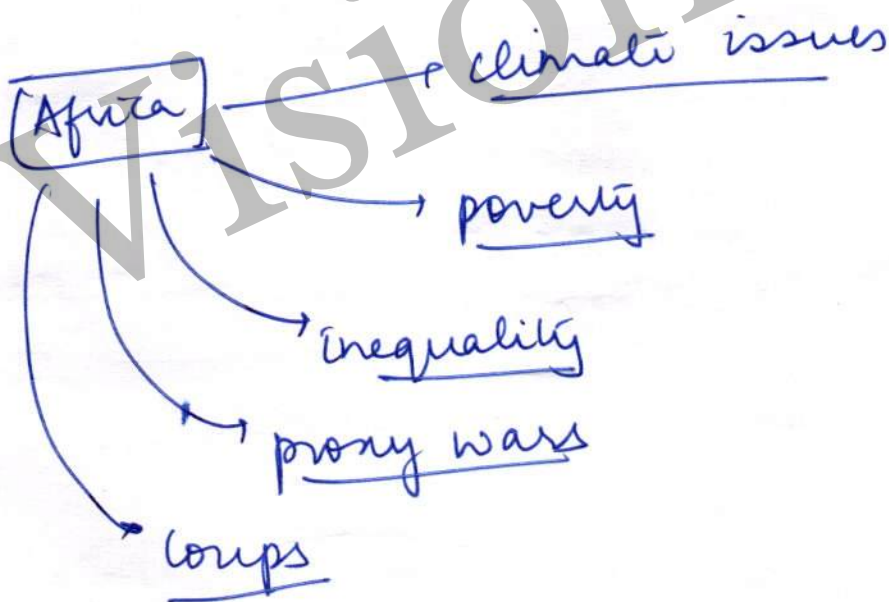
Voice of Global South

- (1) India talked about climate issue and how developing world is more affected.
- (2) called on developed countries to commit \$100 bn as promised.

③ Impact of Russia-Ukraine war on food security especially in Africa as Ukraine exports grain.

④ focus on non-alignment and changing power centres.

⑤ Global South's united front to counter pressure from global north.



Africa's inclusion in G20 presents India's leadership position in the

world and movement from "Big
Brother" to "elder Brother" attitude.

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इस हार्डिप में
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10. 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

~~the~~ UAE is India's largest importer after USA and has close ties with the country.

Domains

(1) Energy → UAE is an oil exporter and aims to see India as a market as India imports 82% of all its oil.

(2) Diaspora in Gulf & UAE

(3) ~~the~~ I2U2 alliance with USA and Israel.

- ④ promote tourism in UAE
- ⑤ centre of Indian exports.
- ⑥ to member of India Middle East

Economic Corridor.

Issues

- ① Middle East instability due to Israel, Gaza issue & Iran.
- ② Oil is ^{not good for} climate ~~and~~ and global warming
- ③ UAE has issues of Kafala system with Indian migrants

Hence India should work with
UAE as a partner for energy & climate
synergies & trade partner.

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