



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. : 00149946

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RITWIK MEHTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre RANCHI (036)

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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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

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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) who has the status of a Cabinet Minister is the leader of the party of coalition of parties on the floor of the house that sits in opposition to the govt. or treasury benches.

Role of LoP

- ① Criticises deficiencies in govt. programmes / policies → provides direction to debate.
- ② Organizes the response of opposition to the govt. policies thus allowing united front.
- ③ Calls for amendments to the bills tabled by govt. as needed.
- ④ Provides diversity of opinion on any issue.
- ⑤ Ensures govt. has to justify its policy decisions
- ⑥ Sits on various committees including those to

select CEC, CIC etc → brings non-partisanship

⑦ Provides an alternative to the govt. by capturing public attention by her/his actions on the floor.

In India, while LOO has been able to perform these roles, there are certain issues -

⑧ failure to create convention of "shadow cabinet" to provide political response in coordinated manner.

⑨ Instances of obstructionism in the Parliament by LOO → reduces dignity of house & wastes time.

⑩ Govt. is wary of providing equal role → minority opinion in selection bodies - easily overruled.

While the role of Leader of Opposition is significant in marshaling dissent against govt., there needs to be a culture of compromise & non-partisan politics to better utilize the Parliamentary spaces.

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

As India enters techade, there is need to integrate technology into judicial processes to fulfil the Basic Structure mandate of "effective access to justice" (Central Goalfields case)

~~The National~~ The national mission to integrate technology will lead to →

① Enhanced accessibility

① availability of judicial decisions on the internet for students, lawyers, public (SCC online etc)

② ease of tracking case status - reducing complexity (e-Courts)

③ use of AI to translate decisions into mother tongue → true accessibility.

④ Tele-law through CSCs to provide effective access to legal, paralegal professionals.

⑤ Portals to provide suggestions, grievances to Courts.

II Enhanced capability

- 6 faster clearance of cases reducing backlog → by digitization of records, cases.
 - 7 judges/lawyers to have easy access to repository of case laws, precedents - reduced research time.
 - 8 allows common citizens to understand complex judgements - ↑ legal awareness (eg: use of chat GPT)
 - 9 use of e-courts to provide virtual hearings reducing need for physical presence (eg: BNS/BSA)
- ## III Enhanced efficiency
- 10 integration of different components of criminal justice system (e-courts → bail orders → e-prisons)
 - 11 reduced time to file cases through online listing, disposal.
 - 12 reduced costs of judicial processes - economic efficiency.

The National Judicial Data Grid mission aims to provide these benefits.

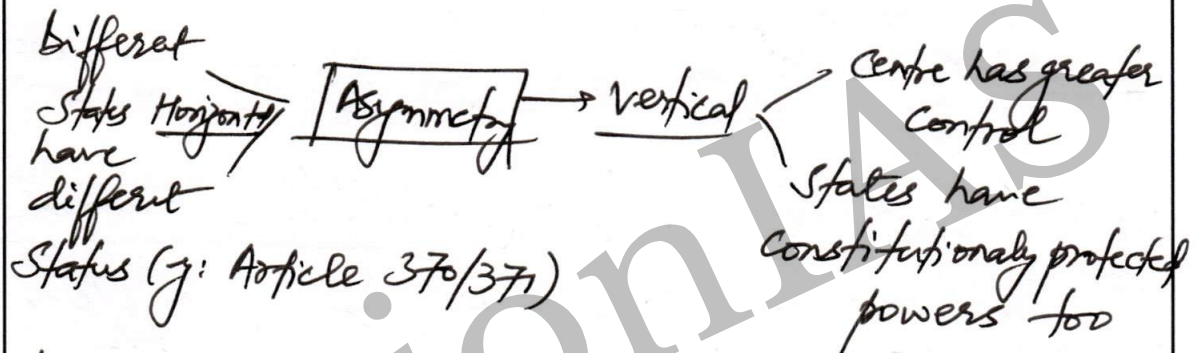
3.

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's federalism is unique due to its asymmetry wherein both the Centre/Union & the States do not share equal footing and there are differences within status of states as well.



SC of India has upheld this asymmetry

- ① In Kesavananda Bharati & SR Bommai case, SC upheld federalism as part of Basic Structure.
- ② SR Bommai principles lay down restrictions on Governor's ability to dissolve State legislatures.
- ③ In Mohit Minerals case, SC held that despite Union having higher share of votes in GST Council, States free to form own laws.

- ④ SC prevented Centre from interfering in state list matters through Doctrine of Colourable Legislation & striking down of IXB provisions on Cooperatives.
- ⑤ Recently, the case on mineral mining royalties was upheld in favor of state rights.
- ⑥ In upholding Abrogation of A-370, SC has upheld Union's powers as well.
- ⑦ States have been compelled to comply by directives of Centre (as per [256]).
- ⑧ The SC has upheld India's quasi-federal centralization by allowing Centre the power to change the boundaries / names of states / UTs.
- ⑨ In the case of Lt. Gen of Delhi, SC called for harmony between Union govt appointed officials & popular regional govt.

Hence, the role of SC has been effective in maintaining a unique blend of federalism in India in accordance with constitutional principles.

4.

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Article 338 of Constitution calls for creation of National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC). with 5 members and headed by a chairperson.

Role of NCSC in effectively safeguarding SC interests

- ① Creates, presents report of status of SC to President annually.
- ② Acts as a civil court to investigate cases of atrocities against SC.
- ③ Studies the grievances of SCs and provides policy inputs to govt.
- ④ Provides avenue for SCs to present their grievances in a constitutional manner.
- ⑤ Undertakes measures for overall well being of SCs - presents representation against policies, measures not

aligned to their interests.

Effectiveness of NCSC's role

⑥ Shapes media narrative & spotlights issues of SC → ↑ sensitization.

⑦ various cases of SC/ST atrocities have been taken up & resolved.

However, effectiveness reduced due to -

⑧ advisory nature of body (non binding recommendations)

⑨ no prosecutory powers, cannot punish or penalize.

⑩ instances of committed NCSC → lack of timely action.

⑪ often headed by people not well versed in issues of SCs.

⑫ lack of awareness among masses regarding NCSC

⑬ often seen as a post for after-retirement benefits to officials/judges.

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 are effective institutions of executive accountability. They are created from within the Parliaments & comprise of serving MPs.

⊕ Executive accountability to legislature

- ① Financial committees (esp. Public Accounts Committee) play significant role in investigating govt. expenditure (through CAG reports)
- ② Joint Ad-hoc committees on emergent matters ensures Parliamentary scrutiny (eg: Joint Committee on Bofors).
- ③ Ethics committee investigates allegation of misconduct on part of MPs/Ministers
- ④ Privileges committee looks into breach of Parliamentary privileges by ministers et c.

⑤ Select & joint committees to review contentious bills ensures govt does not hastily push through legislations

However executive accountability hindered as

⑥ Partisan Parliamentary Committees - ⑨ - not suggest / debating referred bills before advocating them.

⑦ Advisory nature of various committees

⑧ Lack of media broadcast of committee hearings (y: in USA)

⑨ Financial committees perform post-facto or post-mortem analysis.

⑩ Role of Speaker in partisan manner in advocat electy members to the committees.

⑪ Parliamentary Committees do not get ample time (y: DRSCs - only 1-2 months to investigate & budget proposals)

⑫ Lack of expertise of the MPs.

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

Citizens Charter (CC) is a written document ~~highlighting~~ highlighting the services to be expected by citizens at a public offices & details

roles / rights / responsibilities / redressal.

Steps needed to make CC powerful tool

- ① Make claims against CC enforceable - penalty for non-fulfilments
- ② digitize CC and ensure continuous updation
- ③ Spread awareness of CC - create CC in local languages.
- ④ incorporate grievance redressal

mechanisms .

- ⑤ improve work culture by judging official performance against cc.
- ⑥ follow global best practices such as cc policies in UK.

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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

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

Corporate donors aid NGOs through fulfilment of the Corporate Social Responsibilities & to promote philanthropy.

① Social Impact Bonds → to improve social outcomes of corporate donations to NGOs.

② Interventions through integrated efforts. Corporate provide funding while NGOs identify gaps & provide holistic ground efforts -

③ Corporate donors can also sponsor commodities needed by NGOs in pursuit of social welfare projects &: food; clothes -

④ Corporate Social Responsibility can be carried out through concerted efforts .

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिण में
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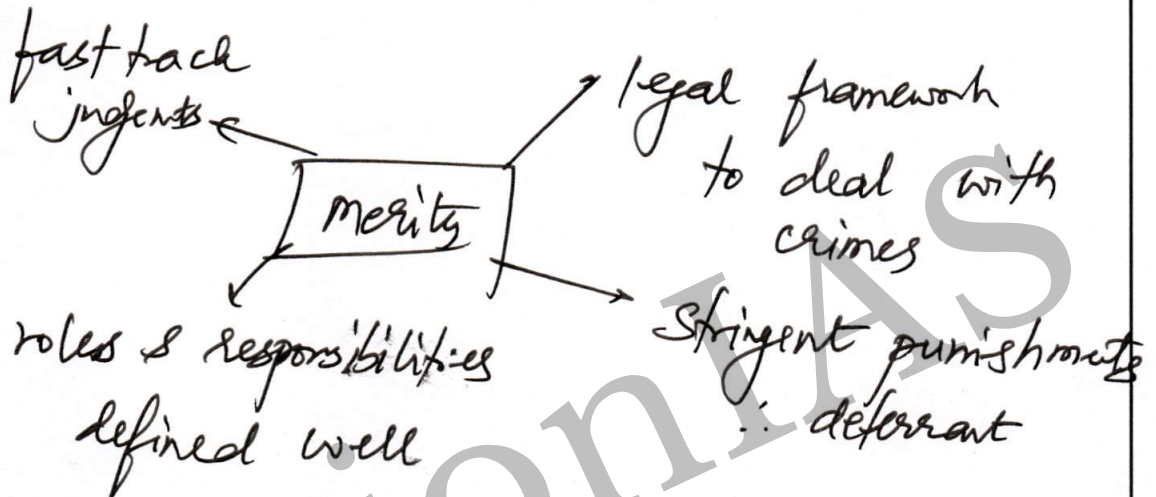
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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words)

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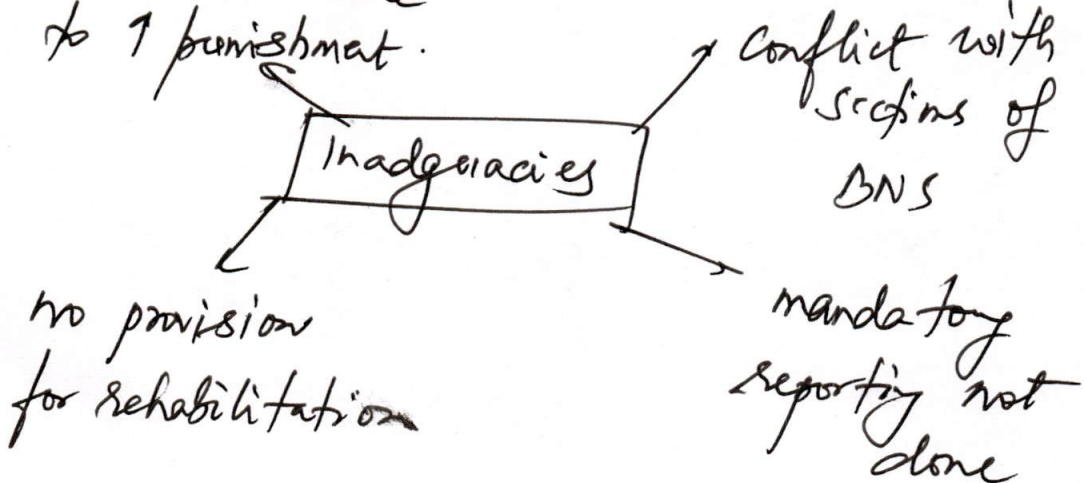
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POCSO act aims to protect children from sexual offences.



Howers

low conviction due to 1 punishment.



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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)

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Chinese acquisition of ports.



Implications

- ① China can block sea lanes of trade -
- ② Supply chain constraints
- ③ Spying potential of these ports.
- ④ Increased mistrust with west -
- ⑤ Debt diplomacy through long term port acquisition.

- ⑥ Encircling of India - String of pearls
- ⑦ Chances of conflict with USA over strategic regions.
-

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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)

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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 CBI was set up with the powers of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (DSPE) as an executive body through notification by PTA in order to investigate & prosecute instances of corruption.

Role in combating corruption

- ① Investigates all central services officials for corruption.
- ② Good track record in professional investigation, high conviction rate.
- ③ Unearthing of various scams & corruption links.

However, despite its effectiveness, the SC highlighted its partisan tilt by calling it a eyes caged parrot.

Allegations of partisan functioning!

- ① Lack of statutory mandate - appointment of director by Centre.
- ② Recently, greater number of cases registered against opposition members
- ③ State police departments allege interference (eg: case of West Bengal)
- ④ Lack of powers to choose cases, investigate & prosecute on its own → require Central govt. nod.
- ⑤ Some cases have not been proven in Courts (eg - 2G Scam - acquittal of accused).
∴ lower trust
- ⑥ Lack of established norms on the basis of which cases are selected.
- ⑦ Opaque organizational functioning - allegations of corruption on senior CBI officials (Director / Acting Director - 2022)

⑧ Withdrawal of general consent by various states shows their lack of trust in CBI's non-partisanship. (eg: Jharkhand)

⑨ CBI investigations often drag on too long - reducing confidence - ~~that~~ the process becomes punishment.

Solutions

- provide statutory status of CBI
- provide greater transparency in case selection metrics
- place it under Lokpal supervision
- reduce central govt role in sanctioning prosecutions.

The role of CBI is necessary to act as a bulwark against corruption. However non-partisanship will increase its effectiveness.

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)

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The office of Governors is often under scrutiny in modern India due to allegations of overreach & lack of effective action.

This leads to poor Centre-State relations & reduces good governance.

Governors overstepping constitutional role

- ① Appointing or removing ministers on own accord (eg) TN case in 2023.
- ② Setting up parallel bodies to state govt.
(eg) WB Governor set up various cells.
- ③ Appointment of VCs to colleges/universities without advice of state (eg) Kerala).
- ④ Acting as "agents of centre" - calling for President's rule without floor test (eg) S.R. Bommai case.

⑤ Calling parties to form government in contravention of established norms (e.g. Karnafake 2018).

⑥ Censoring Governor's address to the State Legislature (e.g. TN case).

⑦ Governor's calling for or refusing to call for legislature sessions despite advice of Council (e.g. Punjab)

Failure to act effectively

⑧ Using poCKET veto on bills passed by legislature → prevents lawful policy making.

⑨ Reserving bills for the President's assent without reason.

⑩ Not holding gort. to task in case of gort. overreach.

However, there have been various instances where Governor's office has stood for

Good governance as well. There is need to reform the structure in accordance to Sarkaria & Punchii Commission recommendations.

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- ① role of CM in appointing Governor.
- ② Clear SOPs & guidelines on use of veto powers.
- ③ use of governor's office in a non-partisan manner - provision of impeachment by the legislature.

The office gubernatorial office should stand for statismanship & promote cooperative federalism.

13.

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

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

15

India and USA despite being democracies with strong electoral traditions differ markedly in their electoral process due to the very nature of polity - presidential vs parliamentary.

Key differences in electoral practices

<u>India</u>	<u>USA</u>
① independent election Commission through Constitution	① no federal level election Commission.
② indirect elections through Parliament for PM	② indirect elections through electoral college for President.
③ separate Delimitation Commission - non political process	③ political territorial division - instances of gerrymandering.

- ④ lesser intra party democracy - no election of representatives.
- ④ higher intra party democracy - primaries held to nominate representatives.
- ⑤ for the upper house (RS), no direct elections - no. of seats vary by state.
- ⑤ Fixed number of seats for each state in Senate (2).
- ⑥ no convention of debate between the representatives.
- ⑥ conventional Presidential debates.
- ⑦ electoral schedule not fixed - decided by EC.
- ⑦ electoral schedule rigid - results by 8 November.
- ⑧ PM can be elected by Parliament even from outside the Parliament
- ⑧ President must be elected from the list of representatives + no role of legislature (Congress!!)
- ⑨

⑨ Whoever wins majority in Parliament gets to form govt.

⑨ Majority in Congress is not ~~a~~ guarantor of Presidential victory
2008 - Democratic President but Republican Congress.

⑩ Use of technology in voting - EVMS

⑩ Use of ballot papers.

Thus, the electoral practices in both nations vary on account of the overall objectives, political system and development of conventions.

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

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NGT established as a statutory body in 2010 is dedicated to ensuring environmental jurisprudence is seen in all ~~po~~ policies & programmes in pursuit of (A-21) of Constitution.

NGT - met its objectives

- ① mainstreaming of principles such as
 - polluter pay
 - precautionary principle
 - sustainability
- ② effective in ensuring environmental laws (eg EPA 1986; BOD Act 2002; Water Act etc) are upheld in letter & spirit.
- ③ prevention of illegal projects being carried out in contravention of laws (eg various developmental projects stopped)

④ ensuring compensation for victims of environment harm done through projects that damage ecosystem.

⑤ ensuring in-depth, high quality EIA being conducted.

⑥ Significant cases developed due to NGT that inform environmental jurisprudence today.

However it is not always effective

⑦ Failure to prevent degradation of various ecosystems as seen by ~~various~~ reports such as (APES)

⑧ Wildlife Act kept outside purview of NGT.

⑨ Many cases dismissed on frivolous grounds in early hearings.

⑩ Failure to balance environmental justice with economic development (e.g. NITI Aayog study claimed ₹6000 cr loss to exchequer due to cases such as Mopa Airport, Goa).

⑪ NGT verdicts often overturned in higher judiciary due to patent errors in judicial processes. (burden on judicial system).

However NGTs relative success especially in reducing waste dumping etc needs to be built upon with reforms like.

① Inclusion of Wildlife Act under NGT

②

increasing number of benches

③

inclusion of environmental science experts on NGT panels.

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

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PR1 institutions that were constitutionalized by the 73rd CAA to operationalize Gandhian vision of Gram Swaraj have today been criticized for not emerging as a true federal level of govt.

Evidences of failure

lack of effective resource mobilization

reliance on state, centre for policy inputs

poor economic development in rural economy.

Reasons

① Lack of funds reducing service delivery potential. → reluctance to tax

② Tied nature of funds & grants provided
∴ reduced initiative in planning

Resource allocation

- ③ Absence of effective functionaries to fulfil mandate of gram panchayats.
- ④ Block & district level officials ~~reduce~~ do not give due respect to PFI bodies.
- ⑤ Lack of skills to undertake long term planning, accounty and align it with service delivery.
- ⑥ Lack of data & other policy tools with PFI in bodies to undertake policy planning.
- ⑦ Functions not transferred to the PFI as envisaged by 11th Schedule
- ⑧ Political contestation in PFI increased considerably reducing the role of gram sabha & increasing that of political parties & their needs.

Solutions

- ① Resolve the issues of
- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| <u>funds</u> | <u>functions</u> | <u>functionaries</u> |
| * tax rights increased | * increase relevant powers of PRI to allow integration of different policy domains. | * create separate cadre of PRI officials with requisite training. |
| * non-tied FC grants | | |

② Innovative measures such as Panchayat Citizen Charters to enhance public service delivery.

③ integration of e-offices for PRI to improve governance outcomes.

④ align PRI planning with district level planning.

⑤ make DM responsible to Zila Panchayats to ensure accountability.

16.

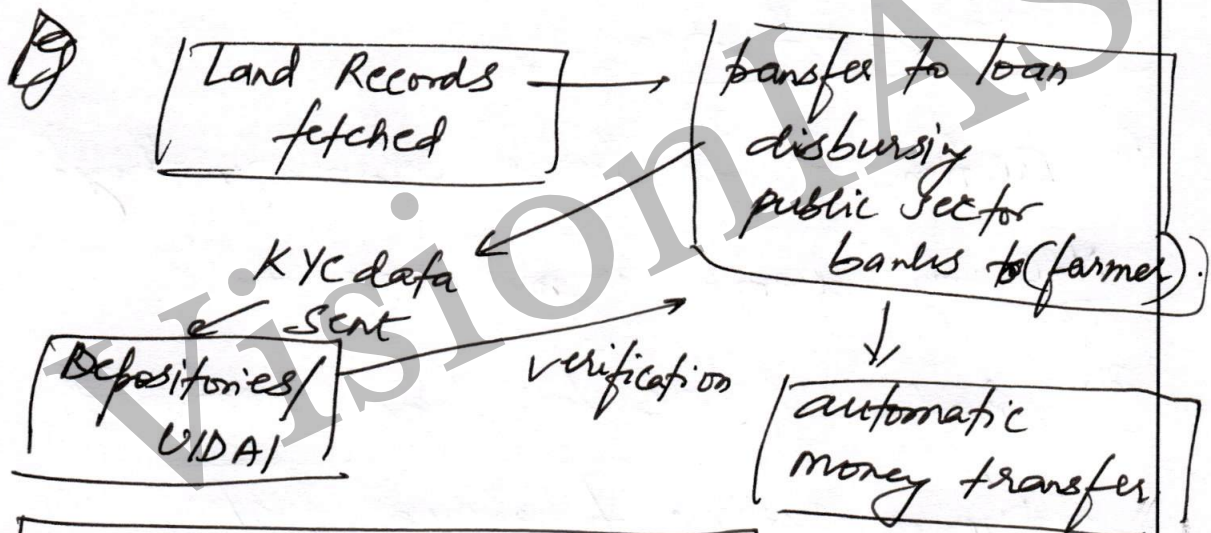
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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Interoperability refers to the use of different systems, departments, functions in a way that they communicate, interact with each other & not in silos.



Importance of interoperability

- ensures seamless flow of information
- prevents bottlenecks in digitization
- increased efficiency of systems
- reduces costs of data migration from one department to another.

Steps taken to ensure interoperability

- ① creation of India Stack as the underlying system for all of govt. functions - basis is JAM trinity.
- ② Holistic digitization - end to end instead of specific processes.
- ③ creation of umbrella bodies to oversee digitization
- ④ creation of in-house capability through NIC to digitize e-governance tools.
- ⑤ adoption of 5G technology, creation of indigenous systems to ensure faster indigenization of entire e-governance.
- ⑥ Creation of personal data repositories such as Digilocker that can be accessed by all.

Interoperability is necessary especially as critical public functions get digitized.

⑧ [e-courts → e-prisons] interoperability will ensure effective functioning of criminal justice system.

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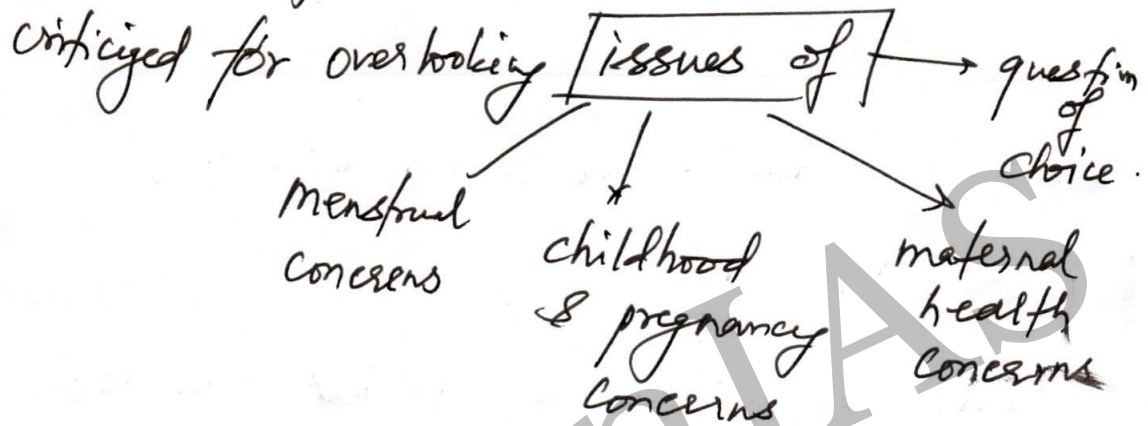
जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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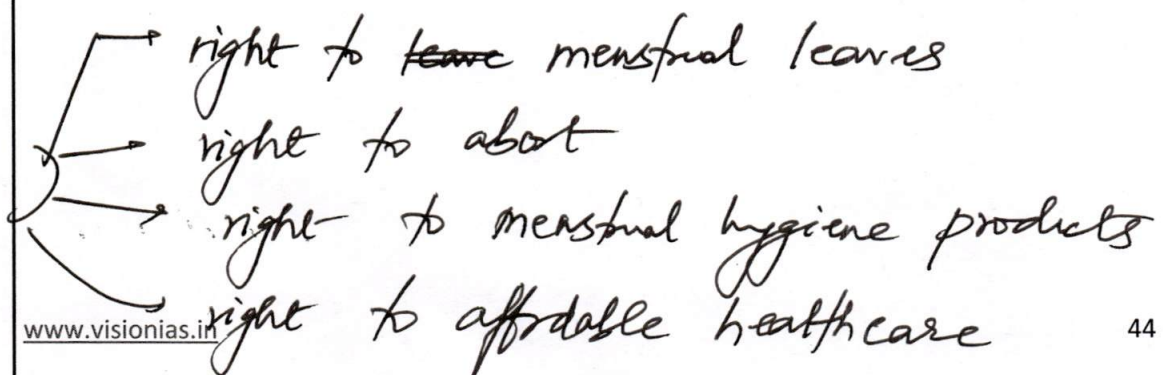
Women rights in India in domains of sexual & reproductive health have been



Rights based discourse on women's health refers to:

① providing services to women as a matter of right.

② legislating progressive realization of access to such services.



Missy in social discourse

- ① Sexual, reproductive issues often remains taboo ~~by~~ subjects.
- ② Unscientific perspectives on sexual/ reproductive health (belief in purity-pollution)
- ③ Women's health not prioritized in dry development

④ However it is not just limited to social norms.

Discourse bypassed in legal norms

- ① lack of proactive legislations to secure sexual & reproductive health services
- ② Abortion in India not given as a right but as an exception to shield medical practitioners.
- ③ Lack of policies for reducing taxation on

entire supply chain of feminine hygiene products to cut & prices.

③ Lack of rights based legislation to access:

↳ & doctors, medical institutions

↳ & essential medicines.

However the ~~legis~~ recent advancements made in mainstreaming of maternity leaves etc ~~has~~ is a good first step.

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

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India aims to ensure universal immunization for kids against significant diseases (through Indradhanush) & creating logistical capacity to provide immunization across population during pandemics/epidemics.

Effectiveness in achieving

- ① 100% eradication of polio due to immunization
- ② greater awareness of immunization programme among masses.
- ③ expansion of number of diseases in immunization programme

④ However, certain lacunae

- ① Diseases such as leprosy etc still not 100% eradicated.

- ② lack of proper immunization records stored in digital format.
- ③ adult immunization (esp. elderly) for herpes/shingles not prioritized.
- ④ some significant diseases neglected in universal immunization programme.

Challenges that continue

- ① Poor awareness regarding benefits of immunization at all stages of life.
- ② vaccine hesitancy due to lack of trust
- ③ vaccines not developed for dengue malaria that can effectively eradicate them.
- ④ Lack of infrastructure to transport, store vials in safe, scientific manner.
- ⑤ Public healthcare centres do not often promote immunization policies.

Solutions

- international collaboration
- capacity building
- RSD in vaccine development
- TRIPS waivers for vaccine technology
- infrastructure (such as refrigerated vans etc) to increase shelf life of vaccines.

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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)

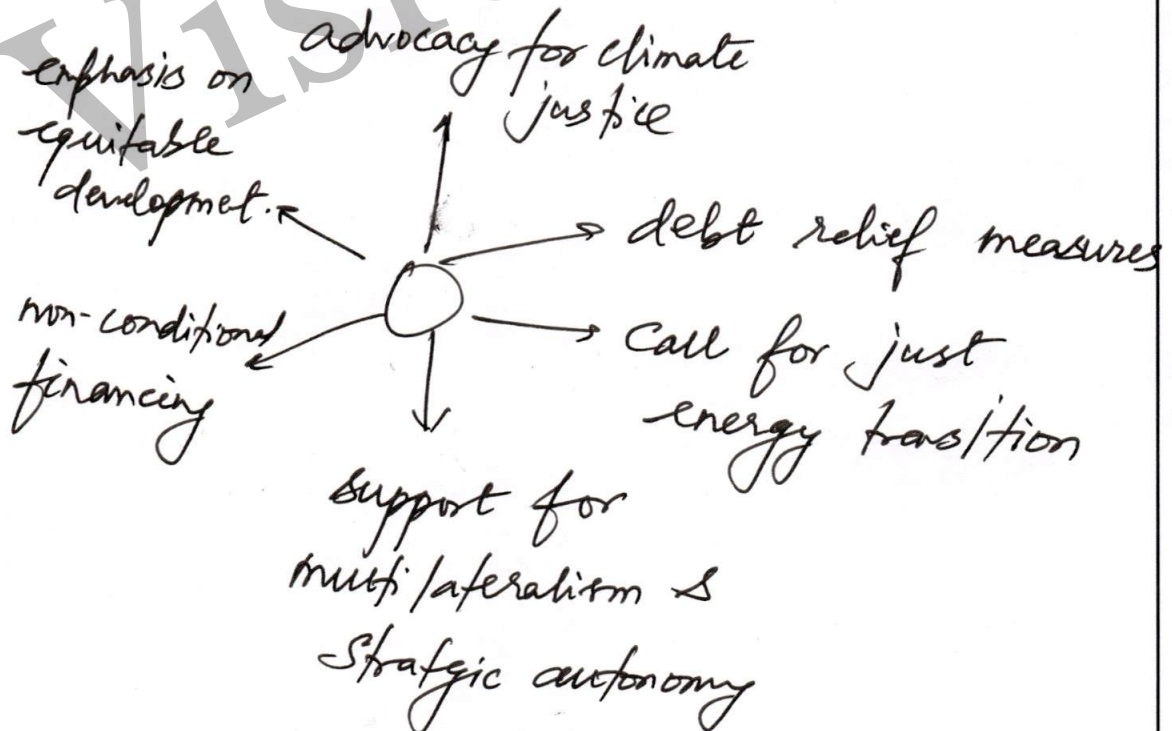
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India's presidency of G20 was marked by its expansion as African Union was added to the grouping. This was in line with India's vision to make the voice of Global South be heard.

India's efforts in Global South Leadership

(10)



India's efforts have significance for Africa as =

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- ① Calls for peace, multilateralism as Africa suffers from huge commodity prices due to Ukraine war.
- ② support for climate justice which is impacting Sahel region the worst.
- ③ debt relief leadership as these nations under Chinese debt trap
- ④ Energy leadership - through International Solar Alliance → huge potential in Africa; Global Biofuels Alliance
- ⑤ called out conditional loans by western bodies such as IMF for impacting sovereignty of nations.
- ⑥ supported African Union's presence among

the most important global economies.

However, India's leadership of Global South is also being contested by China which seeks to provide alternative platforms.

India needs to step up practical efforts to deepen meaningful relationship with Africa.

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

India - UAE relationship has expanded as a Strategic partnership driven by convergences in

economic realities energy leadership military & scientific cooperation.

Expansion of India - UAE relations

- ① Space sector → as India helped UAE's Space programme.
- ② Economic → signing of FTA leading to higher trade.
- ③ Oil trade → as India remains significant importer of crude oil.
- ④ Investments → as UAE firms, funds & royalty make investments in Indian businesses, SWF etc.

- ⑤ Strategic → as convergence seen on platforms such as G20 etc.; Middle East QUAD
- ⑥ Military → as India - UAE have worked together on transfer of technology, etc.
- ⑦ Cultural & P2P → Indian diaspora thriving in UAE.
- * creation of overseas IIT
 - * creation of Hindu temple. } in UAE.
- ⑧ Research - India UAE have collaborated on scientific transfers.
- ⑨ Energy → as both seek to provide leadership to energy transition seen in their participation in ISA & IRENA.

However, India - UAE relations remain restricted on certain points due to

Challenges of

- Pakistan & Kashmir
- oil trade - India's relative deficit
- relations with Iran & Israel.

There is need to continue expansion of India - UAE relation in pursuit of enlightened self interest.

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