

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. 459 58906

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TANVI GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH


तारीख
Date

24/08/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

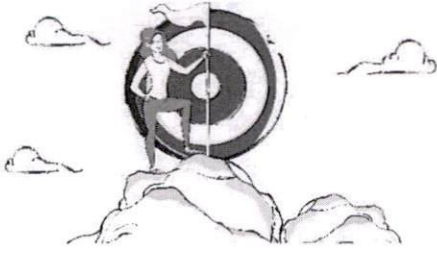

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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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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

Leader of Opposition^(LoP) is a Statutory position under Salary & Allowances Act, 1971. It was 1st recognised in 1969 -

LoP is central to India's Parliamentary System

- ① Democratic Balance - holds govt. accountable
- ② Acts as shadow PM on the floor of the House.
- ③ Improves debates & discussions by effective use of Question Hour, Two hour.
- ④ Role in appointment of key positions - CVC, CIC
- ⑤ N. Sriniwasam case - SC said that Leader of Opposition is absolutely necessary in panel for appointment of Lokpal.

Issues with the position - ineffective expression of dissent

- ① Partisan conflict - lack of effective opposition.
- ② Lack of institutional support - legal research, secretariat (2nd ARC)
- ③ Lack of clarity in definition (MAVALANKAR RULE)
↳ There was leader of opposition in 16th & 17th LS
- ④ Disruption of smooth functioning of parliament by opposition misuses whips

way forward

↳ UK model of clear demarcation of roles & duties

As [B.R. Ambedkar] notes, Opposition is the life blood of Democracy, leader of opposition is an important position

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

Judiciary is an important pillar of democracy. Thus effective & timely justice delivery is essential.

Role of Technology in Judicial processes

Accessibility

- ① live streaming of cases helps in understanding of detail
- ② Online Justice Delivery
 - ↳ Ease of getting justice
 - ↳ cost effective
 - ↳ decentralised
- ③ Judicial clocks for transparency

Capability & Efficiency

- ① Facilitate Legal research through use of AI,

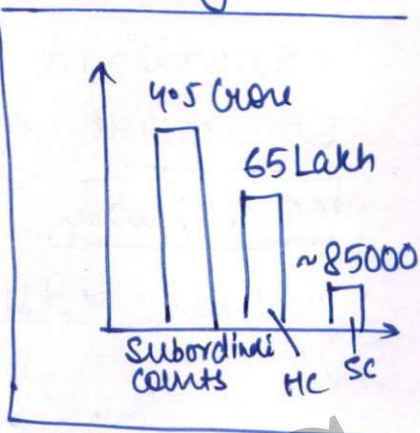
② Promote gender sensitivity eg Laopata ladis showed in SC.

③ Reduce Judicial pendency

through

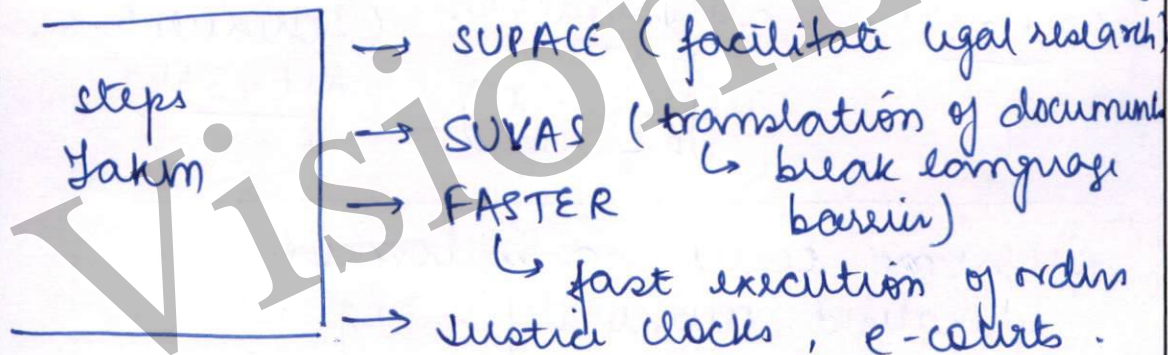
cutting of cases using AI

simply & faster execution.



④ Promote awareness among people
eg IEC initiative of SC.

⑤ e-filing of RTI in SC → more transparency



In Anita kushwaha case, SC said that ^{access to} Justice is part of Right to life (Article 21). Technological adoption can increase judicial effectiveness & access.

3.

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

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

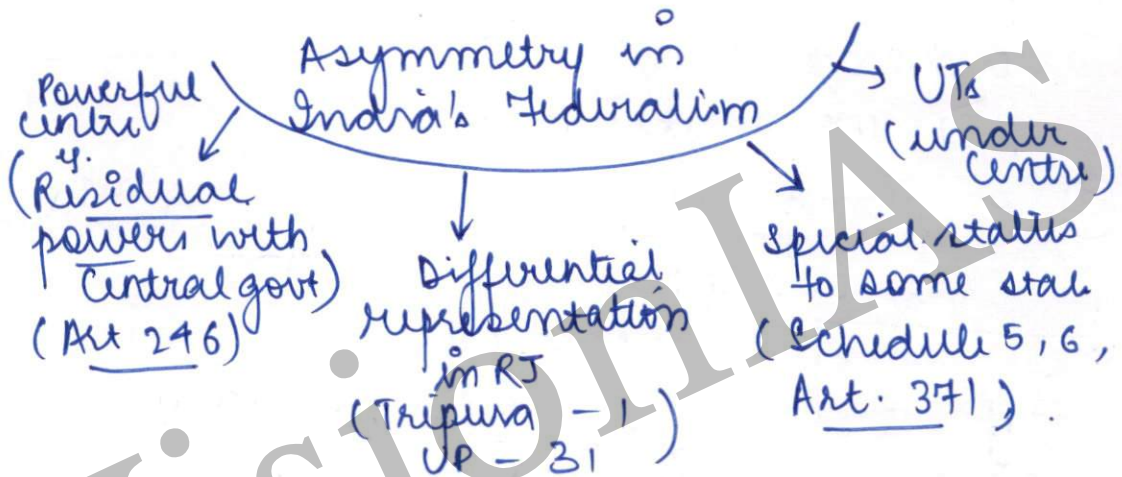
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Federalism is a part of Basic Structure of constitution.

McC Whare called India's federalism

"Quasi Federal" system.



Supreme court has balanced centralised authority & regional autonomy

- ① Power to states under Article 31 to take federal issues to SC
eg → West Bengal wot. COVID issue
- ② SR Bommai case, 1994 : SC

mentioned the situations in which President's rule can be imposed.

③ Role in preventing misuse of power of Governor (agent of President)

↳ Supra Nabam Rebia case: SC said Governor must act in aid & advice of Council of Ministers.

④ In Secretary to Governor of Punjab case ²⁰²³, SC prevented indefinite holding of State Bill by Governor.

⑤ Prevent misuse of ordinance
↳ DC Wardhwa case, prohibited re-promulgation of ordinance.

however, certain issues remain

① Misuse of discretionary power of Governor (under Art. 163)

② Conflict over GST, Finance Commission
↳ not directly under original jurisdiction of SC.

③ Demand for Special Category status, Schedule 6 (Kadakh)

SC has an important role to play in maintaining the Federal Balance of India.

4.

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

National Commission for SC (NCSC) is a constitutional body set up under Art. 338 to protect interests of SC.

Effectiveness in safeguarding interests

- ① Awareness among SC about their rights & legal provisions.
- ② Address grievances of SC by hearing & resolving it.
- ③ Provided policy inputs to govt. for effective policy decisions
eg → SMILE scheme, PM-DAKSH scheme.
- ④ Monitor the enforcement of actions & schemes -
↳ enabled mid-course corrections.

- ⑤ Engaged with NGOs to incorporate civil society in bringing social reforms.

However, NCSC has not been completely effective

- ① The social stigma still prevails
eg → Rohit Vermula case
- ② Unable to eradicate manual scavenging - 95% are SC
- ③ Lack of adequate funds to take effective steps -
- ④ Advisory nature of NCSC has led to non-action on large no. of recommendations of NCSC.
- ⑤ Inadequate cooperation with other bodies like NHRC, Corporate sector to ~~low~~ increase human rights as well as skill set.

The NCSC need adequate reforms to increase its effectiveness in mainstreaming the sub. alterm sections.

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

India adopted a Parliamentary System of Democracy which aims at creating a responsible govt. Parliamentary Committees aid Legislature in upholding govt accountability.

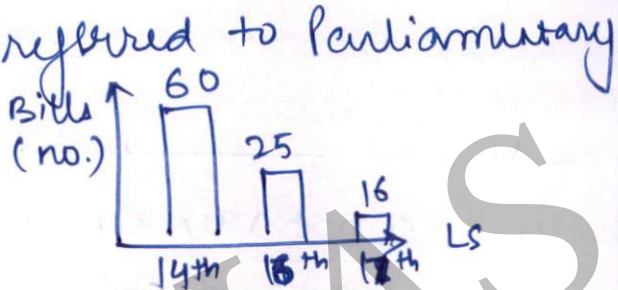
Role of Parliamentary Committees in ensuring Accountability

- ① Provide platform inputs to legislature for effective discussion on bills.
- ② Platform for greater cooperation between govt and legislature.
- ③ ethics committee has enabled upholding parliamentary ethics of govt.
- ④ Financial Committees have acted as friends of Parliamentarians in ensuring financial prudence.
↳ expert inputs.

- ③ Departmentally Related Standing Committee (DRSC) — in-depth study of Budget
 → enable parliamentarians to ensure Budgetary control.

However, there are certain limitations

- ① Advisory role — govt has not taken action
- ② Fall in Bills referred to Parliamentary committee
- ③ Post-mortem work done.



way forward

Training of members of committees

mandatorily refer important bills to committees

US model — Pigeon Holing — Bill dies if committee rejects

The Parliamentary committees have an important role in upholding the spirit of "separation of power" & make govt. public spirited

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

Citizen's charter is a statement of public authority wth. values, mission, services it provides & quality of services.

Citizen's charter acts as a tool of effective governance

- ① Transparency in performance standards
- ② empower people by upholding govt. accountable.
- ③ Citizens aware about their duties
- ④ Expose the corrupt activities & keep public officials proactive.

However, there are issues with current system

- ① One size fits all approach
- ② Lack of public participation in formulation of charter
- ③ Lack of awareness among citizens

- ④ Ineffective standards to match the performance
- ⑤ Language issue - mostly in English / Hindi

Ways to make citizen charter a powerful tool

- ① Poly vocal charters.
- ② Tailormade charters based on local needs
- ③ Timely updation of data.
- ④ Measurable standards of performance
- ⑤ Training of citizens as well as officials to strengthen SOCIAL CONTRACT.
- ⑥ Citizens must be allowed to participate in the charter-making process.

UK case study -
CHARTER MARK SYSTEM

Citizen's charter (a part of SEVOTTAM model) is not an end in itself but a means to ensure that citizens are at heart of public delivery process.

7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

NGOs are the democratic autonomous bodies that derive strength from Gandhian voluntarism.

Corporate donors aid NGOs in holistic development

- ① Provide funds for marketing activities & awareness campaigns
eg PETA - animal rights.
- ② Capacity building activities like SEWA.
- ③ Better access to technological resources eg for research related activities of CSE.
- ④ Support NGOs in PILs -
eg ADR against electronic & electoral bonds.
- ⑤ Coordinate in protecting the

cultural diversity

↳ Tribal Cultural Centres promoted by NGOs through TATA's CSR.

However, there are certain concerns

with corporate aids

Tied funds

may compromise autonomy of NGOs.

may be misused for propaganda

↳ Greenpeace to promote own products for economic benefits

Thus, following steps must be taken

① 3rd party audits of NGOs

② Social Stock Exchange for greater access to funds.

NGOs play an important role in empowering society as an extended arm of govt.

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
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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China's aggressive foreign policy stance has geopolitical & geoeconomic implications.

China has acquired ports through following means

Debt Trap
 Diplomacy
 eg Hambantota port.

Conditional loans
 eg Loan waiver for port - Djibouti

This has following implications for

TRADE ROUTES

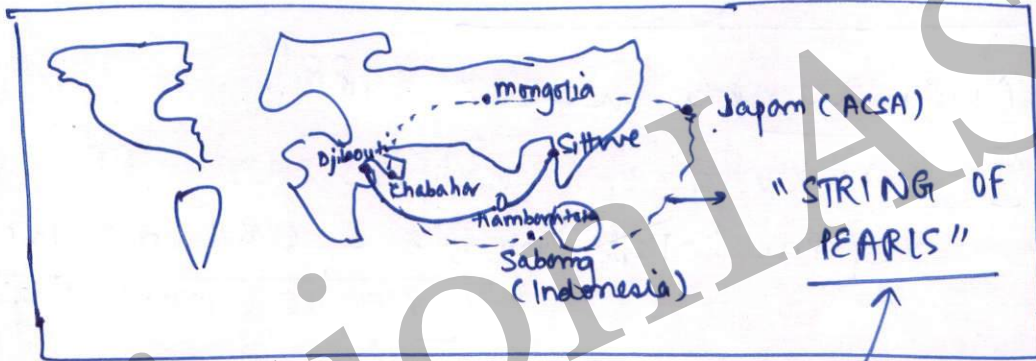
- ① "Malacca Dilemma" due Chinese presence in neighbourhood.
- ② possibility of misuse of choking of choke pts (eg. Djibouti port)
- ③ Risk of disruption of supply chains eg Increasing ties of China with Iran "Axis of Resistance"
- ④ "String of Pearls" → risk to India.

ECONOMIC RELATION

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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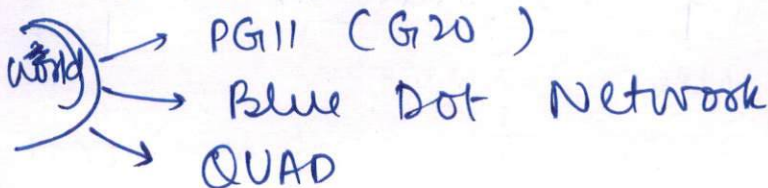
- ① Impact: Trade with border nations
↳ Kaladan Project with Myanmar due to Chinese presence in Sittoung port.
- ② Economic tensions with Pakistan due to Quadar port possibility of use to export terror.

India's strategy to counter China



① Logistics Exchange Agreement (↳ ASEA - Japan)

② Connectivity projects like Chabahar with Iran to counter Quadar



India, unlike China, has always acted in the spirit of "VASUDEVA KUTUMBAKAM"

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

WIPO is a specialised agency of UN that works to promote Intellectual property rights (IPR).

Functions of WIPO

- ① Awareness about IPR.
- ② Ranking of nations on IPR regime
→ India - 44% resident filing in WIPO report
- ③ Monitors treaties & Agreements:
 - ① → Basel Berner - copyrights
 - ② Locarno - Designs & figuratives
- ④ Platform for negotiation on IPR between nations.
- ⑤ Promote interests of Traditional knowledge holders.
↳ "Benefit Sharing Principle"

Impact of recent of WTO on India

- ① Protect the interest of Traditional & indigenous tribes.
- ② Synergies with India's TKDL
- ③ Ensure traditional knowledge holders benefit through royalty
- ④ Greater transparency in IPR regime.
- ⑤ Prevent Bio piracy by MNCs.

Thus, WIPO play has a role to play in balancing the commercial rights as well as cultural

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

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is an apex body established on the recommendation of Santhanam Committee (in 1964).

CBI plays an important role in combating corruption

① Facilitates helpful in investigation of corruption charges against public officials

② Investigates crimes related to organised crime - money laundering, trafficking
↳ exposes nexus INX Media case

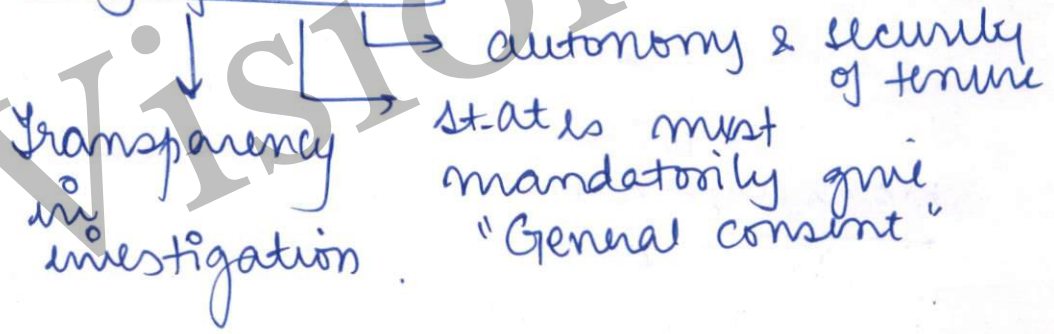
- ③ Looks into the matters assigned by SC/HC
↳ recent ^{rape} murder of Doctor in West Bengal → exposed corruption in RG Kar hospital.
- ④ cooperates with CVC in corruption related activities.
- ⑤ Takes cognisance of crimes related to fake currency too.

CBI's role / functioning criticised

- ① Appointment done by central govt. → lack of autonomy.
- ② 2019 amendment empowered central govt. to change the salary (earlier, linked to that of CEC)
- ③ Conflict with states over CBI investigation in crime matters — state politics Vs central politics

- ④ corruption nexus & political arm twisting of CBI officials
↳ prevent autonomous investigation
- ⑤ Threat to life of CBI officers
↳ During investigation in West Bengal.
↳ claims that they are politically driven.
- ⑥ withdrawal of "General Consent" to CBI by states like Kerala, Maharashtra
↳ Impaired federal spirit.

way forward



CBI requires reforms as it is a part of Criminal Justice system which is Bedrock of democracy.

12.

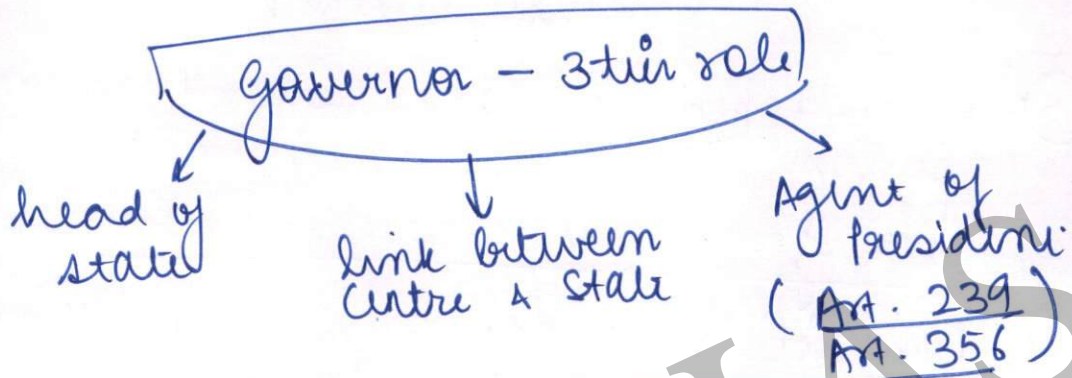
भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Governor is appointed as the constitutional head of the state under Article 153.



Constitutional role of Governor often overstepped

① Misuse of discretionary powers under Art. 163.

eg RT Governor did not appoint LA of RJ under Art. 174.

② Abuse of Ordinance making power (Art. 123, 213)

eg In Kerala, 140 out of 144 ordinances were promulgated in 2021.

- ③ Inappropriately reserving Bills for President's consideration (Art 200)
eg Kerala's Lokayukta (Amendment) Act
- ④ Favoured specific parties to form govt. eg seen in case of MA state elections.
- ⑤ Overstepped & gone beyond assigned powers eg enacted ordinance to merge 2 municipalities in Goa.
- ⑥ Conflict with CM & acting without consultation eg Delhi CM & LG.
- ⑦ Misuse of power of President's rule (Art 356)
- ⑧ Inability to act effectively when needed
↳ eg unable to prevent violence among ethnic tribes in scheduled & Tribal areas

However, SC has played an important role in preventing politicisation of post of Governor.

① Ordinance power → RC Cooper case -
Judicial Review
Krishna Kumar case : must
place it in House in any
circumstance.

② Harish Rawat Case : Governor
must act in aid & Advice of CoM.

③ SR Bommai case : restriction on use
of President's Rule power.

Further steps required

- ① Placing time limit for which
bill can be reserved.
- ② Committee Based appointment
of Governor.
- ③ Bunchi Comm : Security of Tenure
to Governor.

Governor must act as a statesman
& not politician based on
the doctrine of harmonious
construction

13.

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

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

15

India and US are the biggest democracies in the world. But USA follows Presidential system, while India follows Parliamentary System.

India

USA

① Elections to the Parliamentary bodies (LS, LA)
→ Govt. is elected based on majority party
- while that of President are indirect

① Elections of President are held separately from Parliament (Senate, Congress)

- ② People vote for a single candidate out of the nominated ones.
- ③ Multiple party system - regional parties play dominant role.
- ④ Central Electoral Body (Election Commission - Art 324) is responsible for monitoring & conducting elections.
- ⑤ Voting held on different days in at
- ② people vote for numerous positions at the same time - President, Auditor, etc.
- ③ 2 major parties - Democrats & Republicans.
- ④ States are responsible to conduct elections in respective states - no federal body.
- ⑤ Voting is held on a single day.

different locations } all over US -

⑥ Voting prior to the designated date is not allowed.

④ People's votes decide the Council of Ministers majority.

⑥ Voting before the given date is allowed in some circumstances.

⑦ The Council to assist President is selected, not elected.
(SPOILS SYSTEM)

Thus, despite stark differences in the election process, US & India are testament to the successful democracies based on free & fair elections.

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

NGT was set up under NGT Act, 2010 to ensure environmental justice in India.

NGT has played an important role

- ① Timely action on environmental issues prevailing
eg warned Harayama govt. regarding illegal sand mining in Aravallis.
- ② Flexible procedure of justice
↳ non-adversarial.
- ③ Protect human rights
eg Action against rat hole mining in Meghalaya.
- ④ Promoted the rights of animals → safeguard biodiversity.

⑤ eg Suo motu cognisance of death of numerous flamingos along West Coast.

⑥ Reduced judicial pendency
↳ timely justice for environment protection

⑦ Proactive steps during emergency situations eg Banned gates crackers in Delhi during Diwali.

However, NGT has not been completely effective in its endeavours.

① Lack of regional benches for justice delivery.

② Inadequacy in implementation of judgements
↳ crackers still fired, despite ban.

③ Vacancies & lack of trained personnel for effective

justice delivery .

④ Infrastructural gaps for undertaking ground research.

⑤ Lack of awareness among people about judgements.

⑥ limited scope

Wildlife Protection Act 1972
Forest Rights Act 2005 } Not covered.

way forward

① Training of cadre & judges

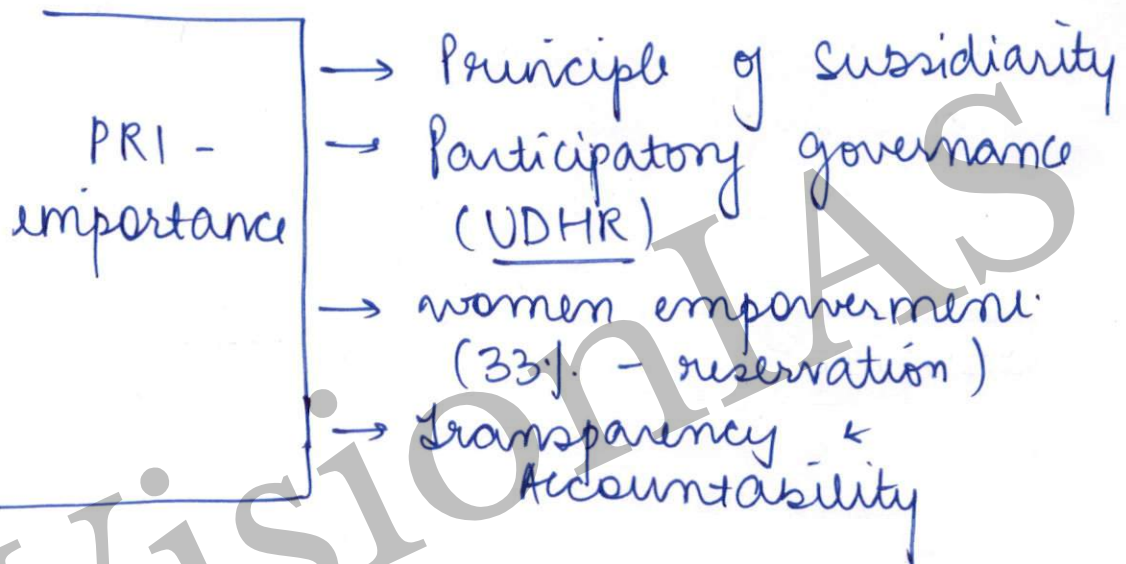
② Better infrastructure for execution

③ Widen scope to include other related acts.

NGT has an important role in ensuring sustainable development. Thus its powers must be enhanced.

15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

PRIs were established under Part IX of the constitution to harness the potential of Lokshakti & Gramshakti.



But, PRIs have become platforms for competitive politics

① Roles & Functions assigned by state → thus control of state politics.

- ② To increase dominance of regional parties in the state.
- ③ Tied nature of funds - funds allocated based on state govt's development plans.
- ④ Delays in holding elections to prevent decentralisation of power.

PRI's have not emerged as agency of planning & service delivery

- ① Unempowered Gram Sabhas - lack of awareness.
- ② "Panchpati" - women have acted as rubber stamp.
- ③ Lack of training of local govt. for effective planning & social audit.
- ④ Parastatal bodies - SPVs set up for implementation

- of schemes. - parallel structures
- ③ lack of own funds - 95% of PRI funds are devolved

Steps required to empower PRIs

- ① Adequate devolution of functions by state -
- ② PRIs be allowed to raise own funds \Rightarrow similar to Muni bonds.
- ③ Action Taken Reports on Social audit of schemes.
- ④ Regularly upholding elections.
- ⑤ Infrastructural boost for effective governance.
- ⑥ Macro planning & micro implementation \Rightarrow Bhilwara model during COVID.

4Fs \leftarrow Functions
Functionaries
must be assigned to PRI

because as JL Nehru said "Local Self Govt is & must be the basis for any true 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

E-governance is an important part of Digital India that aims to create a knowledge economy & digitally empowered society



Fig : Evolution of e-governance.

Interoperability in e-governance

- ① Govt process re-engineering for incorporating e-governance.
- ② coordination among different

govt. departments.

- ③ Transformation & not mere translation of data.
- ④ Breaking the language barrier between states & other levels of govt.
- ⑤ Portability of data to facilitate integration.

steps taken by govt. to ensure interoperability & e-governance

- ① e-kranti under Digital India Mission.
- ② NEVA - electronic data of legislatures.
- ③ Language localisation through BHASHINI
- ④ e-way Bills & GST → invoicing
↳ facilitate formalisation of economy.

- ⑤ PEAIS, PRIA Soft - digitalising data of local governments.
- ⑥ Adoption of policy of 'Cloud By Default'
↳ Meghraj
- ④ Digital University set up for training & capacity building.

Issues remain

- ↳ Threat to Privacy & Cyberattacks
- ↳ limited use of data value
- ↳ inadequately trained officials
- ↳ Adhaar data sold on darkweb

Thus, to ensure effective e-governance, govt, along with interoperability must ensure "Cyber resilience" to truly empower citizens.

17.

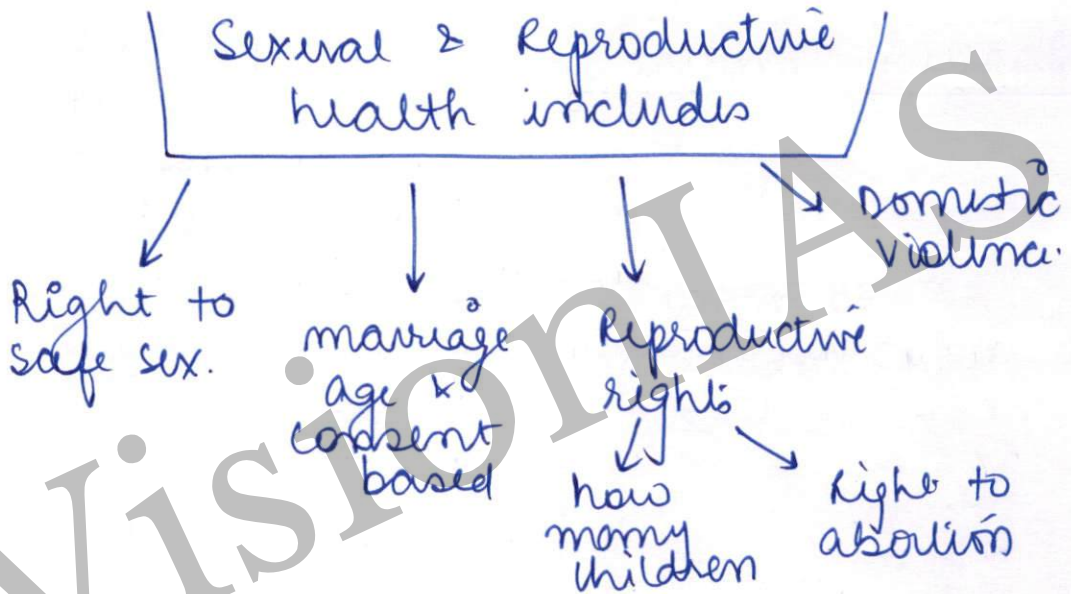
जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

SDG 5.6 explicitly mentions about reproductive rights of women to ensure gender equality.



Rights based discourse has been bypassed in India by

SOCIETAL NORMS

① Patriarchal mindset - women

unable to take decisions w.r.t reproduction - ("meta son preference") syndrome.

② child marriages still prevalent in India \rightarrow Alkha Tej (Rajasthan)

③ Institutional deliveries have increased to 90% (NFHS 5) but still not reached 100%.

④ Social stigma against LGBT community \rightarrow seen as mental health issues
 \rightarrow sexual exploitation.

⑤ High violence rate against women
 \downarrow
93 rapes every day (NCRB) \rightarrow shadow pandemic (during COVID)

LEGAL NORMS

① Ineffective ^{infrastructure for.} sex selective corrective surgeries.

② Low conviction rate in case of crimes \rightarrow only 27% in case of rapes

③ Sexual harassment of women using social media - inadequately addressed legally. \Rightarrow Beis locker room

④ Only 35% of firms are compliant with POSH Act (NCRB)

Steps required for rights based discourse

- ① Gender sensitive laws + gender budgeting
- ② Nudge policies to change social mindset \Rightarrow #Selfie with Daughters.
- ③ Political empowerment of women for gender perspective in policy making.
- ④ Coordinating with NGOs \Rightarrow Socialops played important role in Ujjwala scheme & awareness about family planning.

The progress of the nation depends on the progress of ~~the~~ its women.

Thus, women must be made physically, socially & economically empowered.

18.

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

The immunisation drive in India has expanded rapidly. However, there still remains challenges to be addressed.

Effectiveness in enhancing immunisation coverage.

① Mission Indradhanush 2.0 launched to increase immunisation of children & vulnerable.

② Anganwadi workers have been roped in last mile service providers for immunisation in remote areas.

③ India has successfully eliminated diseases like Yaws, Polio.

④ PM-JAY (Tertiary care)

However challenges in immunisation efforts

① Vaccine hesitancy - issue seen in case of COVID pandemic

② Tribal class reluctance & isolation

↳ new diseases spreading to Tribal lands (Sentinelise)

③ Technological & Infrastructural gaps -

④ Lack of awareness among people in remote areas.

The way forward lies in
whole of govt & society
approach to make India
SWASTHA BHARAT

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्मिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
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VisionIAS

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

India led the 18th G20 Summit & emerged as the leader of global South through proactive measures.

India raised the voice of global South at G20

- ① African Union was included in G20
↳ incorporate African continent's interests



Fig : global South

- ② Voice of global South Summit (VOGS) was held before G20
↳ Its inputs were used to raise concerns of African continent

- ③ Indian theme of "Vasudeva kutumbakam" itself promoted the idea of ~~last~~ inclusive world order.
- ④ MAHARISHI scheme was launched that focusses on Millet
↳ huge potential of Millets in Africa.
- ⑤ Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA) aims at incorporating Global South in green energy transition.
- ⑥ Promoted "Jam Bhagidari" — Youth summit, women summit held as part of G20 summit
↳ saw representations of from Africa too.
- ⑦ Raised concerns regarding 3Es of climate finance
↳ Speed, Scale, Scope (mainly given for mitigation)
($< 2\%$ given till now)

Other initiatives taken by India for Global South

- ① DAKSHIN Centre was recently inaugurated
- ② CDRI - for Disaster Resilience
- ③ G77 - to raise concerns of Global South on world platform (WTO)
- ④ ISA - "One Sun, One World, One Grid"

Benefits of incorporating voice of Global South:

- ① Include African perspectives in planning
- ② Protect interests of Small Island Nations
- ③ Security concerns \rightarrow Piracy in Red Sea
- ④ Africa - "Continent of Hope"
 - ↙ Youthful demography
 - ↓ Resource rich
 - ↘ 54 nations' group

The Great Scramble of Africa must be replaced with Prosperity of 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)

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

India & UAE have strategic partnership & its relations have grown remarkably over time in numerous domains.

Expansion of India - UAE Relations

① Economic

- ① FTA signed with UAE - Increased trade. (3rd largest trade partner)
- ② UAE & India received maximum remittances from UAE
- ③ Agricultural trade - e-Agrista (digital platform) to boost agricultural exports
- ④ Increase MSME inclusion in global value chains through Bharat MART set up in UAE.

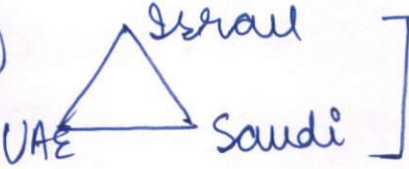
Cultural

- ① Hindi is the official language of UAE.
- ② BAPS temple - UAE's largest Hindu temple recently inaugurated.
- ③ Huge Indian diaspora in UAE
↳ India road exists there.

Strategic

- ① Cooperation in international platforms - I2U2, G20, WTO
- ② Overcome issue of Petrodollars through 'Rupee - Dirham Agreement'.
- ③ Branch of GIFT City to be established in UAE.
- ④ Cooperate in maintaining peace in West Asia.
↳ UAE has signed Abraham Accords.

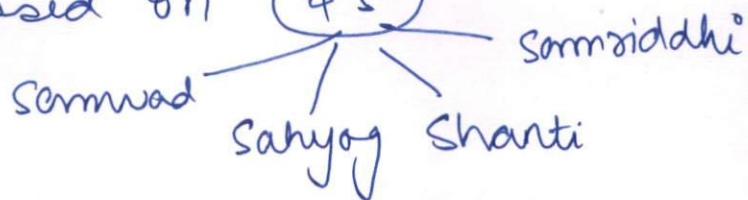
However, there are certain challenges

- ① Instability in West Asia amidst Hamas- Israel war
- ②  3 poles of power - difficult to balance.
- ③ Kafala & Nitagar system - exploitation of migrants.

Following, measures required

- ① Confidence Building measures in West Asia. eg Trilateral cooperation projects
- ② Promote soft power through cultural exports
 - AYUSH.
 - Bollywood (China)
 - Yoga

The relations between India & UAE are based on 4 S



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