



**VISIONIAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION  
**ABHYAAS MAINS**

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2029)**

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**सामान्य अनुदेश**

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

**General Instructions**

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01505652

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashishk chandhary

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र

Centre Bhai Joga Singh  
Public School,  
New Delhi.

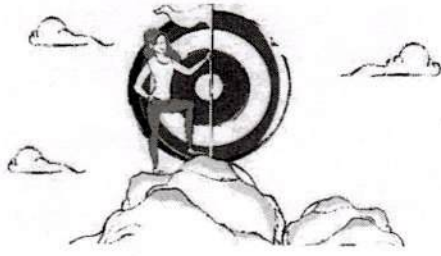
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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)		
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</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)

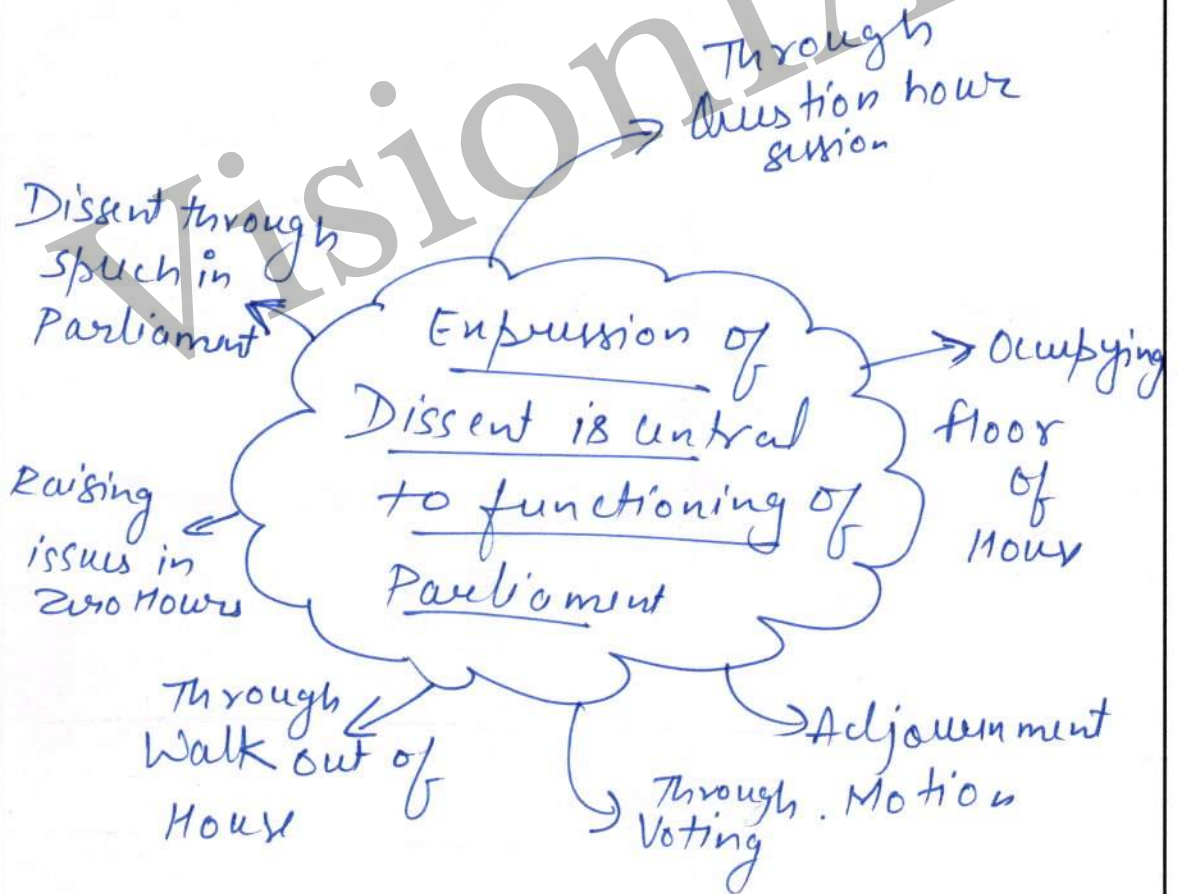
Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Leader of opposition is a statutory position as per salaries of MP act.

It is given equivalency to cabinet ministers and is essential for a functional democracy.



## Role of leader of opposition in Parliamentary System with respect to dissent

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

① He is leader of the opposition party & coalitions & guides them of their policies.

e.g. LOP using the whip to show dissent

② Questioning the provisions of budget  
e.g. Against guideline passage of budget

③ Part of various parliamentary committees  
e.g. In 17<sup>th</sup> LS. Mr. Mallikarjun / charge's  
dissent on Tribal sub Plan scheme.

④ Opposing the passage of constitutional amendment act.

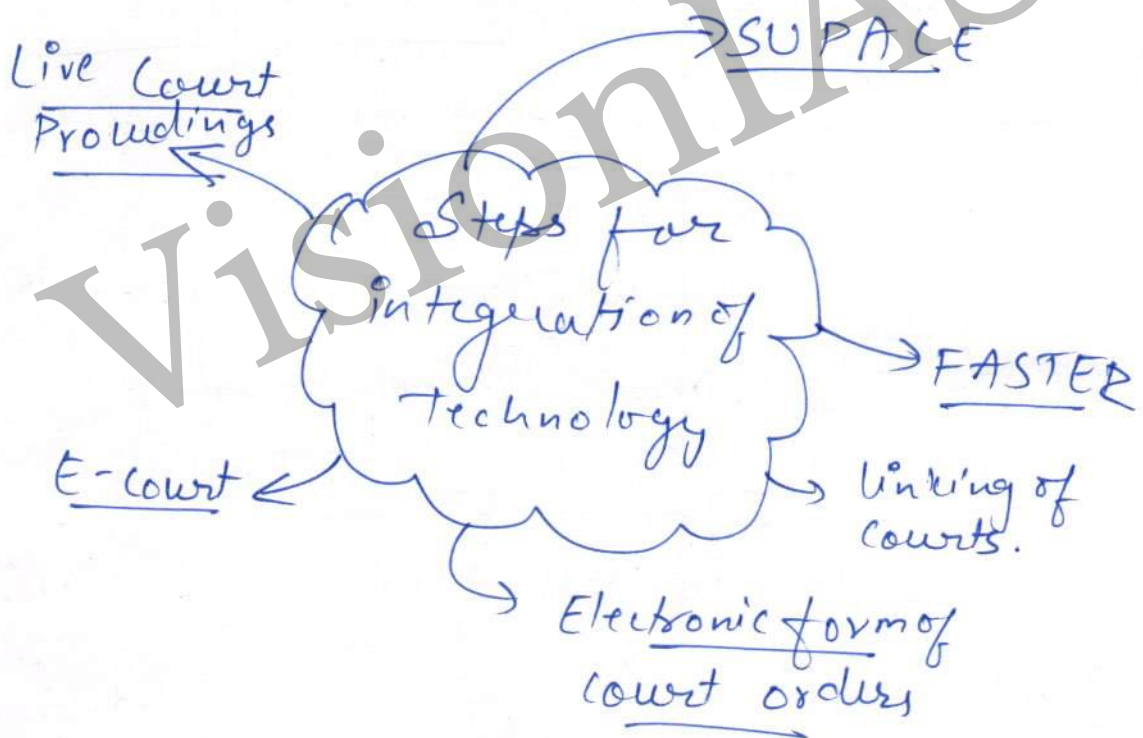
e.g. opposition parties using walk out protest.

Thus, LOP is quintessential, as whip is often considered as shadow PM like that in Britain, although not formally.

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)

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

Integration of technology in judicial system is part of larger e-governance mission.



Integration of technology enhancing-

- ① Accessibility → citizens can view court proceedings on mobile.

- Online filling of appeals -
- online viewing status of case .
- It will enhance the Digital Public Infrastructure

## ② Capability & Efficiency in Justice Deliv

- ↳ less manpower required at court
- ↳ faster delivery of justice .
- ↳ Encourage public to seek justice .
- ↳ Justice will not only be done but sums to be done .

As it is said "Yatha Dharmo, Thatno Jayer", the technological integration will promote social, economic & political justice to the citizens

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

10

Indian federalism follows its unique form, i.e. Swi Generis Model as summarised by Alexanderwise. Asymmetric federalism is testament to that

The manifestation of Asymmetric federalism are -

- Special category states
- Article 371 → special status to states like Nagaland, Manipur etc
- 5<sup>th</sup> schedule states
- 6<sup>th</sup> schedule states
- Hilly states → viable gap funding for Infrastructure projects
- North Eastern states special packages in central sector schemes.

Asymmetry balanced by centralized <sup>authority</sup> regional autonomy

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

- ① In P. Alvi case → Supreme court said India has central tilt towards federalism.
- ② Supreme court in various cases advocated for Doctrine of Harmonious Construct between centralized & regional autonomy.
- ③ In S.R. Bommai case Supreme court said states are not subordinate to centre.
- ④ Supreme court asserted on principle of subsidiarity.
- ⑤ Supreme court has <sup>and</sup> timoragar's asserted in Kerala Municipal Corporation case to strengthen urban local bodies.

Thus India has a quasi federal model.

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

National Commission for scheduled castes is a constitutional body under Article 338A.

National Commission for scheduled caste safeguarding interests of SC's in India

- ① Promotes schemes for welfare of SC's
- ② Produces report on Socio-Economic development of ~~the~~ scheduled caste & its status.
- ③ Has power of Civil Court
- ④ Ensures the inclusion of deserving caste in the list of SC's.
- ⑤ Promotes policies of socio-economic welfare of SC's.
- ⑥ Advises government on schemes for development of SC's.

However, its functioning has certain lacunae

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

- ① It is just a recommendatory body. The recommendations are not bound by the government.
- ② The manpower is not sufficient with NESC to safeguard interests of all the SC population of country.
- ③ Mismatch of skills & requirement of the members of the NESC.
- ④ Not sufficient usage of technology for faster socio-economic dev.
- ⑤ Financial resources of SC's  
Wayforward → Bribely nature of NESC recommendation  
→ Power to prosecute the accused of untouchability  
→ funding to be increased -  
With these measures, we can ensure inclusive development of SC's.

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

In Royappa case, SC gave triple accountability paradigm. i.e. -

Executive responsible to Cabinet  
Cabinet responsible to legislature  
legislature responsible to Public.

Hence, Executive accountability is signature for Indian political system.

Executive Accountability through Parliamentary committee

- ① Can question the executive policies  
ex- PAC scrutinize schemes.
- ② Can call permanent executives as well as political executives to justify demand for grants  
ex- Departmental standing committees

③ Committees of Parliament ensure privileges of MP's

ex - Privilege committee -

④ Parliament committees ensure ethical behaviour of executives.

ex - Ethics committee -

⑤ Ensures financial accountability of Public undertaking.

ex - committee on Public undertaking

⑥ Suggests measures for effective utilization of Public purse.

ex - Estimate committee

However, this accountability is not effective as —

↳ The recommendations by parliamentary committees are not binding

↳ can't question the intent of policy

↳ lack technical knowledge

Thus, need to strengthen parliamentary committees for their effective functioning.

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

Citizen charter was first introduced by John Major in UK to ensure safe, timely, fast, reliable service delivery by government. In India Citizen charter is based on guidelines of DAPRG.  
Citizen Charter a powerful tool for improving governance & empowering citizens.

① Ensure Accountability

e.g. person responsible for service delivery is known to people

② Ensure Responsibility

e.g. The responsibility of govt departments can be ascertained.

③ Timely delivery of service

e.g. Govt offices ensuring certificates are issued as per timeline provided.

④ People will be aware of services provided.

⑤ List of clients & service provided in citizen charter will ensure governance & empower citizens.

⑥ Grievance redressal mechanism & a timeline for same will enhance governance.

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However need to carry out following reforms

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- ↳ multilingual
- ↳ update citizen charter frequently
- ↳ make timelines clear
- ↳ compulsory having citizen charters at govt. departments.

Through these measures we can transform citizen charter from technical jargon to a tool to empower citizen & ensure good governance...

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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NGOs play essential role in holistic development of India as the second agent of development.

Corporate Donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India

① Through collaboration with NGOs

e.g.: Akshay Patra in collaboration with corporates donated free food during covid.

② Corporates fund NGOs as part of corporate social responsibility

③ ~~to~~ Corporate aid NGO's by donating goods to NGO's

ex - Corporate donating education kits to NGO's working in education sector.

④ Corporates provide aid to NGO's in terms of land allocation in their complex.

ex Tata sons providing place for NGO's establishment.

⑤ Direct financial aid to ensure holistic development in India.

ex - Alstom donate funds to env. NGO's which planted 35000 trees in Pune.

Thus collaboration of corporates & NGO's is essential for holistic development of India.

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 घंटी में  
नहीं लिखना  
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POCSO Act stands for prevention of child sexual offense. This act ensures punishment to culprits of sexual offense with children.

Merits of POCSO

- Non bailable
- Punitive ~~the~~
- Ensures rights of child

## Revisit Required

- Harsh Punishment
- Above 15 should be tried  
a adult
- fast delivery of justice
- Investigating — aim for fast  
investigation
- fast track courts

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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 हार्जिस में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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China's Belt & Road initiative had led

it to control strategic ports globally

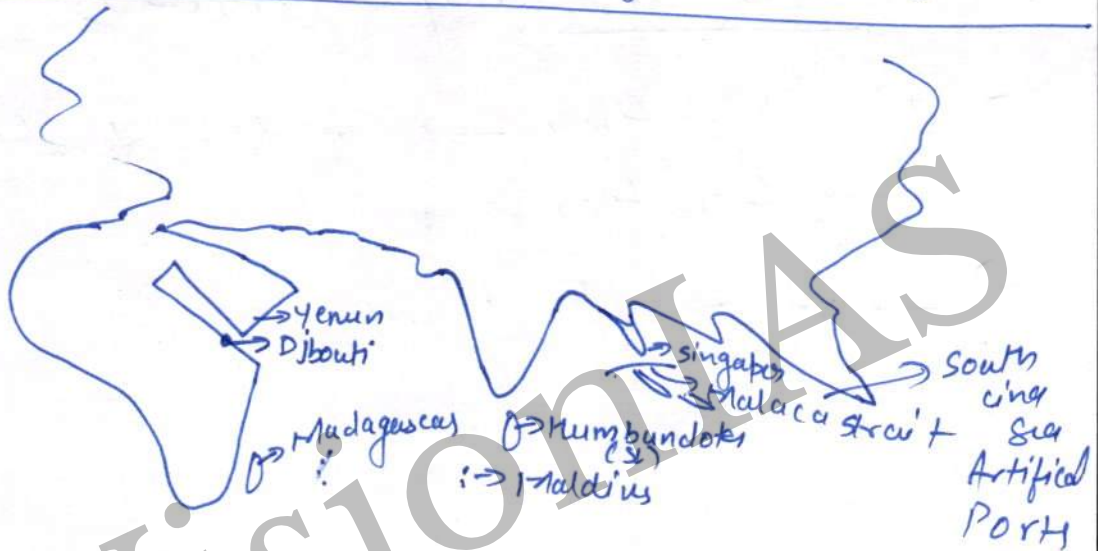


Fig: China's Strategic Ports

Implication of China's strategic ports on International Trade & Economic relations.

- ① China disguising ~~its~~ military ports as civil ports threaten's the sovereignty of other nations.

② China's Hegemony in South China  
Sea → bullying other small  
nations.

e.g. China's artificial ports.

③ Blockade by Chinese military  
e.g. Philippines ship blocked  
by Chinese coast guard.

④ Chinese surveillance & survey  
ships listening to other nations  
activities.

e.g. China's ship in Bay of Bengal.

⑤ China's infrastructure Debt through  
these ports soon turns into equity

e.g. Hambantota port

⑥ China's port at Djibouti is at  
important sea route of Red sea.  
Can impact oil supply to India

Hence, India need to up its  
game via establishing similar kind  
of ports ex - Madagascare listening post  
of Indian navy & institutionalise<sup>23</sup>  
its business in Indian Ocean region

10.

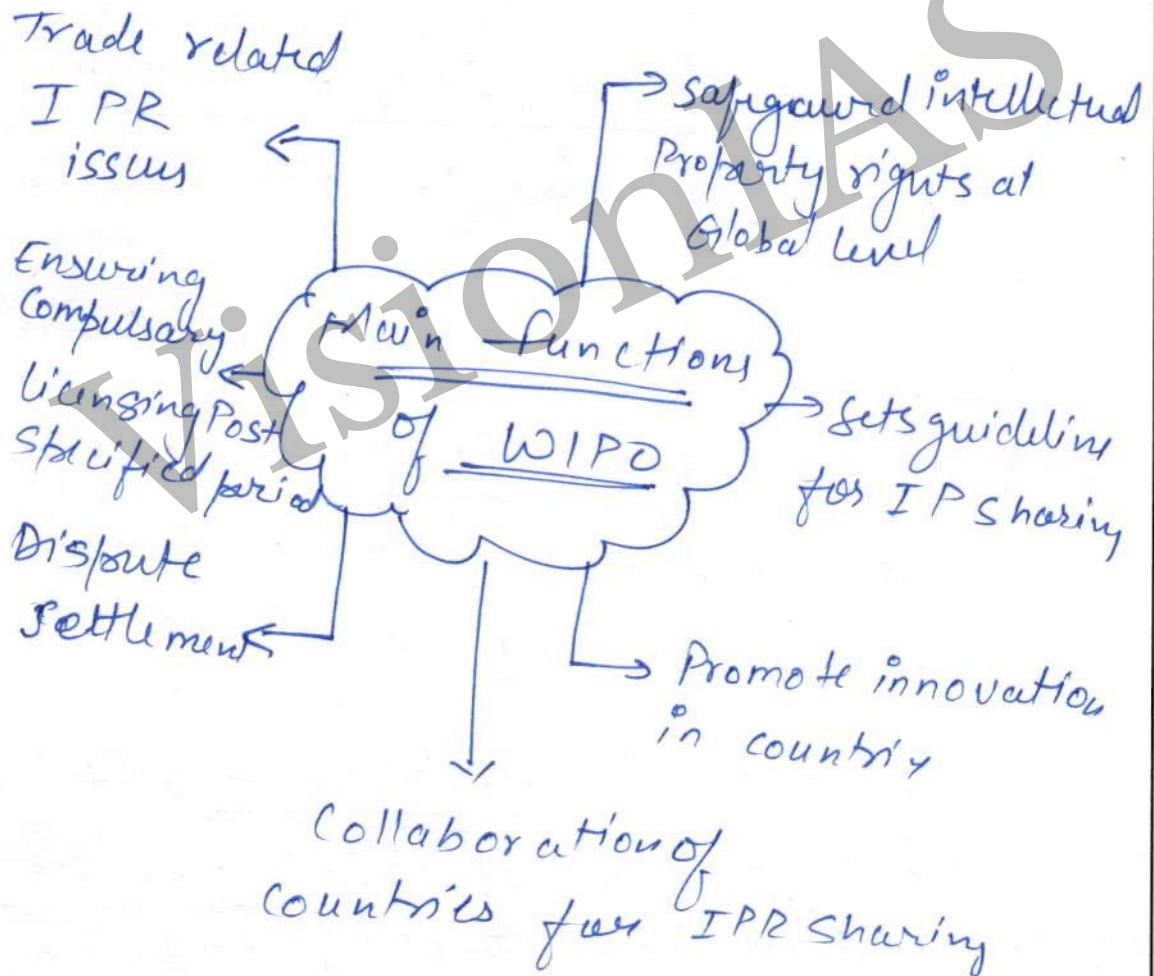
विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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World Intellectual Property Organisation  
is a specialized agency of UN.



Recent treaty on intellectual property,  
genetic resources & associated tradi-  
tional knowledge will benefit India.

- ① Promote innovation in India
- ② Access to benefits of genetic resources.
- ③ Safeguard against theft of traditional knowledge of India & tribal knowledge of herbs & its medicinal properties.
- ④ The knowledge of genetic resources will ensure food security for India e.g. GM Rice (transgenic)
- ⑤ Give revenue source for traditional knowledge possessors.

Hence, the treaty is a welcome step to ensure innovation & fulfil Goals of SDG-9 i.e. Innovation, Industry & Infrastructure.

11.

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

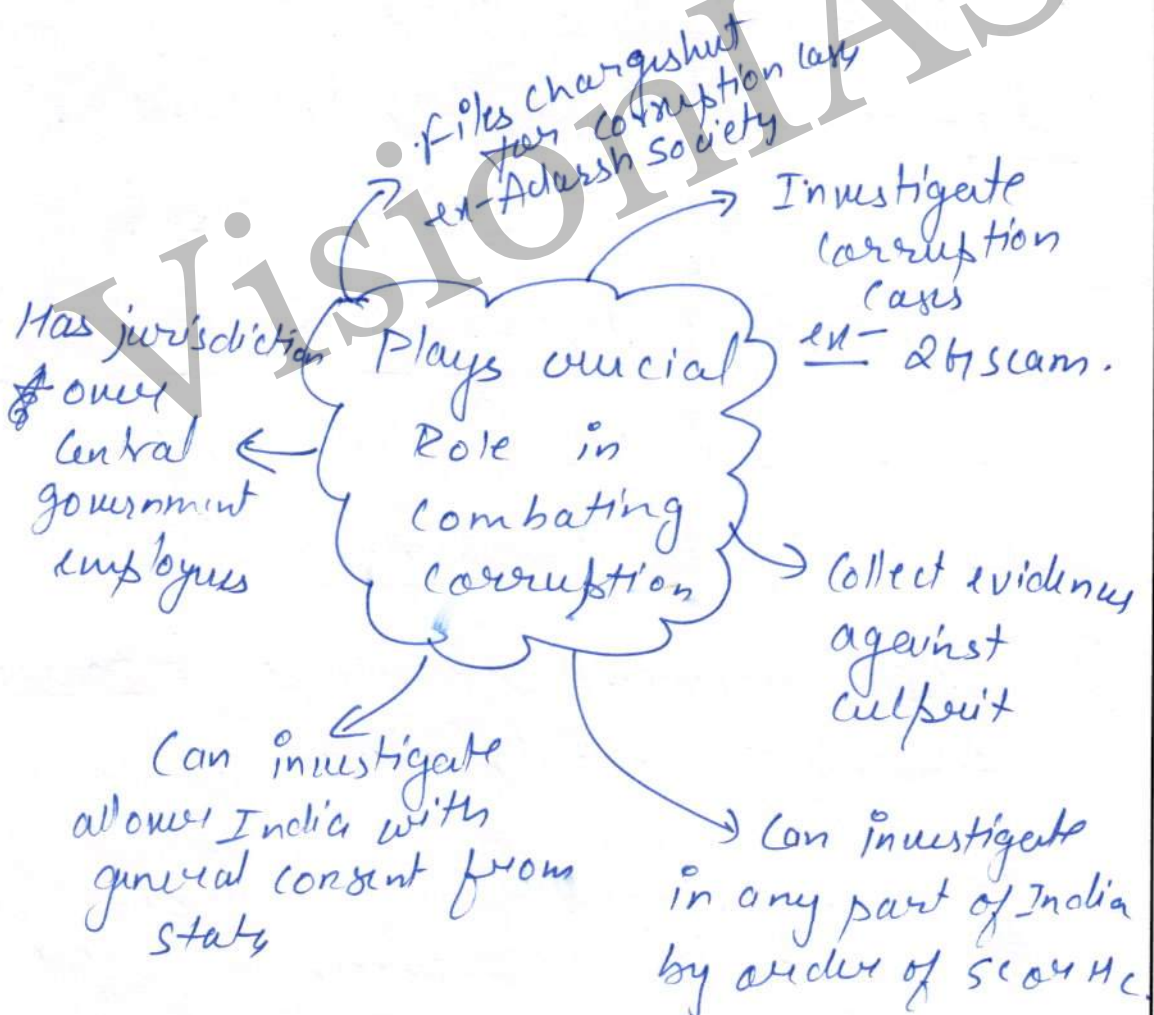
While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

was established by Delhi Special Police Estb. Act under DoPT.



However, CBI is criticized for being partisan & acting against federal spirit

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इस हिसाब में  
नहीं लिखना  
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① Allegation by opposition party —  
use of CBI as a tool of political  
prosecution.

ex - Cases on former UP. C.M.

② Arrest of opposition ruled C.M.

ex - Arrest of Thakur C.M.

③ Misuse of General consent by  
CBI ex - In Maharashtra  
during Maharashtra Agadi Government.

④ Political prisoners

ex - C.M. / Dy. C.M. of NCT.

⑤ Pursuing of cases against opposition  
leaders based on central government's  
interest.

ex - CBI arresting opposition ruled  
states ministers like Satyendra Jain  
of NCT.

However, the role of CBI is very essential to curb the menace of corruption, especially in a developing country like India.

### Way forward

- Modernisation of Police, to tackle cases of corruption
- Regulation on the appointment of CBI Director
- fast track courts for solving corruption cases
- Adopting guidelines of United Nation Convention on combating corruption

Through these means we can ensure effective functioning of CBI & ensuring federal spirit.

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 हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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Governor is a constitutional position established as per Article 153.

Governors often overstep their constitutional role

- Use of veto on Bills passed by legislature despite passing and time
- Appointment of Vc of universities apart from list provided by COM. frequent
- Reserving bill for President (Article 200)
- Summaring of legislative Assembly without the ~~to~~ direction of council of minister.
- Not following speech provided by convention in the address of vote of thanks.

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उम्मीदवारों को  
इस ह्राशिए में  
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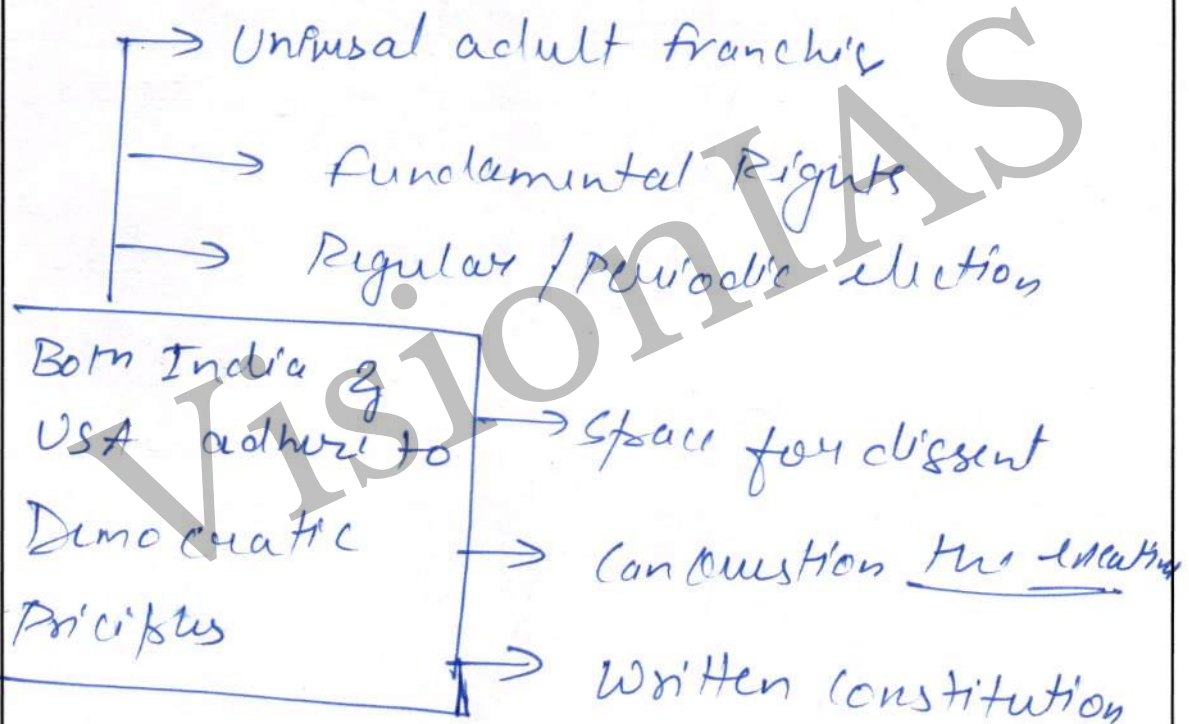
13.

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

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

India is world's largest democracy  
USA is world's oldest democracy.



However, this is significant difference in the electoral practices between the two countries

	India	USA
<u>System</u>	Parliamentary	Presidential
<u>Democracy</u>	Parliamentary democracy with super representation chosen by people.	The president is directly chosen by people.
Role of President	Nominal Role	President is the real executive.
UAF	given as soon as constitution was made	given after 50 years of making of constitution.
<u>Lower House</u>	Representative of lower house can be the executive.	Executive <del>can</del> is not necessarily from Parliament.
Upper House	Elected based on population	2 from each state.
Elections Period	5 years for Lower House 6 years for Upper House	4 years for presidential election

	India	USA
PM/s President's Responsibility	President is not responsible to the house, but PM is responsible to Lower house	Not responsible to congress
Collective responsibility	Yes	No concept
office of PM	Exists	Doesn't exist

Hence, the electoral process of the two countries varies.

14.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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National Green Tribunal is a statutory body established under NGT act.

NGT has met its objectives

① Ensured safe & sustainable environment of cities.

e.g. Taz Trapezium,

② Ensured Pollution free cities

e.g. Ban on construction of diesel vehicles in Delhi

③ Ban on fire crackers in NCR.

④ Clearance for construction project as per NBC guidelines  
e.g. NBCI case of Delhi

⑤ Prohibition of land use change in various cities without due process.

e.g. Bangalore residential project stalled by NGT due to water body.

⑥ Ensuring social audit & Environmental Impact Assessment of infrastructure projects.

However certain lacunae exist,

① Limit capabilities → lack of availability of experts.

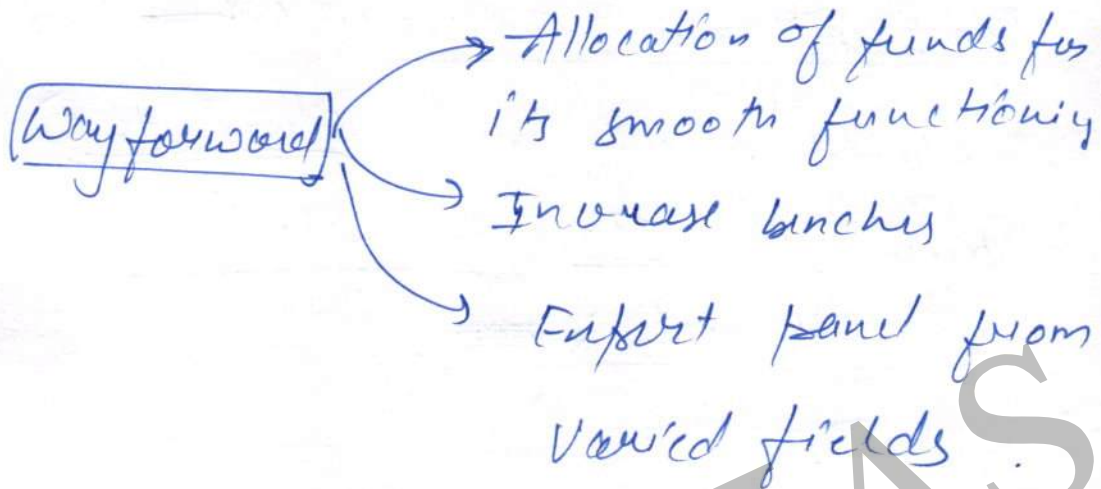
② NGT benches only in few metro cities

③ Rely on principle of Natural justice.

④ Lack of institutional mechanism

of fast efficient delivery of justice.

⑤ lack of integration of technology.

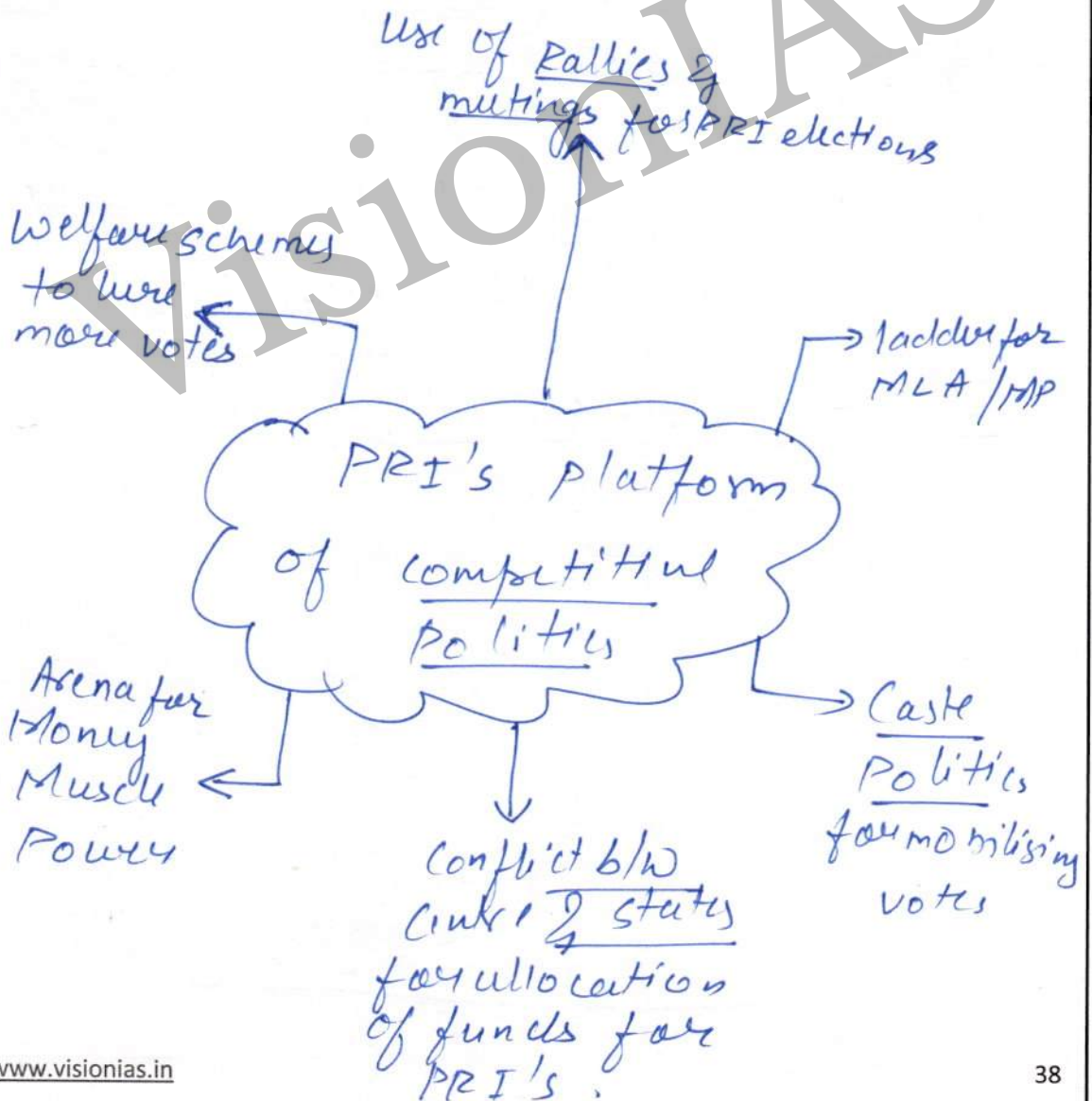


With the above measures, we can ensure, climate & environment justice & meet the goals of SDG-13 i.e. Climate action & SDG-11 of sustainable cities

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि में नही लिखना चाहिए  
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Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are constituted as per article 243 (A to D) included via 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional amendment act.



## Not emerged as agency of Planning

- lack of resources with PFI  
e.g. only sarpanch / Pradhan & secretary at gram level
- lack of vision of state government  
e.g. states not devolving powers to PFI's
- Lack of faith in the capabilities of PFI  
e.g. most of planning done at block level.

## Not emerged as agency of service Delivery

### ① Issue of funds

↳ State finance commissions are not established in many states.

② functions are not devolved except few states.  
e.g. Kerala's legislation on

## power's of PRI :

### ③ functionaries

- ↳ Lack of capabilities of PRI functionaries
- ↳ Bureaucratic apathy
- ↳ lack of sharing of power by bureaucrats.

### Way forward

- ↳ More fund devolution through Centre through finance commission.
- ↳ Ensuring establishment of state finance commission
- ↳ Legislation to devolve more power to PFI's.
- ↳ Model PRI act to insure planning & service delivery at village level.

Through these means we can ensure, the Gandhian principles of "Gram Swaraj" & self sufficient village economy.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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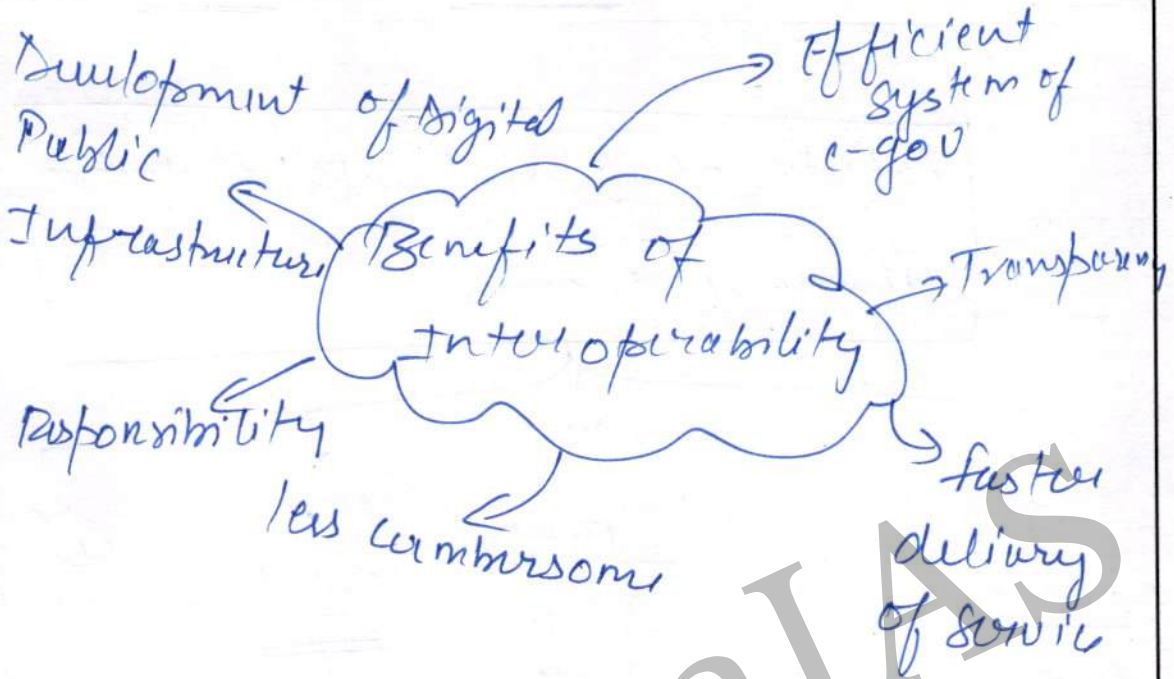
Interoperability in e-governance refers to usage of data/records/system of one government department by another for smooth delivery of service.

Examples/Steps of Interoperability

- ① ITR e-filing → using Adhaar data
- ② DigiLocker → can be used to fill government jobs forms.
- ③ E-challan linkage with the Parivahan portal for PUC status
- ④ Health records under ABHA

Can be accessed by users at private apps like Paytm, Phone Pay.

- ⑤ UPI → single QR for multiple apps.
- ⑥ E-passport → using police data base for e-verification.
- ⑦ Agriculture stack → for onboarding GOMN farmers land registry
- ⑧ Health stack → for all health related data. It will ensure interoperability with insurance companies.
- ⑨ Diksha → For education as well as skill development
- ⑩ ASEEM Portal → using data from Digilocker to showcase suitable jobs for job seekers.



Hence, interoperability in e-governance will ensure reliable, transparent & safe delivery of service to citizens.

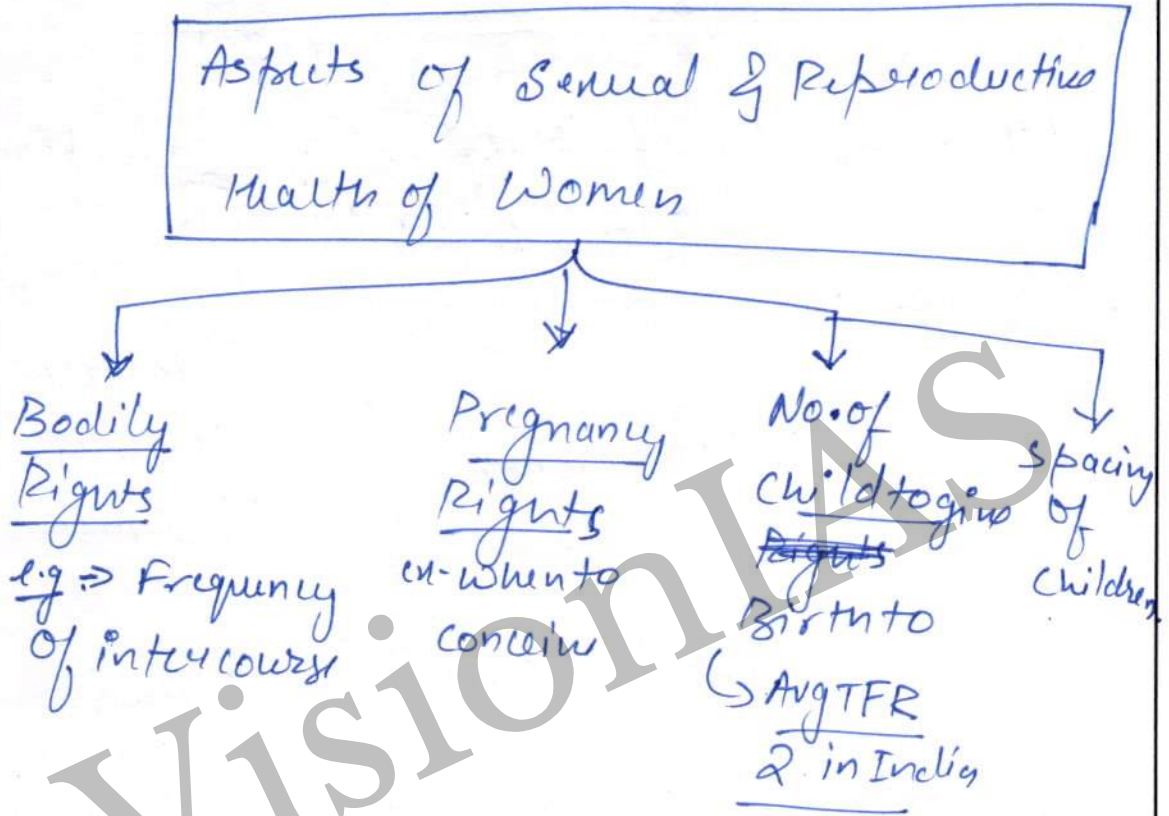
17.

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Right based Discourse refers to full control of a woman over all the aspects of her sexual & reproductive health.

→ It ensures women are empowered to take their own decision without outside pressure.

However, this right based discourse is often bypassed by Societal Norms

① Marital Rape

e.g. In 60% of countries of world marital rape is not a crime.

② Intercourse without contraception

e.g. leads to unplanned pregnancy

③ Society decides the no. of child to be given birth to.

e.g. Developing countries TFR is higher than developed countries.

④ family decides the spouing of children.

e.g. In Indian Joint family such decisions often taken by the elders of the house.

⑤ Child Marriage in some societies

e.g. In Ind in 4 girls

## Right based approach bypassed by legal Norms

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इस हिसाब में  
नहीं लिखना  
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① Medical termination of pregnancy Act doesn't allow abortion beyond 24 weeks.

② legal age of Marriage is 18 for girls, however child marriage is not nullified unless the girl agrees to it.

③ Marital Rape is not illegal in 60% of countries.

Way forward

- Empowerment of women
- following Right based approach
- Gender equity
- Gender sensitivity
- zero tolerance to Rape
- Behavioural change
- legal reforms for women's reproductive health.

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 हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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In India, as per National Family Health Survey - 5 (NFHS-5)

60% of full immunisation is done.

However, as per the SDG targets it should be 100%.

Effectiveness of Immunization Drive

→ Eradication of Polio from India

→ Indradhanush Mission - I in pre covid era was effective.

→ Indradhanush Mission - II & III during & post covid ensured immunization drive in villages & towns for new born babies.  
eg. Diphtheria, tetanus etc.

However, still India is short of its targets —

Challenges

① Lack of manpower

e.g. Anganwadi, ANMs are less in number in certain pockets of India.

② Lack of funding

e.g. Expenditure on health is just 2.1% (state & centre combined) whereas target is 3% as per NHP.

③ Lack of cold chain infrastructure due to this vaccines expires as India is a tropical country.

④ Coordination between centre & states is not that effective.

⑤ Duplication of schemes, overlapping of policies.

e.g. immunization under Tribal Subplan overlapping with Jalroadh-Anush mission leads to wastage of resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Way forward

- Expenditure on health to be increased to 3% of GDP
- Coordination b/w departments to avoid duplicity of efforts
- Development of cold chain infrastructure
- Community participation.

Hence, it's quintessential for India to ensure full immunisation & meet the goals of SDG-3 i.e. Health & wellbeing of citizens.

19.

भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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G20 is grouping of 20 nations of world which constitute —

80% → world's GDP  
75% → world's trade  
60% → world's population.

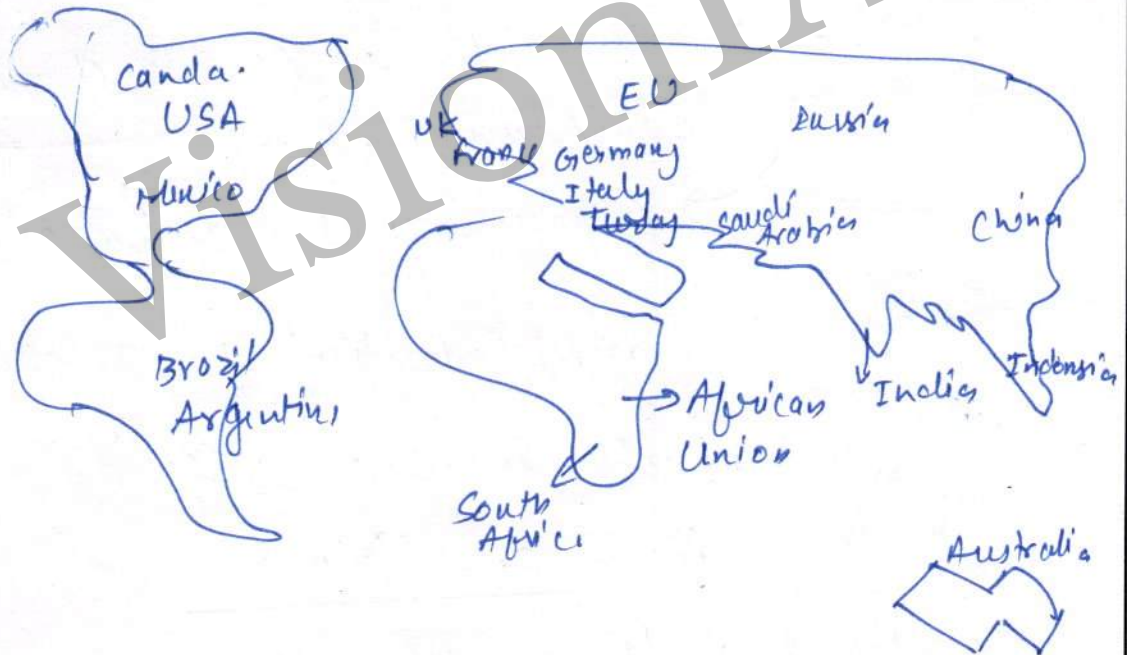


Fig: Map showing members of G20

→ India held presidency of G20 for the year 2023 & was part of Troika - Indonesia-India - Brazil

→ India During its presidency ~~used~~ proposed resolution to include African Union in G20 which was Accepted by all.

→ African Union became a 1<sup>st</sup> member of the G20 grouping.

### Importance of Addition of African Union for G20

→ The voice of Africa will now be heard at Global financial Summits

→ It will make G20 a truly representative grouping

→ Will help in enhancing the outcome of G20 summits.

### Importance of African Union addition in G20 for India

→ India asserting its image as a true leader of global south

- Help us in exploration of valuable resources of Africa
- African Union grouping of 50 countries will give us impetus for our permanent seat at UNSC.
- It will help in countering Chinese domination & debt trap diplomacy at Africa.
- Create good will for India
- Strengthen dialogue between India & African Union summit.

However, there are still certain limitations with respect to voice of global south-

- ① Domination of western countries in G20
- ② Money power with western countries can lure African Union towards <sup>themselves</sup>
- ③ G20 turning into a political platform eg: calling Ukrainian President to G20 Summit virtually

20.

पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India & UAE have age old ties from the times of ancient <sup>period</sup> India.

India - UAE relations - remarkable expansion in last Decade

### ① Economic Domain

- 3<sup>rd</sup> largest trade partner after USA & China.
- Comprehensive <sup>Economic</sup> partnership Agreement
- Essential for India's export industry.

### ② Energy Domain

- Essential for India's energy security.
- e.g. Import of crude oil from UAE

### ③ Strategic Domain

- ↳ Geostrategic location of UAE at ~~near~~ Persian Gulf essential to safeguard chah bahar port
- ↳ Importance for INSTC corridor
- ↳ Trade Routes

④ People to people ties → Indian migrant labourer at UAE sends remittance to India. Essential for current account of India

### ⑤ Military Domain

Emerging life - Desert knight

### ⑥ Regional Groupings

I2U2 → India, Israel, USA, UAE  
to stabilize India's relation with middle east.

⑦ Ocean connectivity → <sup>Anti</sup> Piracy Mission  
↳ Arabian Sea.

sea lines of communication from Somalia  
~~Pirates~~ Pirates

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस क्राफ्ट में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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③ Infrastructure Domain

Recently G20 proposed India-Middle  
East Economic Corridor.

Essential to bypass turbulent  
Suez Canal route

However, there are certain challenges  
to India-UAE relations

① Organisation for Islamic Cooperation  
(OIC) giving statement on behalf  
of Pakistan about Kashmir.

② Role of China in Middle East  
e.g. China's infrastructure projects  
in middle east

③ Israel-Palestine War.

④ Iran-Israel War.

All these issues requires India to carefully  
balance relationship with UAE & Israel

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