

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. : 00111387

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SOUMYA SHARMA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24.08.2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

NOIDA

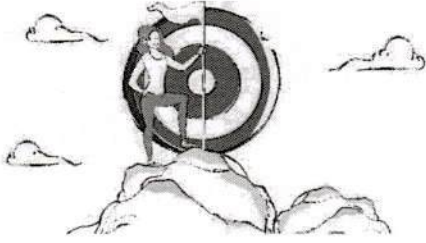
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	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.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

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 वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Parliament in India is considered "Mini India" in Assembly. It signifies its role in expression of multitude of ideas and discussion

Leader of opposition in India's Parliament

- ① Accountability of Executive
↳ Exercise of powers under Article 73
[Collective responsibility]
- ② Agenda setting of opposition
↳ To ensure questioning and answerability of executive.
- ③ Use of Question hour, zero hour
- ④ Bringing Vote of No-Confidence if believe Govt. not in majority
- ⑤ Demands for more accountability from Treasury Benches

- ⑥ Member of various parliamentary committees
↳ ensuring 3D's - "Discussion, Debate, Deliberation".
- ⑦ Ensuring Federalism
↳ voice of the states ruled by opposition.
- ⑧ Member of selection committee of various posts.
- ⑨ Questioning on ICAG and other reports.
- ⑩ Leader of opposition in British parliament is usually a leader of Shadow Cabinet too

In India, the post was left vacant due to lack of enough percentage of votes with any opposition party. This mirrored in the falling parliamentary productivity in 17th L.S.

First Session of 18th L.S. had >100% productivity, this mirrored the fact that this Lok Sabha has a Leader of Opposition.⁷

2.

न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस अक्षि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Judiciary in India is facing issues of delays, pendency and need a digital overhaul to enhance justice delivery.

Technology and accessibility

① Increased access to justice in far away places

Ex- Currently more than 59% lower courts have inadequate digital connectivity.

② e-courts

↳ More accessible to persons with disabilities

↳ helped during COVID-19 restrictions

Technology and capability

① High level of pendency

↳ More than 4 Crore cases in lower courts

↳ e-technology could help in improved justice.

② Online ADR

↳ ODR mechanisms → enhance settlement and amicable resolution of disputes

③ Improved access to Case records

↳ (Ex) SUPACE helps in case records retrieval & helps in justice delivery

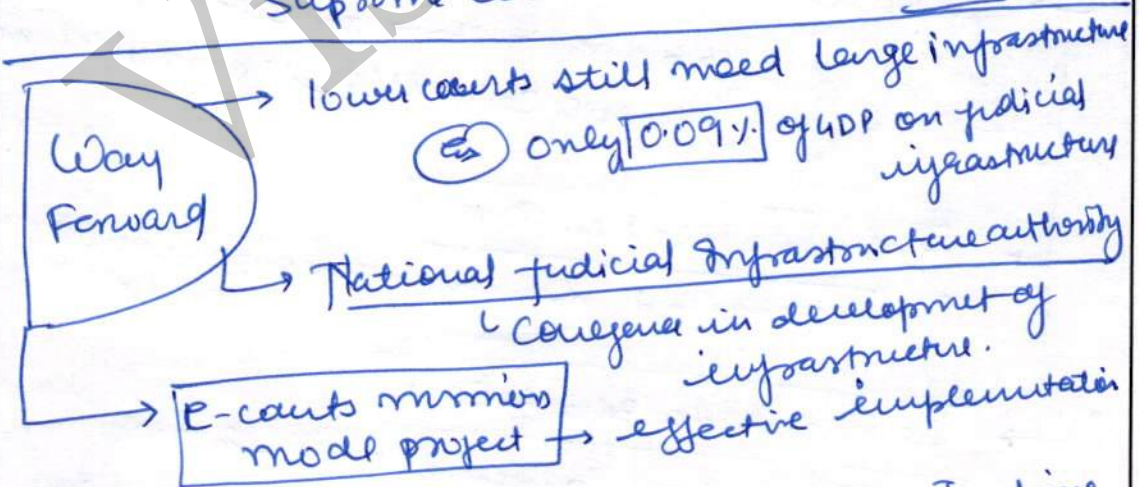
④ Translation of orders

(Ex) SOWAS software.

Technology and efficiency in justice delivery

① FASTER → ensures fast bail orders to jails/prisons.

② Online Livefeed → Swapnil Tripathi case
Supreme Court → livefeed of constitution cases



To ensure faster justice delivery, Justice NV Ramana's Three pronged approach

can be followed → e-court, pre-litigation settlement, ADR mechanisms.

3.

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

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

10

Supreme Court of India as the final interpreter of constitution has maintained the "federation sui generis" nature of India.

Balance centralised authority and Regional autonomy

Centralised authority

- Upheld Delegated legislation powers.
- Upheld powers under Article 282
 - grants to state on state subject through Centrally sponsored scheme

- Demonetisation Case
 - accepted Demonetisation powers of Centre.

- Keshavanda Bharti Case
 - Centre can amend any provision if it's not violative of Basic Structure

- T. Chandrakumar Case - accepted Centre's power to make tribunals.

Federal balance → Regional Autonomy

↳ S.R. Bommai Case → federalism - Basic Structure

↳ Judicial review if President's

Rule - malafidience

→ NCT Delhi case

↳ Reiterated Governor have to take decision on Aid and Advice of C.O.M

→ Supreme court through its decision has ensured limited governance and division of powers to fulfill federal provisions of Constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 कॉपी में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Commission for Scheduled Caste was formed under Art 338 A of the Constitution.

Mandate of National Commission for Scheduled Caste (S.C's)

- ↳ Policy recommendations to Govt related to S.C's welfare
- ↳ Act as civil court while listening to grievances
- ↳ Ensure protection and safeguarding of rights of the S.C's.

Effectiveness

- ↳ NCSC → Art 342 A → recommendation to president with respect to inclusion/exclusion.

~~Ex~~ Jaya Prakash Narayan → 25% of sub

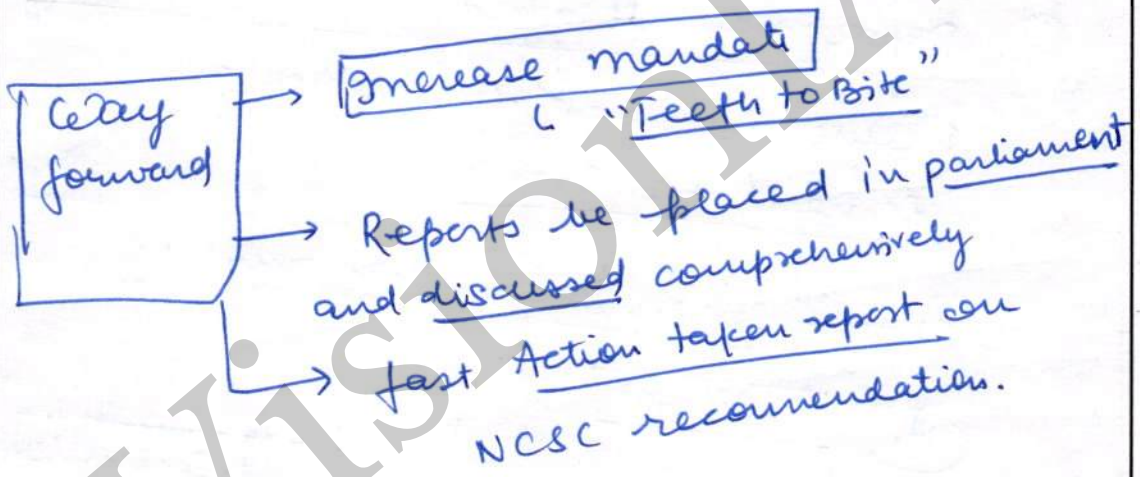
↳ Cases ^{Violence / harassment} [against SCs] has increased (NCRB data)

↳ Have ~~been~~ ineffective in improving employment, entrepreneurship and welfare of S.C.'s.

↳ Recommendations are not binding

↳ Lack of cooperation by Govt. authorities

↳ parochial outlook in NCSC
(women representation)



S.C.'s currently are supported through schemes such as Standup India, National Welfare fund for Scheduled Castes, Affirmative action.

To improve extremely backward subcaste among S.C.'s, Supreme Court recent judgement of looking for subcategorisation within SC/ST or diff non caste basis of backwardness can be explored.

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 क्षेत्र में नई लिखना चाहिए
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Parliamentary Committees are formed by Parliament under Article 105, 118 authority of constitution.

Parliamentary Committee and Accountability of Executive

① Department Related Standing Committees

↳ ensure discussion, deliberation on Demand for Grants

↳ Suggest reforms, or economy

Ex: GST bill

② Accountability through Finance Committee

↳ Study of CAG report by Public Accounts Committee

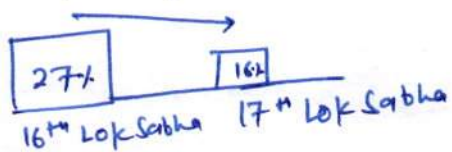
Ex: 29 spectrum case.

↳ Study of expenditure estimates by Estimates Committee and suggesting economy & standards of accounting

Ex: Demand for grants / or Annual Financial Statements.

Trend of falling accountability

① Drop in Bills being sent to committees



② Politicisation of Committees - ineffectiveness

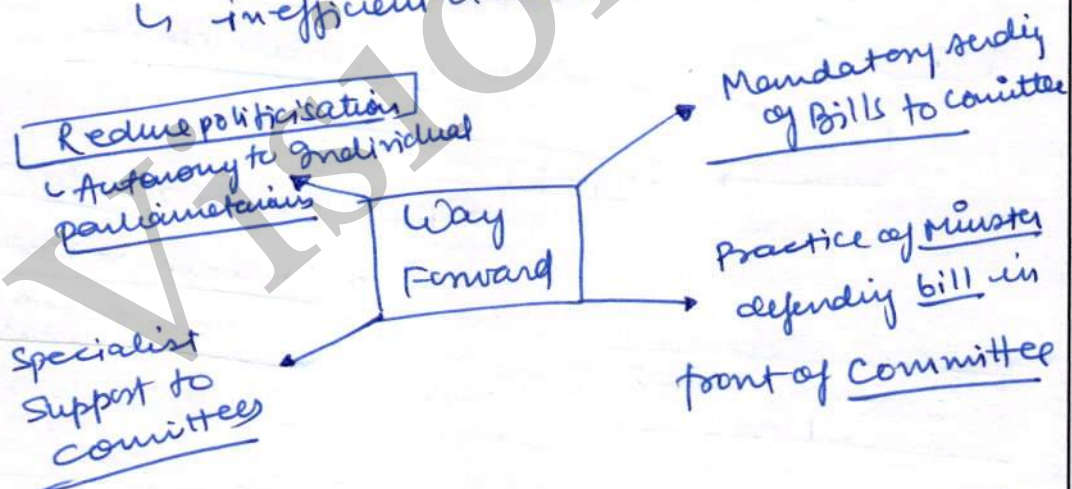
↳ (Ex) Rise of one party majority or leadership cult

③ Only One year Tenure

↳ not enough to gain expertise by members.

④ Lack of Specialist Support to committees

↳ inefficient deliberation of bills.



Ensuring Parliamentary Committee functioning will ensure parliamentary effectiveness in seeking accountability from executive under Article 75

6.

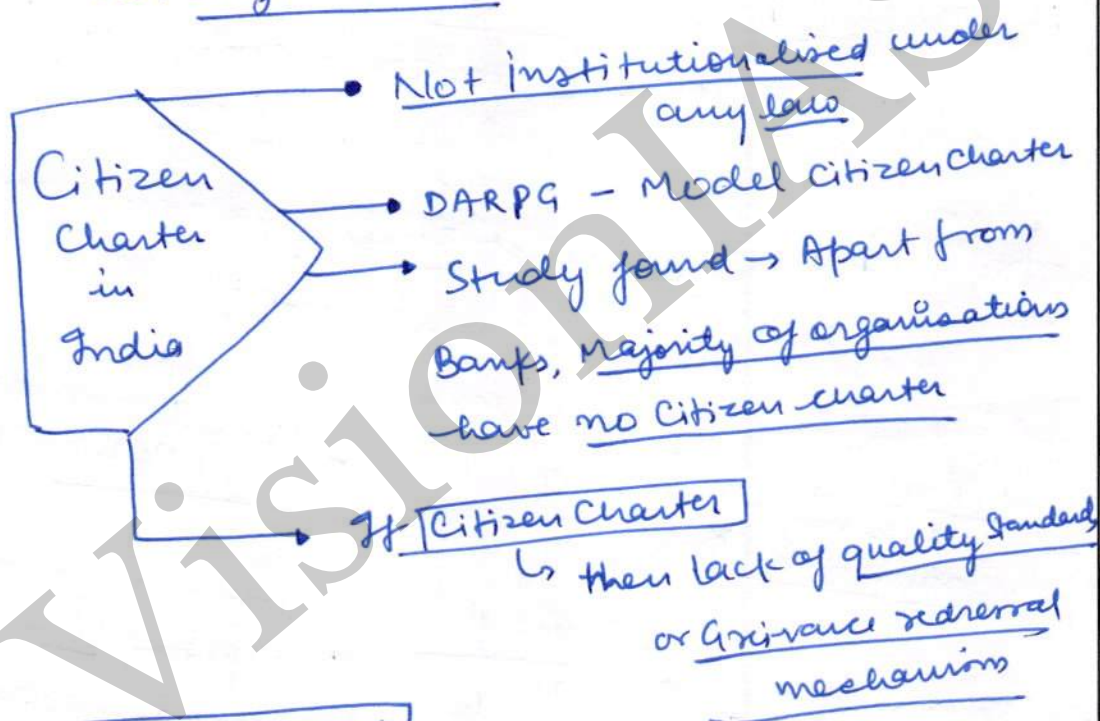
भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस लिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
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Citizen Charter is a document
containing the services, quality
Standards and rights of the clients of
an organisation.

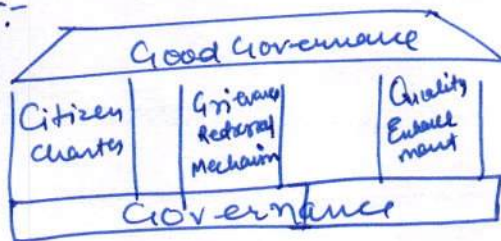


Powerful tool

↳ ① Through institutionalising Citizen Charters
↳ mandatory Citizen Charter

↳ ② Quality Standards and Grievance redressal mechanisms enumerated

Ex:-



Following
[Serottam Model]

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

③ Capacity building enhancement

↳ Organisations be provided with enough resources to ensure capacity improvement

④ Citizen charter + Social Audit

↳ TO enhance citizen participation further.

⑤ Principle of Subsidiarity

↳ Just having Citizen Charter not enough
↳ devolution of powers & funds also.



Ensuring Jan Bhagidari through
Citizen Charter, effective Grievance Redressal

will result into achieving the

"Sarodaya"

and

Participative 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

NGOs in India are allowed to have funding through domestic and international corporate donors.

Corporate donors & NGOs

① Under Corporate Social Responsibility

↳ NGOs help in socio-economic infrastructure development.

(Ex-) TATA Trusts and NGOs in improving education, healthcare

② ESG framework

↳ Corporate own self-effort to improve environment, social indicators. (Ex-) Reliance India

③ Philanthropic donation

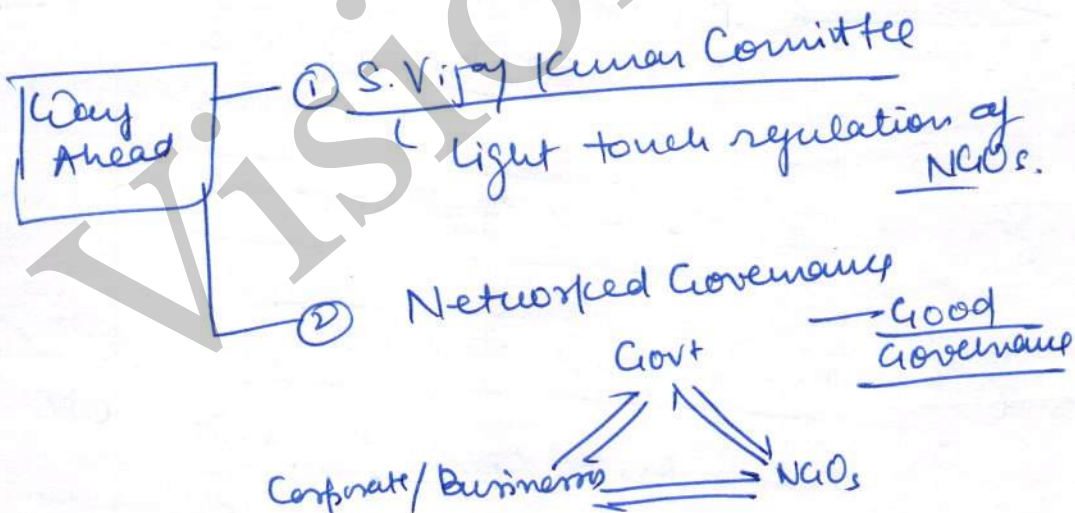
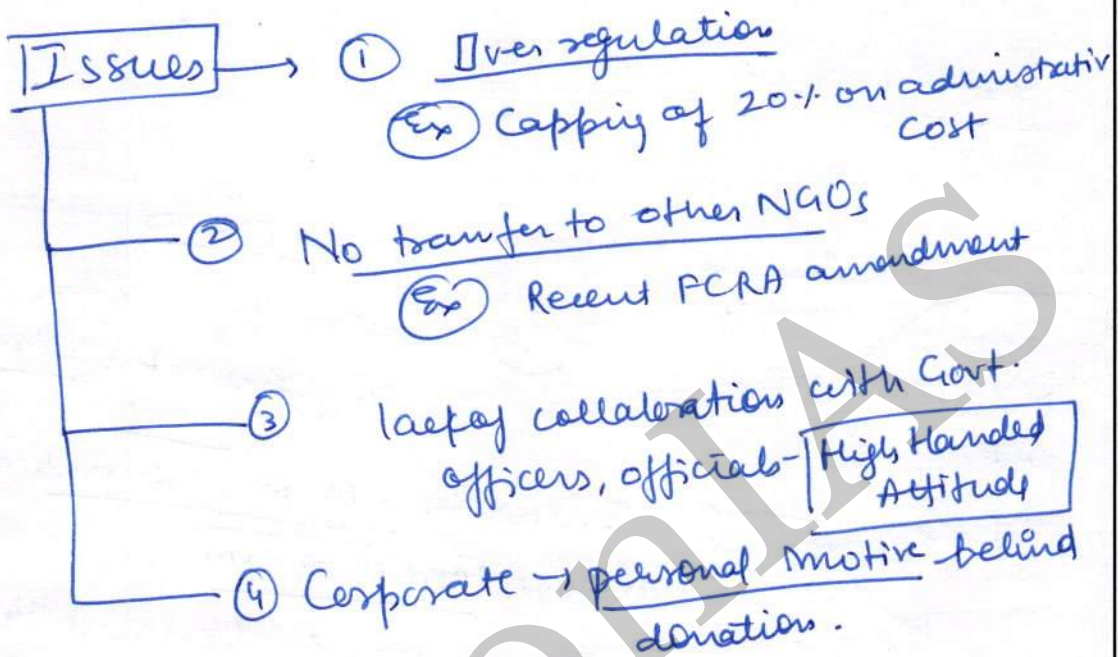
↳ by large corporate entities, Rich Businessmen

(Ex-) Azim Premji

④ Regional development

↳ NGOs help in efficient & holistic distribution of fund across regions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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While it is essential to ensure no fund is used for maleficence towards unity and integrity of India, Govt. need to devolve regulation of NGOs to local bodies for improved cooperation.

8.

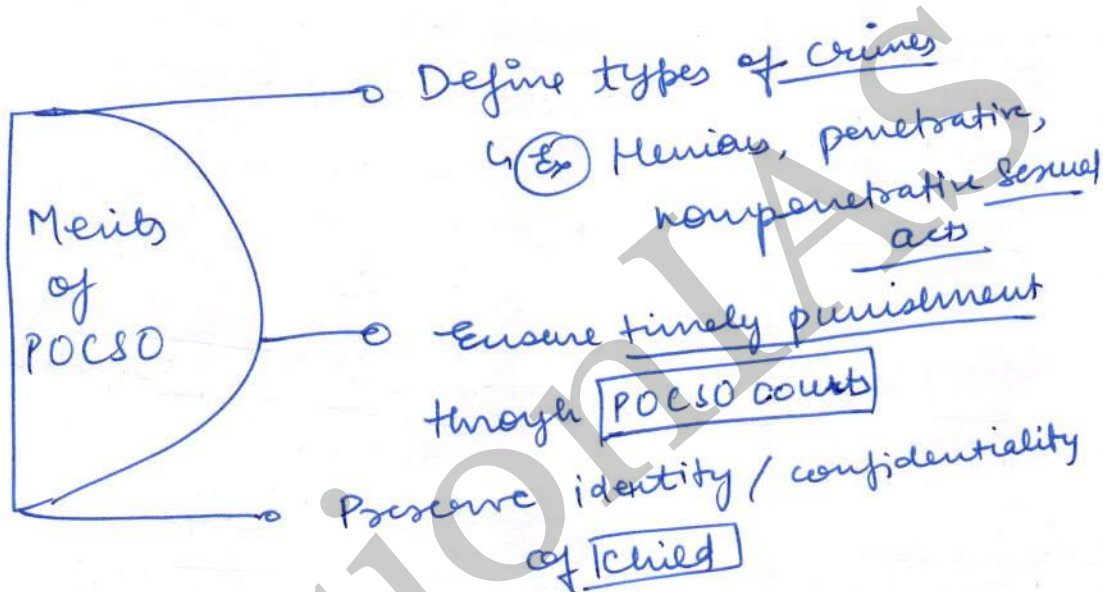
POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies?
(Answer in 150 words)

10

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

POCSO Act was enacted to ensure Safety and security of children.



Existing Inadequacies

① Supreme Court observation

↳ Revisit Age of Consent under POCSO
↳ Misused by parents in Romantic / cases [consensual relations]

② Fear of POCSO and Reproductive Health

↳ Doctors/Health practitioners fear to indulge in Teenage or below 18 cases because of POCSO.

③ Increasing Teenage pregnancy

↳ NFHS-5 → 39% women-sex before 18 age

Revisiting POCSO to ensure

Reproductive health of Teenage girls

Sexual Education to Adolescent

ensure safe sex
ensure no teenage pregnancy
Reduce vulnerability to STDs

POCSO act can be tinkered ^{with} to give space to consensual relations while also dealing with question of marital rape.

9.

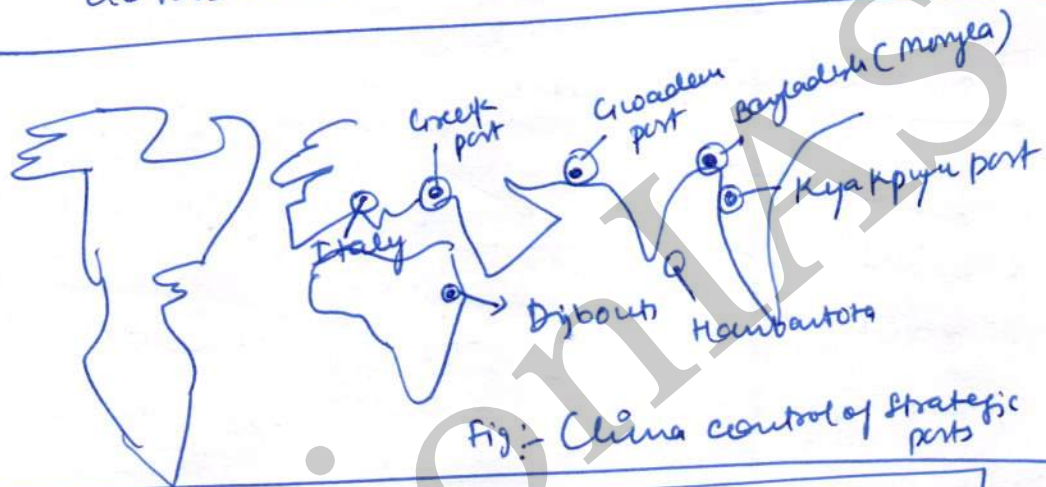
चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

China being an expansionist power has been focussing on acquiring ports across the world.



Implication on International Trade

① Smooth flow of Chinese exports through these ports.

↳ Continue to have control on Global Trade and value chain

② Control over choke points

↳ ports along Sea lines of communication and choke points — to ensure trade safety

↳ Djibouti

③ Extraction of Resources for Chinese Industries

- ↳ ports in Africa to ensure raw material extraction (Ex) Cobalt of Democratic Republic of Congo.

④ Debt trap and Concessions

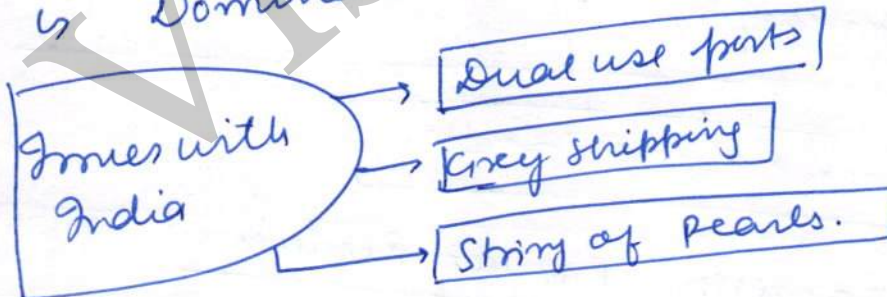
- ↳ Sometimes control of these port in lieu of debt → "Strategic Influence"

Economic relations

- ↳ Improving relations with the host state
(Ex) China-Pakistan economic relation.

- ↳ Increase interconnectedness of countries on China trade

- ↳ Dominate Global and Regional trade



China want to revise the global world order to a bipolar world order and a unipolar Asia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10.

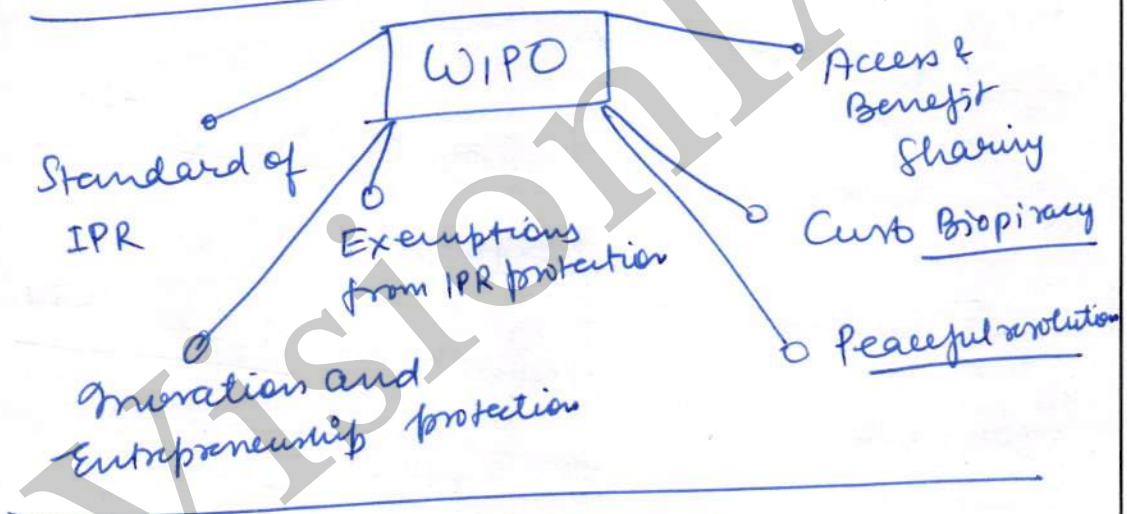
विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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WIPO as an organisation provides platform for countries to ensure certain standards of IPR protection regime and dispute resolution.

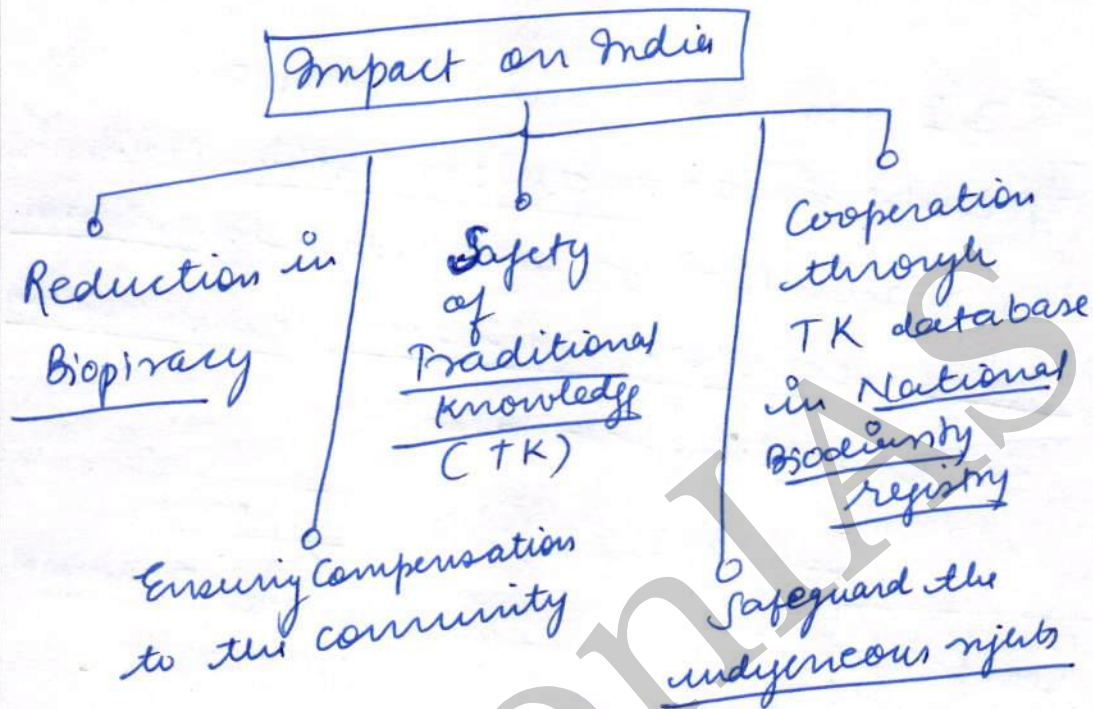


Recent WIPO Treaty

- ① Mandatory Product Requirement registration
↳ Area of origin of IPR/genetic resource.
- ② Description / Details of the community and its (traditional knowledge)
(CTK)

③ Ensuring Cooperation with host countries and benefit sharing.

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



Way Ahead

- ↳ Improve Registry of Traditional Knowledge databases (TKDL)
- ↳ Funding and Capacity building of DIPP nodal dept. of IPR protection
- ↳ Increase awareness regarding Access and Benefit sharing and protection of Traditional knowledge.

India home to plethora of Traditional knowledge from ancient civilisation need to protect its sanctity.

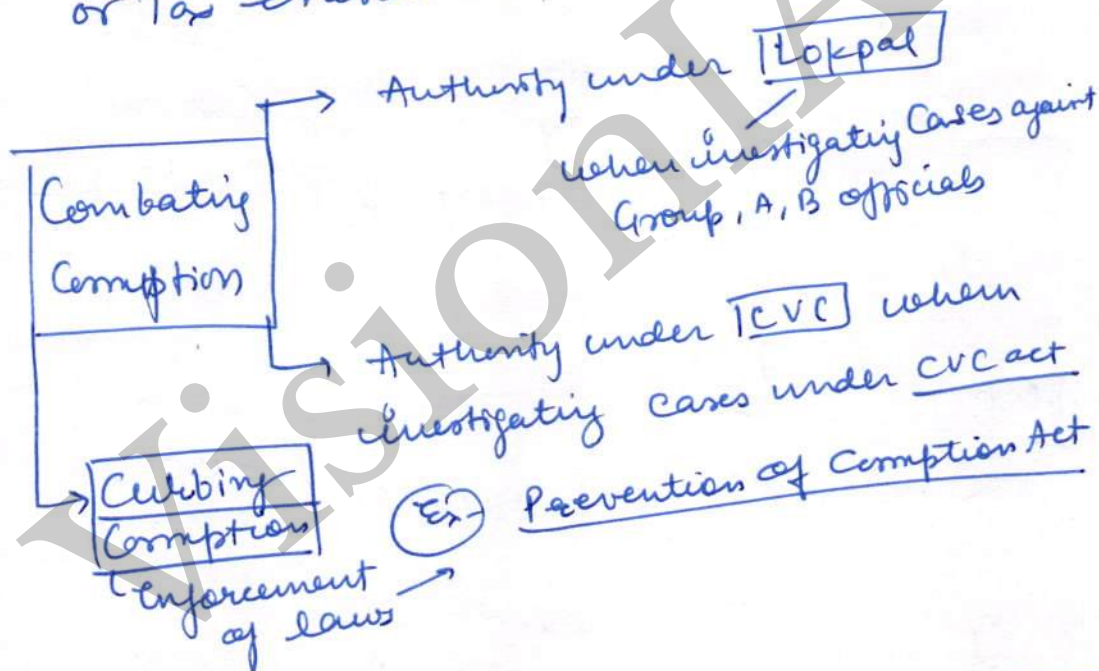
11.

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

CBI is apex investigatory authority of Centre in cases of corruption. Now, the mandate has expanded to ordinary cases, court referred cases, Money laundering or Tax evasions etc. also.



Criticisms of CBI → PARTISAN

① Politicisation of Crime

↳ Large no. of cases against Political opposition members.

(Ex) → CBI in Delhi exist and Tharphand.

- ② Misuse of General Consent given by state.
- ③ Interference with State's police investigation
- ④ Delays in Cases linked to High profile individuals.
- ⑤ Bone of Contention
 - ↳ Police under state list [Art 243 / Schedule 7]
- ⑥ Issues with Appointment
 - ↳ Political executive control over appointment
 - ↳ Increasing the term of CBI director.
- ⑦ Supreme Court
 - ↳ called CBI as caged parrot

Way Ahead

- ↳ ① Appointment
 - ↳ Reduce political executive majority.
- ② involvement of States while appointment.

③ Consensus Approach with State to not misuse CBI

④ Focus on original mandate be emphasised.

⑤ States have to ensure uninterrupted investigation by CBI

CBI while being a executive body can be now legalised under a legislation with proper safeguards and autonomy provisions.

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 हशिमे में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
this margin

Governor is appointed by President under Art 155 of the constitution and can be removed on pleasure of president.

Constitutional Role of Governor

- ① Act on Aid and Advice of ministers
 - ↳ Under Art 163
 - ↳ except where his discretion is available
- ② Passing of the bills under Article 200
- ③ proclamation of Ordinance with aid and advice of State COM under Article 213

Supreme court — State of Punjab case
↳ aid and advice of State COM.

↳ NC T Delhi vs UOI case

↳ "Constitutional objectivity"

↳ Act on aid & advice of State C.O.M,
except discretionary subjects.

Overstepping Constitutional Role

↳ Misuse of Art 200

① ↳ no timeline provided

↳ sitting on bills

Ex:- Kerala Governor

Supreme Court
in Kihoto Hollohar
↳ can't sit
indefinitely
on bills.

↳ Misuse of Art 163

② ↳ overuse of discretion

③ ↳ Recent Tamil Nadu Governor did
not read the special address prepared
by Tamil Nadu com.

④ In deciding majority and oath

↳ Recently M.H. Governor → oath to
leader party not having maximum seats or
majority.

Supreme Court in SR Bommai Case

↳ Majority be checked in the floor of
house.

⑤ Misuse of power of President's rule
under Article 356

⑥ Repromulgation of ordinances without
attempting to pass in legislature.

Supreme Court — Krishna Kumar Case
↳ "fraud on constitution"

Way Ahead

① security of tenure be fixed
↳ not "Pleasure of President"

② Constitutional Amendment to provide
removal similar to President

③ Sarkaria & Punchi Commission recommendation
↳ non-politically active person.
↳ States be consulted before appointment

Governor must fulfill his duties of
primarily a de-jure representation like
President at Centre, and not try to
go against Popular selected Govt.

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 both are democracies and have codified Constitution granting freedom and fundamental rights.

While both are democracies which follow similar principles, there are differences.

Similarities in Democratic principles

↳ Fundamental rights under ~~Art 14~~ Bill of rights (USA) & India

↳ Due process of law in USA
↳ in India after Maneka Gandhi Case

↳ Impeachment proceedings of President.

↳ Bicameral legislature.

Differences in Electoral Practices

① President election

↳ India - Indirect election under Article 54

↳ USA → Direct election

② Council of Ministers

↳ India → Dual Responsibility in India
↳ are members of Parliament India

↳ USA → Selected by President → not mandatory → member of legislature.

③ Impeachment proceedings

India → $\frac{2}{3}^{rd}$ majority in both houses.
↳ $\frac{1}{4}^{th}$ to propose Impeachment

USA → Indictment not Impeachment
↳ Senate decides (special majority)

④ Intraparty elections

India → lacks intraparty election

USA → intraparty competition

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

⑤ Multiparty democracy

India → multiple parties exist
regional tendencies.

USA → essentially Dual party
2 major parties control
majority of the votes.

India is said to have "Cabinet form
of Govt" and increasingly "Prime-
Ministerial form of Govt." This
increased tendency towards presidential
style govt. due to personality cult
and a dominant leader.

India at the time of
forming Constitution preferred
"Parliamentary system" as it allowed for
More responsibility and Accountability
as B.R. Ambedkar stated.

14.

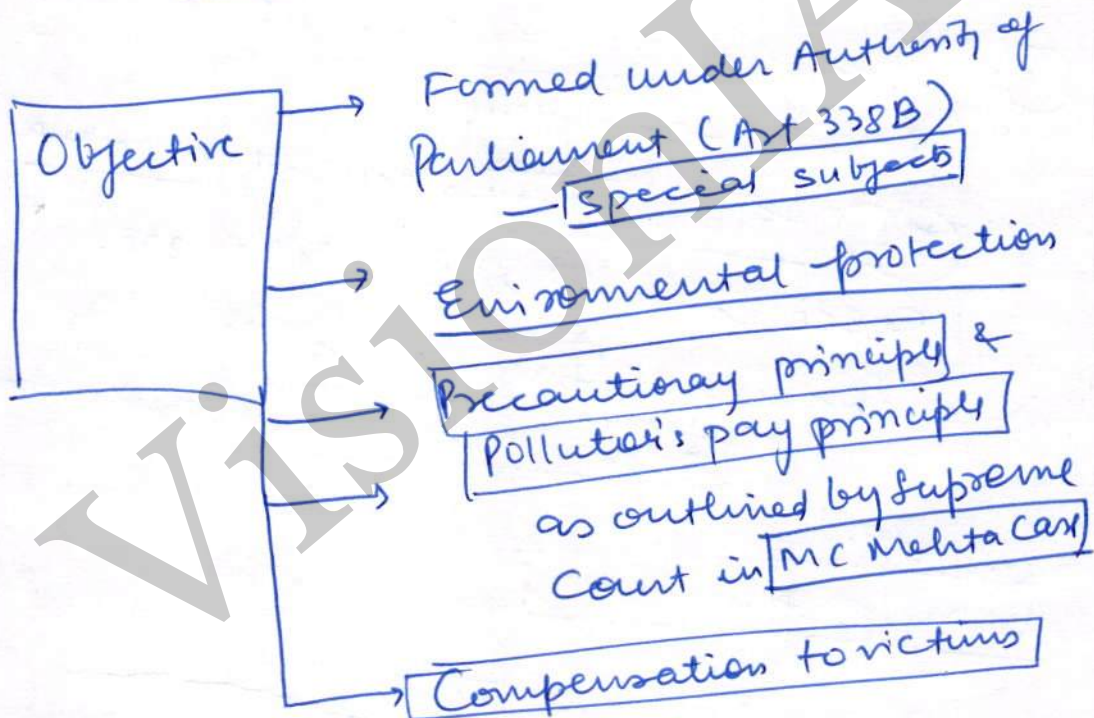
आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

National Green Tribunal was formed under NAT act 2010 and is a ~~legislative~~ Quasijudicial body dealing in environment law



Environmental justice performance

- ① order against Bauxite mining in Odisha
↳ preserved forests and tribal rights

② Restriction on pollution into River and water bodies.

(Ex) Sai River → Ordered to build sewer networks and sewage treatment plants.

③ Awarding Compensation to victims of pollution by industries
(Ex) Tamil Nadu

④ Ordered Port Authority for cleaning Coastal ecosystem.

(Ex) Ennore port → caused invasive

Species bloom in Coastal areas.

→ ordered to pay for cleaning of Cham Mussels invasive species

Ineffectiveness

① Infrastructure issues

↳ lack of buildings, digital infrastructure

② Political executive control

③ Constitutional Authority
Art 50 Separation of power.

④

lack of teeth to bite

lack of
enforcement
mechanism

Authorities do
not adhere to
orders

Appeals in High Court
and Supreme Court.

⑧ large number of vacancies

Way forward

- Increase funding.
- Ensure autonomy
- Institutionalise binding & enforcement mechanism of its orders.
- Inclusion of WPA act and FRA act into NGT mandate.

Environmental justice becomes more prominent as Supreme court has expanded Right to life to Right to clean envt and
Right against negative impact of climate change.

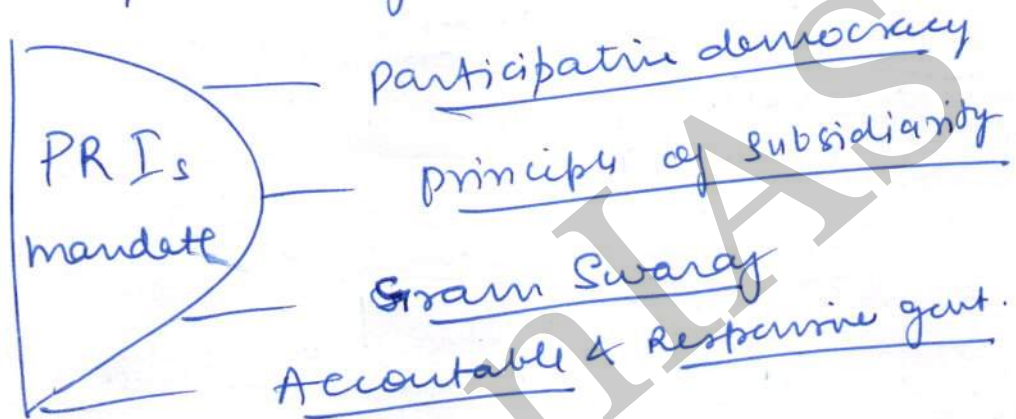
15.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PRIs were Constitutionalised under 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment act, 1992 by adding Art 243 A



Platform of competitive politics

large amount of money spent per PRI constituency

National & State level party supported candidates

Seen as a ladder to reach State level and National level politics

Lack of emergence as Planning and service delivery agency

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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① Lack of Mandatory devolution
of powers under Part II of Constitution

② Lack of Fiscal Space

- 90% linked funding
- CIST further restricted space
- Lack of alternative mode of funding.

③ Lack of functionaries

- Specialists support
- Lack of capacity building
- Central of Bureaucracy

④ De facto Control of Males
↳ Token representation of women.

⑤ Lack of incorporation of Gram Panchayat development plan

⑥ Development of Parastats controlled by State to provide services to locals.

Way Forward

↳ Mandatory devolution of powers
(NCRWC)

↳ Capacity building (Ex) National Gram Swaraj Abhyas

↳ Women representatives → awareness, rights & capacity enhancement

(Ex) Parliamentary Sub-committee on Panchayats
Key Recommendation.

↳ Funding { Non scheme linked
Increase grants
States provide more space & avenues
to generate fund (Ex) Municipal
bonds.

To fulfill the aspiration behind
DPSP Art 40 and 73rd CAA, 1992,
functionality of PRIs must be
enhanced.

16.

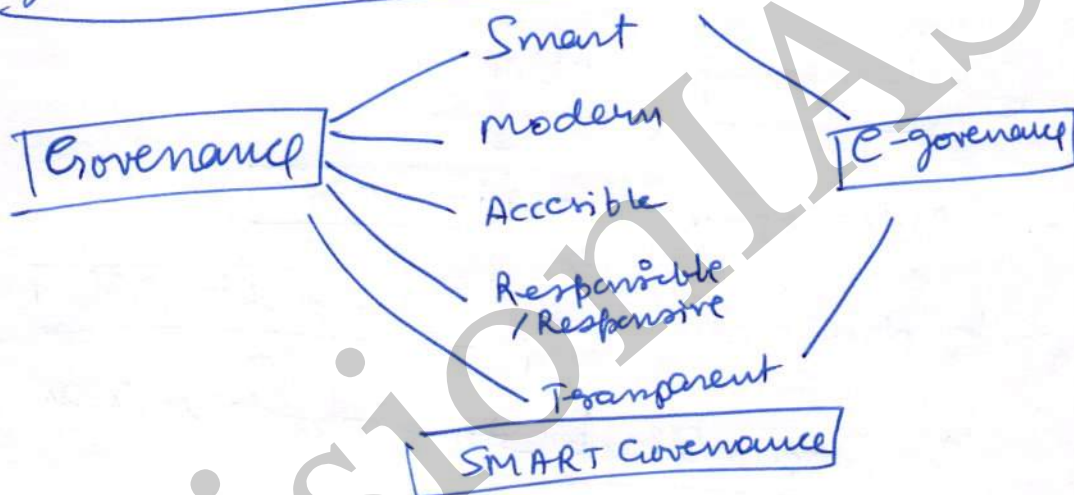
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

E-governance is considered as use of digital technology to enhance governance delivery.



Interoperability in E-governance

↳ Interoperability of Govt. services

different devices — web or mobile.

↳ Interoperability of Interface

India Stack platform

↳ Data management and utilisation across diff e-governance tools



Steps taken by Govt

① Interoperability

↳ development of m-apps

↳ development of Cloud storage

↳ India Stack to provide similar interfaces.

↳ DARPG → Integration of CPGRAMS and State Governance Redressal

② Integration

↳ Data retrieval and sharing

Ex- CCTNS

↳ UMA NA app - multiple services integrated in one app

↳ E biz platform

- ↳ G2B → multiple applications, registration, licences etc.
- ↳ one stop portal.

Way Ahead

- ① Incorporate Block Chain Technology
 - ↳ security & safety.
- ② Ayushman Bharat Digital health mission
 - ↳ implementation be made fast

③ E-courts

- ↳ minis mode
- ↳ effective implementation
- ↳ ensure quick justice delivery.

④ Land records modernisation

- ↳ DIKMP and Gramitra scheme

⑤ Check Rural-urban divide implementation

Ensuring highest standards of technology in e-governance will ensure a more transparent governance and better saturation of schemes.

17.

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

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Women in India have been mostly sidelined when it comes to sexual and reproductive health.

Dominance of societal Norms

- ↳ Personal laws in personal matters → have gender biases
- ↳ Social sanction of marriages
 - ④ Special marriage act for intercaste marriages.

- ↳ Morality and decency of women based on ascriptive norms

- ↳ Paropadhas → no inheritance

Dominance of legal norms

- ↳ Distinction of Married/Unmarried
- ① women in Medical termination of pregnancy act. [removed by Supreme Court]

↳ In adoption → also distinction

②

↳ means of surrogacy

③

↳ essential to have Certificate of essentiality

④

Marital rape → exempted under
Rape provisions
IPC Section 375

⑤ Gender based terminology

↳ Adultery Sec 497

Rights based discourse

↳ freedom to choose 'one' partner

↳ Lata Singh Case

↳ freedom to be in live-in relation

↳ S. Khushboo case

↳ Equal rights in inheritance

↳ Currently only 13% landholdings
by women

↳ Reproductive Rights

↳ removal of arbitrary
distinction of marriage

↳ Marital rape → reexamines exemption

↳ Consent age under POCSO be reexamined — misused to control women / female

↳ Tara Taitley Commission → Age parity in marriage.

Kay Folmar

↳ India has to ensure equal right to livelihood under Art 39(a)

↳ Ensure safety of women

↳ use of Mission Shakti
↳ "SAMBAL" scheme

↳ Ensure awareness and sensitisation

↳ Break glass ceiling.

TS Mill argued a society with better reproductive & sexual rights of women have better socio economic and demographic indicators.

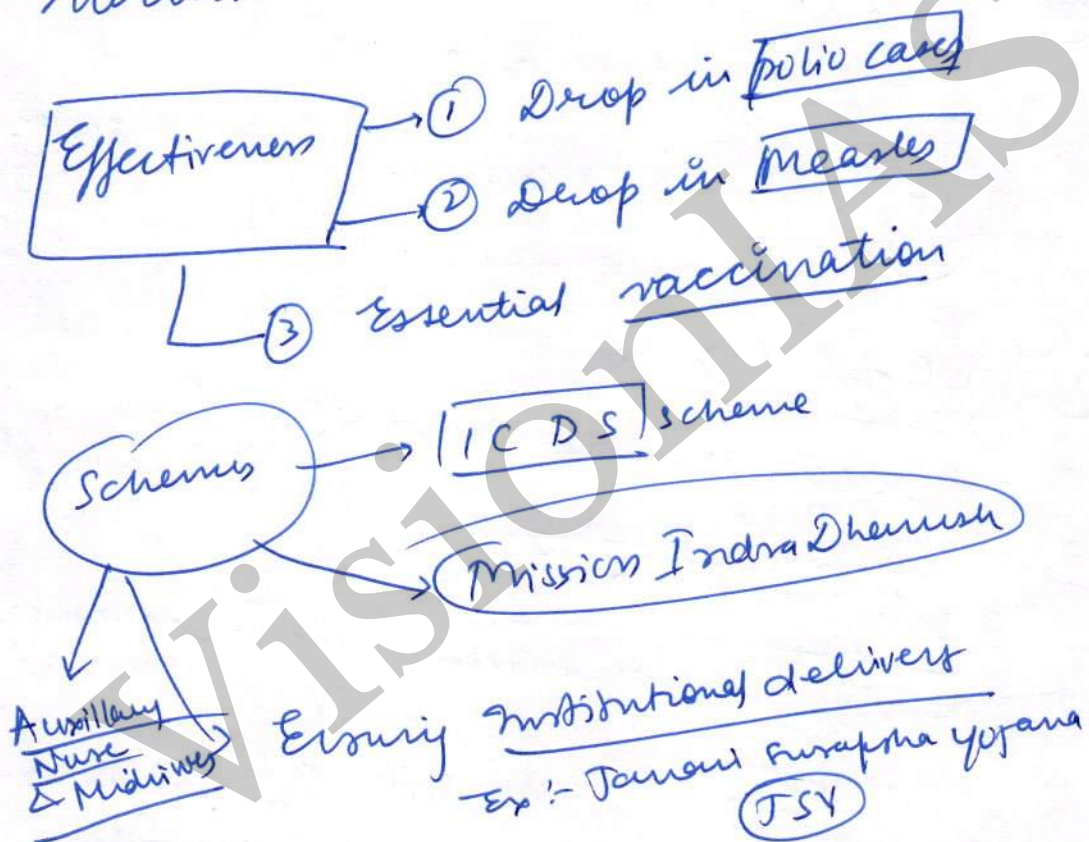
18.

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

India has been able to immunise more than 70% coverage through various schemes.



Challenges

- ① Lack of healthcare in rural region → 25-7 hospitals only.

② Lack of reproductive and child health awareness.

③ Non-Remunerative payments to ASHA workers.

④ Lack of infrastructure at Primary health centres

(Ex) GDP - 2.1% only to health sector.

⑤ Fear / Distrust
↳ seen during Covid-19.

⑥ Social media
↳ misinformation about schemes / vaccines.

(Ex) Regarding Covid-vaccine.

Increases Vaccine hesitancy

Way forward

↳ Ensure Information and Educational drives.

↳ Fair payments & social security
to ASHA workers.

↳ Increase infrastructure at PHCs

↳ Sensitisation of healthcare
professional towards marginalised
or vulnerable groups.

↳ Increase GDP share - to healthcare
(Ex) (3-1% of GDP)

↳ Increase institutional births.

India to have Developed
Status @ 2047 need to ensure
healthy development of its children
through immunisation and nutrition
Support.

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)

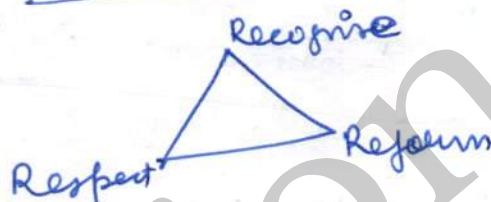
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India headed/ presided G20 summit in 2023 and preceded Argentina as chair.

India at G20: Global South

① Followed 3R approach towards Global South



Recognise - CBDR-RC responsibilities of historical polluters

Reform - Reformed multilateral institutions [NORMS]

Respect → Sovereignty, culture of Global South

② Inclusion of African Union into G20.

↳ Now G20+1

↳ Representation of Africa at international stage.

③ Voice concerns of Global South

① Climate change financing

↳ Global climate fund (100B\$)
target to be issued by
developed countries

② Terrorism → controlling extra state
/ acting actors.

↳ effective action against terrorist
organisations and Terror financing

③ Women empowerment

↳ Established a G20 working group
on women : - highlight women
issues

④ Global Prosperity Alliance

↳ Enhance technology transfer,
knowledge sharing.

↳ helping Global South in

Just energy transitions

Other steps by India

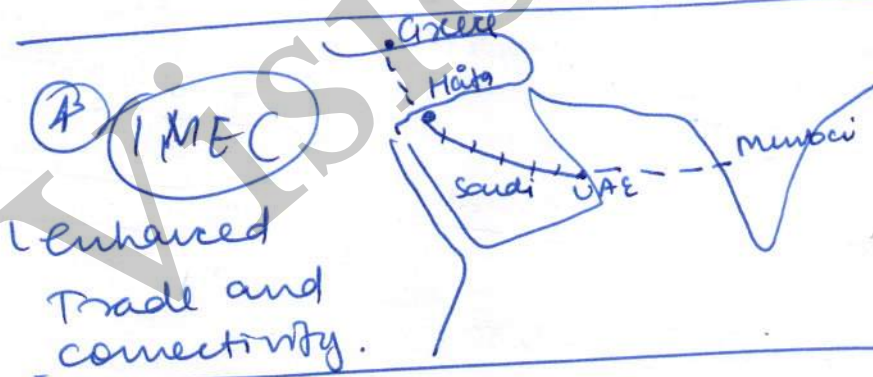
① New Delhi consensus

↳ was able to build consensus on document.

② Established its stature as a Middle power

③ Established itself as a South-west power

↳ Close to both Global South and western developed economies



India through G20 summit has ensured its rising sphere of influence over Global South and its objective of North-South and South-South cooperation.

20.

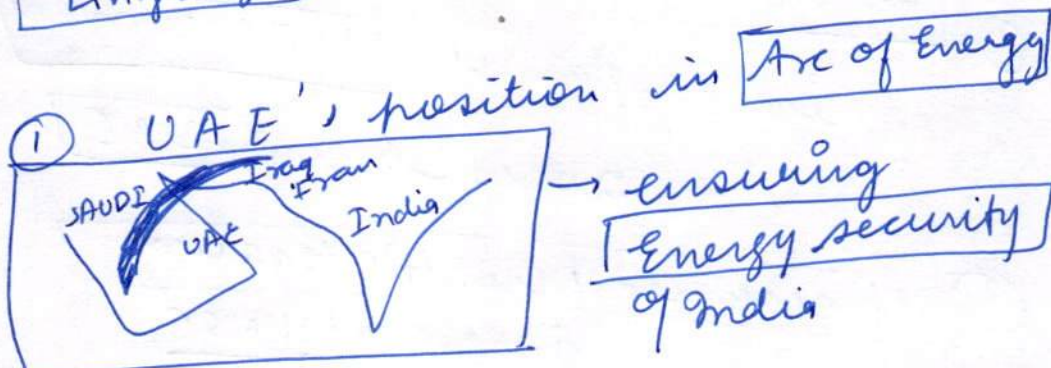
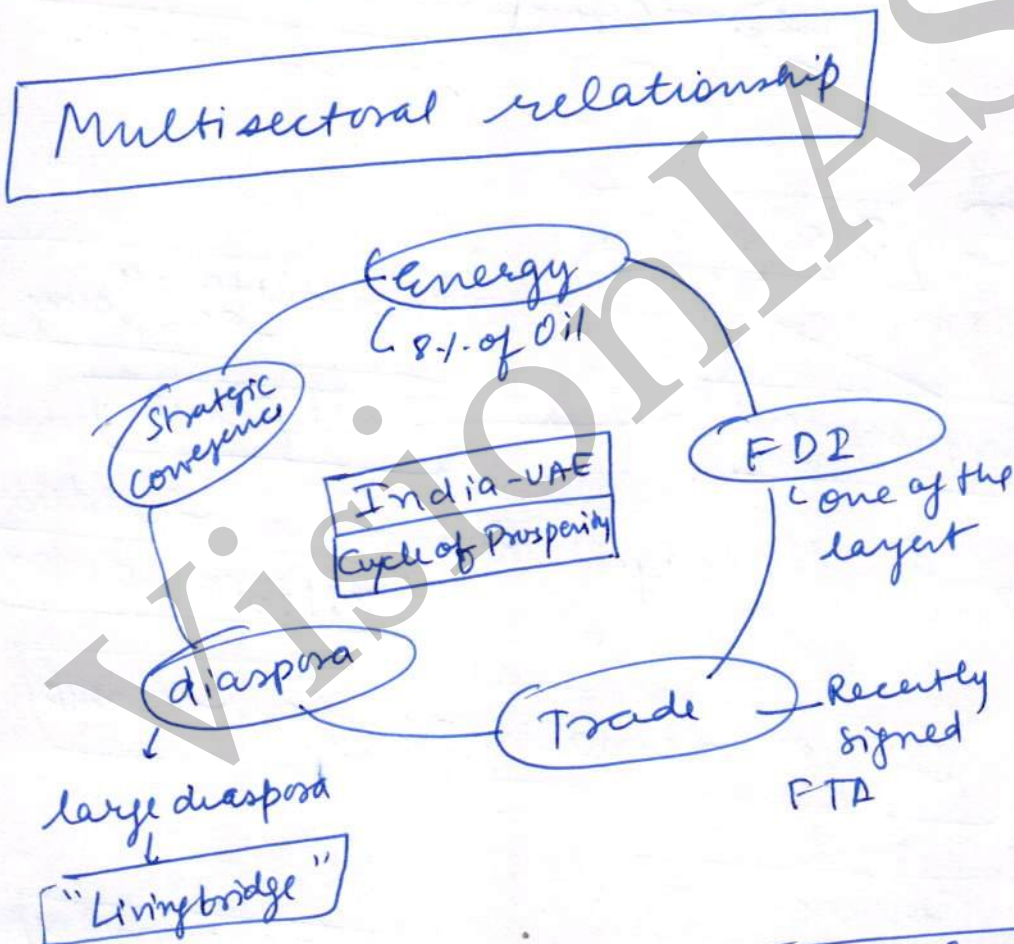
पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

India - UAE relationship has moved ahead from its traditional relation of "ENERGY IMPORT-LABOUR EXPORT"



② Geostrategic location

↳ Choke point at Persian Gulf.

③ High Wealth/ Capital Availability

↳ India needs investment

Ex! - Advanced
investing in
Reliance

↳ Capital deficit country

↳ Ex - Gross fixed Capital formation
↳ down to 28%.

④ Diaspora



↳ India largest Remittance holder
↳ > 111 Billion dollar

Other domains of partnership

① Connectivity

↳ Recently planned IMEC corridor
↳ passes through UAE

② Reformed Multilateralism

↳ Support at UNSC

③ Capacity building of India

- ↳ Support Startups.
- ↳ Support social infrastructure.

④ Security angle

- ↳ increasing military interconnect-ness
- ↳ enhanced military cooperation
- ↳ Maritime Domain Awareness
(Ex) IPR-EOR
Indian Ocean Rim
association

⑤ Peace in the extended Neighborhood

- ↳ (I2U2) → ensuring peace in West Asia.

Recent Israel-Palestine conflict have reduced space for strategic tightrope for India's Dehyphenation policy.

India - UAE need to work together to ensure humanitarian assistance and peaceful resolution of conflict for their own enlightened self interest

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS