



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. : 0033 99 22

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DIVYANK GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख

Date

24/08/24

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

केंद्र
Centre

Blai Jaga Singh

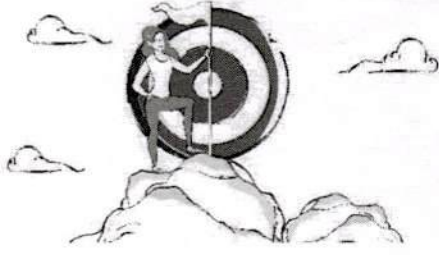
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

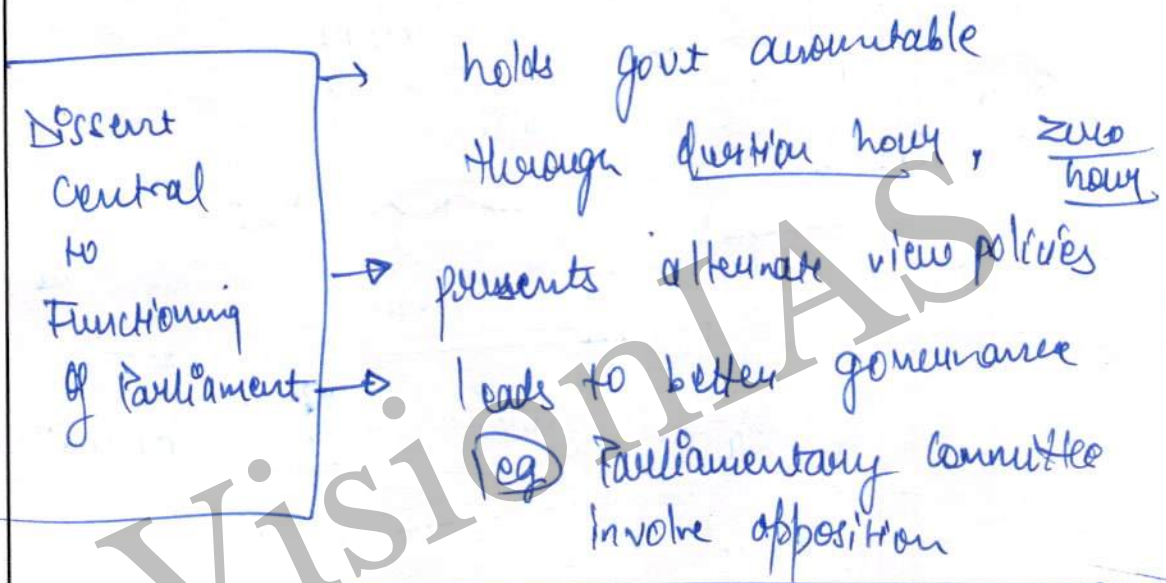
All the Best

1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

The constitutional makers established India as a parliamentary form of govt to ensure effective checks and balances.



Role of LOP in India's Parliamentary system

- 1.) Helps in raising voice against offensive policy of govt (eg) Morayji Desai during Jawahar Gandhi period
- 2.) Makes people aware of their rights
- 3.) Has a very high rank compared to Cabinet Ministers

④ plays an important role in selection/nomination of ECI, CIC etc

⑤ could bring no-confidence motion against the party eg 1997

However there are Multiple Issues

1.) There was no LoP from 2014-2024 due to 10% of seats rule

2.) Lock of Cooperation among opposition parties eg INDIA alliance breaking away

③ Rise in politisation prevents effective policy discussion

④ Parliament turle like disruption, micro switch off

Way forward → UK model where Shadow Cabit formed
→ Effective engagement with opposition
→ Increase role in Parliamentary Committees (NCRWC)

Ivor Jennings said that LoP is just like an alternate PM who can lead the parliament during crisis times in ruled party.

2.

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

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

As per National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), there are about 5 crore cases pending in the ~~parliament~~ Judiciary with 87% in lower judiciary.

Integration of Judiciary will lead to

Enhance accessibility

1.) e-courts would lead to people accessing courts from anywhere

2.) would improve filling of cases currently 30/1000 population compared to 600/1000 population in USA

3.) No need of witness presentation or bringing accused to court.

Enhance Capability

4.) Single lawyer can access multiple courts

5) would lead to resolution of similar courts
eg using AI for regression model

Enhance efficiency

6) Judges can use SUPACE portal for accessing all data

7) chat GPT could address human resources

council → digital divide - women only 130% tele-density

Challenges

→ Cyber Security

→ threat eg attack on AISE

→ manpower Not Trained

→ Prison don't even have basic infrastructure

ways forward

→ Use of Generative AI for laws and judgement in vernacular language eg Bhasini

→ Training of staff

→ development of e-courts in all districts

Lord Breyer said that the functioning and quality of governance is decided by the functioning of Judiciary. Therefore, above measures should be followed.

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

KC Wheare called Indian federalism, a quasi-federal where there is a balance between state and Centre power but Centre dominates.

Asymmetry in Indian Federalism

- states - follow indivisible union of divisible state
- Centre can give compulsory binding directions
- Union list has 61 subjects while state has only 47

Supreme Court balancing Centralised Authority and Regional Autonomy

1) Article 370 judgement led to establishment that provisions were temporary and transitional and centre can take over

② GNCTO judgement - led to SC upholding power of state & Delhi 27 govt over LG power.

③ In SR Bommai case - SC upheld Federalism as Basic Feature.

④ In Bata Singh judgement, SC upheld that Governor Report cannot be taken at a face value.

⑤ In DC Wadhwa case, SC upheld that Successive reorganisation cannot be done.

However some issues are left

- Centre Overpowering states in Niti Aayog, water issues
- Rise in levy and Surcharge from 8% in 2012-13 to 28% in 2022-23 (of tax revenue) issue.
- GST compensation

Thus need is to follow Interstate Council, Niti Aayog spirit per demos enabling model of Alfred Stephenson to some people

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

Article 328 of constitution provides for National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC) for promoting and safeguarding interest of scheduled caste

NCSC effectiveness in safeguarding interest

- 1.) It promotes policies for betterment of schedule caste (eg) PM Vasavi scheme
- 2.) It present reports to the parliament over state of SC.
- 3.) It can summon any individual
(eg) NCB Sanjiv Wankhade.
- 4.) It can raise voice against injustice
(eg) NCSE in Subhash Mahajan case
of 1989 atrocities acts
- 5.) It can ask legislature / NHRC for justice

However there are some issues

1.) Crime against SC are rising [eg] NCRB data 24% rise.

2.) Dalit women continue to face double discrimination

3.) Graded Inequality in case of Manual Scavengers

[eg] Railway biggest employer of Manual Scavengers

4.) Reports of NCSC not taken seriously.

5.) NCSC leadership held by Bureaucrats rather than actual human rights activists.

Way forwarded → NGC / NHRC cooperation for human rights violation

→ Parliamentary Committee to review reports of NCSC

→ Justice to NCSC by Capacity Building and training.

The Vibrancy of institution is decided by

how its treats the most vulnerable. Therefore, NCSC should follow above reforms

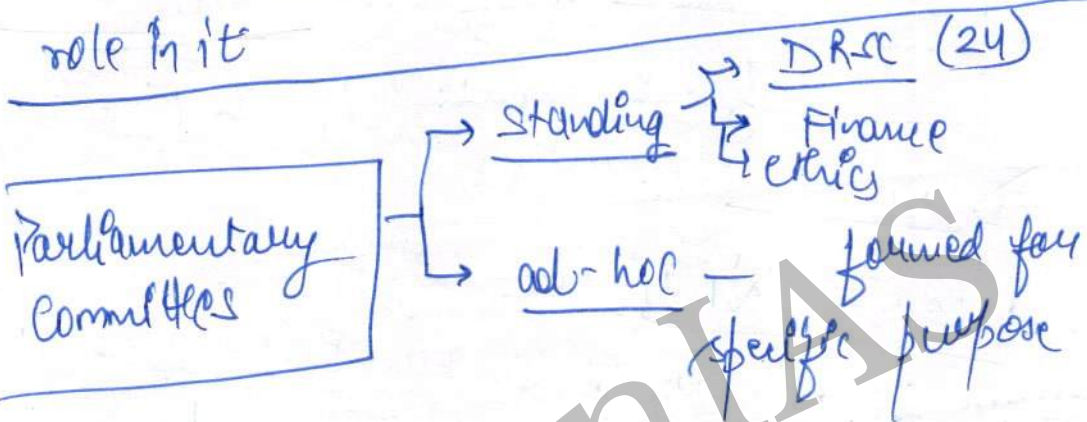
5.

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 हाशिए में नही लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

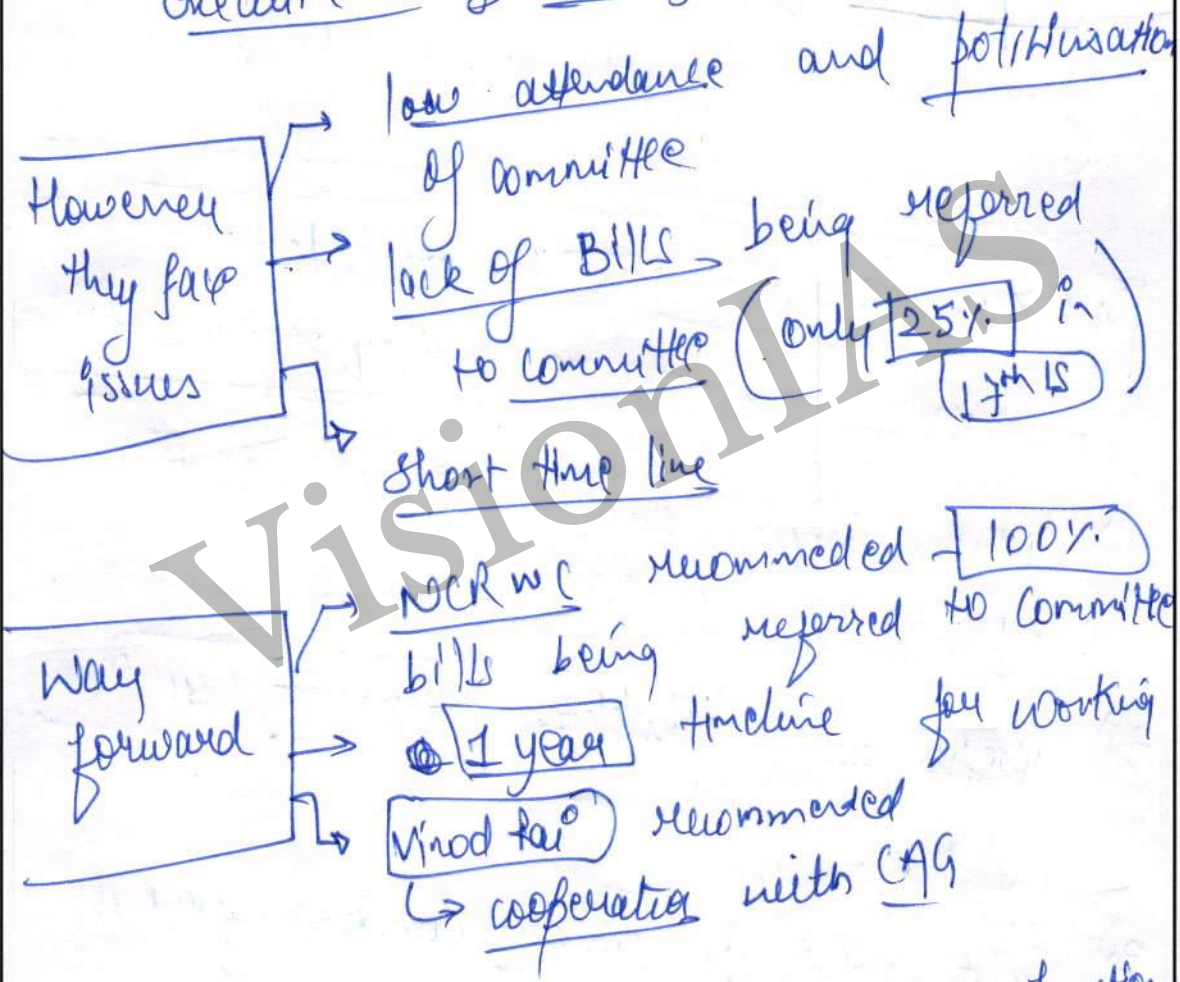
Executive accountability to legislature through
is a central feature of Parliamentary system
and Parliamentary committee play important
role in it



Accountability through Parliamentary Committees

- ① involve the opposition members who play important role.
- ② played role in uncovering corruption
eg Bihar Fodder scam
- ③ can involve experts eg RBI governor
called during demonstrations

- 4.) Examine the reports of CAG eg Permanent accounts committee.
- 5.) uphold accountability eg Mohua Moitra case - Cash for Query (Ethics Committee)
- 6.) Look into violation of privileges by Executive eg Privileges Committee



Woodrow Wilson said that Parliament is function while Parliament is Parliament at work. Therefore committee should be strengthened.

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 charter is a document which prescribes the standard, quality and timeframe of any policy or notice by government department.

Citizen charter powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizen

- 1) Makes people aware about the govt promises.
- 2) Useful in repholding accountability in future.
- 3) Govt stick to citizen charter for efficiency.
- 4) Transparency and participatory governance.

Issues in citizen charter

- Not followed by all department
- not in vernacular language
- Lack of public involvement while forming.

India can take following efforts:

1.) Citizen charter Bill, 2011
↳ Every department to comply with citizen charter in 6 months
↳ 30 days for grievances redressal
↳ Incentives to departments

2.) 2nd ARC
↳ digitisation for e-governance.

3.) Jan Sava Kendra, Ahmedabad - came up with timely and standard delivery of 75 services

4.) Upholding spirit of excellent service delivery under Australian Citizen Charter

Nagpur Resolution for Good Governance as a necessity and therefore citizen charter should be followed.

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

Civil Society along with NGOs and corporate play active role in development of India.

Corporate donors aid ^{NGOs} in facilitating holistic development

- 1.) Provide funds to NGOs for action eg Tata gave NGO funds to develop Way's Forests Pune
- 2.) Ensure Regional Equality eg PNQ aiding NGOs for promoting Mensural Hygiene.
- 3.) Rural Development
↳ Mahindra group cooperation with SII Maa to promote culture.
- 4.) Effective Service delivery eg SEWA gets funds from corporate for women development

5) Funds for CSR activities under Companies Act

However there are various issues -

① Fund for mismanagement eg George Soros giving funds for bringing change in Party.

② Funds expended for ulterior motives eg PETA excessive action harms GDP growth

③ NGOs funds often cause harm to National Security eg Kudankulam issue.

④ NGOs used by corporates for Green Washing
→ Noel Harper case so

↳ recommended separate law for check on NGOs

↳ NGOs should disclose their funding
↳ NGOs should obtain funds from Social Stock Exchange (Ishaat Hussain Committee)

Further Vijay Kumar recommended digitalisation for NGOs to work effectively.

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

POCSO Act was brought to ensure justice to children rights and ensuring their safety.

Merits of POCSO

- ① Gender-Neutral law so justice to both sex.
- ② Has brought awareness about rights of child.
- ③ There are stringent penalties
eg Punishment upto death.
- ④ Fast track courts for quick disposal.
- ⑤ Child welfare committee for child centric administration.

However there is a need to revisit because -

- ① POCSO has led to judicial delay in

juvenile case (16-18 years)

2) Supreme Court in Shilpa Mittal case

advised to select at case

3) Fast Track courts have 89% pendency.

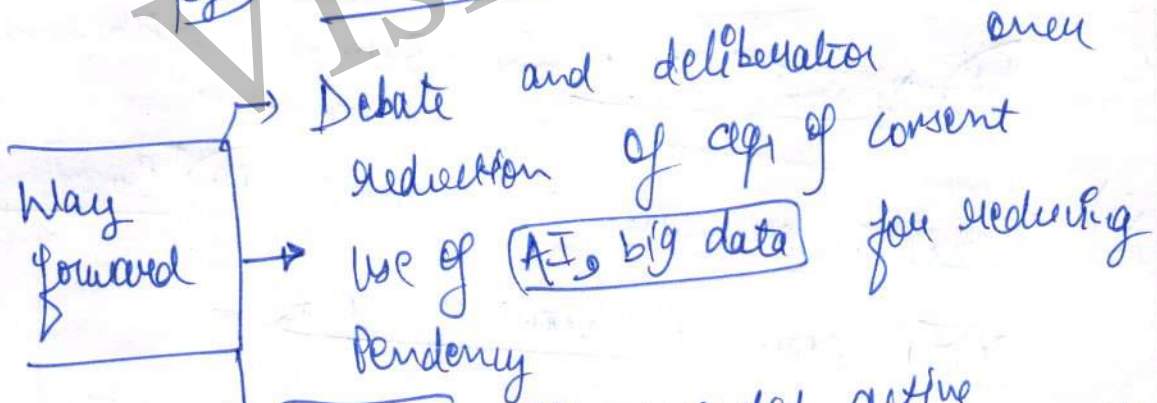
4) Severe punishment cases like deaths are also being taken lightly

Eg) lane - car case

5) Jaya Jaithey committee recommended reduction in age of consent to 14 years

6) In conflict with personal laws

Eg) Muslim have 15 years as age of marriage



NCPCR recommended active participation of child welfare committee

Malala Yusuf said that a safe and healthy living is the right of every child and should be adhered.

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

China's one way policy has created
issue for all parties in international
domain with open world order under
threat

China's acquisition of ports leading to
impact on international trade route and economy

1.) Threat SLOC (Sea lanes of communication)

Eg Djibouti port in Bab-el-Mandab.

2.) Threatens peace in the region eg Cyprus
port near Chabahar port

3.) Threat of military skirmishes in
the region

4.) Leading to weaponisation of the oceans
and seas eg Aukus.

- 5) Trade worth - \approx 90% of total at risk
- 6) Harms the business interest due to rising insurance costs of ships
- 7) forces ships and countries to adopt New Routes (eg) Cape of Good Hope \rightarrow increasing costs

This could be addressed by

- 1) Cooperation among like minded countries (eg) Malabar Exercise
- 2) Development and acquisition of new ports (eg) Durgam port of Oman by India
- 3) New connectivity Route (eg) IMEC
- 4) Cooperation among countries like

PG 57 of G7.
An effective cooperation and international pressure only could help in ensuring peaceful world.

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 was formed to promote intellectual rights and knowledge among partner countries to live innovatively in current world.

Functions of WIPO

- ① Promotes awareness about the Intellectual property rights of ~~countries~~ countries.
- ② gives Rank to countries on innovation index (eg india at 40).
- ③ settles disputes w.r.t Intellectual property rights.
- ④ provides HKN code of 6 digits for effective identification of IPR and goods.

Recent treaty to help india

- 1.) Would help india in increasing the number of patents
- 2.) could prevent Bio piracy in india.
- 3.) Digital traditional knowledge library could be used to give patents
- 4.) Mainstream indigenous population efforts towards development
- 5.) Would promote genetic resources utilisation eg. Shara Mustard.
- 6.) India could further benefit from its Ayush mission

Challenges → compulsory licensing hurts India's image
↳ USA has put India in watch list

Therefore India should live by spirit of Creative India, Innovative India to utilise the WIPO treaty fully.

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

Delhi special police establishment Act (DPSA)
provides for the Central Bureau of Investigation to counter and combat
Corruption.

CBI plays role in combating Corruption

- 1.) Takes swift action against corruption
(eg) Hawala case
- 2.) Has high conviction rate ~60%
- 3.) Enjoys global support through Interpol coordination.
- 4.) develops fear in mind of corrupt people
- 5.) Has helped in unlocking new corruption
(eg) currency case

However it is criticised for being partisan and acting against federalism

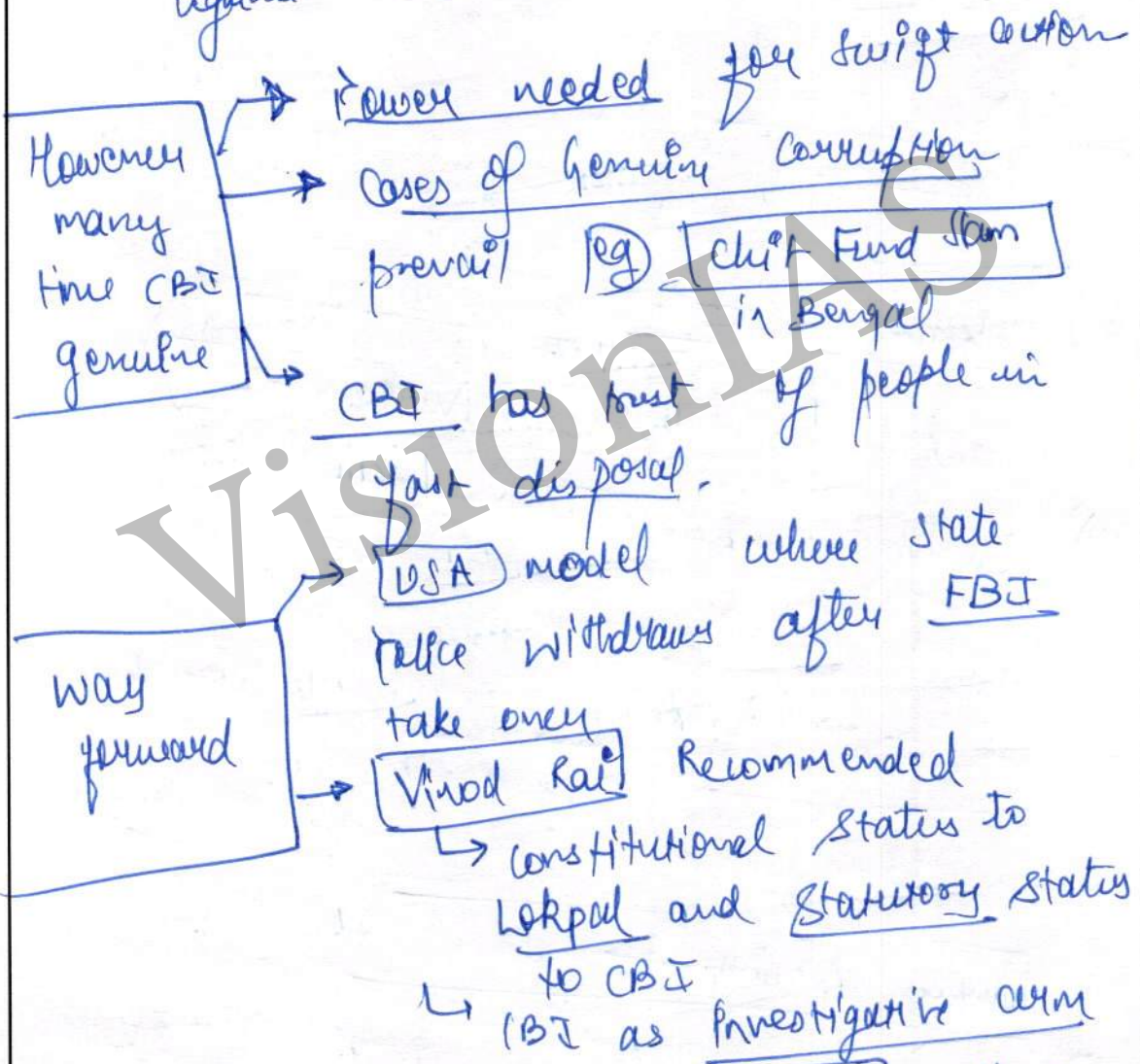
Being Partisan

- 1.) Sec 4 of the act gives power to CGO to issue direction to CBI
- 2.) Expansion of ambit through subsequent amendment further threaten its role
- 3.) Extension of tenure of directors affects autonomy (Vineet Narayan Case)
- 4.) In Jaya Thakur case supreme court noted CBI acting as partisan agency.
- 5.) Cases against opposition members are rising fast

Acting Against Federalism

- 1.) CBI trouble with state govt eg Bw Bengal

- ② More than 8 state govt have withdrawn their consent from CBI under sect 8
- ③ CBI overrules state police functioning
- ④ There are issues of violence against CBI



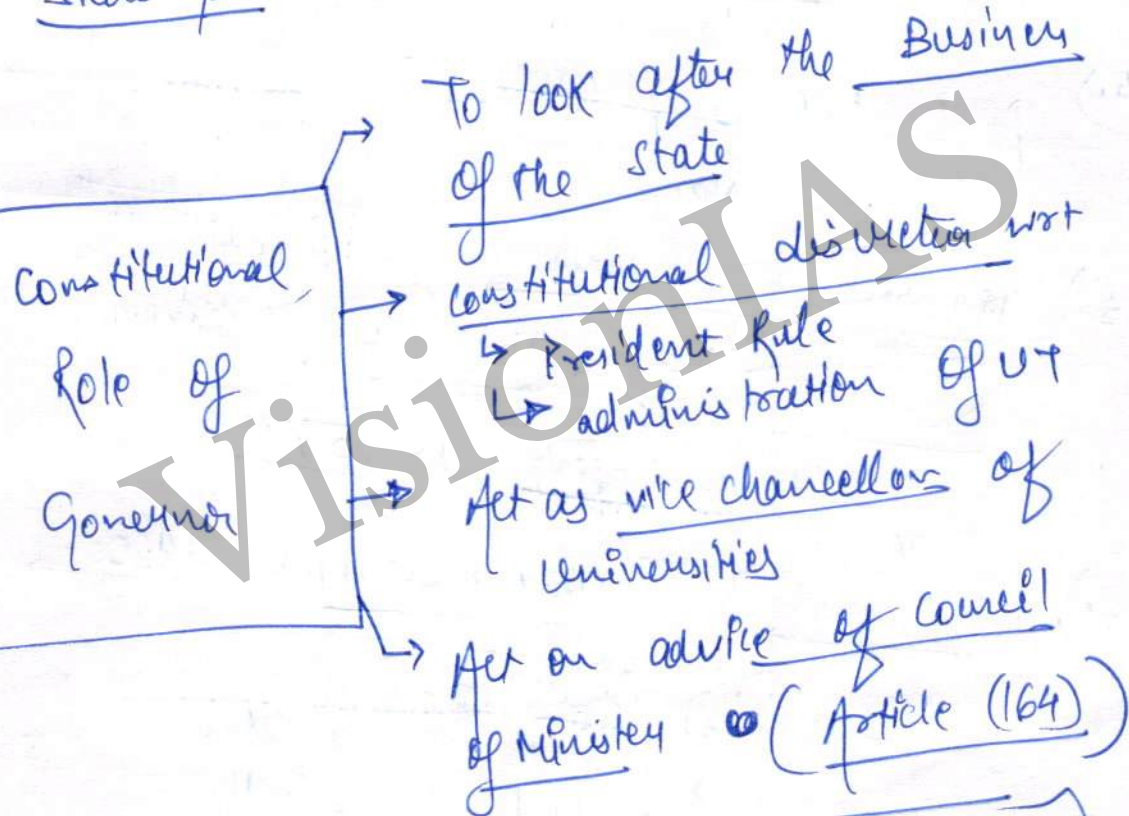
As a goal of corruption free india, these measures are required to make India developed by 2047.

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)

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

Article 163 of the constitution provides for the office of ~~speaker~~ Governor to act as a link between the Union and State Govt.



However Governor often overstep their Role

1.) acting as agent of Centre (eg) Tamil Nadu Governor promoting Hindi in Tamil

2.) Overlooking directions and advice of
COM → Rajasthan gov didn't pass
motion of thanks

3.) Acting against constitutional provision
→ NEET bill withhold by Tamil
Nadu gov (against Article 200)

4.) preventing cooperation on issues of
sensitive nature.

5.) Violation and Misuse of [Situational
Discretion] → Maharashtra governor
formed new govt at 5AM.

6.) Increasing President Rule in 1960s ~
1990s → Bihar 256 ordinance
in 14 years.

7.) They harm the rule of law.

8.) They are promoting enmity between
governments.

This has led to -

- 1.) Lack of developmental efforts by Govt.
- 2.) Holding of Bill prevents legislature functioning
- 3.) Against Jameshwar Prasad Judgement where SC said Governor not an agent of state.

Reforms Required

- 1.) Punchhi Commission
 - ↳ Governor should strictly adhere to
 - ↳ Committee of Ministers advice
 - ↳ Timeline for withholding of Bill
- 2.) Sarkaria Commission
 - ↳ Chairman role of Governor is Relooked
 - ↳ University should be
- 3.) Buta Singh Judgement - Governor's report not be taken at Face Value.

Mamohan Singh

Subt that governor should follow 4 principle - act for public, ensure swiftness delivery, good in mind. non-partisanship, greater

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

Year 2024 marks importance for both USA and India as both countries have election which will be important for the whole world.

Democratic principle adherence by USA-India

1.) India is the largest democracy while USA is the oldest democracy.

2.) Both countries have held regular election in the past.

3.) Freedom of speech is of paramount importance in both countries.

4.) Upholding Human Rights for global good.

Significant differences in electoral systems

USA

- ① Presidential model where President is elected.
- ② First past the post system followed for states and then for Union.
- ③ Vice-President elected together and directly by people.
- ④ Dual Party election - only two major party - Democrats, Republicans.
- ⑤ Corporate funding & Open endorsement.

India

- ① Parliamentary system where PM is elected.
- ② First past the post system followed once.
- ③ Vice-President elected indirectly in line with Canadians.
- ④ Multi party system where more than 8 National Parties.
- ⑤ Anonymous support.

6 people follow digital, online voting also

7 there are large voter turnout

8 Election every 4 years

9 Government formed is stable

6 Online voting is rarely allowed.

7 voter turnout becoming stagnant

8 Election every 5 year

9 Government mostly unstable due to coalition

There are some similarities

- High regard to election in both countries
- Role Model for the world
- Peaceful cooperation among parties.

Therefore, India - USA conduct Democracy Summit to promote free and fair election in all countries.

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

NGT was established under NGT act of 2010 to promote Environmental Justice. India only 3rd country after Australia and New Zealand to have separate tribunal after NGT.

Basics - 7 laws under NGT like

- water pollution Act 1974
- Air pollution Act 1980
- EPA, 1986
- Public liability Act - 1991
- BDA - 2002

Regional Centres - Bombay, Kolkata, Chennai, Pune

NGT has met its objective

① High disposal rate - ~29,000 cases
disposed out of ~33,000 cases.

- ② Has imposed fines upto 10 crore on entities like Vedanta.
- ③ Prevented displacement of people.
- ④ promoted environmental consciousness
eg) Sukhna lake declared living entity.
- ⑤ Regional benches ensure remote areas have justice.
- ⑥ protected the tribals interest like saved Groves of Shankhand.
- ⑦ Has ensured biodiversity preservation
eg) 10 Km ESA (economic sensitive area) surrounding National Park.

However there are certain issues with NEFT

- 1) Major laws - WPA 1972, FRA 2006 are outside its ambit.
- 2) excess jurisdiction over economy

(eg) 1-2% GDP loss [Economic Survey]

3.) could prevent dislocation of tribals

(eg) Khond in Orissa.

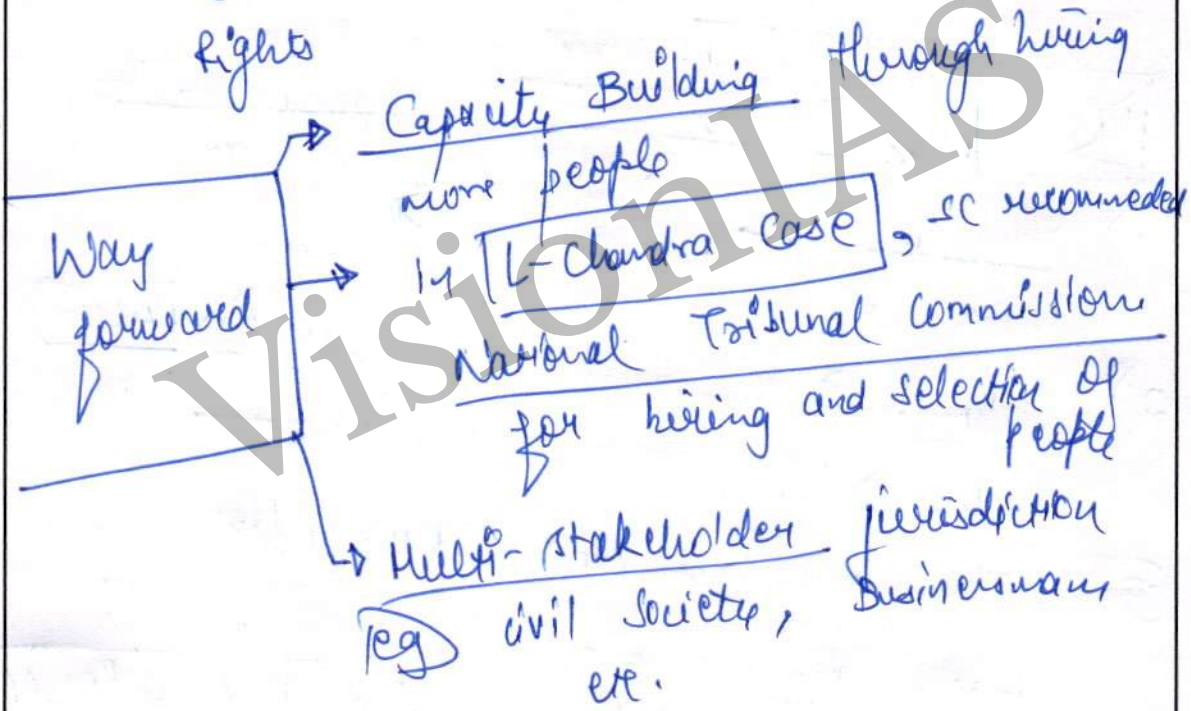
4.) suffers from vacancy ~30%

5.) NAT guidelines often not followed

(eg) Yamuna pollution even after guidelines.

6.) There are issues of hurting people's

Rights



Professor Madhan Chitale said that Environment justice is new in India but Environment consciousness always existed. And NGT is playing important role in that

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

73rd Amendment of Indian Constitution provided for Panchayati Raj Institutions at the grassroot level for effective democratic decentralisation.

PRIs platform for competitive politics -

- 1) Have increased political rights at grassroot
- 2) Women emerging as leaders (eg) 40%
- 3) They have promoted fight for better governance
- 4) New innovative practices (eg) Right to Recall
in Haryana P.R.I.
- 5) Money and Muscle power role could be seen in PRIs as well.
(AOR Report)

PRI not emerged as agency of
Planning and Service delivery

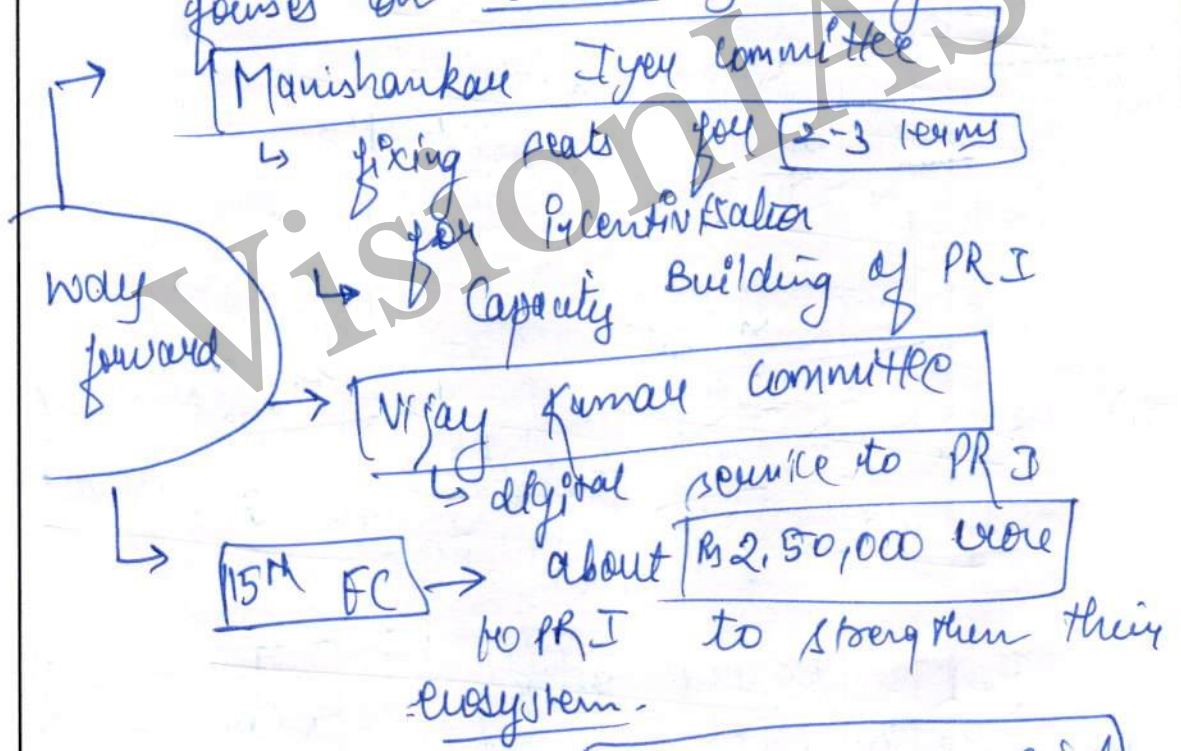
- 1.) Tied funds to PRI impacting their
autonomy.
- 2.) populor politics prevents expansion of
tax Base.
- 3.) Corruption in PRI preventing
PS (State Finance Committee)
- 4.) Lack of Basic infrastructure like
Panchayat Building, computer prevents their
Service delivery.
- 5.) Lack of Auditing hants quality of
delivery eg 7.5 lakh Name in MGNREGA
linked to one phone Number
- 6.) Lack of primary Health Services
leads to high out of pocket expending (48%)
- 7.) Poor education quality to low teacher
and collusion of Teacher and Pradhan.

However there has been some development due to P.R.I

1) Increased Representative ~~1:1~~ 1:340
after 73rd Amendment

2) Innovative action by Panchayats
PDS Model
eg Chattisgarh

3) New Panchayat disaster Management Plan
focuses on CBDM by involving Panchayat



Need is follow Gandhiji's Aamle circle
of Power for involving people at grassroots and making them partners in development.

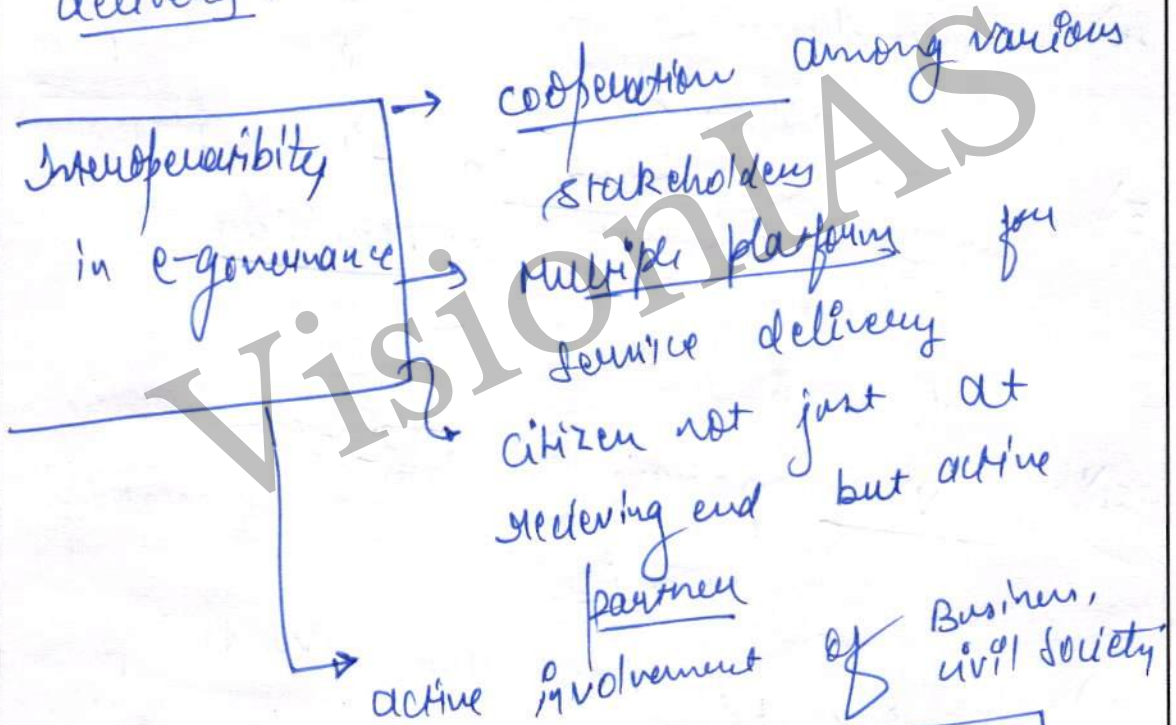
ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

E-Governance refers to use of e-technology by Government, citizen, business and other stake holder for effective service delivery.



Steps taken for interoperability and integration of e-governance systems

1.) Computer Physical system - to ensure

active cooperation and convergence of various systems

2.) same platform for communicating and grievances - eg e-HRMS portal

3.) Bhoomi Portal for bidding and availability of information

4.) Promotion of IoT (Internet of things) in e-governance

5.) Government trying to bring Metaverse where various stakeholders can do multiple things

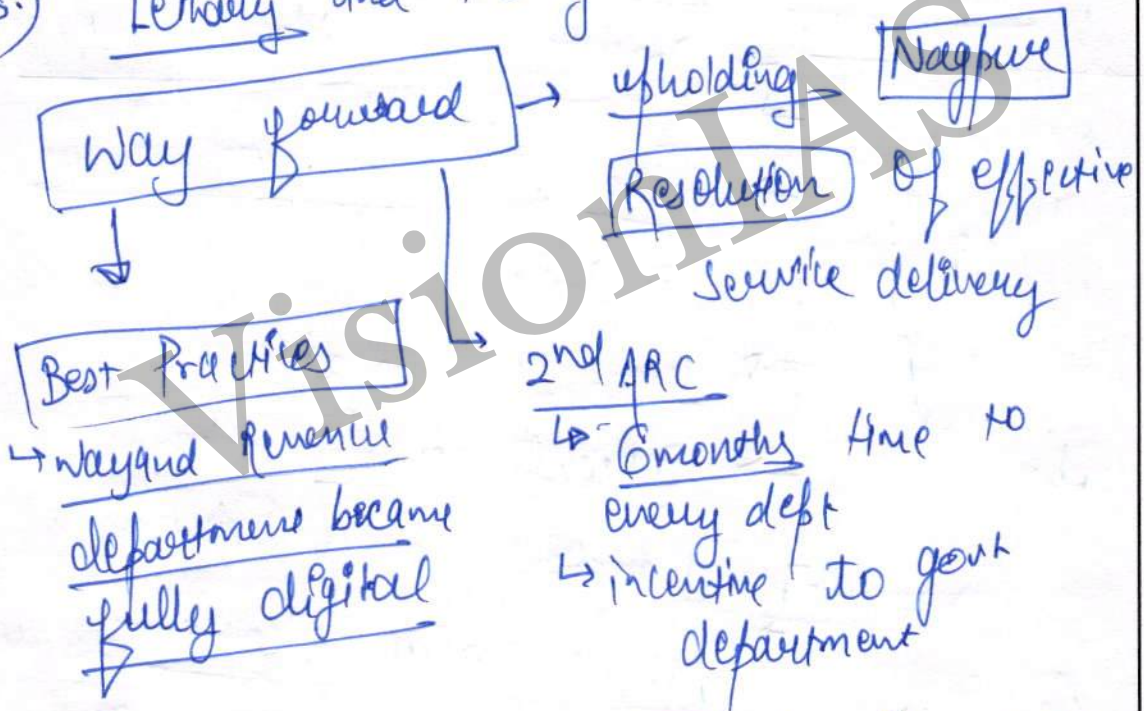
6.) ONDC platform eg Magickm where various service providers are located.

7.) e-Biz portal where various services for business are available

8.) ICEGATE portal for single-window features for exporters.

However there are some challenges

- 1.) Govt department working in silos
- 2.) challenge of cyber security (eg) Mumbai power shut down
- 3.) Lack of skilled professionals
- 4.) High cost of installation (eg) import from abroad
- 5.) Lethargy and lack of behavioural change.



PM Modi said that e-gov has the power to change life of millions with each key-stroke promoted. Therefore it should be

17.

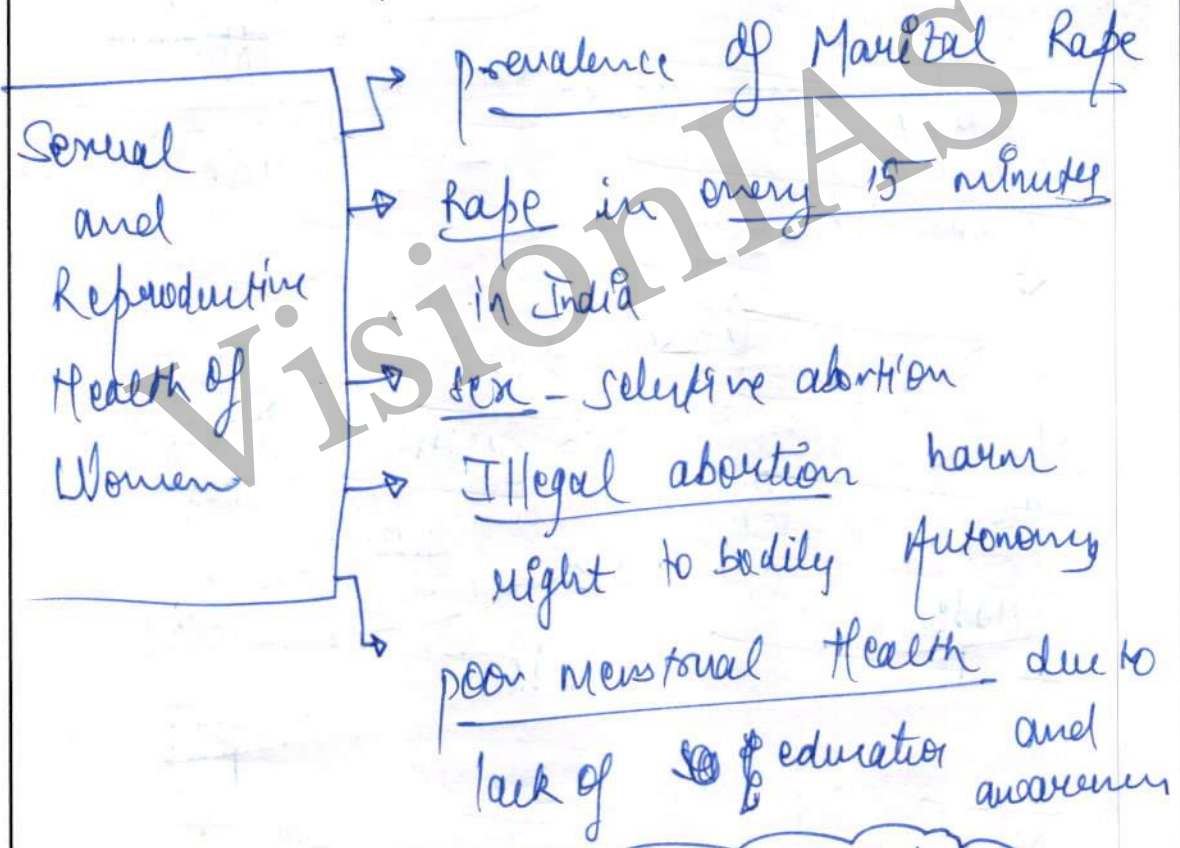
जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

As per the Gender Gap Index of WEF, India ranks at 129/146 which is below its counterparts like China, Britain, Nepal etc.



Right Based discourse bypassed by

Societal Norms

① Patriarchy leads to Violences of Honor

Killing eg Babri case

2.) Motherhood Penalty prevents women in

labour force (~20%)

3.) Pink-collared job leads to feminization

of sector

4.) women subjected to Glass ceiling

due to social norms

5.) Eating food at last lead to undernourishment

eg 1/2 women anemic (NFHS-5)

Bypassed by Legal Norms

1.) lack of effective action on marital rape leads to 70% women facing it.

2.) Poor awareness about the law

3.) poor conviction rate eg only 24% (NIRB 2022)

4.) poor implementation of the legal aspect

eg lost at

Harassment victims have empowered also → POSH act has led to awareness about sexual harassment
 → Prevention of dowry has decreased dowry death
 → prevention of domestic violence has improved women condition

Way forward

- ① Pam Rajput committee
 - ↳ 50% women partnership in decision making
 - ↳ special efforts for Muslim women
 - ↳ Reform in criminal justice system
- ② Jaya Jaitley committee
 - ↳ awareness about reproductive health by NCH for petty cases
- ③ Nari Adalat for support to working mother.
- ④ Japan creche (0.5ml/100)

Therefore need is follow the approach of

Agency → Attitude → Outcome for achievement of SDG-5 Gender equality

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 ह्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The rise in communicable diseases in India call for effective immunization among citizens.

Immunisation coverage in India.

1) Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)

↳ world's largest coverage
↳ 5 series of UIP have been

Released
↳ Coverage up to 12 diseases.
↳ 97% coverage rate

2) Covid Vaccinations among highest in

India - over 200 crore Vaccination

in 1 year under Covishield platform

3) Raised awareness about vaccination

Eg HPV vaccine for cervical cancer.

- 4.) Angadwadi, Asha workers played Important Role.
- 5.) Ngo under Mission 13 promoted Vaccine ~~gover~~ coverage in all areas.
- 6.) Government gave vaccine abroad under Vaccine Maitri.
- 7.) wild polio has been eradicated from India. (WHO)
- 8.) Vaccination for DPT etc continue to rise.

However there are some challenges in immunization efforts

- 1.) Attitude protection against vaccine
eg No vaccine during Corona.
- 2.) Religious Values coming between vaccinated

③ complacency hurts efforts (eg) Measles

Vaccination came down to 43%

in 2022 after 94% in 2021.

④ possibility of harm from vaccine
(eg) Astrazenca admits to have serious implications.

⑤ Lack of APJ prevents vaccine devp.

⑥ Patent rights of foreign countries hurts

⑦ quick vaccination
issue of death from vaccine and
Syrup (eg) Uzbekistan 66 children died.

way forward

① R&D promotion under PLI scheme

Bulk drug Parks, India-USA MOU.

② Involvement of ASHA, Anganadi for

vaccination awareness among people

③ WHO has declared decade 2021-30 as

decade of Healthy ageing and immunisation is a way to do that effective vaccination

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India G20 theme was Vasudheva Kutumbham

where the whole world is considered to be a family and India took all efforts for bringing justice to all.

India G20 presidency to bring voice of Global South

- 1.) Global South Summit brought in to ensure cooperation and raising voice against injustice.
- 2.) Africa given a separate seat at the table due to underrepresentation.
- 3.) UNSC reforms demand where one seat for Africa was demanded.
- 4.) Sharing of DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) with global south

and African countries.

5.) Anti-corruption working group to
prevent money laundering from global south.

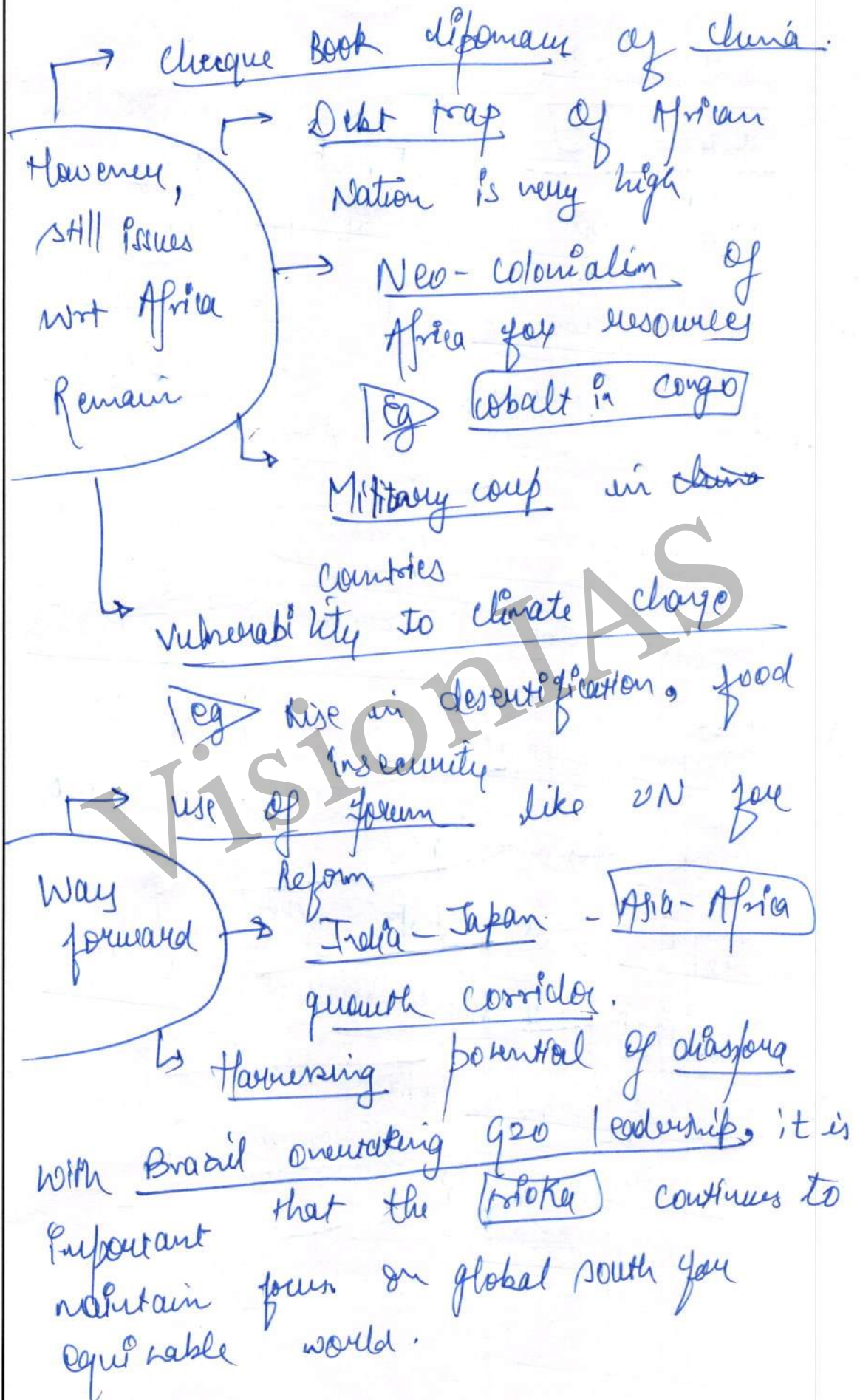
6.) Green jobs under Green working
group which could create New employ-
-ment in India and Africa

7.) Cooperation in education (eg) international-
isation like Tanzania branch of IIT
Madras

8.) Effective cooperation with Africa in
IOE announced

9.) Egypt was Special guest for
participating in Multi-polar world order

10.) Finance Group talked about tax
evasion from developing and LDC
like Africa



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

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

15

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

India's Look East Policy has become Act East Policy - Rajiv Bhangava.

India and UAE share historical relation and this relationship is further deepening in current times.

Remarkable expansion in India - UAE Relation

- 1.) Trade has increased to over 100 bn\$ between 2 countries.
- 2.) Both countries signed ETA in 2020 is remarkable today.
- 3.) defence cooperation through exercises like Desert Eagle.
- 4.) cooperation in space Tej INSRO launched UAE satellite.

- 5.) Investment from UAE to India
rising - target of \$ 75 Billion
- 6.) UAE enjoys one of the largest
Indian diaspora.
- 7.) Recognition to global personalities
(eg) Golden Visa to Sanjay Dutt.
- 8.) I2U2 further enhanced the
cooperation between 2 countries.
- 9.) There is rising Indian ethos.
(eg) Yoga taught in UAE school,
Hindu Temple
- 10.) Oil diaspora in UAE.

However there are some issues -

- ① Trade deficit widening between India
and UAE.

② Rule of origins issue eg Silver import
rose by 300% after FTA

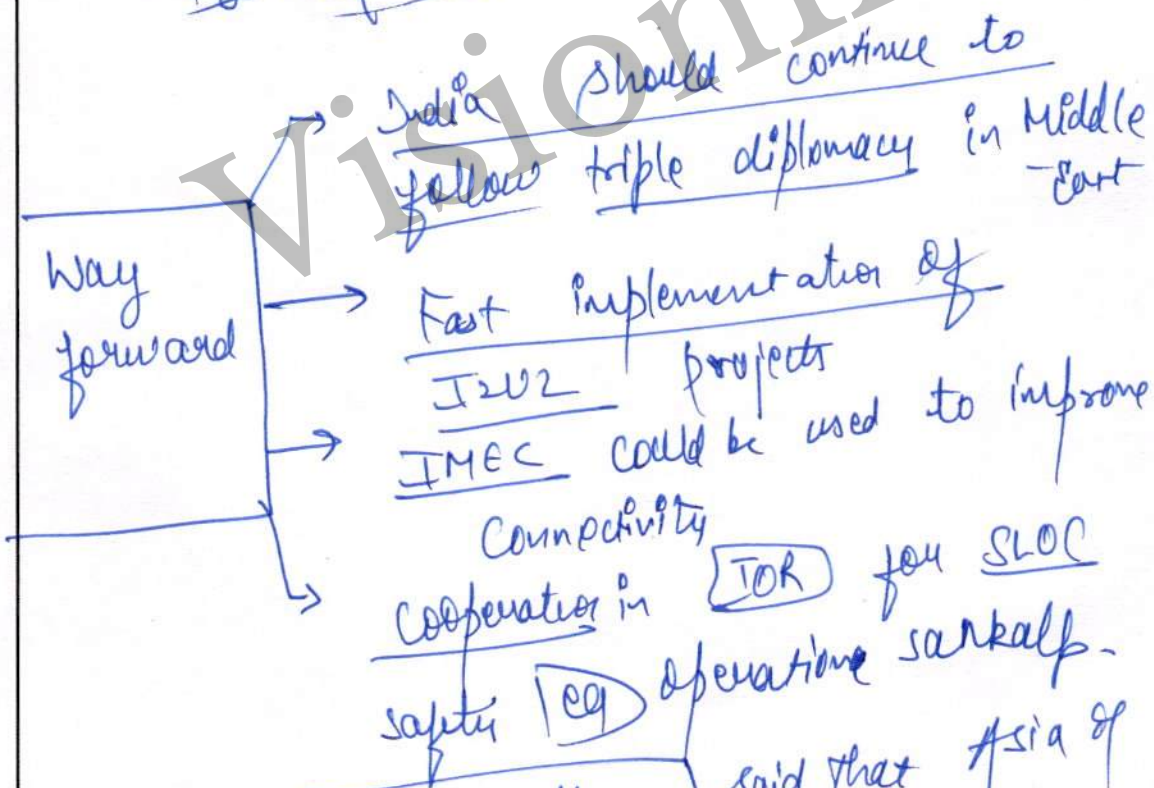
③ China influence - UAE part of BRJ

④ diaspora force Multiple issues

eg Kafala system

⑤ rising Radicalism in UAE which acts
as hub of terrorism.

⑥ there are issues on domestic interference
eg UAE comment on Muslim in India.



Prof Brahma Chellany said that Asia of cooperation could shake the century and India-UAE could play an important role in IT.

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