



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 उपरान्त 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. : 00030458

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Wasim Ur Rahman

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-08-2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

BJS, New Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Geta Sena

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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) (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

Leader of opposition (LoP) is a statutory post under LoP Act, 1978. Ivor Jennings

has described LoP as the "Alternate Prime Minister" signifying its importance in parliamentary democracy.

Role of LoP in India's Parliament

1) Constructive criticism of government's actions and legislations on the floor of the parliament (ex) Question Hour

2) Accountability of the executive is ensured by raising questions on executive action. (ex) Question on misuse of police powers

3) Heads Public Accounts Committee and brings financial accountability of the government.

4) Collegiality in appointment to major public offices to ensure independence

ex) CEC, CBI Director, CJC etc.

5) Raises matters of public concern on floor of parliament ex) Railway accidents

6) Bring Non-Confidence Motion for effective checks on government.

Hence, LoP position need to be made robust by,

1) G.V. Mankar RULE

i.e. 10% rule for eligibility of LoP need to be done away with.

Case Study
UK has a dedicated Opposition Days to ensure accountability of government

2) Constitutional recognition of the post of LoP.

thus, to deepen the CULTURE OF DEMOCRACY and making parliament a more VIBRANT institution, LoP post need to be strengthened.

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

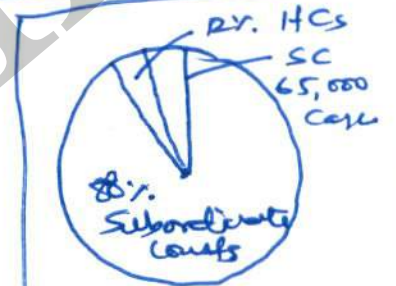
उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per National Judicial Data Grid, over 4.5 crore cases are pending in the courts. This necessitates the integration of technology for holistic transformation of justice delivery.

Role of Integration of Technology

I. Enhance Accessibility

- 1) Article 39A i.e. legal aid could be made accessible. (ex) e-filing



Judicial Backlogs

- 2) Vernacular language: Judicial orders can be made available in vernaculars.

(ex) SUVAAS

- 3) Ease of getting justice by online hearing. (ex) e-courts for traffic cases.

4) Ease of access to vulnerable sections

(ex) PwDs can access e-courts.

II. Capability

1) Decision Support System (DSS) for

better deliberation on cases.

2) Case Information System (CIS) to get access to previous case laws

3) Leveraging the power of emerging technology (ex) SUPACE SVVAAS used AI to augment case information.

Case study

Punjab & Haryana HC allowed Doctors to submit evidence online

III. Efficiency

Better transmission of judgments. (ex) FASTER to Jails

→ Data driven decision
(ex) National Judicial Data Grid.

Therefore, mission mode project of e-courts need to be implemented efficiently to make JUSTICE ACCESSIBLE & INCLUSIVE (Art. 39A)

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 as the Gardian of the Constitution has upheld the ASYMMETRIC nature of India's Federalism while balancing the powers provided to each domain of government.

Supreme Court upholding Asymmetric federalism

1. Providing Regional Autonomy

1) Restricting the misuse of office of Governor. (ex) SC in SR Bommai

Case (1994), laid down elaborate guidelines on removal of govt. by Governor.

2) Restricting misuse of office of Speaker

(ex) In Nehru Rector case, SC held that speaker can't adjudicate on disquali-
fication when his removal is pending.

3) Upholding rights of Gram panchayats especially in Scheduled Areas

ex) In Niyangiri Hills case, SC upheld the rights of gram panchayat to decide on land acquisition.

II. Recognising centralised Authority

1) In matters of National security, SC upheld rights of centre. ex) ARSPA Act was upheld.

2) Legislative domain of Centre was upheld. ex) NIA Act, DMLA Act, etc → their amendments upheld.

3) Power to reorganise states upheld.

ex) J&K Reorganisation Act upheld.

thus, SC has maintained a fine balance between centralisation & regional autonomy. ARM'S LENGTH Principle need

to be followed to maintain SEPARATION of Powers and Federal structure of India

4.

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

Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

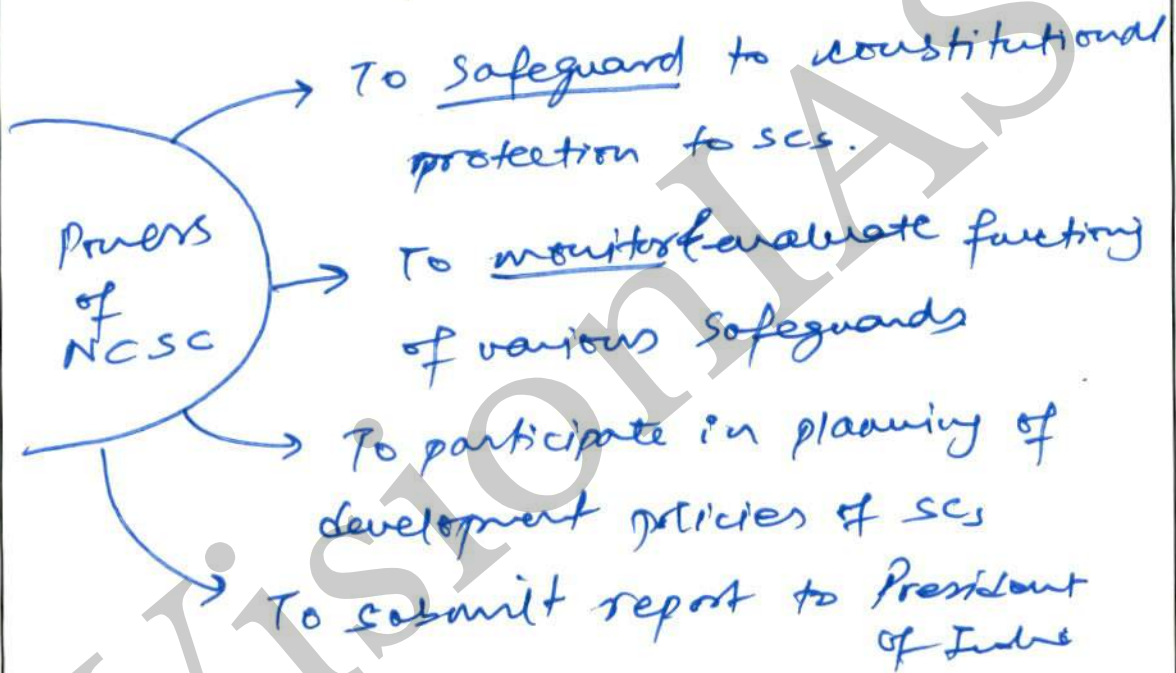
उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Commission of Scheduled Castes.

(NCSC) is a constitutional body

under Article 338 to protect the

interests of scheduled caste in India.



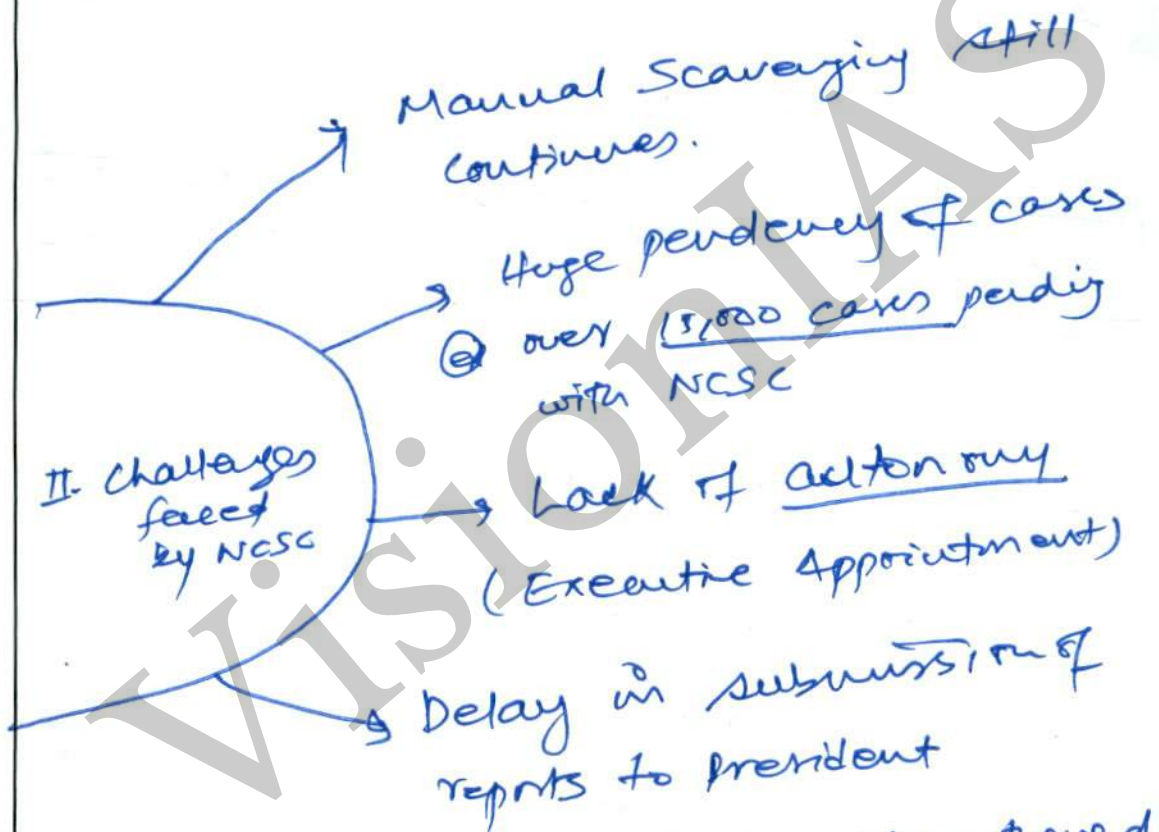
Evaluation of effectiveness of NCSC

A. Successes of NCSC

- 1) providing a route to address grievances of SCs (NCSC has the powers of Civil Court)

2) Advocate for the protection of rights of SCs. (ex) NCSC flagged. disproportionate representation of SCs in prison

3) Raise matters affecting SCs at national level. (ex) Caste crimes like Rohit Verma suicide



Thus, NCSC need to be strengthened to empower SCs and to achieve SARVODAYA of Gandhi's vision.

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

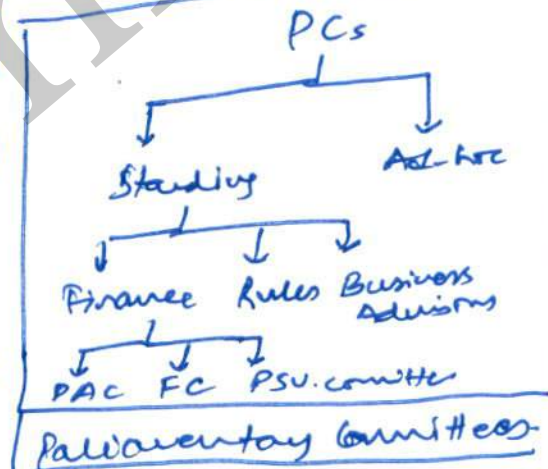
उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Art. 105 & 118 of Indian Constitution provides power to parliament to setup Parliamentary Committees. They are the forum of ensuring executive accountability by the lawmakers.

Executive Accountability through Parliamentary committees (PCs)

- 1) Detailed scrutiny of legislations and Budget proposals

ex) DRSCs evaluate Budget proposals.



- 2) Effective evaluation of conduct of legislators. ex) Mohua Moitra disqualified by Ethics Committee
- 3) Proportional representation to

each party in the committees.

4) Takes up matter of national importance

(ex) ^{Joint} Parliamentary committee on 2G scam.

However, Parliamentary committee

faces various challenges.

1) Post-facto Audit leads to poor assessment of govt's action.

2) Bypassing of ~~law~~ committees by directly passing laws

3) Growth of Delegated Legislation

4) Short tenure: Just 1 year

5) Ministers are exempt from appearing to committees.

Thus, NCRWC recommendation to

send all bills to Parliamentary committees

need to be followed to ensure

Effective accountability and making our

Parliamentary Democracy More Robust.

6.

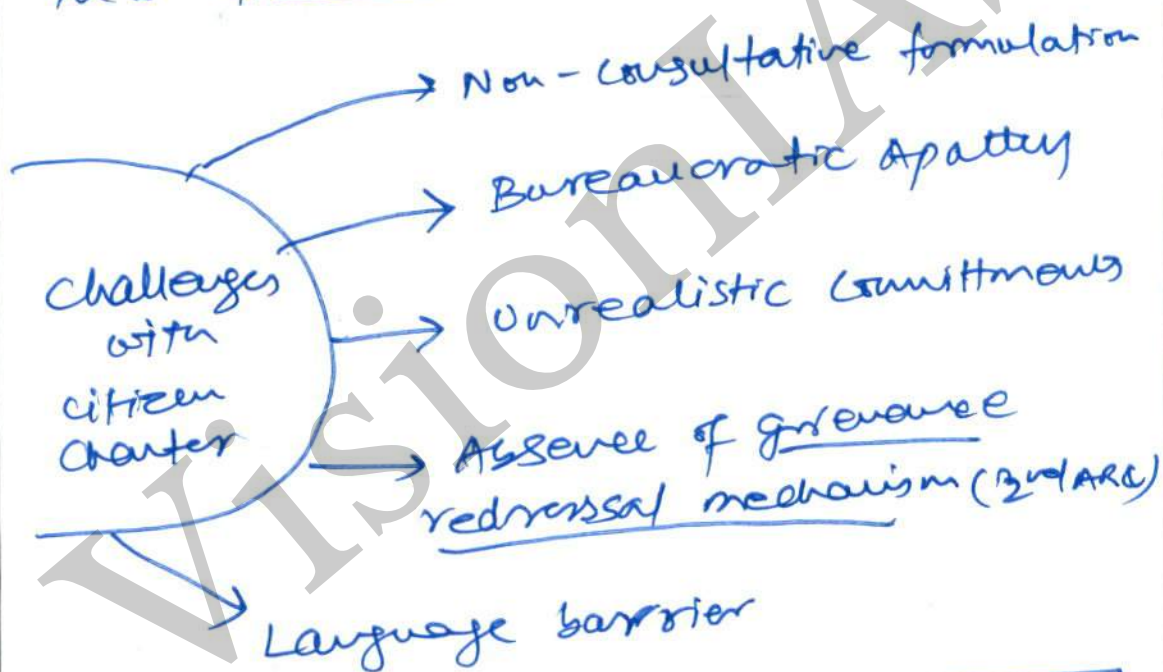
भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per 2nd ARC, Citizen Charter is the Statement of Commitments made by an organisation regarding the quality of services delivered by it in a time-bound manner.



Ways to make Citizen Charter to improve governance & empower citizens

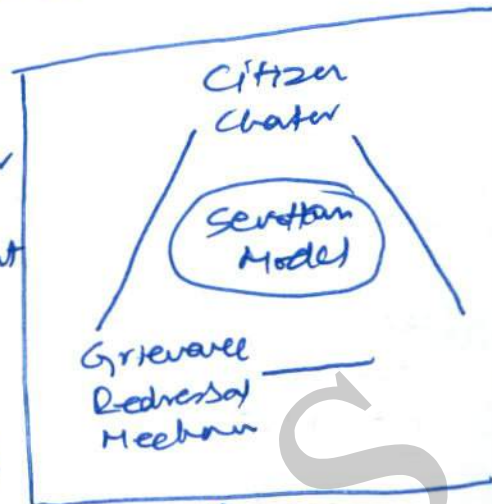
1) 2nd ARC recommended to establish grievance redressal cells

like Public Grievance Officer for effective implementation of citizen charter.

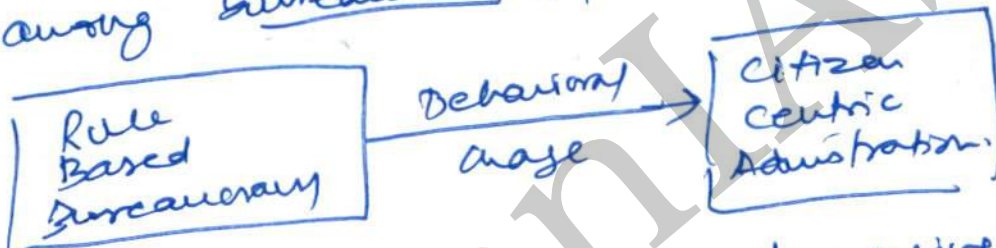
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Consultative formulation of charter

Ⓐ Consulting with different stakeholders



3) Behavioural change among bureaucrats & public officials.



4) Break language barrier by using vernacular language Ⓐ citizen charter of Indian Post in vernacular language.

5) Strategic location to be selected to improve visibility.

Thus, Citizen charter should be strengthened as a tool to achieve Upanishadic ideal of "SARVAJAN HITAYE SARVATA SUKAYE"

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

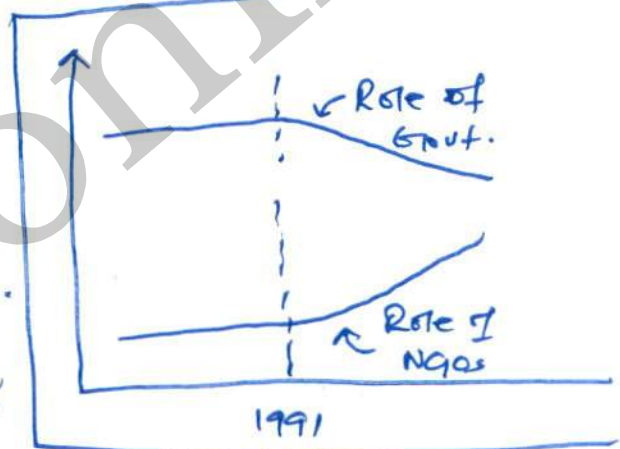
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per UN, NGOs are not-for-profit non-governmental organisations taking up issues of public good. Corporate donations to NGOs has allowed it to expand its role in development.

Role of corporate Donations

- 1) Expand the list of services offered by NGOs.

ex) Bill & Melinda



Gates foundation offering multitude of services like poverty alleviation, education, women empowerment

- 2) Non-Served Areas are targeted because of availability of funds.

ex) Ekljat NGOs fighting Malaria in Tribal Areas of Central India

- 3) Augmenting the capacity of local people. (ex) REPCO facilitating access to cheaper credit
- 4) Corporate funding allows NGO to voice concerns related to development.

However, corporate funding has created a slew of challenges,

- 1) QUID-PRO-QUO : (ex) Greenpeace NGO's anti-India activity in Kudankulam protest
- 2) Anti-Development : (ex) IB report held that NGOs reduce India's GDP by 2-3%.
- 3) Money laundering channel for corporate funds. (ex) CBI report : only 10% file annual statement.

Thus, NGO should realign its approach to become PRO-PEOPLE. Social Stock Exchange and Zero Coupon bonds are step in right direction.

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

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POCSO Act was enacted to create a child friendly justice delivery against child sexual abuse. As per NCRB, one child is sexually abused every 15 minutes.

Merits of POCSO Act

- 1) child friendly procedure and trial.
- 2) considers person below 18 yrs of age as a child.
- 3) Aggravated sexual offences especially by Persons on the position of power could attract death penalty.
- 4) child pornography is made a recognizable and non-compoundable offence.

5) Provision of Fast Track courts

Need for revisiting POCSO Act

- 1) Consensual Sexual Acts between adolescents (Over 16 yrs of age) need to be de-criminalised due to changing morals of society.
- 2) Offenders between 16-18 yrs of age should be considered Juvenile in line with UNCORVENTION on child Rights.
- 3) Fast track courts should be given adequate funds to accelerate case disposal. (Avg Average 1.6 yrs disposal time of cases)

Therefore, United Nations Convention on child Rights should be the guide to realign POCSO Act especially with the rising cases of child sexual abuse like Badlapur case (2024).

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

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China's through its String of Pearls

strategy has been expanding its
footprint across Indian ocean and
beyond which threatens global
economic order

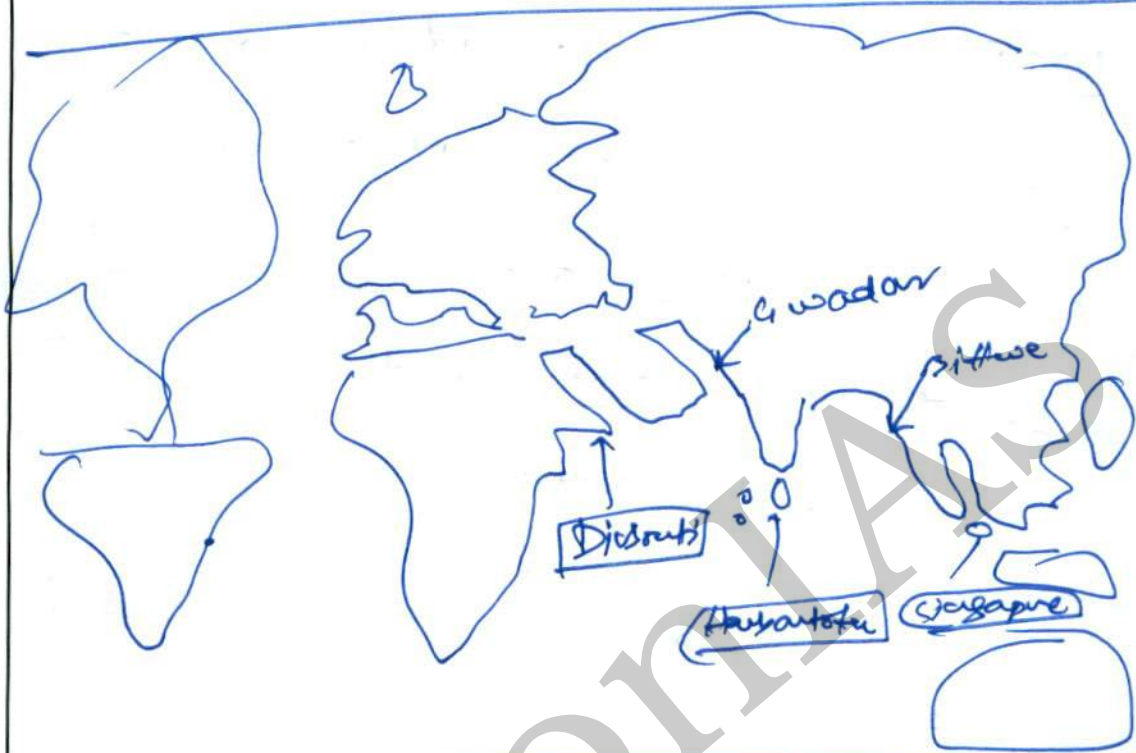
Implications of China's port acquisition

- 1) Global sea-lanes of communication
would be threatened.
- 2) Increase instability in the
region (e) Disrupt port at the
Horn of Africa.
- 3) Threatens India's shipments
(e) Hambantota port in Sri Lanka
- 4) Threatens safety of vessels

in already disturbed regions,

(ex) Somali coast

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China's acquisition of ports

Here, Samir Saran has
rightly advised, "India can and
must stand against China when
its Strategic interests
are threatened"

10.

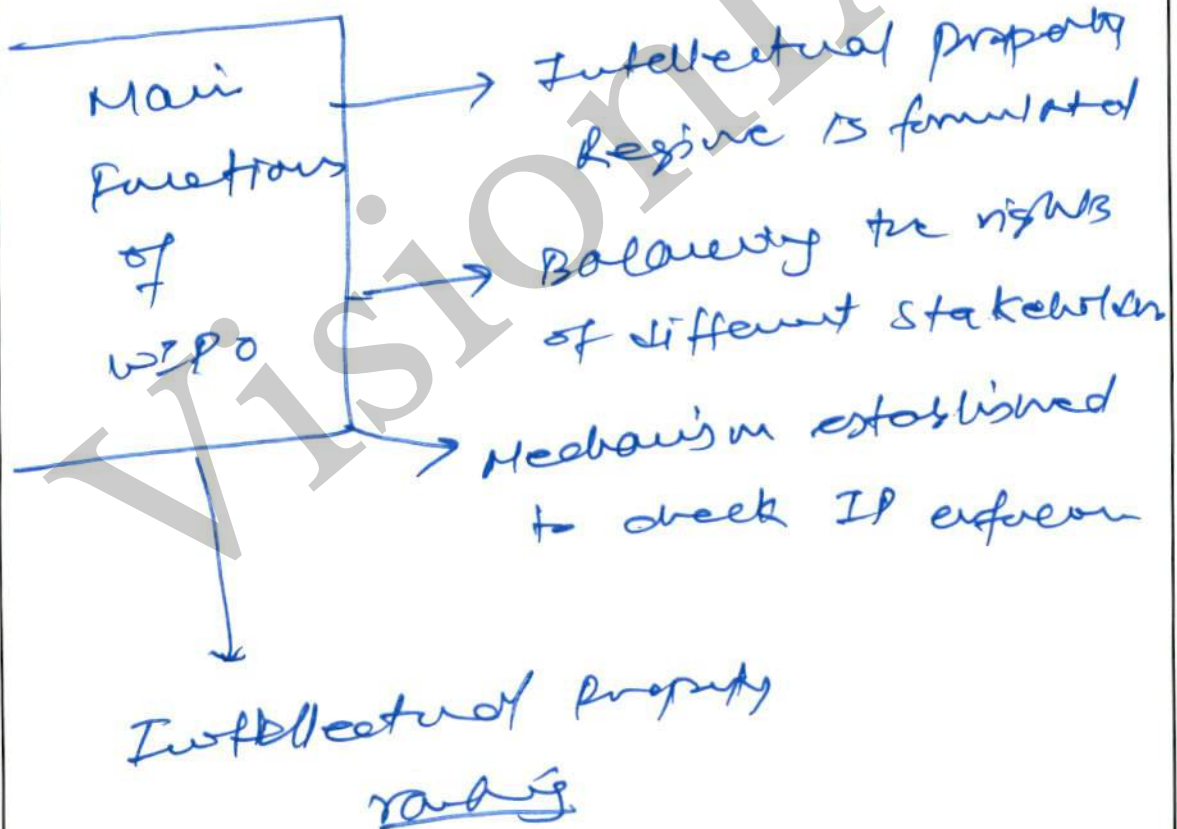
विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

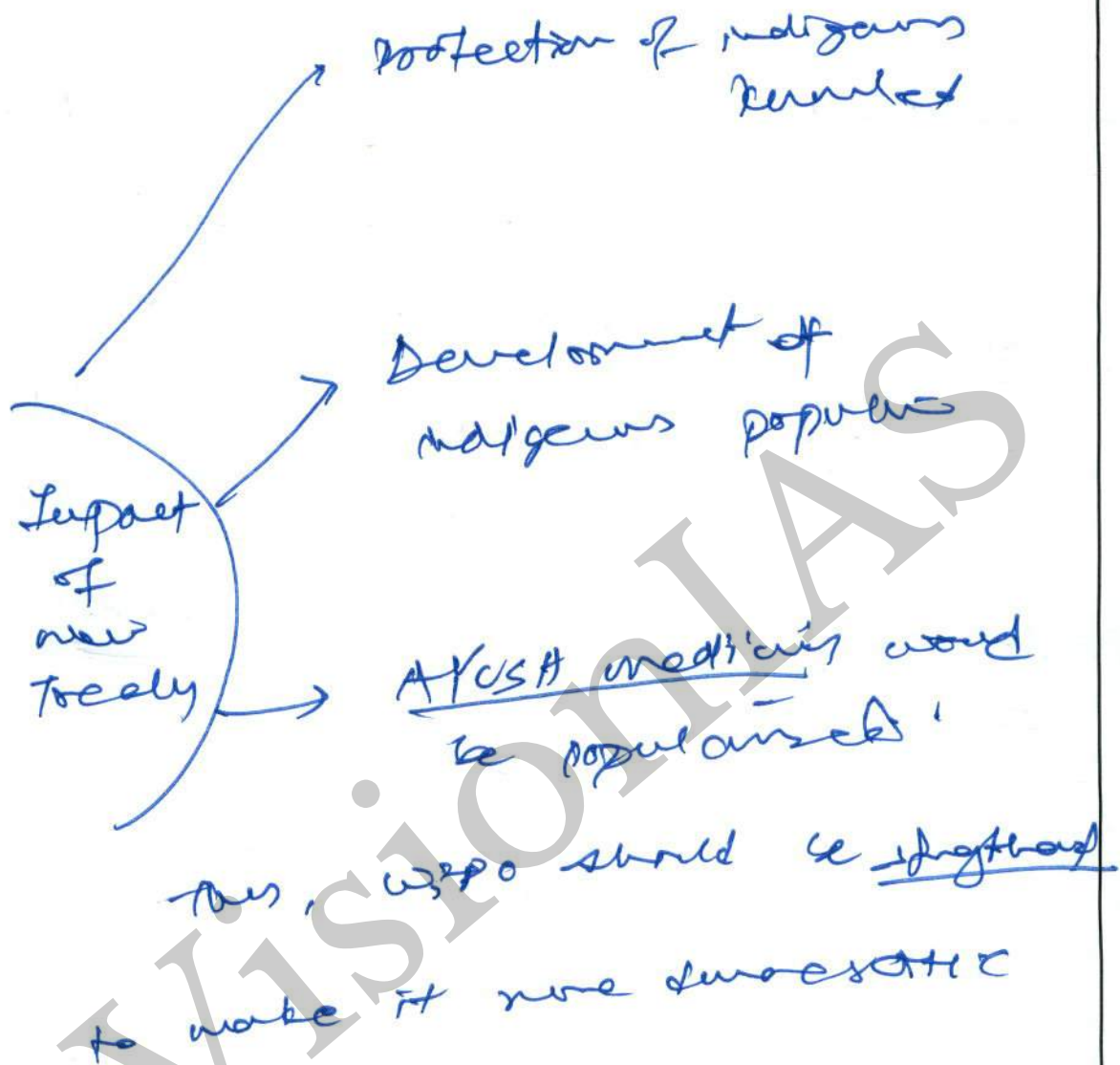
What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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WIPO is the associated body of UN system that makes rules and regulation for intellectual property protection and facilitate its governance.





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)

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15

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
is the central law enforcement
agency deriving its powers from
DPSE Act, 1946. It has played crucial
role in cases of corruption & special crimes.

CBI Role in Combating Corruption

1) Taking up cases of corruption to
create deterrence effect.

Ex) Satyam case investigation.

2) Central agency hence can easily
coordinate with various other agencies.

Ex) Coalgate scam

3) Effective check against misappropriation
of funds by public officials.

Ex) NAMT scam.

4) However, CBI has been criticised for acting against federal spirit;

1) Alleged targeting of opposition leaders.

2) Powers of local law enforcement agencies are overridden hence many states have withdrawn the

GENERAL CONSENT to CBI

ex) West Bengal, Punjab.

3) MISmanagement of cases

ex) Jain Haveli case

4) Lack of independence and autonomy creates impression of vindictive politics.

5) Supreme Court Observation: Justice Lodha called CBI a 'caged parrot' speaking in its master's voice.

Hence, following steps are required,

1) LP Singh Committee suggested a dedicated legislation for CBI

2) Supreme Court in Vineet Narain

Case suggested to periodically submit performance report every 3 months to CVC.

Case study
USA-FBI model ↓ State police hand over the case to FBI

3) CBI should be directly brought under the oversight of parliament.

Hence, CBI should be strengthened to enhance India's Anti-corruption efforts and to create a COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM.

12.

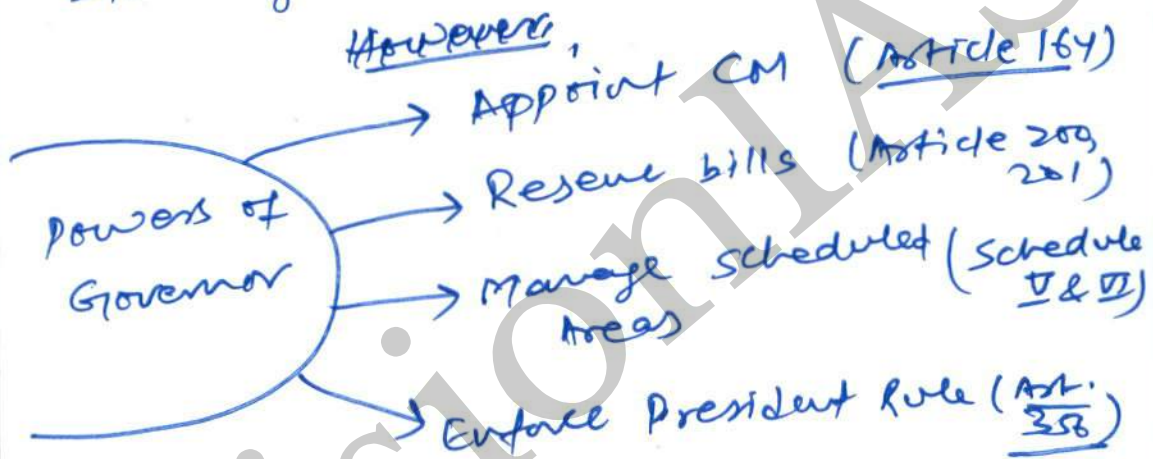
भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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Article 155 provides for the office of Governor deriving from G.O.I Act, 1935. He/she exercise wide powers and act as a link between Centre and State governments.



However, various trends have shown that governor has been overstepping their constitutional role,

1) Appointment of CM: No fixed formula on which party to call for formation of government. (ex) Maharashtra case (2020)

2) Reserving bills of the legislative.
(Article 200): (ex) ^{West Bengal} TW Governor reserving
Teacher Education Bill.

3) Reserving bills for consideration of the
President (Art. 21) (ex) Tamil Nadu
Neet Bill.

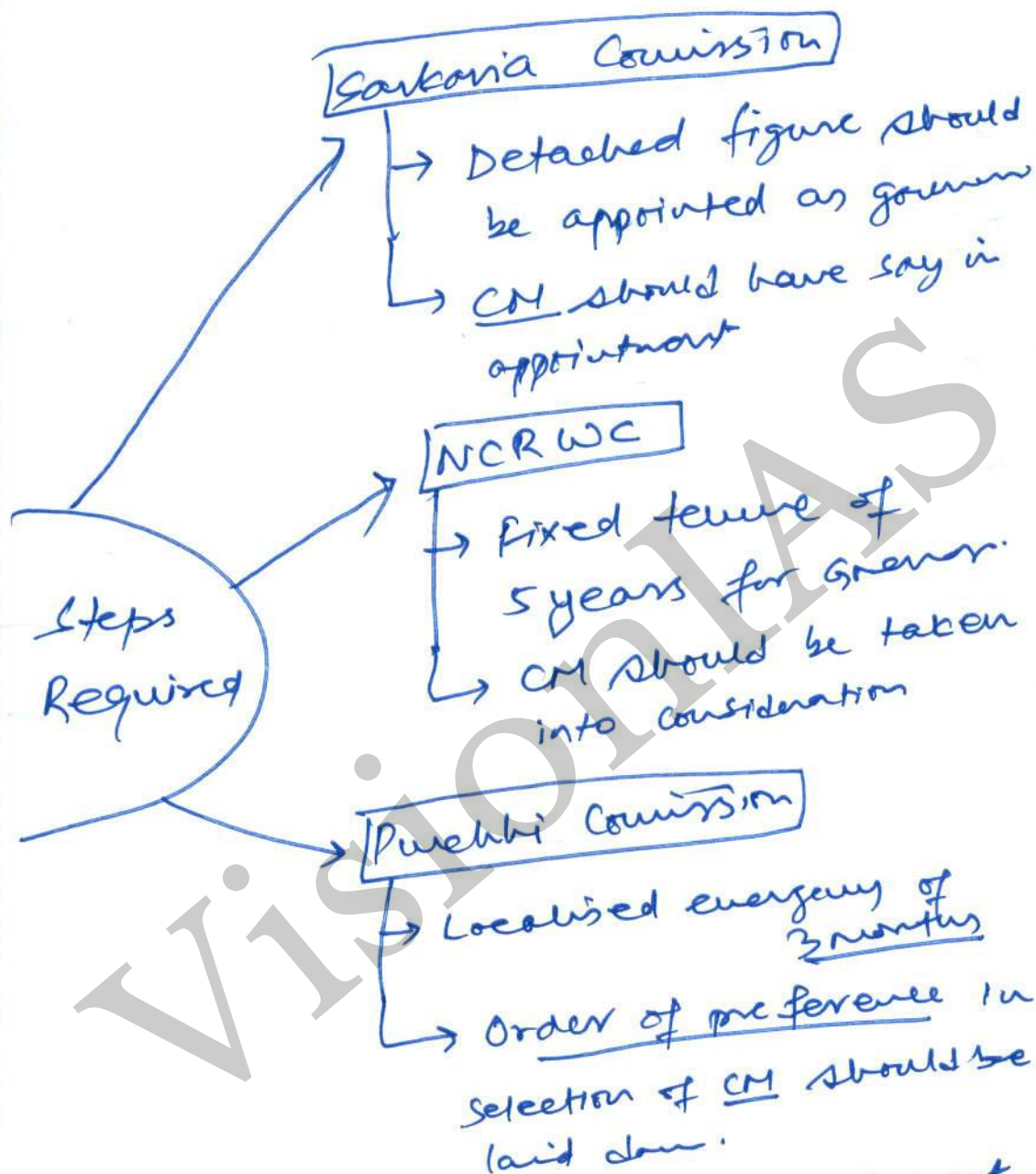
4) Delay in giving assent to Money
Bill (Article 198) (ex) F-RBM Bill
of Punjab Assembly.

5) (Article 174): Refusing to summon
assembly despite COM order (Council
of Ministers order) (ex) Rajasthan
Governor in 2020.

6) Mugelkar Committee observed
ineffective role of Governor in
managing the Schedule V areas
and violating rights of tribes.

7) Article 356 : Misuse of President rule provision. (ex) Arunachal Pradesh in 2016

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus, SR Bommai Case (1994) judgment should be the guide to rationalise powers of Governor and promote trust

building & COLLABORATIVE FEDERATION

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 are two world's largest and oldest democracies, based on the principle of Popular representation. However, their electoral systems significantly differ.

USA	India
1) <u>Presidential system</u> of polity.	1) <u>Parliamentary system</u> of polity.
2) <u>Two-party system</u> is followed	2) <u>Multi-party democracy</u>
3) <u>President</u> is the <u>Real Executive</u>	3) <u>Prime Minister</u> is the <u>real executive</u>
4) <u>President</u> is <u>elected</u> through <u>direct election</u>	4) <u>President</u> <u>elected</u> through <u>indirect election</u>

USA

5) Presidential nominee is elected through primaries and caucuses of the respective parties.

6) Proportional representation system followed.

7) Coalition Government are not seen.

8) Presidential debates are an important feature.

9) President can be elected straight only two times

10) Vice-President becomes President

India

5) Prime Minister is elected by the the elected members of parties or the Alliance.

6) First Past the post system is followed

7) Coalition Governments are seen

8) Campaigning through political rallies.

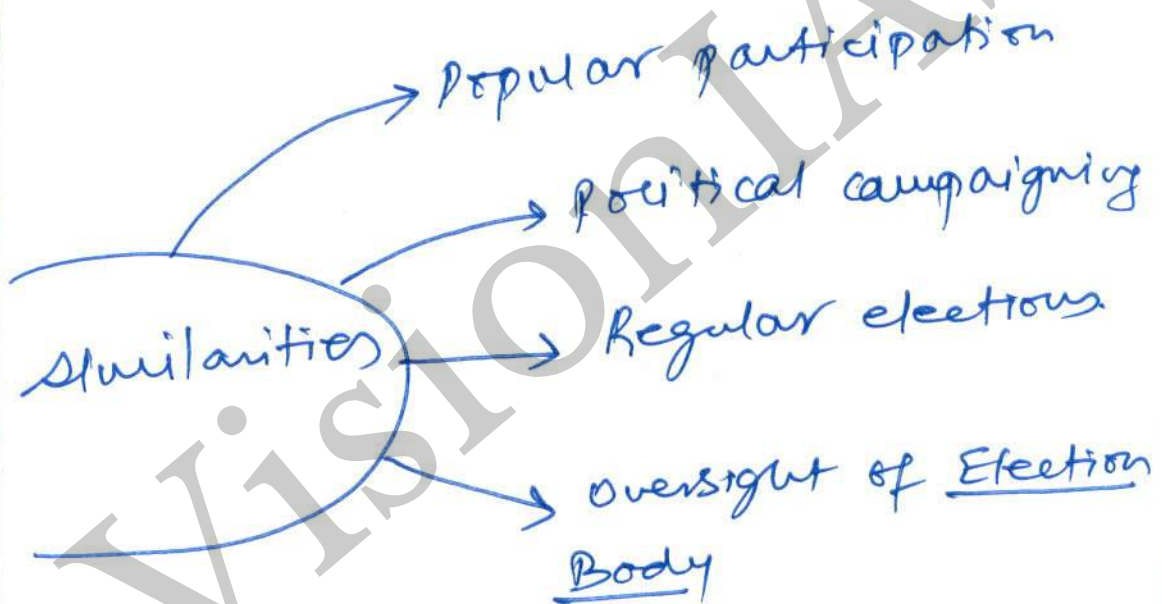
9) No limit on number of times to be elected.

10) No such rule in India.

In case of death of
President.

11) The party which
wins majority seats
in a state takes
all the seats

12) Number of
seats in state
are counted
numerically.



Thus, the two democracies can
learn from each other to DEEPEN
the culture of democracy and
promoting Rule based order.

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 स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established under NGT Act (2009) as a specialised court for environment justice, learning from the experience of New Zealand:

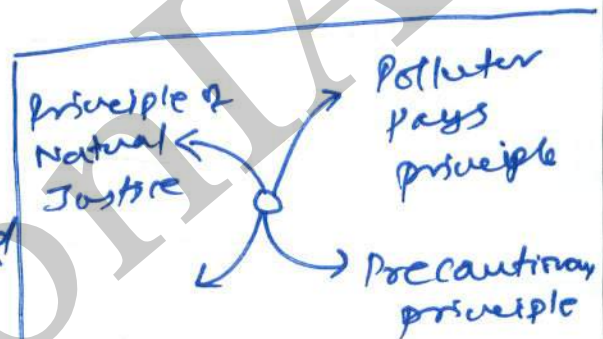
Role of NGT

1) To take up environment related cases.

2) To develop specialisation in dealing with cases of environment

3) Follow principle of Natural Justice in adjudicating cases.

4) Not bound by procedural laws like Bharatiya Sakshya Samhita.



Principles of NGT

Evaluation of performance of NGT

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A. Successes

1) Dedicated court to provide environment justice.

⊗ Banning ^{old} diesel vehicles to
cut pollution in Delhi

2) Saving Biodiversity

⊗ Save Mon Federation case: NGT
ordered for protection of pristine
fauna.

3) Providing Dignity of labour

⊗ Banning rat hole mining in
Meghalaya

4) Protection of threatened species

⊗ Order to remove overhead
transmission lines to protect
Great Indian Bustard

B. Challenges & shortcomings

1) Judicial Adventurism to intrude
executive domain. (ex) Banning
diesel vehicles, BS IV vehicles.

2) Non-implementable orders
(ex) Declaring state secretaries as
parent of Ganga (legal recognition)

3) Harsh punishment
(ex) ₹100 or fined in Meghalaya for
not wearing mask.

4) Delays in adjudication of
disputes.

Nevertheless, NGT should evolve

in a robust institution to protect
environment in line with India's

Climate Commitments and Protection
of Biodiversity.

15.

यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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73rd Amendment Act provided for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as the bulwark for participative and Representative Democracy. However, the vision continues to remain elusive.

PRIs becoming a platform of competitive politics

1) Politicisation of local matters leading to factionalism in the rural society.

2) Money & muscle power getting a prominent role in PRIs elections.

3) Non-functioning of Gram Sabha due to competitive mindset.

4) Token representation of women

and SCs/STs hampering realisation of actual potential.

PRS underperformance in planning & service delivery

- 1) Non-consultative planning : Gram Sabha not called regularly.
- 2) GVK Rao Committee observed BUREAUCRATISATION instead of democratisation.
- 3) 2nd ARC observed that Social Audits are not regularly held.
- 4) Esther Dufflo noted Token representation & Panchayati Raj Syndrome.
- 5) MORD data shows that only 25% of panchayats have a functional and dedicated office space.

Steps Required

- 1) 2nd ARC suggested for creation of National Commission for Prochayakshari (NCPR)
- 2) Samit Base Committee suggested for integration of IT technology
(x) PRIASoft

Best Practice
1/3rd of Plan expenditure is given to local bodies in Kerala
- 3) Mamji Shankar Aiyer Committee suggested for creating Panchayat ombudsman
- 4) CAG suggested for devolution of financial powers to local bodies

However, PRIs need to be empowered with the spirit of MYSORE DECLARATION

to achieve BHARAT UDAY, through GRAM UDAY

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)

15

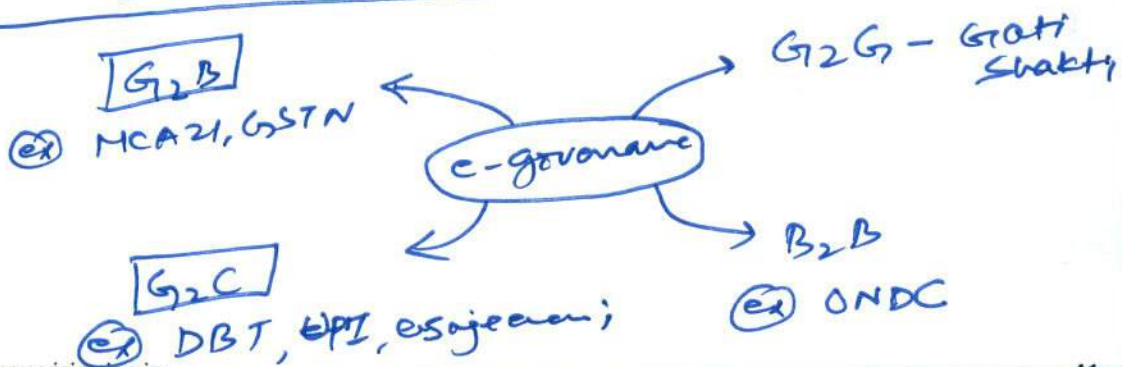
उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नही लिखना चाहिए
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India's G20 presidency has highlighted the role of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in e-governance to enhance interoperability and to make service delivery more efficient.

Interoperability in e-governance

It refers to synchronised and seamless connection between different verticals of e-governance initiatives to improve accessibility & efficiency.

① Aadhaar ID is interoperable to access various welfare benefits.

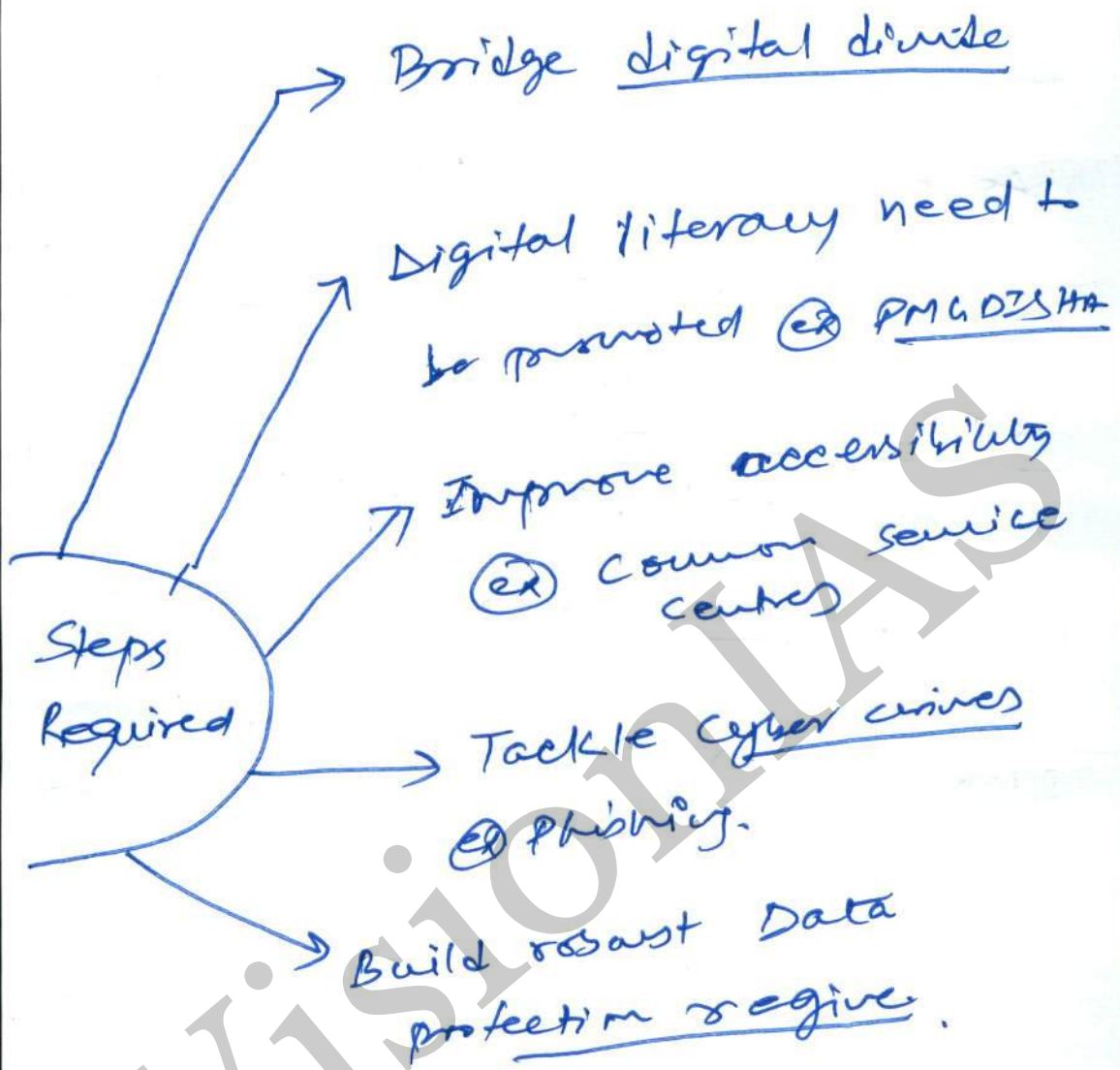


Steps taken towards integration

- 1) Building Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)
(ex) UPI - to integrated IMPS system
- 2) Unique ID for seamless connection
(ex) Aadhaar ID, GST number, ABHA ID
- 3) Geotagging to get spatial interconnection. (ex) Geo MGNREGA
- 4) Accessible portals to access varied services. (ex) ONDC
- 5) Portals to bring together different stakeholders (ex) e-NAM, GeM portal.
- 6) Unique identification to reduce duplication (ex) Bhu Aadhaar
- 7) Seamless access to multiple

services ex e-Saaveerani.

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thus, e-governance need to be leveraged as a tool to achieve

Minimum Government and Maximum
GOVERNANCE

17.

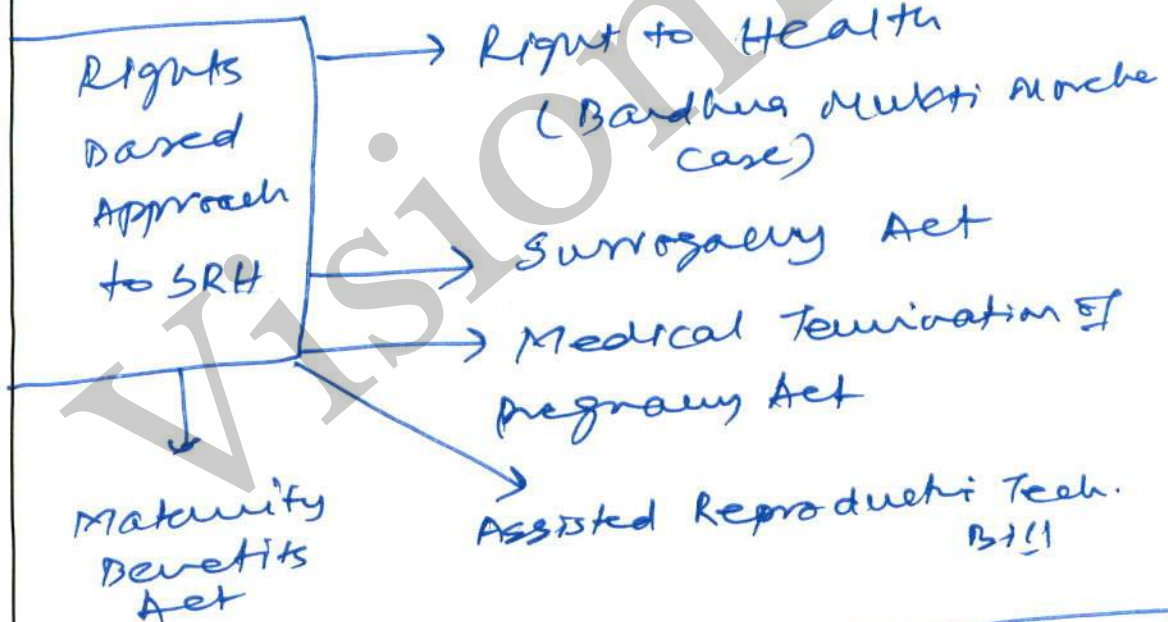
जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NFHS-5, only around 78% ladies have access to menstrual health services, which calls for a revamped paradigm of sexual & reproductive health of women. (SRH)



Bypassing of Rights based Discourse

(I) By Societal Norms

1) Abortion is considered a

taboo in respect to religious ethics.

2) Menstrual hygiene & menstrual health are tabooed topics for discussion.

3) Poor Health Seeking Behaviour due to societal pressure.

(ex) As per WHO, Cervical cancer is the 2nd most common cancer among women.

4) Gender based discrimination in access to healthcare services.

II. By Legal Norms

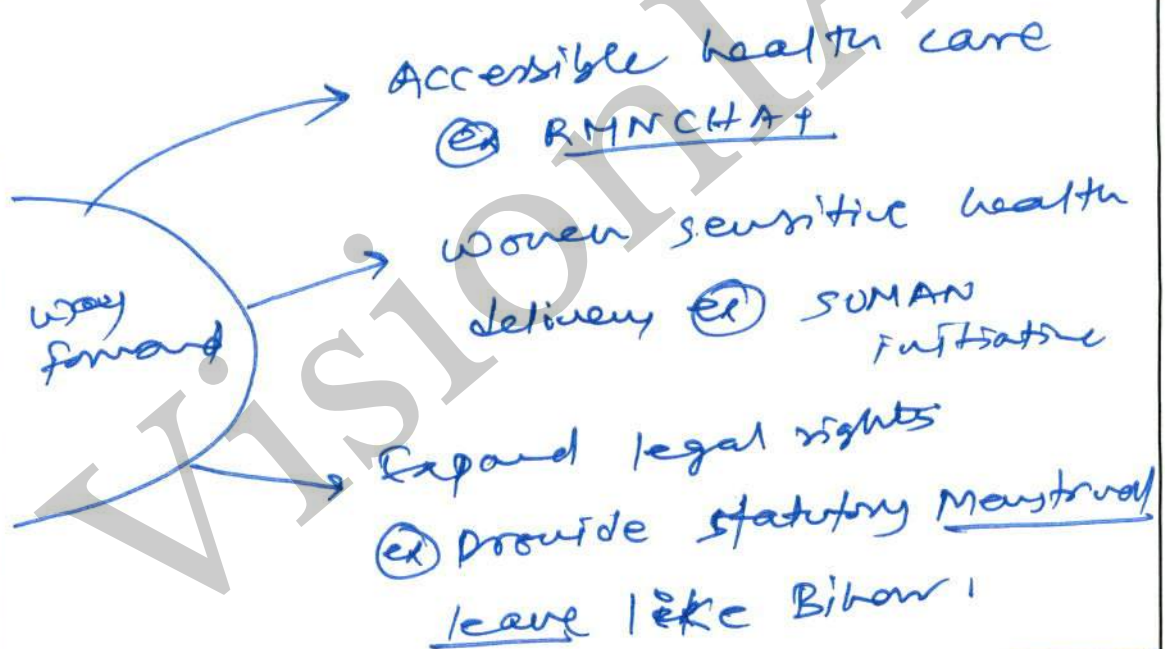
1) Medical Maternity Benefits Act poses a barrier in employing women by corporates.

2) Abortion rights still remains restricted to a large section of women. (ex) Recent turning down of abortion plea by Supreme court.

3) Surrogacy is not available for same-sex couples.

4) Surrogacy Act places multiple barriers in access to surrogacy services.

5) NO gender based sensitisation of the public officials & doctors.



Thus, ALMA-ATA DECLARATION

need to be followed in spirit to improve women's access to health and achieve SDG-3 & SDG-5.

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 खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per MOHFW data, over 28% of the eligible children have been covered under vaccination programmes like Mission Indradhanush. However, a large gap still persists.

India's Immunisation Efforts

- Mission Indradhanush to provide 10+ vaccines to children on time.
- National Health Mission
- PM-Matru Vandana Yojana to cover Tetanus vaccination of pregnant women
- e-VIN portal for logistics management
- U-WIN portal for unified vaccination effort
- Cervical vaccination program for 6-14 years girls.

Evaluation of India's efforts

I. Successes

- 1) Polio has been eradicated from India due to vaccination efforts.
- 2) BCG vaccination has significantly reduced childhood tubercular meningitis.
- 3) Rotavirus vaccination has reduced Diarrhea $\Rightarrow$ Rotavirus vaccine $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ Diarrhea
- 4) Tetanus vaccine to pregnant women has reduced Neonatal tetanus and reduced IMR (Now 35) $\leftarrow$ Better Health status

II. Challenges continue

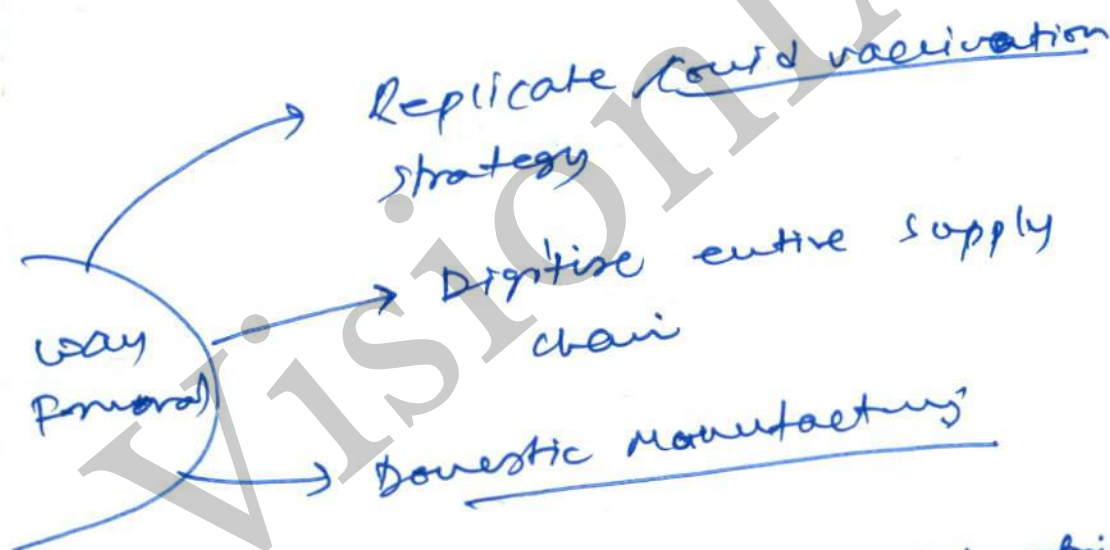
- 1) Exclusion of marginalised sections. (e) Tribals, Nomads
- 2) Lack of 100% coverage

Immunisation despite multiple rounds
of mission Indradhanush.

3) Limited Basket of vaccines.
(ex) Flu-vaccines yet not given.

4) Cold-chain Management issues

5) Vaccine Hesitancy Issues.
(ex) Measles vaccine fake news.



Thus, complete 100% vaccination
coverage need to be ensured to
achieve Health For All as per
Ottawa charter on Health.

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 हॉफ़र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's diplomatic acumen and its rising stature was evident with the expansion of G20 during India's presidency to include African Union as a new member.

India brought voice of Global South

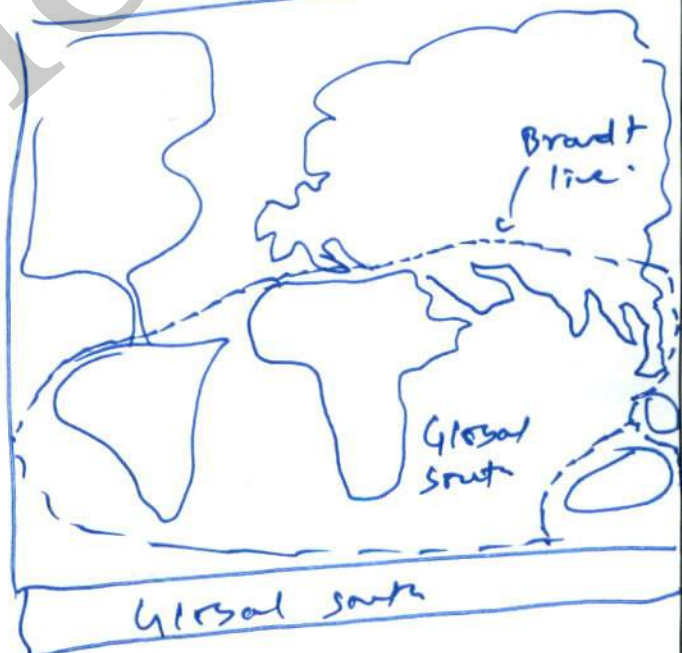
- 1) Better representation in G20 making it more inclusive
- 2) African Union inclusion led to democratisation of the Global Institution
- 3) African Union can voice the concerns of developing nations at the G20 forum.

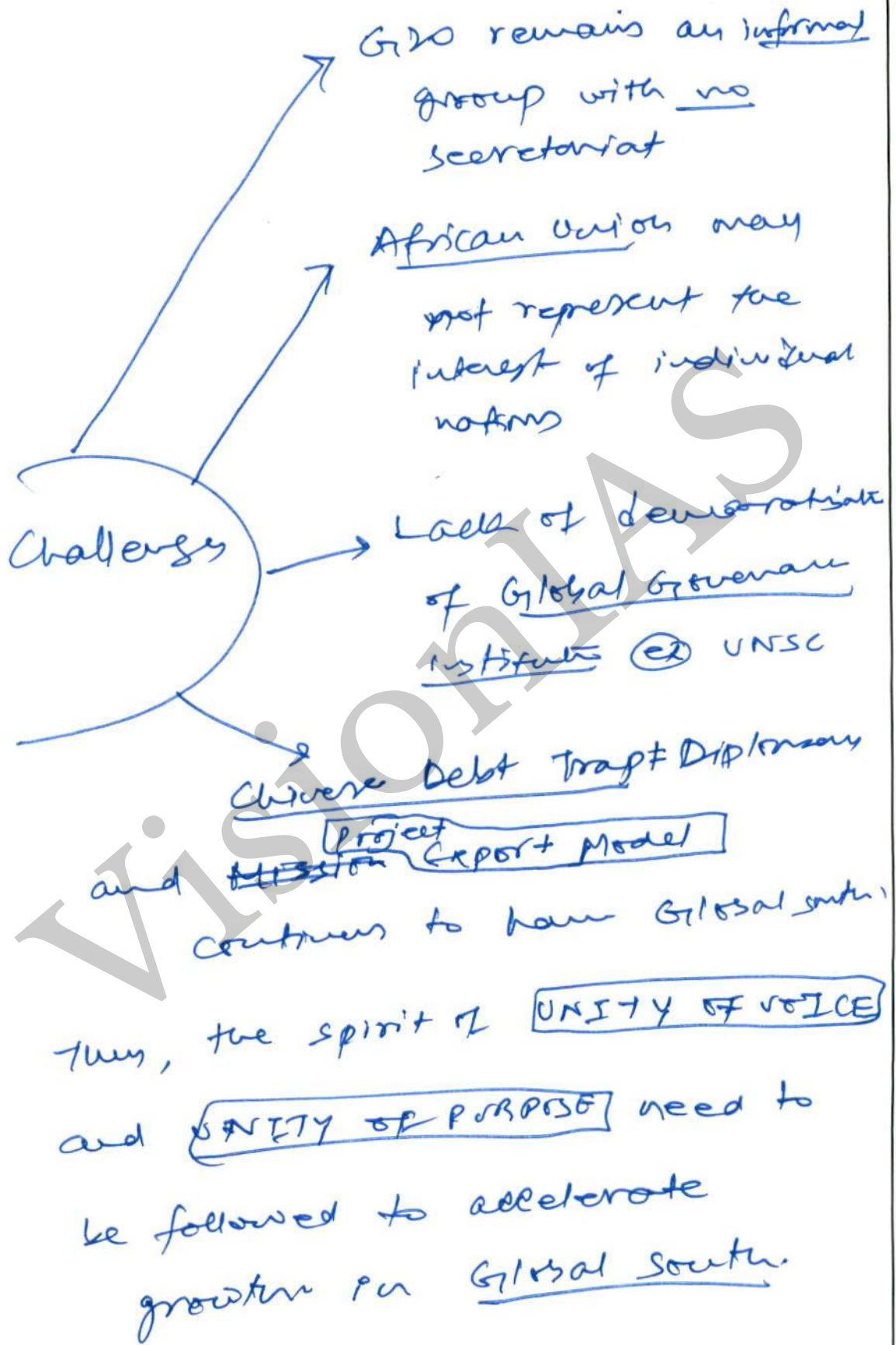
4) ~~St~~ Action against Chinese Debt
trap diplomacy in the African
region.

5) Additionally, India spearheaded
Global Biofuel Alliance to leverage
the comparative advantage of
Global South & Energy Transition

6) Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)
took centre stage at G20: It
can accelerate development in
Global South

7) Women led
Development
would help
in accelerating
development in
Global South





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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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India and UAE share Strategic partnership where there has been accelerated engagement across multiple domains to leverage BENEFICIAL BICATERALISM.

Relationship

- 1) CEPA : Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement has been signed between India and UAE



as one of the most significant FTA in this decade.

- 2) Synchronisation of Payment systems. @ India UPI and UAE's local payment system has been integrated.

3) Local Currency Settlements
have been taken up.

4) Increased engagement through
military exercises.

5) UAE's investment in Food Parks
in India under CEPA.

6) Cultural Exchanges with high
level visits to important sites.

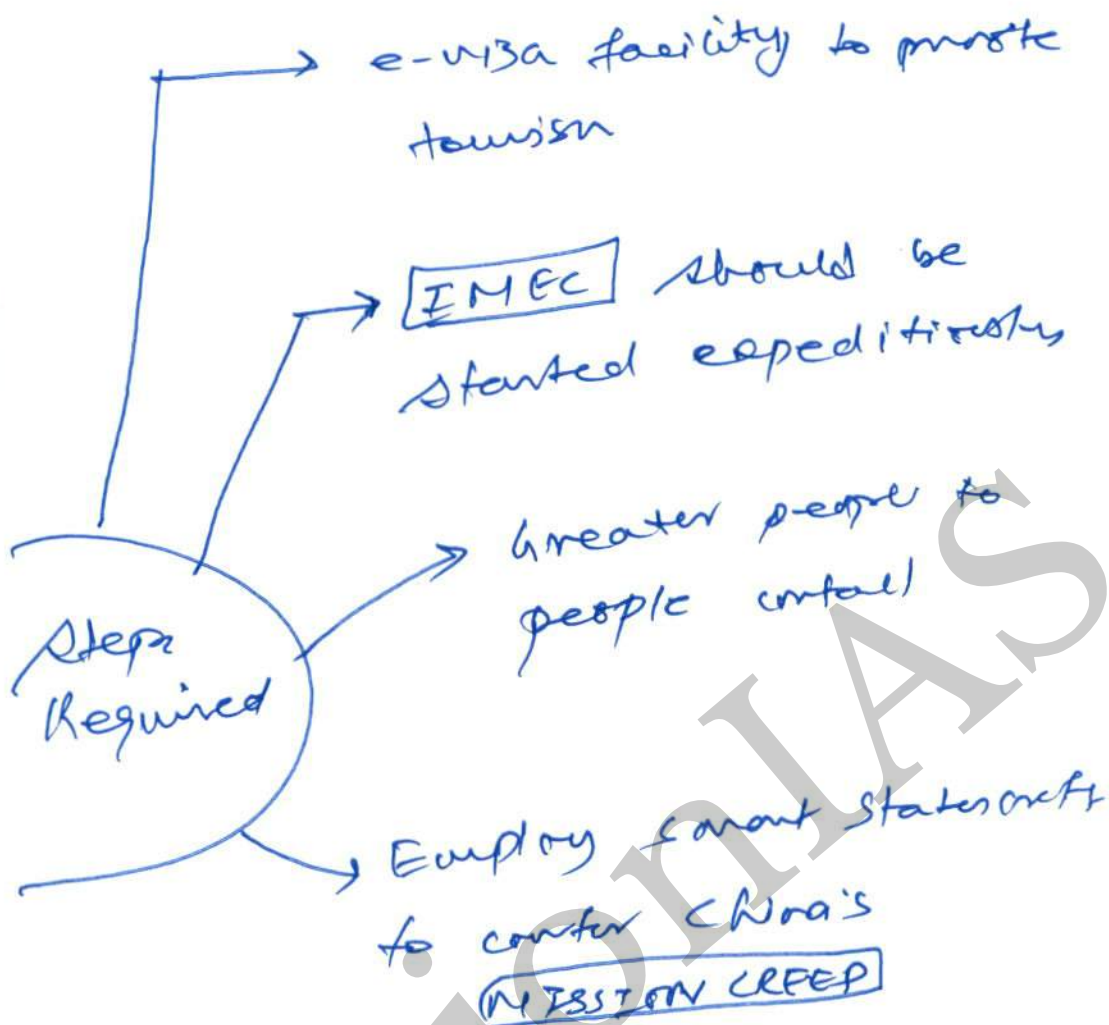
7) Security Partnership in the Indian
ocean region.

8) Plans to develop direct transport
from OAG to Mumbai

9) ~~And~~ UAE supporting India's
role in Indian ocean region

and global High Tables

(ex) IMEC initiative



Thus, **S Jaishankar's** dictum need to be followed,

"Forge convergences and manage divergences"

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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