



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. : 01238934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TRILOK SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

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

केंद्र
Centre

VISION IAS
LAL KOTHI
JAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

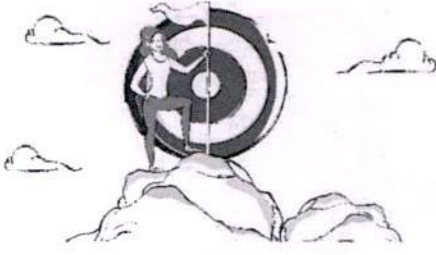
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	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए 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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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

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



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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.

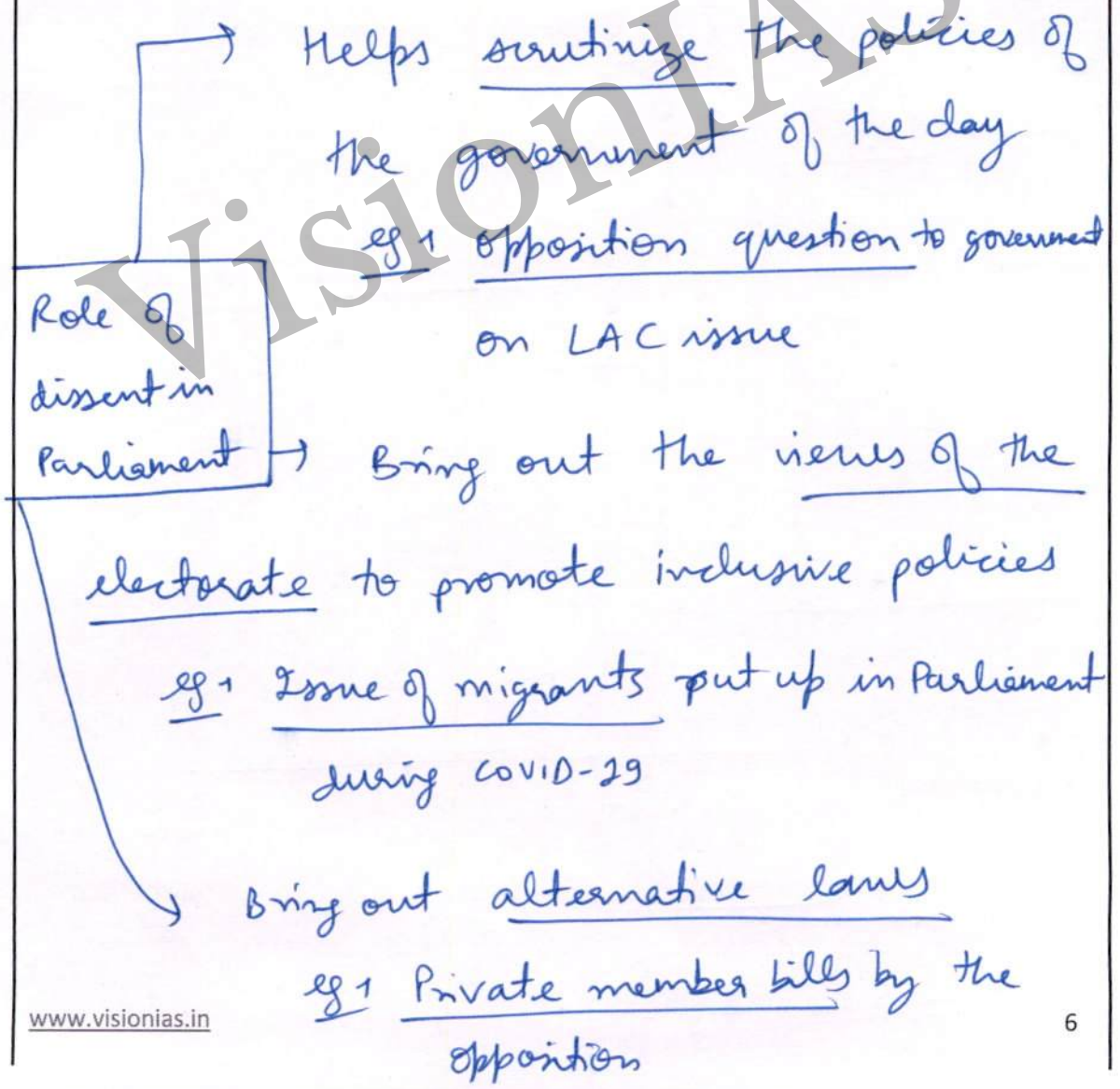
All the Best

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)

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

10

"Dissent is the safety valve of democracy" (CJI DY Chandrachud).
This highlights the role of dissent in ensuring effective functioning of Parliaments.



The leader of opposition got the statutory status in 1977. He is the leader of the largest party (At least $\frac{1}{20}$ th votes) in opposition.

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

Role of Lo Opposition in Parliament

- (1) Spokesperson of the people to highlight key issues eg, Raising women security issue.
- (2) Ensures accountability of the executive ^{Rate} during question hour eg, Sushma Swaraj was active in this.
- (3) Scrutinize the proposals of legislation of government eg, Role in Data Protection Act.
↓
Role in Parliamentary Committees (to make it robust)
- (4) Realize DPSPs role by evaluating government work eg, Asking scheme outcomes to ministers.

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 हाथिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court on it's 75th foundation day recently talked about integration of technology in judicial processes.

Enhancing accessibility

(1) It helps take the justice and legal services to remote corners.
eg 1 Tele Law initiative helps in this.

(2) Accessibility to data of judiciary by creating a National Judicial data grid.

(3) Women - friendly courts by creating conducive infrastructure under National Judicial Infrastructure Mission

Enhancing Capability

(1) Use of AI to help curate research and other dimensions in judgement.

eg. SUPACE app used by judges.

(2) e-Court Mission mode project increases the judges' ability to solve more cases.

(3) JustIS App to give information and reduce pendency.

Enhancing Efficiency

(1) Quick Bail resolution through apps like FASTER.

(2) live streaming of court proceedings helps in this (Swapnil Tripathy judgement)

(3) Use of vernacular languages makes law application fast eg. SUVAS App

The judiciary has redefined itself in "the 21st Century to aid the social revolution" of India

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 upheld the "federalism" as a part of Basic structure in SR Bommai Case (1994). Since then it has balanced the "quasi-federal" state well.

Intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy

(1) upholding the principle of subsidiarity and autonomy. In the GNCTO vs Union of India (2023) judgement; it upheld the autonomy of Delhi government.

(2) Recognizing the need for central authority to maintain unity.

Supreme Court upheld the repeal
of Article 370.

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

(3) Reaffirming the separation of
powers of two units → The SC struck
down Cooperatives provisions of 97th
amendment as they fall in state domain.

(4) Recognizing the role of centralized
decision making in crisis → SC upheld
de-monetization orders of central government.

(5) | Regional autonomy in some cases →
→ Restoring the states' right to classify
backward classes led to 101th Amendment.

In this way; the judiciary
has helped achieve the goal of
"Cooperative federalism" in 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)

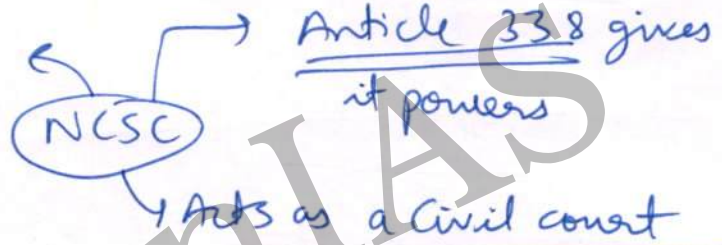
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

National Commission for the Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body formed to uphold rights of backward classes (Dalits)

2 Chairperson;
1 vice-chair
3 members



Effectiveness of NCSC in safeguarding SC rights

(1) It has protected the interests of SCs → It's role led to the enactment of Manual Scavengers Prohibition Act 2013.

(2) Conducts investigation into the deprivation of SC rights
→ Killing of Dalits and prevention of SC grooms to ride horse in wedding condemned.

(3) Advises the government and local bodies in policy making.

→ PM-AJAY scheme as a result of this.

(4) Recommends action against violating officials and authorities.

It has been lagging in some aspects

(1) Irregular report submission affects effective discussion in Parliament.

(2) Toothless tiger as can't take any disciplinary action.

(3) Knee-jerk approach rather than proactive as it acts on media reports.

(4) Failure to protect → 13.1. Crime rise against SCs (NCRB)
↳ 13.1. Manual scavengers are SCs

The NCSC needs to revive its role as the defender and guarantor

of SC rights to realize "Prabuddha Bharat"

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As Woodrow Wilson has said, "Congress in session is Congress on exhibition; Congress in Committee is Congress at work"
Committees play a crucial role in accountability



How they ensure executive accountability

(1) Scrutinize the demand for Grants (Article 113)

→ The Departmental related standing committees scrutinize demand; policy of various ministries.

→ Summon ministers for explanation.

(2) Effective debate on Policy matters.

→ The Data protection Act is the result of wide consultation and revision.

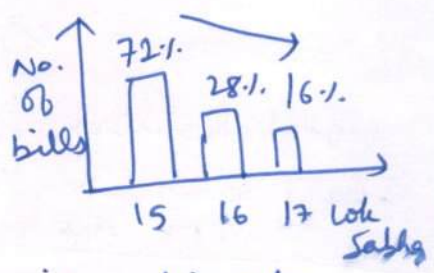
(3) Public inputs are also considered.

(4) Executive needs to explain the intent and scope of Bill.

(5) Opposition plays active role thus upholding effective check system on people's behalf.

Reducing role of Committee

(1) Number of Bills referred on decline



(2) Many bills passed in first sitting without effective scrutiny.

(3) Committees like DRSCs have time constraint and limited scope.

Role of Committees needs to be revised to hold the executive accountable and uphold spirit of democracy.

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

Citizen's Charter was introduced by John Major in UK. Since then, it has become a transformatory tool to enable good governance.



Powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens

(1) The Scrutton Model has Citizen Charter as one of the three pillars. India should promote its inclusion in all government agencies.

(2) Institutionalization of Citizen Charters by departments.

(3) Use Vernacular language for citizen ease.

Case study

Mayurbhanj

Citizen Charter has good timeline and grievance redressal

(4) Involve stakeholders like citizens and civil society in it's drafting.

(5) Follow the DARPG guidelines in drafting the right Citizen Charter.

(6) Use of technology and regular updation is necessary as governance is ending.

(7) Citizens's role in demanding the Citizen Charter at local level.

Citizen's charter will help ensure government of the people, by the people among the people and within the people.

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)

Grandhiji's trusteeship theory

has enabled the corporate donors to help NGOs in their function. They help in development work.

How corporate donors aid NGOs in doing holistic development

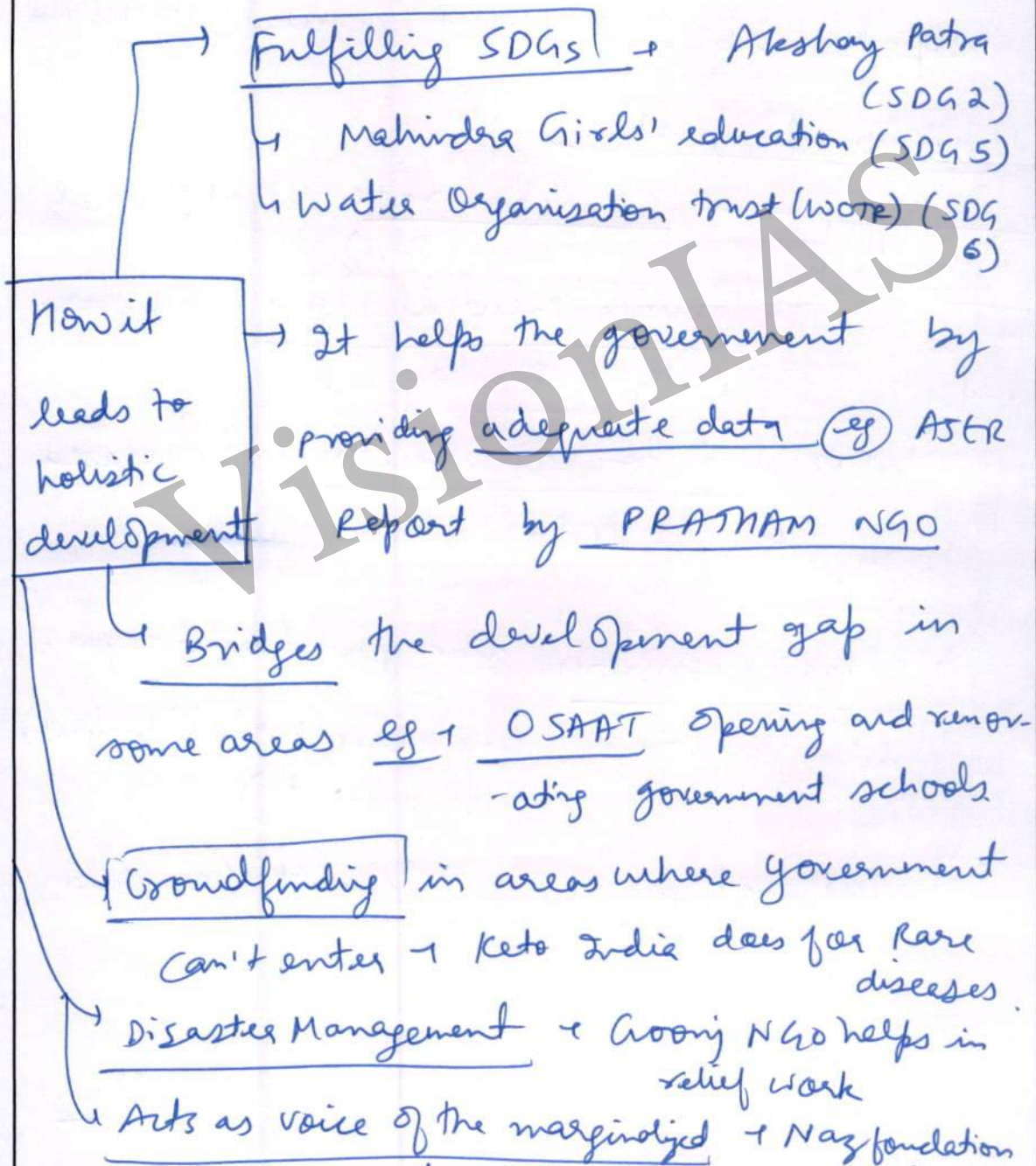
(1) Fulfilling their CSR (Corporate social responsibility) under Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 eg, TATA Memorial hospital and NGO for rural education.

(2) Individual donors from private sector set up NGO → OSAAAT initiative by US based Indian IT professionals (one school at a time)

(3) Some use FCRA route (Foreign donation by Bill & Melinda gates)

(4) providing latest technology to the NGOs to help their work. eg, Infosys provides technical support.

(5) Directly create infrastructure to house NGO offices.



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

POCSO Act (Protection of Child-

-ren from sexual offences) Act 2013 has helped curb the child sexual abuses and delivered justice.

Merits

- Conviction rate is appreciable (38.1%)
- Gender Neutral law hence protects both male and female
- has led to awareness and increased reporting of child sexual abuses.
- Clear provisions and punishment regarding violations (Penetrative assault (sections) Harassment)
- Has acted as a deterrent for child abusers

Still it has some existing

inadequacies.

Existing inadequacies

(1) Retired IPS officer RIK Vij highlights:-

- Consensual sex cases also getting criminalized (As age is 18)
- Provision of investigation by Women SI officers but they are only 10%.
- 2 month time to file chargesheet leads to errors and flaws leading to freeing of accused.
- Fast track courts are not functioning at peak
- Age-determination tests classify almost everyone as adult (as they are broad)

This needs some tweaks

→ Reducing age to 26 (As NFNS-5 highlights 35% women have sex before 18)

- Increase time to file chargesheet
- Enhance women representation in police forces
- Fast track courts to be efficient.

POCSO Act is necessary to protect the "future of India"

9.

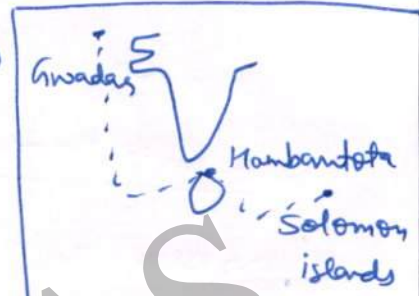
चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

China follows an encirclement policy to restrict other powers and dominate the sea lanes of communication (SLOCs)



China's acquisition of strategic ports

(1) Gwadar port of Pakistan It gives China unfettered access of Indian ocean.

(2) Construction at Hambantota port → This has increased Chinese presence.

(3) Solomon islands base helps China oversee the flow of global trade.

Implications for international trade and economic relations

(1) Around 70% of global trade passes through the Indo-pacific

China has presence here which can make other countries hostage if China shows aggression.

(2) China's ports are NOT civilian but military in nature (Madagascar and Solomon) which raises concerns.

(3) In moments of crisis; China can get upper hand by controlling these chokepoints and blocking sea lanes

(4) This can hamper global trade.

Way ahead

(1) Securing of maritime space by inclusive initiatives like IOFA and IONS

(2) Promote SAGAR policy (Security and growth of all)

(3) Restrict Chinese military vessels as they are not allowed free movement.

(4) Global collaboration to ensure China kept in check.

10.

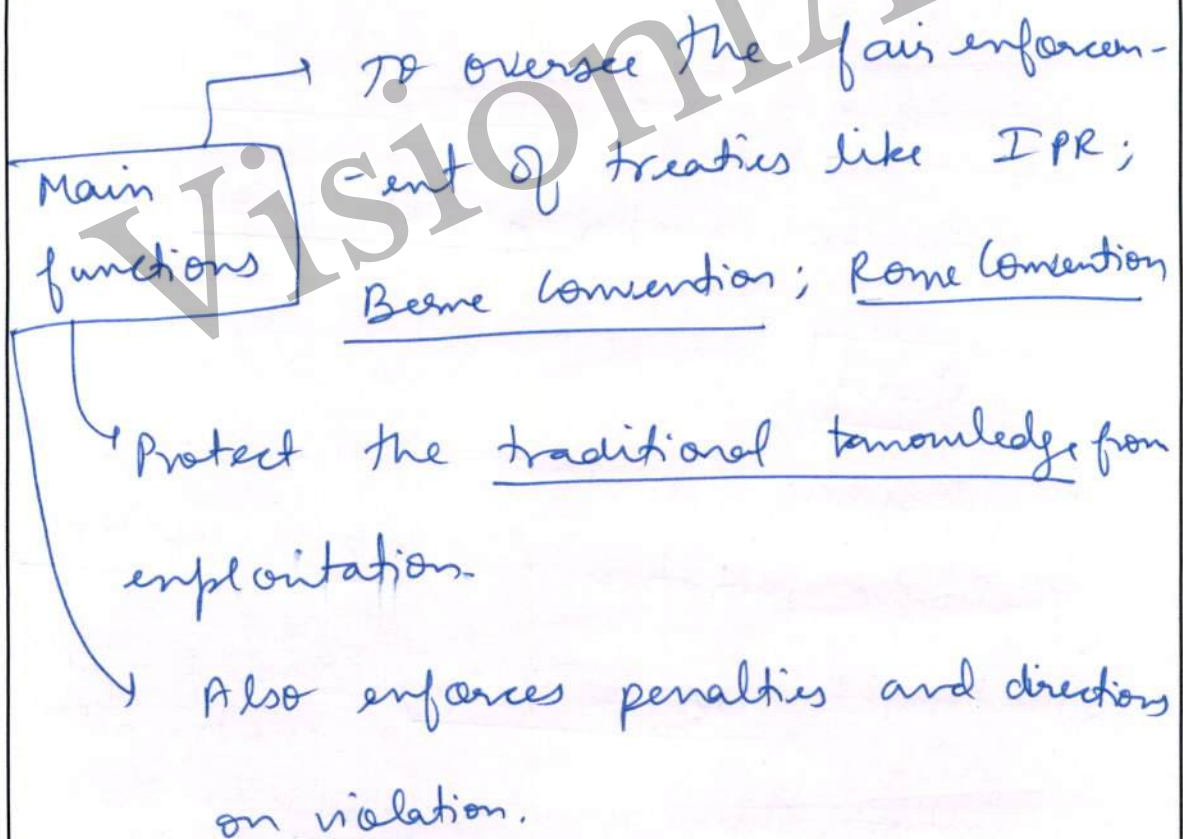
विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

10

WIPO is an organization which oversees the IPR treaty and its application. It is one of the specialized agencies of UN (Italy HQ)



Recently, a WIPO

treaty was signed to protect the
traditional knowledge of developing
countries from exploitation

Benefit to India

- (1) Preserve traditional tribal
knowledge from Biopiracy efforts of
the west. (USA copied Thrombic
treatment as own)
- (2) Gives legitimacy to Indian init-
-iative of Traditional knowledge of
Digital library. (TKDL)
- (3) Helps tribals get Benefits and
monetary support for innovations.

Thus, the WIP O treaty
helps in upholding the rich and
ancient knowledge of India.

11.

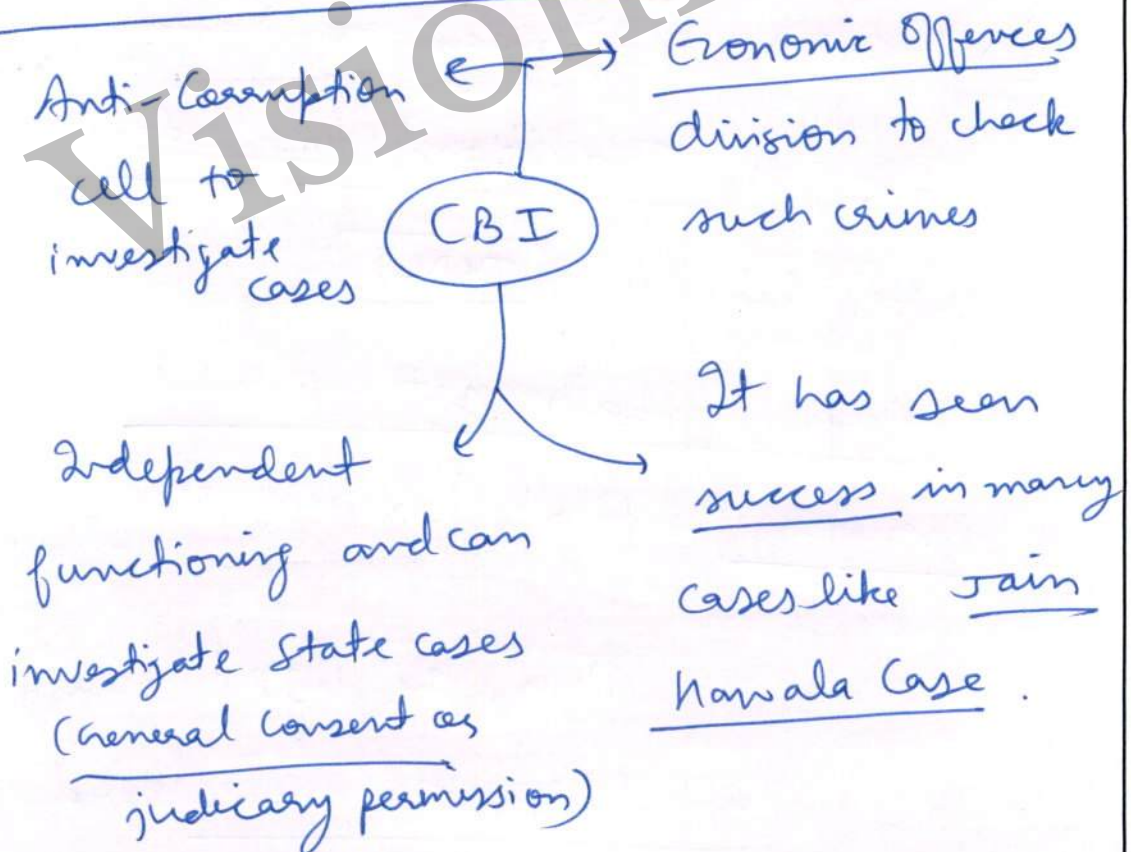
यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

15

CBI (Central bureau of Investigation) is a body which has powers under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. It is the primary organization to curb corruption.



Partisan functioning and against federal spirit

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

(2) Supreme Court remarked CBI as a "Caged parrot" which works on the directions of political masters.

(2) Targeting of opposition leaders is seen as being partisan. (Political eg. Sanjay Raut; Derek O'Brien hounding arrest.)

(3) Encroaching upon the functions of State Police. eg. West Bengal MIA case.

(4) Withdrawal of consent by various states including West Bengal shows decreasing legitimacy.

(5) Unable to curb corruption as India ranks 93rd on Corruption Perception Index.

(6) Low conviction rates and prioritisation of cases shows partisan attitude.

There is an urgent need for CBI to restore its image.

(1) Cooperation with state police and following SC guidelines → (in DSPE Act 1946)

→ Investigate Union cases even if state officials involved.

→ Act in states where general consent is given or where judiciary allows.

(2) Restraint by political executive to not use CBI for selfish means.

(3) Joint role with CVC (Vigilance Commission) to curb corruption.

(4) Focus on prosecution and timely completion of cases to enhance the credibility

CBI's motto is "Industry; Impartiality and Integrity"; it needs to adhere to that.

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

Governors' office under Article 153 was envisaged as one of independence. But it has acted as an extended arm of centre with "Iron fist" for states.

Governors overstepping their constitutional role

(1) Going beyond their role of discretion to take authoritarian steps

→ Tamil Nadu governor dismissed a Council of Ministers without CM Consultation.

(2) Hindering the development work in the state e.g. sitting on bills and not giving assent.

(3) Instead of cooperating; bashing the

state government violating constitutional
morality.

eg West Bengal Governor criticized
government on Twitter.

(4) Making consensus building difficult
and conflicting with executive.

eg Kerala Governor dismissed state choice
Vice-Chancellor.

(5) Violating SC judgement in Shamsher

Singh case to act in limit

eg Tamil Nadu Governor charged the
speech given by executive in motion of
thanks.

(6) Failure to act effectively in crisis.

→ West Bengal Governor criticizing the
government during cyclone relief work.

(7) Reserving bill for President arbitrarily

violates federalism. → In Tamil Nadu
(WEST
Bill)

(8) Other actions like not calling the majority ^{party} ~~government~~ to form ruling government.

In some cases they have acted → Calling special session during COVID-19 in Rajasthan

→ Promoting government policies on public platforms.

Governor as agent of "cooperative federalism"

(1) Follow the Supreme Court directions like in Shankar Singh Case; Keishom Mehta Case (decide Bill in ³ months)

(2) Punchi Commission recommendation to ensure fair; impartial governors.

(3) Manmohan Singh's 4-point formula to keep constitution and people's interest above all.

This will help in realizing

13.

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

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

15

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

USA is the first ^{modern} democracy while India is the world's oldest and largest democracy. Still they both differ in the realization of their democratic principles.

India

USA

(1) India follows the Parliamentary form of government where members are directly elected by people. (5 years)

(2) As India is a republic

(1) USA follows the presidential form of government where president is elected for 4 years (Based on primaries system)
↓
Each party has certain candidates; party with most gets their president

it has a President who is indirectly elected.

(3) Follows both first past the post and proportional representation (in Rajya Sabha)

(4) No limit on the number of times a President can be elected.

(5) Contestants for Lok Sabha can contest from two seats.

(6) EVM is used

(2) USA is a republic but only has one head of state.

(3) It follows the first past the post system (FPTP)

(4) President can only be elected twice.

(5) Each state has one representative and he/she can't contest from more

(6) Ballot is used

Despite the differences

The two democracies also share some similarities :-

(1) Both follow the representative model of democracy.

(2) Both have Universal Adult Suffrage

(3) Federal principles are upheld in both the democracies.

(4) Both are republics.

Both USA and India recently participated in the "Summit of democracy" and highlighted the true power of Swaraaj.

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

The National Green Tribunal was created in 2010 to realize the guidelines laid down in the MC Mehta Case (1986)

Role → It upholds the citizens' right to a clean environment (Article 21)

→ Ensure the state and citizens follow duty of environment conservation (Article 48-A and Article 51-A)

→ Uphold the principles of "Polluter Pays"

→ It also imposes penalties and impositions on violators.

→ Ensure carbon-free industrial growth (Green growth) (Saptarishi pricentis)

NGT ensuring environmental justice in India

(2) It has imposed penalties on violators and ensured they follow norms.

→ Art of living penalized for polluting nearby rivers

→ Shutdown of chemical industry.

→ Ban on Asavalli Mining

(2) Proposed Green alternatives

→ The Ban on firecrackers in NCT led to creation of SAFAL; STAR crackers.

(3) Prevent / Air pollution while also protecting farmer interests

→ Banned stubble burning but removed jail term.

(4) Protect the 'Water bodies' → Ganga and Yamuna adjoining plants given deadline to reduce emissions and discharge.

(5) It also promoted eco-friendly transport measures →

Ban on BS-IV vehicles and not allowing 20 yr old diesel trucks in Delhi.

Despite the efforts; NGT has come short of its objectives.

- (1) India still the third largest emitter.
- (2) Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) highlights sanpant river pollution in India.
- (3) Excessive focus on NCT issues while ignoring others. eg. Cracker factories in Tamil Nadu; Luniriver pollution in Rajasthan.
- (4) Regional benches are not there and lack of environmental experts on tribunal.

The NGT needs to have a inclusive approach along with proactive-ness to help India achieve the "Panchamsrit" target.

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 दृष्टि में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Panchayati Raj institutions given under Article 40 and realised through 73rd amendment have helped promote competitive and inclusive politics.

Platform for Competitive Politics

(1) 1/3rd reservation to women (Even 50% in many states) along with SC/ST reservation has led to churn in local elites and democratized power.

(2) Marginalized are getting a say in development and this has improved governance. eg, improvement in health; education and women indicators

Not emerged as agency of planning and service delivery

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

(1) Out of the 29 subjects in the 11th schedule; various states have not derived even 5 (Peter Dsouza study). This has led to what GVK Rao called "Grass without roots"

(2) Inefficient Gram Sabha → No regular meetings
→ Women not included
↳ Domination of Sarpanch in gender setting.

(3) Collector-centric planning → Collectors fear power - devolution and hence make centralized plans. (One size fits all)

(4) Capability of Panchayat functionaries is limited → Poor service delivery (Corruption by Sarpanch - Gram Sewak)

(5) Demand side deficit → As people have less awareness and don't demand devolution in planning.

Revitalizing Panchayat's role in planning and service delivery

- (1) The "Mera Gaon; Mera Plan" initiative will help in bottoms up planning.
- (2) Initiatives like Panchayat Ombudsman and Model Code for bureaucrat-Panchayat interaction (KERALA case study)
- (3) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (R.G.S.A) to enhance capacity and boost service delivery
- (4) Effective role of Gram Sabha as last tier of government.
- (5) Use of e-governance methods to boost service delivery eg Dwar Praday Yojana of Madhya Pradesh and FRIENDS of Kerala
- (6) Approval of Gram Sabha for Gram Panchayat development plan (GPDP) should be made necessary
- (7) Effective implementation of PESA, 1996 to realize Tribal Panchsheel.
- (8) Evaluation of these measures by social audit or monitoring (7-band test of Haryana Kuchayats)
Effective function of Panchayat will lead to "Gramodaya Se Samudaya"

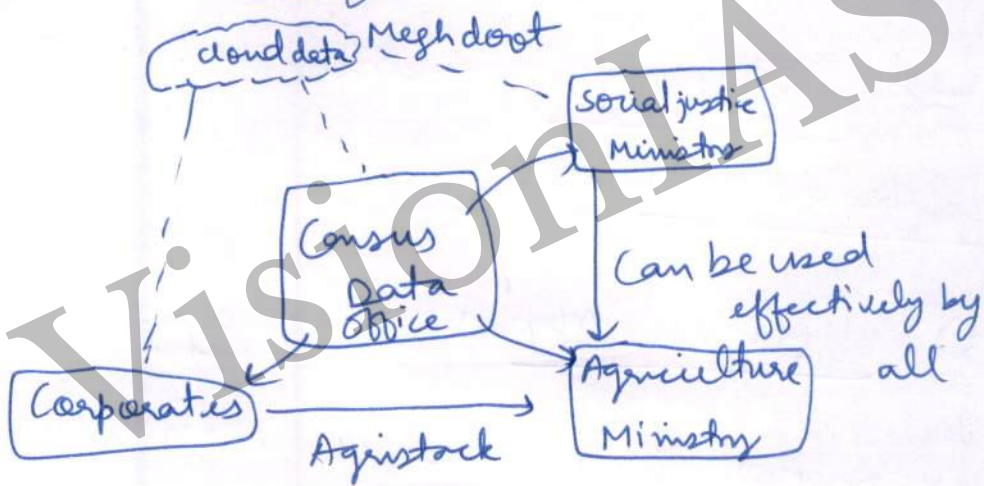
16.

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)

15

Interoperability in govern-
-ance means ability of one system to
use data of another system and allow
the user to "carry forward" data



2nd ARC highlighted inter-operab-
-lity as a key measure of e-governance.

Steps by government to ensure inter-
-operability

(2) Creation of 2nd EA (Enterprise
architecture) → It creates

a seamless web of various services and platforms which can be accessed by various ministries from a Centralized cloud (Meghdoot)

(2) PM-GATSNAKTI → This portal helps the various ministries and department to collaborate; reduce duplication and enhance efficiency.

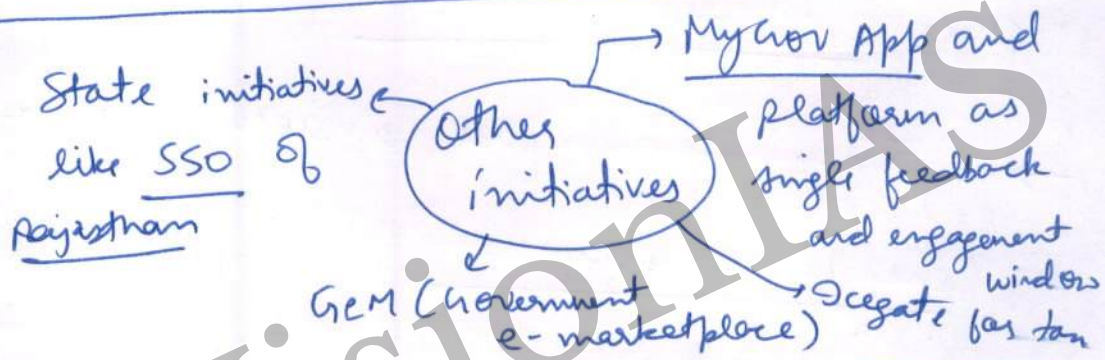
(3) UMANG App → This app has integrated various e-governance services of both state and Union.

- EPFO Service
- Birth Certificate
- State pension

(4) PARIVESH → This portal acts as a single window clearance system for the G2B (Government to Business interaction)

(5) CPGRAMS → Acts as a single platform
for grievance redressal

(6) AgriStack → It is an innovative
effort to integrate farmers; village and
service providers data at one place to stream-
-line Agricultural services.



Some challenges

→ Data security is an issue
→ Recent sale of Aadhar data on
easynet to be bridged.

Digital Infra-
structure at
grassroots level

The Digital Saksharta mission
along with PM-WANI; BharatNet and
Data protection Act will help India in
realizing "DIGITAL BHARAT" dream.

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

NFHS-5 highlights burden is more on women to decide the contraception and this exacerbates their reproductive health.

→ 57.1. women face anaemia due to early pregnancies.

→ Maternal mortality rate is 97 which (MMR) is disturbing.

Social norms bypassing women's reproductive rights

(1) Patriarchal norms leads to family planning neglect and poor women health.

(2) Son-preference in society increases the fertility rate and reduces

pregnancy gap leading to high anaemia incidence.

(3) Not consulted in family planning.

Bypassed by legal norms

(1) Various child control laws ^{by states} have led to abortion of women which impacts their reproductive health.

(2) Medical termination of Pregnancy act helps women in abortion but decision made by men.

(3) There is no law or policy focusing on women sexual autonomy and emphasising on equal role of men in family planning.

(4) Age of marriage still not increased which leads to early marriage and pregnancy.

Need to integrate rights-based approach

- (1) Delineate role of Men in using contraception and autonomy of women in family planning.
 - (2) Include provisions in National Population Policy of 2000 to prioritize women sexual health.
 - (3) Enhance access of contraception to women (NRNS-5 highlight it is low in rural areas)
 - (4) Anganwadi to play a role in women's reproductive health upkeep.
 - (5) Effective implementation of 6X6X6 strategy to reduce Anaemia; Mission Pravas Vikas and SUMAN (Sukshmit Matritva Abhiya)
 - (6) Increase women marriage age to 21.
(Jaya Jaitley Committee)
- SDG 5 can be realized effectively when women have sexual autonomy.

18.

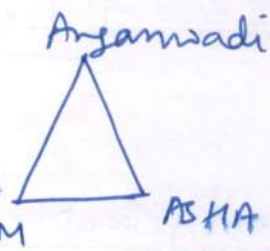
पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India's immunization efforts have been landable in recent times. NFAS-5 highlights increased prevalence of immunization especially in rural areas.

India's effectiveness in enhancing immunization

(1) Utilizing the 3As of primary healthcare effectively has helped increase immunization



(2) Programs like Mission Indradhanush which cover various vaccine preventable diseases like Diphtheria; Polio; Measles has helped move towards universalization.

(3) Effective monitoring done

at local levels by ASHA workers using the Shishu Swastha Card leaves no one behind.

(4) Innovative advertisement campaigns on national TV → Eg "Jacha-Bacha Ke Swaksha"

(5) Capacity building of local health professionals and infrastructure creation
→ Saksham Anganwadi Mission.
→ Use of ICT in tracking progress.

(6) Effective outcomes → Reduction in under 5 mortality
↓
Reduced burden of diseases in infants → Reduction in child anaemia
} NFHS - 5 data

But there have been some challenges;

(1) Misinformation hinders the process
→ Parents refusing MMR vaccine to girls as they thought it leads to infertility.

(2) Primary Healthcare centres are (PHC) overburdened and sometimes ignore the immunization drives.

(3) low remuneration to ASHA workers hurts their morale

(4) Many parents don't complete full-immunization course which can make kid vulnerable.

Various efforts needed to achieve universal immunization

(1) Confidence-building in community and address apprehensions through Civil society.

(2) Build infrastructure (Increase health spending to 2.5% of GDP).

(3) Increase remuneration and social security net for ASHA workers

(4) Focus on low-performing districts and achieve results.

A healthy and resilient

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

African Union was included in G-20 under India's presidency. It highlights India's commitment to the upliftment of Global South.

Bringing the Voice of Global South to Centre Stage

- (1) Hosting of 2nd summit of "Voice of the Global South" on sidelines to enhance South-South cooperation.
- (2) Extension of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPIs) to global south countries especially African nations to accelerate development.
- (3) Creation of Global South Centre of excellence (DAKSHIN) to promote such partnerships

(4) Emphasizing on the issue of Climate justice especially in Global south perspective.

(5) Making G-20 more inclusive.

→ Including 55 member African Union in G-20.

→ Prioritizing African Continent needs by focusing on technology transfer; MSME development and food security (Deccan high level principles)

India - Africa partnership is crucial to drive the Global South Agenda.

(1) Africa's support is crucial for India to get UN Permanent membership and drive agenda on global stage.

(2) India's call for Climate justice and loss and damages fund places Africa at Centre.

(3) Africa hosts one of the largest youth populations; mineral resource in global south. India's measures like ITEE Scholarships; AAGC (Asia Africa Growth Corridor) are crucial to harness these.

(4) Africa's support will help India remain as a Global South leader and increase left in G20.

(5) India-Africa cooperation is crucial to reform multilateral institutions like World Bank; WTO and make them more Global South oriented.

The G20 "Delhi declaration"

showed the decisive, ambitious goal of India and the "Unity of voice and purpose" amongst the 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 कश्चिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India - UAE relationship has emerged as a multi-dimensional one representing the Hind-Arab solidarity.

Remarkable Expansion in last decade

(1) It is based on 3Es + Energy (India imports oil); Emigrants (significant worker population); Economy (They send remittances and enable FDI)

(2) CEPA (Comprehensive Economic Partnership) showcases the increasing economic closeness.

(3) Military exercises by Indian-UAE forces. (Al Mohed - Al Hindi)

(4) Cooperation in I202:-

→ It has led to agreements like 'Farm to port'; ARABCO ^{UAE oil companies} investments in the oil fields of India.

(5) IMEC → The corridors will help connect the Jabel Ali port and JNPT port. (Transit diplomacy)

(6) BRICS → Inclusion of UAE in this platform will further strengthen ties.

(7) Cultural diplomacy → Construction of Hindu temple in Abu Dhabi showcases this.

(8) Increased use of UPI in UAE.

(9) Softened stance on Israel will help increase cooperation in West Asia.

(10) Maritime cooperation to protect sea lanes of communication (SLOC)

Some hiccups have come in recent times.

- (1) Paralysis of I202 and IMEC due to Israel's ~~but~~ continued aggression in Gaza and Humanitarian concerns.
- (2) Trade is one-dimensional and needs to be diversified.
- (3) Upgradation into a Strategic part-nership can help both countries.

Way ahead

→ De-hypernation to be followed by both countries to continue shared prosperity
→ Upgrade CEPA to FTA.

→ Enhance cooperation in Pharmaceutical; IT sector.

India-UAE partnership can help bridge the West and South Asia.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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