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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. : 00657113

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VISITWA VARADHAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

(English)

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024.

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Toga Mel

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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>

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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)			



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

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

10

Parliamentary system is founded on principle of collective responsibility, which can't be upheld without expression of Dissent. This is articulated by Leader of opposition.

Leader of opposition in India is a statutory position, endowed with rank of cabinet who performs following role in Indian parliamentary system.

- ① Giving constructive criticism to govt policies - eg - through Question Hour, zero hour.
- ② He/She is part of omnibus selection committee which appoints ministers.

names who are custodian of Indian
democracy eg- Election commission,
NHRC.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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③ Provide alternative viewpoint
and sometimes Nudge govt in a
positive direction.. eg- ~~Recent~~ with-
drawal of controversial law

④ In times of crisis, assist the
central government in forming a
collective front to deal with
challenges. eg- Recent opposition
support in Bangladesh crisis

⑤ Make the govt accountable,
and responsive to public needs.

Leader of opposition is
a crucial check on govt power. How-
ever, it is a position of trust and authority
should be exercised in a constructive

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

The purpose of Judiciary in any political system is to ensure that 'Social contract' is upheld. In this context, Right to justice and timely and speedy one acquires significance.

Integration of technology into judicial process can be a force multiplier.

Accessibility

→ By reduce the distance gap, and reducing the cost of access

→ Tele-Law provides online remedies.

→ It can lead to more inclusivity among different sections of society

Capability

→ Skill Development of Judges especially in respect of Familiarity with judicial precedents, earlier cases.

eg- e-courts project aim to digitize the judicial precedents.

Efficiency

→ faster transmission of court orders to Police; Bureau.

eg- SUPACE technology.

→ Assist them in case allocation on the basis of expertise and skill

eg- SC is using AI to assist in case allocation.

However, challenges like Digital Divide, cost reduction needs to be tackled to ensure seamless integration of technology in

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

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

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

10

Supreme court has acted as a balancing wheel of Indian federalism. It affirms the sui generis nature of Indian federalism, by balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. This can be seen in various cases.

① S. K. Bommai case - In this case, upheld federalism, federalism and Democracy as ^{part of} Basic structure.

The power of President Kule was upheld, however, it can be reviewed, and if found ultra vires can be revoked.

It resulted in significant

cut reduction in average no of
finer / resident Kule has been pro-
claimed.

(2) The institution of Governor was
dealt in case of Haymond Pant vs
Kaglukul tilak, where SC held that
Governor is not agent of union, and
it is office of Dignity. His discretion is
not Centre discretion

(3) In recent Jammu and Kashmir
case, SC, upheld the revocation of
Article 370, and upheld the power
of govt under Article 2, 3 to change
the territory:

Then, Supreme court
through various judgements, has
upheld the unique argument in
Indian federalism

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

Indian constitution under Article 29 provides for National Commission for Scheduled Caste. It was established through 84th CAA.

NCSC provides for securing Rights and safeguards provided to Scheduled Caste. It is endowed with powers of Civil court.

Evaluation of effectiveness

① Delay in filing of Report → The last Report was filed more than 5 years ago

② Presence of post-retirement jobs given for retired judges, Bureaucrats

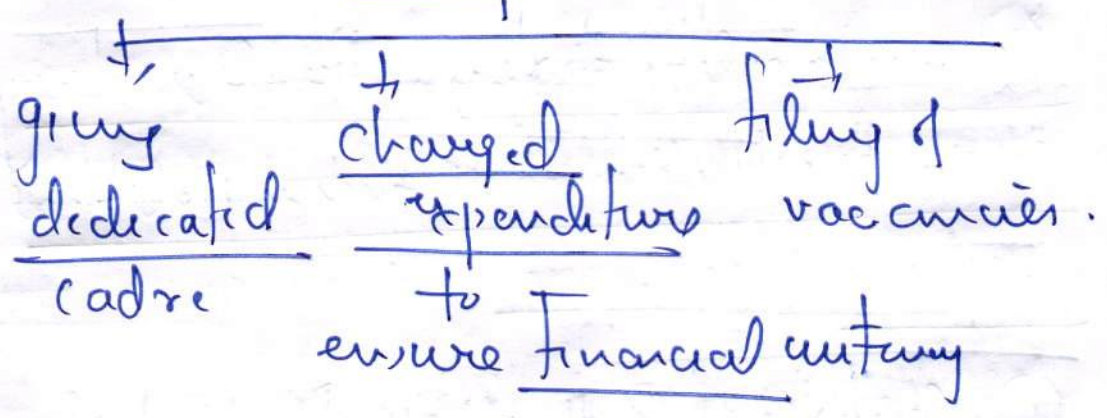
(3) Dependency on Central govt for funds and functioning.

(4) lack of consultation with the civil society.

(5) Overlapping mandate with various other institutions. eg, whether violation of rights will be dealt by NHRC, or NCSC.

(6) Intersectuality of caste, Religion, gender, further complicate.

Certain Measures



The role of NCRB is important to achieve the vision of B.R

Ambedkar of social and economic

in line with one vote

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

Indian political system is founded on principle of Parliamentary form of govt of which collective responsibility of executive to legislature is a crucial element - (Article 75).

Though Parliament may lack expertise, consensus, and frequent disruption affect its function. Thus Parliamentary committee answer importance.

Accountability through Parliamentary committee Hallmark of Indian political system.

① consists of Both : Govt from Leading and opposition Parties. leading to more objective analysis

② Rap from both the Houses are its members thus affirming the Indian federalism character.

③ Many crucial bills have been studied in depth by the Parliamentary committee → Digital Data Protection Act.

However inflexion from certain challenges

① Recommendatory Nature of Advice which central govt can reject

② Bill referral to committee is discretionary and in recent time the referral has declined (eg In 7th LS → only 16%).

③ Short tenure of 1 year, without any additional remuneration Demotivate members

As woodrow wilson has said, Congress in session, is career

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 mentions the services which are to be provided by the organisation to its customers, public

It is a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens as it promotes

- ① Accountability and transparency in terms of services to be provided.
- ② efficient service delivery →

However, several key challenges like

① lack of updates = many ministries have not updated their citizen charters

② No consultation with civil society in terms of services

to be provided. This has been high-
lighted by 2nd AIR

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चाहिए
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(3) lack of grievance redressal
mechanism as it is generally not
mentioned or there is vacancy

(4) Frequent transfer of officials
involved deter any expertise and
motivation.

Thus steps like these can be
taken

↓
Adoption of citizen
charters as been
done in UK

↓
under
consultation
with
all stakeholders

↓
Incorpora-
tion
of
best

↓
This evaluates the
working of citizen charter.

observed practice
in 2015
different
states.

Thus, though citizen
charters is a powerful tool, certain
relatives are...

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)

Non-govt organisation are part of realm of civil society, where concerned citizen form voluntary association to achieve social welfare. eg- NGO Pratham in education.

Corporate donors are a crucial source of funding for NGO which aid in holistic development of India.

- ① Promotion of inclusive growth
→ Corporate aid NGOs, who are involved in sectors like poverty reduction, reducing gender violence, achieving universal health, thus promoting inclusive growth.

eg. The Akshay Patra Foundation help
govt in providing Mid-day meals

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② Promotion of Accountability and
transparency — through funding of
those NIGOs, who perform social
audit, mobilise social movement.

eg. NIGO Pratham looks into status
of foundational education.

③ Helps the govt in Policy formulation
through crucial inputs. The corporate
donors provide nudge to NIGOs in
relevant sectors.

④ Reducing dependence on govt
funding and promoting autonomy in their
working.

However, A JIB

Report highlighted, that NIGOs are often
used to further anti-India interests

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

The POCSO Act aims towards prevention of children from sexual offences, through a strict, time-bound resolution of complain. It aims to ensure speedy justice, through fast track tribunals, by providing for a detailed mechanism to deal with such crimes.

It also

defines sexual exploitation, provides for stringent punishment for sexual abuse of child community crime; guidelines for awareness generation, and above all provides a child friendly legal mechanism.

However, there are certain inade-
quacies like

- ① Increasing cases of consensual
relationships between Minors.
- ② Police Apathy in registration
of complaints under POCSO
- ③ Raizure of prostitution by certain
persons with vested interest
- ④ Lack of awareness among vulne-
rable sections like PwD; SC, ST
- ⑤ The increasing digitalization of
social life and emerging
threats like Deepfake, Keyloggers
are not covered.

Thus, in light of above
elements there is need to Revisit
POCSO Act to achieve its
objectives.

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

The global world order is shifting from Pan Americana to Pan Sinica where the middle kingdom wants to secure its hegemony. In quest for comprehensive National Power it is acquiring strategic ports globally eg- The Hambantota in Sri Lanka; Pjibouti here; Guadar port in Pak.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

① Threat to free, open and secure sea lines of communication eg. In south China sea, building overseas base.

② Use as a strategic leverage to
coerce other states. eg - China's international
strategy of String of Pearls to encircle
China in Indian-ocean.

③ Weaponisation of interdependence
for strategic gains. → The strategic
ports may be used to develop trade
which might ultimately be used as
a threat

④ Can develop into military bases.
eg - like USA, China also wants to
acquire overseas base.

⑤ The bases at Gwadar threaten the
sea lines of communication near Malacca
whereas Djibouti near Bah-al-Madd

The expansion of Chinese
strategic footprint in Indian ocean
and other regions, need to dealt
with Realpolitik

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

World Intellectual Property Organization provides for safeguarding and protecting the intellectual rights.

Its other main functions include

① taking steps to ensure the protection of Intellectual Property like doing research, promoting awareness.

② Further it advises government in ways and highlights loopholes in effort to strengthen the Intellectual Property regime

③ Coordinating with the market,
Corporates etc to secure their
governances & used.

India has entered into
Recent treaty on intellectual
property, genetic resources, and
associated traditional knowledge.

This will benefit India in following
way

① Recognition of traditional knowle-
dge will prevent the misutilization
of Indian traditional knowledge.
eg- Attempt to patent Healing prop.
of Haldi

② Further, it will boost market
confidence and invite investments
which will grow the traditional
knowledge sectors

The Treaty is in Right, India is blest with
its civilisation legacy of great knowledge
It needs to be protected and honored.

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

Central Bureau of Investigation
is premier anti-corruption investigation
agency, which draws its authority
from Delhi special police estb. Act,

1946

In its evolution, it has
played crucial role in combating
corruption, which can be seen in
many controversial scandals.

eg. the 2G scam, the BCCI scam,
the Safyan scandal were investigated

by the CBI, in which it has
shown his calibre as an efficient
agency

However, its functioning is often criticised for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit - often called 'CAGED PARROT'

eg. The recent withdrawal of general consent by states like West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, shows the violation of federal spirit. They alleged that law and order was state subject and thus responsibility of state police.

Similarly, the partisan view was alleged in cases where, it filed cases against opposition leads (AAP, DMK).

These all criticism demand a look into the challenges in CBI functioning

① Heavy dependence of domination of central govt in appointment

procedure.

- ② Opacity in allocation of cases.
- ③ low corruption rate
- ④ Outdated training module and vaccines in staff posting.
- ⑤ Reliance on govt for fuels, fuel tankers and fuel tankers.

Thus certain measures can be taken to boost CBI credibility

① Constitutional status to CBI will ensure financial autonomy (charged expenditure)

② Refer in Delhi police act, in tune with changing needs

③ The selection committee can be deemed on the lines of CVC, NHRC

CBI, though suffers from criticism of Biasness and partially

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

India unique political system demands the institution of governor. To ensure India's unity and integrity, governor act as lynchpin of India federal system. (Article 153)

The constitutional role of governor can be seen in various provisions provided under constitution. With respect to state, he has to on Aid and advice of council of ministers except when he had to act upon his discretion. (Article 163)

Further, in terms of ensuring constitutional machinery is working, he can advise the imposition of President Rule (356).

Further Le provision anent
to the bill (under article 200) and
renewal bill for president in case
it demands. (under Article 201).

Overstepping constitutional Role

- ① Refusal to give anent to the
bill. eg. In Kerala, governor has
kept bill pending for many years
- ② Renewal of Bill for president
even after assembly again passes
(Tamil Nadu case). and of those
matters which are under state
jurisdiction under Article 246.
- ③ Interference in Day to Day
administration as seen in case
of West Bengal, appointment of
vice-chancellor.

However, overstepping the constitutional role, results into failure to act effectually.

The governor has to act as framer, philosopher and guide to the state government. He is the supreme head of state and has to affirm to the Oath which he had taken.

In time of crisis like failure of constitutional machinery full of majority govt, he has to act in his best discretion and with best intention.

The Supreme court, in Hoground Pant case has rightly argued that governor is office of Dignity and not appointee of Union govt. To realize this, reforms suggested by commission like Lunchehi commission Sarkaria commission can be looked.

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

India and USA are largest and oldest Democracies. Though Both are founded on principles of Rule of Law, equality, justice, written constitution, but there are major differences.

In terms of electoral system this can be seen in following way.

① India has Parliamentary form of govt, whereas US follows presidential form of govt. In India Head of state is indirectly elected whereas, in USA directly elected.

② In USA Head of state and Head of govt is same, whereas in India Head of state is President (de jure Head), and Head of govt (PM) (De facto).

③ USA follows strict separation of Power with no overlapping. eg- In USA, executive and legislature are completely separate. India follows the principle of collective responsibility, where executive comes out of legislature.

In terms of electoral practices following differences can be observed

① In terms of Party system. → USA follows 2 party system, however India follows, though not strictly multi-party system.

② In term of Dedicated election machinery - India has dedicated body in form of Electoral Commission, whereas US don't have such body

③ In USA, there is more institutionalization of political party, which are more ideological oriented.

In India, due to being Pris-watic society, India has both traditions and modern features - eg - racibulation on ethnic lines.

④ Presence of Pressure groups - In USA, Pressure groups are more influential as they donate more.

However, In India, we are seeing gradual power increase in Pressure groups.

Thus, though both are similar, are also different, being

unique to their environment, thus

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

National green Tribunal

It is under NGT Act, 2001, provides for speedy and effective disposal of cases relating to environmental matters.

In its course, it has provided a crucial platform for ensuring environmental justice in India.

Met its Objective

① Provides a crucial boost to the evolution of environmental jurisprudence in India, through its judgment.

② Uphold the ~~violation~~ principles of dignity, equality in cases of environmental matter. eg, Judgment in Rehabilitation case.

③ Timely disposal of cases as there
is statutory limit of 6 months to
ensure completion.

④ has provided an expert view
on complex environmental matters
through consultation with experts.

• The effectiveness can
be seen in its cases like discharge
of waste in Yamuna, degradation of
Aravali hills etc

However, it suffers
from many limitations which limit
its ability to do full environ-
mental justice

① Delay in disposal of cases and
frequent refusal to entertain
cases.

② The vacancies in the position, affect its negatively in terms of day to day affairs like filing, drafting

③ It is often alleged that National green Tribunal acts as a parking spot for post-retirement jobs.

④ Conflict in jurisdiction with Supreme courts, high courts etc given the complexity of environmental cases. eg. under article 32, 134/136 Individuals and state can approach Supreme court.

Given the recent SC, Judgement in Rayitsuh case that Right to free from adverse effects of climate change is under article 21, environmental jurisprudence will evolve and so the need ← NIGT.

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

Indian constitution provides for institution of Panchayati Raj under 73rd CAA. It is founded on the principle of subsidiarity, to achieve the ideal of grassroot Democracy.

Recently, across India, it is witnessed that PRIs have become platform of for competitive politics.

① The participation of National parties and their leaders in local election for electoral mobilisation. eg - UP local election.

② The violence witnessed in recent West Bengal local election.

Though above two examples show the increasing competitive policy, it has still not emerged as an agency of planning and resource delivery.

In terms of Planning, we see its failure in form of urban sprawl into several areas. The failure of service delivery can be seen in rising no. of Parastatals; Centrally sponsored scheme.

REASONS

① Low finance mobilisation → PRI have to depend for more than 95% of their financial needs from centre and state.

② Failure to conduct timely elections. This can be cause of weak power of state election commissioner (Not funded timely; dominated by Bureaucrats).

③ Though provision for reservation of vulnerable segments like women, SC, ST, caste, Religion hamper this

④ Lack of Dedicated cadre and skill set to undertake planning.

Due to these limitations PFI has become decentralisation of corruption; Rule of Sarpanch Reg. (Mambhakar type committee).

Thus, various measures can be taken like; timely formulation of State election commission, State finance commission, including PFI in finance commission recommends of fiscal, power, etc. In the context Recent allocation by 15th FC of 4.36 lakh crore is a welcome step.

16.

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

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

E-governance refers to utilization of information technology and communication in service delivery.

Interoperability refers to the seamless integration of ICT resulting into ease of access to services across different dimensions.

Steps taken by govt to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems.

① Launch of National e-governance framework which aims towards integration of state and centre platform to achieve interoperability.

② Initiatives like Digital India mission aim to promote digital literacy, infrastructure to ensure access to e-governance system.

③ In form of Health sector, govt has launched National digital health mission to ensure the connection between the patient, doctor, centralised database for health records.

④ Further initiatives like Agri Stack, Digi Locker; Aadhar Jan Dhan - Yojana, Direct benefit transfer has been introduced to promote interoperability.

⑤ In terms of grievance redressal,
the Centralised public grievance redressal
system has been launched, where
complaint against any service delivery
can be done from anywhere.

However, to ensure that
interoperability in e-governance
remains inclusive, steps like
financial literacy promotion,
digital literacy promotion, ensuring
Data and privacy security; decreasing
supply chain vulnerability
can be undertaken.

The e-governance has
potential to make India Leap frog
from its current developing economy,
and middle-income trap to realise
the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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

The sexual and reproductive health of women is often a matter of debate between the rights of women over bodily autonomy and patrilarchal notion manifested in social and legal norms.

Right-based discourse in form of sexual and reproductive health is important as shown by 2022 Nobel Prize winner in Economics Claudia Goldin, who showed how access to contraception led to more women participation in work force leading to more empowerment.

However, this discourse

has largely been paired by not just souetal norm but also by legal Norm,

Souetal Norm

① The Power relation in Patriarchy society leads to delegation of bodily autonomy decision to wale members of society.

eg, the decision to use contraceptives like condom are seen challenge to wale prestige. Further, female are required to undergo surgeries

② The gendered division of labour demand women to uphold the wishes and desire of men. This result into Domestic violence, sexual exploitation.

LEGAL NORMS

① In many countries, we are witnessing

the withdrawal of American Rights
9-611

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

(2) Further events like Marital
rape are still outside the legal
accountability mechanism.

(3) Even the Medical Termination
of Pregnancy act, did not earlier
covered the single unmarried,
live-in relationship cases.

(4) Further recent unfair civil
laws passed by states like Uttara
Khand, Uttarpradesh, affect this
Right to choice, bodily autonomy.

A B.K. Ambedkar has
rightly said that greatness of any
country is judged by condition of
women; urgent reform in laws
and societal consciousness is required.

18.

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

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

In context of achieving the Universal Health, immunization coverage provides crucial protection against the disease ~~and~~.

India has launched various initiatives to enhance immunization coverage. Schemes like Universal Immunization Program, Mission Indradhanush, Polio eradication campaign etc. This has resulted into eradication of various disease like Polio (2014), and is on its way to eradicate Tuberculosis etc.

However, there are Certain challenges, which continue to affect immunization efforts.

country.

① limited fiscal policy - The health expenditure in India is less than 2%. This results into lack of preventive health care, sanitation, which results into increased disease transmission.

② The rising cases of vaccine derived diseases due to compromised immunity. eg. Recent polio strains detected in Meghalaya.

③ lack of expenditure on Research and development and low participation of private sector results in low vaccine development and ignorance of Neglected tropical diseases.

(4) The lack of infrastructural facilities in form of logistics, cold storage. This hampers effective distribution of vaccines.

(5) Public Behaviour and compliance compounded with limited screening facilities available. eg- Though TB cases are declining, the rate have been slow mainly because of sub-clinical TB transmission.

(6) Further, lack of coordination between Centre and state aggravate the situation.

India has to increase its immunization coverage. It would be a Paradox, that world's largest vaccine manufacturer itself suffers in its immunization coverage. Recent steps like development of Genital cancer vaccine and increasing Health expenditure

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

G20 is group of 20 largest economic forum. which deals with international economic issues. It was established in 1999 with Finance ministers and governors of Central Banks, and evolved into Head of state meeting after 2008 Global financial crisis

India's presidency of G20 was guided by the principle of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" i.e. one earth, one world, one family.

In this presidency, India has used its power to bring voice of global south to central stage

Reasons for bringing voice of global South

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

- ① multilateralism is incomplete with the Developing world participation.
 - ② They bear the brunt of current issues like climate change, debt crisis, etc.
- The India advocated inclusion of African union in G20.

A part of Inclusion of AU into G20, India launched various initiatives like

- ① Satellite mission for sharing of Data for Development
- ② global Biofuel alliance to promote the energy security and energy transition
- ③ setting up of global south centre of excellence to provide innovative solutions to challenges of global south

With reference to Africa, its inclusion adds significant IRFDIBI LIT and PURHOKIT to the G20.

Currently, Africa is moving beyond the Dark continent to continent of future. where its Renewable Resource base, demographic advantage, vast market offers it opportunity to contribute to Global good. Other dimension, which adds weight to African inclusion is the rising challenges like climate change, extremism, sustainability (western african copy); needs joint cooperation.

However, to realise full potential of its inclusion, African inclusion needs to ensure that it does not meet fate of its predecessor.

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

From the perspective of India's Look east policy, the United Arab Emirates occupy a strategic importance in India's quest for rise in evolving Multi-polar world order.

India's relationship with UAE in recent times, has moved beyond the traditional economic angle to evolve into a multifaceted relationship. This can be seen in various dimensions.

(1) Economic - The recent initiatives like Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement; the introduction of OP7 in UAE, builds

upon the traditional energy security
angle. Thus, it is no surprise that
USA is India's 3rd largest trading
partner.

② Plurilateral forums like I2U2

have opened new chapters in
convergence on regional and global
issues with like-minded nations,
like Israel, USA.

③ In terms of energy security, the
recent launch of Global Biofuel
alliance and green credit initiative
adds further strategic depth to
this relationship.

④ In terms of Defence cooperation,
both partners share intelligence.

cooperate in defence exercises, conduct joint patrols to ensure safe, secure and proportionate maritime space.

(5) Further, the Recent visit of PM road to UAE and commitment of UAE highest order show the personal warmth both leaders share.

(6) In term of connectivity, the recent launched India-middle-east Europe economic corridor offer further dimension to this relationship.

However, certain issues like Rise of China and increasing foot hold in Region, the exploitation of India migrant workers; the domestic political consensus, need to be overcome to further take this partnership to new heights.

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