

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01146808

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SANSKRITI TRIVEDI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-08-24

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

केंद्र

Centre

Blai Joga School,
Delhi

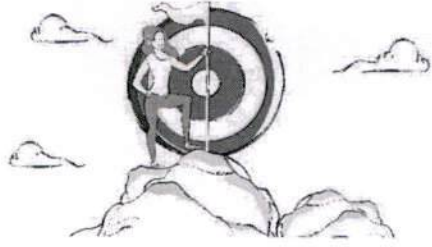
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

Parliament expresses the voice of opposition through Leader of opposition, legally defined as leader of the party having second largest number of MPs as per Salaries and Allowance of Leader of Opposition Act

Expression of Dissent essential because:

- ① To express various opinions
- ② A check on executive excess and balance of powers
- ③ To ensure the spirit of laws and constitutionalism are upheld
- ④ To propose alternative opinions and laws like - private members bill

Role of Leader of opposition

- ① To funnel the divided voice of opinion and express it to government

- ② To check majoritarianism and rushed policies
- ②) Lateral entry withdrawn as reservation not taken
- ③ On British lines of shadow parliament, have an alternative vision ready for policies
- ④ To ensure socially and regionally equitable policies so that major party doesn't miss out on the margins
- ⑤ In appointment of various bodies ②) Central Info Commission however criticism to role
- 1) Obstructionary role - as seen in 17th Lok Sabha - 55 cases of disruption.
 - 2) As ideologically parties are not much different - leads to identity politics
- Dissent and opposing voices enrich debates and ensure dialectics of ideas to give best policies.

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

Judicial system in India

is integrated at district - state - supreme court level thus huge pendency of cases. noted 4.9 Cr cases (NCRB)

Integration of technology useful because -

① Accessibility

(a) To take courts to remotest location (b) e-courts mission mode project

(b) To enable increased number of benches to function despite physical infra is limited

② Capability

(a) Enhanced judicial decisions

capability through tech (c) Big Data to analyse land patterns to ensure proper land titling in land related cases.

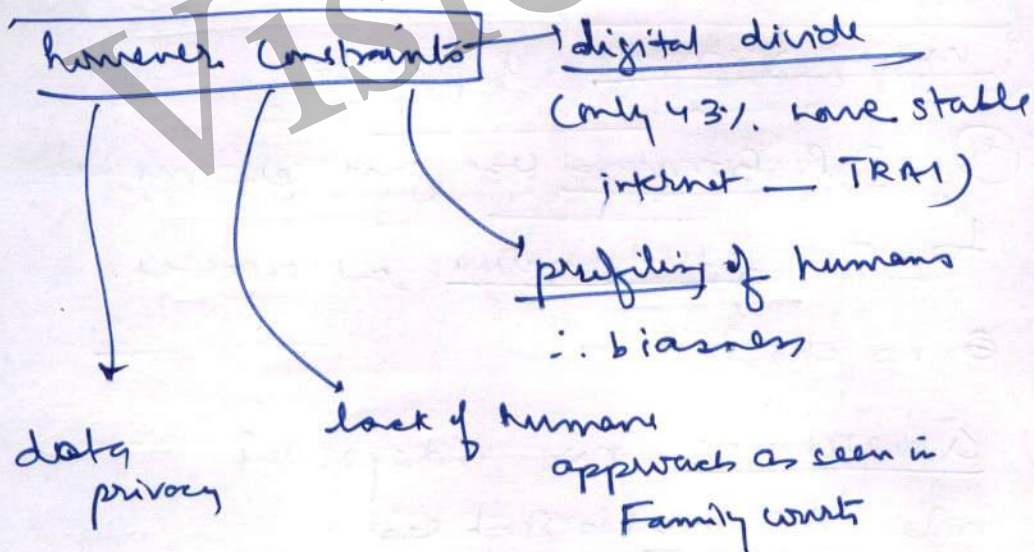
(b) use of AI helps in modelling of icked decisions thus cut back on work

(c) Generative AI, language models help in doing routine document work

③ Efficiency

(a) Timely disbursal of justice as processes are faster

(b) As judges are less in India 24 per million (US = 100 / million) - more judicial decisions



Thus Judiciary - government has to move towards digitisation on mutual Consensual terms (e) online Dispute Resolution

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

10

Supra Indian federalism has been described as being Quasi Federal by K.C. Wheare ~~the~~ ~~the~~; judiciary being the protector of constitution has given decisions on federalism.

Centralised authority is upheld as

① As Indian unique history needed
• unique treatment of powers

② S. R. Bommai case gave prominence to our federal structure and suggested
• no changes

③ Governor's no independent role (Shamsher Singh case)

④ Upheld 370 abolition as centre has powers to re-arrange
(J & K case)

④ Has upheld reforms like GST and ~~others~~
demonetisation as per centre's power

But Regional Autonomy also adhered as -

- ① Said that states are not mere appendages but independent in their unique fields (SR Bommai case)
- ② Have guidelines for restricted use of article 305b (SR Bommai case)
- ③ Government's office said not just central office; but to work for state (Rajlukshy Tilak case)
- ④ Gave rights to states to tax and also seek royalty from minerals (2024 case)

Thus judiciary is a plank to ensure the balance of our cooperative federalism (Granville Austin)

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

NCSC is a constitutional body under article 338 of the Constitution under 83rd Constitutional Amendment for the welfare of SCs.

NCSC has been effective as follows:

- ① looked after individual complaints
 - ② Dalit Rape at Unnao
 - ② Gave rulings on collective issues of manual scavenging
- } through CIVIL court like powers
- ③ To help in research in policy building & suggest policy to government
 - ④ To collaborate with civil society groupings on issues (e.g) with Dalit Partners etc
 - ⑤ Oversees the functioning of the N-SC-Finance Development cooperation

⑥ check efficiency of polices (2)

Reservation Stand Up India scheme

⑦ can seek summons, witness and evidence on cases
But there are concerns :

① lack of autonomy as central appointment
and funds are by the M/o Social Justice

② lack of adequate staff

③ Dalit activists like Lalita Pawar say
that disconnect with grassroots.

④ Non binding regulations, only advisory

⑤ Discrimination continues and even
Intersectionality like situation of
Dalit women is not taken into
account

⑥ only engaged in routine tasks & lack
of breakthrough cases

Thus NCSC has to ^{be} attached closer
to grassroots to cater to overall
development on lines of article 46

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

Parliamentary committees are special bodies that are formed through Rules of respective houses and actualise 'deliberation' in a democracy (eg) Public A/c Committee
(Executive Accountability is seen through
such committees as:)

- ① Financial Committees like PACs, Estimates and DRSCs ensure effective ~~of~~ utilisation of public purse
- ② Aid ^{to} ~~in~~ other bodies like CAG in doing their audits.
- ③ open scope for greater deliberation on issues of importance

(eg) Joint committee

4) To check excess by parliamentarians
↳ ethics committee, privilege committee

5) As committees are also seeking expert advice - better policy

6) Committees seek accountability of promised practices (eg) committee on assurances

But concerns raised → lack of meeting in 16th Lok Sabha

post mortem analysis

non binding ruling

Just 24% bills

(eg) PAC of CAG

Thus we can look at USA's story → committee system to act as

check of executive excess and

strengthen our committee architecture

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

Citizens Charter are statements given by institutions about the type and quality of service provided by them and is result of Charismatic movement under John Major government in UK.

① Charter can emerge as powerful tool as

① As per 2nd ARC 10th report focus on case-to-case basis charter development; no one size fits all

② Information in the open ensures transparency and accountability thus abide to good governance.

③ To abide by Sevottam standards (2nd ARC) of service delivery thus ensure grievance redressal of the

Citizens

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

(4) Citizens to be seen active stakeholders and not passive recipients of the governance

(5) To make the charter relevant by wider public deliberations; change as per the times and use of language that is understood

(6) By having certain models to emulate like Model Panchayati Raj Charter in Karnataka.

(7) Not just citizen charter citizens have to be given enhanced quality service delivery like web based transactions filing; doorstep services to ensure full empowerment of citizens

Information today is the key weapon and thus has to be provided to people voluntarily ~~to~~ specially in public services

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

NGOs are group of people / associations that are non state entities and are engged in wider interest aggregation, advocacy and negotiations with government

(eg) Parivartan; Akshay Putra

Corporate Donors aid NGOs

① By providing money for research

② Bill & Melinda Gates foundation on women's health

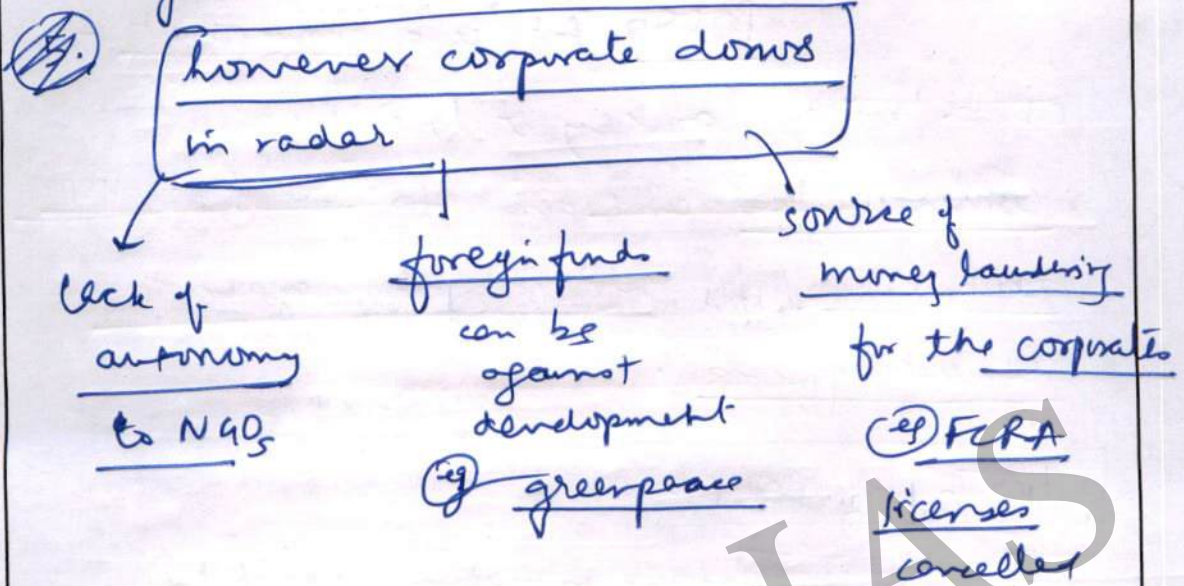
② By giving access to best practices

(eg) Piramal foundation in health

③ To have basic services made available

(eg) Akshay Putra during COVID-19

④ To form selfed advocacy to seek rights
rights (eg) Majlis on women's legal rights



Thus there is need for regulation of
corporate aid through FERA and
2nd ARC suggested - National Accreditation

Body for civil society

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies?
(Answer in 150 words)

10

POCSO Act is a commitment to
child rights as key vulnerable
communities and aims to build a holistic
architecture for child protection against
sexual offenses

Merits of POCSO

- ① To have focused attention on child sexual abuse as rising cases in India (NCRB)
- ② Special provisions that aim to provide conducive environment for children to share their abuse.
- ③ As provides for rehabilitation and all around care through counsellors it is welfare oriented
- ④ Specially useful also against cyber grooming, stalking.

- ⑤ It is gender neutral thus even non
girl children can be covered
- ⑥ Sets certain age of consent to regulate
child marriage and healthy sexual health

But Inadequacies

- ① Age of consent misused to file
complaints against consensual sexual
relations
- ② As perpetrators are often close
relatives - lack of provision for this
- ③ low conviction rates ④ some crimes
made non-cognizable

Thus POCSO should be reformed by -:

- ① greater deliberation among
communities - like schools, parents,
psychological experts
- ② To ensure sexual awareness and
education to children.

POCSO is a key legislation another
needs some reform for ensuring
actualisation of child rights and
fuller development as per UNICEF
guidelines

9.

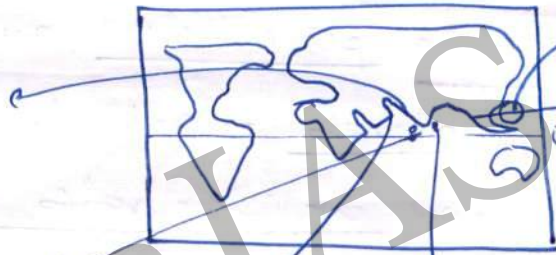
चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

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

China's rise after its stumble has been seen to usher the old war 2.0 between China & USA specially post 2008 financial crisis.

Fig:
Chinese
Ports

Guadar
China



South
China
Sea
Myanmar

Maldives

Djib
Oman

Hambatots
Sri Lanka

~~Chinese Ports~~

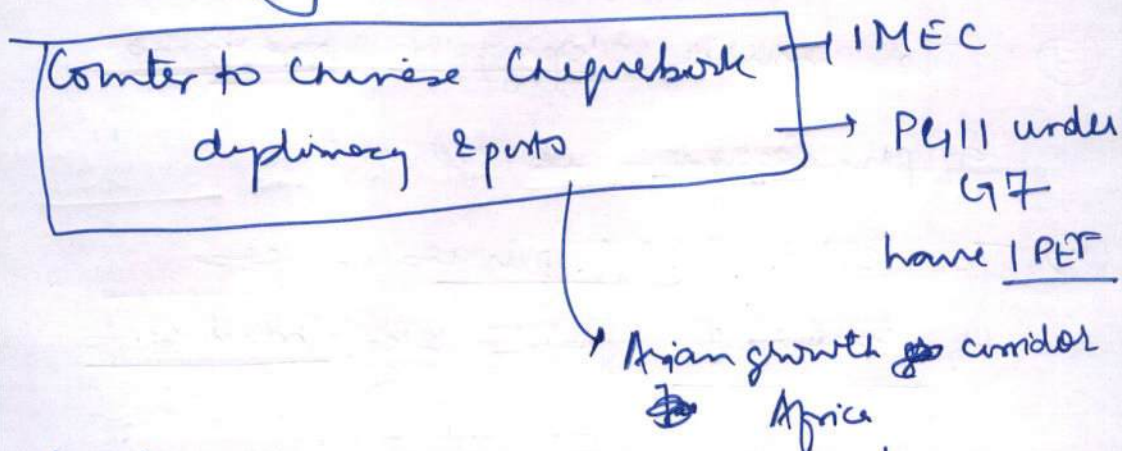
Implications for

International routes & economic relations

① China aims to increase markets for its goods, and thus through its BRI-OBOR plan aims to have wider reach

② It aims to bypass its Malacca dilemma - the fear that USA will block Malacca

- ③ It aims to circle Indian ocean through string of pearls to ensure control on sea lanes of communication
- ④ Chinese belligerence in South China Sea leads to nervous trade in ASEAN countries
- ⑤ Energy security is threatened as presence in oil rich countries like Oman
- ⑥ The BR1 project ~~is~~ in itself is
 - ↳ discriminatory
 - ↳ loss making
 - ↳ no benefits to locals
 Thus projects as seen in Guwadar
- ⑦ Chinese ports and connectivity are called debt traps as it aims to have territorial control once countries can't pay (eg) Montenegro



Countries have to come together to seek answers from China and ensure value free fair trade

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

10

WIPO is an associated organ under UN system and is looking after Intellectual Property Commitments (IPR) as per UDHR article 27

Functions of WIPO :-

- ① To publish research on global IPR and evaluate current standards of IPR through Global Innovation Index
- ② To ensure that TRIPS policies of IPR protection is abided to
- ③ To ensure copyrights, patents as per Berne convention
- ④ To ease IPR policies in case of essential goods like medicines and their compulsory licensing

- (5) Bring out orders on violation of I PR and seek responsibilities from countries.

Benefit to India from new treaty

- (1) To ensure that biopiracy ends and the illegal use of knowledge is checked (eg) Amrogyapachha by Kani tribes
- (2) To ensure benefits to local communities specially in developing countries.
- (3) To seek greater number of patents for Indian goods.
- (4) To take our repository TKDL under CSIR to the globe and earn.
- (5) To ensure that genetic resources are not exploited as per Biodiversity treaty on Living Modified Organisms.

Our National I PR policy 2016 abides to values and principles of WIPO and thus greater awareness can help.

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

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

CBI is a investigative body formed under DPSE Act 1946 and is further operationalised through CVC Act 2003 and Lokpal Act 2013.

CBI - in combating corruption

- ① has important role in Prevention of Corruption Act investigations
- ② work closely with other bodies like CVC, Lokpal and ED to seek accountability.
- ③ has held public servants and public policies under radar.

Some success stories — 2G scam
Address society

But criticism due to partisan is seen as

① Justice Lodha said that due to central appointment CBI is aged parent and only speaks master's voice.

② Lack of transparency and autonomy in functions as often gets bypassed under section 8 of RTI because deals with sensitive cases.

③ Used for settling political vendettas by outing parties as often very low conviction.

④ Tampering with evidence

Criticism - against federal spirit

① As central body, takes precedence over state police (police = statelist)

② Despite having general consent provision; the consent is bypassed

③ Used mostly in cases of states

not ruled by the ruling party at the centre.

However certain positive roles -

- ① Interpol appreciates its functioning
- ② Speedy investigations conducted
- ③ Recently using high level tech for thorough investigations

In this situation Reforms

- ① As per Vineet Narain case give it legal structure as per CVC
- ② L K Mishra committee also suggests transparency.

As India is moving towards 'clean government'; (budget 2018) need to reform and trust build in institutions like CB,

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

Governors are executive appointments by president at the states as nominal heads under article 153

Governors - overstepping their role

- ① To reserve bills for presidential suggestion even after being passed by state ~~once~~ for the second time (in case of Punjab)
- ② To seek article 356 and dissolve government at states ~~with~~ with different parties (e) seen in Madhya Pradesh
- ③ To change the speech of governor's address eventhough it has to be representative of ~~the~~ government's wishes (e) - TN governor

④ To not allowing majority party to form government and allowing alternative (y) Kerala ~~senior~~ - BJP led government formed overnight

~~⑤~~ Their role as chancellors of Faith + act effectively when needed :-

① Their role as chancellors debated as excess of powers seen

② Not checking for majority on the floor of the house as per Bommai case guidelines and dissolving governments (eg) - Maharashtra

③ To reserve bills of importance to act as obstruction

④ Its constitution gives discretionary power ; it is misused

This happens because

- ① Governors act as long arm of centre
(Punchi commission)
- ② Appointment of governor completely under centre \therefore partisan behaviour

Thus solution lies in -;

- ① Adhering to Rajkumar Tilak case -
governor not just central appointment
- ② Punchi, Sarkaria commission
- suggested to have CM of the state's approval
- ③ To not reserve bills second time passed by state (SC in Punjab case)

Governors are 'sages' that

are crucial to ensure communication between the federal units, thus have to be treated as office of dignity.

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

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

India is the largest democracy

Since 1947 while USA is the oldest since 1776.

Both adhere to democratic principles as:

- ① Liberty, Equality Fraternity part of fundamental rights (India) and bill of rights (US)
- ② Participation of people ensured through regular elections at state, central level
- ③ Representative Institutions exist
 ├── Parliament (India)
 └── Congress, Senate (USA)
- ④ Civil society, media freedom ensures transparency and accountability in both

5. Judiciary seeks the proper functioning of the democratic systems

Key differences in Electoral practices :-

USA

1. 2 tiered governance and electoral system
2. The ~~not~~ election of president is by an electoral process (Direct)
primaries
↓
electoral college
↓
presidential election
3. No separate body for elections
4. Allows for postal, online votes

India

1. India has 3 tiered systems as Panchayats, Municipalities
2. The election of president is indirect by state and central level legislatures
3. Separate Election Commission of India exist
4. Postal votes are allowed only in few situations
(e.g) armed forces

USA

⑤ governors at each state is directly elected

⑥ 'winner takes all' follows

⑦ electoral petition not in judiciary

India

⑤ governors at each state appointed by centre

⑥ there winner takes all doesn't follow

⑦ HC entertain electoral petition

however similarities → election campaign

↳ elaborate

foundational
pillars of democracies

Thus both countries have enough to learn from each other and act as role models for democratic deepening.

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

NGT is a statutory body under NGT Act 2010 that gives an alternative route to environmental laws to ensure true right to clean environment as per article 21.

NGT - successful in environmental justice

- ① Its alternative justice approach has made courts accessible
- ② Taken suo moto cases against issues (eg) Delhi's coal fired plants pollution
- ③ As it is a tribunal - also has experts to have meaningful judgements.
- ④ As it is driven by Principles of Natural Justice and not strict

provisions as per CrPc, 1PC, more approachable

⑤ Faster resolution of disputes also gives relief to courts that have huge pendency (4.9 cr cases CPC B)

⑥ Appeals have been allowed thus respite exists

But NGT - has shortcomings :

① Appeals only in Supreme Court within 90 days - thus burden on Supreme Court and also lesser time to file appeals.

② Certain laws are exempted like WPA 1972, BDA 2002 - thus limited number of cases

③ Criticised as being limited to Urban elite cases and misses

touch from grassroots. (eg) Tibet rights due to mining

- ④ NAT can give only rulings and can't ensure that its rulings are implemented have to depend on law machinery.

In this situation solution

- ① NAT to research and collaborate more with experts and indigenous communities
- ② The appeals period should be extended
- ③ Grassroot movements have to form a voice

As per Ranjith Singh case (2024), clean environment is a basic fundamental rights. As our environmental movements gets consciousness - need for

④ NAT to act as a bulwark of justice

15.

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

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

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

PRIs are constitutionally
decentralised bodies of local self government
under 73rd constitutional amendment Act
1993 through part 9.

PRIs as — competitive politics —

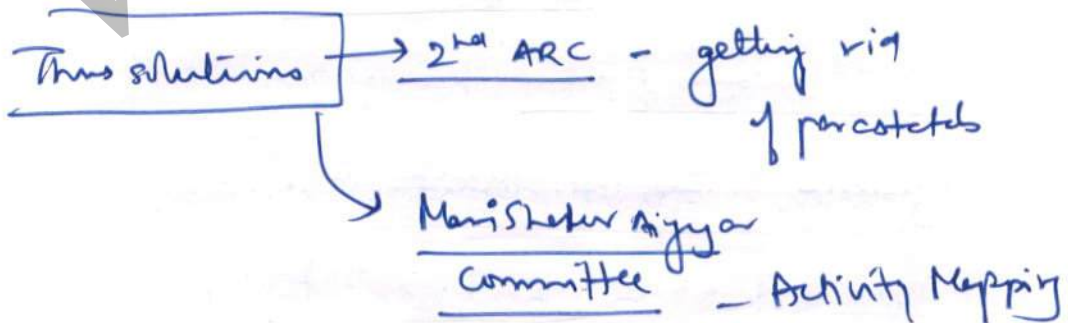
- ① Due to constitutionally mandated elections every 5 years, local parties have blossomed.
- ② Even national & state level parties participate and support candidates. (e) in Punjab AAP
- ③ The trends at Panchayat level also is reflected in national & state level concerns.
- ④ As reservation for SC, STs and women present → gives scope for identity politics.

Thus PRI elections are microcosm of
the democratic milieu of India

But not emerged as planning or
service delivery institute as - ;

- ① lack of funds as lack of own
function (2nd ARC); transfers from
state & central finance commission are
not met (M/O PRI report)
- ② The states are apprehensive about
devolution of functions as per
Activity Mapping
schedule II (Mani Shankar Aiyar committee)
→ also there is duplication as
states and ARCs have same subject
- ③ Administrative decentralisation is
also weak as bureaucrats hold
on to offices
→ M/O PRI notes even the people
don't want to take responsibility

- ④ The parastatals bypass the elected PRs as we see bodies like Rural Development Associations get funds but PRs lack funds
- ⑤ As reserved seats state, there is continued politics and contestation but lack of activity
- ⑥ PRs lack even basic infrastructure, cadastrol maps and data to formulate policies
- ⑦ Reservation & Social Justice as taken as Sarpanch Panch system



Thus there is need to learn from states like Kerala and abide by principle of subsidiarity (2nd ARC) and empower PRs

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

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

e-governance refers to systems and processes of government carried out by digital technology, web based systems and thus reducing human effort and enhance transparency. (UNESCO)

Interoperability in e-governance is

- ① It means that various levels of governance processes are interconnected
- ② By using one platform - a user should have access to other systems too (eg) Bharat Bill Payment
- ③ This increases ease of living and governance as both user and provider (government/private/Business) is easily using such systems

Steps to ensure interoperability
& Integration are:

- ① To have interconnected systems to ensure all information at one place
(eg) DigiLocker for all certificates
- ② To have single window approvals through such systems. (eg) PARIVESH portal for environmental clearances
- ③ Government websites and their departments are connected under gov.in systems
- ④ JAM trinity and Aadhar revolution has helped in identification and KYC functions at many places
(eg) Aadhar - GOWIN link
- ⑤ To have flexible systems for easier transition from physical

governance to e-governance

(5) Aadhar seva kendras to update records apart from the portals

(6) states and state-centre interoperability is also being built for single window

processes (eg) state govt websites having URL for national websites.

(7) IndEA architecture for e-governance

But concerns to such systems

↳ digital divide — TRAI — only 43% have

↳ missing out on beneficiaries — Aadhar — MGNREGA

↳ cyber crime, privacy leaking in Jharkhand

↳ Aadhar data leakage

↳ led to denial of Ration

Thus solution lies in taking governance

widely through internet (PM-WANI),

greater awareness (PGM-DISHA) and

gradual integration to web-based 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)

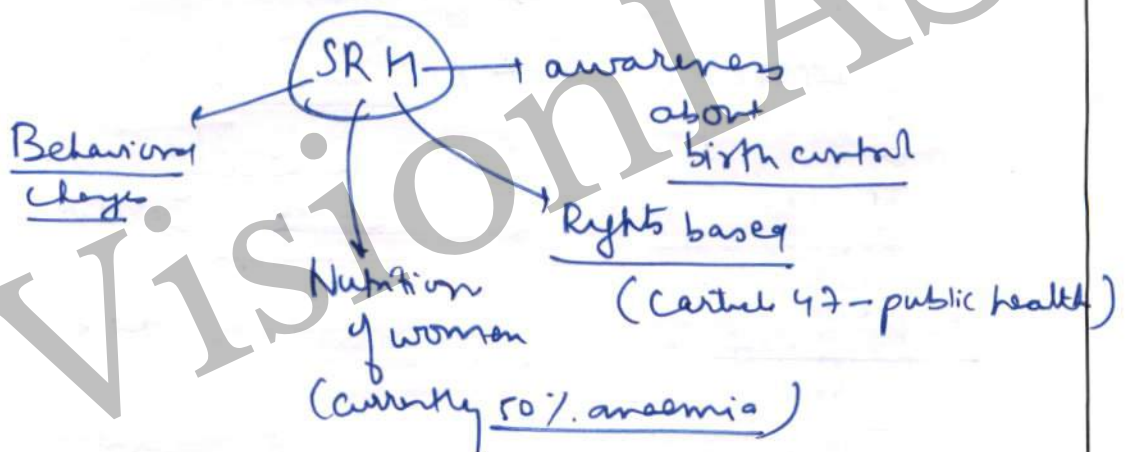
When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH)

is a key concern of our National Population Policy (2001) as it seeks 85% institutional delivery and also our National Health Policy (2017)



Rights based norms - bypassed by societal norms :-

① Patriarchal control over women's bodies and child rearing capabilities

② The pressure to get married and

have kids over rights to education and skilling

③ Son mate preference - thus reproduce until son is born

④ The nutrition of women is ignored as preference of food given to male members

↓
thus poor health of women, child (190km malnutrition AMNHFW)

⑤ women lack awareness about proper practices due to lack of education

↓
thus trust home delivery by elders → leads to maternal mortality

Bypassed by legal norms -:

① Some states are nullifying 2 child policy as seen in UP

② Emergency era forced sterilisation led to forceful family planning

③ laws like maternity benefits Act etc are divided on basis of number of

children thus lack of autonomy

④ The workspaces are not conducive for childbirth and child care thus lack of autonomous decisions

⑤ ~~Discussion~~ Discussion on increase of restriction of age of consent (18 to 21) leads to lack of privacy over sexualities

In this situation, rights based approach would be

1) Awareness about sexual diseases and tools of contraception (Parivar Vikas scheme)

2) To put emphasis on better nutrition

3) Abide by Cairo Consensus on willful family planning not forcible

Gender empowerment as per SDG-5

will be realised if rights based approach give scope for informed decision making to women

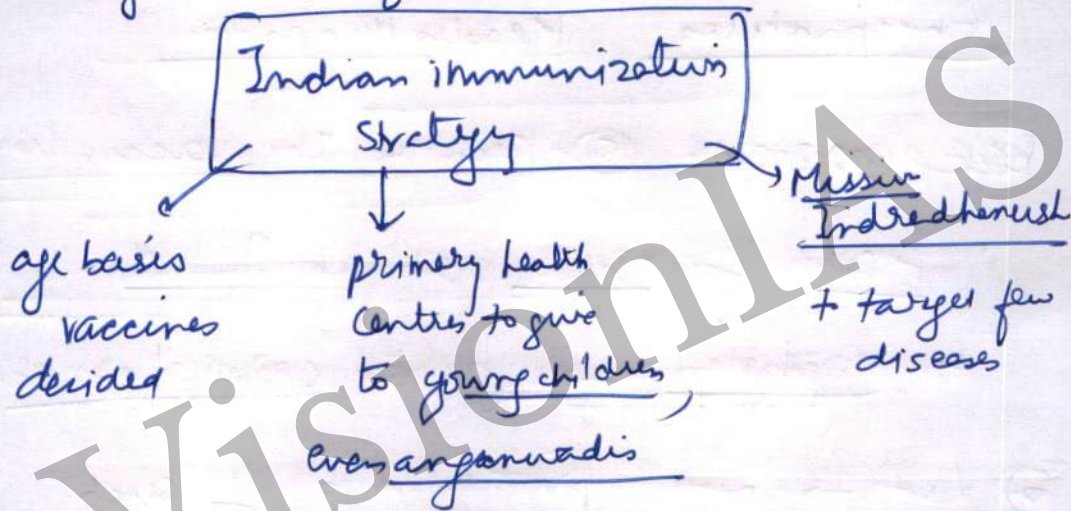
18.

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

Immunization is one of the prominent public health interventions that lead to build up of Active Immunity through intake of vaccines



Indian immunization ~~is~~ effective to enhance coverage

- ① Led to eradication of diseases like Polio Type 1 from India
- ② Free vaccines through anganwadis have led to reduced infant and child mortality.

③ Awareness based approach through advertisements, persuasion is useful (eg) A. Bachan for Polio, ~~FOUNT~~ COVID-vaccines on social media

④ has acted effectively against few very dangerous & fatal diseases like Encephalitis, Measles Mumps etc

~~Pop vaccine~~ ⑤ Recently the vaccination of HPV for girls at school level is good step to fight cervical cancer

⑥ led to huge production of such vaccines through Serum, Zydus like institutes. Even Research based new vaccines

But concerns remain

① Diseases like TB, Measles are still prevalant

② Not all disease covered

Challenges in immunization effort :-

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

- ① lack of awareness among people thus inhibition against use - considers dangerous (eg) seen hesitancy during COVID-19 in tribal areas
- ② lack of state support for vaccine research and production thus private monopolies (serum etc) (only 1.5% of GDP spent on health)
- ③ Due to Antimicrobial Resistance, the prevalent vaccines have failed (eg) X-TB
- ④ Poor state of primary health centre (Srieth Reddy committee) - which is first interface of the immunization
- ⑤ Vaccine derived diseases are a concern like VD-Polio

Thus immunization has to be universalised through wide public participation and awareness as seen during COVID-19

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 भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India was G20 head in ~~the~~ 2023 leading to summit meeting at Delhi. G20 is a grouping of countries representing some 70% of global GDP

India - as voice of global south

- ① Urged on reform of global world order to have more equitable architecture and institutions like UNSC reform
- ② Financial institutions to be reformed to support developing needs of global south as seen in BRICS like body
- ③ Proposed IMEC corridor to bypass the BRI of China that can be used by developing countries for transport to Europe

4. As per New Delhi Declaration, the climate finance and tech transfer for climate mitigation is sought

5. Energy security - is another priority as seen through Global Biofuel Alliance led by India

6. G20 had separate groups like culture, business and women - and each forum concerns of developing countries expressed.

7. Indian special focus was on its digital public goods and how these best practices can be useful for developing countries like Madhes thus Digital Public Goods agreements

8. Also hosted the voice of Global South summit to take development concerns to high politics.

African role important

- ① India welcomed African Union into the G20 as permanent partner.
- ② Africa has rich resources and human capacity - that India has always aimed to develop seen since ITEC programmes (1963)
- ③ Equitable partnerships in Africa brought us about Blue Economy with Vanilla state; trade agreements with Mauritius.
- ④ To oppose any predatory policies of China and help build a sustainable lasting partnership we seen with Japan in Agro-Asian Growth Corridor.
- ⑤ Voice of Africa now added to voice of G20.
~~Africa~~ Global South has looked up to India since NAM & NIEO years thus need for reasserting its role.

20.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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UAE is an Islamic country located in the Arabian Gulf region and shares ancient contacts with India.

Expanding Relations with India :

- ① Trade (a) UAE one of the largest three trade partners of India
(b) Recently CEPA has been signed to register importance in each other's relation
(c) Sovereign wealth funds invest in India
- ② Leadership (a) Both leadership has made state visits
(b) Modi given highest honor of the country
- ③ People to people ties are ^(a) big as Islamic ties are strong
(b) Large no. of expatriates live in UAE and send remittances.

4. Defence & Strategic relations

(a) Joint exercises ~~conducted~~ are done like Desert Storm

(b) UAE buys Indian defence goods

(c) Under I2U2 there is promise of greater strategic contacts along with Israel, USA

(d) Part of India's extended neighbourhood policies

(e) Also India's efforts to balance Arab-Israel ties

5. Energy security (a) Importer of crude oil from UAE

(b) Stability in UAE essential for safety to oil ships near Hormuz Strait

But concerns remain

- ① The lack of labour treaty thus offer labour exploitation under Nitapat and ~~unstable~~ kefde practices.
- ② CEPA is relatively new and needs to see how it works
- ③ IZU2 has understorm post Israel Hamas war.
- ④ Instability in gulf by war and provision like Hamas, Hezbollah, Houthis can hamper growing ties.
- ⑤ Domestic policies in India - criticised by UAE media

In this situation UAE and India need to re-affirm to the strong relations and promise strategic autonomy to each other along with fulfillment of each other's interests

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