



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

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. : 1005570

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TUSHAR CHAUHAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

NOIDA
(114)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/8/23

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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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.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Environmental Pressure groups are the groups of people who influence government for conservation of environment.
Thus, balancing Environment vs Development

Enhance Public Participation

① Mobilises masses in protests against environmentally damaging projects.
eg. Chipko movement against cutting of trees. by Bahuganaji.

② Scrutinizing the public draft of Environmental Impact Assessment

↓

Conveys the impact to public

eg. TERI, a research ngo.

- ③ Securing Tribal rights
eg. Niyamgiri protest

Responsiveness

- ① Government taking action for Conservation in law making

eg. Pressure from Bhopal Gas Tragedy led to Environment Protection Act, 1986

- ② Government interventions in building consensus under pressure.

eg. sterilite case in Tamil Nadu

There is a need of wider public participation and "whole of

Government approach" to achieve the

goal of everyone's duty under Article 51A

- to conserve environment together.

2.

हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words)

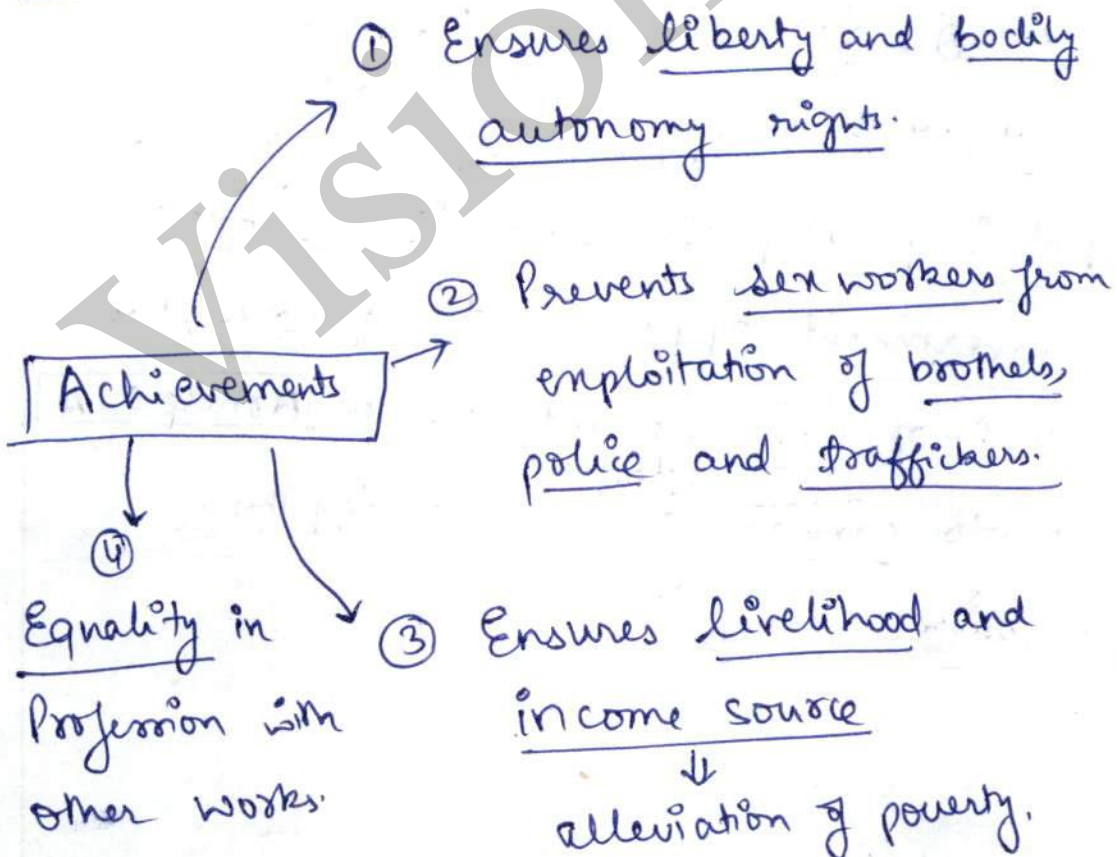
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Supreme Court (SC) held recently that voluntary sex work is a profession under Article 21 (Right to livelihood).

o But, the running of brothels will be a crime.

Merely a first step in Rights & Equality for sex workers.



① Still exploitation of sex workers by brothels are happening

lacunae

② lack of education to sex workers children

③ No legal rights with children

④ Lack of dignity in society

The recent judgement is a welcome step by SC. There is a need for comprehensive legislation from government for securing rights of vulnerable (sex workers) and promote their rehabilitation as per DPSP Article 46 (Social justice)

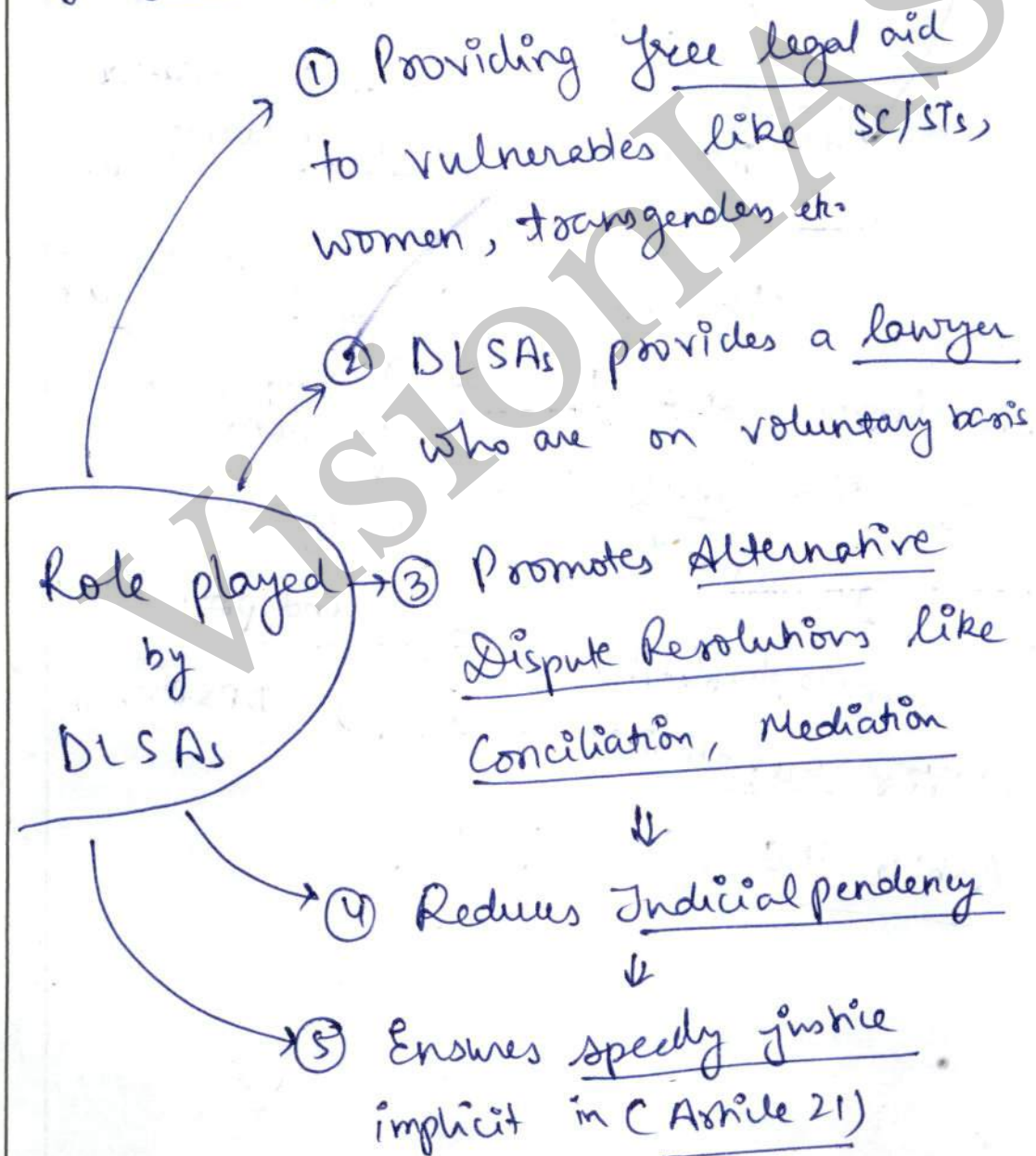
3.

भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

District legal services Authorities
(DLSAs) are constituted under Lok Adalat Act to ensure the directive of free legal aid to all under Article 39A



Lacunae in functioning

① lack of adequate funds from government

② Lack of professionals with quality
(~70% of people opted legal service as last option)

③ Failure of conciliatory mechanisms

④ Prevalence of DLSAs in major districts
↓
reduces coverage to backward areas

Thus, DLSAs needs to be augmented with funds and professionals. This can be done by preparing a pool of para-legal officials.

Strengthening DLSA is key to achieve Right to Justice under Article 21

4.

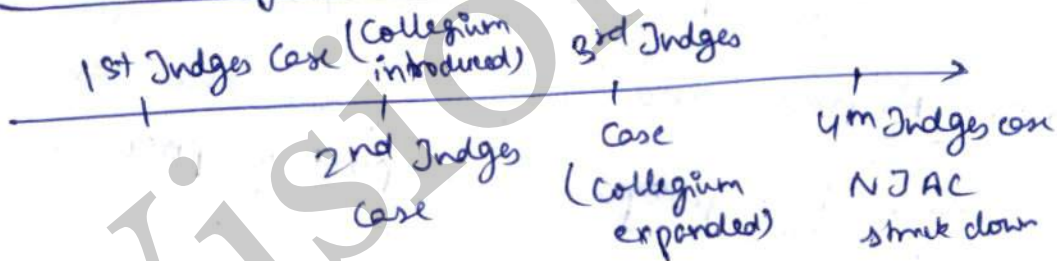
"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 "The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Collegium System is a committee of Chief Justice of India and four SC judges who recommends the judges for appointment in SC to President under Article 124. Similar system is at HC level.

Evolution of Collegium System



Victim of its own success

- ① Judges appointing judges dilutes principle of separation of power
- ② High judicial vacancies (≈ 300 in HC) due to poor functioning of

Collegium System.

- ↓
- ③ Judicial Pendency → ~ 4 Crore cases pending in Judiciary. (N.D.B.)
 - ④ Lack of women representation → only (14%) of women judges in higher judiciary
 - ⑤ Concentration of power ⇒ nepotism, favouritism, corruption eg. Unle Judge Syndrome
 - ⑥ Lack of access to collegium discussions in public domain ⇒ reducing Transparency
 - ⑦ Tussle between Executive and Judiciary
 - ⑧ [Judicial Overreach → NJAC struck down in 4m Judges case]

Thus, there is a question on its legitimacy because of lack of accountability and transparency. The Judiciary and Government should build consensus on NJAC bill balancing Judicial independence with Accountability envisaged in Constitution.

5.

"सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

The controversy over Train 18 manufacturing and Departmental fight highlighted the dire need of civil service reforms in India.

Present day challenges for "The Steel Frame"

- ① Rising newer technologies like 5G, AI, Big Data, cryptocurrencies.
- ② Newer problems like Climate Change.
eg. Floods in Himachal required out of the box preparedness
- ③ Growing private sector participation.
eg. Privatisation of Railway stations.
development under PPP model.
↓
- ④ requires better enforcement and

regulation balancing EODB too.

⑤ Decentralisation $\Rightarrow$ the bottom up approach is rising [eg empowering PRIs].

$\downarrow$
requires Civil Servants to facilitate growth.

⑥ Internal security challenges.

$\rightarrow$ Rising ethnic conflict. eg. Myanmar Conflict

$\rightarrow$ Communal violence eg. Nuh violence

⑦ Social Media. $\rightarrow$ rising fake news,
Cyber attacks etc.

This calls for training beyond traditional and standardised.

Way forward

① Domain Expertise should be promoted (IIARC)

② Code of Ethics to deal with (Nata Committee)
corruption.

③ Upskilling and Mid Career level
Training (IIARC)

④ Capacity building in newer technologies.
Data led governance (WITI@25)

6.

सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Outcome based finance models means
funding is given based on the impact created.

eg → Rise in Health indicators (IMR) ⇒ increase funding in social impact bonds.

Potential to Catalyse change and Socio-economic impact at Scale as:-

① Enhance Health and Education public expenditure from current $\boxed{2.1\%}$ & $\boxed{2.9\%}$ to $\boxed{3-4\%}$ & $\boxed{6\%}$ of GDP respectively
(NHP) (NEP)

② Crowd in private investment to meet Social and Infrastructure needs.
eg → India needs \$1.3 Trillion investment to become \$5 Trillion Economy (ES).

③ To fulfill Environment goals

↳ India needs \$10 Trillion to achieve
net zero by 2047 (Panchamrit)

④ Boost to Employment Creation

↳ India needs 10 Mn annual jobs to
reduce unemployment by 2030

⑤ Fulfill Energy demands ⇒ \$ellow Bonds can fulfill solar energy target
of 300 GW by 2030

⑥ Boost development in backward areas
like Tribal areas

⑦ Improve Women indicators (50% are
anemic)

⑧ Support children growth (Hidden
hunger problem)

The recent Social Stock
Exchange in Budget 2022 can be leveraged
for trading such Outcome oriented
finance bonds for becoming Vikshit
Bharat by 2047

7.

प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

According to Economic Survey 23, the Gross Enrolment Ratio of females in higher education is higher than males but the female participation rate (FLPR) is only 31.8% in 2022.

Moreover, According to NSF only 30% of women graduates in STEM actually join workforce.

This highlights the wide gap.

Reason for gap

- ① Economic → lack of adequate skilling due to discrimination
 - Glass ceiling → lack of promotion of women (only 18% are directors).
 - Wage gap (~35% as per IMF)

② Social → Dual Burden Syndrome

↓
Patriarchy (nearly 80%) of men feels its women job to take care of child

- ↳ Sexual Harassment at workplace
eg. #MeToo Movement
- ↳ Hindrance to social mobility

Thus, the issue is of paramount importance. and calls for:-

- ① Gender sensitisation through workshops in offices, value based education.
- ② Skill Development → strengthen schemes like PM Kustal Vikas Yojna, Udyam Jyoti
- ③ Wage Parity → ^{DPSP} Article 39 → adequate laws to be implement in spirit eg. Equal Wages Act
- ④ Sharing burden at home → sensitisation of husbands is required.
- ⑤ Break the glass ceiling, Glass Cliff.
Uday Kotak Committee → at least 1 woman director

Need to address the issue as if women contribute to Indian economy, it will increase GDP by 27% as per IMF

8.

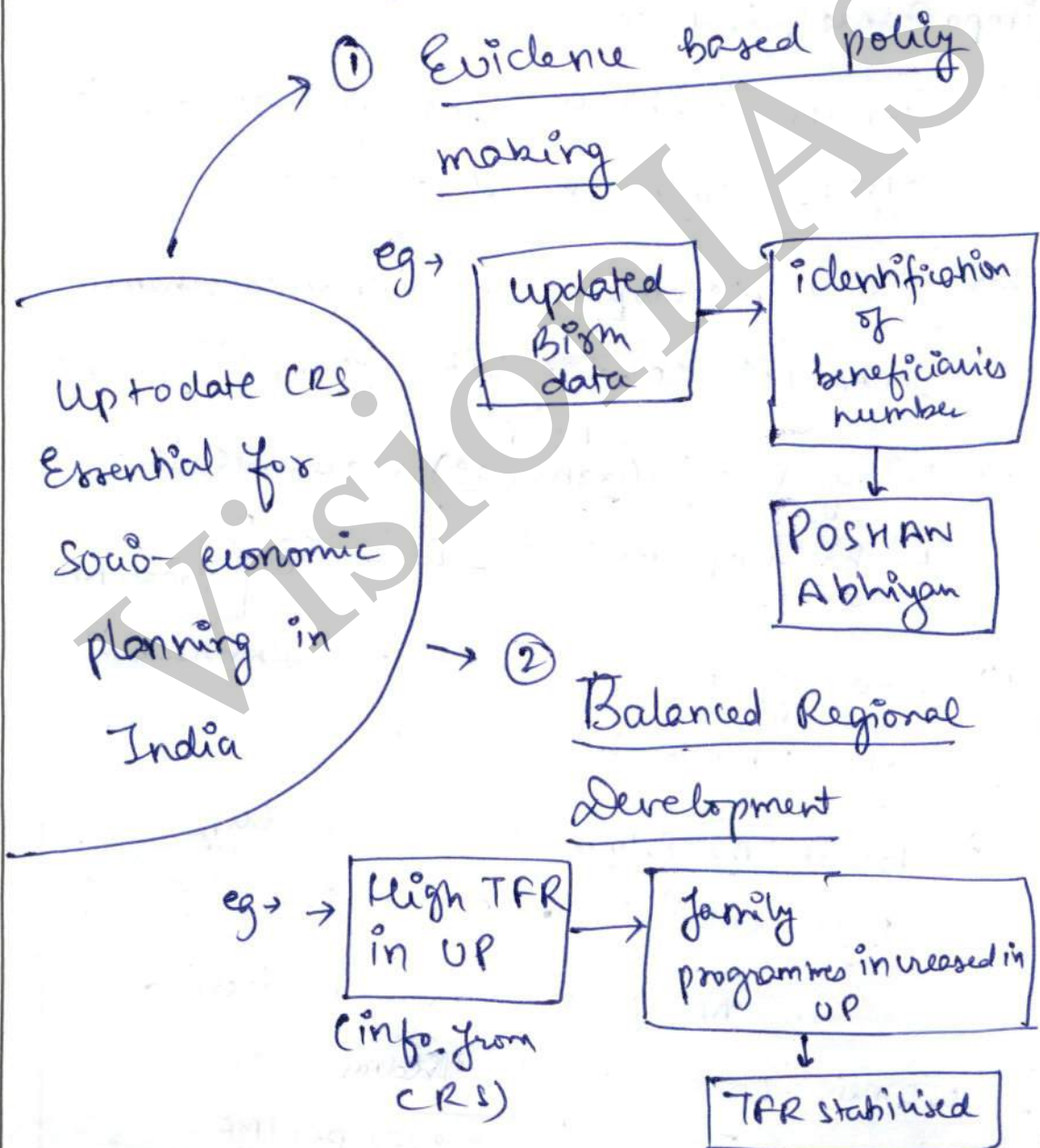
भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Recently Central Government
Revamped CRS system to ensure real
time data of birth and deaths.



③ Alleviation of Poverty through adequate Health, Education interventions.

[nearly 16.2% of population is multi-dimensional poor]

④ Better Targeted Welfare schemes

⑤ link with other systems like data collection for NFHS

⑥ Plugs inefficiencies in data collection highlighted by Eco. adviser recently.

Thus, an efficient CRS is key to achieve Good Governance in India.

9.

यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

International Monetary Fund is the institution established after World War as part of Bretton Wood Institution to ensure macro-economic stability in world.

① Rising de stabilisation of macro-economic framework

eg. recent Sri Lanka and Pakistan economic crisis

Current Economic Realities

② Rise of Emerging economies like China and India

③ Solidarity for Global South

④ Rising growth of power of currencies against dollar ⇒ "Dedollarisation"

① Reforming vote share and
quota share as per newer
economic

eg. IMF currently dominated by
US.

Key
Areas
for
reform

→ ② Strengthen macro-economic
stability through plugging
gaps as condition for
loan

→ ③ Currencies Quota reforms
based on current situation.

Thus, IMF needs to be
reformed as per New Economic
Order

10.

हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिग में नही लिखना चाहिए
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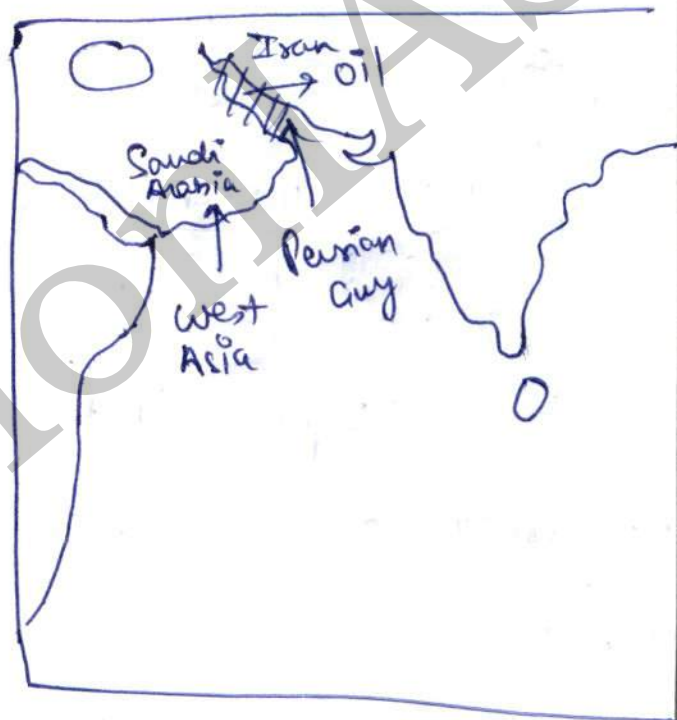
India's relationship with West Asia is driven by interests of Energy security and balancing rising fundamentalism and geopolitics.

Confines of Geopolitics

① Balancing Israel with relations with West Asian

Countries due

to Israel-Palastine conflict



② Issues of rising fundamentalism and radicalisation among Indian migrants.

③ Balancing Iran with US

eg. India has close relations with Iran
Which is also needed for access to
Central Asia (Chabahar port). However,
US perceives (Iran) as enemy. and had
put sanctions. → closer to (China)

Thus, these two issues are
coming at expense of geo economics

① instability in region causes rise
in oil prices

② Also, India cannot buy oil from
Iran due to sanctions

↓
Rising Oil import prices ⇒ increasing
Current
Account

↓
Inflation, Rupee
depreciation. ← Deficit

③ Thus, India needs to balance
its interests through Dialogue and Diplomacy

I2U2 is a good initiative in this regard

11.

हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established under Competition Commission of India Act

Role of CCI in:

Healthy Competitiveness

① Preventing Monopolistic practices

eg CCI involvement in future retail case acquisition by Amazon

② Promote Diversification in trade & supply

↓

Better price competition

eg. Bombardier - Alstom

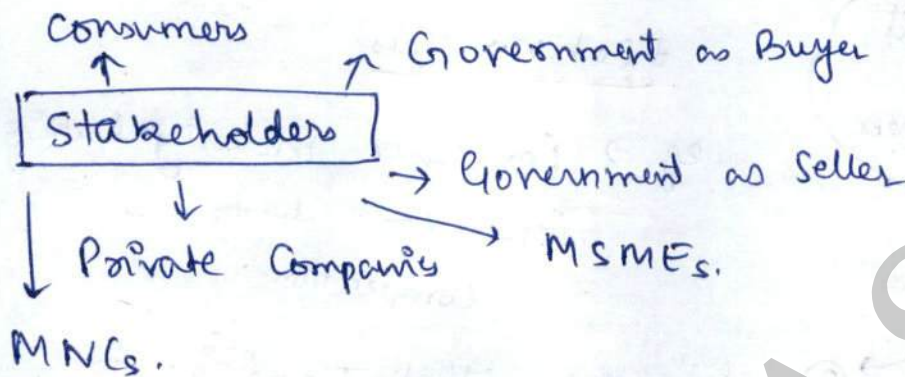
deal scrutinized by

CCI ⇒ ↓ cost to

Metro industry.

③ Promotes Ease of Doing Business

↓
Best to Make in India and
Atmanirbhar Bharat



Helps the stakeholders in:

① Creates demand for innovation
eg. → Pre 1991, monopoly of PSUs
reduced innovation in them

Innovate

② Supports and incentivise
private sector in Research
and development

eg. Uikram's developed by
private space startup

Augment
Effectiveness

① Healthy competition makes
the supplier/producer to
opt for modern low cost
technologies.

eg. → Fertiliser industry lacking
innovation due to
competition

② Supports Just Transition to
low Energy Carbon technology

eg. Because of competition in
refrigeration sector, ODCs
(Ozone Depleting Substances) were
reduced

However, CCI should be
given more teeth for increasing
its effectiveness through structural
reforms, funds and functionaries for
Healthy Manufacturing & Services sector
in India.

12.

"पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Paid News refers to the use of media to publish articles supporting the candidate or party, so as to influence voters.

For eg → Narottam Mishra was accused for paid news

Paid News
rears
ugly head

① Against free and fair elections under Article 324, 326 of Constitution.

② distorts level playing field for candidates.

③ negatively impact accountability of 4th pillar of democracy (Media)

④ Muscle and Money power in elections.

Need for Making paid News an Electoral offence

- ① To uphold the principle of Free and fair elections. (a Basic structure as per Kichoto Holohan case).
- ② To ensure Independence of Media
- ③ To promote equality and equal field for all candidates and parties.
- ④ To reduce use of muscle and money in elections.
- ⑤ To reduce criminalisation of politics. $\Rightarrow$ Media can be used to re image the candidate

- ⑥ Ensure non-partisanship and remove biasedness in Media. $\Rightarrow$ menace of TRPs.
- ⑦ Ensure Right to information of citizens under Article 19, 21 of Constitution
- ⑧ Right to vote under Article 326 can be upheld only by informed citizens

Way forward

- ① Amending RPA 1950, 1951 to include paid news as offence
- ② Law Commission recommendations for defining paid news
- ③ Dinesh Goswami and IIARC recommendations on Electoral reforms.

Menace like paid news to be curbed for upholding the Democracy.

13.

भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Doctrine of Essentiality refers to the doctrine given by apex court in Shirur Math Case which means that an essential religious practice of a religion cannot be curbed.
eg → Sikhs wearing Turban is essential religious practice

Moreover, the said doctrine was discussed in Triple Talaq Case or Shayara Bano Case in which Triple Talaq was considered unessential religious practice of Islam. and Thus, was curbed ensuring rights to women

Likewise, the Sabrimala
Judgment, the apex court held that
practice of Sabrimala is not essential
and is similar to untouchability under
Article 17 of Constitution. Thus, women
have right to access to Sabrimala temple

Moreover, in Hijab Case,
the apex court and high courts have
considered it as non-essential.

Thus, Doctrine of Essentiality
is essentially based on judgement of
Court.

Issues

- ① Several discriminatory practices like
female genital mutilation still
practiced in name of essentiality.

② Lack of clear definition of essentiality

③ Affect on Rights under Article 14, 15 (Right to equality)

Thus, as apex court has listed the essentiality of 9 religious practices to a Constitutional Bench recently. There is a need to form certain framework like Triple Test in K S Puttaswamy case.

14.

प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

The recent released report by EAC-PM is in line with principle of 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'.

Need to limit size of Government?

Arguments for

① To improve efficiency
eg. Many work is performed duplicately by agencies like in local government

② Reduce Revenue Expenditure

[current, Revenue Deficit $\approx$ 2% of GDP].
which needs to be reduced

↓

③ To augment Capital Expenditure

eg. India's social expenditure is around 8% of GDP.

④ Social Needs $\Rightarrow$ India needs to
fulfill rising Energy demand. [triple by
2050]
[IEA]

⑤ Promote use of E-Governance
[Apps like UMANG are reducing
human effort in service delivery]

⑥ Growing Private Sector participation
[Government as per Atmanirbhar Bharat
package will be limited to Strategic
sector like Atomic Energy].

Arguments Against

① High Unemployment rate $\sim 6-7\%$ as
per CMIE $\Rightarrow$ Government is
the primary employer.

② Lack of Manufacturing sector development
[current, GVA is around 16% whereas
Target = 25%].

③ Weak social security regime $\rightarrow$ lack of
insurance, pension etc.

④ Informalised Economy $\rightarrow$ 90% of workers
are informal $\Rightarrow$ reducing government
size will adverse this.

⑤ Inequalities in Private sector

Thus, a comprehensive review
needs to be done engaging all stakeholders
like Trade Unions for rationalising
the government, improving domain
expertise and efficiency.

15.

इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

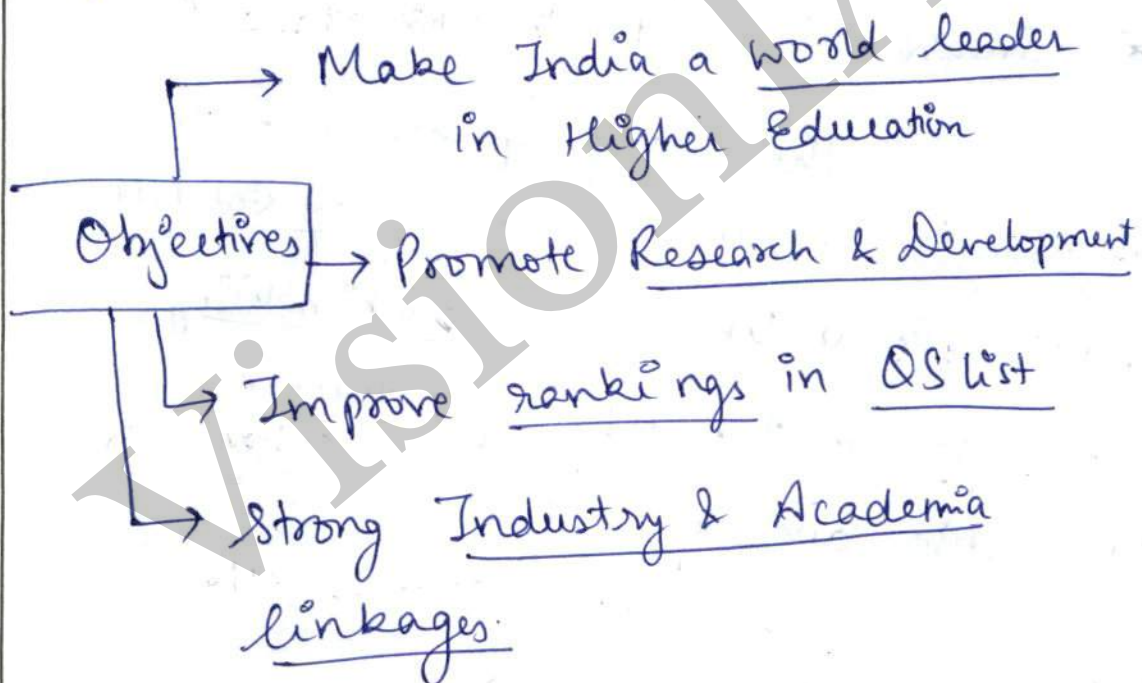
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Institutions of Eminence (IoE)

scheme was given to institutions for augmenting their capacity, efficiency and autonomy.

eg. IoE status to IIT Mumbai.



Achievements of Scheme

- ① Improved QS Ranking of IISc, IIT Bombay and Delhi

② Increase in number of patents and journals filed annually.

③ Development of centres like research centres.

However, yet to become a game changer.

① Lack of full autonomy $\Rightarrow$ executive interference is still there in appointments & funding

② QS Rankings $\Rightarrow$ still only 4 institute are under Top 300

③ Weak Industry-Academia collaboration

④ lower R & D expenditure $\Rightarrow$ still around 0.65% of GDP

⑤ Poor Infrastructure in terms of labs, hostels etc

⑥ Lack of increase in seats capacity

⑦ Professor-Student ratio is low.

⑧ Lack of women representation in
STEM (~18% of graduates)

This calls for:-

① Augmenting funding to IOE

② leverage Alumni network for
fund donations.

③ Improve seats capacity and infrastructure

④ Affirmative action for women

A knowledge driven \$5 Trillion
economy can only be built on
strong foundation of higher education. Thus,
timely intervention in IOE is necessity.

डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Economic Survey 2023 has discussed about the significance of Digital Public Infrastructure for Good Governance.

DPI includes use of ICT for service delivery.

It allows for:

Innovate and Convenient public services

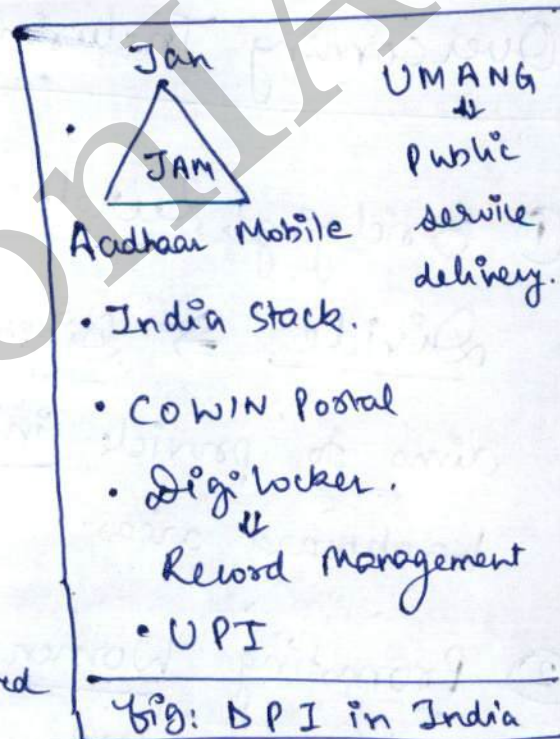
① Single window service delivery

↓
Ease of living improved

eg. convergence of services on UMANG.

② faster transmission of benefits.

eg. use of BAPU for Direct Benefit transfer



③ Better Asset Management

eg. Geotagging under MGNREGA

④ Promote Land productivity

eg. Digitalisation of Land records.

⑤ Universal Health Coverage $\Rightarrow$ Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission.

Overcoming Inclusion & Accessibility barriers

① Bridging Rural-Urban Digital Divide $\Rightarrow$ Digital India Mission

aims to provide internet access to backward areas.

② Promoting Women Empowerment

through $\rightarrow$ nutrition eg. POSHAN tracker

$\rightarrow$ Internet access $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ internet coverage from 33%

$\rightarrow$ Financial Inclusion $\rightarrow$ enhancing bank access through Jan Dhan Yojna

- ③ Education $\Rightarrow$ Swayam, Diksha schemes providing education to far areas like North East.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Transparency and Accountability

- ① RTI portal for filing RTIs is acting as sunlight
- ② Grievance Redressal Systems like CAGRMS is resolving complaints immediately.
- ③ Procurement through GEM portal is reducing corruption.

Digital Public Infrastructure can be a game changer in achieving Inclusive Growth "Sabka Saath sabka Vishwas"

17.

कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)

15

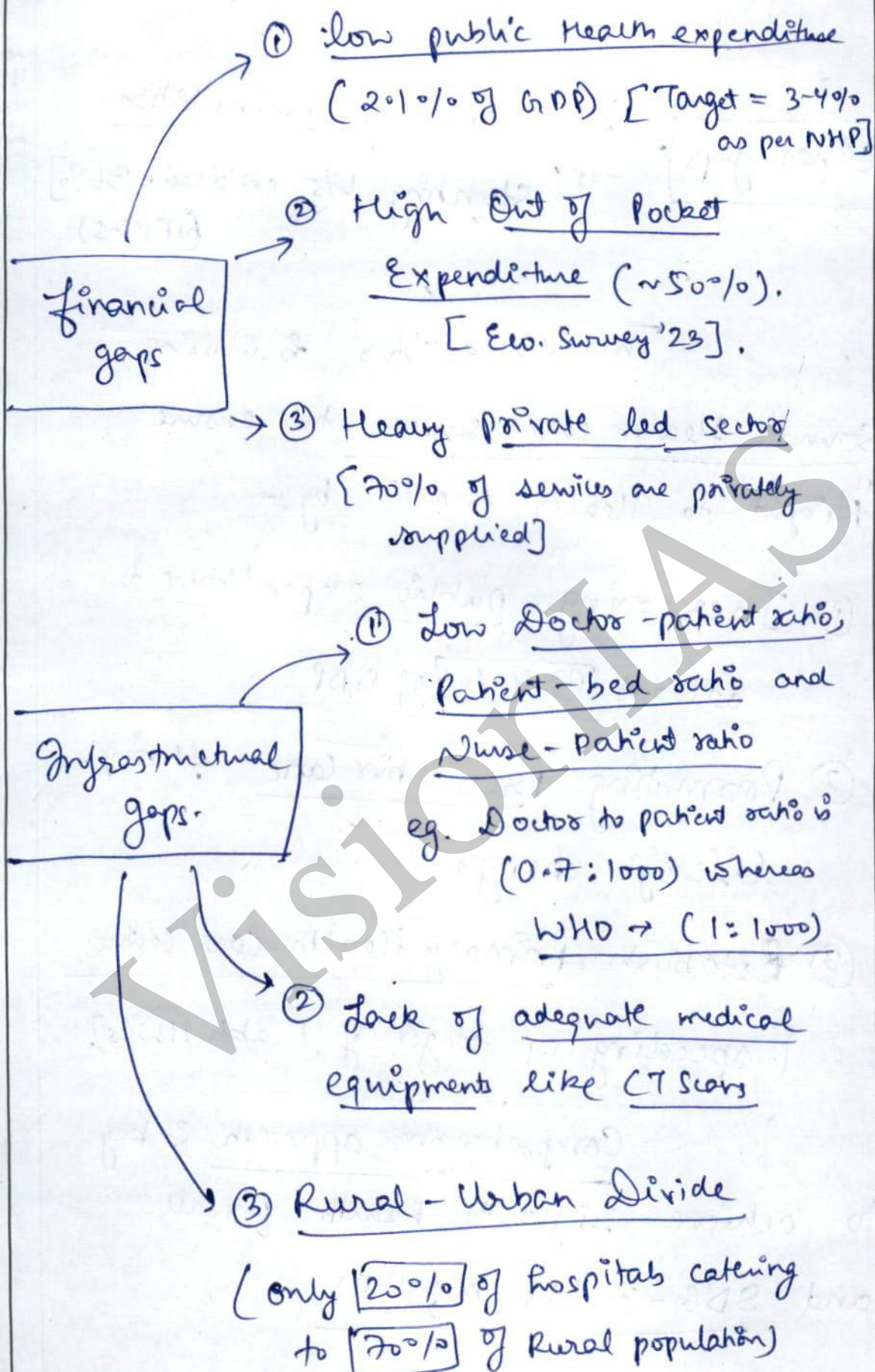
उम्मीदवारों को इस हॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, Rajasthan government enacted legislation conferring 'Right to Health for all' in Rajasthan

Law is key to secure on demand services in public and private hospitals at affordable cost.

However, despite legislation for 'Right to Health', there is a need to plug:

- Social gaps →
- ① Lack of Education about preventive care
 - ② Lack of women empowerment
 ↓
 Impacts maternal and child health.
 eg. IMR = 35 (NFHS-5)
 - ③ Lack of access to WASH
 [nearly, 30% of population lack access to WASH in urban areas].



Other gaps → Prevalence of malnutrition
[stunting 1/5 children = 36%]
(NFHS-5)

This calls for building
Sound Health care system to ensure
"Right to Health to all" by:-

- ① Increasing public expenditure to
at least 3-4% of GDP
- ② Promoting Preventive care through
lifestyle changes.
- ③ Establish Primary Health Care centres
[speeding up target of 1 lakh HW(s)]

Comprehensive approach is key
to achieve right to health for all
and SDG-3 (Health for all)

विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Despite legislative measures like Transgender act and Supreme Court Judgements in Navtej Johar case decriminalising same sex; the third gender has not yet been engendered in India as evident from the recent demand for same-sex marriage and the boycott against it from society and government.

Reasons

- ① Cultural factors → discrimination against Transgender, ⇒ lack of assimilation in society
eg. Transgender living under "hums-shishya parampara"

② Stigmatisation $\Rightarrow$ Stereotypes have developed against trans.

③ Involvement of trans genders
in prostitution, begging etc
 $\downarrow$
Further alienates them

④ lack of empowerment $\Rightarrow$ lack of skill development
 $\downarrow$
low income $\Rightarrow$ lack of social security
 $\swarrow \searrow$
Relative Deprivation
 $\downarrow$
Poverty

This calls for

① Assimilation $\Rightarrow$ eg. Jai Singh
hired 2 transgenders in office

② Sensitisation $\Rightarrow$ workshops, awareness

③ Skill Development $\Rightarrow$ Bangalore metro
hiring Trans and skilling them.

④ Health intervention

⑤ Rights $\rightarrow$ ensuring freedom of
marriage

Empowering trans and third
gender is key for Inclusive
society

19.

अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

is a grouping of Asian countries including Russia, China, Central Asian Countries, India and Pakistan.

- Objective of SCO
- ① Promote regional economic cooperation
 - ② Stability in region
eg. Afghanistan crisis
 - ③ Counter regional terrorism

India's Expectations in SCO

- ① To engage with Central Asian countries $\Rightarrow$ cooperation in resources, trade, energy
eg. Uranium in Kazakhstan.

② Using friendly members to counter China and Pakistan axis.

③ Mutual security and peace in the region ⇒ Counter terrorist activities

④ Broader Economic Cooperation

⑤ Soft Power Influence ⇒ Buddhism heritage as link.

eg. Recently concluded SCO promoted Buddhism by India.

However, there are certain factors making ^{difficult for} India to fulfill the above expectations :-

① Most Importantly, China-Pakistan Axis

→ India-China have Border conflicts

eg. Ladakh standoff.

→ India-China and India-Pakistan

have stopped Bilateral ties till

the resolution of Border conflicts. with China and for Pakistan $\Rightarrow$ Terrorism support needs to end.

$\rightarrow$ Use of J&K issue by Pakistan to influence SCO members $\Rightarrow$ strongly opposed by India.

Other factors $\rightarrow$ Russia-China axis
releation with
 $\rightarrow$ Baleneing US and with
Russia. $\Rightarrow$ West perceive
SCO as Asia
Quad.

Thus, there is a need for Strategic Autonomy which India has been following continuously to engage in SCO.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Recent India-US summit quoted their relations as the "defining relationship of 21st century".

In technology, iCET was concluded to promote technology cooperation.

Promises long overdue transformation in field of technology as.

① Both countries have limited engagement in Technology transfer
eg. establishing of IIT was a collaboration long back.

② the demand for securing Critical Emerging technologies like Quantum Computing is on rise for national comprehensive security

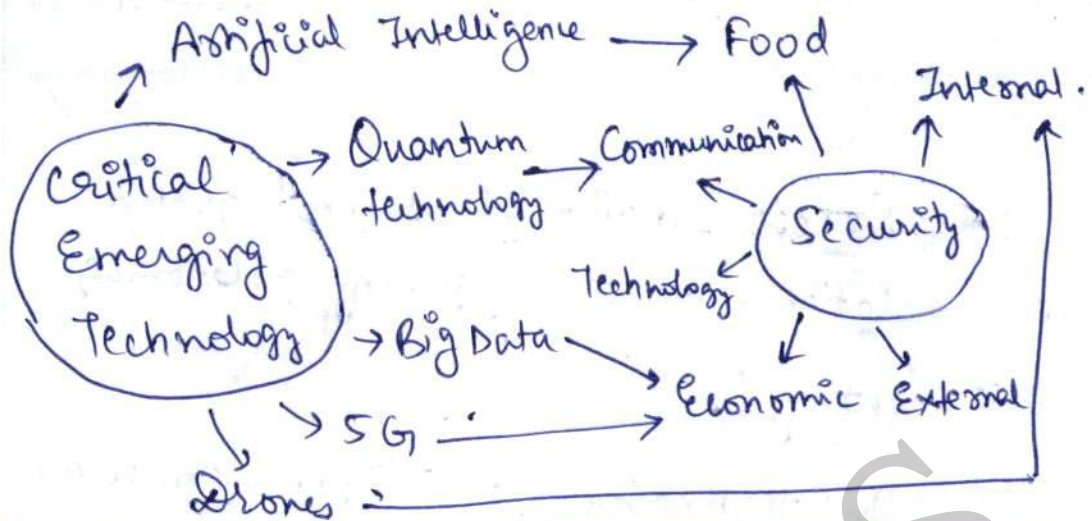


Fig. ICET Uses in Security (Comprehensive)

To counter

⑤ Rising China aggression in Critical Emerging technology supply chain

eg → India imports 800% of its electronics needs

⑥ India has been traditional defense partner with Russia which limited India's engagement in technology with USA

↓
eg. ICET will diverse India's defense reliance through

wider partnership.

- ⑤ Multiplier effect $\Rightarrow$ the partnership will promote private sector collaboration with countries. $\Rightarrow$ ^{help in} fulfilling India's goal of \$5 Trillion Economy

The initiative thus needs to be governed by 3Ts - Trust, Transparency, Timeliness to promote Critical Emerging technology working for growth and sustainable development of both countries.

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