



**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. :                             | 1308805     |
| अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student :                          | Prakhyat    |
| माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी<br>Medium: Hindi/English            | English     |
| तारीख<br>Date                                              | 2-Sept-2023 |

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

|                            |                                                  |
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| केंद्र<br>Centre<br>Online | निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Invigilator's Signature |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

|   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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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|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use              | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| <p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br/>Signature of Examiner(s)</p> |                                             |

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

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



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

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.

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 स्थिति में नही लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups play an important role in protection and conservation of Env. by public participation

They are groups of environmentally conscious people working for Env.

Significance in enhancing public participation & responsiveness.

(i) Gather support for environment conservation

eg -> cessanting tree plantation drives etc

(ii) Raise awareness about projects that can harm env

eg Narmada Bachao Andolan.

(iii) Engage people for env. friendly policies demand.

↳ e.g. Assam forest protests in Muntal.

(iv) Make them aware about methods they can use & functionaries people can contact.

↳ to protect env

↳ Raising awareness about EIA.

Some prominent Env. pressure groups are:- Bombay Natural History Society, Centre for Science & Env., etc.

But there are some concerns:-

(i) They are often used as means to propagate foreign propagands.  
↳ protests against mining.

(ii) Have slowed or delayed many projects.

Thus, Environmental pressure groups can play an imp. role in fulfilling E.I. of citizens towards protection of Env, but that should not be misused.

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 कॉपी में  
नहीं लिखना  
पाठिए  
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10

SC has recognised sex work as a 'profession' and said Right to Livelihood is a F.R. under Art 21.

Significance of judgement

- (i) Can ensure dignity (part of Art 21)  
↳ to sex workers.
- (ii) can check discrimination faced by them ↳ they are discriminated & not allowed at many public places.
- (iii) can prevent their harassment by police officials & other authorities
- (iv) Their children will also get a life of dignity & equality.

However, Some issues still remain:

- Issues
- (i) Lack of awareness of rights among sex workers.
  - (ii) It can be misused & Art 23 can be violated by forcing women into prostitution.
  - (iii) Attitude of Society will not change automatically.
  - (iv) Rigid attitude of officials

Way Ahead:

- \* Rope in NGOs & civil society to raise awareness among sex workers
- \* Provide them legal aid & resources to find a alternative & better source of life.
- \* Provide them skill training & startup support.

Thus, judgement of SC is rightly a step in direction of ensuring basic rights & equality for sex workers but as a society we have much more work to do.

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

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 शीट पर नही लिखना चाहिए।  
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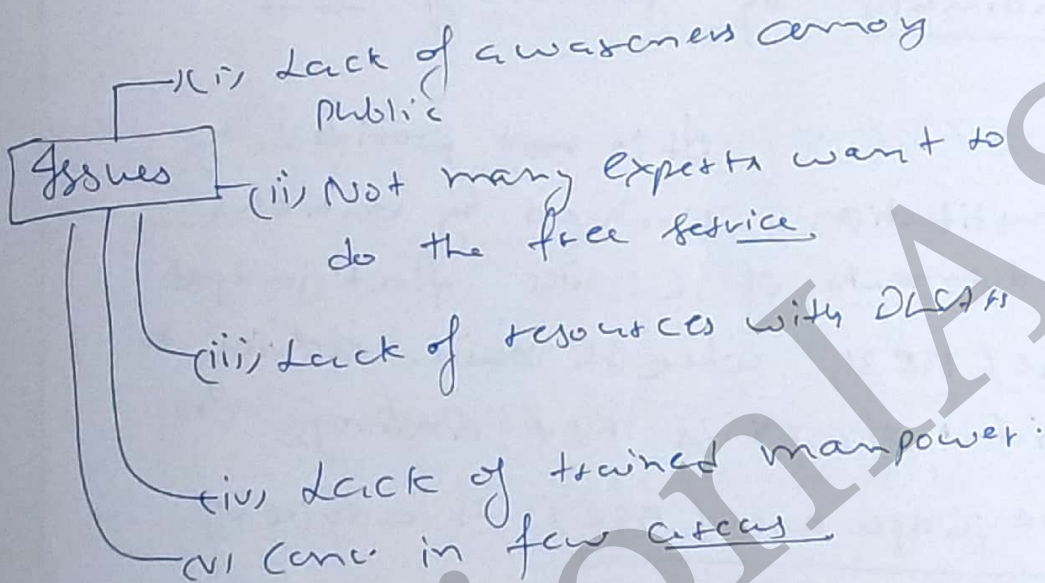
District Legal Service Authorities (DLSAs) play an important role in implementing Art 39A of Indian Constitution → which is providing free legal aid to poor & vulnerable sections.

### Significance of DLSAs

- (i) Provide free of cost legal aid to poor people & other vulnerable sections like women, old people etc.
- (ii) Establish Lok Adalats → to solve cases at early stage & fast redressal of case
- (iii) Raise awareness at local level about provisions of free legal aid

(iv) Establish camps & programme in rural areas to provide free legal aid to people.

(v) Eminent Lawyers & Legal experts are roped in to help people.



### Solve

(i) Provide them with enough funds & infrastr.

(ii) Make providing free legal service compulsory like CSR for lawyers.

(iii) Role in Civil Society to raise awareness.

Thus, DLSPs can play an imp. role in providing justice to most vulnerable sections of society.

4.

"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के सँकेंद्रण 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 लिखित में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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The collegium system is an arrangement of appointment of higher members of judiciary by judiciary itself.

It is not provided by constitution & evolved by various judgements of SC like first judges case (1983), where SC said, advice to president of CJJ is not binding. In 2<sup>nd</sup> judges case (1992) → advice of

CJJ & 2 other judges was made binding & finally in 3<sup>rd</sup> judges case (1998)

advice of CJJ + 4 other judges of SC is made binding on President for judicial appointments.

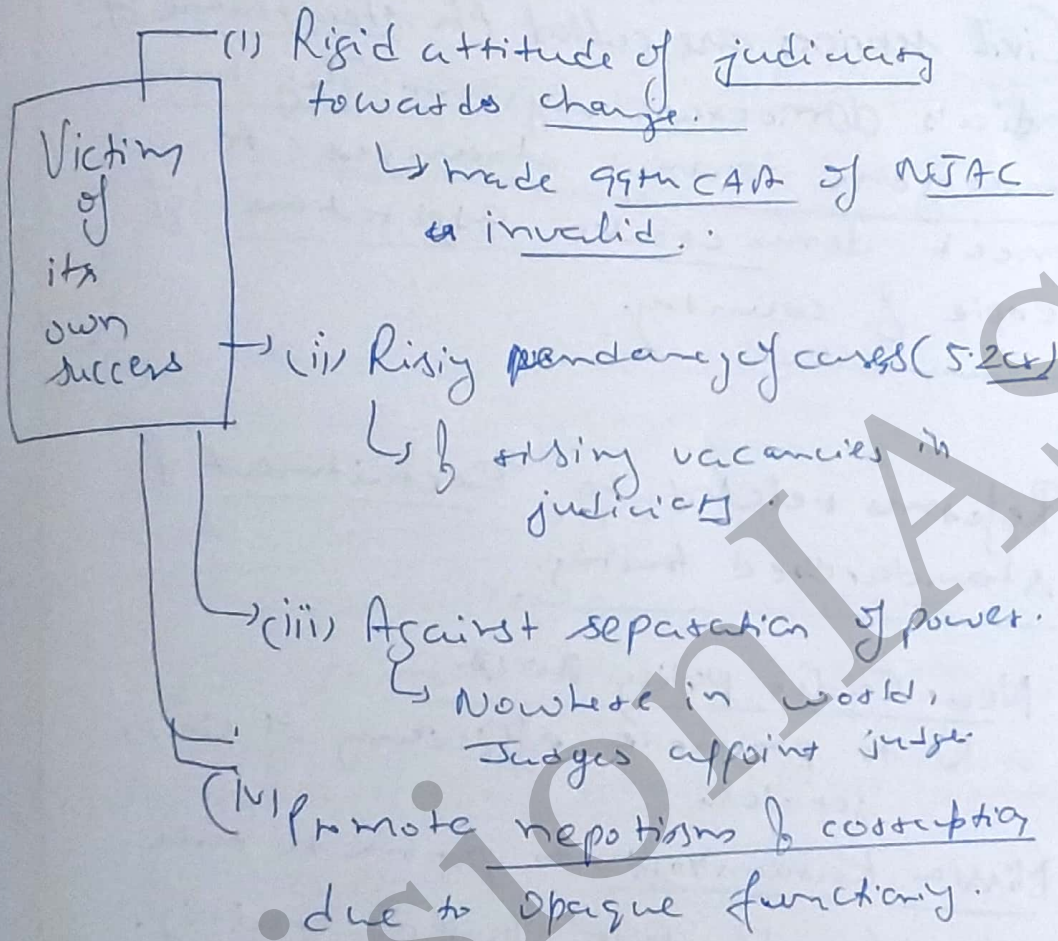
(1) To maintain independence of judiciary.

Significance

(2) To protect judiciary from undue interference of executive.

(3) To protect F.R of citizens.

Lx 4) To keep a check on powers of Executive.



Thus, Collegium System should be replaced with a more transparent & accountable system, which maintains balance b/w Independence of judiciary & fundamental principles of constitution like separation of power.

4

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

Civil services are called the steel frame of India's democratic system. They have undergone many changes to meet democratic aspirations of people & country.

Reforms related to Recruitment & standardised training.

(i) New Cadre policy 2017.

↳ to promote efficiency of civil service.

(ii) Mission Karmayogi to promote rule based to role based training.

(iii) Changes in Civil Services Exam

↳ to provide equal opportunities to students coming from various educational & socio-economic backgrounds.

They are not enough becoz:-

(i) Rigid attitude of bureaucracy towards change & Red tapism.

- (ii) Poor work culture  
↳ things in training can't be implemented in field.
- (iii) Corruption & misuse of powers
- (iv) Political interference & political bureaucrat & business nexus. (Dinesh Goswami Committee).

Need more reforms to meet present day challenges like

- (i) faster adoption of ICT  
↳ to promote e-governance  
↳ to promote A/C & transparency.
- (ii) formation of Civil Services Board (Mota Committee)  
for neutral & merit based promotions & transfers.
- (iii) Strengthening of Oversight mechanisms  
like CVC, CBI, Lokpal & Lokayukta, along with citizens participation.  
social Audit, RTI etc.

Thus Civil Services reforms should be in line with target of Minimum govt with Max Governance & Sabke Sath Sabke Vikas.

सामाजिक प्रभाव बाण्ड्स 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)

Outcome-based finance models are the methods of financing social infrastructure and results are judged based on outcome & impact they create.

Social Impact Bonds is one such method, in which investors, invest for social impact & not for financial returns.

Significance for Socio-Economic Impact:

(i) Can provide service in areas where pub. sector is not interested.

↳ eg forming hospitals in rural areas.

(ii) Can provide benefits for most vulnerable sections of society.

↳ eg Renewable energy projects in tribal areas.

(iii) Promote a 'trusteeship Model' of wealth creation.

↳ create social & human capital

(iv) Provide finances for projects, for which govt lack resources

↳ bridge in villages.

(v) Promote accountability & transparency in policy makers & authorities which implement them.

(vi) Have huge potential to improve health, education & livelihood based outcomes in country.

(vii) Promote investors to invest in sustainable projects.

Thus, Outcome based finance Models can really create socio-economic impact at scale in country.

उम्मीदवारी को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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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)

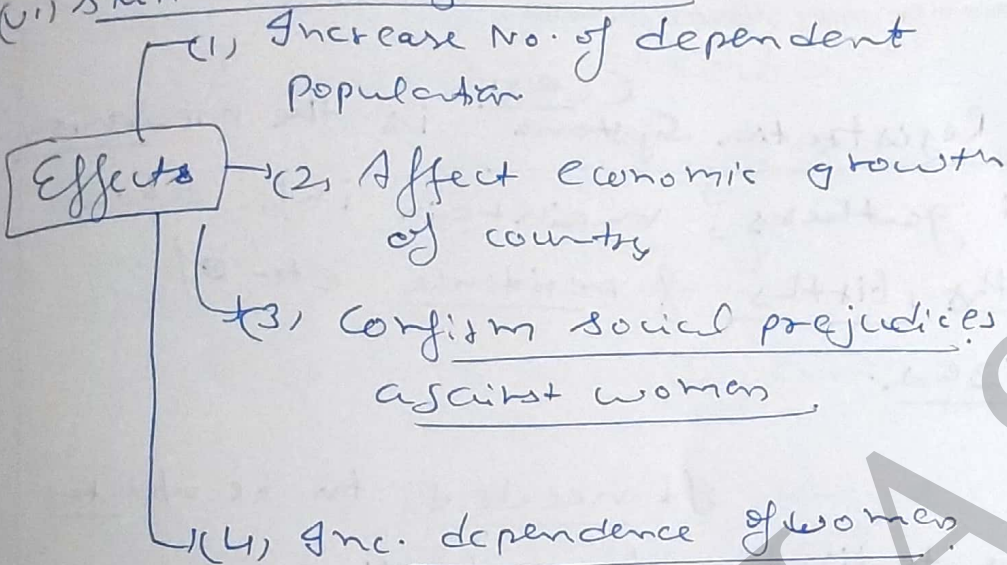
India is facing a unique problem of rising No. of women in higher education institutions along with their decreasing participation in workforce (Around 25%) as per periodic L.F. survey.

### Reasons

- (i) Patriarchal mindset of society.  
↳ consider women as burden & want them to get married as soon as possible.
- (ii) Low LFPR due to household responsibilities.
- (iii) U-curve hypothesis → women dec. in LF bcoz they opt for more higher education.
- (iv) Lack of Safe Workplaces & safety in public places.  
↳ many organisations still lack implementation of POSCH.

(i) Absence of Creche facilities & motherhood support.

(ii) Skill - Industry mismatch.



### Reforms needed:

(i) Provide them with vocational education & skill training.

PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojna etc.

(ii) Nudge Industries to follow POSH Act,  
to provide creche facilities at workplace.

(iii) Tackle Wage gap. (34%) b/w  
women & men.

(iv) Raise awareness among women  
to in society.

Thus, increasing  
Women labour force participation is  
a sine qua non for empowerment of  
women & development of country.

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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 कॉपी में नली लिखनी चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin.

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Civil Registration System (CRS) is the mechanism that gathers & maintain info about deaths, births & residence etc. of citizens.

It needed to be updated time to time for effective.

Socio-economic planning becoz:-

- (i) Promote effective targetting of welfare schemes.
- (ii) help in better policy formulation.
- (iii) Make govt aware about demands & requirements of different groups of citizens.

iv) Make public policy & welfare programming inclusive across communities & geographical areas.

Thus, recent move of central govt. in revamping CRS system in country is right move in direction of more inclusive & effective socio-economic planning.

Challenges  
in  
present  
system

- (i) Data records are outdated
- (ii) Data not available for many areas
- (iii) false & manipulated data.
- (iv) High inclusion & exclusion error.
- (v) Does not take into account present digital advancements.

Therefore, CRS should be updated with use of digital technology to upher socio-economic planning for digital India.

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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

IMF is one of Britton Woods twins  
to ensure establishment of economic  
order & stability worldwide.

IMF is considered as  
the guardian of financial ecosystem  
of global economy due to variety  
of role it play in establishing  
economic order. But it had  
failed in recent past to  
check rising global economic  
uncertainties & fear of global  
recession along with slowing  
global growth.

~~Thus~~ It need reforms in  
following areas to align with  
present day economic realities:-

(i) Reforms in quota system

↳ provide more space to developing countries like ~~India~~ India, Brazil etc.

(ii) Reforms in its funding mechanisms

↳ its condition based grants create fear among countries of western dominance

↳ They should be reformed.

(iii) frame better regulatory mechanism to check global economic uncertainty.

(iv) provide unconditional & regular funds to meet demands of developing & least developed countries.

(v) provide funding mechanism for areas like climate change, Renewable energy etc.

Thus, IMF should be reformed for more inclusive & sustainable economic world 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

India's relationship with West Asia  
is regularly changing & evolving  
with time.

Now, it is changing  
from Geopolitics to geoeconomics:-

(i) India engaging with countries  
like Israel with Dehypocritism  
policy → to engage with them  
based on their own  
merit.

↳ Rising trade in technology  
& Agri.

(ii) India engaging with West Asia  
to enhance connectivity under  
GNUSTC, Chabahar port, Ashgabat  
Agreement etc, to improve  
trade with W. Asia.

(iii) India's Energy demands are promoting  
more eco-engagement with W. Asia

(iv) India upgrading economic & trade agreements with West Asian countries.

↳ Recent CEPA with UAE.

(v) W. Asian countries diversifying their sources of income & investing in India.

↳ Saudi Arabia <sup>state</sup> firms investing in India.

But geopolitics still play an important part.

(i) due to large Indian diaspora in W. Asia.

(ii) Strategic position of W. Asia.

(iii) Rising dominance of China.

Thus West Asia is an important area for India both geopolitically & economically.

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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

Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body formed under Competition Act, 2002.

Its aim is to maintain fair & free market in country.

Role in promoting healthy competition.

(i) Check unfair practices & activities by big players

↳ eg flash sales etc. by big online players

(ii) Check monopolistic tendencies

↳ prevent companies in forming monopoly over markets

(iii) Protect interests of small players & consumers

(iv) Put fines & punishments on players

violating the principle & rules of free & fair market

↳ @ Google facing fines for its anti-competitive activities.

(v) Promote free & fair market economy.

↳ keeping interest of all the stakeholders into mind.

(i) CCJ lack specialities & manpower to check new age monopolistic tendencies.

(ii) Rising pendency of cases.

Challenges

(iii) frequent appeal against orders of CCJ.

(iv) MNC's appealing against orders of CCJ in international & foreign courts.

↳ where CCJ lack expertise.

Reforms needed:-

(i) Provide CCJ with more extra-territorial powers to deal with MNC's.

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(ii) Establish mechanism to check frequent appeals against + orders of violation of orders.

(iii) Expert training to manpower in digital arena to check activities harming free & fair market.

Thus, CCG is an important regulatory body to promote free & fair market economy; necessary for growth of stakeholders & Indian economy.

2.

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Paid news is the phenomenon of using media to propagate politically motivated ideas & propaganda for gain political gains.

It is not correctly addressed under present legal & regulatory mechanism. & it is not an offence under RPA or SPC.

(i) Affect voter behaviour  
 ↳ Cambridge Analytica case.

(ii) Against principle of free & fair elections.

Need to make it an electoral offence.

(iii) paid fake news leads to spread of fake news & hate news  
 ↳ disturbing social harmony.

(iv) Benefits few political parties at cost of democracy.

(v) Violate Right of Information of individuals.

29

Thus, paid news is a fraud  
committed against democratic  
system of country.

Acc. to SC in Pravasi Bhelagi  
Sangathan case - political representatives  
should move away from spreading  
false news via paid news.

2<sup>nd</sup> ARC & Dinesh Goswami  
Committee on electoral reforms have  
recommended making paid news  
an electoral offence under RPA. Also,

- \* ECG should be provided with the  
power to curb paid news.
- \* Media regulatory bodies like Press Council  
of India should take actions against  
individuals & channels spreading  
false news.
- \* Raise awareness among citizens  
to make informed & wise choice &  
not fall prey to false news.

Thus, menace of paid news should be tackled to ensure free & fair elections, which is a basic feature of Indian constitution.

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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

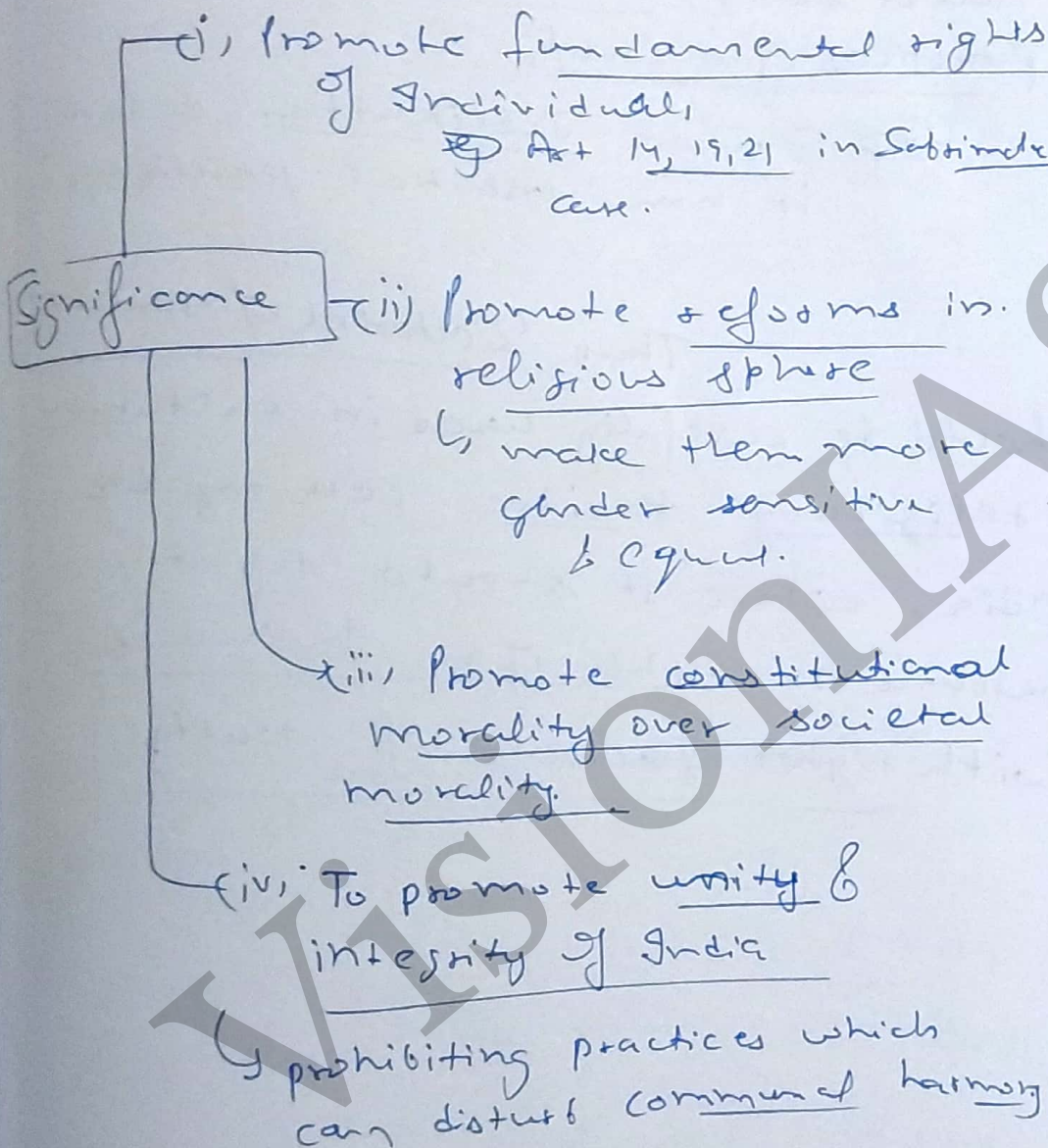
'Doctrine of Essentiality' refers to the idea of practices which are essential for identity & survival of a religion.

It includes practices without which a particular religion would lose its significance & identity. Practices not included as "Essential Practices" can be prohibited by courts for promotion of individual fundamental rights.

It was first devised by SC in "Shirur Mutt Case", in which SC defined what constitutes an essential religious practice. Later on it was used in multiple cases, Most recently in Sabrimela case, to allow women right to equality & right to freedom of worship.

Again, it was used by Karnataka HC in Bannu Hijab in educational institutions.

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But, it have opened a Pandora's Box of various issues:-

(i) leads to Judiciopopism  
↳ judiciary entering field of religion

(ii) Against secularism & freedom of religion  
↳ due to regular interference in religion.

(iii) Hurts religious sentiments & cultural practices of a group.

↳ e.g. Ban on Jallikattu, declaring it non-essential practices.

Thus, 'Doctrine of Essentiality' should be carefully used in culturally & religiously sensitive country like India, where it should tightly balance the rights of an individual, with rights & beliefs of society.

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Economic Advisory Council to PM  
(EAC-PM) is an advisory body to PM, formed by executive action & it recently advised govt to limit size of govt.

Need to limit size of govt.

- (i) to promote vision of minimum govt & max. governance
- (ii) to cut red tapism & corruption in public officials & departments.
- (iii) to devolve powers to local level govt's, to promote bottom up approach of development.
- (iv) to fulfill democratic aspirations of people  
↳ make them active partners in governance.

But is not practical & advisable

due to:-

(i) huge population & govt. apparatus of countries

(ii) Large No. of post lying vacant in govt posts

(iii) It will curtail employment opportunities for youth.

(iv) Lack of digital awareness & digital divide (32% in Rural Areas), to promote Alternative governance via ICT.

What need to be done??

(i) Strengthen existing bureaucratic structure

(ii) Simplify rules & regulations to cut red-tapism.

(iii) Make citizens active part of governance via Social Audit, policy discussion etc.

(iv) Increasing penetration & reach  
of e-governance. (eg) e-SARAL & HR.

(v) Establishing efficient & effective  
citizens charter

↳ for timely service delivery

(vi) Promote good governance.

(vii) Establish effective grievance  
redressal mechanism

↳ to uphold transparency &  
A/C in governance.

(viii) Reduce interface & dependence  
on govt. functionaries & faceless Tax appeals

Thus, need of the hour

is good governance. Based on

principle of Min govt & Max

governance.

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)

15

The Institutions of Eminence Scheme  
(IOE) was launched in 2018. to  
develop top ranking higher education  
institutions in country.

### Significance of Scheme

- (i) It identifies players from both  
pub. & public sector to make  
them 'world class' education  
institutions.
- (ii) They were provided with higher  
autonomy  
↳ to provide courses &  
frame their own guidelines.
- (iii) They were provided with ₹100 cr  
each to get the requisite  
infrastructure & facilities.

(iv) They were provided with autonomy to cooperate with foreign higher education institutions & also allowed to hire foreign faculty.

(v) Rules & procedures were simplified for their admission & functioning.

Challenges, that prevented it from becoming a game changer.

(i) Complex regulatory mechanism of India  
↳ multiple bodies to regulated higher education institutions.

(ii) Constraints in collaborating with foreign higher education institutions.

↳ many not willing due to complex nature of Indian laws.  
[X] Online courses prohibited in many areas.

(iii) Resource constraints

(iv) Lack of Atained & skilled manpower

Q, Many educational institutes like JIO institute are still in developing stages.

Solns

- \* Provide 'GOE' with more autonomy & funds to hire faculty & form course.
- \* Simplify regulatory mechanism
- \* Include more institutes under 'GOE' scheme apart from well known IIT's & IIM's.

Thus, if implemented properly, 'GOE' can become truly a game changer in higher education sector of India.

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। 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)

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Digital Public Infrastructure is the infrastructure based on digital technologies and necessary for delivery of digital services in country.

Role of DPI in overcoming inclusion or accessibility barriers.

(i) Based on JAM trinity, it have increased financial inclusion in country.

eg) More than 49cr + have Jam dhan A/c & more than 58% are women.

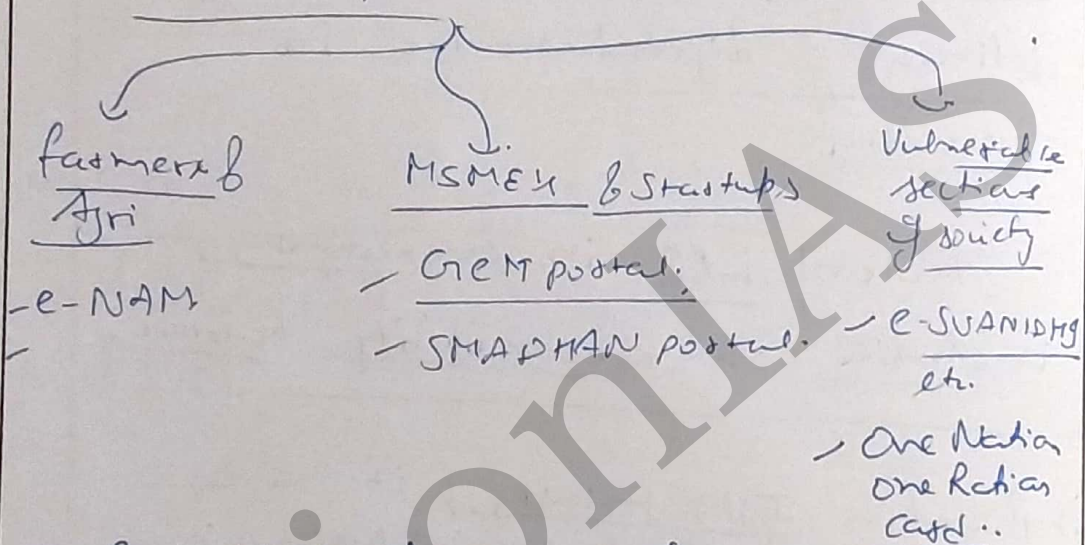
(ii) Have played important role in providing services to far-off areas.

eg) COWIN platform used for vaccination (More than 90% popul. vaccinated)

(iii) Provided services at affordable  
& cost effective price

↳ SWAYAM Prabha, DAKSH for  
online education during Covid.

(iv) Provide opportunities for all sections  
to develop



(v) Portability of services of govt → Ayushman Bharat services

Role in Increasing AIC & Transparency  
with real time data.

(i) Prevent misuse of funds & resources  
→ e-Muster rolls of MGNREGS.

(ii) Proper monitoring of Resources &  
physical imaging of Infrastr.

→ Remote Imaging & Geo-tagging  
of Assets.

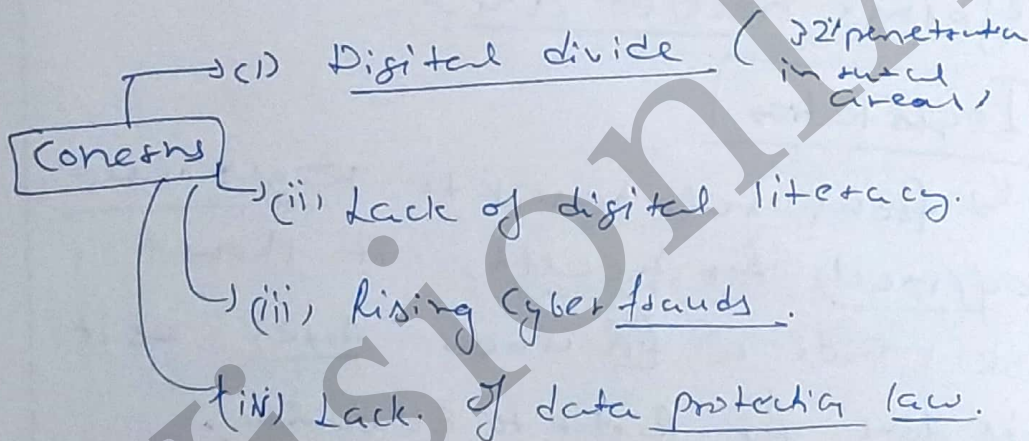
(iii) Check fraud in accounts & documents.

↳ digitalisation of land records under SWAMITVA scheme.

(iv) Provide grievance redressal mechanism to hold govt. servants accountable.

↳ Jan Sookha Portal of RJ govt.

↳ CGP (GRAMS) of central govt.



Solns

- Promote digital literacy among citizens to make "Digital Nagrik".
- Implement Data protection Law.

Thus, DPS can play an important role in establishing good governance aiming at welfare of all.

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 कॉपी में नही लिखना चाहिए।  
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'Right to health for all' is one of the SDGs under Sustainable Development Goals & necessary first step in development of human capital

for full realisation of it,  
reforms needed are:-

Legislation

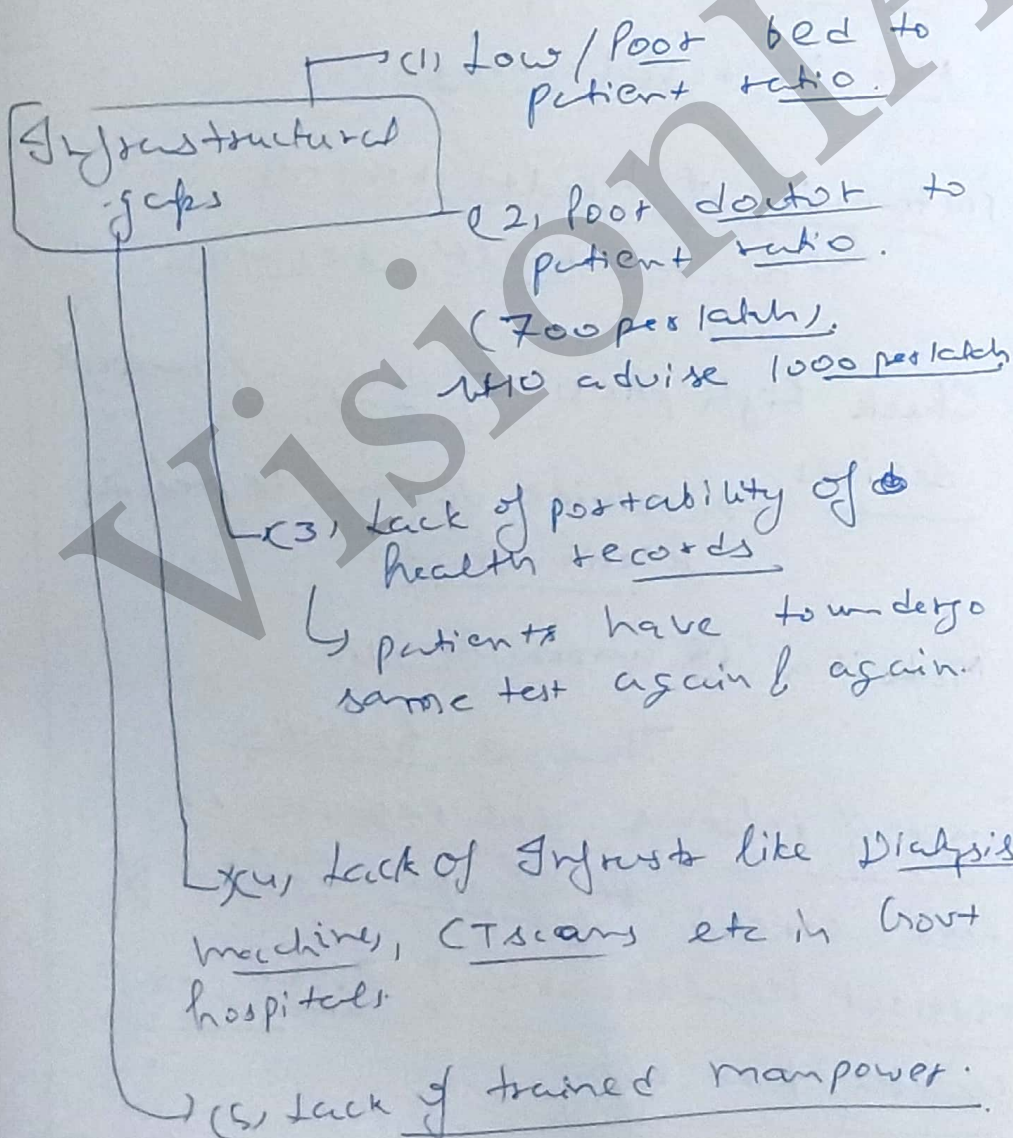
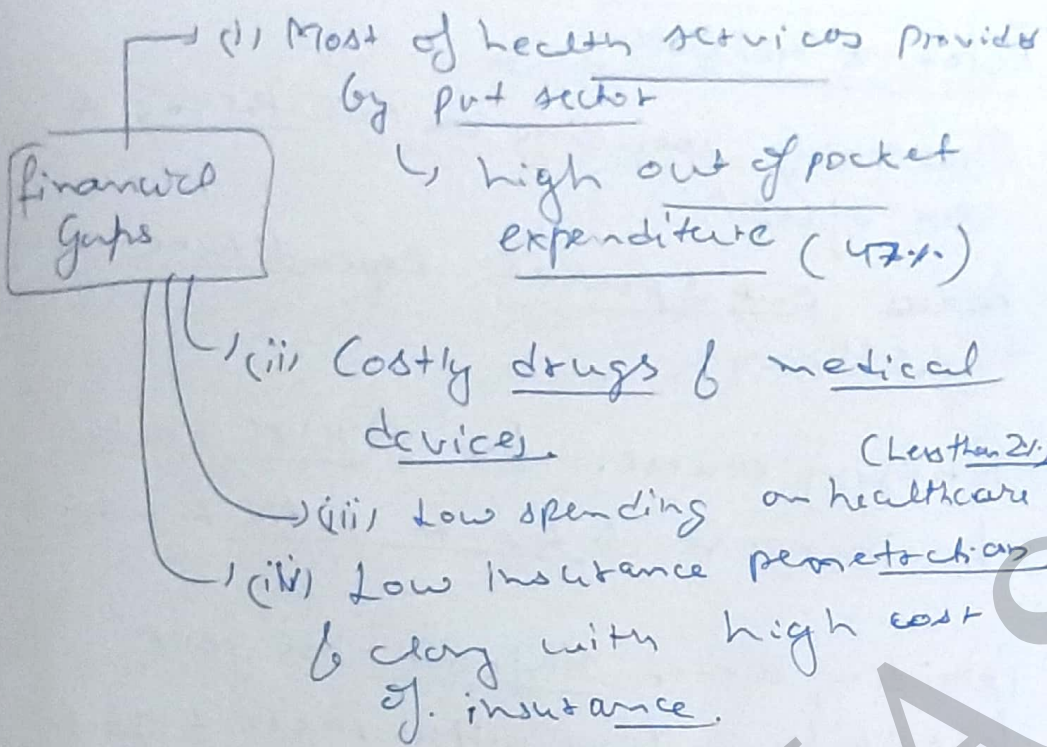
↳ from rule based to Right based approach for health, it should be made a FR under A+21 as it is done for Right to Education.

Apart from this other loopholes should also be closed like:-

Social Gaps

- (i) Link collation of jobs
- (ii) Violence against doctors.
- (iii) Conc. of health infrastr in urban areas.

(iv) Discrimination faced by poor & vulnerable sections in hospitals



## Reforms needed

- (i) Increasing spending on healthcare to 3% of GDP
- (ii) Reduce out of pocket expenditure on healthcare.
- (iii) Bridging courses for AYUSH doctors to increase doctor to patient ratio.
- (iv) Providing better infrastructure in govt. hospitals along with increasing No. in rural areas.
- (v) Portability of health records  
↳ digital health records.
- (vi) Check high prices of drugs & medical devices  
↳ advise doctors to prescribe generic drugs.
- (vii) Make it a FR under Art 21.

Thus, a holistic range of reforms are required in above areas to fulfill SDG-3 of Universal Healthcare. & Right to 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)

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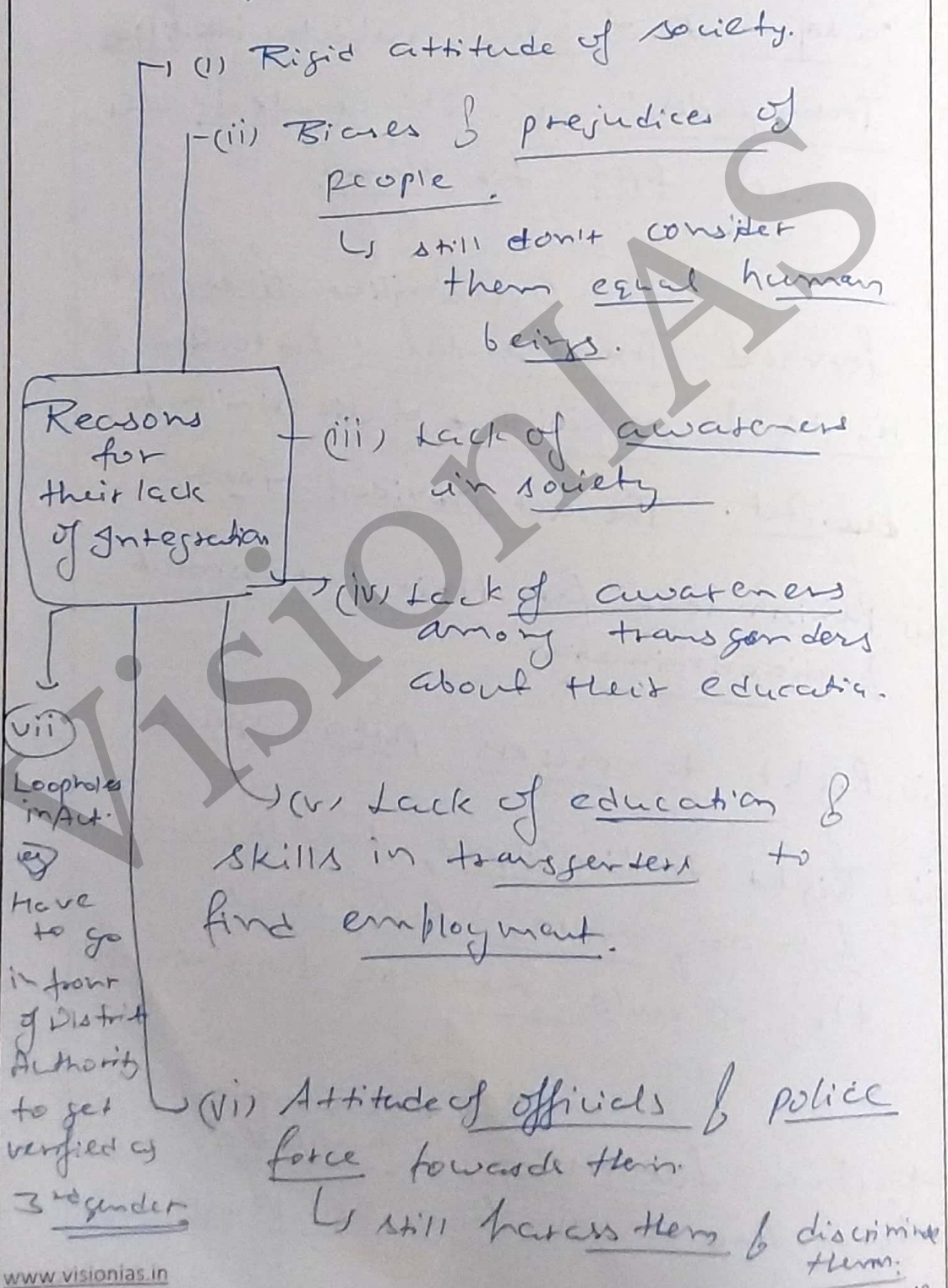
The 'Third gender' was given a sense of identity & justice after NALSA judgement of SC, which identified 'Transgenders' as 3<sup>rd</sup> genders and ensured FR's for them.

On similar lines, Govt formed Transgenders (Protection of rights & prohibitions of discrimination) Act. The act provided for:

- (i) Punishment for their harassment & discrimination.
- (ii) Right to access public space
- (iii) Right to livelihood, healthcare & many more, for which they should not be discriminated.

But even after such a futuristic & holistic Act, they still face challenges.

in Integration in Society. They form less than 1% of India's population & are one of most vulnerable sections of society.



## Reforms needed

- (i) Raise awareness among society & transgenders themselves about their rights
- (ii) Provide them with education & livelihood skills → to live a life of dignity.
- (iii) Recognize Role models & replicate best practices  
↳ Inclusion of transgenders in Chhatisgarh Police
- (iv) Rope in NGOs to spread legal awareness & to provide necessary legal help to them.
- (v) Use of Cinema - i.e., films like "Taali" to raise awareness about issues they face.
- (vi) Punishment for officials harassing them.

Thus, Transgenders should be provided with essential capabilities & opportunities to become an integrated part of 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)

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SCO is a multi-national, regional forum that promotes peace & stability along with regional integration in Asia.

India became a member of it in 2018 & it is imp for India to:

(i) Eco Interests → promote regional trade with central Asia.

(ii) Deal with Terrorism → RATS is a str. under SCO to check regional terrorism & its spread.

(iii) Geostategic Interests → to connect & interact with Resource Energy rich central Asian countries

(iv) Regional integration & to act as a balance to QUAD.

(v) forum for dialogue with regional players like China, PAK etc.

But India's expectations from SCO are yet to be fulfilled bcoz of:-

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## ① Strained Relations with China & Pak

- (i) ~~promote~~ Roadblocks in negotiations against terrorism.
- (ii) their Rising connections with Russia → during Russia-Ukraine War → taking Western countries.
- (iii) Dominance of China  
↳ in SCO & its institutions
- (iv) Hegemony of China in Central Asia.
- (v) BRG & interests of China & Pak → CPEC passing through Pak → against India's interests.

## ② Other factors

- (i) Trade relations with SCO members is an untapped area.

(iii) Connectivity Issues b/w India & Central Asian countries.

(iii) ~~the~~ Negotiations to add members like Iran in SCO  
↳ which can make it pro-China & against U.S.

(iv) Diverge interests of SCO members.

### Way forward

(i) India can use SCO to solve regional issues & to increase cooperation.

(ii) Increase connectivity & trade with Central Asian countries.

↳ work on "Connect Central Asia Policy"

(iii) Increase people to people ties.

(iv) Increase cooperation to counter terrorism & for regional security.

Thus, India can effectively utilise SCO for greater regional cooperation & integration.

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)

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India & U.S together launched iCET.  
to increase technological development  
& cooperation in areas of  
emerging & disruptive technologies

Significance of iCET

(i) Will promote Indigenisation of Technology

↳ by enhancing cooperation in  
development & technology  
transfers.

(ii) Increase Trade potential in manufacturing  
& designing of infrastructures needed for  
emerging technologies.

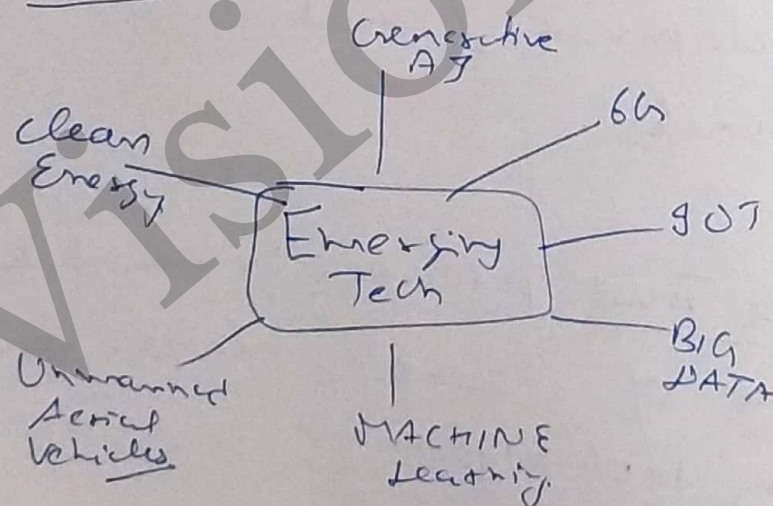
↳ supported by PLI scheme of  
India & support for development  
of semiconductor industry along  
with CHIPS Act of U.S.

(iii) Enhance Resilient supply chain  
in field of Emerging technologies.

(iv) Can together cooperate to counter  
dominance of China & in Emerging  
technology sector.

↳ Banning Chinese companies  
for 5G trials for security  
& safety.

(v) To set ethical standards for  
development & use of Emerging  
tech.



- Issues
- (i) Lack of participation by U.S. out-firms
  - (ii) Diverse interests on issues like "Data"  
↳ India not a part of 'OSAKA' Forum
  - (iii) Dominance of China.
  - (iv) Rising cybersecurity concerns.
  - (v) 5G issues

## Way Ahead :-

(i) Provide skills & training to Indian population

↳ to become a leader in Emerging Tech.

(ii) Frame Data Protection law

(iii) Provide support to Indigenous industries for developing patents & technology in this field.

(iv) Promote cooperation with other countries to frame guidelines & regulations for ethical use of emerging tech.

Thus, India & US can ICET can play an important role in digital transformation of both the countries.

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