



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. : 1053001

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PRIYANSHU AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26th Aug, 23

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

केंद्र
Centre BHAI JOGA SINGH
PUBLIC SCHOOL, NEW 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>	

प्रासांक 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)					



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

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

Pressure groups refers to interest articulation group of people that aims to voice the concern of their intended target by acting outside active politics.

Role of environmental pressure group

i) Public participation in changing lifestyle towards low plastic usage by free plastic foundation.

ii) Advocating for policy towards circular economy and means like polluter pay principle by Greenpeace foundation

iii) Down to earth helped India in regards to resolve issue of tribals

through adequate mechanism for shaping Forest Rights Act, 2006.

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

iv) The adequate implementation of Kasturirangan Committee recommendation of economic sensitive zone by Mehra foundation for environment

v) Pressure groups like FICCI has advocated for green policy and need to create proper means to fulfill COP-26 targets

vi) The ground level working by Apna Paryavaran foundation for aiding in public awareness

vii) The role of World Wildlife Organization to shape new Wildlife Protection Act criteria based on CITES framework

Thus they help in bridging gap for effective environment management.

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

The sex work which is illegal and even prevailing across various hidden pockets, will now get adequately monitored with Supreme Court judgement.

Importance of judgement

i) It will help in providing legal safeguard mechanism for rights of sex workers

ii) The reaching of social benefits for welfare of all by DPSP will now get recognized for them

iii) Naz Foundation stated it as revolutionary effort for securing interest of children of sex workers

14) Vidhi Centre provided crucial commentary on its importance to self-esteem of workers and ensuring protection of their rights against coercion.

v) Supreme Court in its verdict highlighted the responsibility of these section to prevent "sexual chasm" and thus needs to be protected as humans.

Way forward

i) The need lies to devolve adequate legislative safety by a proper consultation by Ministry of social justice.

ii) The need to formally recognize and regulate so as to prevent forceful and illegal trafficking problem.

Thus it is a positive step towards SDG target of justice for all.

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)

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

10

Recently National Judicial Data grid stated with about 3 crore cases pending ^{and inequality}, the need lies to strengthen legal rights in qualitative manner.

Role of DLSA's

- I) Provide free legal aid
 - ↳ It ensures fulfillment of NALSA judgement of Supreme Court
 - ↳ The grassroot level working with proper support mechanism.
 - ↳ Neera Chandokhe stated that it will further reinforce public faith on judiciary
- II) Legal awareness
 - ↳ They aid in advocating for alternative dispute resolution mechanism also

→ ADR stated that such authority can help in fighting issue of qualitative difference and facility.

→ It will strengthen public scope for fair judgement through right personnel (lawyer) help.

Way forward

1) Judiciary stated that the need lies to strengthen DLSA's for adequate fund and functionaries support.

2) The strengthening of authority by establishing link with police office for helping convicts know about it.

Thus it is necessary that DLSA be able to reach last mile for inclusive justice delivery.

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)

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

10

In third judges case, collegium system be envisaged for Judicial appointment at higher courts by a steering cum selection committee whose decision is binding on President

Challenges:-

- I) Victim of its own success due to highly opaque system and advocating seniority over meritocracy.
- II) The power corruption to CJI whose membership is mandatory despite not been senior judge
- III) The concentration of power in few hands leading to doctrine of sealed cover jurisprudence.

iv) Law Commission stated its issue as mechanism undermining doctrine of public trust by not been under RTI

v) It leads to low inclusion as Justice Banerjee herself found it against women judges due career break as mother.

Way forward

i) The use of technology to and report mechanism to publish conduct for public scrutiny.

ii) Law Commission suggested that inclusion of Executive leader be made for better trust building

Thus need lies for All India Judicial services with judiciary control and reforms for modern needs.

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

In the recent time with Ministry of Personnel advocating lateral entry has shown paradigm shift in civil services.

Reforms needed :-

i) Beyond recruitment

To emphasize on sensitive conduct, specialization by lateral entry and internal modification for better innovation like O.P. Chaudhary Chooloo Asman initiative

ii) Over standard training

Mission Karmayogi envisage role based governance, use of technology (Armstrong Payne for crowd funding) and experiential learning modules (NITI Aayog).¹⁴

111.) The change from status quo and red tapism towards compassionate governance with ethical conduct

112) Sevottam Model stated the quality service delivery by improving ties and raport building.

113) The need to inculcate reform as stated by DARPG for modern needs

Way forward

1) Learning from Japanese model of Theory Z for micro-accountability

11) 11th ARC recommended need to reward innovation and rationalize

system of promotion

111) The timely recruitment, so as to prevent over-burden and high objectivity unlike iron cage of rationality

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

In the existing challenge of poor funds at level of Panchayat and Municipality Economic survey suggested for outcome based model.

Benefits:-

- I) Economic Survey stated that it resolve "low trap equilibrium problem" due public mistrust on corruption.
- II) The successful implementation like in Pune Municipality for proper water supply
- III) The micro accountability of executive due citizen centric approach and adequate auditing
- IV) NITI Aayog stated that it promotes

Competitive federalism necessary
for spirit of better service delivery

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

Challenges :

- I) It will not resolve problem of other 2F of function and functionary
- ii) Neera Chandokhe stated its failure in especially Tier 3 and 4 cities due to low public support and awareness
- iii) It gives raise to politicization at Panchayat level due to sense of competition

Way forward

- I) Though idea has vitality, but needs timely monitoring like Karnataka special cadre for municipality.
- ii) The recommendation of Finance Commission to effectively categorize and distribute function for grassroot governance.

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)

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

10

The lower female force participation of 24%, despite increasing enrollment ratio in graduation, highlights serious challenge.

Challenges:-

- i) The study by Zoya Hasan highlighted the forced marriage and issue of housewife culture for patriarchal hegemony.
- ii) McKenzie Report stated that women employment is largely accounted in informal sector about 40% of them.
- iii) The social discrimination through ill practice like pink colorization, glass ceiling, dual burden etc.

14) National Commission of Women stated over 30% fall due to maternal leave rules as companies see it as fiscal burden.

15) The discrimination at workplace like harassment, emotional commodification leading to high fall rates.

Way forward:-

i) NITI Aayog suggested strengthening laws like POSH for better women safety and conducive culture

ii) Preventing feminization at informal sector by adequate skill development and opportunity

iii) Kamal Hasan suggested formalization of house works to help female dropouts

Thus it is necessary to promote women cause for SDG target of inclusion¹⁹

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

10

Civil registration system is envisaged for formal recognition of Civil societies headcounts necessary for distributive justice.

Essentiality :

- 1) The data governance mechanism so as to better resource distribution with qualitative analysis
- 11) Neera Chandokhe stated its benefit to minimize exclusionary error.
- 111) Centre for political research stated that it will help in developing grievance redressal mechanism
- 1111) It will help in ensuring citizen centric approach with better

coordination with Civil society,
SHG's and NGO's for policy
implementation

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

v) It will provide for effective
planning with using distribution
data for specialized policy formulation

Way forward

i) The need lies in creating awareness
for time bound CRS activity.

ii) The need to advocate active
citizenary culture through means
like e-governance, audits etc.

iii) The sensible utilization of data
with cybersecurity to prevent misuse

Thus it will help in effective planning
with decentralized policy evaluation.

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 formed out of Bretton wood conference is one of key organization for financial aids

Key reforms needed -

1) Former economic advisor Sanyal stated that IMF must be careful in publishing report with proper data collection due impact on investment

2) The centralizing tendencies in management due quota system with special drawing rights.

3) High conditionality and delays like Sri-lanka faced during economic crisis recently

- iv) Politicization of organization as it advocates geo-political interest of West.
- v) The geo-economic marginalization by not accounting new currency like Indian rupee in its formula.
- vi) The issue of reserve tranche which despite being country's discretion is often denied.

Way forward

- i) The need for more diplomatic operation with multi-lateralism
- ii) The need for regulatory reforms and internal monitoring for better global inclusion
- iii) Rationalizing special drawing rights usage and mechanism to prevent issue like money laundering and terror financing

10.

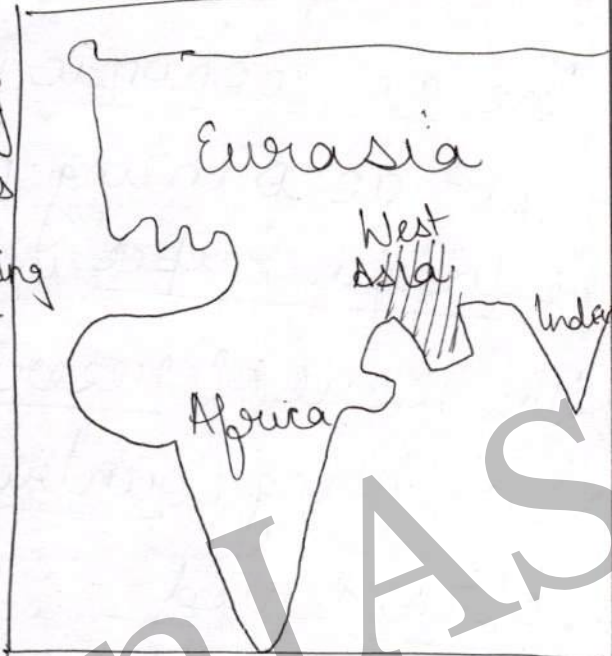
हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

India - West Asia relation is driven

by look West policy which in recent times got further strengthening



Evolving Relation

i) Geo-economic

ii) The acceptance to Indian rupee and support to UPI mechanism by UAE.

iii) The expanding ties for trade in defence as SIPRI report stated in India - Israel.

iv) The opening of new economic cooperation like NASA supported UAE Hope mission

v) Widening of engagement from petroleum products to new

technology and green energy.

v) The strengthening of geo-political support as India advocated on West Asia partnership in BRICS.

vi) The geo-political engagement for peaceful Indo-Pacific and support like Chabahar Port at Iran.

the diaspora issue like
Saudi Arabia
policy

Challenges

Greater Chinese
presence with belt
and road initiative

the increasing ties
with Israel against
Arab interest

the straining on
matter like Art 370 in
Kashmir

Way forward

i) Increasing engagement through new means like 1202 initiative

ii) Accelerating bi-lateral relationship through joint project in strategic areas

iii) Expanding trade as C. Rajamohan stated through planned FTA's.

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)

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

15

Competition Commission of India is envisaged for regulation and supervision in market against the Capitalist practice and strategies.

Role of CCI

- i) Healthy competition
- ii) It advocates anti-profiteering mechanisms and adequate control against monopolistic practice like Vedanta Group.
- iii) It provides for conducive standards fulfillment laid by FSSAI and aid other quality inspection bodies
- iv) It brings in uniformity and advocating by suggesting against anti-dumping and ensuring windfall taxation.

2) Inspiring stakeholders

i) It helps new business in setting up and follow adequate measures in market.

ii) Promote innovation by supporting disruptive innovations, open platform

and consumer awareness (Jago ^{Grahak} Jago)

iii) It helps lower rungs of worker like in Pepsico issue and ensure fulfillment of labour codes.

3) Augment effectiveness

i) The last mile reach by advocating means for awareness in rural area.

ii) Support compassionate capitalism and CSR activities

iii) It helps in improving product visibility and market presence of emerging companies

iv) It brings in specialized mechanism for monitoring and supporting.

Overlapping roles
with other
authority

low timely recruitment

Challenges

constant change in
framework and politicization

lack of funds to
carry out investigation

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

Way forward

- I) NITI Aayog suggested that every regulatory body must come up with comprehensive document of its role and procedure
 - II) Advocating e-governance mechanism, citizen charter like tools to improve functioning of CCI.
 - III) Timely recruitment and monitoring by dedicated agency of its working
- Thus smooth functioning of regulatory bodies like CCI must be focussed.

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

In the backdrop of Cambridge Analytica report of manipulation of Presidential election in Trump regime by paid news being it into limelight.

Menace of paid news :-

i) V-DEM stated democratic backsliding due to centralization tendencies by misuse of paid news.

ii) The Murdochization of news, leading to corporate-politics nexus and thus impacting voters mindset.

iii) ADR highlighted that paid news creates sense of distrust and advocate vote bank politics leading to political division.

iv) In elections time, due to the challenge of monitoring it, creates pressure for Election Commission to uphold power under Article 324.

v) The issue observed of 'increased criminalization of politics by paid news misuse to get sympathy votes on false image.

Need to make it electoral offence :-

i) In Jan Chaukidari Case, Supreme Court stated need to enlarge section 8 of RPA, 1951 to include modern issue.

ii) Election Commission also stated its need to prevent political manipulation and populism in election.

iii) In Mohinder Gill Case, Supreme Court

directed Election Commission to strictly monitor emerging challenges of which paid news is one.

14) Law Commission report highlighted its benefit to resolve the menace of ills like blasphemy, sedition that is accounted during election.

Way forward

i) The need to include paid news as offense under Section 8 of RPA, 1951 as stated by Election Commission

ii) NITI Aayog recommended creation of prior framework for definitional understanding of paid news

iii) Regulatory mechanism on media house during electioneering process

Thus healthy media is necessary to act as 4th pillar.

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

Doctrine of Essentiality was laid down in Shirur Math case in evaluating religious practice in the light of contrasting practice under Art 25 and Art 14 and 21.

Reference in judicial cases:

1) In recent Hijab case, Karnataka high court stated that it is not a essential practice

2) In the issue of night sound pollution during Ramzan, Supreme court held that it is not essential practice and thus government can regulate it

3) The reference of essentiality is used in evaluation of women rights

like in Triple Talag Case, declaring such practice as not aligned to true religion of Islam.

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

iv) The prevalence of Judicio-activism as shown in case like Shah Bhanu Case for advocating Right under Art 21 over religious practice.

v) The doctrine of essentiality is often used to evaluate reasonable restriction and prevention of Right To Religion being misused like in forced conversion case.

Challenges :-

i) Justice Gogoi has observed the underlying issue of its clarity and thus depends on case to case basis :-

ii) Justice Krishna stated that this doctrine may lead to Judiciopapism and hampering principled distance criteria of Indian secularism.

iii) Lack of support from faith leaders and public acceptance due improper guidelines of its application.

Way forward :-

i) Such doctrine must be used when religious practice has potential of severe impact (Vidhi Centre)

ii) Pratap Bhanu Mehta stated that it must not be used to have chilling effect on Right To Religion under Article 25.

iii) The need lies for comprehensive definition and criteria of using be created

Thus need lies in adequate development of its doctrine for right justice under Article 142.

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

15

In current times, the size of Government is 15% of total Lok Sabha seat including PM, while 10% in state legislature including CM.

Need to limit the size :-

i) Economic Advisory Council found excessive expense on consolidated fund of India in salary and incentive nearly (4%) of total GDP.

ii) PRS legislative stated that it give raise to populist governance and delay in decision making.

iii) The efficiency cholesterol due to bargaining nature and ineffective allocation of ministries.

iv) The furtherance of challenge of increased expenditure on permanent executive and other recruited personnel.

v) Even Finance Commission stated the issue of disproportionate presence of manpower and increasing expense of pension in later times.

vi) The lack of inclusivity as major policy formulation occur at level of Cabinet and hence downsizing will not have large impact

However, on other hand

i) The need for specialization through seperate Ministries for holistic coverage

ii) DARPG stated that huge vacancy of over 25% persist in civil services which needs to be filled

111) Downsizing further the issue of centralization of power and populist tendencies.

12) Centre for political research stated that only timely recruitment as means to resolve functionaries distress and status quo attitude.

Way forward

1) Envisaging right balance in ensuring optimum recruitment.

11) Cutting on unnecessary expenses and allowances that leads to waste of public expenditure.

111) The need to rational utilization of man power by means like lateral entry to fill the needed gaps.

Thus comprehensive consideration on it is needed.

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)

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

15

With the goal of improving enrollment ratio (currently 27%) and qualitative aspect, the idea of Institution of Eminence was envisaged.

Conceived idea of "world class" centre

- i) The idea of improving academia-industry linkage and R&D culture
- ii) Top-down approach by collaborating with other institutions to aid in their development
- iii) Promoting standards and methodology at par with International standards
- iv) The modern learning pedagogy and curriculum for increased employability.

v) Bringing into account regulatory uniformity and culture of self-governance for focussed approach

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

Issues with it

- i) McKenzie report highlighted its failure as only 40% of students in them are employable.
- ii) It fails to account gender issue to which Vibha Dwora called male-centric approach
- iii) IIT-Delhi study found that it fails to establish correct procedure and methods for ties with other institutions.
- iv) Pratham NGO highlighted funding gap from expected to ground reality
- v) It fails to bring attitudinal changes to job creating ecosystem.

Way forward :-

- i) The need for effective implementation of New Education Policy 2020 guidelines for improvement.
- ii) Cambridge Research Wing stated that Indian higher education needs overhaul in curriculum by incorporating modern mechanism.
- iii) Integrating new technology like AI based learning, research culture.
- iv) Improving linkage with industries to ensure skill impartment based on actual ground needs.

Thus revamping the institution of Eminence with modern changes is necessary.

16.

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

15

Digital public infrastructure accounts for increasing transparency, accountability and responsibility in governance.

Importance :

i) Innovation

It helps in judicious delivery of public service like T.N. Open data platform to promote e-governance based good governance

ii) Convenient public service

Karnataka Bhoomi portal ensured land titling and reduce land dispute and litigation

iii) Overcome barriers

It helps in ensuring reach the last

mile without issue of distortion
and leakage like Targeted PDS
with point of sale through electronic
means

Reduce accessibility barriers

By ensuring adequate means for
monitoring like Kerala Government
in social benefit distribution

Increase transparency

Sevottam Model advocated its necessity
with adequate grievance redressal facility
accountability

It accounts for citizen centric governance
by use of social audit and evaluation
of performance like Benglore municipality
through e-report cards.

Way forward :

- i) NITI Aayog suggested its use especially at Panchayat levels like e-grams, e-choupals
- ii) It helps in data driven governance like the international prudence of Japanese service delivery
- iii) IInd ARC envisaged that it must be taken up at every state level by dedicated ministry.
- iv) DARPG accounted that digital public infrastructure must also be made aware to public

Thus it will advocate for minimum government and maximum governance.

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)

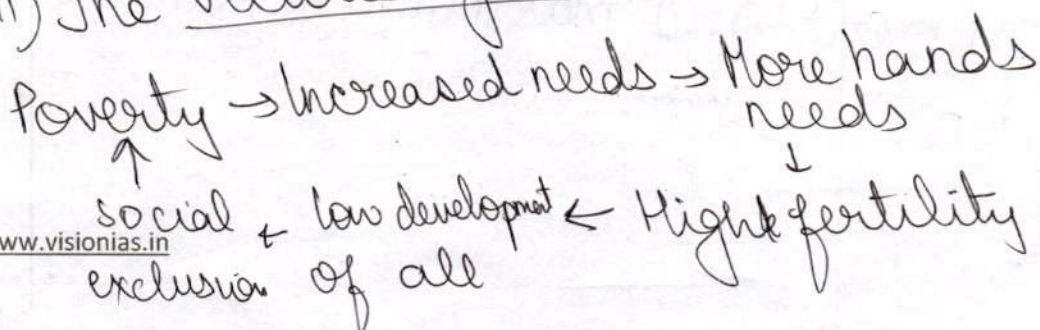
15

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

Right To health for all is envisaged under sustainable development goal 3 to ensure accessibility, affordability and acceptability to all.

Challenges existing

- i) Centre for political research stated departmentalization of health, leading to silos working in its aspect
- ii) Economic survey highlighted poor insurance penetration and density leading to lack of safety nets.
- iii) The vicious cycle :-



v) The high out of pocket expenditure accounting 45% of expense with low number of doctors. (WHO stated 1:1500 (global \rightarrow 1:1000)).

v) The infrastructural issue of rural-urban divide and gender discrimination.

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

Government efforts:-

- i) Aim for behavioural changes through Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- ii) The support to Pharma industries in establishing centres in India
- iii) Using policy like PM Jan Arogya Yojana for comprehensive coverage
- iv) Advocating maternal benefit by PM Matru Vandana Yojana.

Way forward :-

- i) WHO highlighted changing approach to "1 health approach" for holistic coverage
 - ii) Proper implementation of WASH strategy towards grassroot changes
 - iii) As highlighted by India's PM LIFE Campaign for holistic healthy lifestyle by each individual
 - iv) Zoya Hassan emphasized on need for gender-sensitive policy and promoting mental health coverage in details
- Thus need lies in comprehensive approach to mitigating all challenges.

18.

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

In the famous Naveen Johar Case, Supreme Court decriminalized third gender by ending Section 377 of IPC

Existing problems :-

- i) Ministry of Social Justice stated low penetration of taken social efforts due to ghettoization and exclusion
- ii) The lack of representation in mainstream society as PRS legislative not a single member in Houses.
- iii) The prevalence of discrimination in coercive measures due to non-recognition in religious laws and family and marriage.

iv) Gauri Sawant critically stated the problem of grassroot level of lack of parent support pushing them in juvenile delinquency -

v) The illegal sex-related operations without adequate safety measures

vi) Indian Institute of Psychology stated only 5% of third gender is aware of mental health and counselling support

vii) Naz Foundation stated due lack of self-identification measures and humiliation faced for certification.

Way forward :-

i) Need for National Commission on Transgender, with people of third

gender to work for awareness
and fulfillment of Transgender Act.

ii) Supreme Court in NALSA judgement stated the need for recognition of same-sex marriage and third gender related infrastructure at public places.

iii) The fulfillment of Yogyakarta Principles for holistic inclusion of third gender.

iv) The need lies in right socialization right at school level and favourable support to third gender from childhood.

Thus gender is social construct and must not hinder every human's right and opportunities.

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

19.

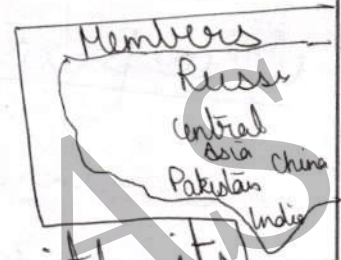
अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations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

15

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organization is an important multi-lateral institution comprising of geo-strategically located Asian countries.

Challenges for India :-



- i) The geo-political tension with its neighbours (China and Pakistan) leads to low engagement of the platform.
- ii) Harish V. Pant stated SCO has become more of bilateral organization amongst countries, against its geo-strategical goals.
- iii) The lack of supports to RATS mechanism to counter terrorism for India's objective of peaceful Asia.

- v) The low geo-economic engagement with Central Asia compare to China, leads to lack of support to India's aspiration in the platform
- v) Growing China-Pakistan ties and challenge of Belt and Road initiative in disputed region
- vi) Political neutrality and low engagement by Russia on the SCO meeting leads to lack of concrete development.

Way forward]

- i) C. Rajamohan highlighted the crucial need to strengthen Indo-Central Asian relation to gain their confidence
- ii) The need to look for bilateral cooperation and development to

resolved internal strains with China and Pakistan.

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

11) External Affairs Minister has rightly pointed that India will continue to push through RATS mechanism against terrorism.

12) The need to restore SCO working in multi-lateral lines, rather than limited bilateral focus.

Thus it is necessary that soft-diplomatic means be encouraged in SCO to improve constrained bilateral ties with China and Pakistan.

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

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

In the recent visit by PM Modi to USA, he exclaimed: "The future lies in AI that not just means Artificial Intelligence but also America-India for technology"

Importance of iCET

i) It envisages on collaborative approach between both nation towards new emerging technology.

ii) PEW Research exclaimed its utility by which India aims to utilize its diaspora in these technology, to aid development in India.

iii) Pratap Bhanu Mehta stated its

need to diversify India's interaction across new fields like AI, 3D printing, quantum tech etc.

iv) The ICET also account for protection and safeguarding critical infrastructure.

v) It will help in geo-political engagement in emerging strategic sector of new technology.

Challenges

i) The nascent stage of engagement without concrete fiscal development

ii) The enormous difference at level of technology between both nations

iii) The challenge of past prudence of delays and divergence due

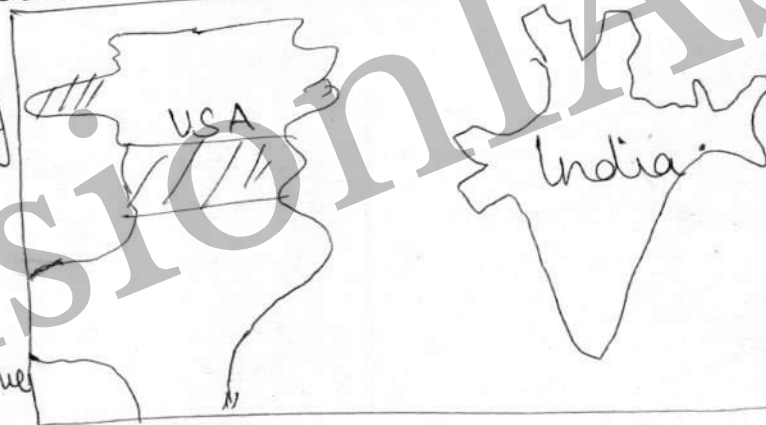
- differential orientation like seen in Ukraine war, CAATSA limitation etc-

iv) Still the ICE T has not accounted for adequate technology transfer to India -

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

Way forward

i) The need lies in continuous engagement in these newly identified sector.



ii) The importance

as C. Rajamohan identified that Indian industries must be given fair chance to be benefitted of it

The most important need is constant bilateral support for expanding global strategic partnership

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS