



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. : 0230881

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : BANNA VENKATESH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

HYDERABAD

M. Swamy

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 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
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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)					



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

Pressure groups are non-profit organisations working towards achieving interests of specified groups using various legal & illegal methods to achieve the objectives.

Role of environment pressure groups - enhancing public participation & responsiveness:

① Highlighting issues of indigenous groups related to resettlement & rehabilitation.

eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan

② Conservation of biodiversity

eg: Silent valley movement in Kerala

③ Protecting health of people

eg: Save Arrey forests movement in Manipal

④ ~~Group~~ Against exploitation of resources & public health.

eg: Niyang'siri bauxite mining by vedanta
Iron pollution in Keonjhar dist, odisha.

⑤ Against nuclear policy of govt, having impacts on public health

eg: Greenpeace against Kudankulam ^{nuclear} ~~power~~ plant

Limitations of pressure groups in shaping environmental policies:

① Working for vested interests, against development initiatives of government

eg: Sardar sarovar dam & protests by groups ^{against} it

② Lack of necessary human resources & technical expertise

③ Increased control by government

eg: FCRA Amendment 2020 rules.

④ Limited awareness among people.

In spite of these limitations, environmental pressure groups play significant role in affecting policy formulations through continued advocacy & protests.

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)

10

Sex workers are considered as immoral agents in society by conservative groups and recognition of sexwork as profession^{by SC} is right step in ensuring their dignity.

Recognition as right — first step in ensuring basic rights & equality:

- ① Avoid illegal & inhuman arrests by police, protecting their dignity.
- ② Helpful in practising profession in a clean & hygienic environment without fear of getting caught.
- ③ Access to healthcare & reproductive facilities will become more available.
- ④ Will help in curbing sex rackets & human trafficking.

Recognition as profession - partial success; need below measures

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

- ① Should be treated as victims (those who were trafficked) & necessary rehabilitation should be provided.
- ② Children of sex workers need enhanced support
- ③ Diversified employment opportunities to those willing to coming out of sex profession
- ④ Behavioural change among society need to be brought through awareness camps.
- ⑤ Sensitisation & training for police, public officials in dealing with cases of sex trafficking
- ⑥ Education among children (need & age based) to repel any misconceptions.

Inclusive measures needed with broad consultation among stakeholders to provide meaningful lives based on basic principles of equality & dignity for sex workers.

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

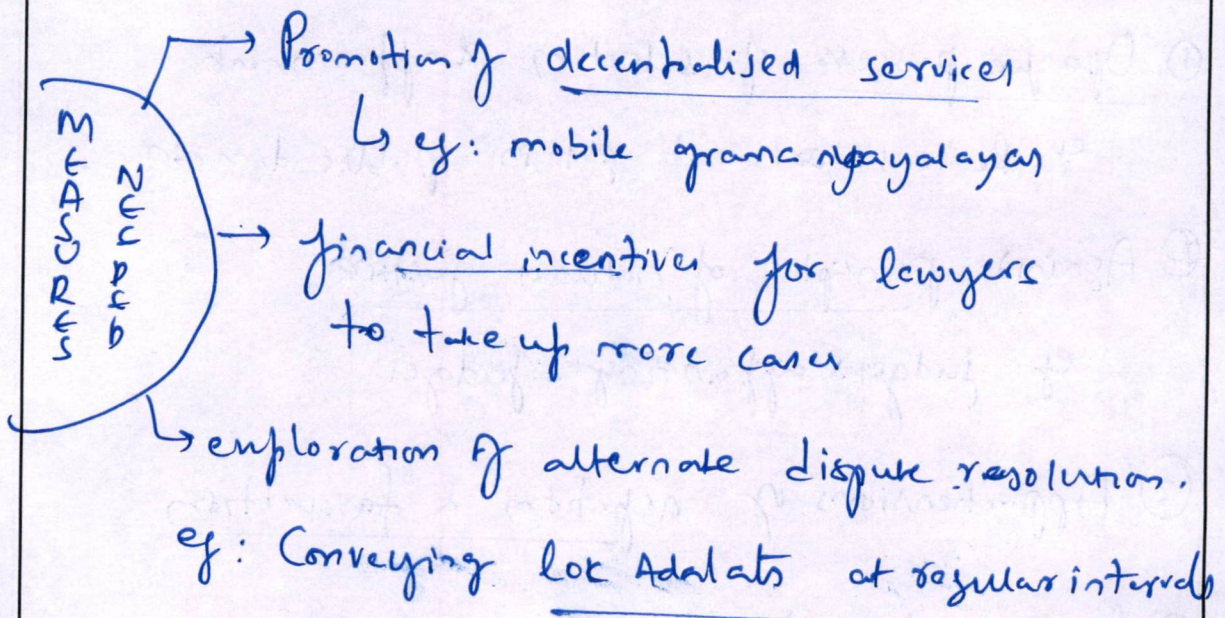
District legal service authorities are created (DLAAs) as per legal services authorities act, 1987 in line with Dpsp Act 39-A (equal justice & free legal aid)

DLSA - role in free legal aid & creating legal awareness:

- ① Justice towards poor & weaker sections by providing lawyers at free of cost
- ② Increased adoption of courts as for dispute settlement against traditional khaypanchayats & caste panchayats.
- ③ Penetration of distributive justice towards rural masses, achieving social justice enshrined under the Constitution.
- ④ legal awareness through campaigns, advertisements.

Limited role of DLSA:

- ① Only available to urban class → poor penetration in rural areas.
- ② Lack of gram nyayalaya functioning, leading people to adopt traditional settlements.
- ③ Less incentives for lawyers to work for poor, leading to skewed participation & support.
- ④ Pendency of cases, leading to increased expenses.
- ⑤ Lack of infrastructure in courts.



Delivery of justice is instrumental in achieving principles enshrined in constitution & DLSA should be reformed accordingly.

4.

"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Supreme court evolved collegium system based on third judges cases in order to limit political interference in appointment of judges, & ensuring transparency & accountability.

Limitations of collegium system: questioning of legitimacy

- ① Opaque process of selection & appointments
eg: Reasons are not put in public domain.
- ② Against principles of natural justice
eg: judges appointing judges.
- ③ Apprehensions of nepotism & favouritism
- ④ Lack of diversity in appointments
eg: low presence of female judges & judges from SC/ST communities.

Achievements inspite of limitations:

① Reduced political interference

Leg: NJAC 2019 struck as unconstitutional

② Quality of judges have seen upward trend

③ More diversity in recent times

eg: Appointment of first gay SC judge.

Measures needed to make system accountable:

① Evolve guidelines & criteria for selection & making public about its decisions.

② More gender diversity & representation by including members from bar.

③ Parliamentary law with say for judiciary for appointment of judges

Collegium system should be further reformed

In order to safeguard the judicial independence which is a basic feature of the Constitution.

5.

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

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

10

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

Missim Kasmayopi is introduced by govt in order to transform & improve capacities of civil servants to serve changing needs of 21st century in India's journey towards Amrit kal.

Civil services reforms — beyond recruitment & standardised training:

- ① Need for competency based training & allotment of posts.
- ② Reforms in institutions to make them more flexible & citizen centric.
- ③ Promoting lateral entry to enhance competition, efficiency.
- ④ Adoption of technology by bureaucrats for delivering services in a simple & transparent manner.

⑤ Acting as facilitator of growth & development rather than regulator

⑥ Following code of ethics & conduct in letter & spirit as per 2nd ARC recommendations.

Copy with challenges of 21st century:

① Digital technologies & advancements

② Increased cyber crimes & frauds

↳ need for computers & knowledge on cyber security

③ Promotion of good governance & participatory governance

eg: Citizen charter implementation based on servotam model.

Civil services referred to as steel frame should be strengthened for better administration and achieving developed country status by 2047

6.

सामाजिक प्रभाव बाँड्स 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

Social impact bonds are referred to as financial instruments for raising debt capital to work in areas of environment, gender equality, health, education etc. . . .

Social impact bonds - catalysing change & delivering socio-economic impacts:

- ① Fight against climate change by raising capital
- ② Working in areas of gender equality & Child development.

eg: SEBI proposed Social Stock exchange for the same.

- ② Improving education & health among rural communities.

eg: CSR commitments are counted for investing in social bonds.

- ④ Regional development through capital development
eg: Tax incentive for social bonds investment.

Problems associated with social bonds:

- ① Lack of market
- ② Limited awareness among public
- ③ Regulatory challenges
eg: FICRA Amendment rules.
- ④ Lack of incentives for investment

Above limitations needed to be addressed
to realise the full potential of social impact
bonds in achieving SDG goals & transform
Socio-economic prospects of country

7.

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

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

10

Achieving gender parity in education & employment is crucial for country's transformation in the era of low PLFS participation of female of around 24%.

Reasons for increasing gap between ^{female} graduates & entering workspace:

- ① Lack of opportunities, limited towards urban class.
- ② Mobility & patriarchal challenges.
- ③ Glass ceiling in corporate sector.
- ④ Double burden of domestic chores & employment.
- ⑤ Safety of workplace is challenging
 - ↳ Increased violence & abuse among women.

Measures needed to reduce the gap:

- ① Erpel issues like patriarchy & masculinity notions.
eg: SC judgement on permanent Commission for Women in Army.
- ② Promote equal pay for equal work, inline with Art 43 of DPSP.
- ③ Reduce/abolish glass ceiling in corporate sector by giving more leadership positions
- ④ Entrepreneurship support through schemes like MUDRA, Startup india

Above measure are needed to fully realise the potential of Neerishakti in achieving demographic dividend & attain developed status by 2047.

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)

10

Civil registration systems (CRS) refers to maintenance of birth & death records, marriage records etc. by the government.

CRS - essential to socio-economic planning:

- ① Informed policy making based on real time population data.
- ② Targeted delivery of subsidies & benefits by adapting technology measures.
- ③ Addressing regional variations & promoting balanced regional development
- ④ Provision of employment opportunities in case of demand.

eg: Creation of infrastructure & jobs.

Govt reforms in CRS:

- ① Capture of more socio-economic indicators related to employment, migration etc. . .
- ② Adoption of bigdata & AI in drawing patterns & identifying needs
- ③ Enhanced cooperation between central registry & state registrars for free flow of data.
- ④ Dispute redressal mechanisms through promotion of online portals.

Highlighting the need of efficient system of CRS in country, government is expediting the reforms in the right direction for increased socio-economic benefits to citizens.

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 (IMF) & other institutions like WB are dominated by western economics promoting neo-imperialism

Key area of IMF reform - aligning with reality

- ① Enhanced representation for developed world in decision making.
- ② Reduced hegemony of Europe & USA in related to appointments.
- ③ Genuine support to countries in distress facing severe BOP crisis without promoting neo-imperialism
eg: Sri Lanka crisis
- ④ Greening the finance ecosystem through supportive measures aimed at transition in partnership with WB.

Reasons for limited reforms/prospects:

- ① ^{Desire} ~~Need~~ of western countries to dominate markets across world.
- ② Increased cleavages in global economics with issues like Russia Ukraine, supply disruptions.
- ③ Rise of alternate institutions like New development bank by BRICS

Reforms in IMF is the need of the hour in meeting the economic challenges faced by the low developed countries in the 21st century.

10.

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

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

10

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

India's relation with west is based on variety of economic, social, geopolitical factors.

Relation with west - based on geopolitics:

- ① Relation with Israel over issue of palestine
- ② Reduced leverage of USA - filling political vacuum.
- ③ New based alliances
 - ↳ Expansion of BRICS including IRAN, UAE & Saudi & I2U2 mechanism.

Evolution based on geo-economy:

- ① Energy security:
 - Israel → Water → LPH supplier
 - Saudi, UAE → oil & gas
- ② Technological partnerships:
 - eg: Israel for defence equipments, 24

drones etc. -

③ Cultural linkages:

India looks over diaspora.

④ Securing interests of workers & migrants

⑤ Increasing relations based on trade.

eg: ~~India~~ - UAE is the third largest trading partner for India.

Our relation with west is continuously evolving encompassing areas of politics, trade, energy security, culture in the ever changing dynamics of 21st century.

11.

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

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

15

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

Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body established under CCA 2002 to promote fair business practices and enhance efficiency in India's business ecosystem.

Significance of CCI: promoting healthy competition

- ① Prevent monopoly and illegal capture of markets by industrial giants
eg: CCI fine on google for anti-competitive practices amounting to 1900000000
- ② Opportunity for small industries & MSME to thrive their business.
- ③ Research & advocacy in promoting policies aimed at easing the business ecosystem
- ④ Controlling predatory policies of companies

eg: Ban on jio free data policies & predatory pricing by airline companies

Challenges associated with functioning of CCI:

- ① Shortage of human resources & expertise in ever changing business practices
- ② Pendency in vacancy filling
- ③ Long investigating times, leading to erosion of market & brand value of accused companies
- ④ Apprehension of foreign companies about CCI being partisan towards domestic companies.
- ⑤ Increasing globalisation & operation of MNC's across countries, creating new challenges in curbing frauds

eg: Issues of Base erosion & profit shifting, round tripping, Double taxation avoidance agreement loopholes. (DTAA)

Measures needed to make CCI more effective

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Greater autonomy & less political interference in its functioning.
- ② More human resources & increased regional offices for faster dispute resolution.
- ③ Fix loopholes in DTAA to avoid tax evasion & profit shifting.
- ④ More accountability & transparency in dealing with foreign companies to promote ease of doing business.
- ⑤ Invest in research related to latest financial scams & malpractices to curb issues at budstages.

CCI should be strengthened by taking above reforms to make the organisation more accountable & robust in promotion of sustainable business for economic growth.

12.

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

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

15

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

Paid news referred to as yellow journalism refers to promotion of vested news for political material benefits with the backing of political parties.

Menace of paid news: observed during elections

- ① Distortion of free & fair elections through manipulation of voters behaviours
- ② Exit polls have negative impacts on genuine candidates, threatening basis of democracy
- ③ Spread of misinformation & propaganda to benefit vested interests
- ④ Failure of eci to enforce model code of conduct because of proliferation of paid news through digital media (Whatsapp, twitter, FB etc...)

Need for paid news to be declared as electoral offense:

- ① Penalties aimed against curbing misinformation, for free & fair elections as per Art. 324.
- ② Informed people making right choices through access to correct information
eg: Right to information as fundamental right Art 19
- ③ Curb criminalisation of politics through disqualification of candidates engaging in paid news
- ④ Clean & neutral media as paid channels will be debarred from streaming news.
- ⑤ Enhance democracy & people's participation in letter & spirit.

Challenges in curbing paid news through declaring as electoral offense:

- ① Lack of authentic information on paid news

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

- ② Challenges of curbing media freedom against fundamental right of free speech & expression
- ③ Requiring amendments to law involving political parties itself as litigants in the case
- ④ Lack of necessary human resources & expertise in tracing paid news & enforcing provisions.

Highlighting the importance of free & fair elections as bedrock of grassroots democracy, necessary reforms should be brought to penalise propagators of paid news ^{by} ~~and~~ declaring it as electoral offense.

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 is propounded by Supreme Court in Shirur Mutt case, where SC states that only those practices that are integral to the survival & practice of religion are protected & others are subject to judicial review.

Usage of doctrine of essentiality by courts:

- ① Ban on triple talaq in Shayara Bano case
↳ practice of triple talaq against right to equality & dignity of women (A5714).
- ② Sabrorimala temple entry:
↳ SC granted entry of women to Sabrorimala temple stating ban on entry is against the women's right to worship (A5725 & A5714)
- ③ Ban on hijab in schools:
↳ Karnataka HC rejects right to wear

Hijab in qualified public spaces like schools & colleges by declassing the practice is not essential in Islam.

- ④ Mass prayer offerings by muslims in public is not essential practice in Islam and put a restrictions by courts on the same.

Challenges with the concept of doctrine of essentiality:

- ① Courts as interpreters of religious codes is being questioned by various religious groups
- ② In conflict with the fundamental rights of citizens like Art 25 (right of profession) etc.
- ③ Invading into the personal beliefs of people & communities is resisted by civil society groups eg: protests against SC decision on Sabarimala temple entry for women

④ Personal prejudices & belief systems of judges creeping into pronouncements is challenged.

Measures needed to harmonise doctrine of essentiality

- ① Broad consultation with religious leaders, groups in dispelling their doubts.
- ② Minimum interference in religious affairs, only to protect basic fundamental rights
- ③ Need for enforcing uniform civil code to harmonise secular practices of all religions

Doctrine of essentiality helped to emancipate women across religious sections and should be evolved in future by process of engaging all stakeholders in its development & application

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

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India, with its emergence as the most populous country and having complex democratic setup requires overarching presence of efficient government for efficient administration.

Need for limiting size of government:

- ① In line with the motto of the government "Minimum govt & max governance"
- ② Reduced burden on the exchequer in the form of salaries, pensions, reducing revenue deficit
- ③ Enhanced spending on welfare programmes, curbing SGB targets.
- ④ Reduced workload in conducting elections & easy transfer of power between governments

Challenges with limiting size of government:

- ① Provisioning of services will be difficult, owing to its geographical vastness & levels of government
- ② Increased presence of private sector may lead to exploitation & exclusion of poor.
- ③ Against the principles of constitution of providing representative govt
- ④ Leads to ^{over} centralisation
↳ checking blood pressure at center & anemia at grassroots level

Measures needed to ensure min govt & max governance:

- ① Digitisation of service chain to reduce human resource & increase efficiency.
- ② Ease of doing business reforms to enhance transparency & reduce red tapism.

③ limiting the size of executive in line with recommendations of Comptroller & Auditor General. to less than 15% at center & States.

④ Privatisation & disinvestment to enhance competition & reduced burden on government
eg: Air India.

Above measures should be expedited to enhance the effectiveness of elected government in achieving the ideals of sabka sath, sabka vikas, sabka viswas, sabka prayas.

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)

Institutes of eminence (IoE) propounded by the government to transform higher educational institutions to centers of excellence in learning with focus on research & development.

Objectives of the scheme : As a game changer

- ① Streamlining the curriculum with the latest technology & changing industrial needs.
- ② Focussed on cutting-edge research with development of technologies for solving India's problems.
- ③ Promote cross-country exchanges through signing of MOU's & student exchanges.
- ④ Focus on practical knowledge & enhanced skills of graduates for job prospects & research.
- ⑤ Gender diversity & empowerment.

Roadblocks in the implementation:

- ① Availability of funds for undertaking cutting edge research is lagging, barring few IIT's & IISc.
- ② Complexities in implementing NEP 2020 features:
 - ↳ Academic bank of credits
 - ↳ multiple entry - multiple exit schemes.
 - ↳ multidisciplinary research units.
- ③ Slow pace in creating MoU's & little emphasis on student exchange programmes.
- ④ Lack of qualified human resources & infrastructure in central & state universities.

Measures needed to turn IOE as gamechangers in transforming ^{higher} education:

- ① Establishment of National research foundation (NRF) for streamlining of funds for research
 - ↳ through PPP of about 50,000

- ② Provisions of foreign universities establishing offline campuses in India (top 500 universities)
- ③ Increased collaboration with state & central universities by industry partners
- ④ Higher Education Commission of India (HCEI) to replace UGC & AICTE
- ⑤ Student exchanges between IIT's & foreign universities to enhance diversity
- ⑥ Promoting gender diversity in higher education through schemes like KIRAN, GATI etc.

Higher education institutions play instrumental role in providing pool of human resources for socio-economic transformation & measures should be taken to strengthen the same.

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) 15

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

Digital public infrastructure (DPI) refers to products/services developed & utilised using internet to provide e-governance to citizens in a simple, convenient, transparent manner.

eg: Disilodier, NREASST, UMANG etc. . .

DPI - allowing innovation & convenient public services:

① Enhancing quality health services to masses.

eg: e-sanjeevani OPD system, telemanas

② Transforming agriculture sector

eg: Agri-stale for overhaul of agriculture

③ Delivery of government services:

eg: UMANG has over 200 services for citizens.

④ Open-sourcing source codes for deployment by private players

eg: Asosya setu code

DPI - Overcoming inclusion & exclusion errors:

- ① Public distribution system through point of Sale (POS) machines.
- ② Monitoring of MGNREGA works through bio-metric system & disbursement through NRGA App etc...
- ③ Online portal for IM-KISAN beneficiaries for correcting exclusion & inclusion errors

DPI - enhancing transparency & accountability:

- ① Information for all through mygov.in for broad consultation with public & feedback.
- ② Cooperative federalism promotion
eg: Public financial management system (PFMS).
- ③ Promotion of entrepreneurship
eg: Interest subvention through PAICA portal.

- ④ Provision of public services through UMANG platform for businesses, citizens & governments

Measures needed to make DPI more inclusive & efficient:

- ① Ability of services in vernacular languages.
eg: Bhashini platform for AI translation
- ② Promotion of digital literacy among people through PM Gramin Digital Saksharta Ashrayan
- ③ Privacy & integrity of personal data is to be ensured.
eg: Personal data protection bill, 2023

DPI plays a transformative role in leveraging technology for rapid socio-economic growth and necessary reforms should be expedited to achieve \$5 trillion economy by 2025.

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

Right to health is fundamental under Art 21
of the constitution and governments across center
 & states are working in the same direction to
 improve health of public.

Legislative measures for realisation of right to health:

- ① Ayushman Bharat health mission (ABHM) & PM-JAY in providing free health care to SEBC class
- ② Rajasthan govt right to health act, 2023 providing free health services at empanelled hospitals.
- ③ National health policy act, 2017

Gaps in infrastructure

- ① Lack of qualified doctors & hospitals in rural areas

eg: Only one doctor per 1400 people against WHO mandate of 1 per 1000.

② Skewed presence of secondary & tertiary hospitals across states.

③ Critical infrastructure like ventilators, oxygen cylinders are in shortage as evidenced during covid-19.

Gaps in finances:

① Govt. spending is meagre with less than 1.5% GDP against 2.5% GDP mandated.

② Creation of capital assets is on slow pace owing to increased burden due to pandemics etc..

Gaps in social profile:

① limited access to healthcare in isolated hill areas & tribal areas.

② Low awareness ^{about} ~~among~~ health among masses
eg: Increased prevalence of unsafe abortions.

③ Increased costs of private healthcare, making it unaffordable for poor.

Measures needed to ensure right to health for all:

- ① Creation of more hospitals & upgrading PHC to health & wellness centers
- ② Provision of digital health services
eg: e-sanjeevani, tele-medicine etc...
- ③ Increased insurance cover among masses & enrolling more under PM-JAY
- ④ Leverage infrastructure pipeline (NIP) to develop logistics across rural & tribal areas.
- ⑤ Innovative services like bike ambulances in gadchiroli region, 108 services in A.P should be scaled up at the national level.

Healthy people will be productive, efficient and play significant role in economic activities & vital for achieving SDG 3 (economic growth), SDG 3 (health & wellbeing)

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

Supreme court in NALA vs union of India gave third gender status to transgenders, paving way for their socio-economic transformation.

Legislative provisions for third gender:

① Transgender persons (protection of rights act) 2019

↳ Self determination of gender, subject to approval by DM.

↳ penal provisions against their abuse

↳ right of minor to residence

② Aravani (transgender) welfare board by Tamilnadu

↳ social assistance, welfare programs.

③ Pension support through enacting relevant law in Kerala

Low acceptance of transgenders in society: Reasons

① Lack of awareness among people, with many

considering it as a mental health issue

② Continued abuse of transgender persons:

↳ 99% of people face some form abuse

↳ 60% face verbal & sexual abuse

↳ 89% are denied employment opportunities.

③ Lack of family support with family members resorting to violence & neglect.

④ Denial of provision of reservations in employment
' going against SC judgement.

⑤ Issue of financial dependence, with most people resorting to begging.

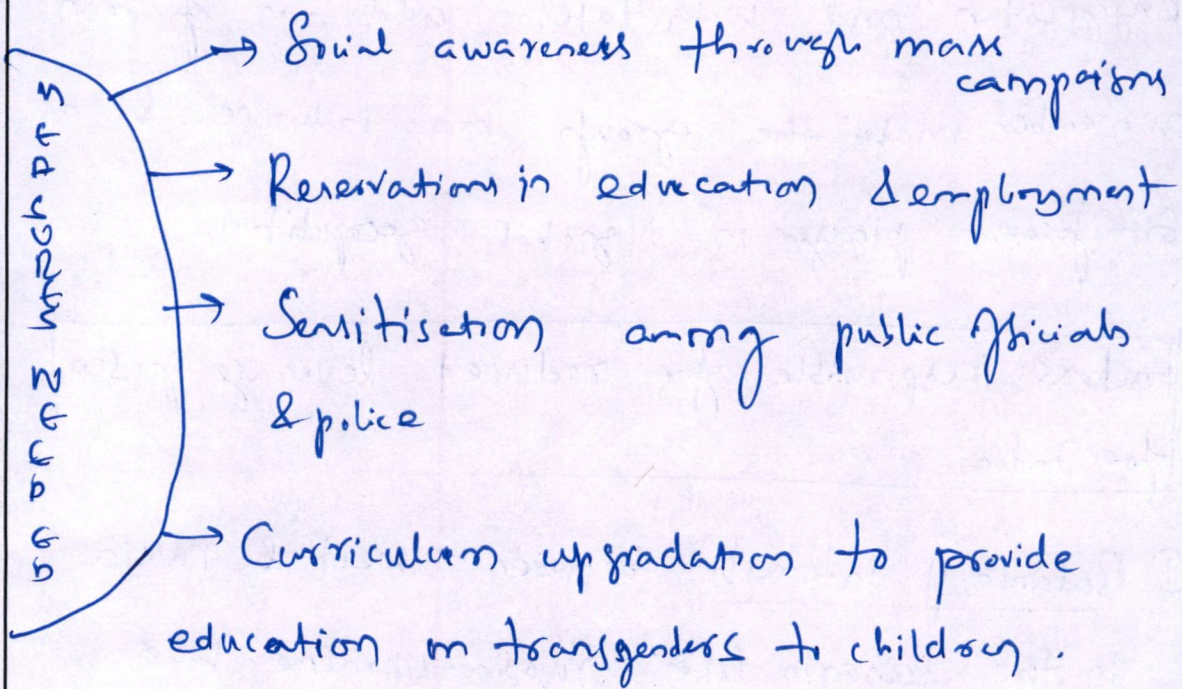
Measures taken to address the issue:

① Provision of separate transgender university
by U.P govt. from K.G to P.G.

② Separate transgender home for children
in Bengaluru, preventing them from abuse.

③ Kochi metro station → employment of transgen-
-der people.

- ④ Pride Station in Indore → empowering transgender people through employment.
- ⑤ SMILES scheme to address issue of transgender people engaged in begging.



Inclusive, multipronged approach with the enhanced role played by National Council for transgender persons is needed to break the taboo & achieve equitable growth for all.

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is grouping of central asian republics like Kazakhstan, ^{also with Ind, China, Pak, Russia} Kyrgyzstan and with latest addition of Iran as member make the group more inclusive & as significant player in global geopolitics.

Factors responsible for reduced leverage of SCO for India

- ① Balance of interests between west & Russia in the scenario like Russia-Ukraine war
- ② Threat of terrorism from Afghanistan with capture by Taliban.
- ③ Lack of connectivity with central asian partners reducing prospects of trade.
- ④ Geo-politics of lithium deposits in Afghanistan with reduced leverage for India

Role of china : reduced leverage for India

- ① Bilateral border disputes :
eg: Galwan valley clashes in 2020 .
- ② Illegal infrastructure through giltit region
through CPEC
- ③ Eyeing of china on lithium deposits in Afghanistan
, growing russia-china - taliban axis .
- ④ Using pakistan as vassal state to create
cross-border challenges .
eg: Supporting terrorism through arm supply

Role of pakisthan in reducing the leverage

- ① Cross border insurgency & terrorism
eg: Uri - Moolkes, patankhot attacks .
- ② Support for overground workers
eg: The resistance front (TRF)
- ③ Belt & road initiative as threat to India
due to increased china's military presence .

④ Backing of accused terrorists responsible for attacks on parliament

eg: JEM chief Marwan Azhar, LER deputy Abdul Rahman Mekki.

⑤ Role in drugs transport eg: golden crescent

Utilising SCO grouping for achieving objectives:

① Use of RATS for fighting terrorism
↳ anti-terror exercise
by holding countries accountable

② Consensus based multi-lateral approach, keeping aside bilateral differences.

③ Improving connectivity with central-Asian republics by expediting
↳ chabahar project with Iran
↳ INSTC (north south transport corridor)

SCO as a grouping is critical in maintaining political stability & peace in the region & India must leverage the grouping potential to further its interests in the region.

20.

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 हार्गिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiative on Critical & Emerging Technology (iCET)
between USA & INDIA is going to transform the relations in a positive way for enhanced socio economic growth & prosperity.

Components of iCET - prospects for growth

- ① Semiconductors supply chain resilience
↳ for new age renewable transition & achieving climate commitments
- ② INDUS-X (India-US defence acceleration ecosystem)
↳ joint design & production of defence equipment
↳ defence bridge to enhance cooperation & support for startups.
- ③ Enhanced cooperation on telecommunication.
↳ development of 5G, 6G & open RAN architecture.

④ Working group on Quantum Communications;
for developing high computing applications

⑤ Reduced regulatory mechanisms & removal
of export curbs for transfer of technologies

↳ F-414 fighter engine development by
Collaboration between GE & HAL (Hindustan
aeronautics
limited)

Challenges in leveraging potential of ICET:

- ① Limited tech transfers in past in favour of India
- ② Sharing of technologies may undermine the national security as seen in BECA agreement not ratified.
- ③ Disputes at various forums like WTO, may undermine the prospects of ICET.
- ④ Diplomatic challenges & geopolitics.
Eg: USA's F-16 support of upto \$450mn for Pakistan in response to India-Russia

Measures needed to enhance scope of ICET:

- ① Faster implementation of agreed upon projects involving divm & joint production
- ② Bilateral disputes resolution in a free & open discussion model.
- ③ Working on implementing renewable transition projects as agreed by mutual under green climate fund
- ④ Securing supply chains by joining mineral security pact (msp), which india joined in 2023.

Roadblocks in the implementation should be amicably settled to leverage the potential of ICET in bringing rapid economic transformation and achieving SDG 13 (climate action) & SDG 17 (partnership for goals)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. The first part of the question is about the importance of the first impression.

2. The second part of the question is about the importance of the first impression.

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