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. : 1295265

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RISHENDRA SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26-08-23

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

केंद्र
Centre KANPUR - 27
VIDYA MANDIR MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA - 208002

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature 26/08/2023

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

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

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

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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.

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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

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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

Since the "Absolute liability" clause of M.C. Mehta case by SC rested upon by the environmental NGO coalition, activism in environmental laws and public participation has found new wedge.

Environmental NGO's characteristics

- Enhance the culture of debate and discussion
- Encourage the inputs to the policymakers
- Take part in implementation & agitation
- Create public views

Enhancing public participation

1. Against deforestation and industrial misconduct (eg) "Chipko Sangathan" (Uttarakhand)
2. Preserve the Biodiversity through fortelling the rights of Tribals.
   (eg) Against Vedanta's mining in Odisha

3. Engage people in creation of laws ~~of~~ and policies regarding environment

(Eg) Consultation with NGO's on forest Act (amn) act - 1980 in 2023

4. Fuse coalition the protest against the improper laws.

(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan

(eg) "Save Soil Organisation"

Responsiveness:

→ Better use of public platforms.

(eg) Online submission of suggestions through draft

→ Create favourable climate for movement

Issues → NGO's (hurdles) 2% of ~~do~~ GDP through development hurdle

→ Creation of roadblocks in implementation

→ Vested motives - funded by foreign player

Thus adequate measures need to be implemented to safeguard environment laws and fulfil "Article 48-A"'s propositions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to healthy environment and right to freedom of profession (19(1)(g)) forms a fundamental right under Indian Constitution.

Acknowledgment of sex work as a profession is a step in this direction by the SC

Issues faced by the prostitution as a profession

1. Spread of Diseases - a part of Reasonable Restriction (Art. 19(5)). (19) HIV and AIDS

2. Erosion of local culture, values and customs of tribals is also a criteria -

3. Recognition in society - very less

4. Trafficking of human (Art - 22).
   (Eg) Madhushi's from Nepal

5. Violence faced by the workers.

6. Health of the workers under constant threat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recognition of sex work - Right Direction

1. Ensuring right to equality and prevention of discrimination (Art. 14 and 15).

2. Recognition of inability to switch works

3. SC - in a case highlighted ⇒ There exists a "Right to livelihood" under Article 21-A.

Benefits this recognition brings

1. Prevents social ostracisation

2. Recognition and visibility to their contribution.

3. Rehabilitation & Repatriation of the workers involved

4. Better targetting of schemes and improve health provisions.

5. Children of these workers would get enough rights.

No work is small & big, its the capability of state & citizens to ensure SDG-I good health & well being.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 39(a) ensuring free and legal aid to all needy is ensured via legislation on District Legal service Authorities Act - 1987.

Under the act, multilevel legal services bodies are created.

- NALSA (National) ⇓ Supreme Court
- SLSA (State) ⇓ High Court
- DLSA (District) ⇓ District Court
- Gram Nyayalaya's
- Lok Adalats ⇓ {Local courts}

Role played by them:

1. Principles adopted for adjudication
   - (a) - Arbitration
   - (b) - Mediation
   - (c) - Negotiation
   - (d) mediation

2. Ensure access of law & Justice to needy
   - (eg) Elders (60 years of age) and less than ₹ 1 lakh income

3. Ensures availability to weaker section of society.
   (A) - SC and ST

4. Prevent neglect and petty issues taking much time are resolved.

5. Cheap access and informal method of adjudication promotes its usage.

6. Upholds the principle of "No Locus Standi" i.e. PIL contribution.

Issues in its working

- a sphere for practice for young judges
- Creation of lots of pendency
- Non-binding adjudication through Lok Aadalats
- Targetted population often marwari.

Thus, senior lawyers must be compulsarily used to adjudicate the issues and better visibility through creation of awareness is the need to improve the objective of 42nd constitutional Ammendment (39-A")

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Collegium system is a process of ~~the~~ appointment of judges where a group of 5 judges (including the CJI) ~~as~~ as per the Memorandum of procedure (MOP) appoints the judges to the top courts (SC and HC).

Evolution:

First Judges Case - 1982	Second Judges Case - 1993	Third Judges Case - 1998
Consultation by President from CJI does not mean concurrence	3 member collegium	↓ 5 member collegium

Issues surrounding Collegium:

1.) Lack of Transparency and accountability from the judges on the process of election. (eg). Recent controversy around a ~~Trans~~ Homosexual Judge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.) Judges appointing Judges is a violation of separation of powers i.e. Indian process of checks & Balances

3.) Lack of representation in judiciary
(eg) weaker section. (SC & ST)
only 4% of all SC Judges

4.) Gender Representation - Still no women CJI in India 75 yr. of Independence

5.) Nepotism in Collegium process.

Although, parliament introduced the 99th Constitutional Act - 2015 but SC indeed it ~~was~~ unconstitutional.

Need of collegium
- → Prevent executive interference
- → Prevent appointment from becoming a political tool
- → Increased consultation & experience in Judicial appointment

Need of the hour is to adopt the US model of Judicial appointment where even the people have the right to recommend Judges and actions they do are checked. Amending Art. 123 for better is the need of the hour

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil Services as per Sardar vallabhbhai Patel is the steel frame of Indian democratic set up. However, due to modernisation in 21st century, the need to reform the training procedure is highly felt.

Issues with respect to Recruitment

1. Old method of recruitment test
   => Pen & Paper - Rather CBT is the need
2. Uniform criteria for optional subjects.
3. Provision of language proficiency needs to be looked at

However it is the training reforms which is much needed to correct the now & the present.

Current Issues with Training

1. old method of pen & paper based training
2. Reforms needed for middle service stage

2.1 Lack effectiveness

2.2 Criminal vestiges tend to dishearten the servants

2.3 Political influence

3. Fixed tenure → ~~for~~ no motivation for the civil servants to perform

4. Low salary provisions

Reforms needed :

1. 2nd ARC Recommendation – Creation of Multistakeholder Report in place of Annual Confidential Report (ACR)

2. Mid Career Training (at 12, 20 & 28 years of service)

3. Provision of early retirement ~~on~~ based on work profile

4. T.S.R. Subramanian Recommendation :-
   - Creation of Civil Service Board for Training, Appointment & Transfer
   - No mandatory following oral orders of 'political bosses'

5. Generalised nature must be transferred to Practice based training scheme – on field

A better foundation needs to be strong to accommodate the "STEEL FRAME" for permanent executive

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

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social impact bonds target the social schemes & welfare through outcome based criteria formulated by NGO's on whose basis they get finance.

Characteristics

→ Bonds with no maturity value
→ Bonds with no coupon payments
→ Companies judged on outcome produced
→

Role of Social Impact Bonds

→ financial availability to the good intentioned bonafide NGO'S. (Credit)
→ Outcome based approach ensures quick re-financing based on past outcomes
→ Healthy NGO's with good records get motivated to work

→ ensure fiscal sustainability of NGO's

→ Role in providing social security

healthcare education

Better visibility

Issues with such bonds

→ credit used for administrative purpose

→ Over-regulation by SEBI.

→ Outcome not achieved - denigrates the ranking of genuine company in the exchange

→ Decreases financial viability from other sources.

→ Used to hinder development (Import 2% of GDP)

Better provisioning of NGO's & SHG's must be ensured through adequate credit and financial autonomy but regular audit & reporting of ITR should be primary concern before providing credit.

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

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

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent All India Survey of higher education (AISHE) report from Ministry of Education has highlighted 39% women in higher education but only 13% of them end up utilising the educational potential.

Issues with educational outcome of women

1. Double Burden = pushed to work at home as well – thus forced to leave job.

2. Gender profiling of workspace : many roles such as Nurses, Consultants, HR's are earmarked closing the opportunity for utilising the potential

3. Patriarchal mindset – women educated only to get married + seen as a burden on family economy

4. Glass Ceiling effect – demotivate women thus end up not doing proper jobs

5. Safety & security at workplace — also a reason for women not motivated by families

6. Glass cliff effect - through sudden off failure on women - denigrating their value

7. Self censorship - due to incomplete education → early marriage

Govt initiatives

→ POSH Act - 2013

→ NEP - 2020 - Multiple entry exit policy.

→ STRIVE & KIRAN scheme for promotion of women in workplace & science & Technology (STEM)

Inclusion of Indian women in workforce would enhance 11% of Indian GDP. Thus ensuring better promotion of skills & changing patriarchy should be enhanced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently govt. has decided to revamp the civil Registration System to better calculate & data correctedness of the ~~to~~ Births & deaths occuring in the nation.

Changes made

1. Digitalise data entry at point of service
2. Ensure accuracy in data management during registration of Birth & deaths at the state level
3. Stable ecosystem to ensure better record keeping.

CRS's role in Social planning

1. Better targetting of schemes through DBT. (eg) PM-Matru vandana Yojana based on Birth registration

2. Quick facilitator of insurance account based on Jan Dhan Bank account in case of demise of user.

3. Better targetting of schemes in order to ensure inclusivity

4. Development process get streamlined

CR'S's role in economic planning

1. Curb corruption from ghost beneficiaries

2. Retrench fake accounts and misuse of public tax $ adhere to FRBM norms

3. Ensure socio-economic justice as highlighted by Part-IV of the constitution

4. Ensure better delivery of service.

Civil Registration System, truly highlights the ID card of the democratic functioning. As recently highlighted during COVID-19 for checking mass casualties. Thus streamlined CRS is the way towards the SONALI ADHYAY of the nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

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

International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a result of Britton woods twins which manage the financial security and autonomy of global economies, created in 1945.

Role of IMF :

1. Financial security during Balance of Payment crisis. (eg) Sri Lanka - 2022 ($4bn)
2. Use of SDR's in case of low value of nation's currency
3. Prevent FOREX crisis to happen & ensure steady supply of capital - (eg) ($2.1bn loan by India - 1991)
4. Ensure stability of growing nation's

Issues prevalent :

1. Conditional loan disbursal to member nations (Neo-Colonial attitude)

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

2. Voting Rights based on share of finances held in form SDR and Reserve Tranche Position ⇒ developed countries get greater rights

3. Need of guarantor to avail loan provisions (eg). Sri Lanka – China, Japan, India

4. Typical for developing economies to access the loans.

5. Biased reports based on unfounded merits of economic parameters
(eg) Global Financial Stability Report

Reforms Needed
- → Conditionalities should be removed & to countries autonomy respected
- → Voting rights should be equal (eg) As in BRICS Bank
- → Guarantor limits should be reduced to access to developing Nations

IMF forms an important part of Global fiscal security of the nations. It should be revolutionised to prevent shift towards financial Bank. – AIIB, ADB

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

West Asia forms an important ancient partner of India when we imported Gold and Rare metals and exported Silk, cotton and Seals during Egyptian, mesopotamian & Indus cross-cultural synthesisation.

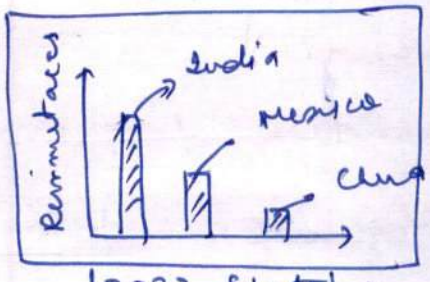
Evolution of ties:

1. De-hyphenation of Israel & Palestine from Indian books to increase cooperation
2. Leveraging the minority linkages by exploring the Mecca & Medina free passage in Saudi
3. Investing in ~~Southern~~ West Asia (i.e. Iran) through Chabbahar port and Zaranj-Delaram highway.
4. India's support of UAE and signing of CEPA and Rupee-Dirham agreement recently.

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

Importance of West Asia

- India's crude oil requirements
  - (eg) 60% of oil from West Asia
- Diaspora strength and remittances sent back.
  - (eg) $100bn in 2022



2022 Stats

- Creation of minority connect
- Regional importance due to rise of minilateralism (eg) I2U2 recently
  - Israel, UAE, USA, India
- Access to Central Asia via Iran

Issues popping up recently

1. Increasing influence of China
   - (eg) Brokering deal between Saudi-Iran
2. Human Rights & minority issues (eg) OPEC's complaint on Nupur Sharma case
3. Human Rights of Diaspora
   - (eg) Qatar - Fifa World Cup - 2022 - exploitation

West Asia forms the hotbed of oil & which shapes the regional demands of nation. A targetted [Act West policy] should motivate Indian

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) was created in 2009 as a statutory body under the provisions of CCI Act - 2002 to ensure free & fair adjudication of Trading & fair practices in business

Need of Competition Commission

- Limited role of Monopolies Restricted & Trade practices Act (MRTP-197)
- Defunct body under MRTP
- New businesses were not covered under its ambit
  - (e.g.) globalisation & service sector economy
    - e-commerce

Role of Competition Commission

1. ensuring fair trade practices and prevention of monopolies

(eg) - Amazon & flipkart's charged

2. Adhere to evolving nature of commerce
   (eg) e-commerce and google's punishment for creating monopoly in phone sets.

3. Prevent misuse of the provisions of 100% FDI in various sector.

4. Level playing field for small and medium enterprises.

5. Create a fear and deterrent effect of penalties, dues and even jail terms for libels.

Issues with its functioning

- Create restrictive atmosphere for foreign businesses.
- Prevent inflow of FDI'S.
- Vacancies in the commission itself
- Control of centre creates electoral funding by businesses a liability. (SC observation)
- Poor arbitration & time taking

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

decisions hinder the capacity of CCI

Way forward:

1. Better & speedy adjudication
2. Adhere to global principles of monopolies restrictions. (Singapore Restriction)
3. Popularisation open Network Digital Commerce (ONDC) for a better and level playing field.

Freedom of Trade & Commerce a under (Article 301-308) is a constitutional right. Adequate adherence to its provisions is the responsibility of every business operating in India.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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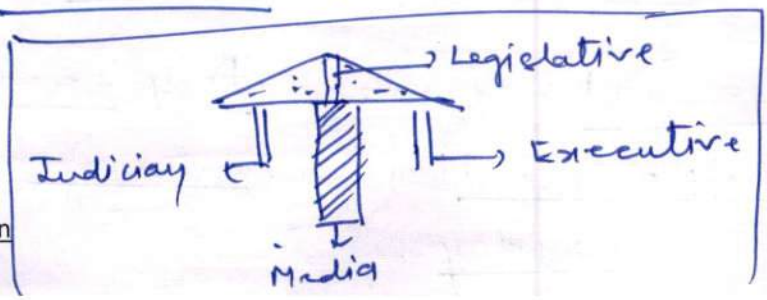
Representation of people's Act - (1951) under Section 8 of the act highlight various election offences and liability of the offender. But, Paid news of recent emergence barely finds its place in the Section

Reasons for paid news during elections

1. Divert viewers discretions
2. Gain from political leverage of the ruling regime
3. Cut selected to the constituency, etc
4. propoganda spreading through news channel
5. Criminalisation of politics - to hide criminal acts.



Media - the 4th pillar

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

Need for making it an electoral offence

1. Constitutional discretion of Article-324- To conduct "free & fair elections"
2. Article 326 - Right to Universal Adult franchise get dissorted due to Media influences.
3. Increased commercialisation. To curb this sectarian attitude of media based on political manifestations.
4. Criminalisation of politics has increased to 44% and 28% are accused of serious crimes (ADR)
5. Catering majority & minority dichotomy
6. Neglect of genuine issues needs to highlighted.

Govt. steps to purify media

1. 30 minutes of mandatory social service practices in news channel everyday.

2. Kargil Review Committee - 2000 on Media:

- Genuine upholding of principles of Reporting.
- Yellow Journalism
- Responsible Journalism

Way forward :

→ Amend section 8 of RTA

→ Curbing anonymous political funding through Electoral Bond scheme - 2018

→ Better financial mechanisms for Journalists

→ Ensure NBAC gets statutory status

→ Free & fair TRP regime based on genuine inputs.

Screaming & biased reporting has become the new ~~a~~ normal. Ensuring authenticity through adequate information dissemination and responsible sting operations would surely restore people's confidence in Journalism and curb political funding to paid news

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shirur Math case of (1954) first produced the concept of "Doctrine of Essentiality"

SC Court propounded that it is upto the court which would judge whether a religious practice is essential to the functioning of religion itself or not.

Tests held

- Jallikattu (unconstitutional)
- Sallekhana (Jainism) Unconstitutional
- Triple Talaq & Barrier to menstrual women in Kerala's Sabarimala Temple

However, recent controversy around HC decision of banning Hijab from the schools has brought the Doctrine to light.

Need of ~~Test~~ of Doctrine of Essentiality

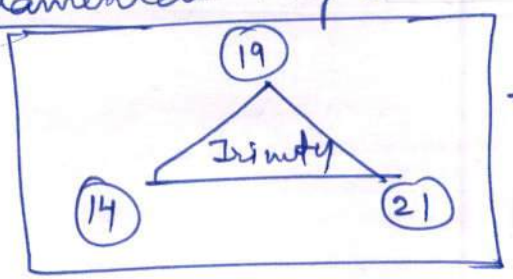
1. Remove unethical practices from the society which hinders the basic

rights of the devotees

2. Remove political interference which could make it a "vote bank issue".

3. Bring judicial oversight by bringing the improper practices ~~from~~ confine to the law of land.

4. Ensure right to equality, life & freedom which forms the Trinity of fundamental rights.



⇒ {Tested the essentiality}

5 ensure right to freedom of religion and practice, profess & propogate it too Article (25).

However many questions have been forth

Issues with the doctrine

1. Judiciary – is not a philosophical body who checks Theology.

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

2. Court should render itself free from accusations and controversy.

3. Chances of increase of contempt cases burdening judiciary. (Art. 129 and 215)
SC HC

4. People's belief could only be tested by "conscience" - Mahatma Gandhi

5. Rise of personal views in courts decision making - Chances of partiality may occur.

Way forward

- Just and "Due process of Law" must prevail - Menaka Gandhi case (1980)
- Adjudication should be based on reason.
- Actions promoting Integrity & Unity of Religion must be promoted.

Ending communalism is not the demand from ~~of~~ the courts. It should focus on reason, and strike the conscience of people involved in the cases.

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) 15

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

Need to limit size of govt

1. overregulation of a particular department
   (eg) Numerous influential political leads
2. Creation of vested interests
3. Devolution of functions based on convenience rather than necessity
   (eg) Important portfolio with Imp ministers
4. excessive expense incurred on Consolidated fund of India to finance salary & pension
5. Creation of Kitchen Cabinet within influential limits of PM. sidelining the importance of other ministers
6. Concept of "Too many cooks spoil the broth" given by EAC

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

Necessity of size of govt:

91st Constitutional Amn - Act - 2003 ensured 15% of total membership of LS will be the strength of Council of Minister.

→ Collective decision making

→ Representation of every section of citizens

→ Role of multiple inputs enhance the decisions.

→ Prevents concentration of power in few hands.

→ Ensures individual as well as collective responsibility strive (Article 75)

Thus need of the hour is to increase voice of unrepresented minister and

the leaders to ensure better democratic functioning of Union of India.

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

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस 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

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

Role of IOE

1. Create targetted professors
   (a) UGC → practice of professor concept
2. Ensure targetted & holistic delivery of education
3. Ensure involvement of better functioning teachers which are targetted in orientation (SDG-6)
4. Enhance subject-oriented matters in the visible domain.

However, its role has been limited due to bureaucratic hurdles, targetted approach.

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

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

With the rise of 4th Industrial Revolution and WEB-3.0, the modern governance architecture too has evolved for the betterment of people through leveraging e-governance.

(DPI) Digital Public Infrastructure has taken over the Indian domain with numerous benefits.

characteristics
- Readily accessible.
- Available to marginalised
- No corruption involved
- Works on Internet

DPI ensuring inclusion:

1. Merging of Aadhar with Pan Card promoting financial involvement of the public.

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

2. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through JAM trinity has ensured better visibility of people

3. Marginalised sections can launch their complaints on CPGRAMS portal.

4. Fair price shops computerisation ensuring food security of the 80% citizen (NFSA-2013)

5. Role of Digital health cards (ensuring better accessibility to health services through PM-National Digital Health Mission.

Increasing accessibility

- Digital India Mission - financial inclusion & Internet support
- Increasing access to credit the easy access (eg) SHG-Bank Linkage prog
- SUPACE in Judiciary -
- faster - via e-courts project to ensure accessible judicial records

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Increasing Transparency & accountability

1. Employment sector - Digitalisation of attendance & attendance (NIMS portal) to curb corruption -
2. Online filing of RTI in Maharashtra
3. Dispute Resolution Mechanism - eg CPGRAMS
4. Better information of cross-sectoral data
   eg NGO Darpan portal of NITI Aayog

These initiatives have made governance accessible & transparent and also adaptable to local needs

Issues persist

- Digital Divide
  Urban-Rural Dichotomy
- Digital Literacy
  (52% of elder generation) — NFHS-5.0
- Privacy issue of data.
  cyberhacks

Thus data needs to be protected in order to ensure better delivery of justice through SEVOTTAM BHAV.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to health for all is a fundamental right imbiked with in the meaning of Article 21 which includes Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

It was Maneka Gandhi case of 1980 which first propounded the right to health and later codified by Mohini Jain case of 1987.

Though India has numerous laws for ensuring this right such as:

- National ~~Family~~ Food Security Act - 2013
- PM - Jan Arogya Yojana
- PM - Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- PM - National Digital Health Mission

More needs to be done in order to plug social, financial, infrastructural gaps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Plugging social gaps :

1. access to lower section of society (SC, ST, EWS)
2. Include PVTG's into health ambit
3. Avoid resistance to Institutionalised delivery services (eg Gender Seclusion)
   (eg) PM- Matru Vandana Yojana
4. Ensure adequate provisioning of Insurance for all needy.
5. Stop the prevalence of Non-Communicable diseases (33% prevalent - NFHS-5)

Plugging financial gaps

1. Increase expenditure from 1.6% of GDP to 3% (National Health Policy 2017)
2. Avoid ghost beneficiaries through leveraging e-verification methods.
3. Avoid misuse of financial targets through corruption (eg) Insurance scheme misutilised by various private hospitals (eg) Legalisation of Right to Health in Rajasthan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Plugging infrastructural gaps

1. Infrastructural support to PHC's, CHC's and District hospitals
2. Ensure merging of Jan-Aushadhi Kendra with the district hospitals and leverage online delivery on recommendation of doctors
3. Ensure beds and other basic services
4. MoH maintain adequate doctor to patient ratio from 1:1500 to 1:1000 (WHO)
5. Merge Multi-specialty hospitals with 3-tier schemes of PHC, CHC and Dist Hospital

Way forward

- Leverage e-governance ⇓ GeM portal for procuring good infrastructure
- Legalise Social audit to promote NGO's and SHG's ensuring accountability
- Restore the adequate functioning of Retired doctors to ensure tough time availability

A healthy nation will only ensure SDG-3 and fulfil the Budget dream of SAPTARISHI to ensure better infrastructure

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Transgenders have been historically marginalised in the society and have been deprived of some basic rights even after numerous legislations and SC cases in the backend.

Initiatives for Transgenders :

1. Naz foundation Case - Legalisation of 3rd gender. (2014)
2. Navtej Singh Johar Case (2017) - Decriminalisation of homosexuality from IPC - 377.
3. Transgender in India Act (Protection) - 2019
4. SMILE Scheme - for Transgenders rehabilitation

Issues surrounding Transgenders

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Social ostracisation and neglect
   (eg) Kerala govt. had to roll back employment promotions for Transgenders due to them not being able to find rented homes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Sectoral discrimination.

(eg) Not allowed in armed forces

(eg) Recent case of private flying cadet aspirant

4. Violence against them and neglect of their health circumstances.

5. Specific role in society is attached with Transgender

(eg) Begging

Way forward :

1. Create a substantial pressure group to increase visibility.

2. Basic rights should be delivered

(eg) Right to marry

(eg) Right to inherit property and attain insurance.

3 Create opportunities for their employment

(eg) Odisha govt move for inclusion then in police forces

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Create awareness about present schemes mentioned as in first part (SMILE)

5. Increase their health outcomes & ~~social~~ education exclusion should be targetted.

6. Sensitisation at young age in school and about the third gender.

Inclusivity without various sections of society still in the shadow is a crime against humanity. In order to truly practice SABKA SATH, SABKA VIKAS, their inclusion in the society is sine-qua-non.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is an international Eurasian organisation of 9 nations of Central Asia and South Asia with Iran being the latest entrant

Created on the pretext of Shanghai-5 in 2001, the organisation possess numerous challenges for Indian views.

Challenges in SCO :

1. Adversarial relationship with China and Pakistan.
2. Rising closeness of Russia & China due to global scenarios
3. Central Asian Dilemma - Heartland is the zone of economic & sustainence competition making difficult for Indian leadership to promote Indian aims

3.1 Kazakhstan - Uzbekistan dispute

3.2 Tajikistan - Kyrgyzstan dispute over borders

3.3 US's objection of "Anti-NATO" grouping.

4. Economic strategic hotspots.

(eg) Europe & US want access to central Asia for energy reserves

Importance of ~~Central Asia~~ SCO for India

1. Samarkand declaration (2022) - Engage in connectivity through Central Asia (during SCO Summit)

(eg) INSTC corridor.

2. Energy rich zone:

(eg) Kazakhstan - Uranium Reserves

(eg) Tajikistan - gas reserves

3. An important element in fight against Terrorism

(eg) ~~Anti~~ Regional Anti Terrorism Squad (RATS).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Accessibility to Russian far-east
(eg) Vladivostok, Road from the Central Asian domain is imp.

5. Geostrategic leverage. (eg) Iran's entry would boost connectivity via Chabahar port.

Need of the hour

1. Leverage Varanasi's tag as the first "Cultural Capital" for SCO.

2. Increase communication with Central Asian region to find accessibility due Pakistan & China dilemma at borders is worth

3 Create an open dialogue filled with strategic importance during the SCO presidency.

4. Leverage Buddhist & ancient Central Asian connect.

~~Central Asia through~~ SCO is an important organisation to balance Russia - USA axis for India. The dreams of being "VISHWAGURU" can be leveraged now that

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidate must not write on this margin

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiative on Critical & Emerging Technology (iCET) is a technology based cooperation between the world's oldest and the largest democracy, USA and India.

Significance of iCET

1. Leverage technological upgradation in various field. (eg) NISAR collaboration
2. Improved sharing of critical information through fast, secure and transparent medium
3. Leverage defence cooperation by utilising the iCET. (eg) DTTI, recently conducted
4. Improve Trade Synergy and sharing of important data through technological means. (eg) Rework principle of Generalised System of Preference (GSP)

5. Better cooperation and coordination in field of science and WEB-3.0.

6. Cyber security should be a primary target in iCET.

India - US collaboration of the past which will be energised through i-CET

- 4 foundational agreements
  - CEPA
  - BECA
  - GSOMIA
  - COMCASA
- finding better Trading options for diversified products
  - Litchi
  - Guava
  - Cherries

  (Recent sharing)
- Boost R&D ecosystem with info sharing.

However i-CET's functioning can be hindered by various US-India issues:

(1) WTO's trade disputes - Absence of Appellate Mechanism due to USA

(2) Currency Manipulator Tag to India (USTR Currency Watchdog)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Taking over of GSP.

④ Human Rights content arising in India - i.e. North-East & J&K

⑤ Creation of Trade imbalance (India's favour) may demotivate US Involvement.

Need of the hour

- Increase Gross Expenditure in Research & Development (GERD) from miniscule 0.6% to 2% (global avg)
- Increase the potential of Diaspora to leverage the ties to great height just like 123 agreement of 2007
- Respect the internal matters of each other and prevent politicisation.

Leveraging the full potential of these ties via ICET should be shouldered on the Indian diplomacy & Samosa Caucasus (i.e. Indian origin diplomats in US parliament) so that Indian dream of being the global power is ensured.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK