



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. : 1029533

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rupal Rana

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 Aug 2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Kishu

	<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 मंदा लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
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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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure Groups are "voluntary association" of people coming together for a common goal and having a common vision

Environmental Pressure Groups have played a significant role for promoting sustainable way of life & thereby protecting Biodiversity.

Enhance ~~press~~ public participation and Responsiveness

① ensuring Accountability of Govt
— More vigilant citizens towards policies of Govt
eg Recent Aarey Forest protest in Mumbai

② Make people stakeholders by generating awareness

eg chipko movement
3. Social Audit of Government schemes
& projects related to environment

eg protest over recent Great Nicobar project

4. constructive criticism →
keeping in mind people's interest

eg protest by environment
pressure groups led to
the establishment of Kasturba-
gandhi committee & Madhav Gadgil
committee

5. Instrumental in widening the
scope of Art 21 → right to
pollution free environment

However, pressure groups suffer
from certain challenges & has
limitations

1. unnecessary delay in Govt policy
implementation

eg Kudankulam Nuclear power
plant protests

2. vested interests → involvement
of foreign states

However, Environmental pressure
groups ensure that we tread
the path of sustainable Development.

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

Art 19(1)(g) of Indian constitution envisages freedom of profession to every citizen of India. However under Art(2), certain reasonable restrictions also apply.

SC recently recognised "sex work" as a profession. However it is just the 1st step in ensuring basic rights & equality for sex workers.

Challenges faced by sex workers

- ① social ostracisation → society doesn't treat them with dignity
- ② Discrimination → Lack of cooperation, communication by the society with them.
- ③ Lack of Basic facilities — Mostly illiterate & issues.

In availing basic health facilities,

4. Restrictions on their movement.
5. Lack of Alternative Livelihood Opportunities for proper & respectful Rehabilitation & Resettlement
6. Mostly suffer from Lack of Access to Basic necessities of life

Following steps should be taken for ensuring Basic Rights

1. Awareness & sensitisation policy in society
2. Facilitation of proper Govt schemes Benefits
eg) e-governance initiatives for last mile service delivery
3. proper Rehabilitation policy → by giving them Jobs & Livelihood opportunities
4. Administration & police officials should be sensitised.

Thus, As per Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every human being deserves certain Basic Rights.

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

supreme court in the widest
interpretation of Art 21 included
Right to free & fair trial. Also
Art 39(b) of DPSP mandates
free legal aid to marginalised
sections of society.

National Legal services Act
created District Legal services
Authorities to fulfill the vision.

Role in providing free Legal Aid &
Awareness

- ① Last Mile Reach → facilitates
easy Accessability to Legal
services
- ② Not Bound by strict Rules &
code of procedure →
flexibility is envisaged
- ③ Regular meetings, campaigns,
with the help of Media to
create awareness

- ④ Association of experts, civil society organisations, NGOs while providing legal aid in expanding its reach.
- ⑤ Sometimes, concept of Mobile courts also envisaged in villages at grassroot level
- ⑥ simplification in giving aid in local vernacular language with involvement of Disputing parties
- ⑦ If in case of Appeal, all the paper work & procedures are taken care of.

However, they suffer from certain challenges

- ① Lack of infrastructure → No Building (office), funding issue
- ② Lack of Adequate staff & irregularity in functioning

Despite the Above challenges, DLSAs serve as an institution of great public service Delivery

4.

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

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

10

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

Collegium system of appointment in its present form was envisaged in 3rd Judges case wherein Chief Justice of India along with 4 senior most Judges are responsible for appointment to Higher Judiciary

Success of collegium system

- ① Building legitimacy of Judiciary
— people trust as Guarantor & protector of constitution
- ② Removed Executive interference →
only Judges will appoint the Judge
- ③ Appointment on the Basis of Merit rather than political patronage
- ④ enhancing efficiency of process
- ⑤ Reduction in instances of

punishment transfer & postings

⑥ separation of power → Judiciary
in hands of Judges
(Art 50)

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

However, collegium system has become victim of its own success

- ① enhanced secrecy in Appointment process →
No Accountability of Judges
 - ② Issue of favouritism & Nepotism
— recently accusations by
Judiciary itself
 - ③ No effective checks & Balances
 - ④ Judges close to CJ getting
posted, getting important
cases
 - ⑤ Recent tussle between executive
& Judiciary over appointment
process
 - ⑥ Judiciary's role as super-
legislature being criticised.
- Thus, proper Accountability & Transparency Needs to be
ensured in Judiciary as
well.

5.

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

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

10

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

Civil services as called by Sardar Patel as "steel frame" of the country is responsible for growth & development of Nation.

Recently, as proposed by 2nd ARC, certain reforms were laid in terms of Recruitment & better training

for ex - Lateral entry, widened scope & standardised training Module

However, Further Reforms Needed for present Day challenges

- ① complex Governance process → specialisation; expert decision making rather than Generalised Bureaucracy eg in emerging technologies - cyber, defence, space

② to reform "chatta-rai" "Mai-Baab culture" - Responsive Civil servants Needed.

③ Role Based rather than only Role Based [Weberian Bureaucracy] as highlighted by Prabhu Minister

④ Need to incorporate foundational values of civil services
eg integrity, compassionate Bureaucracy

⑤ Last mile delivery of services through e-governance reforms

steps taken by Government

① perform or perish

② 360° Reform Manual

③ Latest Amendment in Civil Service Rules, 1964

④ AARMB initiative

Thus, Bureaucracy needs to be reformed for present day challenges

6.

सामाजिक प्रभाव बाँण्ड्स 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

DPSP of Indian constitution (Art 36-51) envisages for socio-economic development of the country.

for various schemes & programmes Govt allocates budget ministry wise which is lapsable at the end of the year

→ issue of just allocating & transferring the funds through centrally sponsored schemes

Need of outcome-based finance Model

- ① for effective delivery of services rather than just on paper.
- ② for giving incentives for proper implementation

eg Recent incorporation of 15th
Finance Commission

③ Reducing Bureaucratic Red tapism
& Nexus - corruption b/w
politicians & Bureaucrats

④ involvement of civil society
organisations, NGOs, SHGs,
Micro-finance institution

⑤ effective & Targeted approach
to development rather than
Broad & siloed approach

⑥ incorporation of private
sector
eg CSR, social impact
bonds

⑦ proper channelisation of resources
of Government

— can save 1-2% of GDP
as per latest study →
help in increasing
capital expenditure

Thus for Holistic Development &
last mile delivery, steps like
social impact Bonds is in
right direction.

7.

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

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

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

10

Acc to World Bank, participation of females is increasing labour force participation rate can increase the GDP by 4-5%

Though there is increase in No. of females graduating every year increase in Enrollment Ratio in STEM, However percent is still low in entering workforce.

Reasons for wide Gap

① Lack of congenial & conducive environment at workplace

eg Highlighted by SC in Visakha guidelines

② Glass ceiling - Lack of opportunities provided to women in rising in hierarchy at work

③ patriarchal mindset → Aisle being married after graduation

④ Lack of infrastructure → in terms of connectivity to workplace

⑤ Lack of Balanced Regional Development —

No jobs available at their native place

⑥ Migration → Difficult choice for women

eg. Acc to ~~the~~ NAO Report, women migrate only as married person.

Following steps can be taken to address this issue

① work from home → Better use of technology

② Attracting investments → Balanced Regional growth

③ proper workplace environment
Rules - Regulations in place

Thus, it is important to increase women in workspace to reach \$5 trillion economy goal.

8.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।

Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Recently central government decided to revamp civil registration system [CRS] for better socio-economic planning

Benefits & significance

① Data driven policy making

Real time monitoring & updation of data

② seamless integration of information on various platforms

③ consumer & citizen centric governance
easy availability of services

4) proper transparency &
Accountability of government
functioning

5) Better targeted delivery of
various government
schemes

— reducing leakage)
& reducing inclusion)
exclusion errors —

6) Data as New oil —
can be used in
other sectors by other
organisations for proper
delivery of services .

However, Adequate steps
need to be taken for
Data privacy , Legislative
backup , for building
public Trust & ultimately
Good Governance

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

Present Emerging Global world
order is multipolar with greater
role of emerging economies like
BRICS contributing significantly
to world GDP

Current Economic Realities

- ① Emerging & Developing economies
of Global south like India
fastest growing in the
world (8-9% Growth Rate)
- ② China as another economic
pole → huge interdependence
of other countries
- ③ strengthened voice for representation
by Global south
in power Architecture
- ④ Stagnant Developed economies
- ⑤ Roads of south-east Asian
economies (ASEAN)

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

Key Areas of Reform in IMF

- ① Increase in quota & voting rights of Developing countries
- ② IMF president from Developed country → Rule needs to be changed
— Democratisation
- ③ Inclusion of members from Global south in IMF committees
- ④ Terms & conditions of IMF — Conditionality clause needs to be relaxed while giving Aid
- ⑤ Aid on more relaxation terms to deal with economic crisis
- ⑥ Equal value of vote — one vote, one value
- ⑦ consensus based Decision making

Thus, IMF being a Brettonwoods institution formed in 1945 in the era reflecting interests of developed countries. Now Needs to be changed in context of current economic realities

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)

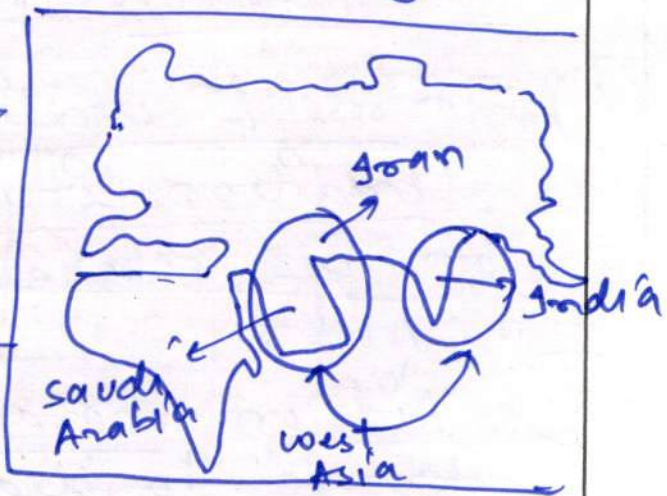
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

India has successfully navigated the choppy waters of west Asian politics. It has strengthened its relations with west Asian powers [known as Graveyard of empires]

Evolution in India's Relationship



① Balancing Geopolitics

Dehyphenation of its policy of engagement with various countries of west Asia

eg Saudi Arabia & Iran

② policy of Non-Alignment on west Asian matters

Expanse of Geoeconomics

① securing its National interest —
energy security in terms of
oil accessibility

② engagement in various sectors
eg cyber security, critical
emerging technologies

eg UPI infrastructure in
UAE

③ increase in investments —
particularly from UAE in
electronics, infrastructure

④ maintaining relationship with
Iran

for security, its connectivity
projects like chabahar port
— Iran critical to India's
"connect central Asia policy"

Thus with the global & regional
dynamics changes in west
Asia like RU2, IPEF,
improvement in relations between
Arab states & Israel, India
Needs to be an Active player
to secure its interests.

11.

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

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

15

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

Role of Competition Commission

- ① watchdog of healthy competition → Fair engagement
- ② securing consumers interest by providing proper grievance redressal mechanism
- ③ Maintaining level playing field → for small & nascent players → to do business
eg highest no. of startups in India

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

4) vigilant over mergers & acquisition deal of companies to protect the interest of smaller & merged party

5) contribution in terms of increasing innovation, effectiveness & entrepreneurial spirit.

However it suffers from certain CHALLENGES

1) Lack of independence in terms of its functioning
— issues in appointment process

— Delay in recruitment

2) Lack of Adequate staff — for proper fulfillment of its responsibility in era of complex governance process

3) Frequent Government interference

4) Lack of powers of civil court for proper governance

redressal mechanism

5) Lack of Adequate funds to
ensure its proper functioning
& Disposal of cases

6) Mostly Bureaucrats are
appointed →
Lack of expert advice &
Lack of wider consultation

7) Recent issues of Nexus with
big players of corporate
sector

8) Frequent appeals to Tribunals
& further to higher judiciary
→ increasing workload
of Judiciary

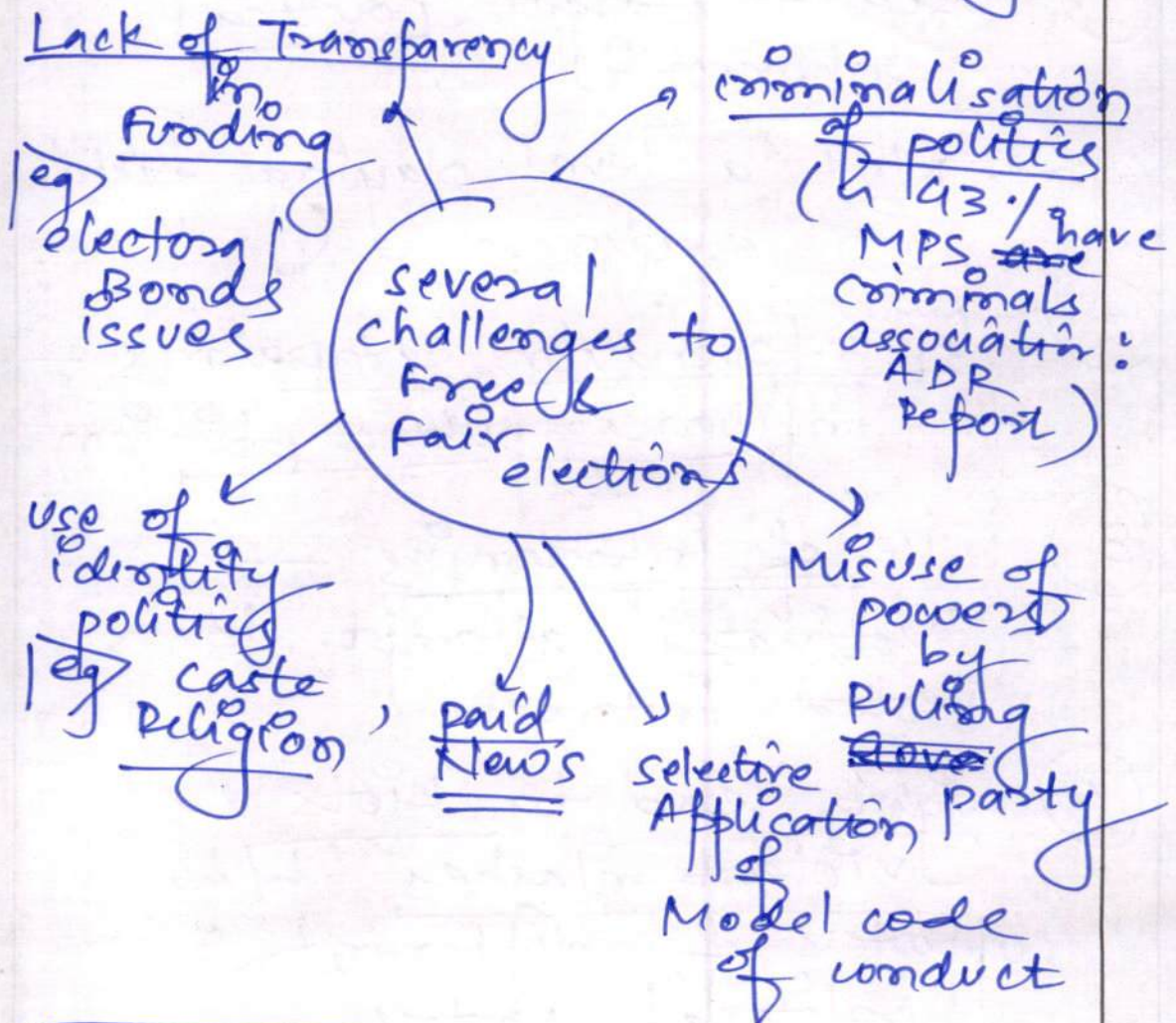
Given the crucial role of competition
commission of India
in unleashing the innovative
spirit, the commission
should be strengthened &
Adequate powers need to
be devolved.

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

"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)

Art 324 of Indian constitution provides for Election commission of India to ensure free and fair elections in the country.



PAID NEWS is one of the challenges to ensure free & fair elections.

Paid News refers to the use of money in ensuring favourable results in favour of a particular political party or candidate

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

Issue with Paid News : Need to Make it Electoral offence

- ① used to target political opponents
— Not a level playing field in elections
- ② Disinformation campaigns — to influence public opinion
- ③ issue of infodemics — Motivated attempt for vested interests
- ④ might lead to riots & violent clashes b/w supporters of different political parties
- ⑤ Make Mockery of Democratic process

- ⑥ used to influence public for giving vote to a particular candidate
- ⑦ Questions the credibility of our election process
eg Global case study of involvement of Russians in American presidential elections.

Thus, paid News should be made an election offence under RPA, 1951 & Adequate punishments provision need to be incorporated [Also highlight with SC]

Other steps Needed

- ① Making Model code of conduct a statutory law giving legal backing
- ② power to ECI to Deregister political parties [Dinesh Goswami committee]

Thus, constitutional Morality [B.R. Ambedkar] needs to be adhered to.

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।
Candidates must not write on this margin

SC through its various Judgements ensured a Balance between Community Rights (Art 25-28) & Individual Rights in society.

In this context, supreme court invented "Doctrine of Essentiality"

Doctrine of Essentiality is used to determine the "essential religious practices" of a Religion. These practices are considered as Fundamental to the Religion.

Judgements of supreme court in which this Doctrine of essentiality was invoked

① Latest hijab issue of Karnataka -
whether wearing a scarf by Muslim women is essential religious practice
- Matter is under subjudice

② Sabarnala case -
women were banned in entering temple of age group of 15-58
- However SC upheld the right of women in entering the temple.

③ Santhara practice in Jainism -
SC held that gradual dying by Not having food is considered as suicide & Not an essential religious practice

④ Similarly human rights & animal rights were upheld by SC in various cases,
eg Jalikattu

Though it upheld Basic Fundamental Rights of women & human Dignity, However it is criticised on various grounds

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRITICISM OF DOCTRINE OF ESSENTIAL RELIGIOUS PRACTICE

- ① Lack of expertise of Judge in Religious matters
- ② violates the freedom to practice Religion & Regulate its affairs (Art 25)
- ③ challenge to secular fabric conception of our constitution
- ④ excessive interference in Religious affairs

Though, the Doctrine is innovative & significant for protecting the rights, However as suggested by experts, Judiciary must exercise Judicial Restraint

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

15

President of India creates various departments & Ministries as per Aid & Advise of council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister under Government of India Business Rules, 1961

Nature of Governance process in present era —

Due to complex governance following is the Need to have Adequate size of Government

- ① India as a welfare state — varied and diverse functions
- ② specialisation in Governance
eg) Latest division of New & critical emerging technologies (NEST)

③ Need to cater specific sectors & various vulnerable sections of society

eg Min of social Justice and empowerment +

eg Ministry of civil Aviation

④ Helpful in Division of Labour & streamlining of the entire work

⑤ enhanced efficiency & effectiveness for designing targeted schemes
eg PLI for manufacturing sector.

However, Recently, Report of Economic Advisory Council to PM highlighted Need to limit the size of Government

Challenges in large size of Government

- ① Delay in Decision making & unnecessary complex process
- ② Not efficient utilisation of Government resources
- ③ Rather than integrated approach → siloed approach

eg) **KELKAR COMMITTEE** highlighted the Need to merge power & renewable energy ~~sect~~ ministry for holistic Development

- ④ Confusion & conflict of Roles & responsibilities

eg) Recent conflict on Drone rules of Ministry of Home Affairs & civil Aviation

As highlighted by **2nd ARC**, there is a Need for Rationalisation of the size of Government

15.

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

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

15

Higher Education holds significant Relevance for promoting innovation, research & development, technologies, specialisation in the country.

With above benefits in mind, Government brought institutions of eminence (IOE) scheme for development of higher education

Benefits of IOE scheme

- ① Infrastructure support — creation of world class centres of higher education.
→ building complexes around institutions

② Grant of Autonomy to
Higher education institutions
in terms of curriculum designing,
appointment of staff,
regulation of various
administrative initiatives

③ proper funding support -
streamlining of funding
procedures & faster
release of funds

④ Linkage with foreign
institutions -
for hassle free attraction
of foreign talent &
student exchange programmes

⑤ proposal for creation of
Higher education sector
Specific Authority

⑥ permission to open campus
in foreign countries

However, it is filled with various
Limitations & yet to become the
Game changer

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

① Lack of Adequate expertise
in terms of Teacher
availability

— substandardised Nature of
Faculty, huge vacancies

② still Regulatory challenges
persist

frequent Government interference,
complex procedures of submission
of Reports & Approval
challenges

③ Funding still Not Adequate

④ less interest shown by
foreign students in getting
admission

⑤ Lack of Academia — Industry
Linkage for seamless integration

⑥ Lack of R & D Infrastructure
(0.5% of GDP expenditure)

Thus, following challenges need
to be Addressed.

16.

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

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

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

15

Digital Public Infrastructure

refers to the underlying foundational Digital platforms, Mechanism, processes which facilitates digitisation & Development of various Digital Applications

eg) UPI, BHIM, SWAYAM (in education sector) etc.

Benefits of Digital public Infra-structure

① Financial inclusion

eg) JAM trinity, Aadhar linkage,

— use of UPI enhancing Digital transactions & seamless & faster process

② Last mile service delivery —
eg During covid, online education through various portals like SWAYAM
eg DigiLocker

③ help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers
— wider reach, liberal usage, easy to operate
→ leading to overall inclusion

④ Health services —
Telemedicine
eg cowin portal
— especially beneficial to old age people & people in remote areas

⑤ Increase transparency & Accountability —
availability of data, Real time tracking system

However, there are certain
CHALLENGES

① Digital Divide — b/w urban & rural areas
— also Gender Digital Divide
Acc to a survey, hardly 45% women use these Digital apps

② Lack of Infrastructure —
connectivity issues,
Mobile Access, internet access etc

③ Concerns over Data privacy —
misuse of Data
eg Recent issue of Facebook & Analytical over data selling

④ Digital illiteracy → especially in rural areas

Despite above challenges, DPI offers huge prospects for making India truly inclusive Nation → "sabka saath, sabka vikas, sabka vishwas"

17.

कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

SC expanded the scope of Art 21 to include Fundamental "Right of Health for all". Also Govt scheme of universal health coverage focus on this Aspect.

Right to health for All is necessary to ensure following Benefits

- ① Basic Necessity of life - Human right
- ② increasing the productive capacity of population
- ③ healthy population will be an Asset rather than liability
- ④ important for ensuring Demographic Dividend

However, Ensuring it is filled with
certain challenges —

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

1 Social Gaps —

i) Lack of Access to health
to vulnerable sections of
society

eg) women (due to gender
discrimination)
Manual scavengers,
sex workers, SC/ST population,
old Age

ii) Taboos in accessing healthcare
especially Mental Health

iii) Lack of Awareness in accessing
the health facility

2 Financial & Infrastructural Gaps

i) Affordability issue —
High out of pocket
expenditure, costly
services especially in
private hospitals

ii) Lack of Adequate infrastructure

eg) Primary health centres (PHCs),
Doctor to population Ratio,
adequate availability of
Medicines

ii) Lack of ICT integration in
provision of services

eg) Low use of facility
of Telemedicine

iv) Lack of Adequate Investment
(hardly 2% of GDP)
Recommended → > 6% of GDP

Following steps can be taken

- ① opening of more & more hospitals especially primary health care
- ② proper implementation of Ayushman Bharat scheme
- ③ Rationalisation of cost of health service

Right to health for all is
necessary for realising the
basic human right

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)

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

Supreme court through various Judgements granted the Basic Fundamental rights to 3rd Gender.

3rd Gender refers to those persons whose orientation don't aligned with social Norms ^{yet} at the time of birth.

SC Judgements regarding 3rd Gender

① Naveen Singh Johar case (2018)

SC recognised Transgender persons as third gender with identity & existence of their own self.

② Section 377 case (2018) —
~~SC~~ SC decriminalised same sex relationship.

Government came up with Transgender Act 2019 and ~~subsequent~~ subsequent Rules & policies for realising their basic Fundamental Rights.

However, still Third Gender has not yet been engendered

- ① patrilarchal and narrow vision of society — social Morality prevailing over constitutional morality
- ② social ostracisation & discrimination — based on this sexual orientation
- ③ Lack of Adequate facilities of education & Health
- ④ vulnerable to various forms of violence

5) Lack of representation in
legislature & poor participation
in civic activities

6) Lack of Job opportunities
No reservation in
government jobs &
discrimination in private
sector

Above factors are responsible
for Lack of full integration
in mainstream society

Following steps can be taken

1) Reservation can be granted
in public educational
institutions & jobs

2) provision of Basic facilities
eg use of ICT for last
mile delivery

3) Models like Ganona Greh
can be replicated in
all states

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

Shanghai cooperation organization
is a Regional organization
meant for development of
Asia Region as a whole

India's engagement in SCO -

① in RATS structure —
to counter terrorism

② in Non-traditional /
security threats —
cooperation in extremist,
Radicalisation → removing
↳ Addressing these

③ important forum to
discuss regional security
Architecture

④ platform for engagement
with central Asian

Countries — imp for connect
central Asia " policy

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

5) For establishing Regional
Hegemony especially
in Global South

However various challenges
persist for India for
securing its interests

1) China — Pakistan strengthened
Relations

use to block India's
initiatives & work
against India's
interests

2) Russia — China emerging
partnership

3) Influence of China in
the countries of this
region

→ Maximum support
to BR1

4) China's chequebook Diplomacy
huge deep pockets to
influence member
countries

5) Hegemonic vision & idea
of Middle kingdom complex
of China

Thus Due to following challenges,
India needs to strengthen
its efforts for securing
its interests

1) soft power Diplomacy

2) increasing engagement
with QUAD countries
in Indo-pacific

3) greater engagement with
central Asia &
south east Asian economies

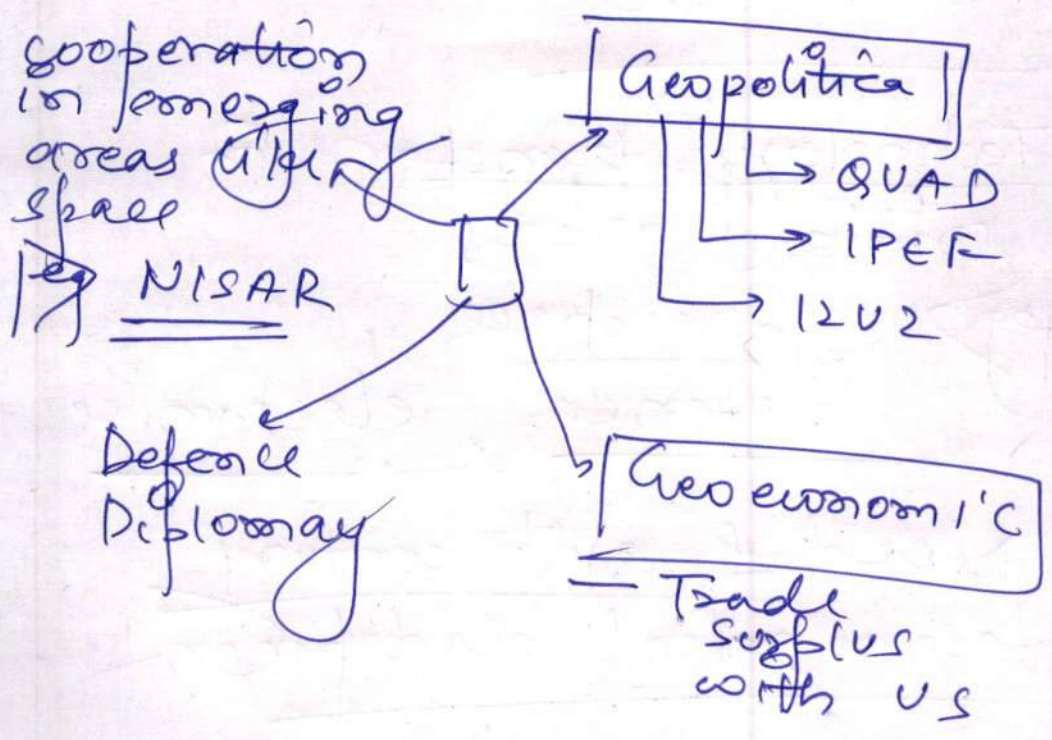
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

United states & India Relationship is the centre of Gravity in 21st century. As described by PM Modi, India & US are Natural partners & "sky is the limit for Relationship".

Though engaging in various sectors like



Recently, they broadened their sphere of relationship in technology sector & signed initiative on critical & emerging technology (ICET)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिए में नही लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need of the initiative

(1) diversification of supply chains

eg semiconductors,
electronics

(2) Reducing dependence on china

(3) Technology transfer in critical areas

eg cyber space,
Defence, electronics

(4) Need of 21st century technological development

eg cyber space

Thus, ICET reflects the growing trust between the two countries which is important to deal with china challenge

- Modern warfare technologies
- Defence technology
- china + 1 initiative
- electronics

Important for Industrial Revolution 4.0 → Reality of 21st century & for securing the core National interest of India in emerging geostrategic challenges & especially for Atmanirbhar Bharat & self-reliant India & securing its rightful place in comity of Nations

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

