

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 उपरान्त 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. : 0817626

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NEERAJ TRAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

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

केंद्र
Centre Delhi
Lakshmi Vidya Mandir

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Komal

	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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निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Environmental Pressure group are voluntary association of individual promoting issues affecting environment.

Role in enhancing public participation and responsiveness →

- a) Organising protest, dramas
with respect to displacement,
environment.
↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan
- b) Educate / spread awareness about
effect of projects.
- c) Input in Environmental Impact
Assessment of projects.
- d) Input in policies, law and
presentation in front of
parliamentary committees.

(e) Act as a brain bank, where govt can consult about issues.

↳ TERI, CEEW act as think tanks.

Issues →

a) ~~Co~~ Have been accused of stopping development.

↳ According to IB report it has led to loss of 1-2% of GDP.

b) foreign funding and promotion of vested agenda.

↳ ~~Greenwatch~~ Greenwatch has been blacklisted under FCRA.

Environmental Pressure Groups play a pivotal role in ensuring a participative democracy.

2.

हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Sex work though not illegal, lies in Grey zone, SC recognition as profession is step towards ensuring rights.

Significance of Recognising as Profession →

- Would end stigma (taboo) associated with those engaged.
- Opens opportunity for regulation and safety measures.
- Ends "Grey Zone" and harassment by Police personals.
- Could lead to recognition of their rights.

etc †

Only first step, further need →

- a) Extend basic services → specifically healthcare, identity/ration cards.
- b) Registration and regulation of sex workers.
- c) Change of mindset of society towards more engaged.
- d) Rehabilitation and into other jobs.
- e) Social Safety net could be extended.

Thus ~~a~~ recognition of sex work as profession is a step towards ensuring dignity to persons.

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

Legal Services Authorities Act establishes
district LSA headed by District
Judge.

Role of DLSA →

- Provide legal aid to those eligible. → poor, women, elderly etc.
- Spreading awareness about legal / fundamental rights.
- Providing assistance to victims specially of heinous crime like rape.

Significance →

- fulfilment of legal DPSP which instructs for legal aid.

b) Ensures delivery of justice for all irrespective of position.

c) Legal Equality / Level playing field. for all representing his case before judiciary.

Challenges →

a) Quality of legal assistance / lawyer provided is questionable.

b) ~~lack~~ did only an application / ^{appears} no availability at time of arrest.

c) huge population of undertrials (70% of prisoners).

DLSA are key pillar of Justice which is first virtue of any social system.

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

Collegium refers to senior most judge of SC appointing judges of HC & SC.

Collegium System

- top 5 judge for appointment to SC
- top 3 judge for appointment to HCs & transfer.

Significance of Collegium System

- Ensuring judicial independence which is described as by SC as basic structure.
- Scrutiny of appointment at multiple level

State HC → State Govt → SC → Central Govt → President

- (c) Ends legislative dominance or
trying to get fixed court/judgment.
- (d) Ensures trust in judiciary.

Issues of Collegium System →

- a) Lack of transparency in appointment
criteria, rejection and transfer.
- b) Uncle Judge Syndrome or Judge
families leading to nepotism.
- c) Against meritocracy as new
talent is left out.
- d) Limited to few judges / CJ/
being pivotal among them.
- e) Rejection of any effort to
change → NJAC / 99th
Constitutional Act rejected.

As the saying goes "light is
best disinfectant", there is greater need
of judicial transparency in
appointment.

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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil services once described as steel frame of India has been now called rusted frame due to lack of reform.

Present day challenge →

- a) Changing role of govt from a regulatory to facilitator of economy.
- b) Need of specialised know-how over generalised.
- c) New technology and change nature of globalisation.
- d) Prevalance of corruption, need for good governance and sustainable development.

Going beyond recruitment & standard training →

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- a) Mid Career training and learning of new tech / digital skills.
- b) Performance management over appraisal.
- c) Need of Code of Ethics along conduct.
- d) Performance based incentives / bonus / salaries / promotion.
- e) Zero tolerance for corruption / dereliction of duty.
- f) Lateral entry into senior role.

Thus recognising need of civil service reform, govt has started Mission Karanyogi as capacity building initiative.

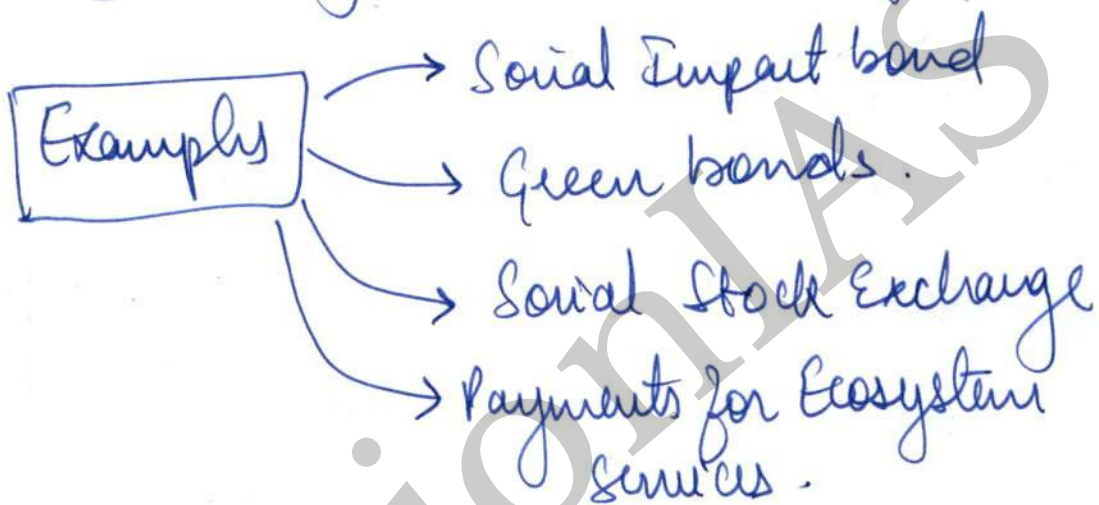
6.

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 खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Outcome based finance refers to financing which is conditioned on achieving desired social goals.



Potential of Outcome based model →

a) Channel finance into achieving SDG and sustainable goal.

b) Holding accountable for the money provided.

c) Milestone based finance leads to speedy implementation.

d) Better lines of unbankable sections, thus leading inclusive growth.

e) Investment to innovation and tech that would not happen otherwise.

↳ Rare disease.

Challenges →

a) Regulatory environment / policy is absent.

b) Greenwashing & projects to access benefits.

c) Records / Amounts of most of NGOs is missing.

Thus Outcome-based finance model need light but tight regulation to ensure that have impact at scale.

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

10

females graduates are more in number (26%) over male (25%), whereas Female LFPR is (23%) against that of male (50%) thus showing disparity.

Need to address the issue →

a) Ensuring economic/financial independence of women.
(India ranks 176/180 on gender gap index in economic component)

b) Would lead to enhance growth rate of GDP
↳ according to estimate India loses ~~30%~~ 10% GDP due to low LFPR.

c) Better Investment in household special education of children.

d) Diversity and gender-inclusive ~~views~~ perspective at work.

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

Way forward →

a) Better hiring practices.

b) Maternity / menstrual leave.

c) Prevention of sexual harassment at work.

d) Equal pay for equal work.

e) Ending the glass ceiling on promotions.

Thus to ensure agency of women we need to ensure better LFR.

8.

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

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

10

Civil Registration System registers the birth-death records across the country.

Essential to Socio-Economic planning →

a) Have records of residents

↳ Only 80-85% of births are recorded in system.

b) Targeting of Scheme according to profile.

c) Demographic profile

↳ records birth rate, child sex ratio

↳ essential for population analysis.

d) Data on female-ratio across

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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district/state could be analysed to target efforts like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent Move of revamp CRS system →

- a) Proposed amendment to Birth-date registration Act.
- b) Use of modern technology
↳ apps, central database on blockchain.
- c) Linking with aadhar.
- d) Incentivizing / promoting 100% registration across state.

CRS system thus is essential for service delivery and needs concentrated efforts to achieve success.

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

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IMF is the Bretton-Woods institution
overseeing BoP-crisis and maintaining
financial stability by providing
loans.

[Current economic realities] →

- a) Rise of developing countries in
~~the~~ particular asia → China, India
→ BRICS.
- b) Changed role of govt → from
"neo-liberalism" to increasing
role of state.
- c) Climate Change and its
effects.
- d) BoP-crisis and loan defaults
faced ~~due~~ by developing due
Covid-19 and Ukrainian conflict

c) Alternative institution → New Development Bank & Contingency Reserve Fund under BRICS.

Key Areas of Reform →

- a) Changed voting share, reflecting increase of China, India etc.
- b) Raising more funds to deal with many defaults.
- c) factoring in social security and inequality rather than 'conditional'
- d) Climate finance, debt relief for climate action.

Change is the only constant,
thus for IMF to be relevant it
has to adapt to changing
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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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West Asia lies in the extended neighbourhood of India and
Key area of Look West policy.

Geopolitical Significance →

- a) Peace & security in region
~~balance in~~
- b) Support for India in international
fora.
- c) Maintaining balance between
Iran - Israel - Saudi.
- d) Stopping influence of China.

Expansion to Geo-economics →

- a) 12V2 group with cooperation.
trade, investment & tech.
- b) trade deal with UAE.
- c) Important source of remittance
from ~~gulf nation~~ gulf nation.
- d) Energy security as India imports
- e) Investment into infra projects
and energy projects.

• These reflect change to
geoeconomics in west asia for Indian
foreign policy.

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 is a statutory body established under Competition Act 2003 to further the need of competition in market economy.

Role of CCI →

- Oversee complaint with respect to trade practices.
- Prevent monopoly and concentration of economic power.
- Suo moto power to investigate ~~the~~ companies / industry.
- Instruct companies to amend policies for consumer protection.

Significance →

- a) Competition leading to consumer choice and lower prices.
- b) Incentive for companies to innovate and do better,
- c) Unleash creative destruction which are essential to productive system
- d) Prevent extreme competition, unfair prices and cartelisation.
- e) Stop building of "walled garden" and ecosystem which inhibit others.
↳ for example ⇒ Google was penalised for app store monopoly

Challenges in CCI working →

- a) Capacity and human resource to investigate.

b) Emergence of digital age and
need of pro active role of
investigator.

c) slow & delayed outcome, which
are further litigated in higher
judiciary.

d) Vested interest and regulatory
capture.

Way forward

a) CCI to adopt technology to
help investigate

b) use outside expertise civil
society.

c) Process improvement to end
delays.

Competition is essence of
markets without it it becomes
corporate despotism.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Paid news refers to a person paid in kind or cash to circulate story / information favourable to one side.

Need for making Paid News Electoral offence

- a) Essential for free and fair election - as envisioned by constitution.
- b) Level playing field to all candidate / party
- c) Right of voter to be informed in exercise of his franchise
- d) Unbiased media, would be healthy for isolating those in power accountable.

e) Increased instance of paid news which goes unpunished as candidates caught are not disqualified.

f) will prevent corruption and morally questionable acts.

Challenges to making Electoral office

a) Inertia on the front of legislature to enact the law, as it would harm them.

b) Issue in investigation of such cases.

c) further long delays in criminal justice system.

d) ECI already can prohibit so under its plenary powers under Art 324.

Way forward →

- a) ECI could include it inside Model Code of Conduct.
- b) ~~Making it~~ Include media under RTI.
- c) Self regulatory bodies of media to take action until law

Along with making Paid News an electoral offense, we have to enact electoral reform as suggested by Shri G. S. Goswami & Indrajit Gupta Committees.

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 हार्डिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Doctrine of Essentiality dictates that under Art 25 of constitution only "Essential Religious Practices" are protected.

Features of Doctrine of Essentiality →

- a) SC in Shirur Mutt Case had propounded that Doctrine of Essentiality.
- b) Art 25 gives individual a right to profess, propagate, practice his religion.
- c) However, this only applies to core tenants of religion

d) Practices can be as follow →

↳ without it religion will lose meaning -

↳ Has been practised since time immemorial.

↳ Practices is defined in its books, scriptures.

e) Only practices of religious "denominations" will be protected.

Issues / Criticism →

a) Vagueness, has no fixed criteria what is ERP or not

b) Leads to contextual judgment and no precedence.

c) Described as "Judicial papism" where judiciary debates on religion, where it seldom lacks knowledge.

Recent Judgments →

- a) Sabrimala Case → SC held it illegal to prohibit menstruating women from temple as it's not Essential Religious Practice.
- b) Hijab Case → Karnataka HC held hijab not to be an essential practice of Islam.
- c) Sabrimala case is challenged and further clarification on Doctrine of Essentiality sought in front of 7-judge bench.

Thus it becomes SC to clarify on Doctrine of essentiality.

B

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

Government is essential part of economy ~~contributing~~ ^{can} under Social Contract varying duties are performed, though size is debated upon.

[Need to limit the size of Govt] →

- Inefficiency in govt performing work it's not suited for.
- Crowding out of private sector with huge fiscal deficit (6.4% of GDP)
- Need to innovate and compete which private sector is best suited for.
- Re-prioritise to essential functions of security, social safety and development.

- c) As envisioned by PM's thinking →
↳ Govt has no business to do business.
↳ Minimum govt maximum governance.

Issues with limiting size →

- a) ~~Large~~ Poverty, inequality and unemployment demand govt intervention in re-distribution.
- b) Private sector focuses on profit not social dimension.
↳ Reservation and inclusion of SC/ST/OBC/PWD.
- c) Those already in service can't be expected to learn way of private sector.
- d) Privatisation leading to issue of any capitalism in purchase.

e) Cutting the wrong branch → efficient services may be cut, to sustain inefficient.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward →

a) focus on limiting wasteful expenditure and inefficient subsidies.

↳ fertiliser, food etc.

b) Bridge revenue deficit, specially spending on pension, salary, interest payment.

c) Resource mobilisation through better tax compliance.

d) Capex and Social spending priority.

Thus there has to be mindfull and carefull right sizing of govt.

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

Institution of Eminence is scheme launched to generate top rankings in world ranking of universities and educational institute.

features of IoE →

- 5 public and 5 private institute to be selected.
- Public institute to be provided 1000 cr each for expense.
- Greater independence in academics and regulatory compliance.
- ~~For~~ Promotion of foreign students and faculty.
- Collaboration with global leaders in education.

Yet to become game changer →

Significance of world class Centres →

- a) Promote excellence in education and better quality of education.
- b) Prevent out flow of student to foreign countries.
- c) Spill over effect in innovation, growth and progress.

Yet to become a game changer →

- a) Public institutions are yet to achieve spending of 1000 cr.
- b) Objection to selection criteria for the scheme.
- c) Delay in regulatory / legislative changes required.
- d) Change requires long term vision and patience.

Way forward →

- a) Mission mode implementation
- b) Academia - Industry linkages
- c) Promote light but tight regulation
- d) Creating a atmosphere of learning and maturity.

Thus light fixes of IoT
along with revitalised effort can
help it become a game changer.

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

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Digital Public Infrastructure refers to infrastructure to access internet and associated tech created by govt as a public good.

Allows for innovation & Convenient Services →

a) Can remove barriers to process that were there.

↳ JAN aarini which led to financial inclusion & DBT.

b) At home delivery of services

↳ booking vaccine at home slots.

↳ DigiLocker to access documents.

c) MyGov / Unnang as aggregator of all services.

Overcome Inclusion/Accessibility Barrier →

a) Can help reach underserved population through internet.

↳ e-Sanjeevani as tele medicine.

b) ~~There is~~ financial Inclusion

↳ Jan Dhan / UPI / ~~etc~~ as propagator of finance for masses.

c) Ending monopoly control of companies

↳ ONDC as open platform for e-commerce.

Increase Transparency & Accountability →

a) CPGRAMS for registering grievance with service delivery.

b) RTI portal to lodge them.

c) PRAKATI portal to monitor implementation of projects -

c) PM GatiSakti which provides transparent information on infrastructure.

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Issues →

- a) Digital literacy is only at 23%.
- b) Digital divide due to infrastructure issue → rural India has only 30% internet penetration.
- c) Privacy and security concern with respect to digital space.

Thus DPI is essential for India's "Techade" and realising \$1tn digital economy.

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

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 इस कक्ष में
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With "Jaam hai toh Jahan hai" motto healthcare for all becomes essential for human development.

Need of legislation →

a) Healthcare as a right based approach.

↳ As brought by Rajasthan Govt.

b) Can have grievance redressal.

c) Allocation of duties and responsibilities on state/officials

d) Penalties / fines for violation of right.

Plugging Social Gaps

- a) Access to all → specially women, SC/ST and PWD.
- b) focus on elderly care as India ages.
- c) focus on affordability for poor

Plugging financial Gap →

- a) Only 2% of GDP is spent on health (that is due to covid)
- b) 55% Out of pocket expenditure.
- c) limited ability to spend on prohibitive treatment of cancer, rare disease etc.

Plugging Infrastructural Gaps →

- a) Lack of colleges, doctors across the nation.

b) Availability of doctors & primary healthcare in rural area.

c) Availability of diagnostic, radio machines.

Way forward

Govt measures

- Ayushman Bharat Scheme -
- Digital Health Mission
- new AIIMS / colleges.
- NMC Act.

Needed

- Increase spending to 3% of GDP.
- Bridge courses to complete manpower shortage.
- focus on vulnerable.

Thus to attain "health for all" we not only need whole of govt approach but also whole of nation to contribute.

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

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इस कक्ष में
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Third gender or transgender refers to persons who do not identify with the gender assigned to them at birth.

[Issues of transgenders] →

- a) Exclusion from home / society at large.
- b) Discrimination in public place; access to health, education.
- c) Violence and trafficking of individual.
- d) Lack of economic opportunity constrained to begging, perform, sex work etc.
- e) Representation in administration and politics is lacking.

f) Identity Issue → gender binary dominants, society treats them as 'hijrad' / stereotyping.

g) heteronormativity / constrain with expression of sexuality.

Legislative Nudge

Parliament enacted Rights to Transgender Act, 2019 to engender them →

- a) Establishes National Council on Transgender.
- b) Prohibits discrimination / denial of services.
- c) Right to access healthcare, education and residence.
- d) Self Identification is ensured.

Other Effort →

- ↳ SC had given NALSA judgment which was pathbreaking.
- ↳ decriminalisation of Section 377 / homosexuality.

Way forward →

- a) Reservation / Affirmative action in education / employment.
- b) Change of social behaviour.
- c) Sensitisation of administration.

Thus along with legislative ~~soci~~ change in social mindset to ensure lasting effect.

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 हार्डिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SCO is regional grouping in Eurasian region for regional collaboration.

Members → China, Russia
→ India, Pakistan, Iran
→ Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan,

India's expectations / significance →

- Integration of Eurasian region.
- Prevention of terrorism to emanate from the region.
- Economic collaboration with Central Asian Republic and Russia.
- Security concerns from Afghanistan.

China / Pakistan making it difficult →

- a) China's BRI project which it wants to promote through SCO, violates India's sovereignty.
- b) Pakistan as promoter of terrorism, China ~~not~~ tolerating so.
- c) China's border fustle in Ladakh have led to relations falling to rock bottom.

Other factors →

- a) China's dominance in grouping.
- b) No ability to go beyond security dimension.
- c) Emergence of China-Pak-Russia axis.
- d) India's ever growing closeness with USA, its interest in Indo-Pacific and Quad.

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e) Smaller Central Asian states apprehensive about their existence / security.

f) No breakthrough / progress in Afghanistan.

Way forward →

a) India to set expectation realistically

b) India as active role player in agenda setting of SCO.

c) Solving bilateral ties / don't let them come in multilateral

Thus SCO is important pivot of India's foreign policy requiring deft diplomacy to achieve expectation.

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

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iCET is bilateral initiative to collaborate on emerging tech like 5G/6G, AI, Climate Tech, Semiconductors etc.

History of partnership ⁱⁿ field of tech between USA/India

- During cold war, both were in opposite camps leading to little or no exchange of tech.
- India could not access advance tech
→ example supercomputer in 1980s.
- India had limited role in development / ~~collab~~ ^{for} of tech.
- Specially military / defence tech was tightly controlled.

Significance of partnership →

a) Help India across advance tech for economic growth.

↳ Semiconductor collabs / fab.

b) Resilient supply chain of emerging tech

↳ China has huge hold over supply chain

c) Decrease cost of innovation and research for both countries.

d) Greater flow of knowledge, human resources leading interdependence and greater convergence in other issues.

Challenges →

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इस इतिहास में
नहीं लिखना
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- a) Delay in project / collaboration, specially
implementation would determine the
~~best~~ outcome.
- b) financial contribution is lacking
under the initiative.
- c) Greater protectionism and technological
nationalism in USA.

ICET thus is a logical next
step in evergrowing USA - India partnership.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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