



**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. : 0710846

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Madhav Agarwal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH.

तारीख  
Date

26th Aug '23

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

केंद्र  
Centre

BHOPAL

Asy 26/08

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>3 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>
<p>4 उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा मंद्दी 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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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)	
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</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

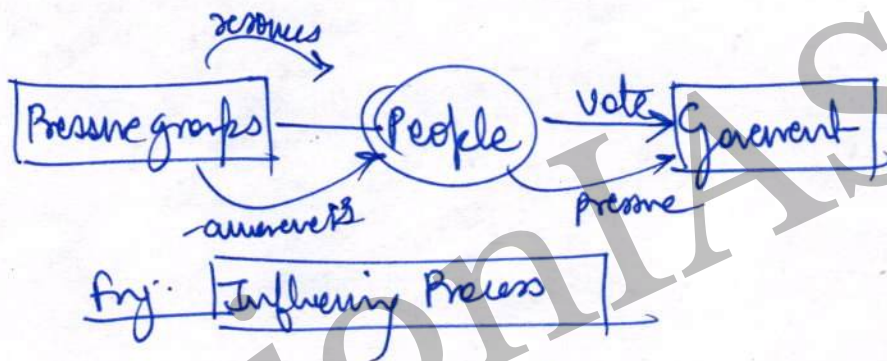
1.

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

Pressure groups play a key a role in influencing policy making through tools such as representation, protest, education, etc



Enhancing public participation:

① Inclusion of demands of weak:

eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan by Medha Patkar

② Articulation of a common agenda and united demand.

eg: Protest against sterile plant (Copper)

## ③ Ensuring Responsiveness

① Advocating for change in policies of  
executives

eg: Aamg first protests in Mumbai  
due to Metro train shed -

② Using electioneering and campaigning

eg: against changed EPA norms.

③ More suitable reforms -

eg: Call for ban of Jallikattu in  
South.

Issues faced:

- Narrow & unorganised
- Short term status
- Intra group democracy.

The pressure groups must be democratic  
and can then play a role to bring

Accountability and ensure good Governance.

2.

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

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

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

10

Sex workers in India and globally have always been a victim of social marginalisation.

Issues faced by sex workers:

- ① Lack of respect and exclusion from society (eg: Kamathipura Mumbai)
- ② Seen as a symbol of erosion of cultural values rather than as profession.
- ③ Unrepresented by organised trade unions or any political party (ghost citizens).
- ④ Abuse of human rights: → Article 19(1)(g) Profession  
→ Article 14, 21 (dignity).

⑤ Health & diseases: eg: HIV.

Measures to ensure rights & equality:

- ① Data collection and analysis for data driven policy making
- ② Regulation of activity to ensure proper safety of all
- ③ Role needs to be played by NHRC, NWC, in handling grievances.
- ④ Using NGOs and civil societies to sensitize people and public functionaries.
- ⑤ Capacity Building:
  - Access to health care (Ayushman)
  - social safety net
  - skilling and rehabilitation.

Need full attainment of Social Justice  
[John Rawls] → which is achieved when weak  
gets justice rather than the strong.

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

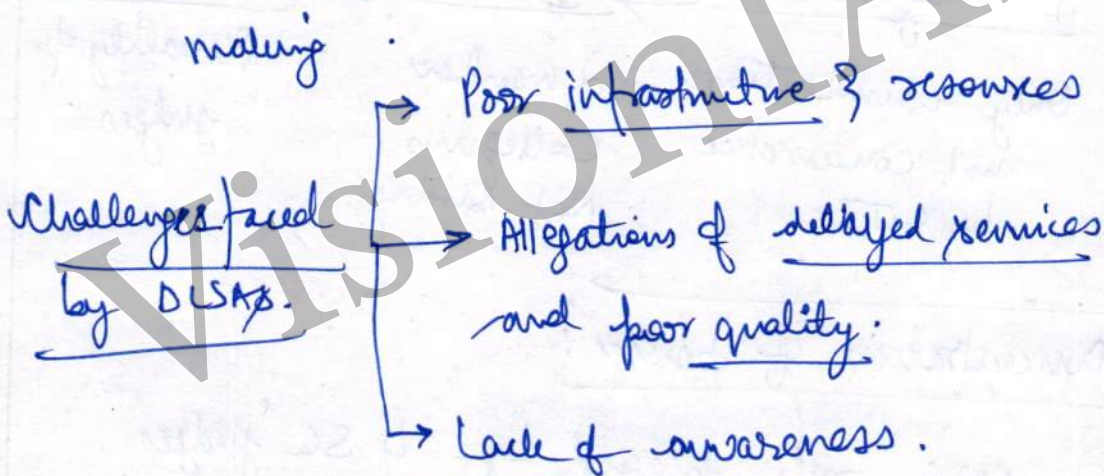
District Legal Service Authorities (DLSA)  
are decentralised bodies to provide affordable & legal facilities to all.

Role played in free legal aid:

- ① Advocate services: at no or pro bono nature for weaker sections
- ② Legal Advice: on how to proceed ahead in a case.
- ③ Channel between people and the State to ensure speedy justice.
- ④ Realising the ideals of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).

## Disseminating legal awareness:

- ① Create awareness about new laws brought (eg: RTI Act).
- ② Facilitate legal workshops for the lawyers and students.
- ③ Collects data and prepare detailed reports which are used for policy making.



DLSAs have to be given greater resources from judicial budgets as well as training.

Only then they can remain the flag bearers of Rule of law & Speedy Justice.

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)

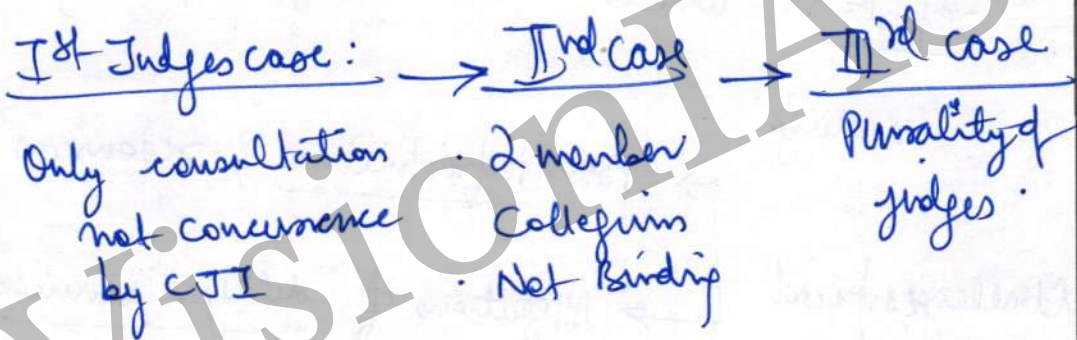
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Collegium system is an instrument to ensure judicial independence in appointing and transfer of judges in India (Article 124/214)

Evolution of collegium:



Concentration of power:

① Major role played by 4 SC<sup>\*</sup> judges along with the CJI rather than wider mechanism

② Judges appointing judges is practised nowhere in the world.  
(Uncle-Judge syndrome)

## Questions on Legitimacy:

- ① Opacity in operations rather than transparency
- ② Poor representation of vulnerable such as Women, Schedules Castes/Tribes.
- ③ Unable to fill rising case burden and vacancies. (eg: 4 crore case pending (NJD grid)).
- ④ Clash with executives: Tuned down the NJAC in 99th CAA

Way ahead: National Judicial Council of  
broad representation (2nd ARC)

: Use Memorandum of Procedure established

: Opening of collegium discussion  
to public | RTI

There is a no doubt that collegium needs reform but need is to strike balance between judicial accountability and judicial independence.

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

Civil service reforms is a long due policy step. It has been further nudged due to rapid challenges of the 21st century:

Challenges of present day

① New technologies like AI, ML, etc (IR-4.0).

② Call for faster clearances by MNCs.

Reforms beyond recruitment and training

Need specialised learning with a custom course design for Indian settings.

Need to adopt the concept of "Positive Silence" (2nd ARC)

(approval after some time automatically),

③ Complex nature of governance today

Call for "lateral entry" with suitable requirements

④ Erosion of civil service values like probity/integrity

Need to adopt the "Integrity Pact" to bring large scale reform.

⑤ Growing Nexus of political leaders & bureaucracy.

Need Code of Ethics for Ministers - Admin Relationships (2nd ARC 4th Report)

The times of today call for agility of civil services as seen during pandemic. Need to imbibe the idea of "Government Process Reengineering" while fulfilling basic recruitment/training needs too.

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

Social Impact Bonds are tools to provide financing to civil societies subject to their ~~own~~ <sup>on-</sup> ground achievements of pre-defined goals.

Change and deliver socio economic impact :-

① Ensures funding to NGOs that are performance oriented.

② Ensure that funds allocated reach the ultimate beneficiaries.

③ Finance large scale projects to bring in trust due to an accountability factor } uptimal review.

④ Ensures transparency and efficient allocation of scarce resources.

⑤ Reduces pressure on the government, to provide welfare due to burden sharing.

However some challenges

- Need infrastructure to manage funding
- Lack of 3rd party evaluation
- Limited success of the model
- NGOs used for "4th generation warfare"
- Lack of Accredited NGOs. (Only 100 NGOs accredited by Accreditation Alliance).

Way Ahead:

- National Accreditation Council (NAC) to be established
- Advances & training of NGOs & public staff

Social Impact bonds can act as game changer to usher "social justice".

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

There is poor labour force participation of females at ~22% despite high involvement in higher education which calls for contemplation...

Reasons for wide gap:

- ① Dual Burden on females: need to manage household, responsibility of kids.
- ② Economic issues: do not have proper credit and financial independence to pursue own venture.
- ③ Pink collarisation of jobs along with poor gender wage parity, sexual harassment.  
↳ as per [ILO] gender wage gap of [30%].

(4) Glass ceiling: erodes <sup>morale</sup> trust of female and restricts long term growth.

(5) Quality of education: suboptimal.

(eg:) 47% graduates unemployable as per Induskillup Reports.

Needs to be addressed by :-

(1) Capacity Building through skilling  
(eg:) Waman Entrepreneurship Platform (NITI Aayog).

(2) Making workplaces safer for women. via an independent tribunal (as per Justice Verma Committee)

(3) Incentivising credit to female employees.

(4) Regulation of wages as per code of wages 2019

(5) Sensitization for responsibility sharing

With full scale female participation, we can boost our economy by 27% as per IMF chief, hence need urgent steps.

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 क्राशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए  
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10

Civil Registration System (CRS) is needed to register key population data such as births, deaths, etc.

Need for up-to date CRS:

↳ Evidence based policy making

↳ Planning the use of funds for balanced regional growth

↳ Tool to utilise the demographic dividend properly.

↳ Real time information aid in management of health pandemics.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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VisionIAS

9.

यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

IMF is a global watchdog to maintain financial stability created by Bretton Wood conference. Despite its positive role, it's facing crisis of legitimacy.

Reforms needed for current economic realities:

① Need to represent stakes of developing countries and global south.

↳ eg: BRICS has low stake in IMF.

② Reducing conditions on aids :-

↳ Article VI consultations call for reforms in aid process.

③ Reduce hegemony of the west in leadership.

↳ Leader generally chosen from Europe.

④ Need transparency in operations to boost trust of global parties.

⑤ Greater power is needed for IMF to tackle weaponisation of finance

(eg:) blockage of SWIFT usage under sanctions.

⑥ Reforms in the ~~vet~~ virtual veto of USA.

↳ ownership of USA = 17% while any reform calls for 85% vote

Only with above reforms, IMF would persist. Its space is being taken by newer bodies like AIIB, NDB in a gradual manner.

10.

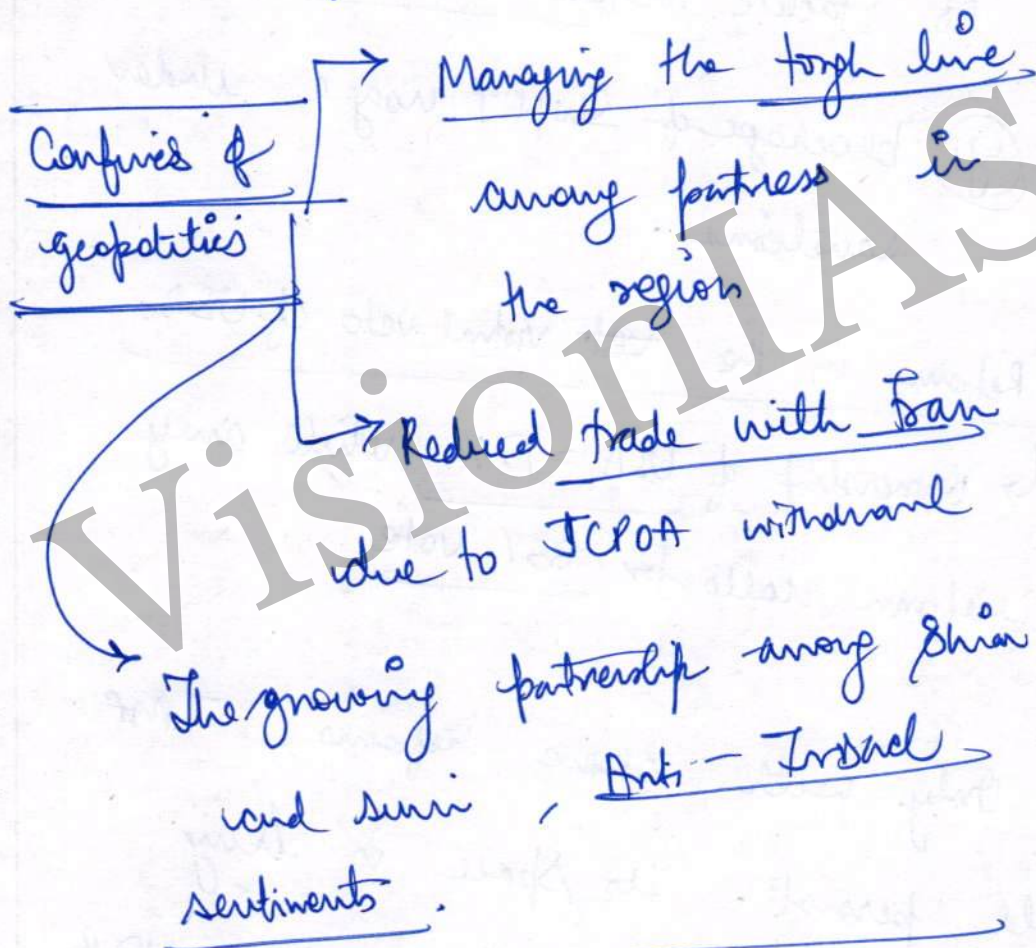
हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India's relationship with West Asia is driven by "Look West Policy" and are undergoing rapid changes.



Now to expanse of geo-economics :-

① New FTA with UAE which has

boosted bilateral trade to \$85 Bn

② Developing trade ties with a regional approach through the I2U2 framework.

③ Boosting investments from Saudi Arabia, UAE through special desks at MEA (eg: UAE Desk) for attracting sovereign wealth funds.

This has allowed India to navigate the tough ties of regional players and pursue own National interest diplomatically.

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 established in 2002 with role to check unfair market practices and ensure regulatory oversight.

Role of CCI:

(A) Furthering Healthy competition:

① Checking anti market practices such as unfair mergers leading to monopoly

② Maintaining optimum level of firms  
in an industry (eg) Telecom Industry after its entry.

③ Penalising dominant position of leaders  
(eg) Fine on Google for abuse.

④ Maintaining harmony among sport bodies

(eg.) CCI regulation for BCCI (cricket).

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

⑤ Inspiring stakeholders to innovate & augment.

① Firms and players: adopt new and innovative policies in competition within regulation.

② Consumers:- protection of their interests and their bargaining power.

③ Regulator: of laws such as Anti-Profitting cases under GST transferred to CCI recently.

However, the role is facing challenges:-

① Allegations of biased behavior:

(eg.) No fine on Jio for disruption due to low prices.

② Inability to regulate large e-commerce  
companies destroying brick & mortar  
businesses.

③ lot of delays in frustrating and  
pending of cases.

④ Ineffective enforcement power due to  
weak penalising norms.

⑤ Poor resources: infrastructure, manpower,  
bureaucratic functioning.

Reforms  
needed:

→ Autonomy to CCI.

→ More teeth to check unfair  
acts

→ Update laws to match the  
tech growths of today.

CCI has a critical responsibility to  
boost economy to \$5 trillion through "Fairplay"

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

Paid news or yellow journalism is use of media to showcase doctored information, currently not an offence under RPA 1951.

Need for making it as electoral offence:

- ① Reduce role of money & muscle power in elections (eg: 88% MPs in 16th LS are ~~crore~~ crorepati (ADR)).
- ② Uphold free and fair elections even a level playing field for parties.
- ③ Punish the corrupt media houses that involve in paid news.
- ④ ensuring freedom of press is enshrined by Ramesh Thappa case (Article 19).

⑤ Powers to Election Commission : to check the merit through proper regulation.

⑥ Protecting the sanctity of elections and upholding accountability of parties.

However there are challenges:

- ① Difficult to prove an expense as paid wages or "advertisement"
- ② Multiple stakeholders involved in the process making it complex.
- ③ Can lead to biased presentation
- ④ ECI already has enough powers under Article 324 = but lacks capability due to large scale.

## Suggestions :

- ① Following Press Council of India  
Guidelines -
- ② Self-regulation by media houses  
to maintain trust.
- ③ Reduce role of corporatisation of  
media houses through large scale public  
ownership.
- ④ Capacity Building and training to ECI  
and returning officers.
- ⑤ Promoting Media Ethics (fairness, Transparency)  
and spreading voter awareness.

The legal mechanism can only be one step  
it needs to be accompanied with behavioural  
change to protect the democratic form of  
elections.

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

Articles 25-28 provide right to religion and freedom to religious organisations to protect their religious practices. However, the right only protects essential practices and not all.

Doctrine of Essentiality was established in SHIRUR MATT CASE to decide upon the essentiality of an act by the courts.

Different Applications of doctrine:-

① Hijab case :-

↳ Supreme Court led to split verdict (Ahlat / Shitaly case)

↳ Karnataka HC: said hijab is not

an essential feature.

② Case of Sikh Beard in Army:  
was regarded as an essential practice  
by the SC.

③ Case of Tandoor dance :- was rejected  
as an essential practice.

④ Indian Young Lawyers Case (Sabrimala Case).

- Held that denial of entry of females  
during puberty ~~not an essential~~ violates  
Constitutional morality.

⑤ Referred to larger bench to check essentiality  
of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Sabrimala case} \\ \rightarrow \text{Hijab case.} \end{array} \right.$

Issues in the process:

① Courts get unbounded powers  
to pronounce essentiality.

② Court not effective to read &

interpret religious texts, laws and epics.

③ Delay in judgements violates Right to Religion of citizens.

(eg.) Hijab case : banned till next hearing.

However it has been successful to :

- Uphold Constitutional morality
- Ensure real secularism
- A voice of reform for Orthodox practice.

Doctrine of Essentiality is a symbol of India's "transformative constitutionalism".

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

The report by EAC-PM has brought to discussion the debate of right sizing of government including ministries and administration.

Current status :- → More than 75+ ministries exist at the Union level.

→ Limit of 15% of Total MPs has been set by 91st CAA.

→ Bureaucratic levels from secretary level to bottom local officers are huge.

Urgent need to limit size of government:

① Ensure responsiveness and faster decision making by the cabinet / ministers

② Bring in efficiency and effectiveness

by tackling duplication of resources

③ Bringing and an interdependent ministry

structure to tackle Siloed / Tunnel vision

(eg:) Division of Infrastructure among several ministries.

④ Handle Industrial Revolution 4.0, through reforms in structure of administration.

(eg:) Cyber laws need IT Ministry, Home Ministry, etc.

⑤ Promoting Ease of Doing Business rather than red tapism.

⑥ Boost investments (FDI) into the <sup>economic</sup> System of India.

⑦ Ensure agility of setup to meet changing demands

## Challenges too:

Limits flexibility of the executive

Difficult to bring reforms in administration

Already 22% vacancies in IAS level officers (DoPT Report)

Reduce the role of regional parties who gets seats in the state / Union cabinets.

## Way ahead:

Consensus based approach

Deeper study can be

undertaken by Law Commission

Ensure coordination via technology

OR ARC

eg: e-governance tools such as e-office, e-district.

An updated setup can further embolden the

belief of MINIMUM GOVERNMENT & MAXIMUM

GOVERNANCE.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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15

The Institutions of Eminence scheme (IoE) was envisaged to reform the ailing higher education in India and brought by Ministry of Education.

Aim of IoE: Develop world class centres:

- ① Provide state assistance of ₹1000 crore to public and private entities to set up quality infrastructure.
- ② Autonomy in functioning for syllabus design and curriculum.
- ③ Achieve the target of 50% enrolment

in Higher Education as per New Education Policy 2020.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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- ④ Arrest to train drain: as per Ministry of Education annually ~6 lac students go abroad
- ⑤ All round education can attract outside students to India
- ⑥ Boost to skilled human resource for Indian economy.

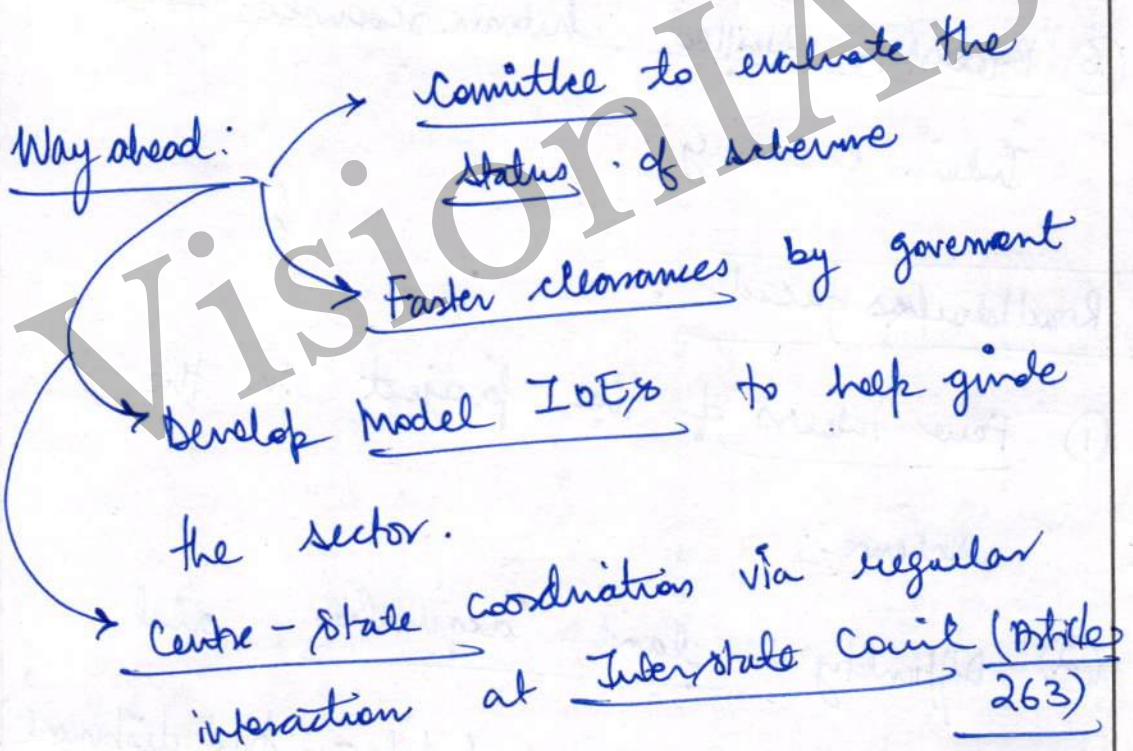
Roadblocks faced :-

- ① Few takers of the project in the scheme.
- ② Difficulty in land acquisition and regulatory clearances - delay in fund disbursement
- ③ No prominent operation of institutions

even after 6 years.

④ Conflict with policies such as  
allowing foreign education institutes  
↳ leads to policy uncertainty

⑤ Hurdles due to education requiring  
collaboration with states.



The recently set up RP Tiwari Committee can also be factored while forming IOE ~~into~~ scheme.

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

DPI are a set of tools and services provided by the state over the Information Communication Technology (ICT) and act as 'PUBLIC GOODS'. (eg: Aadhar card (UIDAI))

(A) Innovative and convenient public services:-

(1) Avail services at click of button  
(eg:- Passport via online)

(2) Boost Innovation:-

(eg: Fund transfer using UPI lite  
no need for internet.

(3) Ease of access to vulnerable sections

like old age, PWD. (eg: online pension disbursement.)

(B) Overcome inclusion & accessibility barrier:

(1) Digitalisation allows last mile reach

(eg:) Direct Benefit Transfer.

(2) Bondless services:

(eg:) One Nation, One Ration Card. for migrants..

(3) Makes services accessible to all

(eg:) RTI filling via online portal for NRIs.

(C) Increase transparency & Accountability:

(1) Real time tracking of complaints / applications:

(2) Tackle the issue of corruption and leakages

(3) Maintaining administrative accountability

(eg:) tracking status via PRAGATI Portal.

## Hurdles with DPI:

- ① Massive infrastructure spending needed.
- ② Digital divide and marginalisation of people (eg: 30% women access internet (NFHS-5)).
- ③ Prone to cyber crimes and misuse.  
(eg: AIIMS data leak.)
- ④ Violation of Right to Privacy (Puttaswamy Judgement). Without a law for protection.

Way forward:

- Public Internet Access via PM-WANI
- Digital literacy via PMGDISHA
- Greater awareness and ease of usage of DPI.

DPI can be a powerful tool to enable good governance and citizen centric administration (2nd Para 12th Report)

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 शीट में नही लिखना चाहिए  
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"Right to health for all" is a legal right based approach to provide affordable and accessible to all. Recently, adopted by State of Rajasthan.

Need for legalisation → make officers accountable  
 → Greater power to citizens  
 → Achieve goals of Article 47  
health & nutrition

But without plugging gaps it would be half hearted:

(A) Social gaps :-

(1) Tackling the cycle of poverty that acts as a trap for public.

(2) Access issues faced by people due to disparity

(eg.) 70% people in rural but 72% hospital beds in urban.

(3) Patrilal issues: that deny right services to women and girl child.

(B) Financial gaps:

(1) Low spending on healthcare:-

(eg.) State + Centre spend 1.7% of GDP  
v/s 2.5% as per National Health Policy

(2) Poor capacity of local bodies to manage district level hospitals.

(3) Already high fiscal burden on State.

(C) Infrastructural gaps:

(1) Poor doctor to population resource.

• 1 doctor for 1456 instead of 1:1000 (WHO)

② Poor state of public hospitals ;  
diagnosis , multiple facilities .

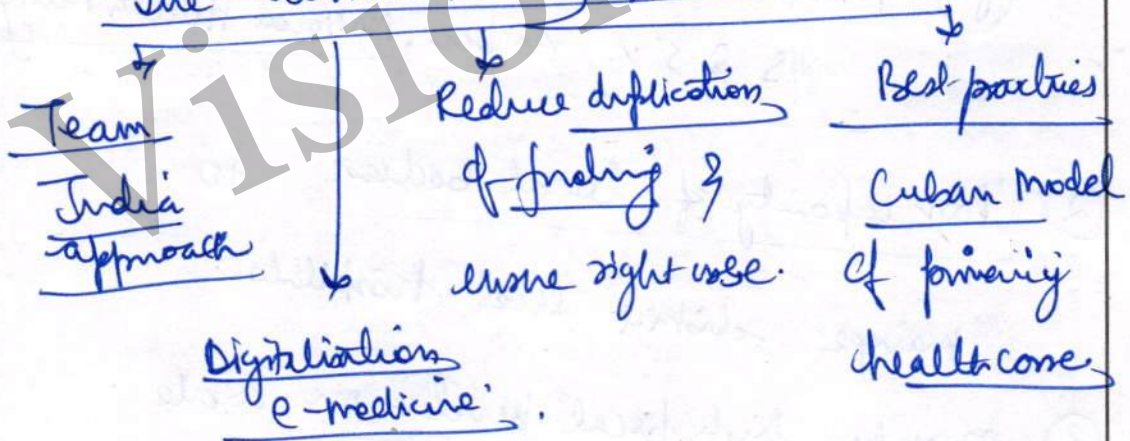
③ Overliance on private sector which  
is profit driven .

④ Poor Insurance penetration :- 80% have no  
health insurance (NSSO) .

⑤ Governance issues of medical colleges .

(eg) NEET bill conflicts .

The current state requires :-



Above steps are needed to ensure that  
"right to health for all" does not remain

a 'PAPER REFORM' .

18.

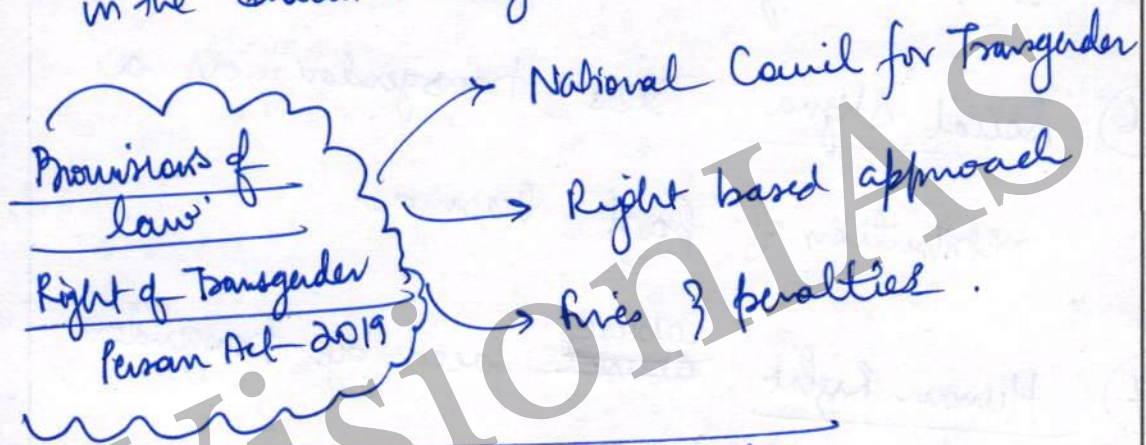
विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Reports by NHRC clearly show that transgender (3rd gender as per NAUSA judgement) still face social and economic exclusion in the Indian society, despite a law.



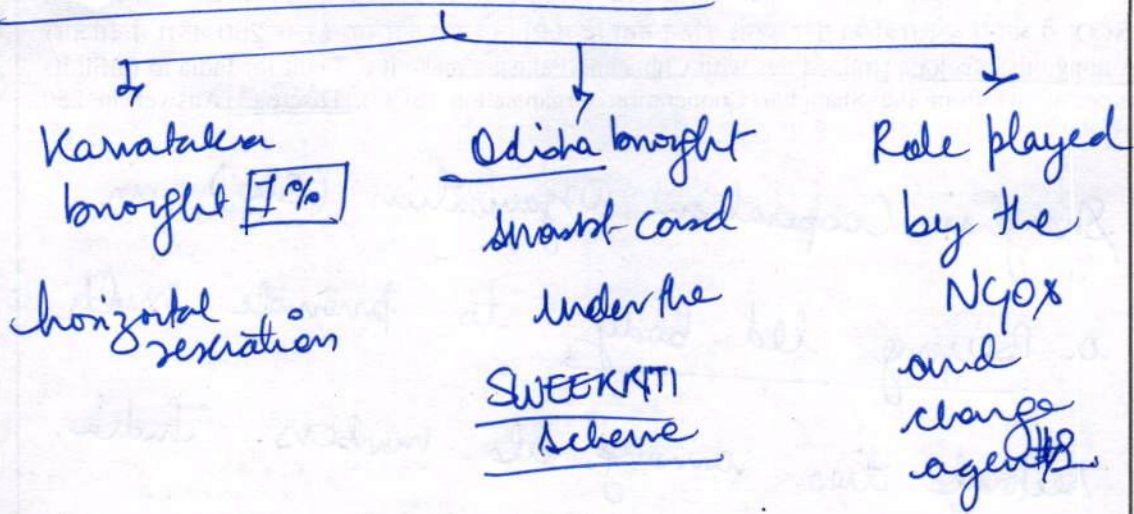
Third gender not yet engendered:-

- ① social exclusion: 99% of transgenders are rejected by families (NHRC).
- ② Economic exclusion: 96% of transgenders are denied meaningful and decent work by employers (NHRC Report).

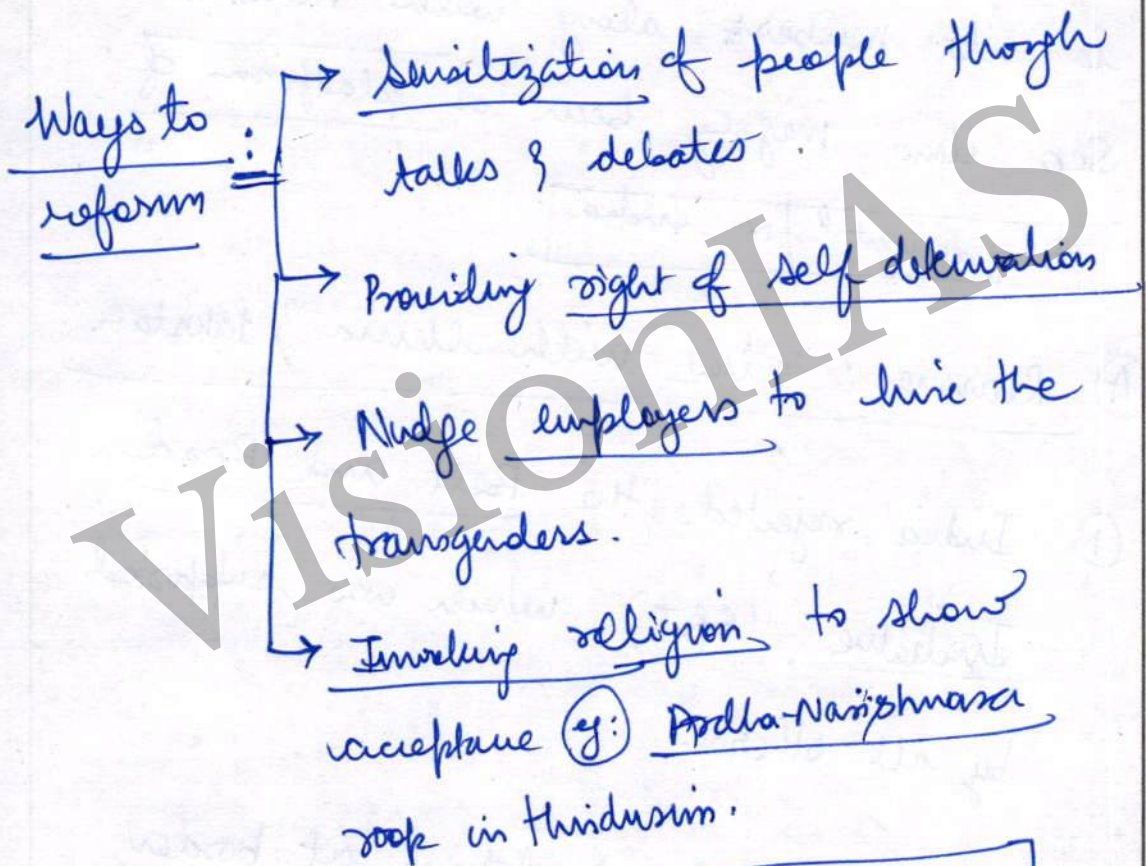
- ③ Homophobia: fear of LGBTQIA+ which includes transgender.
- ④ Guest citizens: not vocally supported by political parties.
- ⑤ Ghettoization: of their place of stay in the city.
- ⑥ Social Stigma: sees transgender as a retribution of past karma.
- ⑦ Human Right ~~abuse~~ <sup>abuse</sup> faced by transgender despite a law.
- ⑧ Forced to indulge in sexual work, badihai.
- ⑨ Right of self determination denied by the latest law.

However, the state is gradually improving

due to multiple measures:-



उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Transgenders are fighting a silent battle,  
Society needs to step up to make  
them part of community and help reduce  
Inequalities (SDG 10)

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)

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a Beijing led body to promote multi sectoral ties among its members. India is its member along with Pakistan. SCO has majorly been a "platform of disagreement" for India.

(A) Reasons : ties with China & Pakistan :

(1) India rejected the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) which was supported by all others.

(2) Lack of trust in relations at border with India - China - Pakistan has caused trouble for SCO's RATS mechanism.

③ Frictions over enlargement criteria,  
for membership of the SCO.

↳ China wants more members to  
reduce India's role.

④ Stagnant relationship with Pakistan  
makes difficult to cooperate at  
group level due to "deep state".

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However, there are other factors as well:-

① Lack of connectivity of India with  
Central Asian members

② Central Asia and SCO traditionally a  
Russian / Chinese backyard.

③ Violation of "Sovereignty" of territory  
of India is main reason for rejection  
of debt trap diplomacy (CPEC in  
Pakistan).

④ Lack of deep pockets, with India to influence everyone.

Yet India uses SCO platform constructively

① To engage with Central Asia at regional front.

② Boosting regional counter terrorism capabilities.

③ Call for reform of western dominated governance.

India is rising as a favored partner due to its Issue based coalitions & expectation free partnerships. SCO has to be used diplomatically to fulfill the regional and material priorities.

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)

Recently the iCET was concluded by NSA Ajit Doval & counterpart and acts as symbol of overcoming the historical hesitations of USA."

Transformation of technology partnership:-

- ① Boost technology sharing for technologies like AI, Machine learning, semiconductors, computing etc.
- ② Marks an end of "technology denial regime" followed by USA.
- ③ Joint development of these sunrise

sectors

④ Counter the rising hegemony of China in control of critical supply chains for these emerging technology.

⑤ Can further boost the Defense Technology partnership

(eg: Indus X set up for tech sharing among startups -

⑥ Add trust and mutual recognition to each others priorities

⑦ Aid in Free, open and Inclusive Indo Pacific due to tech sharing.

⑧ Act as a fitting turning point for India's IT sector and growing exports

⑨ Extend the partnership to the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0.

⑩ Pursuit of technology for renewable energy such as battery development

India - USA needs to build upon the use of ICET at the fullest.

With current warmth and trust in relationship, India US partnership can

be a defining partnership of 21st century

as per President Joe Biden.

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