VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**

Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *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. : 962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/8/23

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

केंद्र
Centre
Gorakhpur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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 उसे पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

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

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

Environmental pressure groups use various techniques to pressurise government to incorporate eco-centric concerns in its laws, policies and actions.

→ Ways/Methods of Enhancing public participation of Env. P.Gs

① Environmental Education
eg. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) → frequently publishes on environmental issues.

② Awareness building through campaign. eg. Climate change Awareness.

③ Direct mobilization of people through environmental protests
eg.. Narmada Bachao Andolan
· Chipko Movement.

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

(8)
(4)

filing of PIL and pressurising environmental legislation to generate public interests.
eg. Clean Air Coalition.

Thus environment policy in India is a result of public pressure as a result of ground work done by various environ-mental groups.

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

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Recognition of sex work as a profession, is mere legal recognition of a existing social reality, that up until now was marginalised, due to fears of public morality.

→ Issues associated with sex workers in India

(1) Social taboo faced by them. → leading to societal marginalization

(2) Poor access to rights of Health, Housing etc.

(3) Poor provision of services related to sexually transmitted disease (STD).

(4) Subject of sexual violence and crimes related to trafficking

forced labour etc.

→ **Way forward**

(1) Schemes to rehabilitate sex workers in other professions through skill training, entrepre-neurial support.

(2) Focus on education and health rights of children of sex work-er → to prevent them being forced into exploitation

(3) Provision of contraceptive services as well as awareness related to STD and sexual/Reproductive health.

There is need to induce social acknowledgement of problems faced by sex workers through awareness generation and sensivity training.

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

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

District legal Services Authority (DLSA) is the third tier of 3-tier institutional structure under legal Services Authorization Act 1987.

→ Role played By DLSA

(1) Helps enforcement of Article 39A related to free legal aid.

(2) Provision of legal support to undertrials, particularly those, that are incapable to afford costs of lawyer.

(3) Mandatory pro bono legal service required to be done by legal practitioners at district level.

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

→ Issues Associated with DLSA

① Poor quality of legal aid provision

② Denial of services due to paucity of pro bono lawyers

③ Poor institutional cooperation within 3 tier structure, for better enforcement of legal aid

④ Lack of awareness generation on alternative Dispute redressal mechanism (ADR).

There is need of better enforcement of legal services Act, 1987, through performance based incentives and penalization of legal aid work.

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Collegium ~~success~~ system was the result of first, second and third Judges case, which led to crystallisation of primacy of Judiciary in appointment & transfers of Judges.

→ Success of Collegium System

(1) Helped Judiciary to secure its independence from executives' interference.

(2) Allowed performance / merit based Judicial appointments by involvement of senior judicial functionaries.

However there also arose concerns related to the system.

→ Issues associated with the Collegium System

(1) Allegations of Judicial nepotism in appointments

(2) Opacity in decision making, as reasons for rejection of ~~as~~ judges for elevation & reasons for transfers not communicated

(3) Judges appointing Judges → is against Seperation of Powers

(4) Poor representation of women & SC/ST in higher Judiciary.

→ Way Forward

- Transparency → give reasons for transfers & rejections
- Promotion of women, SC/ST in higher judiciary.

There is need to evolve a cooperative framework between government and Judiciary to ensure Judicial accountability

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil services need to reform based on the changing needs and priorities in governance and administration. Mota Committee & 2nd ARC suggested reforms in recruitment and training. But, present challenges mandate more reforms.

→ Present day challenges

(1) Rise of Private sector in economy and associated challenges of governance. eg. Private sector corruption

(2) Increased advancement of technology in various sector of activity. eg. IT, Big data, AI etc.

(3) Diversification of sectors of economy

(4) Rising complexity in governance

eg. Urban governance → particular-ly for Mega cities

(5) Evolving issues → of Climate change, Environmental regulation

→ ~~Ne~~ Relevant Reforms needed

(1) Domain awareness → after 13 years of service as per Mota commission recommendation

(2) Skill upgradation and uptake of ICT skills.

(3) Mid career training through initiatives like Mission Karm-yogi.

(4) Involvement of Private sector experts through lateral entry.

(5) 2nd ARC → Business Process restructuring to incorporate new technology & systems.

Civil services reforms can help more efficient and optimised governance.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Social Impact bonds (SIB) are debt instruments, which are issues against fulfilment of a social objective related to a project or initiative.

→ Benefits of SIBs

(1) Help generate low cost funds for investment in social sector like Health, Education, Drinking water, sanitation etc.

(2) Focus is more on outcomes, than merely monetary returns → thus better monitoring of projects.

(3) Better accountability enforcement of NGOs or institutions releasing Social Impact Bonds (SIBs)

(4) Help generate additional financ-

-ces ~~for~~ by municipal corporation and govt. agencies for poverty alleviation.

thus lead to public private cooperation

→ Issues & challenges

(1) low interest of private sector in SIBs

(2) Poor profitability of SIBs hinder their popularity

(3) Lack of developed bond market in India.

(4) Potential of misuse of SIBs for non social purposes

Thus, there is need of a regulatory oversight to not just monitor SIBs, but also, develop market for SIBs.

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

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

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

The enrolement ratio of women in Higher Education, is similar to that of men, at 26.3%. However, the female labour force participation rate is stagnant at around 22% for past decade.

This gap between educated women and working women is due to several reasons:-

(1) less enrolement of women in STEM sectors which are more employable.

(2) Social stereotype against working women which hinder labour force participation.

(3) Hinderances faced by working women → · Dual responsibility
· Maternity responsibility & leaves

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

(4) Unequal Pay

(5) Glass celing for women to reach high positions in organisations

(6) Issues of sexual Harassment at workplacy

→ Need to address the issue

(1) For better economic growth

IMF → India's GDP can increase by 27% if female participation is same as that of men

(2) to ensure economic & socio-political empowerment of women → that comes with financial independence.

(3) To ensure balance and safe workplaces

(4) Demographic transition and progress is simultenous with women participation in workforce.

Thus, increasing ~~wo~~ female LFPR is both an economic & ethical imperative.

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

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

CRS system, is a framework which records the number of births, death & their causes in all districts of India in decentralised manner.

→ Significance of CRS in socio-economic planning

(1) Helps to accurately assess the trends in demography.
Thus, enables better demographic planning.

(2) Promotes better understanding of epidemiological data, i.e diseases & associated deaths.
↓
Better Health planning.

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

(3) Projection of ~~pen~~ Demographic trends at district or city level.

↓

utility in urban planning & district developmental plans.

(4) Enables decentralised data driven governance.

Recently, government revamped the CRS system in the country, which would help to :-

(1) use advanced ICT technology to collect and record CRS data

(2) Enable use of tools like Big data analysis, AI & machine learning to get insights from CRS data.

CRS advancement would intern help better data management and promote data driven policy formulation.

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

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

IMF was the result of Bretton woods conference that took place after the IInd world war.

→ Issues with IMF

- Euro American dominance in IMF
- Voting rights skewed against developing & least developed countries
- Conditional loans of IMF → 'one-size fits all approach'
- misused to further capitalist market economy ideology.

Also, IMF is not in tune with current economic realities like :-

- Rise of developing countries like China & India in Global economic framework.
- Differential economic framework suited for different regions.

→ **Key areas of Reform**

① Promote equality in context of voting rights.
eg. Africa → lack of sufficient say in organization

② Transparency with respect to economic advise and directives

③ Decentralise country specific approach to development rather than one size fits all.

④ Contingency Reserve for unconditional loans for countries facing economic crisis.

These reforms would generate more balanced, equitable and inclusive urban financial governance

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

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Traditionally, West Asian region has been seen in India's foreign policy as region involving balancing of conflicting geopolitical interests.

However, of late India's economic interaction & cooperation with the region has enhanced.

→ Geo economic → India & W. Asia

(1) Large number of expatriat Indian worker in Gulf countries.

(2) UAE → • Economic Cooperation & ~~Trade~~ Partnership Agreement (ECPA)
• 59 billion USD trade
• Commercial space cooperation

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

(3) Saudi Arabia → · 3rd largest oil producer
· Investments of Aramco in Reliance oil.

(4) Israel → · Economic cooperation in form of trade of defence platform, diamond etc.

(5) I2U2 initiative → with element of economic cooperation with it.

(6) Trade agreement with UAE has potential to open way for FTA with GCC. (Gulf cooperation council).

This rise in geoeconomic cooperation is intern influencing geopolitical cooperation as can be seen in ~~increasing~~ strategic allainces India is making, as in case of UAE.

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

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

CCI was formed under Competition Commission Act 2002, and marked a transition from earlier MRTP Act of 1970s.

→ Role of CCI

① Promote fair competition in market economy

② To enable growth and development of firms, and to not act as barrier to ease of doing bussiness, as was the case in MRTP Act.

③ To prevent unfair and predatory merger.

④ To protect from unfair practices of dominant player in

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

a particular sector.
eg. Anti-trust probe against Google and subsequent penalisation.

(5) Inspiring stakeholders
like → · Retailer
· Startups } → to compete effectively with large market entities.

(6) Address complaints and grievances again anti marketing practices

(7) Innovation → use of ICT technology to monitor market.

Thus, CCI is a significant institutional framework to regulate markets and ensure smooth development of economy.

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

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

Paid news is essentially, monetary or other kinds of inducement given to an entity, to perpetuate ~~po~~ dissemination of biased news in favour of a particular political party, candidate or ideology.

→ Issues due to paid news in elections

(1) Erodes the level playing field as party in power has more political influence on news outlets

(2) Against the principle of free and fair elections

(3) leads to prominance of money power in elections.

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

→ Need to make paid news as offence

(1) Present media regulation under Model Code of Conduct is insufficient to address paid news.

(2) Create a deterrance among parties and candidates to use unfair means.

(3) Help in overall media regulation, particularly evolving space of social media.

(4) Generate fairplay between establishe/rich candidates & poor candicate → Democratic inclusivity

(5) Paid news hinder unbiased opinion formulation → Thus negatively impacts choices & quality of ~~dem~~ democracy.

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

→ Challenges

① Definition and scope of paid news not defined.

② Regulation of social media is difficult due to its vastness.

③ Difficult to enforce demarcation between paid news and political advertisment.

④ Political will would lack for such a law.

To start with ECI may encourage media outlets to self regulate through use of labels for paid content, particularly during 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Supreme Court in Shirur Mutt case of 1954 gave the Doctrine of Essentiality.

According to the Doctrine only those practices which are essential to the observance of Religion, would be protected under the fundamental Right to religion under Article 25 to Article 28.

→ Implication of Judgement

① Gave scope for reform through legislature or Judicial pronouncement to non-essential parts of religion
eg. Sabrimala Judgement → temple entry to women of all ages.

② Doctrine help court to identify

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

whether a sect forms a distinct religion or forms a subpart of existing religion.

eg. Court denied seperate minority Religious status to Ramkrishna Mission, and identified it as sub sect of Hindu-ism.

(3) Help to maintain balance between Religious freedom and individual Right.

eg. Triple Talaq Judgement

Triple talaq not part of essential practice of Islam, thus can be reformed

led to protection of Rights of women.

→ Criticisms of Doctrine

(1) led to intervention of court in Religious domain for which it doesn't have expertise.

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

(2) Doctrine often seen as a tool of Judicial over-reach.

(3) Religious groups claim that doctrine hampers the enjoyment of their fundamental Right to religion.

(4) Doctrine ~~seed~~ sees religion as stagnant, incapable of evolu-tion with time.

However, the doctrine has till now allowed to courts to maintain balance in seeming contradiction between Religious & other rights.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

EAC-PM gave a report signifing the need to reduce size of government, based on the principles of 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance'

→ Rationale for Size Reduction of government

① Rising privatization and decline in role ~~go~~ of govt. in provision of various services.
eg. Post liberalization → market based development domanted over planned development

② Incorporation of technology that had made various roles in government services redundant.
eg. Clerical roles reduced.

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

(3) High Bureaucratic governance hinders Ease of Doing Business

(4) Costs associated with salaries & pension → are of committed nature and limit capital expenditure by government.

→ **Arguments against size Reduction**

(1) Huge vacancies existing in IAS and IFS as per Ministry of Personnel. eg. IAS vacancy is around 1500.

(2) Negative impact of size reduction on developmental & welfare services particularly in Rural areas.

(3) Despite privatization, role of ~~governance~~ government is still

significant in sectors like health, education, railway etc.

(4) low police to population ratio → size reduction would affect law & order.

Thus there is need to objectively evaluate the necessary requirement of government's presence in various sections departments & sectors, and accordingly frame policies for recruitment and training.

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

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

The Institutions of Eminence (IOE) scheme, identified various public and private Higher Education Institutes (HEI), to develop them as intitutes among top ranking HEI in the world.

Government accordingly identified 8 IOE.

→ However, 6 year later, still most of these institutes do not figure in top ranked HEI of world.

→ Issues with IOE scheme

(1) Focus on Quantitative aspect of world rankings, rater than qualitative enhancement.

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

(2) for Private IOE → no monetary aid was envisaged, as was the case for Public IOE.

(3) Lack of associated regulatory reforms related to curriculum, institutional autonomy, Research and development framework.

(4) Arbitrary choice of IOE particularly the private Institutes

→ Way Forward

(1) Need to identify objective criteria to address issues ailing our HEI.
eg. 'Lack of Industry academia linkage
'Poor research environment

(2) Focus of underlying structural reforms rather than only on Quantitative rankings.

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

(3) Allow foreign institutes in India to generate Global competion

(4) curriculum reforms, to make balance between regional context relevance, and global needs / trends.

The reforms related to Higher Education financing Agency (HEFA) would go a long way to improve Quality of HEI in India.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Digital public infrastructure (DPI) refers to publically accessable, and affordable digital infrastructure, to provide government services more efficiently.

eg → · ONDC network
· Cowin portal
· Digi locker etc.

→ Role of DPI...

(I) → in Innovation and Convinience

(1) · Helps generate efficiency in public services delivery.
eg. Aadhar authentication for DBT transfers.

(2) Create networks that generate efficiency in economy.
eg. ONDC network → connect various retailers with online

Platforms to sell products.

(3) Reduce hassels related to clearances and liscencing
eg. Parivesh portal for environmental clearance.

(Q)

(II) Overcome inclusion and accessibility barriers

(1) Coverage of marginalised for delivery of services
eg. ONORC → portability of Ration cards for Migrants.

(2) Faster transfers of benefits
eg. DBT for PM Kisan, MGNREGA, fertiliser subsidy etc.

(3) Avenue for complaint for non provision of services
eg. CPGRAMS!

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

(iii) Transparency & Accountability

(1) Help monitoring of schemes
eg. Pragati portal for centralised monitoring

(2) Registration of feedback & grievances.
eg. My Gov. portal

(3) Linking physical outcomes & financial outlays
eg. use of Geotagging of MGNREGA assets.

Thus, Digital public Infra-structure, help to utilize technological advancement for provision of good governance.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Right to health is inherent aspect of Right to life under Article 21 of Indian Constitution. There have been calls to legally enforce this right through universal Health services for all.

However various gaps still remain that hinder realisation of right to health.

(I) → Social Gaps

① Lack of Sanitatation and Hygiene
② Poor nutrition due to unbalanced diet, focusing heavily on Rice and wheat.
③ Gender discrimination → affecting Health of women & Girls
↳ 57% women (15-49 years) are aenamic as per NFHS-5.

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

(4) Poor maternal health, affect child health in formative year. Impact of poor neonatal health is irreversable

(5) Large inequality in India based on caste & class → restricting affordability of health to poor.

(II) Financial Gap

(1) Poor penetration Health Insurance density in India.
eg. Insurance density of 4.1%.

(2) Large middle sector gap in Insurance coverage

(3) Low budgedary allocation on health at around 2.1% of GDP

(4) Insufficient spending on Neglected tropical disease (NTD) affecting poor population.

(III) Infrastructural Gap

(1) Inefficient services of PHC
eg. Rural PHC have maximum one to two doctors.

(2) Regional disparity in Health Infrastructure.
eg. · Urban areas → most concentration of Secondary ~~ex~~ & tertiary hospital
· Bihar → lesser prevalence of tertiary health care thus migration to Delhi.

(3) lack of preventive health care.

(4) low Doctor population ratio (1:1400) → if allopathic doctors taken into account.

There is need to comprehensively reform health, by enhancing expenditure & aligning policy as per evolving epidemiological trends in India.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

The Transgender (Protection of Rights) Act, 2017, had given a legal framework for protection of rights of 'third gender' in India.

These include the rights related to :-
- Right to self identification of gender identity
- Right against Discrimination
- Right to Health
- Right to Privacy
- Right to Employment etc.

However, societal integration is still limited

→ Third gender → not yet engendered : Issues associated

(1) Social stereotype against transgender

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

still continues leading to beggary and denial of employment.

(2) legal recognition to issues like marriage, child adoption etc for transgender, has still not been recognised.

(3) Poverty in transgender population is high → limiting their political, economic empowerment

(4) lack of awareness among society and even transgender, of their enforceable rights

(5) Marginalisation of health concerns of transgender, due to lack of sufficient Health professionals & funding for transgender specific health needs.

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

→ Way Forward

1. Scheme for economic empowerment of transgender
2. Rehabilitation from begging & marginalised activities eg. SMILE Scheme.
3. Dedicated transgender development cell within MoW & CD.
4. Jan Andolan to popularise campaign for awareness of Transgender rights
5. Using help of Transgender NGOs to serve rights & social recognition for transgender.

These steps must be supported with further legal recognition to other rights of transgender related to marriage & adoption.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

SCO is an organisation centred around central Asian countries along with China, Russia, India and Pakistan. Contradictory interests of various countries in the grouping often make cooperation difficult in SCO.

→ Factors making it difficult for India to fulfill its role in SCO

① Bipolarity (new cold war) between China and US in global Geopolitics.
↳ India finds itself more inclined to US.

② Contradictions between world view of SCO and other groupings of India like QUAD

③ Geographical restriction to access central Asia → hinders indias economic trade role in C. Asia

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

(4) Rivalry of India with ~~China~~ China and Pakistan, both of which are part of SCO.

→ Difficulties posed by relations with China and ~~India~~ Pakistan

(1) Pakistan → hinders access of energy cooperation with central Asia, like, TAPI pipeline.

(2) Also the land route to SCO countries from India is hindered by Pakistan → limiting trade.

(3) RATS (Regional Anti Terrorism Structure) of SCO is inhibited by negative role played by Pakistan through state sponsored terror and China by backing Pak terrorist.

(4) China - Pakistan alignment against politico - strategic interests of India.

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

(5) Russia's dependence on China after Russia-Ukrain War has comparatively made India a loner in SCO.

(6) All SCO members ~~have~~ are part of BRI initiative of China, except India, due to violation of sovreignty & territorial integrity by BRI.

India need to built better relation with Asian combies within SCO to generate greater alingment & counter chinese dominance in the grouping.

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

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iCET initiative between India and US seeks to secure the supply chain, as well as, built innovation in various critical & emerging technologies, through mutual cooperation

Critical & Emerging Technology →
- Quantum technology
- AI & Machine learning.
- IOT
- Unmanned Avionic
- Defence tech etc.

→ Promise of transformation of partnership

(1) Built upon the existing techno-logical partnerships like
- Defence Technology & Trade Initiative
- NISAR satellite.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Help codevelopment and research in critical field including technologies with defence implication.

(3) Provide for exchange of facilities and human resource for better technological exchange & skill development.

(4) Provide basis for sustained defence partnership, as most defence import even today is done from Russia, by India.

(5) Focus on non traditional domains of technology cooperation in field of →
- Agriculture
- Disaster management
- Mining of critical mineral

The partnership is mutually beneficial as it helps

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India to learn from technological advancement in USA, while provides US, opportunity to benefit from high skilled, & technologically agile workforce of India.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK