



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. : 1344595

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Garv Garg.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

26 August 2023

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

केंद्र

Centre Ghazipur.

26/8/23

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 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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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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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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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental degradation has led to development of environmental pressure groups to shape governmental response towards environmental problems.

How environmental pressure groups enhance public participation. →

① Shape Public Policy →

① At formation phase →

Pressure groups act as medium through which government asks for suggestions.

Eg. EIA in riverine areas.

② At Implementation phase

Pressure groups act as government supporter to implement policies and aware masses.

Eg. In Kushinagar reclamation project pressure groups helped government by aware locals.

③ At feedback stage →

• Ail as grievance redressal mechanism and make people's aspirations reach government.

(eg.) Narmada Bachao Andolan and protests.

(i) Except this they also help to disseminate to have a voice

(eg.) Sunder Lal Bahuguna headed a temporary movement for local vegetation security.

(ii) Make plea to government for local security.

(eg.) Kundamulam nuclear power plant was rejected.

Shortcomings → Sometimes ail as blockade to development

→ focus on minoritarian interest.

→ fail to make government apply long-term vision

→ vested interest → affidavits to political parties.

Therefore, pressure groups should act with non-partisanship and objectivity for a better democratic system in India.

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

Supreme Court has allowed consensual prostitution but has denied brothels or forced prostitution.

How it is a first step → prevent them from police exploitation
→ give sex workers undue rights.
→ Give chance to government to formulate policies to uplift their conditions

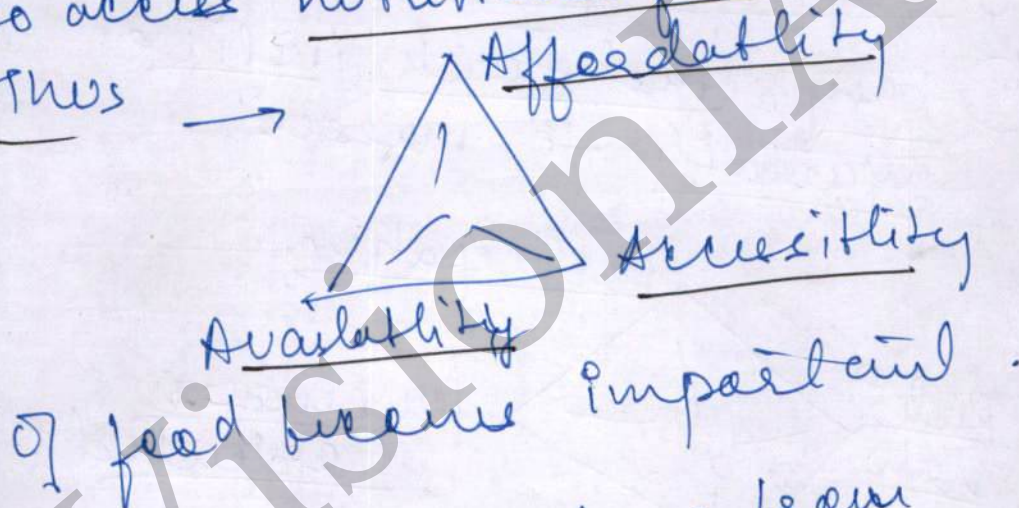
However there is further need →

① Behavioural change of public is must as even today prostitutes are seen with humiliation.

② Education → Annual 75-1% of sex workers are not even reached litericulation.

③ Health → Prevalance of HIV
aids (33-1. of sex workers),
non-communicable disease,
mental trauma and sexual
fatigue are wide spread among
sex workers.

④ Nutrition of children → The children
of sex workers have been unable
to access nutritional food.
Thus →



⑤ Prevent sex workers from
police exploitation and exploitation
by authorities.

⑥ Provide other sources of income
to make them come out of such
profession.

Role of NGOs like Dastar
Mahila Samanya Committee these
become important to provide sex
workers a "human life" in this
country.

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)

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

10

Legal service act 1987 aims to realise Art-39A of Indian constitution of free legal aid by establishing district legal service authorities.

Role of DLSAs -

① Easy, fast track justice available to masses.

② Participative

Rule of law

Lawlessness oriented

Accessible

③ Affordable → low cost and even a person does not need to hire a lawyer.

④ Delays → Remove pendency of court (2 crore cases pending)

⑤ Win-Win situation for all
as decisions are taken by
mediation and trial arbitration.

⑥ Re-establish people's belief in
judiciary due to compassionate
dispute resolution.

Shortcomings →

① Has become a way to further
delay dispensation of justice
as it isn't award is not binding
in some cases.

② Huge delays

③ Infrequent setup → only
4 times in a year (in UP)

④ Lack of public awareness

⑤ Even if one party does not
agree → creates deadlock
and case further goes to
court.

Therefore, DLCA's aim
of free legal aid for all can be
achieved full if a policy-targeted
by attendance DLCA is established.

4.

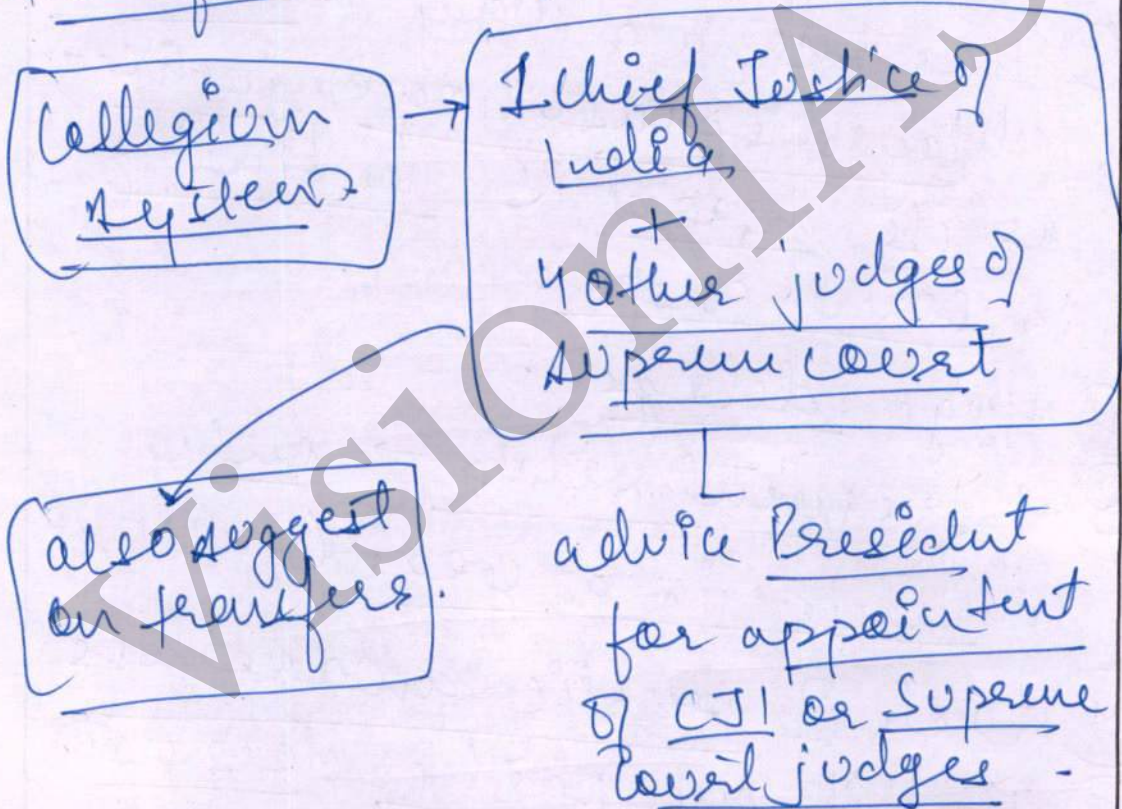
"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के सकेन्द्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"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 4
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Collegium system was devised in 2nd Judges case and 3rd Judges case that has been given a task of appointment, promotion and transfers in higher judiciary.



Benefits of collegium system.

- ① Makes Judiciary autonomous and enabled to work without fear or favour.

- ② Removes unreceptive interference
in judicial appointments.
(Article 50 of constitution).
- ③ In line of separation of
power { Basic structure → In
Kesavananda Bharati case }

Shortcomings →

- ① According to law commission
Indian judiciary is only in world
that has final say in its
appointment.
- ② An unlected body has so
much power.
- ③ Allegation of nepotism.
- ④ Against doctrine of checks and
balances (part of basic structure →
Kesavananda v/s Vol case).

Need → To have a high level
panel → on line of
NJAC (without law ministry)
for appointments.

Therefore, collegium
system needs to be transformed
to realise true democratic and
transparent working of Indian constitution.

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

Sardar Patel referred civil service as Iron frame of India, however due to laid back attitude this iron seems to have a bit rusted.

Present day challenges →

- ① Crony capitalism, nepotism.
- ② Cyber attacks.
- ③ Technological transfer.
- ④ fears of world on democratic deterioration.
- ⑤ Women, dalits, children among most marginalised sections.

Shortcomings in civil service.

- ① Main camp culture, elite mindset
- ② 20th century civil service, working on 19th century laws against 21st century challenges.

③ lack of compassion, empathetic attitude.

Need →

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

① Rejuvenated training.

① MHA suggest mid career training, 360° assessment.

② 2nd ARC suggested perform or perish programme.

③ 2nd ARC also suggested civil servant code of ethics for attitude change.

② To create role oriented bureaucracy from role oriented bureaucracy.

↓
differs
between bonafide
and mala fide
error.

↓
Grievance
redressal
for civil
servant

↓
Sparrow
program.

② Mission Karmayogi to make a diligent hard working civil service.

Therefore, India ~~needs~~ needs a diligent, compassionate and committed bureaucracy for "Ek Bharat, Shree Ek Bharat".

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

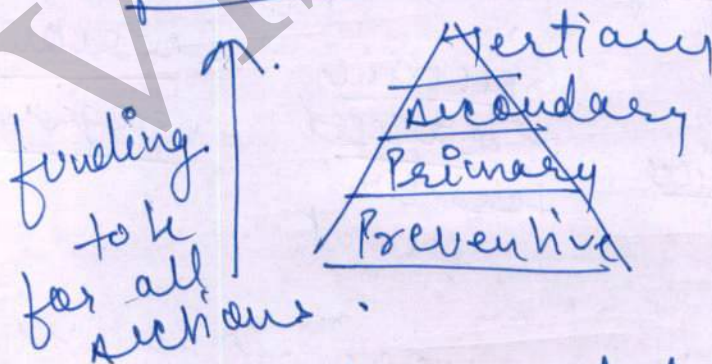
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government has come up with outcome based financing models like Municipal bonds for fund generation to bring socio-economic change.

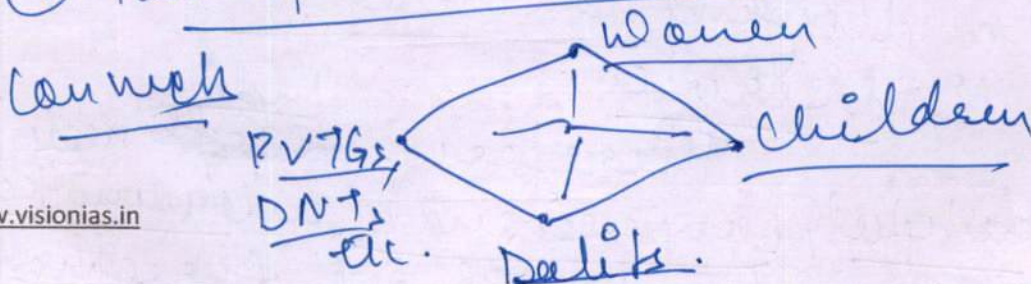
Potential impacts →

① Social Impact →

① To generate funds for health infrastructure [ESG framework]



② Participative model →



⑤ Education, nutrition, sanitation etc all can be addressed by these financing models.

Economic ~~also~~ Impacts.

① To ~~take~~ ~~and~~ reduce government subsidy and capital expenditure bill.

② Benefit CSR responsibilities of companies.

③ Infrastructure development.

④ Grassrooting models always have effect to make the funders being more alert of proper usage of their money.

Challenges

→ lack of support from business group.

→ High chances of corruptions & reduce public enthusiasm.

→ lack of promotion and awareness.

→ low voluntarism in society.

Therefore outcome based financing model is a must for Udaan Bharat, Shakti Bharat.

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

In referred PLPS, labor force participation rate of women in India is only 31% as compared to 70% of male.

WIDE GAP → In total number of girl students passed from colleges

75% women in care economy.

only 25% girls are employed for more than 20000/- ₹ per month job.

[Survey by UN DESA]

Reasons → women in-capable

① Patriarchal mindset → Has to serve male.

② Average year of completing college - 19 years.

Average marriage age of girls - 22 years.

→ Thus marriage very early after graduation.

③ low skill building → Only 5%
of workforce is skilled formally
[South Korea - 95-1%].

④ Sexual harassment at work place
16000 cases registered with
NCRB.

⑤ low avenues for promotion.

Need for equality:

① "A bird can not fly with one wing" → If 50% of workforce does not get opportunity full potential cannot be realised.

② Developing women employment
would seldom act on arresting patriarchy

Autonomous decision making.
financial independence.
empower women.

③ It is after employment, that investment done on skill building can be realised with returns.

There is a need to run women oriented mission projects for employment and not only in core economy but also blue collar and gold collar jobs.

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

Registrar general of India has brought up with idea to revamp civil registration system in India.

Civil registration system.

To make a "base" database all all residents of India with their personal details.

Essentiality -

(1) Social planning

(i) check number of castes, communities, religious existing.

(ii) Focus on sex ratio among various communities.

(iii) To check out top sick

development, educational standards,
nutritional standards, employment
standards among communities

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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① Economic planning -

- ① Check for number of poor
existing.
- ② Which communities need various
economic targeted approach.
- ③ Employment variations.

Chastisings → May be used for
garnishing
vote banks.

→ Increase
surveillance.

→ enhance political
discrimination
based on religion.

Therefore, CRS system
needs to be applied after
creating a mission work
project for Safha Sath Sath
vihas.

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

International monetary fund established as a result of Bretton Woods conference for managing economic condition of world.

Challenges / shortcomings of IMF →

- ① US dominance in IMF → largest shareholder and thus influence its working.
- ② strict inclination towards capitalism and thus acting for shock therapy for poor countries.
- ③ Its loan disbursement mechanism is ridden with self interest and not compassionate funding.
- ④ SDR rights are not in line of multilateral world.
- ⑤ skewed voting pattern in preference of developed world.

Reforms needed

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
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- ① More powers to developing nations in terms of joining shares and SDR allocations.
- ② loan disbursal to not a US foreign policy mechanism rather an autonomous comparative funding.
- ③ IMF to not ask for conditionalities relating to model of economy except if serious challenges are present.
- ④ A funding mechanism to be clearly divided for environmental loss and damage.
- ⑤ social sector should also be targeted by IMF → Health, education, pandemic etc.

Therefore, financial crisis like that of Sri Lanka could be better addressed if IMF worked in a transparent fashion.

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)

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

India's relation with west asia are governed by geopolitical realities and influence of point of India's deals.

How India's relation with west Asia → geoeconomics

(i) Israel → (1) largest supplier of defense products.

(2) Dry land farming.

(3) Favourable trade balance

(ii) Saudi Arabia → (1) High level sustenance

(2) Oil supplier -

(3) Saudi Arabia to fund India's energy transition.

(4) India to construct Riyadh Metro.

(iii) UAE → (1) Oil and energy products

(2) Large number of tourists to UAE

(3) FTA signed (CEPA)

(iv) Qatar → trade relations
uplifted.

(v) → geopolitical realities
remain important →

① India continuously balances
Palestine and Israel.

② India's focus in West Asia
due to its strategic needs
like oil (80-1% from West Asia)

③ Countering China's presence
in Middle-east.

④ India thus opts a soft
power approach by Haji Quba,
Temple in UAE etc.

⑤ India ~~there~~ also takes help
of medicine diplomacy and
participation in science and
technology (UAE's satellite launched
by ISRO)

Therefore, India's
engagement with West Asia is
governed by urgencies of time
and present international
diplomatic requirements.

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)

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

Recently CCI has brought out Competition Commission of India amendment act to further reform competition structure in India.

Role of CCI →

- ① To advise government on false competitive practices in India.
- ② Lay out a framework for anti-profiteering.
- ③ Assess anti-competitive and monopolistic trade practices in India.
- ④ Check foreign investment not going against laid out norms.
- ⑤ Form out a plan for implementation of best world standards against dumping.

- ⑥ Ask for compliance reports from business groups -

Challenges existing -

- ① Appointment → allegations of nepotism by central government.
- ② Employees → low staff and poorly trained staff.
- ③ Flexibility → to address modern anti competitive practices like cyber - price distortion not visible.
- ④ Inability to overcome modern technological challenges -
- ⑤ ~~Dislike~~ Inability to check inter state anti competitive practices -
- ⑥ Allegations of increased compliance and thus affecting ease of doing business.
- ⑦ No control of FDI and FPI.

Reforms Needed

① Appoint a high level panel for appointment and promotion

② Frequent training programs.

③ International best practices

Israel → monitor foreign funding

US → Arrest anti competitive practices

Bangladesh → Attract fair foreign incomes

④ Swolve power related to central dumping and other anti-profiterring practices.

⑤ A dedicated cadre for cyber security and monitoring e-commerce.

Therefore, a multi pronged strategy is need for 10th & economy by 2030 based on fair and inclusive trade practices.

"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)

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

Paid news refers to giving bribe to newspapers by political parties for favourable news control.

Reasons for paid news.

To make only a particular party dominant in mass media.

↳ derogate opposition
 ↳ thus influence opinion of masses.

Need to declare paid news an electoral offence.

- ① Money and Muscle power
 The one who has more money gets more time on television.
- ② Influences true information available to public.

(6) Against Fair election concept as all do not get same chance.

(4) Ethical considerations →

It infringes on press media's ethics of neutrality and impartiality.

(5) Not in line of ECI's vision of the elections equal for all.

How making it electoral offence would make a difference

(1) Shady practice → difficult to arrest such shady practice

(2) Media channels are private owned and hence rights to show true information.

(3) Already publishing false information related to political candidates is an electoral offence.

Need

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

- ① Attitudinal change of media persons → code of ethics for media.
- ② Advise people to have greater focus on government owned channel.
- ③ Scrutinise content linings of each channel by a press policy.
- ④ Paid news to be a criminal offence under new criminal code.
- ⑤ Allot a desired fund amount that can be used for electoral ~~pro~~ promotion — Indrajit Gupta Committee

After a behavioural change approach and a strict legal action media of paid news can be checked.

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

Supreme Court of India devised doctrine of essentiality in Shri v. Mott case.

Doctrine of essentiality

- ① Used to check that any religious practice of a religion is its essential feature or not.
- ② Used to decide upon controversial aspects of religion.

Benefits - →

- ① Women empowerment →
- ↳ In Sabarwal case allowed entry of women.
- ② Further social reform.
- ③ Ensure religious orthodoxy are not promoted.

④ Break on exclusive religion
for all (United Hijab in Hijab case)

⑤ In line with Constitutional
framing vision of "principled
distance" from religion.

Challenges

① Claimed as judicial overreach
and adventurism.

② As per political thinkers
takes supremacy away from
providing justice to a realm
entirely devoted to religious
studies.

③ Judges are not religious
saints/sages.

④ Controversial decision
in Ismaeil Faruqi case
said mosque is not an
essential part of Islam.

⑤ Not in line of freedom to
practise and profess religion

Therefore, doctrine
of essentiality must be used
after a long discussion
with several stakeholders to
do complete justice with the
religion and society as a
whole.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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

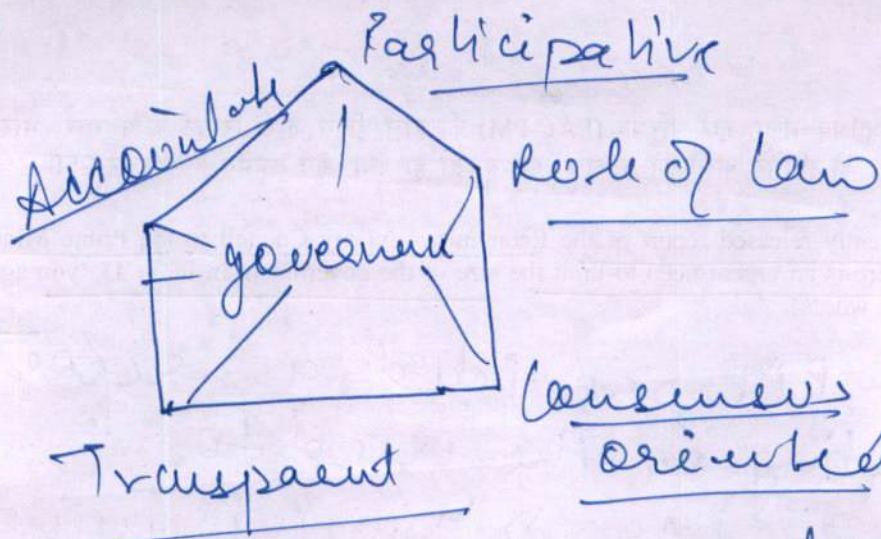
EAC-PM provided a report asserting on the need to realise goal of "minimum government minimum government".

Need to limit size of government.

- ① Base of doing business → to decrease compliance requirement and thus enable businesses to work with ease.
- ② Democratic decentralisation
→ to have development from grassroots by giving power to local self government.
- ③ Financial decentralisation
→ take responsibilities from central government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉपी में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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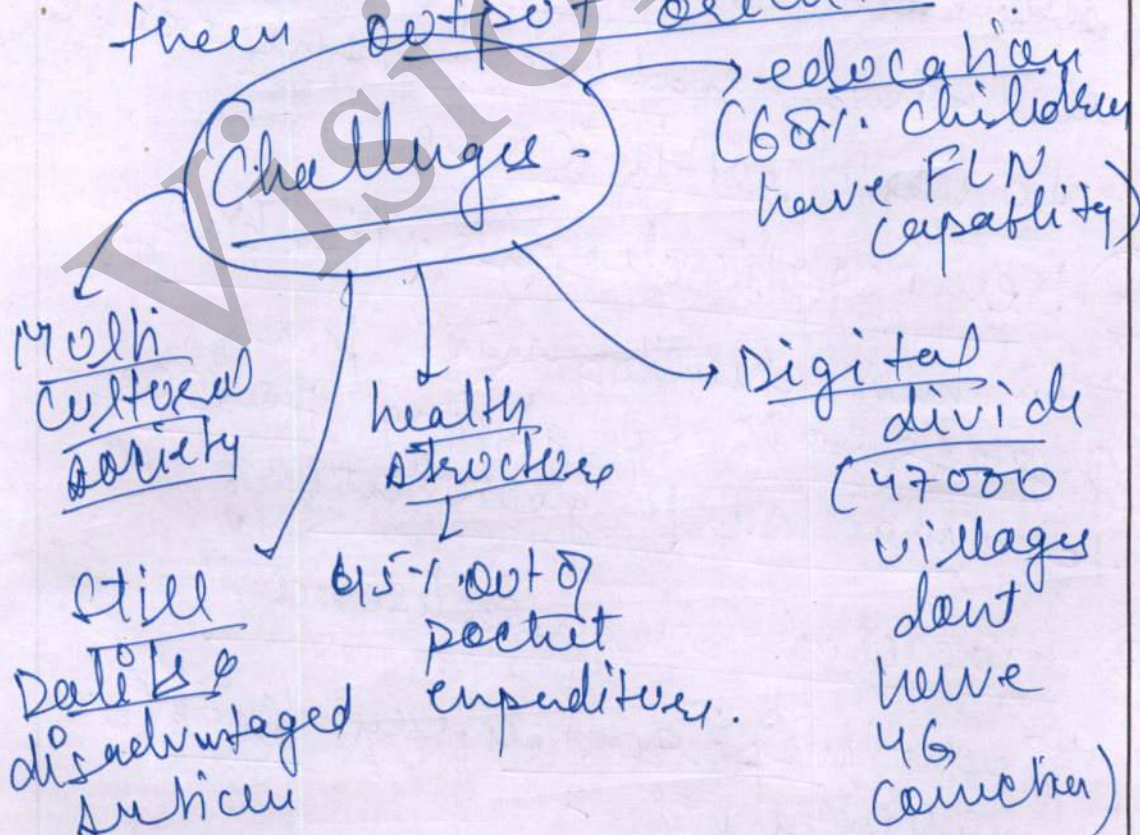
(4)



उम्मीदवारों को इस खातिर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) To further give a chance to "laissez faire" for economic development.

(6) Bureaucracy to become outcome oriented rather than output oriented



Need →

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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① To make bureaucracy work
for social benefit.

② Reduce government where it is
not needed eg De licensing,
privatisation etc.

③ However, government must
be present in areas like
health, education, food
security etc.

④ Government to avoid intervention
in places where CSOs need
to take care of the work.

⑤ Limiting size does not
mean removing government
rather using government as a
tool to target needed areas.

Thus, minimum
government, maximum government
can be realised if government
makes NGOs, CSOs empowered
to take role of net benefiter.

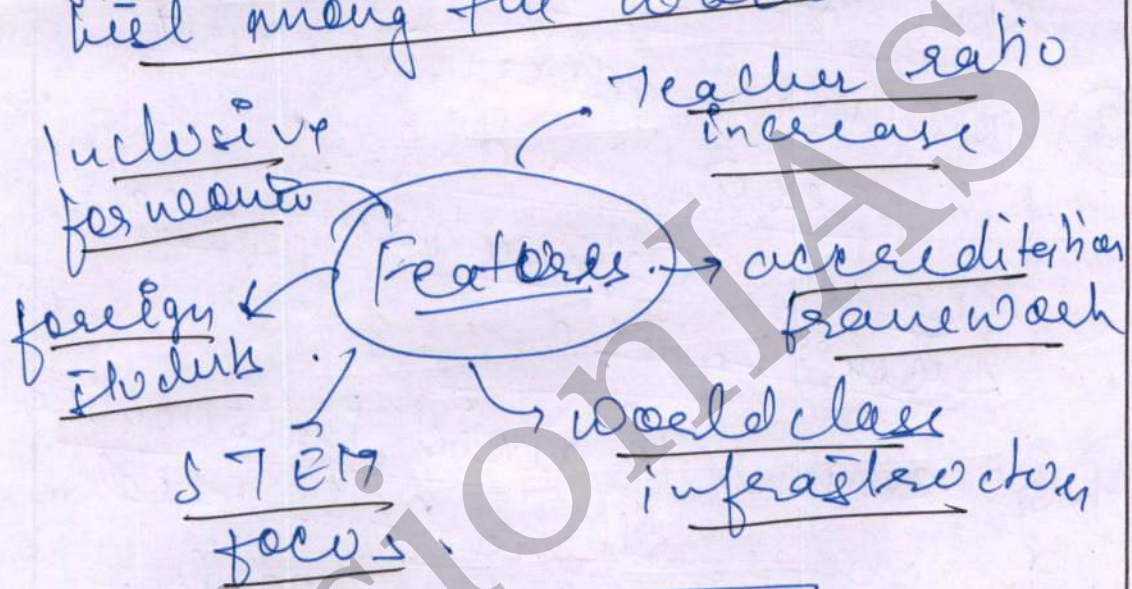
15.

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

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

15

Government launched initiation of eminence scheme to make higher education in India to be best among the world.



Present condition →

- ① Only 1000 universities in India.
- ② Only 3 universities in 500 list of QS premier institutions.
- ③ Only 17% researchers are newcomer in STEM.
- ④ High net departure of Indian

Students to foreign universities

⑤ Only less than 5000 ~~student~~ foreign
students in India

⑥ Teacher pupil ratio
1 : 1200

⑦ Total colleges only 14000
for 130 in population.

⑧ low focus on distance learning

⑨ Poor accreditation framework

Reforms Needed

① 3 tier UGC accreditation framework -

② Entry of foreign higher educational institutions
in India.

③ Realisation of HECI as devised
in New education policy.

④ Create an ecosystem for
distance based learning.

(5) Focus on vocational and skill based learning

(6) Create a trained staff
by foreign training
(Delhi Model)

(7) Increase infrastructure
well functioning labs
sports etc.

(8) Empower women to participate
in higher education.

(9) Provide paid internship
program for greater
enrollment.

Thus a multipronged
strategy is needed to transform
higher educational structure
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

DPI refers to digital public goods which are provided by government for increased digital attendance of masses.

Role of DPI

I Innovative and convenient public services.

① Digitization → to have all documents at one place.

② Meghraj → create a government owned cloud, so that convenience in handling information increases.

③ Cowin → innovative way to make every citizen easily take vaccine appointment.

① UPI → convenience in digital payments.

② Overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers.

① Agristack → To make farmers available with information related to farming and marketing.

② e-Nam → buyer at gate and accessibility of farm products to industries.

③ Samarth portal → Education for all.

④ Saksham portal, e-gyanbhar inclusive education material accessibility.

⑤ Increase transparency and accountability with real time data.

⑥ Aadhar → create a common database of residents of India.

② e-taal → monitor government expenditure.

③ e-way bills → transparent real time GST payments.

④ Aarogya Setu → real time health care.

⑤ e-dabhi → increased accountability.

Therefore, DPI can
become transformative for a
goal of "Digital and smarter
India".

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हानि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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must not
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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

Supreme Court has made right to health part of Article 21 of Indian Constitution.

I. Social gaps →

① Women → prevalence of anaemia
 → low expenditure on women health.

② Saliks → poor awareness of nutrition and high cost of health requirements.

③ Smokers → Poor medicines awareness.

④ Low literacy.

⑤ 12-1. Unintentional deaths,
40-1. Unsafe abortions in
India.

⑥ Status quo mindset of society

(I). Economic gaps:

- (1) 4.5-1. out of pocket expenditure
 - (2) 4.2-1. insurance penetration
 - (3) 91% insurance density
 - (4) 4.5-1. PHCs having well functioning ICUs
 - (5) 2-1. of GDP for health sector
- ## (II). Infrastructure Gaps:

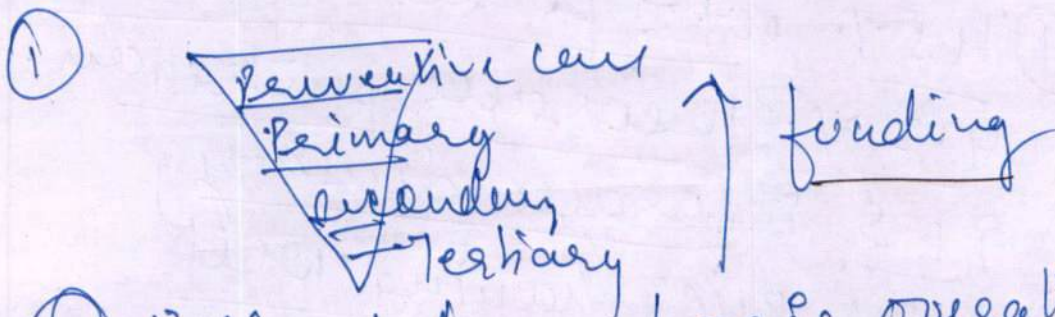
- (1) Doctor population
1:1400
- (2) Bed-population ratio
1.7 bed by 1000 people.
- (3) Nurse-population ratio
less than 1 for 1000 people.
- (4) Unavailability of tertiary care in rural areas.

Reforms Needed.

(I). Economic area →

- (1) Minimum 4-1. budget on health
- (2) 2-1. on R&D
- (3) insurance penetration to increase by 20% by 2026

① Infrastructural area



② PHCs to have basic operation
Setup.

③ Increase doctor and
nurse staff.

④ Create tertiary healthcare
infrastructure in rural areas.

② Social arena

① Change patriarchal mindset.

② Free of cost health for below
poverty line people.

③ Vaccine awareness through
NGOs like Beel, Kochi
etc.

④ Children, senile care to be
focused upon.

⑤ Increased role of Asha didn't
for women health care.

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

The Indian society largely has been working for upliftment of all sexes but not for all gender.

Challenges faced by 3 gender

- ① Education → More than 80% of transgender are uneducated and illiterate.
- ② Health → prevalence of NCDs, HIV etc among transgender.
- ③ Social reputation → LGBTQ+ are being seen with negative eye and are not accepted in society.
- ④ Transgender employed in sex work, beggary etc.
- ⑤ Inability of LGBTQ+ to express their identity.

- ⑥ less employment opportunities due to their sexual identity.

Reforms Needed:

- ① A national level policy to target various aspect of 3rd gender upliftment.
- ② Creation of National Commission for transgender on lines of National Commission of women.
- ③ Education → Start transgender devoted schools so that basic education can be given.
- strict action on educational institution discriminating on base of sexual preference.
- ④ Health → Free of cost health infrastructure.
- ⑤ NGOs → like Deshee Mahila Samanwaya Committee

for giving voice to voiceless.

⑥ open doors to government
employment.

⑦ strict action on discrimination
based on sexual preference
in employment.

⑧ Behavioural change →
Rel Models → Shikhandi
Nukhad Natak
Moral education to students

Initiatives
taken.

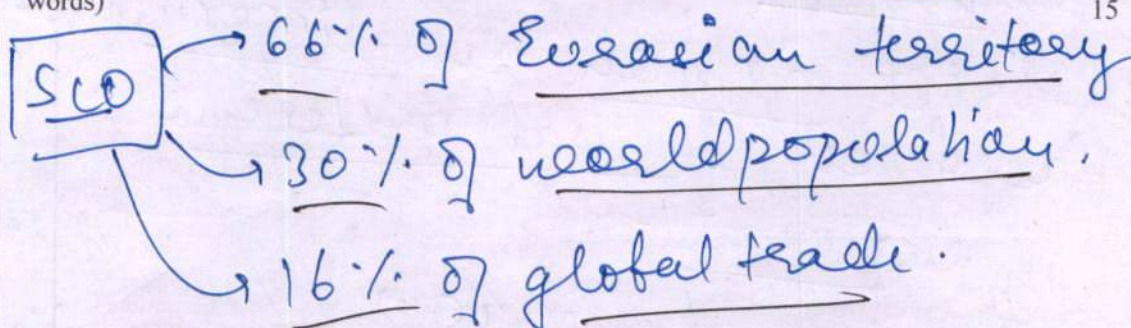
- 3rd gender column
in sex preference.
- POCSO act.
- Supreme court asked
government to work for
all genders.
- A transgender given
Padma Shree recently.

Therefore, a
compassionate approach is needed
to provide equal rights to trans-
genders for Safar Sath, Sath
Vikas.

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



Relevance of SCO for India

- ① Engage with central Asian republics,
- ② Counter China's role in central Asian politics -
- ③ open a mode of discussion with Taliban's role in Afghanistan
- ④ Further India's independent neighbour hood policy.
- ⑤ Counter Pakistan's strategic depth in central Asia -
- ⑥ Further India's ideals against terrorism through RATS.

⑧ Intervene in growing Russia - China - Pakistan axis .

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

How strained ties with
China and Pakistan make
it difficult to fulfill expected
results . → .

- ① China's BRI project and its
preference for central asian
repoties harm India's interest
- ② Pakistan uses SCO meets to
discuss bilateral issues
such as Kashmir .
- ③ Inability of India and China
come together, affect development
prospect .
- ④ India could have better
used SCO against terrorism
if it had better relations
with Pakistan .

⑤ Moreover, China's dominance in SCO affects India's credibility as net security provider in central Asia.

(Yet) → SCO has helped India to fulfill its objectives.

① Helped to build Kazakhstan in Kazakhstan.

② Pushed back in Almaty

③ Has even used SCO meets to return Pakistan in same form.

④ Soft power diplomacy → Varanasi chosen as cultural centre.

⑤ India's presidency of SCO highlights India's growing leadership in central Asia.

Despite strained relationship of India with China and Pakistan, India has been

successful to make SCO of offer relevance to Indian foreign policy.

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)

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

Recent high visit of India to US marked finalisation of several agreements including iCET.

iCET.

Both nations to participate in developing critical technology.

technology and fund transfer from US to India.

Concept developing promotion aspect of critical technology would be taken care of.

Use of iCET in health, education and other social sectors.

Benefits to India,

- ① Much needed technology transfer.
- ② Help in skill building of workforce.
- ③ Enhance concept of faster and mass production economies of scale.
- ④ Getting to know best practices of the world.
- ⑤ Enhance participation with US in science and technology field.
- ⑥ Here, India also acts as a dominant player by not only asking technology but also transferring indigenous built technologies -
- ⑦ Develop India as a critical technology hub.

Challenges → Nature of US to
have contract
midway.
eg. left UNES etc.

→ low fund available.
→ less trained
workforce in
India.
→ Challenges on issue of
ethical use of technologies.

Therefore, ICET is
truly a transformative step
in Indo-US relations leading
to closer organisation of
two natural allies.

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