



**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. : 1439609

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vaibhavi Agrawal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

26.08.23

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Raipur

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 गंदी 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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

**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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups are civil society organizations which evaluate the environmental impact of any policy and aware people regarding environment protection.

Role of Environment pressure groups to enhance public participation and responsiveness: -

(a) they evaluate the governmental development projects and schemes on the basis of environmental impact and publish reports.

(b) they hold workshops and seminars to enlighten people.

(c) they hold public sites, petition sign etc to put pressure upon government regarding environment steps

(d) They encourage citizens to raise their voice and make sure that citizens voice is heard by authorities.

▷ Example! Narmada Bachao Andolan was organised by environmental pressure group to ~~instt~~ raise voice against development projects detrimental to Narmada

### Challenges / Shortcomings :-

- (a) They lack skills like using technology or ICT tools to enhance their reach.
- (b) Strict government vigilance upon their functioning and administration
- (c) Problem of funding to sustain the demand.
- (d) Often some pressure groups are bogus leading to disgusting the public.

We are the first generation to feel the climate change and last to do anything about it. Environmental pressure groups are important for awareness and saving environment.

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

Constitution of India under  
Article 19 gives freedom to choose  
over profession and abolish any  
discrimination based upon that.

Sex workers face various problems  
such as :-

(a) violation of fundamental rights :-  
People discriminate them and isolate

the Article 14 (Equality before Law)

(b) they are denied right to reside  
by the society, due to which they  
have to live in certain ghettos.

(c) due to exclusion, they are  
not included in any public welfare  
schemes like National Food Security,  
PM garib kalyan Yojana.

(d) They can't afford decent healthcare facility due to poverty. Also not beneficiary of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana.

(e) No legitimacy to their children, due to which they also suffer from same profession in future.

Solution! —

(a) Inclusion of sex workers to public welfare schemes by increasing of awareness and identifying them.

(b) Involvement of civil society organization (CSO) or NGOs to bridge the gap.

(c) Giving adequate dignity and respect to them and their children. by ensuring education rights to them.

Our Preamble, PSP, Fundamental rights all envisages to create a society which is inclusive and upholds dignity of every section including sex workers.

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

Directive principle of state policy  
(DPSP) in constitution puts duty of state to ensure free and fair legal aid to every citizen.

To ensure its duty and right of citizen, state has created legal service authorities at different tiers.

Role of District Legal Service Authority :-

(a) It gives advises to the residents / citizens at district level regarding their case and legal rights.

(b) If the person can't afford any other advocate / lawyer for his / her case, DLSA provides the person with advocate / lawyer to represent his case.

(c) Often no lawyer / advocate or private firms agree to represent any grave criminal. DLSA ensures

the fundamental right of the person to get legally represented in court.

d) DLSA organizes workshops and camps on district level to spread awareness about citizen's rights

Example: Spreading awareness about rights of women in their ~~maternal~~ paternal home (Succession Laws).

Challenges faced by DLSA:-

(a) Lack of infrastructure and office facilities.

(b) Mismanagement of administrative work due to lack of skills.

(c) People don't appreciate their skills as a advocate and hire private advocate.

DLSA plays an important role and completes the mandate of constitution. They must increase the use of technology, information technology tools to increase their efficiency.

4.

"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिसे 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

Article 124 and 217 of constitution defines the appointment of higher judiciary judges that is supreme court and high court judges.

Supreme court (SC) through judges cases evolved a collegium system (SC Advocates on records case 1993).

Shortcomings of collegium system

(a) The process is not transparent and involves the discretion of a judiciary in appointing judges for itself.

(b) Privacy of the meet are not published

(c) There is no reason provided for recommendation of any candidate.

(d) The process is considered as closed doors affairs, with no advise from any outsider like legislative or executive.

93<sup>rd</sup> constitutional Amendment Act 2014

introduced a commissioner to select and recommend judges. However SC struck it down as unconstitutional, as it was hampering the independence of judiciary.

Solution :-

- (a) Making the process of recommendation more transparent by highlighting the reasonings for selection.
- (b) Suggestion from experts, Bar council, Law minister, leader of opposition etc.
- (c) Documenting the necessary requirements and standards for selection.

St Judiciary's independence is required to ensure rule of law. However it is equally important for judiciary to be transparent about its administrative processes.

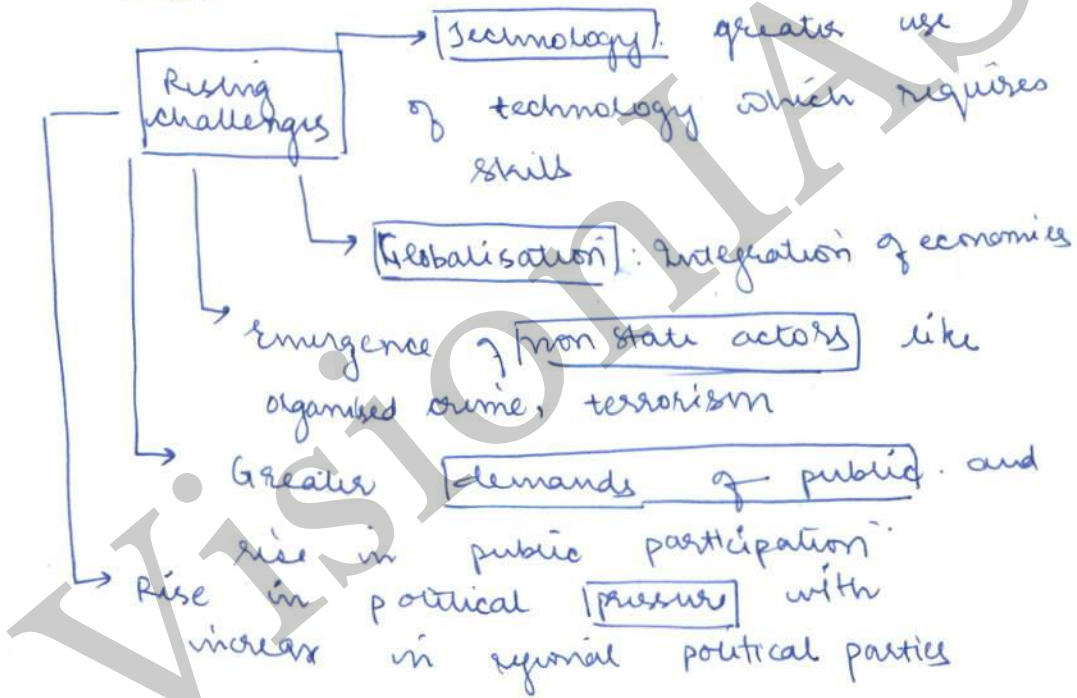
5.

"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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services are not just wheel to the country, but are engine which pushes the society along. Present day challenges requires civil services reforms to cater those.



Problems with civil services:-

- (a) Envy to lower mentality and VIP culture among them.
- (b) Generalised procedure of selection. No specialisation in specific fields.
- (c) Lack of value and motivation.

(d) Inadequacy of skills and intellect to cater the current challenges

### Solutions to challenges:-

(a) Lateral Entry: Entry of experts from fields to serve as civil servants.

(b) Training in specific fields.

Ex: 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC has recommended that civil servants should be trained in 12 domains.

(c) Inculcating the use of technology and ICT tools in training and in offices.

(d) Performance based appraisal and periodic evaluation for transfers, promotion or raising.

Ex: 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC has recommended 2 different evaluations.

Civil servants are core of development and policy implementation. Their reform is necessary to make them

KARMAYOGIS from Karmacharis.

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

Outcome based finance models  
are incentives given by government  
based upon the outcome / production  
of an unit.

↳ Example:- Product linked incentive  
scheme (PLI)

Importance of outcome based finance:-

- (a) They facilitate the growth  
and increases the healthy competition  
in the market
- (b) The finance is given based  
on performance reduces any loss to  
state.
- (c) It fosters the employment,  
economies of scale and incentivize  
companies to perform.

(d) It opens the path for various unconventional sectors like semiconductor, chips, technology.

### Challenges: -

(a) It could lead to unhealthy competition and reduces the morale of various infant industries.

(b) It can lead to increase in cost by public for the services by them.

(c) Companies could indulge in wrong unlawful practices.

Outcome based finance models are good to incentivise the manufacturing units, however at the same time govt oversight and regulation is necessary.

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

Females graduating often do not participate in labour force due to various issues. This causes GDP loss, talent loss and keep the societal norms as patriarchal.

Reasons behind the Gap :-

(a) societal norms of wedding after graduation.

(b) Workplaces are considered unsafe for women working.

(c) Responsibility of household work and

(d) Often offices / companies do not hire women because they don't consider them eligible.

(e) Mentality of not letting women work can hamper the male - female relation.

Data:- In India, female labour force participation rate is just 22% where as Bangladesh has 66%, Nepal has 54%.

Solution to overcome it:-

- (a) Reservation of women at workplaces at state and central offices.
- (b) Providing adequate opportunity to women in company. They can opt for work from home, flexible hours working.
- (c) Strict implementation of VISHAKHA guidelines and prevention of women as workplace guidelines to ensure safety.
- (d) Changing societal mindset by persuasion and showing role model to encourage women participation.

The world cannot progress if half of it are held back. Women need to be included to attain a developed Bharat @ 100.

8.

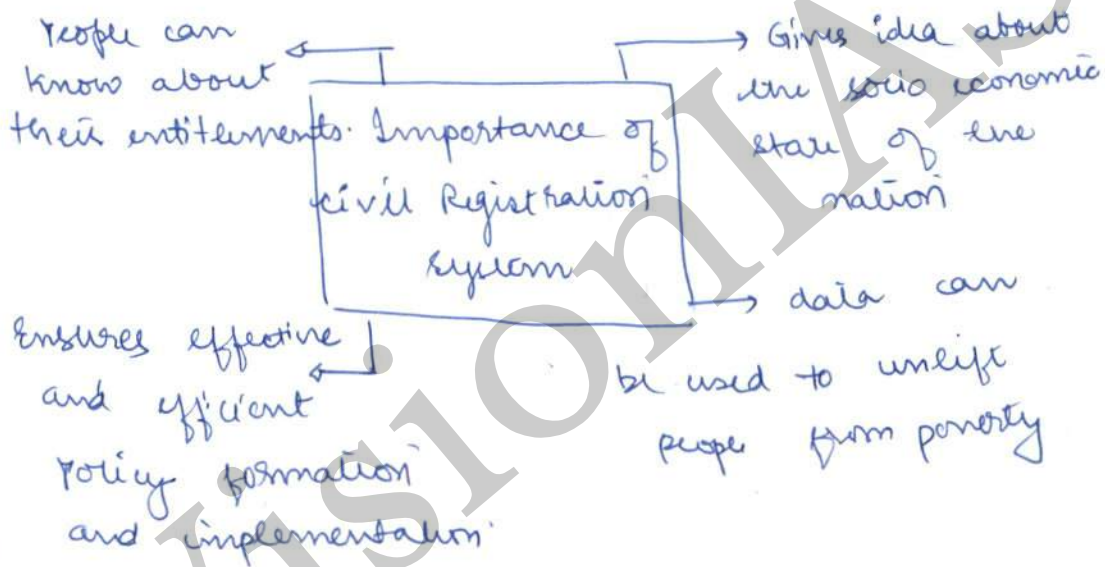
भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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10

Civil registration system ensures the data collection regarding the vulnerable section of society and helps in policy formation and targetting.



### Challenges in civil registration systems-

- Outdated technology still used to take data.
- Many areas suffer from non functional or broken system.
- Duplication of data and entries leading to irreliable data.

(d) Not revised periodically leading to ~~the~~ data no more relevant.

Solution to ensure function CRS:-

(a) updating the technology. Old systems can be replaced with newer faster versions.

(b) ~~Reading~~ and plan of action for periodic evaluation and updation of data.

(c) ~~Not~~ linking the entry with Aadhar Card or mobile number to ensure no duplicate entry.

(d) Using the data to target people and ~~benefit give incentives~~ to ~~those~~

CRS gives reliable data for to target the vulnerable section. It is necessary to ensure its functionality for socio-economic planning in India.

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 हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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International Monetary Fund was created in 1990s to ensure a sound economic and policies throughout the world. and finance countries.

Key areas of reform of IMF are as follows:-

- (a) Ensuring the global south or least developed countries gets equal say in it.
- (b) Increasing its role to take account of any money laundering, terror financing.
- (c) Financing to poor and developing countries without compromising their sovereignty and internal policy.

(d) Increasing the surveillance responsibility to overlook any distress in market and any future case possibility of recession or economic down.

(e) Taking decision based on consensus rather than working on direction of powerful nations.

(f) Ensuring that countries are not forced to take loans leading to their debt trap.

▷ Example: African countries took loan from china and are unable to pay back.

As the economy is changing with changing times, IMF needs to change to ensure global economy functions smoothly.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India is following a policy of strategic autonomy and ensuring its friendship and relationship with many countries including west Asia

Recent initiatives of India with other west Asia countries:-

(a) UAE: Opening IIT Delhi campus at Abu Dhabi.

Expanding the trade to settle and domestic currencies i.e.

INR and UAE DIRHAM.

Facilitating cooking of UPI

at UAE, and integrating the

messaging system to ensure

faster transaction.

(b) Saudi Arabia: Oil imports majority happen from Saudi Arabia.

(c) Iran: oil imports and historical connections.

(d) West Asia is famous destination for Indian migrant workers.

▷ Data: 34 lakh Indian work at UAE alone.

Challenges:-

(a) slow progress of deal and initiatives.

(b) hindrance from countries like USA, China.

▷ Example: Saudi Arabia is aligned with China.

(c) Working condition of Indian migrants is in very bad condition.

▷ Example: Kafala system.

Relationship with people around world is imperative to ensure national interest. The challenges has should be catered by diplomacy, pact and treaty.

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)

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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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Paid news refers to the commercial ads / news shown in the television / newspapers or any media. Media plays important role in shaping public opinion and democracy.

Avoid media judiciary.

Publishing correct facts

Importance of Media Ethics

Ensures people are getting correct news

Don't indulge in sensationalism

Problems / effects of paid news during election :-

(a) It hampers the public <sup>decisions</sup> ~~decision~~ and their right to vote freely.

(b) Media becomes a ugly company of publishing any news in return of money.

(c) Signs the matters from genuine news and diverts towards paid news.

(d) It makes Political party indulge in voting buying, announcing random promises to get votes.

(e) It demotivates the independent candidate who has less resources for campaigning.

(f) Public don't judge based upon working of candidate but rather focus upon the paid news.

It creates an echo chamber.

Solution to curb the menace:-

(a) Putting a upper cap upon turning of media publicity by election candidate.

(b) checking the expenses upon paid news campaign.

(c) Breach of upper limit or in excessive use of paid news should be ~~put~~ punished based upon decision

↳ Election Commission of India.

(d) Media Ethics :- News channels and companies should uphold the objective of their profession rather than commercializing itself.

(e) Ensuring time before the election to stop any ads during

election time

↳ Example :- 48 hours before voting date.

Elections are heart of democracy.

To ensure free and fair election,

paid news should be regulated

by election commission based upon

certain guidelines.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Our constitution gives us right to religion (Article 25). However to ensure that a right to religion doesn't hamper basic rights, the doctrine of essentiality is made.

Doctrine of Essential Religious Practices

- (a) Supreme Court in Shirur Natl 1954 case derived this doctrine.
- (b) It means that practices which were there during the birth of religion are considered as essential and at core of religion, are protected under Article 25.
- (c) Other practices which are evolved with time and hampers human rights are not protected under Article 25.

Example: Tandav dance is not essential religious practice of Ananda Margi Faith.

▷ Example: In Shayara Bano case 2017

supreme court upheld that triple talaq is not essential religious practice and hence unconstitutional and void.

### Importance of Doctrine :-

(a) It gives justice to people which who are affected by injustice due to their religion beliefs.

(b) To ensure that on the name of Article 25, people don't violate other fundamental rights.

(c) It gave justice to many women who often suffered from discrimination in their religion.

▷ Example: Sabari Mala Temple case:

SC upheld that not allowing women into these temple is not essential to the religion. Hence women can enter the temple.

(d) The doctrine upheld - that constitution is above all religion. hence promoting rule of law.

### Challenges to the doctrine :-

(a) When devised it was devised to distinguish between matters of religion from non religious matters, however today it is used in a theological way by judges.

(b) there is requirement to amend to discriminatory personal laws or religious law rather than giving justice on case basis.

(c) Critics see this as overstepping of judiciary into theological matters in which they are not expert.

doctrine of essentiality is important tool to judge upon cases. However to ensure the human dignity, religious practices should be judged based upon values of equality, dignity and freedom.

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

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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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Institutions of eminence (IoE) was awarded to few universities and colleges in the country which gave them more resources, benefits and autonomy to develop their education system.

▷ Example: IIT Bombay was awarded IoE in 2008, and got ₹ 1000 crore to enrich itself as world class facility.

Educate students who are well versed with today's need.

Make the university better in terms of ranking in world.

Objectives of IoE

→ Giving autonomy to institute to tackle their affairs

→ Availing more funding to increase research work and laboratories

Problems faced :-

(a) Research often takes time to reap its fruit. 6 years is less time to judge the performance

(b) Funding from government ministry was late and took so much time.

↳ Example: VIT didn't get its funding after the tag.

(c) Lack of integrity in the system :- Project and proposals are often dead end and leads to wastage of resources.

(d) Technologies and machinery are often very costly

(e) Lack of proper planning by the beneficiary institute.

(f) Delaying the process due to COVID-19 lockdown. (2 years).

## Solutions to overcome the hurdles :-

- (a) of creating a proper plan of action by institutes to implement ~~their~~ the scheme.
- (b) involving experts from other country to mentor the institute.
- (c) Availing the technology through government subsidy.
- (d) Increasing the participation of professors from institute. They can lead a certain field under the plan.
- (e) fastening the process of funding from ministry and department.

National Education Policy 2020 envisage to create Indians who are well educated. IoE is on the lines of it, however there is requirement to choose more well guided path by forming implementation plan.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Digital Public Infrastructure refers to using technology or information communication tools (ICT) to ensure governance and facility to public.

▷ Example: - SWAYAM: is an online learning platform.

Advantages of DPI :-

(a) Public service - availability of public welfare entitlement through online mode.

▷ Example: - Direct benefit transfer.

(b) Education - It ensures an uninterrupted education as we witnessed during COVID-19 lockdown.

▷ Example: - Massive <sup>open</sup> online course (MOOC) by IITs.

c) Filing of applications, tracking it and getting redressal of grievance through online mode.

It increases the transparency and reduces any leakages.

▷ Example: online RTI filing.

d) Safely keeping the documents in online form.

▷ Example: Digilocker.

e) Healthcare! - Providing the health advice on phone.

▷ Example: e-MANAS for mental health and assistance.

f) Help in policy formation by collecting the data of vulnerable section.

▷ Example: e-Shram

Challenges in using DPI :-

a) Divide in society! - People are not aware about using ICT tools

and are dependent upon some one to file their requirement.

(b) Internet connectivity:- Remote areas are not connected by internet leaving them not included.

(c) Privacy issue:- leakage of data or using data for manipulation is one of the concern.

(d) Threat to cyber security:- cyber attacks can stop the whole server and can affect the economy.

↳ Example: Hacking of AIIMS Delhi computer stopped the service.

(e) Non availability of any technological device to avail the benefits.

DPI is definitely need of the hour to ensure good governance. However, it is important to ensure safety by regulating the network and including the vulnerable sections.

17.

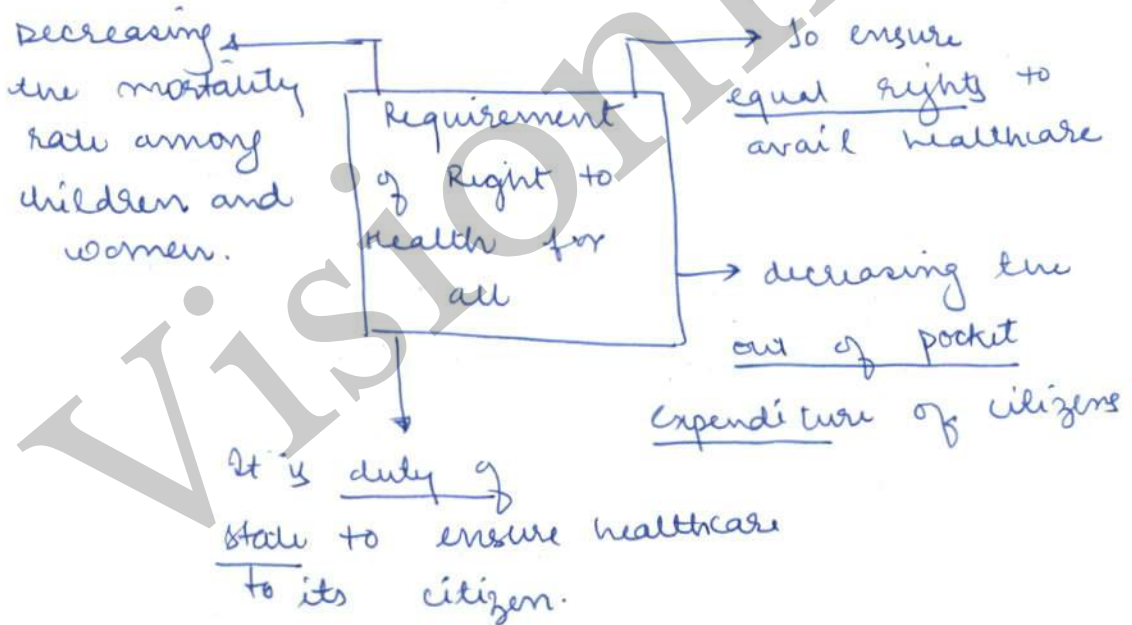
कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
 Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Right to health for all refers to availing the basic necessity and facility of healthcare to all citizens irrespective of anything.

Example: Rajasthan Govt. recently drafted the Bill for Right to health for all.



Gaps in India:-

(a) social:- inequality in society, with divide between urban and rural; rich and poor. Doctors are often unwilling to work in Rural areas.

(b) Financial:- Right to health for all requires the state to increase its expenditure upon health which India is short of.

▷ Data:- Indian govt. currently spend just 1.2% of GDP upon healthcare.

(c) Infrastructural gaps:- there is inadequacy of required infrastructure like beds, machine to diagnosis, ICUs, ventilators in hospitals. Besides there is limited hospitals in remote areas.

(d) Legislature gap:- there is no law to ensure right to health for all.

solution to ensure the fulfilling of gaps:-

(a) Integrating AYUSH with mainstream healthcare.

(b) Ensuring full coverage and targetting of policies like PM Ayushman Bharat to remote areas. special focus should be given to schedule tribes.

(c) using telemedicine to reduce the gap of infrastructure and finances

▷ Example: Telemedicine was very useful during COVID-19 lockdown.

(d) slow and gradual coverage of people under healthcare right to ensure no pressure upon state.

(e) Ensuring more budget allocation to healthcare. Global aim is of 5% of GDP.

Wealth is nothing without health.  
For India to become a vishat Bharat by 2047, healthcare should be revolutionized.

18.

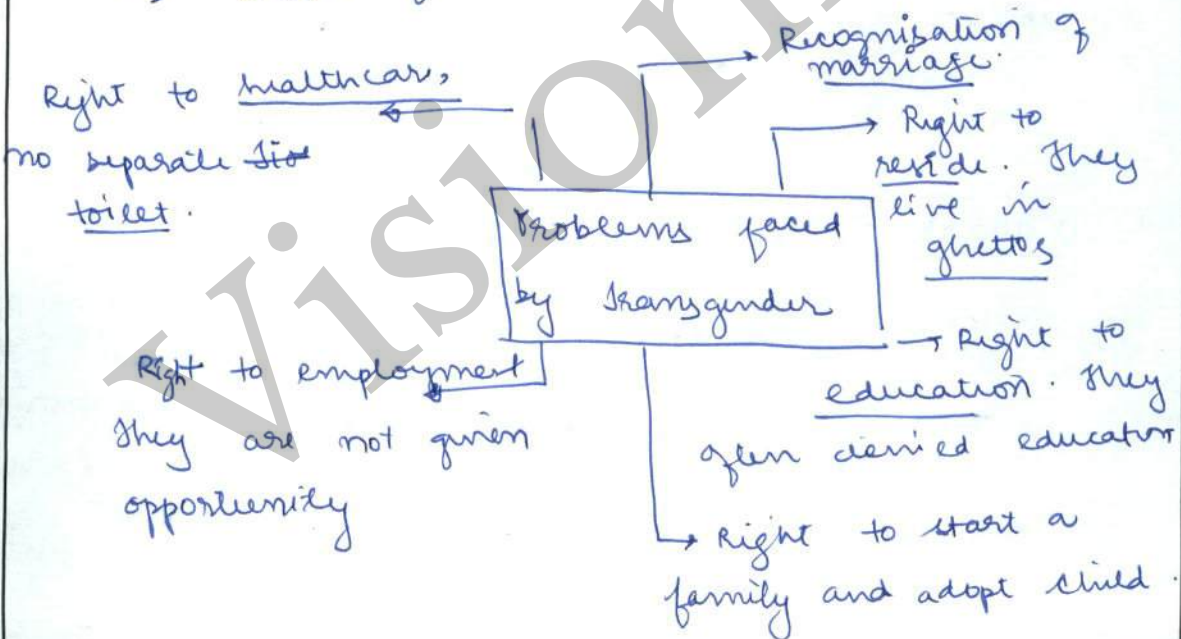
विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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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According to 2011 census, there are 4.5 lakh third gender people in India and this number is under rated. Supreme court in the landmark judgment of [NALSA 2014] has identified transgender as third gender.



Reasons behind their non engenderment:-

(a) Societal Norms:- society doesn't consider transgender as accepted

way of living life and often they are forced to leave their homes.

(b) Lack of government efforts In NALSA case, SC had directed to state to provide reservations, but government has not recognised it.

(c) Lack of inclusive public amenities: Healthcare is not inclusive to transgender, there is no separate facility for their treatment.

↳ Example: checking of HIV AIDS.

(d) Education system often stigmatize transgender and students bully them.

(e) Employment: no company or government agency employ transgender. Only women / men can be employed.

Solutions to foster inclusive growth:

(a) Identifying transgender at various public facility like education

employment, health care etc.

(b) Giving them employment opportunity based upon their skills -

▷ Example: Jamil Nadu govt. recruit them in police services.

(c) Vocational training: to enhance their skills and seek job or self employment.

(d) Inclusion of NGOs or civil society to bridge the gap.

▷ Example: A caf called Lemon Tree employee only transgender and disable in their cafes.

(e) Legalising same sex marriage under special marriage act and give them conjugal rights.

Transgenders are considered auspicious in religious mythology. We need to uphold their dignity by ensuring basic rights to them.

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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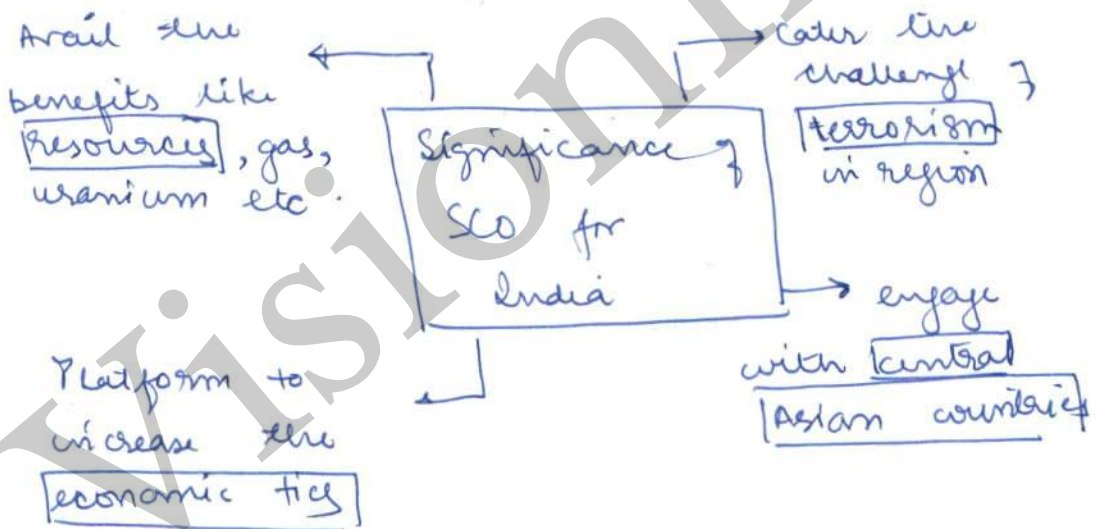
## Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

(SCO) is a regional grouping

comprising Russia, China, Pakistan, Central

Asian countries etc. It covers the

various aspects like economic, technology, climate change, terrorism etc.



### Problems with SCO :-

(a) India has strained ties with Pakistan and China leading to dead end of discussions in meeting.

(b) China's influence upon central Asian countries through Belt and road initiative (BRI), leading to debt trap of region.

(c) Dominance of Russia and China in the grouping.

(d) Resistance from Pakistan to any developmental efforts by India  
Example: TAPI pipeline.

(e) Russia - Ukraine war and Afganistan situation has recharged the focus of the grouping.

Solution to above issues:-

(a) Influencing the ~~some~~ other members like Russia, central Asian countries to put India's ~~part~~ view.

(b) Using the platform to highlight the need of the hour and put own viewpoint.

Examples:- India's call for 'Today is not an era of war' to highlight the need to stop war.

(c) India should focus upon developing the relations with the central asian countries based upon good will and not upon compete with china's aggressive way.

(d) using the platform to work towards wanted terrorism and regional security.

Example: RATS. in SCO.

(e) India can highlight the need of any reform in SCO like including other languages as its official language apart from Russian and mandarin.

SCO is paralyzed due to strained relations with china and Pakistan. However India should always favour towards the right decision and not get influence by anyone.

20.

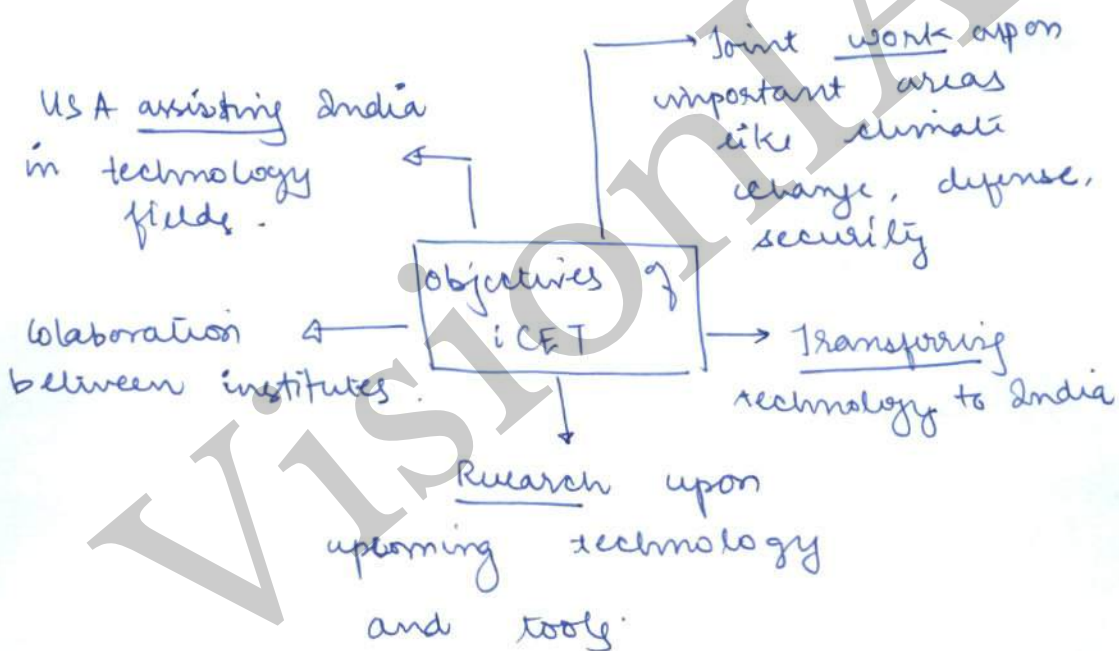
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) is signed between USA and India to facilitate technology transfer and collaborate in ~~test~~ research and development.



Overdue transformation of their partnership: -

(a)

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