



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. : 0145271

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VENKATESHWARAN R

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

Chennai

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/8/23

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</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;">Important Instructions</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>
1	<p>(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>
2	<p>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>
3	<p>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>
4	<p>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>
5	<p>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>
6	<p>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>
7	<p>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>
8	<p>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
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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Examiner(s)

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

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



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.

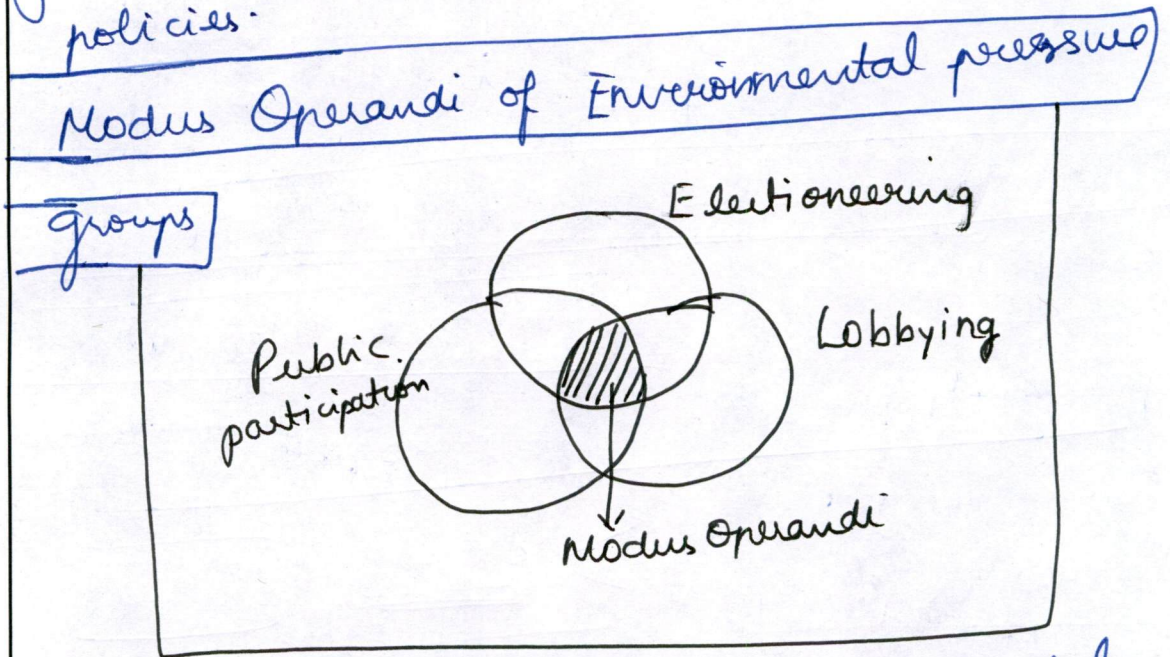
All the Best

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

Environmental pressure groups in India focus towards legislation, protection and conservation of environment and its framework resulting in sustainable environmental policies.



1. Electioneering when environmental pro-people are made as experts in the policy formation.

(e.g.) Coastal Regulation Zone → Coastal farmers Union participation

2. Lobbying by pressuring government through Civil Society Organisation
(e.g) EPA 1986 → where Green Peace International created public responsiveness through people movements

3. People Participation → Public report card.
These are ensured by pressure groups that active movements (e.g) "Tribal forum" in Forest Rights act.
→ Social Audit
→ Participation in EIA

Participative budgeting during Flo-tourism ← Others methods by environment pressure groups → Participative policy making (e.g) WPA in 1972
Citizen alliance group for responsiveness (e.g) Indian Forest act → Consistent transparency movements during EIA

Protest hampers the democratic framework ← Challenges → delays the policy formulation
↳ Foreign Vested interest (e.g) Green Peace international

Demographic aspirations of Responsiveness and public participation of people lead to efficient public service delivery & efficient environment conservation

3. Multiplier effect:

(e.g) Recognised as profession

- acceptance by society
- ~~They~~ Rent houses for living
- Live with dignity A2I
- chances for development of social-economical in future (e.g) Removal of untouchability

What are the other steps

needed?

1. Gender-Neutral: Because Men are also joined for survival. So need a comprehensive gender neutral policy.

2. Harassment from local police → Stopped

3. Skill development (e.g) Tailoring, craft, Teaching

result in out from prostitution work.

4. People awareness (e.g) Prostitutes has AIDS should be removed and thus untouchability & discriminated should be ~~be~~ stopped.

The government could promote reservation for transgender for education and employment by amending Article 15 and 16 could be a better solution in future.

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

Article 39(A) of the Indian Constitution in Part IV - Directive Principle of State Policy mentions about the legal awareness responsibility by NALSA and DLSAs.

Role played by DLSAs

1. Legal advice to vulnerable people:

(e.g) Destituted women, old age, LA/BTA, over the fundamental rights of food, shelter, living.

2. Legal awareness:

(e.g) Indians need procedural + functional awareness of 'free legal' aid → spread by DLSA -

3. Legal Campaigns:

At Blocks and Tehsils by volunteers to

improve people participation to settle their cases by legal means.

Result Reduces Khap panchayat.

Challenges in the role of DLSA

1. Less active participation of advocates.
2. No active functioning of DLSA in the districts.
3. Inadequate funding and improper support from judiciary.
4. Still there is pendency of cases hampering DLSA.

Para Legal Volunteers could be motivated.

Following rules in letter and spirit

Periodic monitoring by district judges

Measures

RTI awareness among people to question the functioning of DLSA

Funding through government

Complaint + grievance redressal portal for people.

The DLSAs are in fact a pioneer steps in the democracy for making the people's participation in legal mechanism for effective justice delivery mechanisms

4.

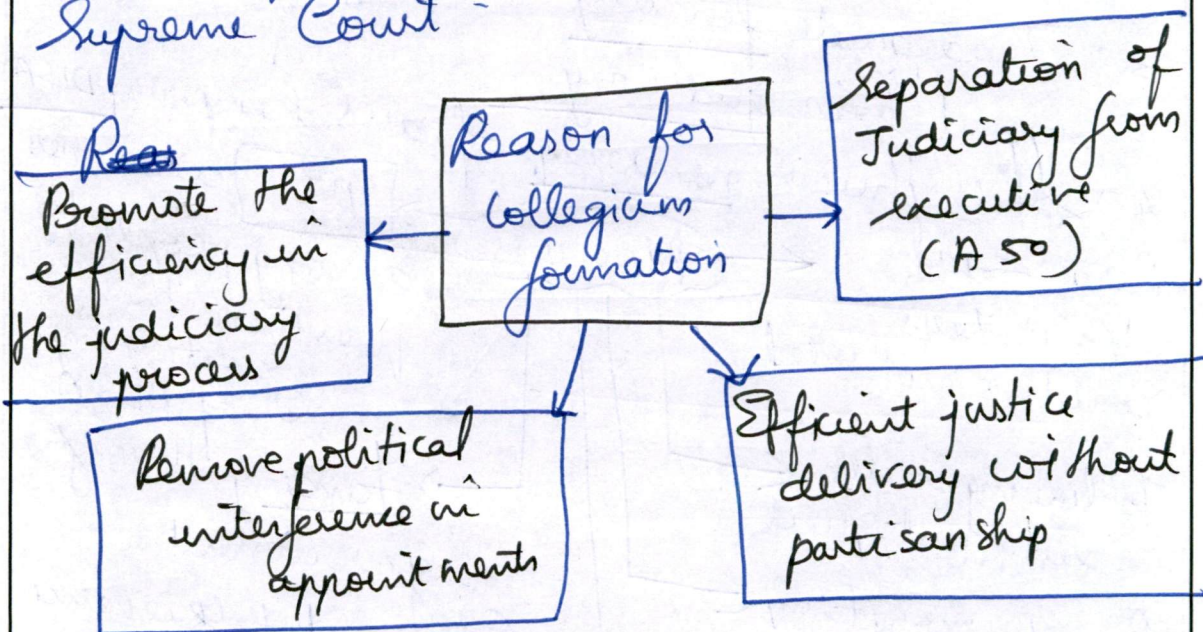
"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"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
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The collegium system in India is a result of III Judges Cases (1998) resulting in the collegium formation for appointment and transfer of judges in High Court and Supreme Court.



How collegium became victim of own

success?

1. No transparency in the appointment of judges → Thus became victim (Initially formed for transparency)

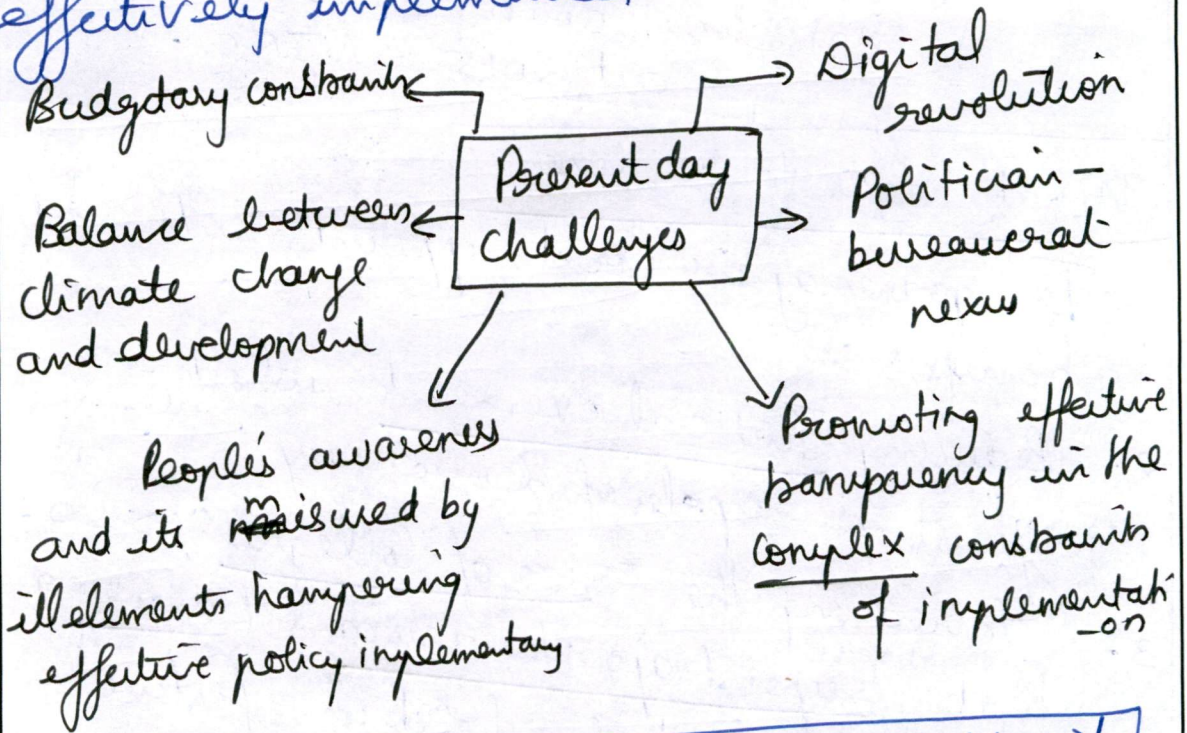
5.

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

As in 21st century, challenges are arising in the civil services, reforms are the need of hour in Article 312 of Indian Constitution, so that it could be effectively implemented.



What are needed beyond recruitment

and training?

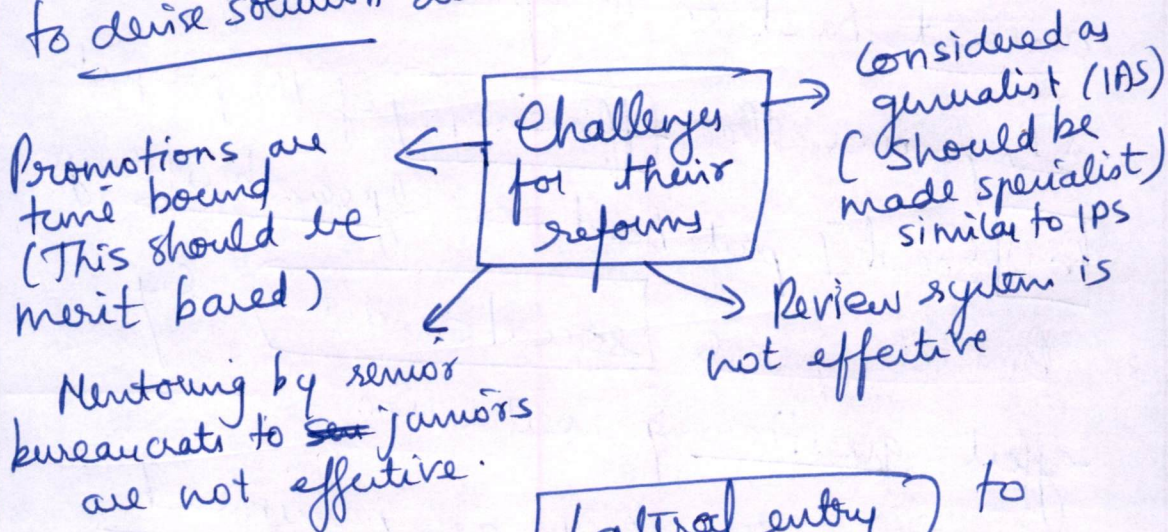
- Talent spotting of bureaucrats by training modules (e.g) Parsimony bureaucrats for finance department

2. Subject expertise to solve complex policies
(e.g) Climate change + urban development policy.

3. Understanding emotions of people for effectively persuading towards developmental projects
(e.g) Moral Sciences training

4. Adaptability to changes is needed
(e.g) Digital solutions + e-governance by civil servants in policy framework.

5. Training should involve finding solutions
is the need of to combat challenges -
(e.g) Presently, civil servants are less capable to devise solutions due to external & internal influences



Recently, Lateral entry to civil services was done by government for combating the challenges in present scenario in civil services.

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

Social impact bonds are the type of financial bonds, where the finance is given based upon the positive and multi-dimensional impacts that a project makes in the environment/society.

Potential of social impact bonds :

1. People and investors could decide the amount based on the future consequences.
2. Improves the efficiency of the projects -
(e.g) Social Impact bond → green buildings
3. Promote people social audit by effect questioning mechanism.
4. The negative effects are minimised during execution for need of financial component post impact -
(e.g) Carbon footprints in projects

5. Improve the social responsibility of the stakeholders of project.

(e.g.) Municipal bonds for park/water structures
↳ People will ask questions on budget, Material used

Challenges

1. Outcome based finance model delays the execution of project - (e.g.) Road/Tunnel construction

2. Investment into the project will be reduced if it has more negative component -

(e.g.) Industries/SEZ in backward area development.

3. May promote licence raj in future due to the outcome based finance model.

Way forward

1. The social impacts should be delineated and defined for better understanding

2. Government should promote active support to such project → so that investment are not reduced.

The Social impact bonds is a pioneer of India's future in active peoples participation in project governance and executives.

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

India's women in workforce is
 $\frac{1}{3}$ in rural area and $\frac{1}{5}$ in urban area

highlighting the necessity to increase the women workforce for women empowerment
[data from NLFPS].

Reasons for the Wider gap

1. Dual role syndrome (women)

Professional career responsibility

Domestic parental responsibilities

This is a serious issue, thus increasing gap.

2. Patriarchy:

(eg) Employment of women in STEM $[18]$

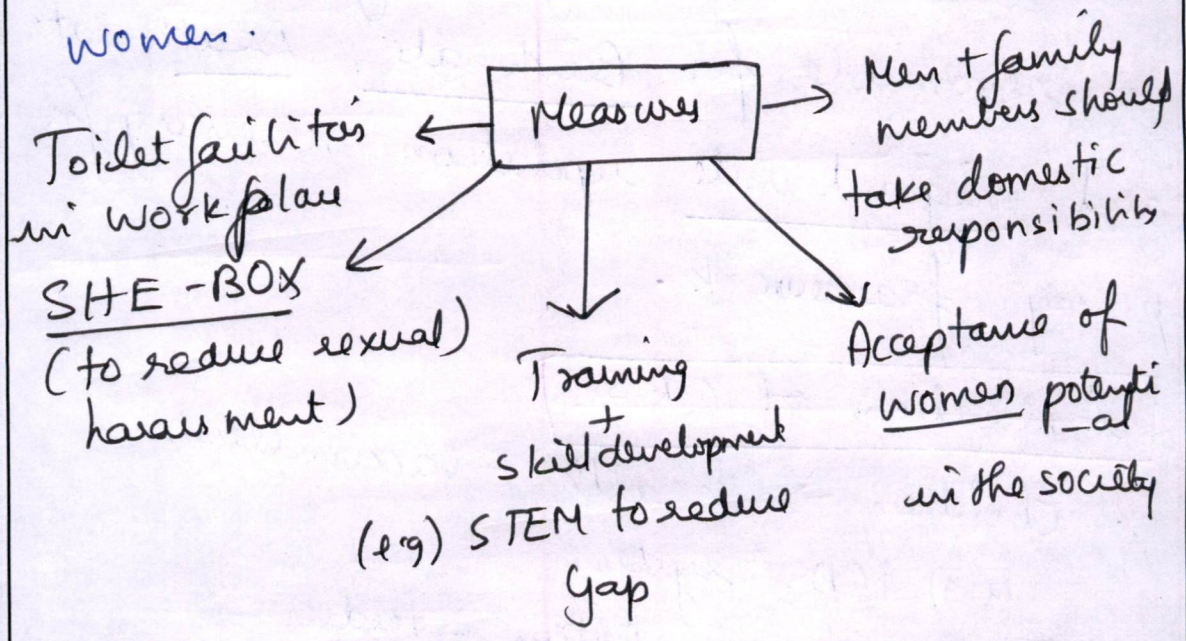
3. Social traditions / Customs:

(eg) Marriage of women (Avg age 22-7 years)

Thus post marriage, they don't work.

4. Frequent transfers: in jobs reduces the women joining workforce for family responsibility

5. Glass cliff and glass ceiling:
(e.g) Only 4-7% CEO in India are women.



In order to promote the reduction of wider gap, the National Educational Policy through industry - academia linkages promote skill training + awareness to women about the industrial necessities.

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

The Civil Registration System (CRS) in India under Registrar General of India is responsible for Birth rate, Death rate and migrant rate updation necessary for policy framework.

Applications of CRS

1. Children → health + vaccination
(e.g) ICDS system -
2. Trends of population studies
(e.g) Demographic transition studies
3. Understanding emigration, immigration
4. Analysing Birth Rate + Death Rate for fertility studies, fecundity studies -
(e.g) Presently TFR = 2.0 less than replacement rate of 2.1 [Welfare schemes target]

Thus CRS is essential for socio-economic planning.

Various socio-economic planning

1. Targeted PDS system
2. ~~Under~~ Social Security Benefits
3. Ayushman Bharat in primary + secondary cities
4. ICDS + Community development schemes.
All targets Children + Pregnant Ladies + Migrants.

Why government needs revamping?

1. Inclusion + exclusion errors (e.g) Central India
2. Inadequate documentation in remote & tribal areas (e.g) N. East | Internal Migration
3. COVID-19 → no documentation
4. Digitalisation for efficient policy interventions.

What can be done?

→ Training of employees in digitalisation

Understanding the variances of region to reduce errors
People awareness towards institutional births & thus recording it mandatorily -

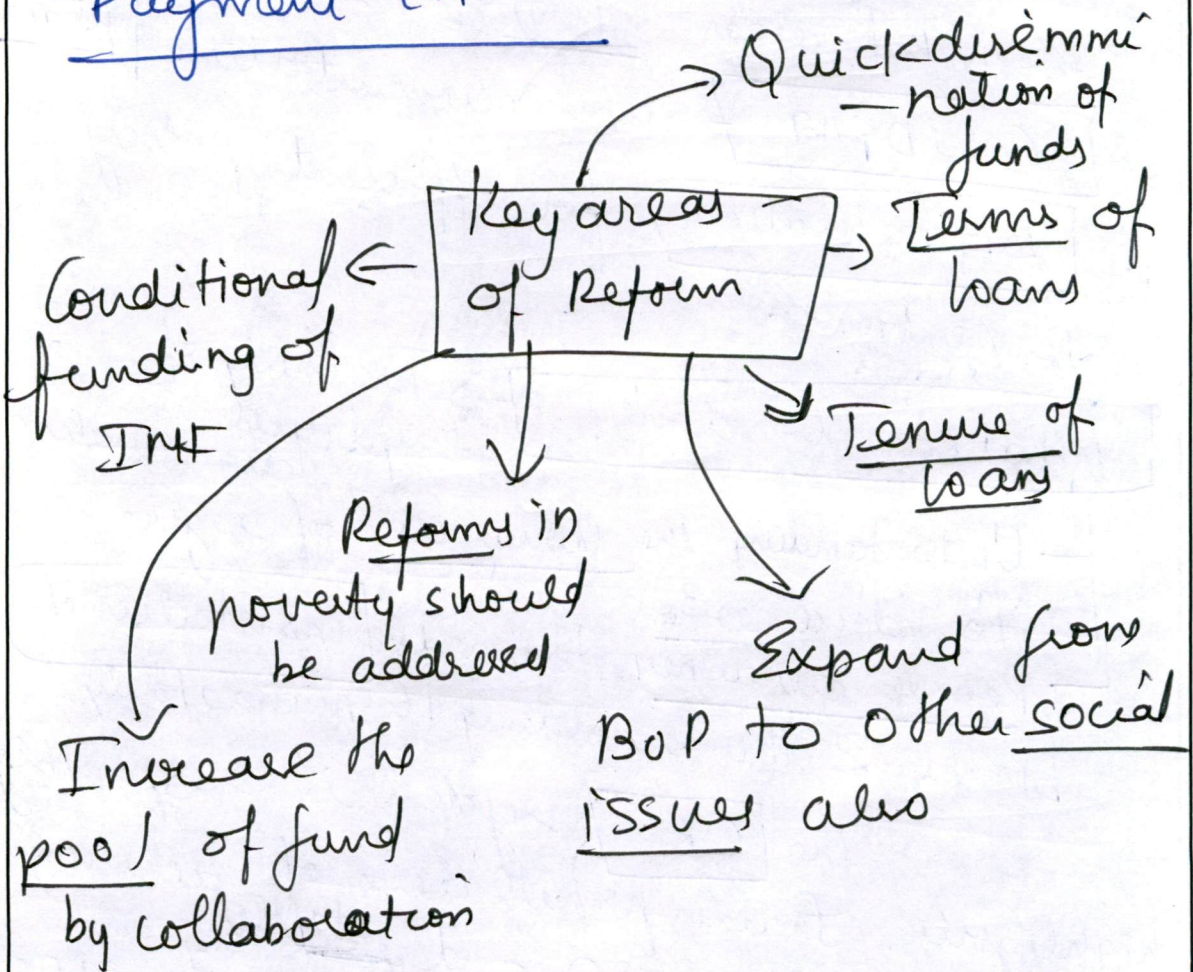
The CRS system is responsible highlights India's population of achieving 170 crore in 2050 and 164 in 2100 states

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 is an international financial agency, helping countries giving funds and loans to combat the Balance of Payment Crisis.



Way forward

- Need multiple nations approval should be reduced
- IMF could analyse and indicate countries before BoP crisis could help

The IMF reforms as advocated by India is in view of recent issues in Pakistan & Sri Lanka and thus the World Bank's norm of social loan could also be adhered by IMF

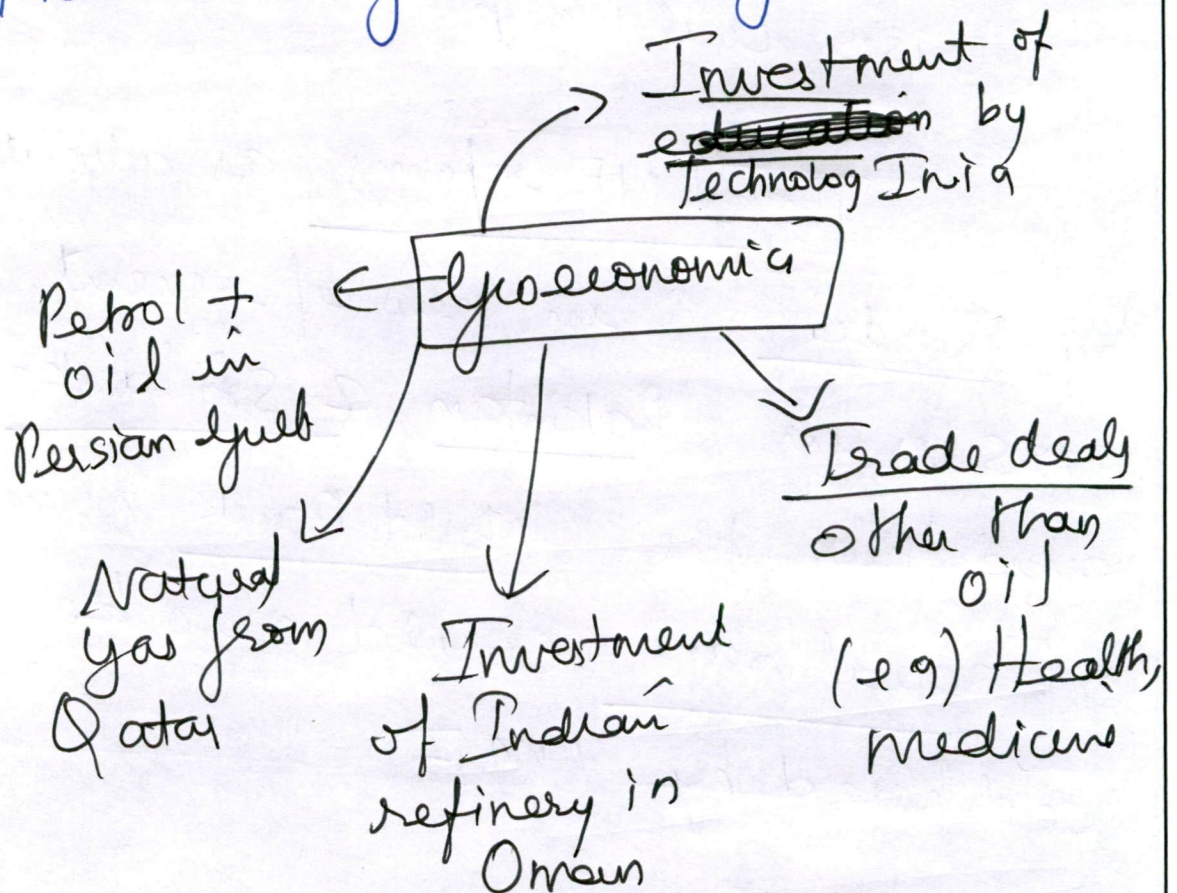
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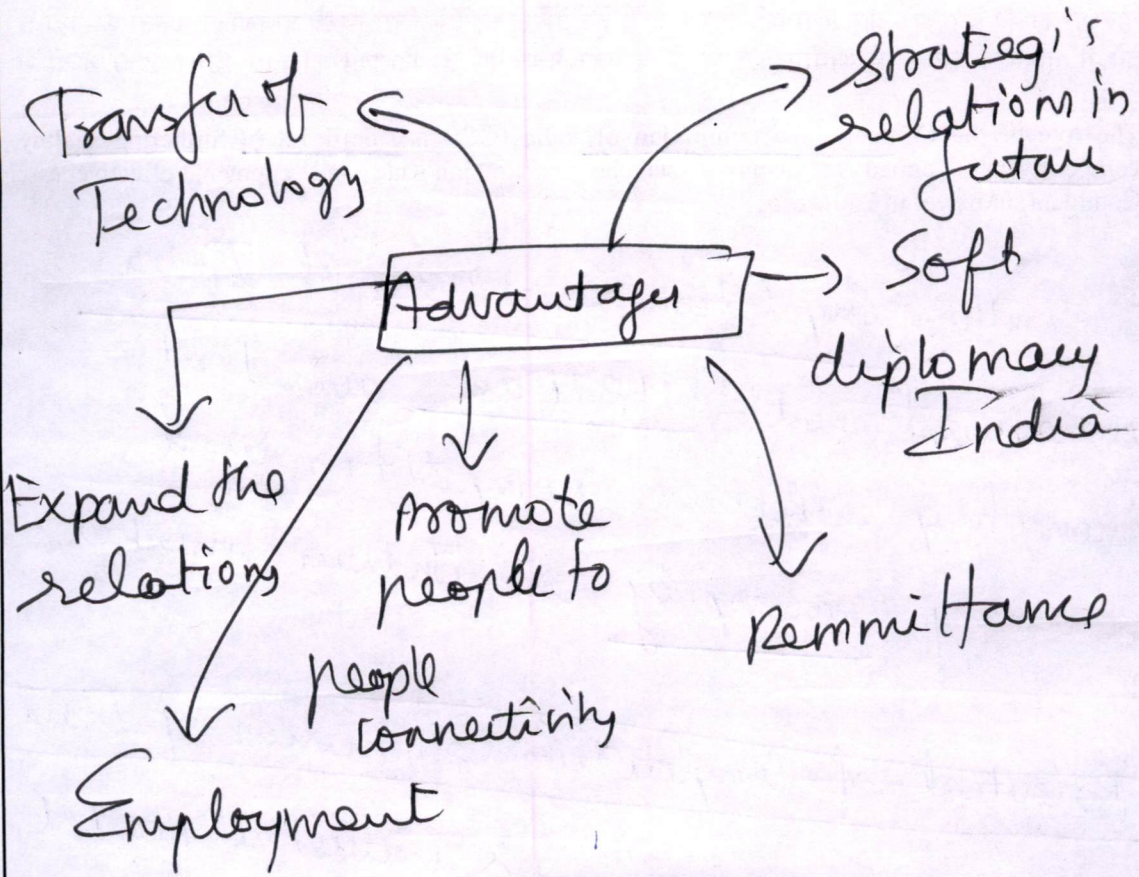
हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India is highly depended upon West Asia for oil & Natural Gas (>80%) and thus moving toward geoeconomics.





Indian diaspora could be best benefitted in West Asia through the transformation

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

The Competition Commission of India
is enacted post MRTPA Act aimed at promoting effective competition and removing monopoly in Indian market.

Potential of Competition Commission of India

1. Removes monopoly in industrial market promoting equal opportunity in competition.
(e.g) MSME in textile business - Surat
2. Promotes licensing to the organisations thereby highlighting to increasing competition. (e.g) Now food processing industries in rural areas (food industry)
3. It indirectly promotes competitive prices for their produce (industries)

(e.g) Stable price of sugarcane & wheat in the nation.

4. Enhances innovation due to competition.
(e.g) BioTech → vaccine development

5. Protects the privacy of the individual stakeholders in the industries -

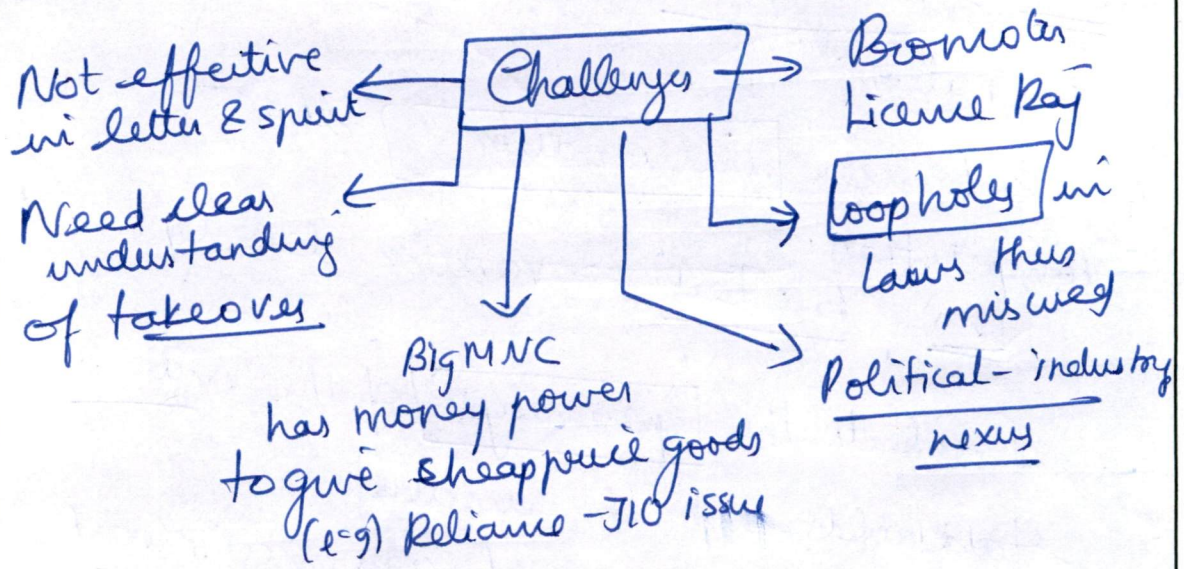
(e.g) Prevents misuse of consumer interest data.

6. Prevents unethical takeover
(e.g) Big MNC over small industries to create monopoly.

7. Promotes the efficiency through regulations -

(e.g) CCI mandates grievance redressal mechanism -

8. IPR and rights are protected by CCI (e.g) Traditional medicinal knowledge of Kumaon Himalayas versus misuse by pharma industries.



Way Forward

1. MNC using money power to provide cheap goods to ~~consumer~~ consumer to indirectly monopolise market should be regulated.
2. Company should have nodal office with CCI so that periodic reporting of their activities could be followed by CCI.

Recently, Apex Court highlighted about the monopoly of Reliance industries in certain digital communication packages and hence CCI responsibility adherence seems necessary.

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

Paid news is one of a critical election practices which is still not Representation of Peoples given place in Act, 1951 and hence often misused by political parties to its advantages.

Menace of paid news

1. Degrades the level playing field with minor political parties
2. Has the effect to alter elector's decision before voting (e.g.) News about past ~~violence~~ events of political parties
3. Money power is prevailed in politics through paid news.
(e.g.) National parties (BJP, INC) v/s unrecognized regional parties
4. Further enhance Vote bank politics and enhances regionalism

5. Promotes the criminalisation of politics by hiding truth to public.

Advantages - Paid News

1. Could make people think about the past stances and activities of political parties (e.g.) 1 party criticising violence activities of another party → (MLA having criminal case)

2. Empower the citizens ~~and~~ democratic power.

3. Right to know by people.

4. Right to publish by political parties.

Thus since it has both advantages and disadvantages of paid news, the need of hour is the

regulation of paid news

Regulation of paid news

1. Understanding the veracity of news
2. Censorship of news by political election commission
3. Giving facts / justification of paid news
4. Proper documentation + expenditure could be added as election expenditure
5. Disqualification of candidate if fake news is spread.

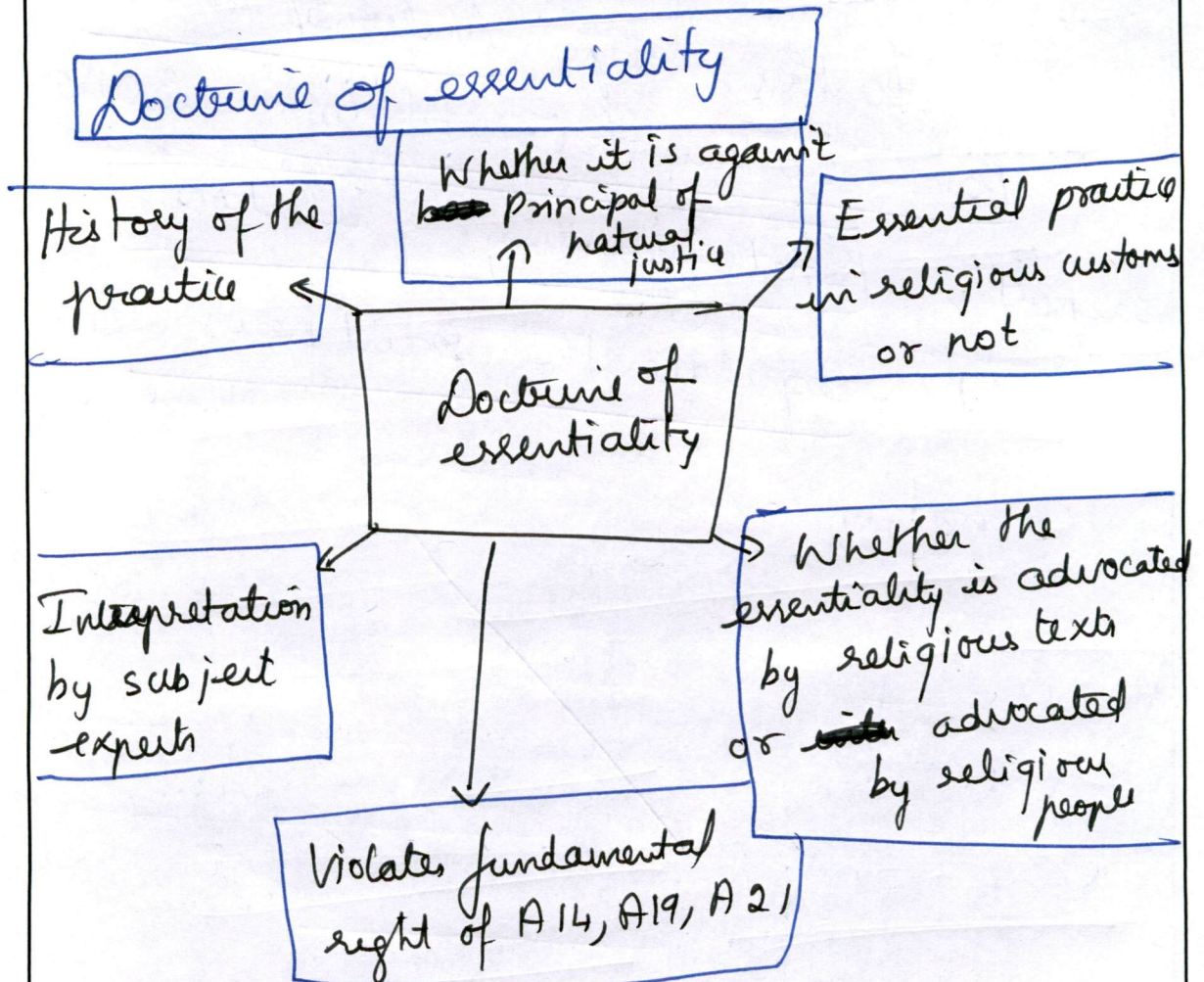
Further, after National Commission to Review working of Constitution 2002 report, State funding of elections could regulate the paid news in the nation.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Discuss the 'Doctrines of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Recently, the apex Court in various judgements on Sabarimala, Triple Talag highlighted the necessity of 'Doctrines of Essentiality' in the articles (25-28) → Right of religion of Part III of Indian Constitution.



(2.9) Banning Sabarimala religious practice:

- Against fundamental right of equality (A 14) right to freedom (A 19)
- Not mentioned in historical texts as advocated by the experts
- Discrimination of women → against principle of natural justice

⇒ (2.9) Banning Triple Talag:

- Against women's right over his say in divorce.
- Multiple interpretation in Hadiths and thus not reflected in text as per experts.

Criticisms

1. Court is not the place to decide the practices / customs of the religions.

2. By fundamental, religious practices are not secular and hence Article 14, 19, 21 should not be applied

3. Highlights judicial activism over personal belief and takes populous cares of emotions of people.
4. Undermine the faith of people on representative government.

Way Forward

1. The doctrine of essentiality should also include doctrine of people's acceptance of particular faith in religious acceptance.
2. Government through legislations should frame policies for socio-religious customs to reduce judicial overreach.

The doctrine of essentiality is indeed pioneer step to curb the inhumane practices in religion, but there should be check & balance to protect the religious rights (A 25-28).

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

Recently, EAC-PM report on the governance is based upon era of governance in digital revolution era, where it focus on minimum government and maximum governance.

Benefits to reduce the size of government

1. Promotes the use of digitalisation and e-governance in governance.

(e.g) e-SEWA centres

2. Nepotism and corruption could

be reduced as it reduces face-to-face interaction

(e.g) Faceless IT systems

3. Promote ~~reduce~~ hierarchy delay in

bureaucracy, thereby ensuring removal of Red Tapes -

4. Efficient public service delivery
since people are made aware through functional awareness + procedural awareness
(eg) Citizen Charter → less government size

5. Less expenditure on salaries, govt employees
welfare benefitting state exchequer
and promoting the public welfare
scheme investments -

Demerits in reducing the size of the government

1. Currently we have only ~~60%~~
60 crore people using internet out of
140 crore population (< 50%) → so
less government size is critical -

2. More backward areas → need more
people in government for field bail + survey -

3. Lessening the size of government will question the people's trust on public service delivery's efficiency.

4. Could in fact lead to increased corruption if not adequately regulated in bureaucracy (e.g) less people in government \rightarrow thus more power.

5. Bureaucratic delays since there will be less people but work is more. (e.g) Approval of patta in VAO is presently takes more than 3 months due to less staff.

In the age of 21st century globalisation,

less government and maximum

governance is the need of the hour in order to have competitive, result-oriented and people centric government.

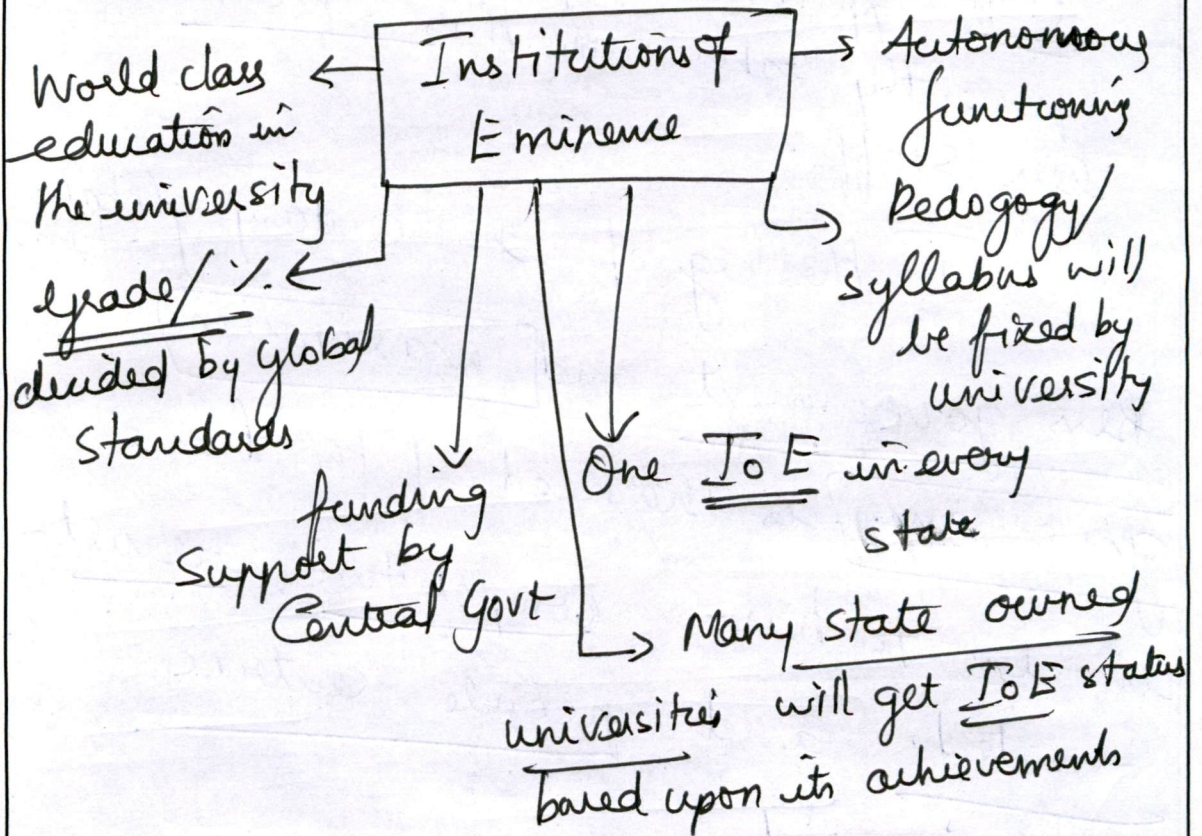
15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

15

The concept of Institutions of Eminence (IoE) was the result of recommendation of Kasturba Sanjay Committee and was floated by government in 2016-17.



Potential of IoE :

1. Improvement in NIRF of Ministry of Education.

2. Adequate fundings for R & D,
innovation. (currently 2.3% of GDP on
education)

3. Enhances the industry-academia
partnership (e.g) Biotechnology in IIT

4. Reduces budget constraint on State
Governments' exchequer.

5. More foreign students will enroll
in IIT and thus compete with
Global Institution ranking -

Challenges of Why still not achieved

1. Inadequate government funding -
Currently less than targeted 6% GDP
on education.

2. State Govt unwilling to turn its
universities into IIT over jurisdiction
issue. (e.g) Tamil Nadu - Anna University

3. Condition of IIT in every state
is very less and thus delays in
selection of perfect arts/Engineering
universities.

4. Discrepancies in increased fees structure in IOE → hampering people's support.

5. Political party differences between Centre & states (e.g) Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

Way Forward

1. A state could have 2/mou IOE and thus more students could be enrolled -

2. Fees structure should be subsidised by Govt. (e.g) Even IIT, NIT fees is higher for poor people.

3. State Government and Central Govt nexus towards public interest in education -

As per NITI Aayog, increasing expenditure in education to be 6% of GDP could lead to better IOE establishment 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian population currently has 100 crore smart phone users and 60 crore internet users and thus Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) could reap the benefits of digital age in India.

DPI - innovative and convenient public services

1. (e.g) Minimum governance - EPIC - electoral ID (no waiting in Q's)
2. (e.g) Innovation of e-digital locker so convenience of public of digital certificates storage, retrieval and acceptance
3. e-aadhaar → inclusive DPI as their details are biometrically fed.

Result Even poor BPL old rural women could give her biometric for Ration of food.

DPI - overcome inclusion / accessibility

barriers

1. Digital enrollment → Thus no manipulation of data other than registered authorities
(e.g) Aadhaar enrollment in e-SEWA

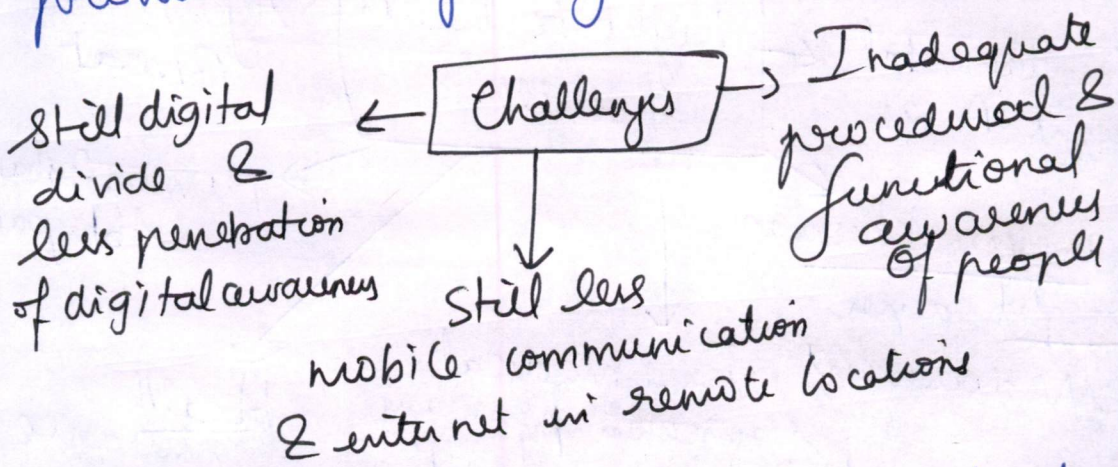
2. Mobile digital banking → accessibility of people in banking services even in remotest rural unbank areas
(e.g) Ladakh, border areas in N-East
A & N islands -

3. Removal of ghost beneficiaries and thus benefit better targeted inclusion of people -
(e.g) Digital enrollment of PM-KISAN ₹6000 scheme

DP I - increase transparency + accountability

with real time data

1. (e.g) e-Courts Mission project → Transparency
in pendency, court cases, judgements
2. Accountability (e.g) Greenfield Redressal
portal in websites (e.g) M. of Finance
(IT assessment)
3. ~~RTI~~ RTI in digital portals
promotes transparency and accountability



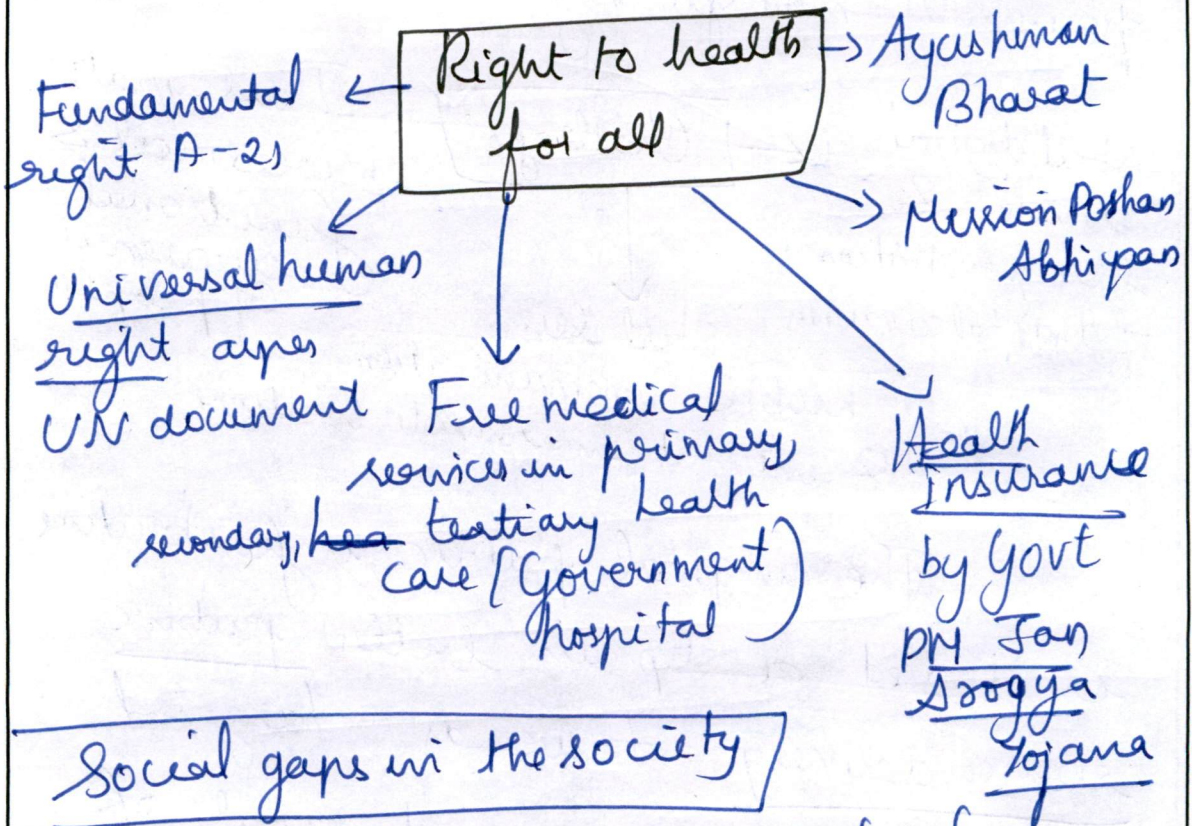
The digital public infrastructure is indeed a step in better public service delivery towards targeted vulnerable sections and people of the Indian society.

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)

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

The right to health comes under Article 21 of Indian constitution as mentioned by Apex Court, but its inadequacy in full realisation questions the right for all.



Social gaps in the society

1. Stigma of going to hospital for treatment - (e.g) Under reporting of TB patients

2. Home child delivery and abortions due to traditional customs -
(e.g) $> 50\%$ abortions in rural area taken place in unsafe methods.

3. Lack of awareness to people to access the benefits of government health schemes.
(e.g) Procedural + functional awareness \rightarrow Lack

Financial gaps in Society

1. Inadequate Funding -
(e.g) $< 2.5\%$ GDP - health expenditure

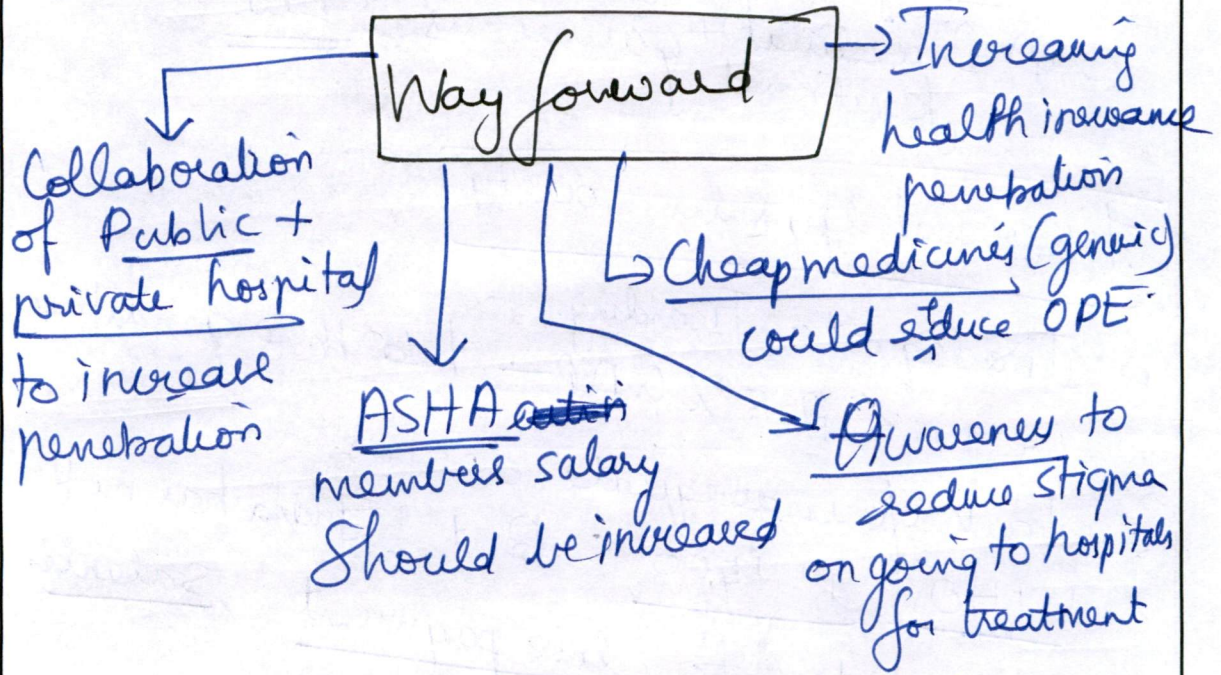
2. Lack of inadequate doctors -
WHO 1:1400 : But India has not achieved due to low payment, salaries issues.

3. Out of Pocket expenditure - 48.8%
So people prefer not to go hospitals.

Infrastructure gaps in society

1. Less primary health centres in rural areas and also less doctors + nurses

2. India lacks advanced medical treatment in district govt hospitals and available in State Capital & private hospitals
3. Lack vaccine + shortages (eg) COVID-19 issue is an infrastructure gap.



Recently, T.N. government presented Doorstep hospitals to check BP, Diabetes & other test for rural medicinal & health service penetration → This best practice could be incorporated by states.

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 third gender holistically under LG BTQ+ community faces social exclusion resulting in the failure of socio-economic + human development.

Reasons for not get been engendered

1. Inadequate acceptance by the society
(e.g) Tea even given in paper cups/ parcel.
2. Lack of awareness towards the legislation by the third gender.
(e.g) Right to health (A21), Right to equality (A#4)
3. Social harassment stops them from joining mainstream employment
(e.g) This makes them to be pushed in prostitution.

4. Inefficient documentation of the population results in failure of policy implementation.

5. Lack of III gender representatives in government prevents the understanding of barriers + necessity.

(29) Identification of Transgender
by themselves → Transgender Rights
act

But → certificate by District Magistrate
↓
not accepted by III gender

Measures

1. Need reservation in education.
This will make III genders to be aware of their rights.
2. Reservation in employment.

This will make them join mainstream
(e.g) Govt gives reservation of LGBTQ
in OBC ~~Community~~ Community → act

But they want separate Reservation

3. Bank funding for enter entrepreneurship
without collateral free. Thus by one
Occupation → many LGBTQ+ will
be benefitted.

Best Practice Recently Ira Singhal
IAS: employed 3 Trans genders in
district collectorate → This could be
done by administrators.

Recently Nartej Singh
Judgement uphold same sex
marriage which is indeed a
step of public / society
accepting the LGBTQ+ community.

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation headquartered in Beijing is an Central Asian and Asian community diplomatic engagement where India & Pakistan joined in 2017 to reap the economies of scale.

Expectations of India in SCO

1. Balance China in the neighbourhood
2. Benefit trade deals with the countries of ~~SCO~~ Central Asia.
3. As India came out of RCEP, SCO could benefit India in bilateral + multilateral agreements.
4. Protect nations from terrorist,

Extremist + Smuggling issue through

RATS structure at Tashkent.

Strained Relations with Pakistan and

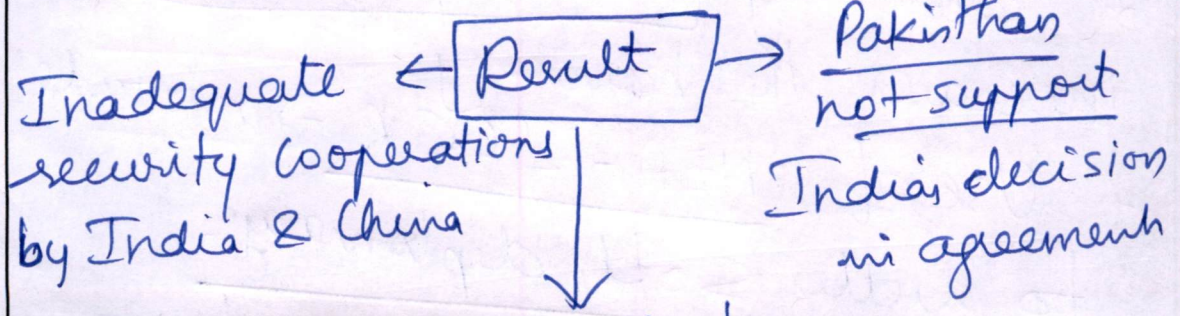
China

Pakistan

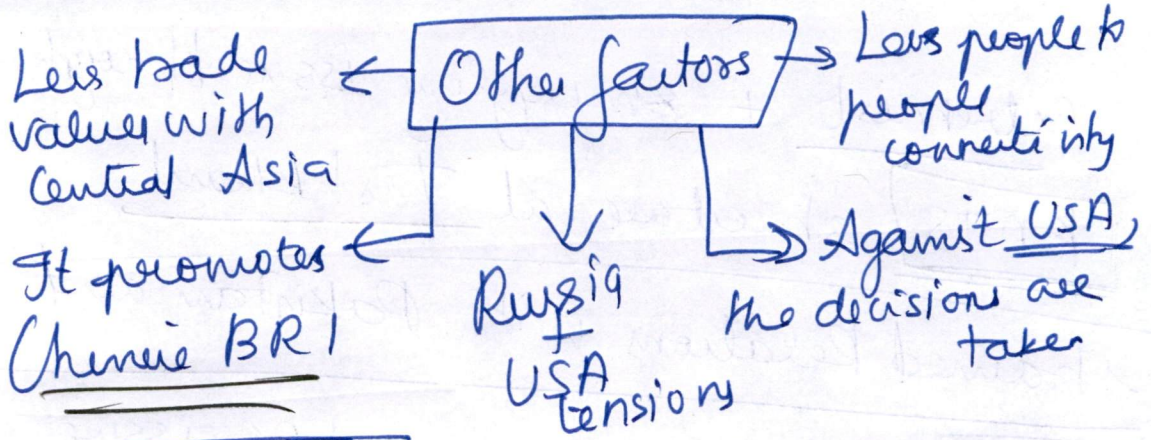
- POK issue, LOC issue
- Kashmir issue
- Indus River water treaty
- Terrorist supplied by Pakistan
- SAARC cooperation issue

China

- Galwan valley issue
- LAC issue
- Arunachal, + other border issue
- Trade deficit > 100 bn \$



China + Pakistan
use SCO to counter relation with USA and India.



Measures

1. Common interest → climate change + antiterrorism activities could be adhered.
2. Increasing people to people connectivity between India and SCO nations

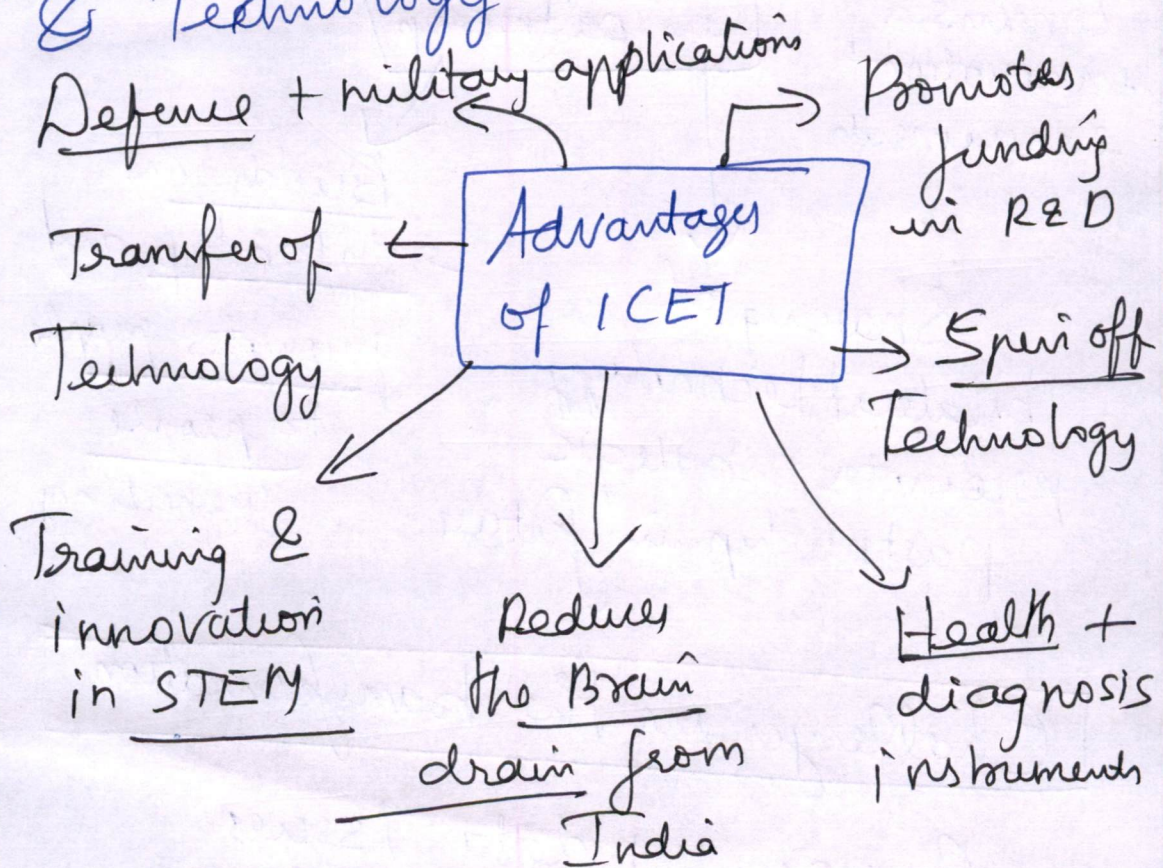
3. Promoting Military exercises increases the harmony
4. Use of MEA - ICOR → institute to better soft diplomacy.

India Uses SCO to balance East + West between USA, China & Russia and hence should be actively participated.

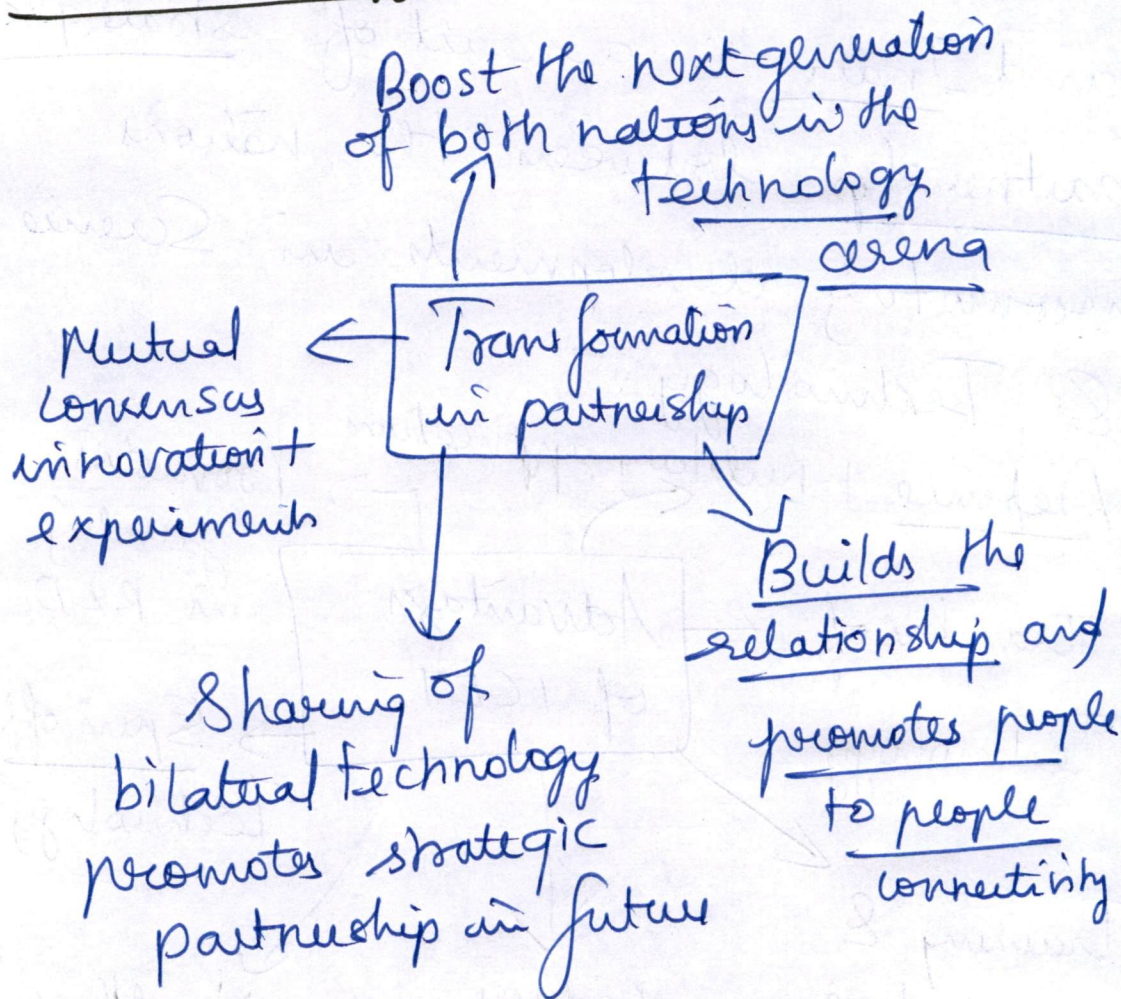
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Recently, the iCET of USA and India is a result of strategic partnership between the nations promoting developments in Science & Technology.



How it transforms the partnership in Technology:



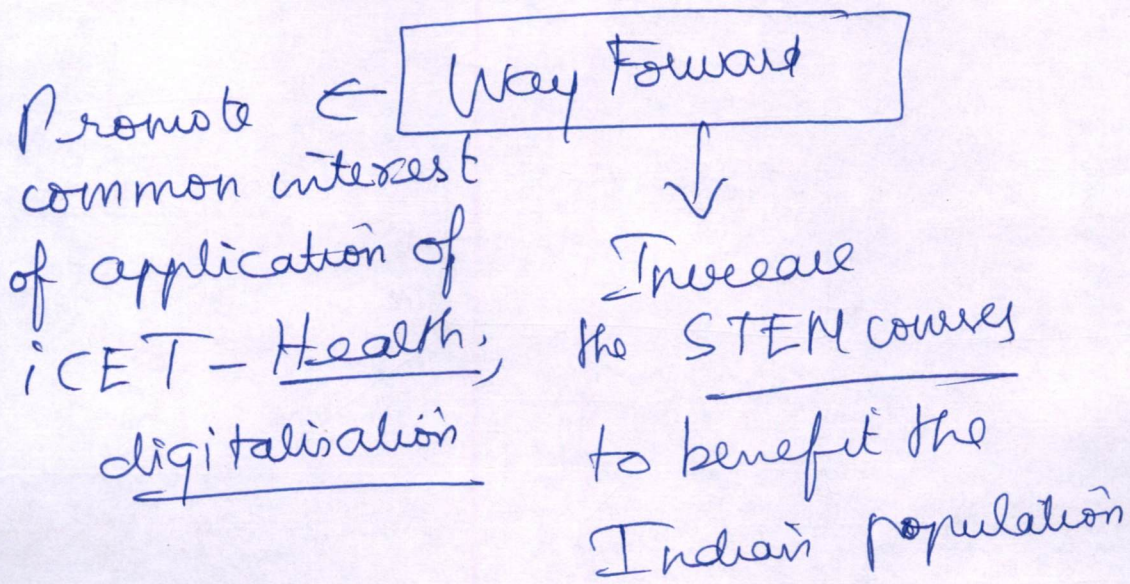
Challenges in the transformation

1. Privacy + data issues
2. Data localisation is a perennial

issue between India & USA .

3. Use of taxation policies for the critical technology .

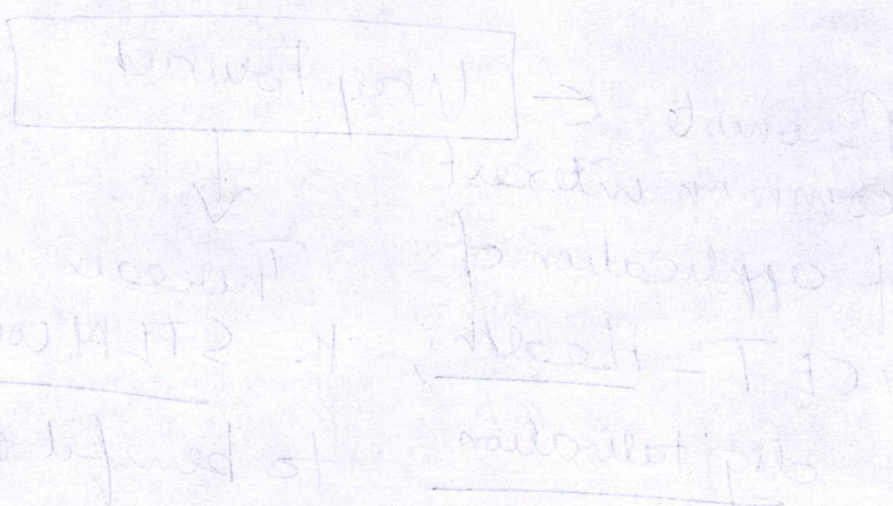
4- Sharing of sensible data such as nuclear data and military data .



Thus iCET could be better development for India promoting SDG Innovation in India

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Issue between India & USA
 3. Use of technology
 for industrial technology
 sharing of sample data
 on bio-chemical data and
genetic data



to benefit the
Indian population
 This CFR
 is the best
way to improve
the health
of the Indian
population