



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. : 0288173

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ruchi Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Soga Singh School

110005

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
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)					



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

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

उम्मीदवाले
इस हशिप
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candida
must not
write on
this marg

Pressure groups are informal group of people raising the collective voice for a particular interest [eg] Green Peace India

Ways in which political pressure group enhance public participation & responsiveness

Methods used to enhance responsiveness

Conventional

→ policy advocacy
[eg] against wildlife protection act amendment
→ Article, Journalism
[eg] Down to earth

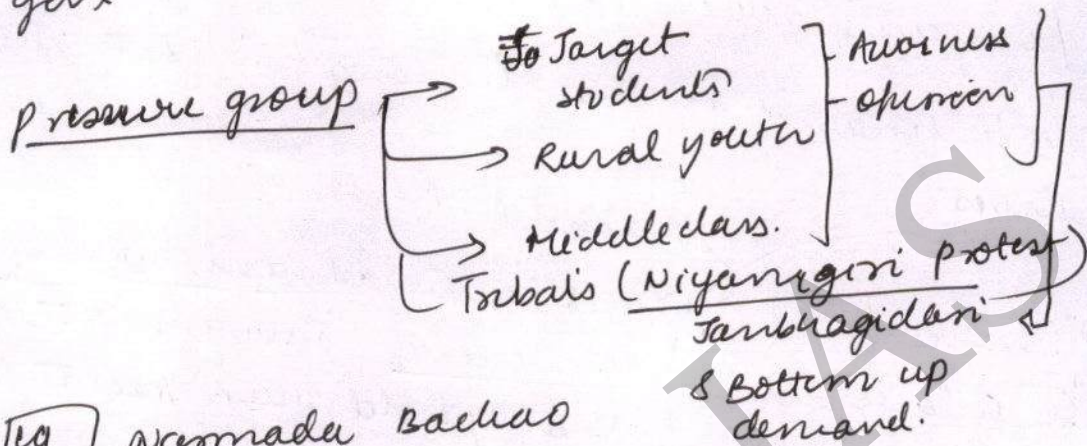
Newer methods

→ social media campaigns
Documentaries like "Elephant-whisper"
→ Toolkits (social media)
→ PIL Activism (eg M.C. Mehta)
→ Youth models : Greta Thunberg

choice of target group to bring change

they mobilise

people to generate environmental consciousness & cast pressure on govt.



eq Narmada Bachao

Andolan, Medha Patkar

mobilised public to speak against Sardar Sarovar.

Impact of Environmental pressure group

- ① Leaf frogging from BSII-VII
- ② Ban on diesel vehicle
- ③ Taj Trapezium zone
- ④ Ban on fire crackers in Delhi
- ⑤ M.C Mehta case Absolute liability

Though the pressure group have considerable impact, but essential to balance Right to Environment with right to develop ment

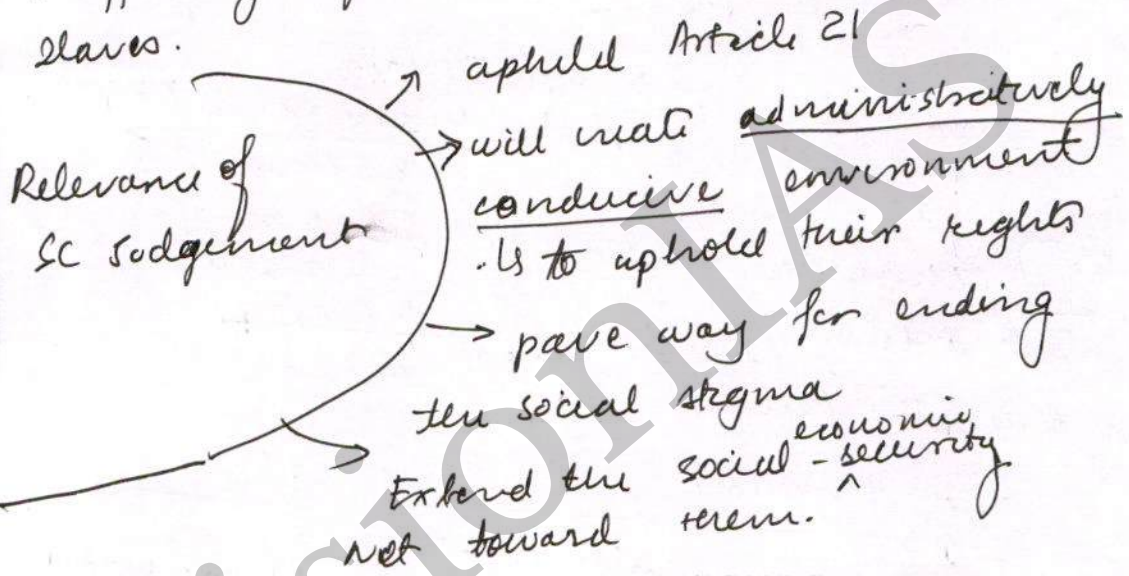
2.

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

Recently SC recognised sex working as profession but called for ending the trafficking of women leading to sex slaves.



Existing issues

- ① lack of holistic - reliable data.
- ② Social stigma shrouding the sex worker.
- ③ Administrative - Governance apathy
 - ↳ undue arrest
 - ↳ violence
 - ↳ ~~treated~~ as Maltreatment

④ Presence of health data
↳ hotspot of aids, STDs
& in judgement had limited the
mobility of sex workers on the ground
of Public Health (Article 19)

⑤ issue of socially perceived illegitimate
child of sex workers
↳ children face social rejection
↳ denied basic facilities (21A, 46)

⑥ limited mainstreaming both social
& financial,

⑦ Victims of social-economic pauperization

Wayout

① holistic emancipation from Judiciary -
legislature (legal protection), Administration
support

② Census & survey should be conducted

③ Reproductive & health support in PHCS,

④ Samman grants should be
opened.

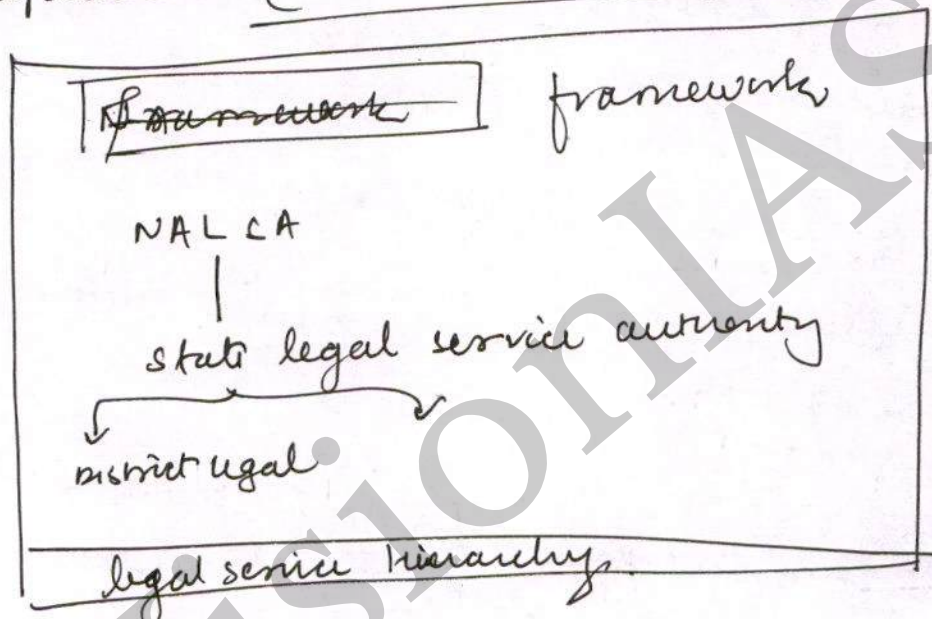
⑤ Ujjwala Yojana NGOs, SHG & people like
Sudhar Murthy to holistically emancipate
sex workers in line of Beijing Platform
of Action

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)

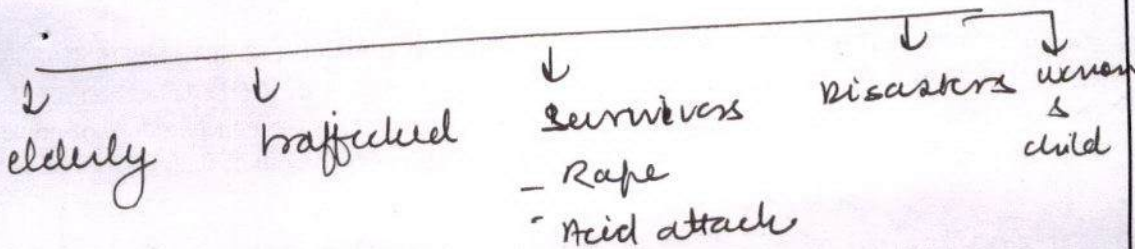
10

NALSA act led to creation of DLSAs.
they play a key role in extending the legal services not 80% of Indian population (80% people qualify for NALSA)



Role played by DLSA

- ① legal support to underprivileged sections caught in legal disputes
- ② support to the undertrials (67% Undertrials in prison)
- ③ aid service to especially vulnerable sections



④ Reduce cost of legal service pocket expenditure in As legal budget of India 0.02% of GDP.

⑤ legal right awareness & fulfilment of preamble mandate of Justice

Issues

- 1) limited lawyers empowered
- 2) low cost of services, is equated with poor quality service
- 3) limited use of Arbitration - conciliation
- 4) lack of quality - assessment of legal service delivered
- 5) disparity amidst states

Way out

- ① Promote para legal services
- ② Promote lawyers to get empowered
- ③ committee to relook into the achievement & success of NALSA
- ④ Promote awareness about DISA as per RTI model

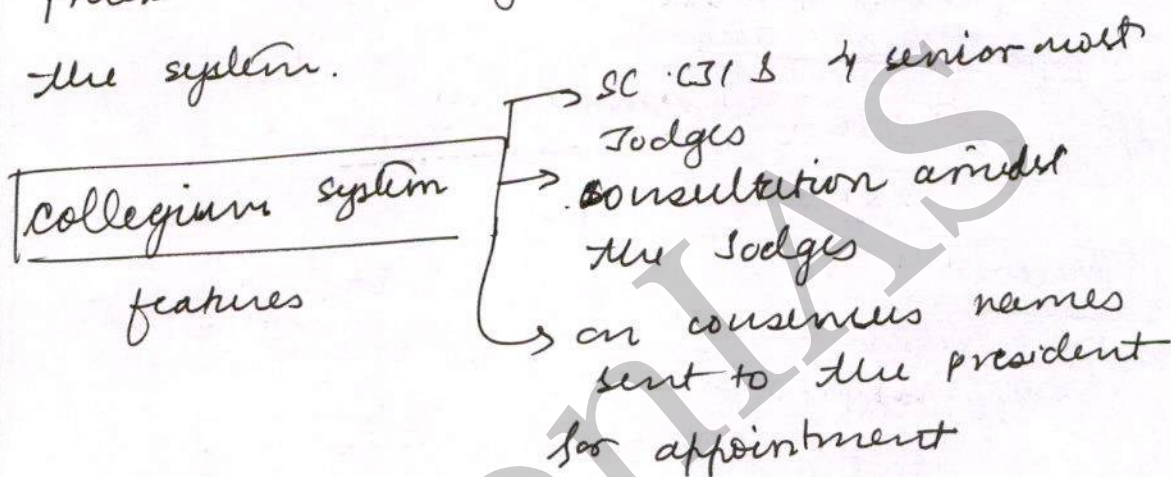
4.

"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

Recently, collegium system debate retriggered, ~~bursting~~^{cracking} the appointment process & calling for a relook into the system.



Evolution of collegium system

1st Judge case	2nd Judge	3rd Judge
1982	1988	1993
primacy to executive	primacy to CJI in appointment	primacy consultation

Success of collegium system

- ① Balance of power, separation of power (Basic structure of constitution)
- ② shielded from executive interference

Shrinking down of JVSAC

[eg] violation seen in Gudiya Gandhi regime

③ Protection of constitutionalism & constitutional morality through historic cases

like 1. Kesavanandhan bharti
2. Menara Hills

④ Empowered Judiciary → Judicial activism

<u>Social Justice</u> upholding right of sex workers - Sarantra Judgement	<u>Democracy deepening</u> - Kishor Kollhan - Kily Thomas
---	---

Issues with the collegium system

- Uncle ridge syndrome, nepotism
- seniority over meritocracy
- obscurantism over appointment process
- lack of proper mechanism often leads to conflict with executive
- lack of Accountability - Grievance redressal & course correction

Wayout

- ↳ Bringing Judiciary under RTI
- ↳ live recording of Judicial Consultation
- ↳ NJAC like model
- ↳ allowing candidates to self Register for consideration for Judicial Appoint ment

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

Civil Service is the steel frame of India, but to maintain its utility as one, it needs to go through regular Reform-Transformation & promotion

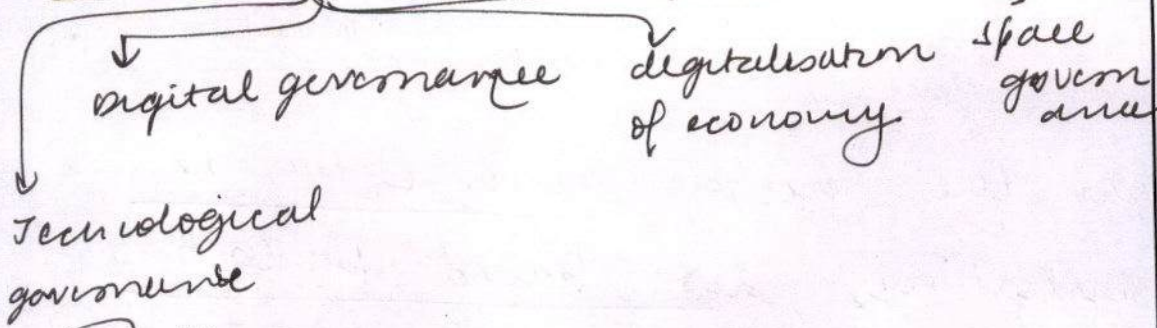
Present scenarios of Civil services capacity building

- ① Limited to introductory course AARABH
- ② generic expertise
- ③ Mid ~~and~~ career level appraisals
- ④ Limited private sector interaction
- ⑤ Limited focus on domain expertise

Need to change due to present day challenges

- ① Black swan events like Covid
- ② Environmental governance gaining currency

③ Newer avenues opening up



④ Demand for humane & empathetic government, trans Traditional authoritarian model

Way out

① Karmayogi is right step, as it provides regular modular training → Assessment

② Implementing reforms suggested by committees

↓
Kota Committee
on civil services
Neutrality

↓
Sunder Naray Committee

↓
IPad ARC
guidelines
on service
Delivery

③ Noti alog recommendation of mid career training

④ Parliamentary Committee recommended

deputation to private sector to
get sectoral expertise

6.

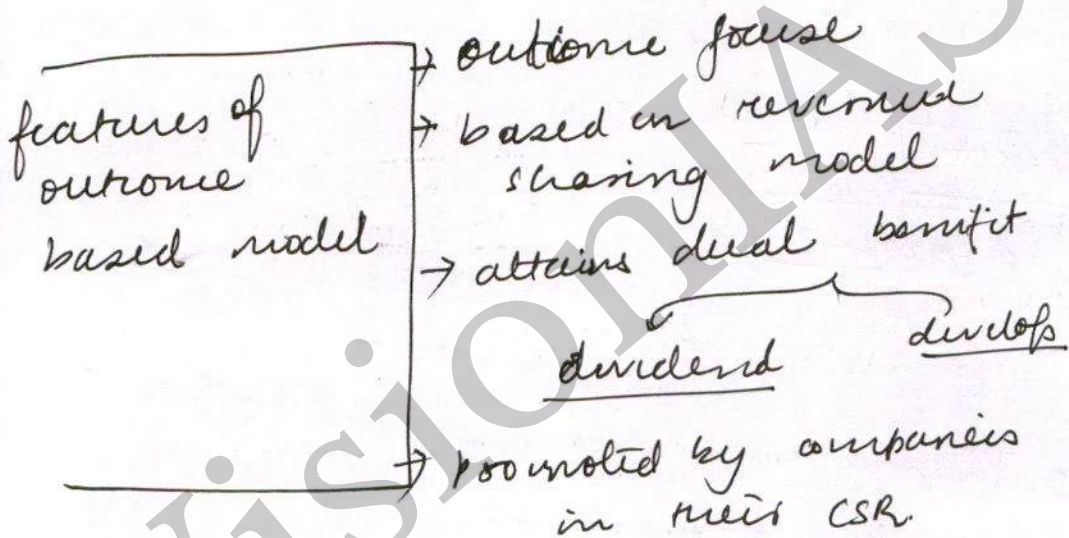
सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

in the era of outcome based budgeting, zero based budgeting outcome based finance models.

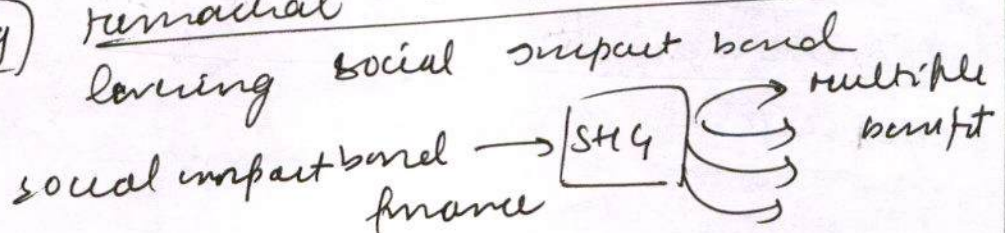
are consequently gaining currency.



Potential of outcome finance models

- ① create tangible development
- ② social - economic upliftment promoting economic develop

(eg) municipal corporation
launching social impact bond



- ③ makes it easier for Not for profit,
For profit to access finance
- ④ leads to investors awareness promoting
bond market
- ⑤ ~~Reduces~~ shares the burden of ULBS
which are already cash strapped
(ULBS revenue generation power is less
than 1% of GDP)
- ⑥ Outcome based budgeting : helps in
→ easier assessment of development
→ transparent development which leads
to Jan Bhagidari

Issues of limited Bond market differ

- 1) not remunerative as other
financial instrument
- 3) non viable Not for profit,
profit organisation

Need to give thrust to social stock
exchange along with outcome based
social impact bond to generate better
outcomes.

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

while the females graduating each year have risen, but India's labour force participation rate is stagnating b/w 16-24%

Reason of wide gap b/w graduates & working women

① social reasons → low marriageable

→ age (18 yrs) many get married

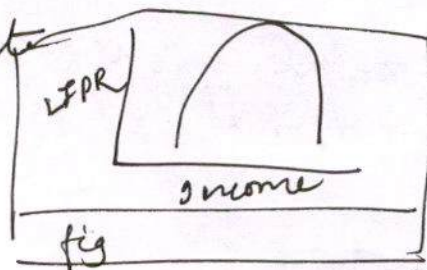
→ dual burden of labour

→ time poverty

→ dependent on husband for permission

(Veena Das rev: - Dasi dichotomy)

→ U hypothesis — Rise in disposable household income, fall in labour force participation rate



② Skill & employability

- limited to core & pink collar jobs.
- limited employability
- lack of adequate skill & training (especially in light of IR4.0)

③ Work place

- lack of conducive environment
[eg] creche
- class sitting, period leave = productivity loss.
- exploitation at work place
(SC highlight poor implementation of POSH Act)

Resilient economy calls for higher level of skill than normally possessed by women.

Way out

- (i) Skill training of women : PM Kaushal Vikas.
- (ii) Implementation of labour codes & social security in favour of women
- (iii) Implementation of POSH Act, Maternity Benefit act
- (iv) Promotion of role models [eg] Gaurangi

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

Civil registration system entails data entry by public related to demography - land records & other such system.

various initiative have been taken by the government like National Land Record Modernization programme, National population register.

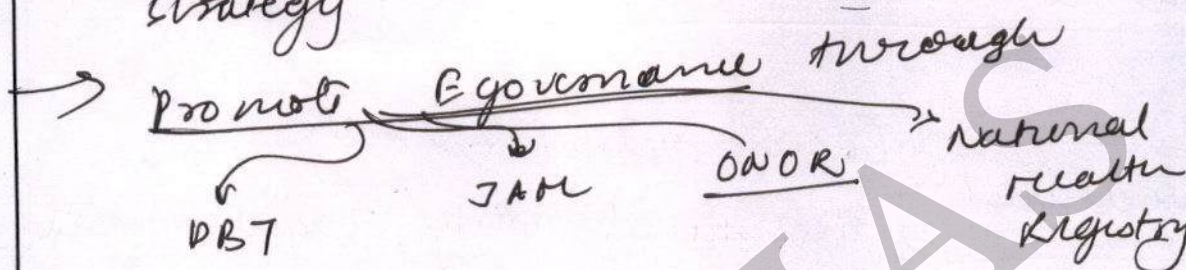
Benefit

- ① Help in data driven policy making
- ② ~~Prevent exclusion~~ = help in drawing sense out of data

- bandholing - cost correlation
- Demography - health - education correlat
- ↳ used as insight in policy making

→ help government to Adopt Basell

Strategy



however

↳ Data Protection Law should be ~~more~~ implemented

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

IMF button wood institution aimed at reforming the world, interconnected global economic system

- feature
- ① twin institution with world Bank
 - ② proportional voting, weightage based
 - ③ specialis through SDRs
 - ④ Assist the countries dealing with insolvency. [eg] Rapid financing system

current economic Realities

- ① polygenesis : [eg] Pakistan
flood inflation rigidist
- ② redollarisation & rising Yuanisation
- ③ poor financial situation of least developed countries
[eg] frPIC Nations

- (iv) development of alternate channels of economies [eg] Paris club
Asian development bank.

Areas alignment of IMF needed

- ① Reform the SDR brackets
- ② Shift from dollar led system
- ③ Wider representation to the emerging economies in the quota system
- ④ Allow customized package for supermajority to countries dealing with BOP, not the western model.
- ⑤ Need to 'fire wall' economies (Eurozone firewall) world at the cusp of "global recession"
- ⑥ Need to develop financial mechanism to deal with Stochastic events like Covid

10.

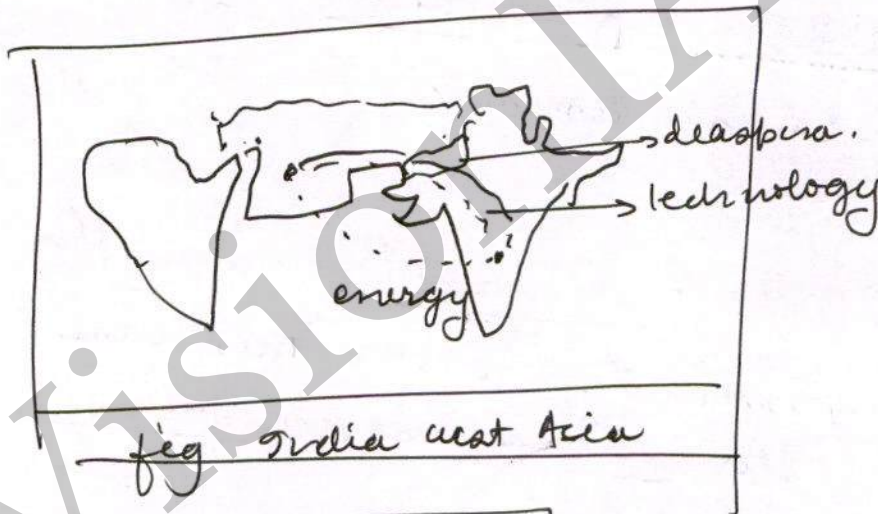
हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India has historical connect with west Asia today our relation evolving from that of leadership to active people to people engagement at all levels (economic, political energy)



Relation of geopolitics

- ① India's role in Assertion of Palestinian rights (till 1990s)
- ② limited state led bonhomie between India & west Asian nations like Saudi - UAE

Evolution of Relationship (to Economics)

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

① Realm of Energy

- ↳ UAE Aramo setting up refinery in India
- ↳ LNG exports from UAE at Dabhol, Hazira
- ↳ UAE was India's laundromat partner.

② Economy

- ↳ Middle east largest source of Remittance for India
- ↳ good chunk of FDI
- ↳ source of our Agri export [eg] horticultural products.

③ Improving Relationship for greater connectivity

- ↳ Chabahar port at Iran for Central Asian connectivity.

④ India is further expanded diplomatic engagement to HAADR to show the humanitarian side of it [eg] Operation Dosti - Turkey

11.

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

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

15

Competition commission of India established through CCI Act 2002 to create the level playing field for private sector & end the monopolistic practice & promote fair market practices.

features of CCI

- statutory body
- regulates the private players
- promotes ethical practices of market
- appeal against it goes to NCLAT

Role of CCI

- ① Recently pulled up Google for carrying out monopolistic practice

using its platform to promote
self services q-pay etc

② Promotes fair trade practices

③ Protects & promote the interest of
small players like munies

(4) Keeps the emerging platform like
Google play > Ecommerce platforms
like Amazon — "Neutral - democratic
& open to all.

(5) Regime of consumer Right promotion
against unfair Trade practice

Issues

① Google critique CCI to be restrictive
& discriminatory.

② Most cases end up getting appealed
in NCLAT

③ Promotes Regulatory cholestrol

④ Unfair towards big giants

⑤ Promote Protectionism through
Market Nationalism

- ⑥ focus on regulation than promoting innovation

way out

- ① Reengage with stakeholders to set the dos & don'ts of market
 - ↳ code of ethics
 - ↳ charter
- ② orient regulation in a way to promote base of doing business
- ③ promote consumer right regime
- ④ follow ~~the~~ take inspiration from EU model of Market overight

"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)

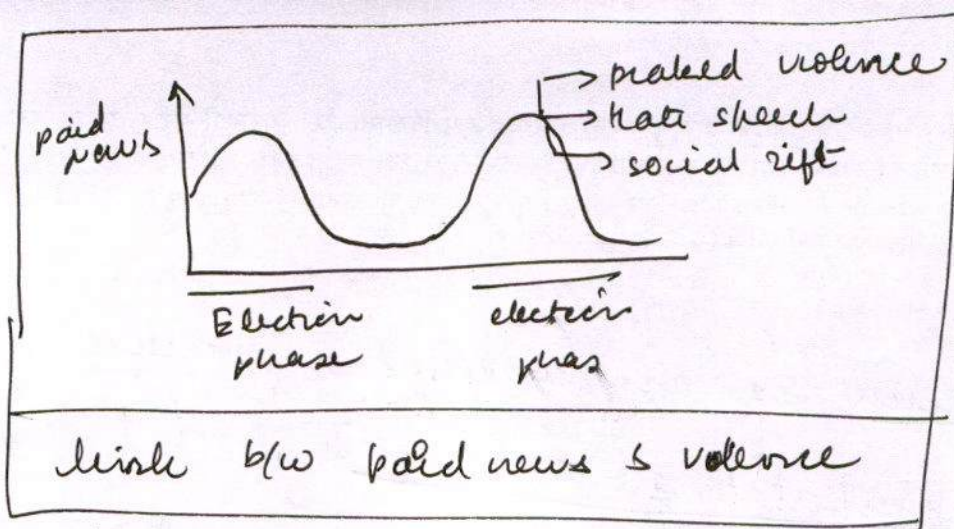
15

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

paid news is an unethical practice
of manipulating the voters in
favour or against the candidate
through media biasing

paid news Issue

- ① Yellow journalism
- ② breeds bias-doubts in mind of voters
& manipulates the process.
- ③ promotes muscular politics
- ④ promotes use of money & channelising
black money
- ⑤ Negatively impacts the social fabric
deepens the rift between castes,
— communities
— mob violence, communal violence



Need to minimise paid news

- (i) for better democratic functioning
- (ii) to penalise the media & politician engaging in it
- (iii) for safe-harmonious society
- (iv) to curtail the use of Hate speech through news paper.
- (v) Prevent the case of "Manufactured Mandate"
- (vi) Promote Voter Neutrality
- (vii) help in curbing the use of money power in elections

However, commercialising paid news
wouldn't be enough

① due to difficult to prove the ~~existence~~
ease of paid news, difficulty in tracing
Nexus
b/w

② Politician $\leftrightarrow$ Media

③ Curb ^{free} Media Regime Unipart
Right to expression Article 19

④ Increase litigation & pending cases
issue of maturity Lack of democracy

⑤ maturity

Wayout

① Paid news should be regulated &
through free & greater information
need to do away the evil.

Volra Committee: break the criminal-

① politician - bureaucrat Nexus.

② Dineshwasari Committee, Subrajit
Gupta Committee highlighted the need
to curb black money through state funding

③ SC asked states to take so moto
Cognizance in trial speech.

13.

भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Doctrine of essentiality was given by supreme court in Shri Nath case to protect the value of Secularism (Basic structure) & upholding constitutional morality

Features of doctrine of essentiality

① In case of conflict b/w religious rights of communities & rights of society, constitutional ideals. Then SC would decide if that practice falls in the realm of "Essential religious practice". If particular practice gets categorised as ELP then the community will be allowed to practice it under 25-28

while it defined essential religious practice

↳ practice which is central to the identity of the religion community & non negotiable.

eg while carrying sles

few recent cases

① Khe Bursqa case : High court held that burqa wearing is not an essential religious practice

② Sabimale Temple case : SC allowed female entry, saying that keeping women out of temple's sancto sanctorum is not an essential religious practice

③ 'Cracker ban on Diwali' SC held that cracker ban not essential religious practice.

④ Ban on Triple Talaa (Sharya Bano Case)
⑤ Ban on female genital mutilation (Vohra community)

some issues emanating out of
Essential religious practice doctrine

① critics say, that SC took up a task
way outside its competency. As
they are no religious groups.
while sociologist - anthropologist say
it breeds "Ethnocentric - itic" perspectives

② Disempowers the community to decide
what's essentiality to them, & its
being outsourced to judiciary
(Justice Malhotra in dissenting judgement
held that judiciary shouldn't interfere
in too community practices)

③ Brings Indian secularism close to
France laïcité "negative separation
of state & Religion"

④ Undermines Articles 25-28 which
are part of F.R (Ambedkar called
them heart & soul of constitution)

Need to strike balance b/w doctrine of
Essentiality & Right to Religion

4.

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)

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

15

with digitization India is gradually progressing towards "rein govt & Maximum Governance". PM said they wish to reduce the size of front and improve the backend.

[eg] golden handshake.

[Need to limit the size of government]

① Bloated govt leads to waste of Tax payers money on { salary, Task duplication, infra Maintenance

② Promotes Regulatory chokes which hinders EODB.

③ Makes cooperation -collaboration difficult between ministries & department [eg] Energy { Ministry of coal, Ministry of NRE, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of power

(4) increases scope of corruption - resource mismanagement

[eg] coal gate scam, spectrum scam.

(5) promotes accountability issues

(6) Delayed implementation as file passes through multiple chambers.

(7) to reap in the benefit of digitalization

↳ E-governance will automate the government functioning & reduce the need of government bureaucracy.

Benefit of privatisation

- ① Promotes effective & resource optimization
- ② save on consumption expenditure.
- ③ Promote EODB by cutting down on regulatory hurdles.

eg formation of Jalshakti Ministry

④ Boost the regime of Accountability
Transparency - Effective governance.

⑤ Saved resources can be used for tech
adoption eg blockchain

Yes, downsizing is need of hour. due
to its aforementioned benefits. However
government should rehabilitate those
affected by downsizing.

Various initiatives initiatives taken
for downsizing

① Investment eg investment policy
2020.

② ~~the~~ voluntary retirement scheme.
opening up of Railways to
private sector.

③ Amalgamating bodies eg govt
Abolishing Tribunals

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

Govt had announced creation of IoE to increase the GEL which is static at 27% (target of 30% by 2035)

however, IOEs are yet to gather pace.

features/
vision about
IOE

- Private led
- Revolutionize higher education
- world class infra - technology
- promote innovative learning
- autonomy in
 - devising curriculum
 - lecturer appointment
- promote research regime

IOEs still languishing

① lack of interest by the private sector.

- (ii) diversion of / attention deficit by government
- (iv) stochastic events like covid delayed
- (v) delayed infra creation
↳ [eg] land dispute, delayed regulatory clearance.
- (v) Not much progress seen from the idea / concept level.

Way out

- (i) Retiree on 10E through NEP 2020
- (ii) Allow 10E collaborate with foreign institute campuses of India, ~~with~~ for greater synergy
- (iii) stream line Regulatory bodies like VQC, HEF I to target Result

~~HEF~~

VisionIAS

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

Digital public Infrastructure like Aadhar, CPI, JAM etc have revolutionised service delivery regime, to an appreciable extent, earning media accolades from round the world

Feature of DPI

- ① Use of Aadhar - JAM - CoVID etc
- ② They link the govt & public's Virtual ID NO through ICT
- ③ eliminating the middle man need of duplication of record keeping
- Exclusion errors.
- ④ Improves connectivity with the masses

Impact of DPI in good governance

① Cowin portal leveraged by the govt to register people for vaccination, promoted Transparency in the process through E certificate, prevented double registration & effective utilization of scarce resource.

② One Nation one Ration card through aadhar seeding of all the NFSA beneficiaries ^{we} will be able to allow 'portability' of services improving overall Accessibility of scheme.

③ DBT it played essential role in financial inclusion by linking the Aadhar to Bank accounts & providing verified benefits to verified citizens.

- eliminating the need of middlemen
- financial inclusion

(4) Agri stack India is also developing Agri stack to promote better price discovery to the farmers & allow them bargaining power.

(5) PM DISHA allows real time Monitoring of work status of various department promoting transparency - Accountability

(6) Public Finance Management System
Used by Central government to save on finance. A to Norma Sitasaman it saved 1100 crore.

Further to reap complete benefit of PFI India needs to

- ① Promote Digital Literacy
- ② Aadhar seeding & Authentication
- ③ Wider - secure Digital infra
 - Broadband
 - optical fibre
- ④ Stricter data protection law

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

Right to health was ~~brought~~
~~introduced~~ through National health
policy 2017. Aiming to provide
Affordable - Accessible - Qualitative health
to all.

Issues

Legal loopholes

1) NO right to health statute at
par with RTE 2009

2) health state subject so wide
disparity [eg] Goa vs Bihar.

Social loop hole

↳ Absence of wellness seeking behaviour
↳ Lack of WASH Awareness
↳ Limited focus on Reproductive - health
rights

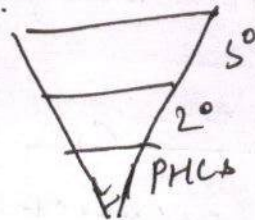
↳ social Marginalization : impact
health accessibility [19] Tribals - PVTs
are forced to go through stigmatization
for population attention & are denied
basic health care. ↳ Societal inequality
Tribals neglected

financial issues

- ↳ total health expenditure is dismal
1.2% of GDP, ~~not policy~~ health policy community 25% of GDP.
- ↳ private led growth
- ↳ finance crunch prevents RSD
for vaccines
- ↳ state wise disparity → higher in
Delhi, dismal in Northeast

intra gaps

- ① Poorly maintained PHCs.
- ② uneven intra develop.
more focus on 2^o, 3^o than
primary
- ③ 70% of bed, hospitals in ~~Delhi~~
urban areas, while 70% population
in rural



Way out

- ① Legal support with crispation of holistic universal coverage.
- ② Finance
 - use of Viability gap funding
 - PPP collaborations [eg] Ayushman
 - RSD through CSR.
- ③ Social ~~is~~ ① using ASHA, ANM.
to create accessibility in rural areas
- focus on Genetic disease through UMED & NIDAN.
- ④ Intragaps through increase
→ capex.
- ⑤ Digital connectivity & telemedicine can bridge the gap [eg]

Ponnargali in Kerala providing telemedicine connectivity to the Tribal hamlet

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)

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

~~Nalsa Judgement~~

Narve Singh Johar Judgement
 Parliament Transgender Protection
 Act
 however
 desimunalised 377
 despite the legal-Judicial recognition,
 situation of 3rd Gender is still dismal.

3rd Gender

- includes UBIQA
- initially criminalised under IPC
- ↳ through NALSA, Narve Singh Johar ⇒ social-political legal recognition
- Legislature led emancipation
- "National Transgender Protection Act."

Not been engendered yet

① Social exclusion

NHRC data says 99% of Trans Brd
 - gender faced social rejection
 - 95% of them have faced social violence.

- face social stigmatization
- denied residence.

Economic

- ↳ lack of Engineered infrastructure for 3rd gender
- ↳ denied jobs → out of stigma
→ limited skill
- ↳ have to resort to beggary, sex Trafficking

Health

- they are hotbed of aids & suffer from all sorts
- of nutritional deficiency
- denied ~~sex~~ sex reassignment surgery due to lack of resources

Political emancipation

- ↳ challenged due to fewer registered as voters
- ↳ no political representative from 3rd gender.

Dignity: ~~symbol~~ of dignity.

even the NTPA bills requires them to get certified by doctor to ascertain their Gender

- No self declaration

Way out

① need for affirmative Action.

Reserved model of 2% of horizontal reservation

② special focus on employability & education ("smile" (social justice))

③ Promote health, through digital health ID. & ensure availability of curated services

④ Civil society collaboration [eg] Trans women herself has inspired many & working for emancipation

⑤ ~~after~~

further it requires State - people collaboration on lines of Yogyakarta

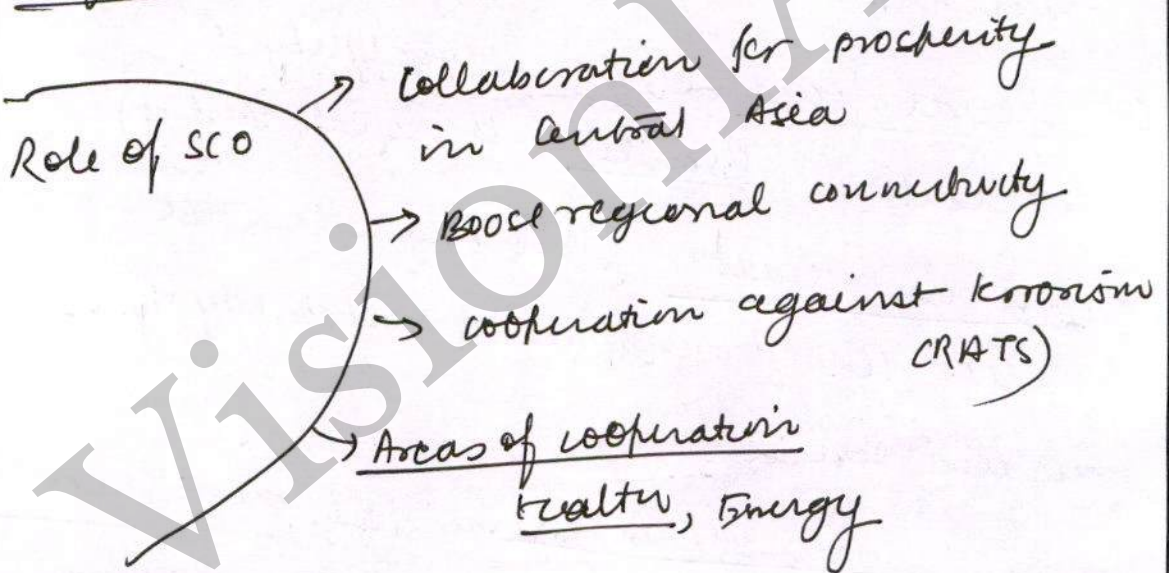
Principles

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

India led SCO meeting in 2022
It is a multilateral forum allowing
India to communicate & collaborate
with "Central Asia" along with
Neighbours China, Pak.



Factors

Affecting relation

① SCO perceived as counter to
NATO. so India's ^{close} ^{side} with US looked
with skepticism

②

limited trade, individual relations
with the members like Tajikistan

③ Divergent interest

Central Asia

its food &
health security

India

Energy &
connectivity

④ Indias' diverted interest towards

BRICS, BIMSTEC, FIPIC

stronger than that

shared ties with

Pak is creating
hurdles

→ No consensus on
fighting with terrorism

→ virtual shut of communication

→ Abrogation of
article 371

→ issue of Pak joining BRI through

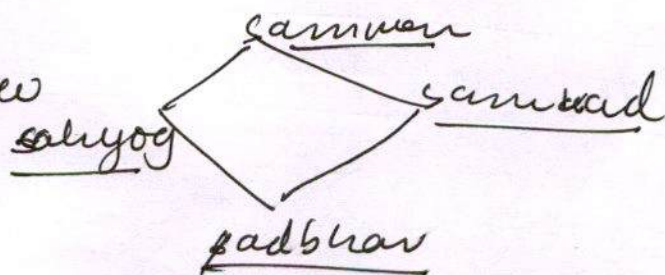
CPEC

While that with China

- ① Boundary skirmish at Ladakh.
- ② BRI initiation through PoK Region
- ③ Anti India Access denial in South China Sea.
- ④ India-US - proximity powered negatively by China
- ⑤ Conventional issues like
 - ↳ stable visa
 - ↳ Chinese support to insurgency, ethnic people.
- ⑥ No limit in friendship b/w China & Russia

Need to solve these to achieve India's greater presence in "Central Asia (for energy security)". By resolving ^{immediate} our issues with neighbours to be able to holistically leverage SCO platform.

we can follow



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

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

15

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

India is now comprehensive strategic partnership, with USA declaring India as major defense non NATO ally. iCET initiative is the testament of the growing partnership

Potential of iCET

① ~~the~~ collaboration in field of AI
(eg) innovative handshake.

② critical minerals & chip industry
not just Assembly - Testing - Production but job designing

③ space NASA - ISRO collaborated in Chandra II & the success of the latter widens scope

④ more in nuclear domain

civil nuclear
cooperation

to boost energy basket

help India

achieve

membership
of NSG.

⑤ Superconductors & plasma

⑥ deeper space missions at
par with Nasa's - deep horizon

⑦ L140 → Tungoli Maharashtra

however for the deeper collaboration
India & USA would have

to promote people-people mobility
& trust each other with critical
technologies

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

VisionIAS

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS