



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. : 0489815

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Nagendra Babu Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 Aug 2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhaai Jaga Singh Public
School.

Babits

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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
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)					



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

Environmental movement in India

Started in 1970s with leaders at forefront like Sunderlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhat and Medha Patkar even though earlier evidence of Amrita Devi in 18th Century are there.

The pressure groups formed by the leaders ensured public participation and led to government policies:-

① Chipko Movement - In Uttarakhand led by Gaura Devi along with Sunderlal Bahuguna ¹⁹⁷⁴ led to saving of forests from cutting down.

Later we also saw Constitutional Amendments and laws being enacted. 42nd CAA gave recognition to Environmentx in DPSP and Funda mental duties (42A)

Government also came with National Forest policy in 1980s with 33% of Indian territory under forest cover as target.

- ② Narmada Bachao Andolan led by Medha Patkar involved the tribals and peasants displaced by the Sardar Sarovar dam construction.

The Acts like LARR Act 2013 provides proportionate Compensation to the landholders.

- ③ Niyangiri movement led to closure of initiatives by Vedanta group in Orissa where Khond tribe near significantly participated.

- ④ Greenpeace a non-state multinational civil society was instrumental in many Environmental movements.

The movements like Copper sterile and anti-Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu highlight the need for respect towards rights of those affected. Hence, balance between development + sustainability is the need of the hour.

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

Sex work was initially illegal according to Immoral Activities Act, which was recently considered profession by the Supreme Court stating that it ensures their right to life.

Sex work is that where women or men use their bodies to provide pleasure to others in lieu of money in exchange. The recognition is the first step in ensuring their basic rights and equality. Because, the other steps like:-

- ① Provision of health care facilities especially those of AIDS and TB are necessary for sex workers.
- ② Preventing discrimination in the society or educational or other institutions.

③ Provision of safe and secure sex with providing contraceptives to avoid diseases.

④ Educating and spreading awareness about their rights and safe sex practices.

⑤ Avoiding human trafficking where about 80% of them are below 18 age group and 80% are forced in sex slavery.

However, change in social attitude along with rehabilitation, reintegration of those who want to quit along with employment opportunities through skilling is needed. Civil society organisations and CSR funds can be roped for these activities of rehabilitation. Ensuring their rights is the need of the hour, as Preamble mentions 'We the people' and sex workers are also part of we the people of India enjoying equal rights.

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
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Article 39A in DPSPs call for provision of free legal aid to poor and the NALSA Act 1987 creates institutions at various levels for the provision of free legal aid and DLSAs are institutions at the district level.

Role of DLSAs in free legal aid :-

- ① DLSAs provide free legal aid through the law schemes using PCT as a method of inexpensive legal aid.
- ② DLSAs are having mandate to ensure certain amount of pro bono legal services to marginalized.
- ③ DLSAs also organize Lok Adalats to provide speedy and inexpensive adjudication.

(iv) DLAs also provide for disseminating legal knowledge through digitizing the orders.

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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However, there is need to fill the vacancies at subordinate courts which is to the tune of 25%. Out of about 20,000 posts and increase judge to population ratio from present 21 to 50 per million as suggested by Law Commission reports. And also reduce the overburdened judiciary with about 4.6 crore cases at lower level.

With all the reforms from infrastructure funding to vacancies, we can ensure the work of DLSA remains effective in providing legal aid and disseminating legal awareness.

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

Collegium system evolved in the four judges case from 1981 to 2015 has led to a system of 'Empire in Empire' where judges appoint the judges effectively.

The Successes of Collegium System are:-

① Judicial independence to ensure Constitutional Supremacy and safeguard individual liberties
[Eg] Right to Privacy in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy Case.

② It was pluralistic in nature as CJI consulted 4 others while recommending appointments.

This reduced, the Executive discretion which resulted in arbitrary appointments during 1970s. However, it also had its own problems:-

- ① Accusation of Uncle judge syndrome as one new judge would have some uncle as judge.
- ② Opaqueness about criteria and functioning of the collegium system.
- ③ Judges revolted against arbitrariness of CJI in 2018 which raised questions of the functioning of judiciary itself.
- ④ Collegium system made the Executive mere rubber stamp as Executive must appoint after repeating the name after reconsideration by the judiciary on Executives request.

Thus, there is a need to establish a Standard Operating Procedure and involve atleast a member of Executive (law Minister) and provide or make public the reasons for appointment.

Only reforms in present system will ensure the legitimacy and credibility of the Judicial system.

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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Civil Services were once called steel frame of India which has been now termed as plastic frame.

The reasons for this are:-

- ① Increased generalisation.
- ② Emphasis on recruitment and training in the initial phase.
- ③ Lack of in-service modules and performance assessment based on seniors has led to patronage seeking attitude.
- ④ Increased corruption and lack of Ethical literacy informed by integrity, impartiality and dedication.

[Eg] Pooja Singhal and Chhavi Raycha of Jharkhand Cadre involved in MNREGA scam.

Thus, reforms must go beyond the existing system to cope with challenges of 21st Century

i.e., climate change, geopolitical tensions, Sustainable development, poverty and disease burden and increasing population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The measures are:-

- ① Generatization along with specialization in some courses.
- ② Lateral entry where UPSC has already recruit a batch of about 20 into joint secretary level posts.
- ③ 360° performance appraisal.
- ④ In-service modules for Continuous upskilling.
- ⑤ -g.
Code of Ethics for Civil servants as suggested by 2nd ARC.

Thus, the recommendations of various committees including Hota and Baswan Committee should be implemented. Mission Karmayogi with iGOT platform is a right step in this direction.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Budget of 2021-22 had a provision to introduced Social Stock Exchange so as to mobilize resources for Social Organisations to impact the socioeconomic outcome of poor and marginalized.

Social impact bonds are the instruments to be used to mobilize investments. The benefits are:-

- ① Increased funding to the civil society organizations and thus they can reduce their efforts on pleasing philanthropists.
- ② It will increase the transparency in the funding of CSOs with enhanced credibility in their working.
- ③ Government can also ensure that the funding is used for proper purposes.

and sources are not illegitimate.

As IB report highlighted that India loses 1-2% of GDP due to civil society activism and recent issues around Open foundation of George Soros highlights that.

- ④ People can hold the CSOs accountable in their administrative activities.
- ⑤ The CSR funds which are untutilized can be used to fund socio-economic voluntary organizations.

Hence, the initiative is necessary in India without about 16% poverty (MPI report) and about 26% still illiterate (2011 Census) and 95% are not formally skilled.

Thus, social impact bonds will help realize the goal of becoming 5 trillion USD economy by 2027 will enhanced living conditions.

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

The participation or enrolment of women in Tertiary education is more than men (women + men GER = 27% in India) yet the female labour force participation is around 24.1% as per PLFS report 2021-22.

Hence, there is a huge gap. The reasons are :-

- ① Increasing incomes of family reducing female LFPR.
- ② women opting for further studies like M. Phil or Post Graduation.
- ③ Patriarchal mindset which constrains women to work outside.
- ④ Safety and security issues as NCRB highlights 2.1% increase in crime rate against women in 2022 compared to 2021.

Hence, the measures required are:-

① Promoting inclusive employment generation by giving incentives for more women participation.

As IMF pegs that Squally in women LFPR with Male LFPR will increase India's GDP by 27%.

② Ensuring safety through mandates of CCRV and Internal Complaints committee.

③ Appealing to the people to change their attitude towards women.

④ Men taking initiatives to change such as Paternal leave taken by Virat Kohli. Central Government Employees are also provided with 15 days paternal leave.

Thus, with some other measures we can ensure an Egalitarian society and Prime Minister's dream of *Nari Shakti* with women-led development.

8.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF was established in 1944 under Bretton Woods Conference whose purpose to support countries facing financial crisis especially Balance of Payment (BoP) crisis.

[Eg]: Recent loans given by IMF to Pakistan and consideration for loans for Sri Lanka.

The IMF system has more or less remained static. It needs reforms to reflect current economic realities. They are:-

- ① Veto power - USA holds 16% voting rights which can effectively veto any resolution as 85% approval is necessary.
- ② Voting power for Developing Economies like China (≈ 6.5%) and India (2.5%) is not commensurate with their economic ~~heff~~ ^{heff}.

③ IMF goes for stringent conditions based on Washington Consensus to open the country for trade hampering the sovereignty of a country.

④ Long time taken by IMF is not beneficial for countries which need immediate help.

[Eg] Sri Lanka facing crisis since the start of 2022, yet IMF is still discussing modalities.

The disruptions of COVID 19 have exacerbated economic issues. Hence, the changing times requires changing attitudes of global organizations.

Hence, IMF reforms based on New International Economic Order is necessary to ensure equitable and sustainable development.

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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West Asia is considered as the extended neighbourhood on which India depended for energy security and diaspora connection (9 million strong).

The geopolitics dominated India-west Asia relations because:-

- ① Pakistan being very close to west Asian countries and India-Pakistan bilateral issues being a thorn.
- ② Internal contradictions in west Asia where 3 poles - Iran, Israel & Saudi Arabia all were important for India.
- ③ Presence of global powers like USA, Russia, China etc in Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq etc.

However, recent engagement has expanded geoeconomic angle:-

- ① Trade - CEPA with UAE and increasing agreements for usage of local

Currencies in trade.

- ② Investment - UAE is investing 2 Billion USD in food processing under F2U2 agreement in India.
Saudi Arabia investing in Ratnagiri PetroComplex in Maharashtra.
- ③ Technology - where Israel helps in technology development under F2U2 agreement.
- ④ Connectivity - Investing in Chabahar port and ZINFC being operational are initiatives to enhance connectivity.
- ⑤ Diaspora - engaging them to provide assistance and invest in NRE accounts.

Thus, Economic angle has taken front seat in this complexly interdependent world. However, security initiatives involving weapons from Israel (Barack-8), Intelligence sharing on terrorism are still important. Thus balancing political and economic interests.

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 LPG reforms unleashed the caged tiger status of Indian economy with private players taking leading position with government facilitating.

The repealing of MRTP Act and introduction of Competition Act, 2002 was the consequence of LPG reforms. CCI is the statutory institution under the Competition Act which acts as a regulator in the market.

The functions of CCI:-

- ① To ensure free and fair competition in the market system.
- ② To provide value for the customers money.
- ③ To oversee the mergers or acquisition.

eg:- CCI overruled future group merger with Amazon.

(2) To impose penalties on those companies abusing their dominant position.

[Ex] ECJ imposed penalties of 1300 Euros approximately on Google for ~~dominating~~ abusing its dominant position in Search Engines.

The impact of these functions are:-

- ① Enhanced innovation and protection for small players like start ups as the big companies go for 'buy or bury policy'
- ② Innovation reduces the costs and thus enhances the bargaining power of customers increasing the choice.
- ③ Cost reduction also fuels trade which now stands at 760 Billion USD and can realize 2 Trillion USD target by 2030.
- ④ Level playing field for all the stakeholders.

⑤ Enhanced fairness will improve the image of India as rule based economy fuelling FDI.

However, political intervention and lack of effective mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability of CCI are some issues.

Thus, there is a need to reform the system to plug the issues and increase transparency to provide the institution the Credibility and legitimacy it deserves.

"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

Paid news is a practise of politicians or influential people paying for news in op-ed's or otherwise. Sec. 126A of RPA 1951 does not consider paid news as an electoral offence.

Issues with paid news

- ① Paid news creates a narrative around the party or candidate which may not be true.
- ② Paid news does not ensure level playing field for small parties as they will have less resources to fund such news.
- ③ Spread of fake news is also possible.

[Eg] The social media is flooded with narratives and counter narratives involving fake news.

- ④ Paid news will adversely impact the rights especially Right to know (A.19C) of the voters.

Thus, the need to make paid news an electoral offence is:-

- ① To ensure level playing field for every political party and candidate.
- ② To uphold the rights of voters.
- ③ To ensure the elections happen in a free and fair manner (A.32A)
- ④ To build the democratic image of India in the Comity of Nations.

Hence, it is necessary for the Parliament to take steps to make paid news an election offence.

However the issue revolves around the matters such as:-

- ① Press freedom.
- ② The livelihood issue of journalists whose living is depended on such payments considering high cost of living and low salaries.

Thus, there is a need to strike balance between sanctity of elections and press freedom. Judiciary can take a leap of faith to declare that journalists to declare their interests and sources of payments if any as a first step.

Thus, we can truly realize the goals of popular sovereignty without narrative capture as has been dreamt by our Constitution makers.

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

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Doctrine of Essentiality was propounded by Supreme Court in 1954 in *Shirur Mutt* case which says that religious practices which are 'integral' part of the religion will be safeguarded. And, judiciary assumed the role of determining what rituals and practices formed the integral part of a religion.

Recent cases like *Triple Taluk*, *Sabarimala* judgement and *Hijab* case have been adjudicated on this doctrine.

The advantages of this doctrine are:-

- ① It provides the judiciary to understand religious practices and pronounce decision.
- ② It can take up issues where the political class lack will.

Eg:- *Sabarimala* judgement & *Shah Bano* judgement.

③ It ensures balance between individual freedom (A.25) and collective denominational freedom (A.26).

However, there are issues surrounding the doctrine:-

- ① Can judges enter into theocratic issues and do judges have such a vast theocratic knowledge.
- ② judges can be arbitrary and one of dissenting judge in Sabarimala judgement Justice Malhotra said that these decisions should be left to religious leaders and communities.
- ③ Some contend loss of cultural identity.
[Eg] The Sabarimala judgement will be antithetical to the identity of Good Ayyappa's naitik Brahmachari.

(4) Other issue is that it will open the Pandora box and will lead to flooding of many such cases.

Thus, there is a need to ensure judicial constraint as much as possible. Also judiciary should take the help of religious leaders and study other countries to understand the intricacies of any case.

This can ensure the relevance and credibility of judiciary which is the defender of fundamental rights and final interpreter of the constitution.

goes into revenue Expenditures (so lakh
Crores) where salary and pensions form a
large chunk.

- ③ To enhance the face of government to
attract FDI i.e., Minimum government,
Maximum Governance.
- ④ To better monitor the government and
civil servants actions.
- ⑤ To reduce duplication of work.
- ⑥ To increase inter-ministerial coordination
overcoming departmental silos.
- ⑦ To realize the facilitator role of government.

However, reducing government size
will cause issues.

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नहीं लिखना
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15.

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

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

15

India aims to venture into top-100 ranks of QS or Times world universities ranking which no Indian university is in that bracket.

Institutions of Eminence was the scheme conceived in 2017 to provide various supporting activities to those institutions based on certain criteria.

- ① NIRF ranking of the university.
- ② It should have rank in top-500 QS or Times University ranking.

Provisions accorded are:-

- ① 1000 crores for universities to improve infrastructure and invest in research.

② Freedom to decide on curriculum and provision of degree certificates.

③ Freedom to collaborate with foreign institutions and foreign professionals.

Thus, the total of 20 universities were envisaged and 10 institutes were granted DoE recognition.

The issues are that :-

① There are no rules to implement the scheme.

② According to DoE status to non-existent university.

[eg] R. J. O. University.

③ The Criteria and its transparent application are being questioned.

Thus, there is a need to take the scheme into the field and implement it.

With the adoption of NEP-2020 and its emphasis on foreign University Collaboration sounds the similar manner.

Recent foray of IIT-Bombay into Tanzania and Australian Universities interested to come to India are in right direction.

However, the PoE needs to take off so that the Universities like Manipal, BITS and IITs can come up with more unique and innovative practices which will help in ensuring quality higher education and build a 'brand India' in Education sector.

The taste of pudding is in its eating, hence there is a need to taste the initiative and make it a success.

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

Economic Survey 2019 called data as public good and Digital public Infrastructure tries to ensure that the digital arena serves the public. Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) involves

- DigitLocker, e-KYC, Aadhar enabled Payment system, IMPS and UPI along with COWIN platform and Arogya Setu.

Its impact on public services is varied

① Innovation - where people can use the data available and come up with innovative practises.

[Eg] To come up with Agricultural Startup based on farmers and weather information.

② Convenient public services - where platforms like Open Network for Credit Enablement

(OCEN) can address the credit gap for MSMEs.

③ Overcome barriers - Small businesses can register on Open Network for Digital Commerce ^(ONDC) to sell their products rather than depending on Amazon or Flipkart.

④ Transparency - The open data policy will ensure that the government too remains transparent. As only with the reliable data the policy decisions can be made.

⑤ Accountability - availability of information will enable people to hold administration accountable

[Eg] In Social Audits when people have information of money spent on various programs.

⑥ Real-time data - will help in constant monitoring and nudging to overcome

red tapism.

[9] PRAGATI platform monitored by PMO.

Thus, Digital public Infrastructure in the form of India Stack has become India's tool to strengthen the local or domestic economy and inculcate them in diplomatic efforts. The recent offer by India in BRICS and G20 for the use of India Stack by other countries is the case in point.

Thus, India aims to become a knowledge economy and an empowered society through digital Indian programmes in the evolving technocratic world. DPI is an instrument in India's efforts.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Rajasthan came up with Right to Health Act which mandated provision of free emergency medical support even in private medical institutions.

This is a right step in realizing what Supreme Court have recognised in many cases that Right to Health is a part of Right to life (A.21).

It also helps to ensure that life be saved in the golden hour of any mishap. And this highlights the need for better human capital and respect for human dignity.

However, law itself is not enough. There are other steps to be taken.

Social gaps

gaps such as caste and gender discrimination in society needs to be addressed.

(c) women are financially dependent on men hence, are not able to ensure their health remains intact. Say, many women don't use Napkins during periods.

Financial gaps

The poverty which is around 16% as per NIPER report. This makes poor people suffer from chronic and acute malnutrition. Along with the the high Out of Pocket Expenditure, even though reduced from 65% to 48%, still is high.

Infrastructural gaps

Health establishments are concentrated in urban areas and skewed towards secondary and tertiary health care.

Hence, need to address the gap of healthcare institutions in rural areas.

Along with them, the healthcare personnel which are low in numbers say 0.75 Doctors for every 1000 people (WHO recommends 1/1000) and presence of Quacks (3/5) are other issues. Overall ICU beds and ordinary beds are 0.5/100000 (WHO recommends 5/lakh).

Thus, Investment in health sector should be increased to 2.5% as given by NHP 2017 from the present 2.1%. Along with increasing healthcare professionals involving mental health care into the policies are need of the hour.

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

NALSA judgement of Supreme Court in 2014 recognised transgender people as 'third gender' and some states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu has dedicated policy for trans gender people.

Still, their empowerment and acceptance in the society is minimal.

- ① Lack of social acceptance to the third gender.
- ② Discrimination and stigmatization of people belonging to 3rd gender.
- ③ The people belonging to 3rd gender themselves involve in begging and extortion rather than upskilling and looking for employment.
- ④ Lack of inclusive spaces at offices such as toilets for 3rd gender.

- ⑤ Social Conformity and the attitude of 'log kya kahenge' (what will others say).
- ⑥ Lack of recognition to same sex marriages in Special Marriage Act, 1954 even though same sex under sec. 377 of IPC is decriminalized.

The impact of this is

- ① The violence and discrimination against third gender.
- ② Lack of inclusion and opportunities to work and get employment.
- ③ Perpetuating of traditional binary notion of gender.

However, we need to learn from the best practises around the world. ~~for~~ Nepal has recognized same-sex relationships and marriages.

States like Karnataka provide reservation for transgender people which Supreme Court has suggested.

Thus, we need the convergence of both top down approach where state makes policies and society with bottom-up approach changes attitude towards the third gender or LGBTQIA+.

Inclusion of all sections of society will lead to development of all as Development of each is necessary for development of all.

19.

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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SCO is the political and security Organisation involving 10 members with Iran becoming new member in 2023 when Eshita presided SCO.

The importance of SCO is that it represent about 40% of the population with 22% of GDP and 16% of world trade.

However, there are issues and challenges in the working of SCO.

- ① Bilateral issues - India and other two countries like China and Pakistan have border issues which hampers proper Exchange of views and on joint declaration.
- ② State Sponsored terrorism - SCO does not recognise the Pakistan support to

terrorism against India.

③ China's dominance - India views the bloc as china dominated due to Russia becoming junior partner of china after Ukraine war started.

④ India's Eco-Trade is also not more than 10% and India aims to export about 2 Trillion USD worth goods and services by 2020.

⑤ SCO does not support Expansion of UNSC where India is claiming permanent seat as china is the main opposition.

⑥ SCO do not have major accomplishments in recent years.

However, SCO offers a symbolic support to India.

① It helps India to balance between all major powers. And it is based on the

dictum that be close to your friends and be close to your enemies.

- ② SCO offers bettering relations with Central Asian countries as they are resource rich and provide huge markets and connectivity in the region.
- ③ SCO helps in Cultural Exchanges where Varanasi was recognized as Cultural Capital of SCO in 2023.
- ④ The RATS mechanism help in Countering terrorism through information sharing.

Overall, SCO fits into India's vision of ~~multipolar~~ ^{multipolar} world order along with Multipolar Asia. Thus, we need to keep our engagements going strong as in foreign relations, it is said, no one is a permanent enemy or a friend.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is said to have navigated through the position of estranged democracies to Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership with USA.

The evolution of relations from 'Nuclear Diplomacy' (123 Civil Nuclear agreement, 2008) in 2000s to 'Trade Diplomacy' (USA is largest trading partner of India) in 2010s to 'Technology Diplomacy' in 2020s through iCET.

India has concluded all the major defence partnerships which provide basic for technology compatibility (COMCASA), information sharing (BEACA) and logistical mutual support (LEMOA) and GSOMIA.

However, the DTT I initiative became a non starter due to lack of overarching framework of technology transfer.

ICET offers that comprehensive framework

- ① It involves Defence Industrial Cooperation.
- ② Technology transfer to the tune of 85% in some cases like jet engines.
- ③ It also recognizes India as a partner for joint development.
- ④ Sharing of Drones like Predator (MQ-9B) is an enhancement of the existing relationship. It will help in better surveillance and reconnaissance.
- ⑤ Cooperation in Semiconductor technology has become critical. Micron, an US company, is said to invest in Indian semiconductor manufacturing.

⑥ ICET also emphasizes on co-operation in Quantum Computing where China is taking lead.

⑦ ICET emphasizes on the space sector as emerging sector due to increased weaponization of space.

[Eg] ASAT weapons tested by 4 countries including India.

⑧ ICET also emphasizes on India's position in Global Mineral Security Partnership to reduce the monopoly held by ~~us~~ China in Critical Minerals sector.

Thus, ICET heralds a new chapter in India-USA relationship centered around Indo-pacific to ensure a rule based global multipolar order.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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