



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. : 1562623

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AJINK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023.

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

केंद्र

Centre

Bhai Joga Singh Public School,
Kareol Bagh, New Delhi-110085

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Vasor

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

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

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



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

Pressure groups refers to a voluntary group of people with some particular interest which tries to pressurise the government policies for the larger good.

(Eg) → Environmental Pressure Group :-
Aarey Forest Bachao Samithi.
Naumada Bachao Andolan.
Hansdeo Bachao Samithi.

Role of environmental pressure group regarding governmental policies

① Participation :- Mass participation by the people of a particular region.

(Eg) → Tribes of Gujarat, Maharashtra in Naumada Bachao Samithi.

② Responsiveness :- Government tries to pacify them by acting swiftly.

(Eg) - After Aarey Forest Bachao Samiti,
Maharashtra govt. defer to make case
shed in that area.

(3) Influence on government policy :- → With
a pressure group at Tuhicorin led to
closing of Copper Smelting plant at
Tuhicorin, Tamil Nadu.

(4) Right of local people :- Hansdeo Bachao
Samiti in Chhattisgarh, fought for the
rights of the people as coal blocks
were allotted in Hansdeo region.

Flip side

Environmental pressure group can
influence govt. policies. But some group
works on vested interest of foreign
funding activism. (Eg) - Greenpeace against
Keundakulam Nuclear Power Plant.

WRI report also said that ~~the~~ such unhealthy
tactics can cost 2-4% of GDP to India

Thus, environmental pressure groups are the
need of hour but should protest only for
greater good.

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

The acknowledgement of 'sex work' as a profession by the Supreme Court can help in granting Right to life and Personal Liberty (Art. 21).

Problem of sex worker

- ① Health issues :- → Most of the sex workers are infected with STDs like HIV-AIDS, Gonorrhoea etc.
- ② Social Ostracization :- → They are ostracized by the society.
- ③ Economic status :- → They are at the last strata of the society and earn very less and get trap in a vicious cycle.

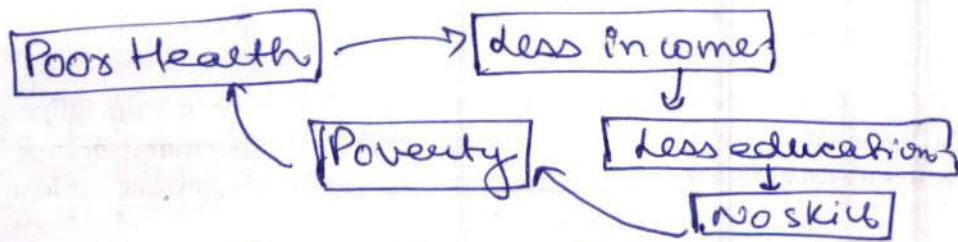


Fig: - Vicious Cycle.

Implication of the judgement

- ① Dignified life to sex workers.
- ② Recognition by the state.
- ③ State try to give them basic necessities and try to improve their livelihoods.
- ④ Proper facilitation at Health Care sector.
- ⑤ States more likely and more alert in providing them better medical facilities.

Although, acceptance by the society is still a big deal. The SC has only granted individual and free willing sex work as a profession and not forced one and those run by pimp are still criminal offence.

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

Our DPSP Article 39A mandates to provide free legal aid to poor and needy and accessibility of justice to all.

Role played by DLSAs in providing free legal aid

- ① Fee :- No fee for poor and people earning below ₹ 1 lakh and for transgender.
- ② Assistance of legal Counsel those who cannot afford fee.
- ③ Lok Adalats organisation at regular interval to deal with cases related to phone bills, electricity bills etc.
- ④ ADR :- Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism with Conciliation, Mediation, Negotiation, Arbitration for speedy and timely justice.

② Dissiminating Legal Awareness

- ① Organizing camps regarding DLAs in the countryside.
- ② Advertisements through newspaper and online social media (Facebook).
- ③ Boardings and Banners at several places to give information.
- ④ Concept of Nyaya Mitra to help the needy and educate them too.

Thus, DLAs are an important judicial intervention to protect the needy and the poor. But due to lack of funds, infrastructure issue, it has not achieved its full potential. More fund and infrastructure is the need of the hour.

4.

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

"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Collegium System is nowhere mentioned in the constitution. It is the system to appoint judges of High Court and Supreme Court and it has emerged through 3 cases namely First Judge, Second Judge and Third Judge Case.

Concentration of power in the hands of few

① Composition : → 4 senior most judge + 1 CJI in case of appoint of judge to SC. If the next CJI is not in the collegium then the collegium expands to 5+1.

(Eg) → recent when Shri DY Chandrachud was included in 6th 6th Collegium.

② No involvement of executives :- India only country where judges appoint judges.

③ No records of minutes maintained about the meeting. Though major discussions are noted.

Legitimacy issues

① Uncle Judge Syndrome :- favouring own relatives in the appointment.

② Opaque :- Who to transfer and why such questions are not in public domain.

③ NJAC unconstitutional :- SC declared NJAC act as unconstitutional, stating it would take away judicial independence.

Need of the hour

- ① National Judicial Oversight Committee.
- ② National Judicial Appointment Committee with CJI + 2 senior most judges + 2 eminent jurists + 1 executives.

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

Civil Services is called as the 'Steel Frame' by Sardar Patel. It is the backbone of our country's development and by implementation of policies. Our PM recently called it as the limbs of the government.

Civil Services Reforms beyond recruitment and training

① Domain expertise \Rightarrow 2nd ARC recommendation, civil servants should try to go for higher educational qualifications.

② lateral entry \Rightarrow Hota Committee, 2nd ARC committee also sought for lateral entry into the civil services to increase competition, functional

Knowledge and varied expertise

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राफिट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Independence :-> As in IS Subramaniam Case, a Civil Services Board in the state ~~from~~ for transfer and posting of civil servants. This should be away from political influence.

As per DoPT report, between (1978-2006) only (48%) IAS officers spent 2 yrs at a posting

④ Security of tenure :-> As in IS Subramaniam Case, security of tenure of (3 yrs) should be provided to civil servants.

Reforms are required for civil servants to better serve the country. As our

PM said "I reform, Bureaucrats perform and nation transform", then

only we can achieve inclusive development and a super power by 2047

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 क्राशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Outcome based finance models can truly revolutionise the change management and help in achieving inclusive and sustainable development.

(Eg) → Social Impact Bonds, Green Bonds, Municipal Bonds.

Role of Outcome based finance Models

- ① Targetted approach with defined target and money would go to a proper sector.
- ② fixed Goal :- Goal for such models are fixed and time bound to achieve the goals.
- ③ Performance rating :- Performance rating is done for previous project which can hamper

future prospects of investment.

Examples

- ① Green Bonds :- For green infrastructure and energy (renewable) and providing clean and affordable energy to all SDG 7.
- ② Municipal Bonds :- To increase the funding of municipality to deal with certain projects and their performance rating.
 - ↳ (g) - Sewage Treatment Plant.
- ③ Social Impact Bond for some social change like against discrimination, women empowerment, manual scavenging etc.

Thus, outcome based finance models are most sought after financial instruments and the steps like Social Stock Exchange by NSE is a welcoming step.

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 female student in STEM field is around (48%) and FLFPR as per PLFS (2021-22) is (25%) .

Gap is almost = 75% because almost females are getting a graduation degree but their participation in labour force is only (25%) .

Wide Gap and its implication

① Opportunity \Rightarrow Women after education not getting proper opportunity due to
 → discrimination
 → Family Pressure
 → Marriage etc.

② Glorification of role of woman as mother, wife etc.

3) Private Patriarchy like girl should be a homemaker only.

4) Glass Cliff effect in the organization leading to their resignation.

5) Glass Ceiling effect also prevalent in the corporates.

6) Maternity Benefits Act with paid leave of 26 weeks has deter some employer to hire women.

As per McKinsey report increasing

FLFPR to 30% can increase GDP by

10% in India. Govt. is trying to

increase FLFPR through Mission

Shakti etc. Corporates are also

making dept like Diversity and Inclusion.

As Baba Sahab said, "I will count a country developed when women are equal partner in development." So, women participation

is required to become super power by 2043

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil Registration System (CRS) is an essential tool for better financial planning and policy making. It is an account of births and death maintained by state authorities.

Recent Amendments

1. Registrar General of India, nodal authority to get all data related to births and death from state authorities.

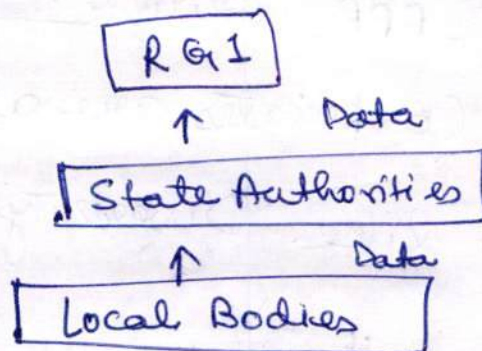


Fig:- Flow of Data

Importance

- ① Better policy formulation knowing the exact count.
- ② Targetted approach in policy formulation.
- ③ Quick decision making by the govt.
- ④ Disbursal of funds by the govt. precisely.
- ⑤ State Birth rate and death rate can be easily monitored.
- ⑥ Anomaly in the data can be easily verified through cross checking with the state.

Thus, revamped CR S can provide impetus to good governance and steady service delivery.

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

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International Monetary Fund (IMF)

One of the organisation of Bretton

Woods Conference trace its legacy

to after WW-II scenario. It is

heavily inclined towards western

power.

Key areas of reform

① Timely disbursement of loan :→ It takes more than 2 yrs to disburse loan from IMF. ADB took only 6 months.

② Stringent Condition :→ IMF has a very stringent condition to give loan to a country in need, which sometime deter other countries.
→ NDB, AIIB, ADB can give

loan on much easier terms.

③ Less technical support:- Technical support is not being provided by the IMF to the country in need at a priority level.

④ More inclination towards western power :- Western power holds majority of a share and voting power. No less voice of 'Global South'.

⑤ SDR rights with currency like pound sterling lost its relevance still in SDR.

IMF need reforms otherwise other multilateral banks like NDB, ADB, AIIB are growing at a faster rate to take its position. This bank also cater to the needs and demands of global south.

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

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West Asia consists of oil rich nations which have huge Sovereign Wealth Fund which can boost India's economy.

India's changed relationship

① India's Act West Policy :- foreign policy with much emphasis on western countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar etc.

② Geoeconomics :- \rightarrow UAE - (\$26n)
Investment in India's mega-food park. UAE (\$770bn) Sovereign Wealth Fund and Saudi Arabia (\$670bn) Sovereign Wealth Fund can invest a lot in

India. UAE accepting Rupay Card

③ Can be a huge arms purchaser from India.

④ India's Diaspora :- Diaspora are in large no. in west asia and send remittances up to \$ 70bn/year.

⑤ Knowledge economy :- → UAE, Saudi Arabia are transforming from oil producing states to knowledge economy. India has a huge potential to provide talent pool (skilled workforce).

⑥ Infrastructure like Chahbahar Port in Iran. The recent initiatives like I2U2 and UAE, Saudi Arabia inclusion in

BRICS can boost India's interests.

However, China's threat is on the anvil which is acting as a mediator in Iran - Saudi Arabia deal and their inclusion in BRICS. India need to raise its stake for its energy,

11.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body established under Companies Act, 2013 in India.

Role of CCI in healthy competition

① Merger and Acquisition :- CCI is responsible

for oversight over M&A between

two companies, so that there is no

'Crowding out' of smaller players.

↳ (eg) → Merger of Zee Network and

Sony Television cleared recently.

② Fair Practices :- CCI is empowered

to check for fair practices in

the business organisation

and no abuse of power by dominant players.

↳ (Eg) → Recent Google Case where it does not allow other Android developers and charge a fee for their app to run on their Android Platform.

③. Penalty imposition : → CCI is empowered to impose penalty due to unfair practices and abuse of power.

(Eg) → ₹ 13,000 Cr penalty on Google India for abuse of power regarding its search engine and android platform.

④. Checking Monopoly and Duopoly

CCI also check for monopoly and duopoly in the market due to certain move and protect small players.

Impact of CCI

- ① Innovation and better technology race.
- ② Small players getting time for their development.
- ③ Proper platform and opportunity to small players.

Reforms in CCI

- ① Statutory body thus not have that impact and have limited power
- ② Appeal in NCLAT by big players.
⑨ - recent Essel Group case.
- ③ Some critics calls its 'Toothless Tiger'.

CCI is an important body and very contextual in current world when startups are trying to disrupt the market.

"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)

Paid News or Yellow Journalism is a kind of journalism in which journalism ethics is kept aside and the sole motto is to create sensationalization and division in the society.

Menace of paid news during elections

① Sensationalization issue :- Creating sensation through some sting operations or deep fakes ideas dissemination.

(Eg) - Video of Election Commissioner saying that EVM can be hacked (Deep fake video).

② Setting the narrative :- These paid news are used to create sensation in the market.

and setting the narrative for elections.

③ Election Manipulating :- Manipulating

people's mind on the sign of their political master and using technology to propagate the news.

(Eg) - Cambridge Analytica Case in USA.

④ Division in the society :- Through telecast of paid news, hate speech communal violence videos, showing only one side of the picture.

Paid News as elections offence in India

① Through passage of a legislation

like IT (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2021.

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② forming a statutory body to look after the cases of grievance paid news.

③ Grievance Addressal Mechanism :- To look after the complaint of paid news.

④ Members to be impartial and neutral and selected by a body of PM + LOP + CJI.

⑤ Penalty on finding accused of paid news.

⑥ A statutory fact checking unit to be established at the central level.

With growing social media and satellite TV channels, paid news has turned out to be a menace and must be controlled before it become sour wound.

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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Article 25 of our Indian Constitution
gives us the right to profess, propagate
and practise and conscience of religion.
Art. 25 is our fundamental right under
Part-III.

Doctrine of Essentiality and Case laws

① Ismail Farooqui v/s UOI

In this ^{Case} ~~law~~, the SC ~~stated~~ that
the in Islam reading namaz
through microphone is not an
ERP of Islam.

② Nikhil Soni v/s St. of Rajasthan

In this case, the honourable
court said that Santhara

in Jainism is not an ERP of the Jainism.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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③ Hijab Case

In this case the Karnataka high Court said that wearing hijab is not an ERP of Islam and can be refrain from doing so in the public educational institutions.

④ Young Lawyer Association v/s St. of Kerala - Sabrimala Women entry in

Implication of Doctrine of Essentiality

① The courts decides whether a practise is essential or not by looking at their mention in scriptures (religious) of a particular community.

② Several scholars criticise SC that it is not the court's

duty to decide which practise is essential or not.

③ India is a heterogeneous country with different ethnic groups. Diversity is our strength. So, courts should not try to homogenise it and try to make a rule for our society.

Doctrine of essentiality should be used sparingly and only on the case to case basis. One size fits all approach is not suitable. Until the practise is really discriminatory and derogatory the courts should refrain from taking such cases.

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

Economic Advisory Council (EAC-PM) is a temporary body in the PMO. It is there to guide the PM in the economic policies and growth of the country.

Need to limit the size of the government

① As per our Constitution, the council of minister is limited to 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

② This limiting helps in effective governance.

③ Better co-ordination among the ministers.

④ Timely decision making and quick execution.

⑤ Concept of Minimum Government and Maximum Governance.

Flip Side

① India being a parliamentary democracy, every time not a single party majority. In case of Coalition government due to accomodating politics, sincere candidate may be not be taken in COM.

② India - a huge country with diverse socio economic background. Representation from

all section requires a huge COM.

③ Burden on Some minister :- Due to limit, some ministers are handling several portfolio leading to inefficiency and laxity.

The report by (EAC-PM) has some positive and negative aspects both. But the need of the hour is good governance whether it is through smaller or bigger COM. In India we have Cabinet Ministers who holds important portfolio. So, current time reduction is not a viable option.

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

The Institutions of Eminence (IOE) as declared by Ministry of Education to reform our higher educational institutions and make them a global institution.

- (Eg) →
- IIT Delhi
 - Jadavpur University.
 - Jio Institute.
 - BITS Pilani.

Features of IOE

- ① World Class Institutions : → To create world class infrastructure, research facility in the institutes.
- ② To improve world ranking.
(Eg) - QS world Ranking.

③ Higher Capex : → The expenditure by the govt. would increase in such institutes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Global Talent :- Attract global talents and global student to come and study in India.

⑤ More Autonomy :- These institutes would be given more autonomy in their administration and lesser control of regulatory authorities.

Problems with the project

① less fund :- India spends (0.16%) of its GDP on higher education. Developed countries like USA > 2% on higher education.

② No policy framework on how to go with the project.

③ No institute establishment

↳ Eg - Jio institute has not come up.

④ Lack of coordination between Centre and state.

↳ Eg - In case of Jadavpur University between Centre and West Bengal.

⑤ Absurd Criteria to select the institutes. As only some IITs are selected. Jio Institute with no existence selected. No NITs, no other colleges.

India should spend more fund on higher education. As per Arvind Committee, (2%) of GDP on higher education. More emphasis should be to increase GIER which is only (27%).

IoT if required a proper policy framework is required.

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

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

has revolutionised the whole format of governance, banking and service delivery. DPI works on the principle of common good through API.

(Eg) → CoWIN Portal
UPI.
Digi locker.

Public Services - DPI

① Digi locker :→ Important certificates in digi locker; easy accessibility and safe too.

In Budget (2023-24) 'entity digi locker concept'

② CoWIN :→ For easy vaccination program and creating a health repository

③ Aadhar :- Unique identity and receiving public benefit through DBT ~~and~~ MGNREGA Payment.

Inclusion and Accessibility

① JAM trinity for financial inclusion. Over 58 cr bank account opened with 55% of female.

During COVID acted as a saviour.

② ONDC :- Open Network Digital Commerce to democratised online business of small shopowner and businessman.

③ UPI :- UPI 123 Pay and UPI Lite easy accessibility to money.

Transparency and Accountability

① CPGRAMS :- Focus online grievance redressal mechanism.

② Information dissemination :- Jan Sochna portal of Rajasthan government.

③ RBI frictionless credit system :- To avail loan up to ₹ 1.6 lakh and easy paper movement and tracing.

④ Umang App :- Repository of several services also keep a track of EPFO account etc.

DPI is one of the keystone of India's digital revolution and lauded by major institutions like World Bank, G-20, IMF etc. It helped immensely during the pandemic. Now, India is leveraging its technology to gain soft power in the geopolitics.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to Health for all is one of the DPSP which ensures good health and wellbeing to all irrespective of socio-economic status. It is the state duty to provide good health to all.

Realisation of right to Health requires plugging social gaps.

① Discrimination → Despite Art. 15, 16 in the fundamental rights, discrimination still persist in India. like Transgender unable to avail health benefits and even doctor not willing to diagnose them.

Discrimination faced by skin ailment patients in India. (Eg) - Leprosy Patient.

② Lack of Awareness :- Awareness regarding government initiatives and schemes are not there in the population in the hinterland.

Financial Gaps

① Higher Out of Pocket Expenditure

As per NFHS-05, 48% OOPEx.

② Insurance Penetration is very

low - 4.2% as per Economic Survey (2021-22)

③ Insurance Density \$91 which is quite low as per global standards.

④ GDP (State + Centre) = 2.1% of GDP on health sector.

China = 6%, USA = 18%

Infrastructure GAP

① Missing Middle :- Due secondary

health infrastructure is missing with only CHC + District Hospital with a very less fund.

② Doctor : Population (Ratio) :- WHO (1:1000), India (1.34:1000) but in this 7 lakh AYUSH Doctors.

Government Effort

① Infrastructure :- →

- PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (16 AIIMS)
- Medical seats (1 lakh)
- Medical infra at PPP model.

② Financial :- →

- AYUSHMAN BHARAT → ₹ 5 lakh / family / year
- Jan Aushadhi Kendra
- ~~Atal~~ PM Teerun Beema Yojana

③ Social :- Campaign like 'AIDS Choose se nahi faita'

• '2 Boond Zindagi ke' - Polio Campaign.

Thus, a mass movement is also required to eradicate discrimination and more impetus on finances of health sector.

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)

Supreme Court in NALSA V/S UOI case acknowledged transgender as the third gender. They are entitled not to disclose their gender and are free to choose their gender and receive certificate from DM.

Third Gender not engendered in Indian society

Political Reason

① Reservation facility :-> In RAMSINGH V/S

UOI; SC said to give them reservation ^{govt}

But not given by several, except by a few like Karnataka (1%).

② Number not certain :-> Third Gender data and ~~more~~ number is not clear because no data gathering.

Kerala to conduct census to track transgender number.

③ Transgender Act :- → landmark legislation but still not implemented in the entirety.

Societal Reasons

① Social Exclusion :- → Ostracised by the society and not given proper care.

② Discrimination :- At every level family school, work place etc.

Eg - Recent case of transgender removed as a teacher from school.

③ Uneven Opportunity :- → Not given proper opportunity to study and get a good job. Not proper infrastructure for them in the schools like separate toilets or common toilets.

Economic Reason

- ① Financial Independence ⇒ No job, thus no financial independence and again in the vicious cycle of poverty and discrimination.

It's Glaring examples

- ① OPD (Out Patient Dept.) at Hyderabad Hospital for Transgender. Doctors are also transgender.
- ② Transgender SHG 'Sarany' in Patna running a small cafe.
- ③ Jyoti Mondal becoming a judge.

As per McKinsey Report, increasing diversity increases productivity by 30%. Thus, such steps should be promoted in corporate also. Secondly, stigma must be broken in order to achieve their inclusion.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shanghai Co-operation Organisation (SCO) is a regional grouping of several countries like India, China, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and recently Iran.

Mandates of the organisation

- ① Regional co-operation, peace and stability.
- ② Fighting terrorism and extremism.
 ↳ RATS in Tashkent.
- ③ Business improvement and trade improvement. (SCO Business Council in Moscow)

Strained ties with China and Pakistan and impact on SCO

① Economic Benefit :- Trade with Pakistan is blocked and even Pakistan not giving permit to do trade with Afghanistan and even closing it air flyway zone.

② Pakistan-China Nexus

- Hindering India's interest of cross border terrorism negotiation.
- Hindering talks on counterfeiting currency and narcotics from Pakistan.
- Interoperability among armed forces in RATS exercises as both countries hesitant to share their secrets.

③ Consensus Oriented talk :- Due to Pakistan and China and strained relation, common consensus which is favourable to India is out of the sight like Common Currency, Trade in domestic currency, increasing co-operation in defence procurement etc.

SCO being a regional alliance has not achieved its full potential yet.

India's CAR relation is also unmanipulated due to strained relation with Pakistan and China. To overcome India started Central Asian Minister Meet and trade through Chabahar Port and development of INSTC.

20.

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

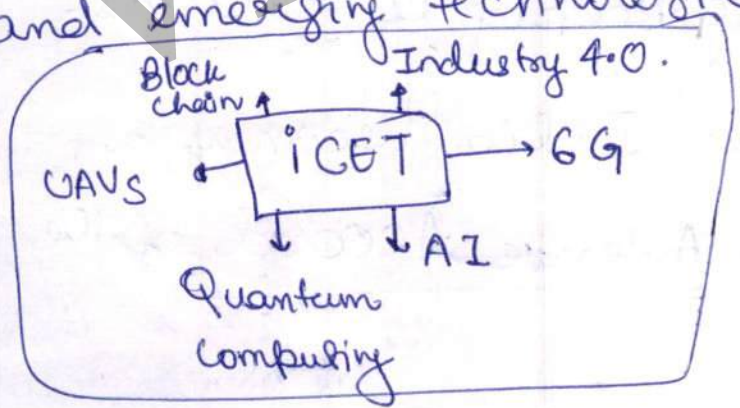
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

As said by our former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji that "India and USA are natural allies". Both are democracies - one oldest and one biggest

iCET between India and USA and its impacts

Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology is an initiative to share knowledge, technology and partnership in critical and emerging technologies.



Development of AI → AI being the most sought after technology and USA

the leading country can help India in its development.

Quantum Computing :-> To easily do complex calculation and more security over the network.

GG :-> To increase the speed and reduce latency.

UAVs :- Unmanned Aerial vehicles with multitude of applications like agriculture, surveillance, etc.

Block Chain :- To decentralise the ledgers and better upkeeping of records.

Space Program :- India becoming a member of Artemis Accord of the NASA.

Impacts of ICT for India

① Skilled Work force would get

to learn newer technology and implement it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Cyber Security enhancement in India.

③ More space programs can explore minerals from space and space tourism.

④ Impetus to Startups to leverage technology and create products for the nation.

⑤ Inclusive development using the technology.

⑥ Resource optimization using technologies like AI, Industry 4.0.

⑦ Better e-governance through block chain.

Thus, iCET is a welcoming step and should help ~~us~~ India to become a developed nation by 2047 and reap its demographic dividend.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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