



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. : 0548353

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Annapurna Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.08.23

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

केंद्र
Centre

Palna

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/8/23

	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)					



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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

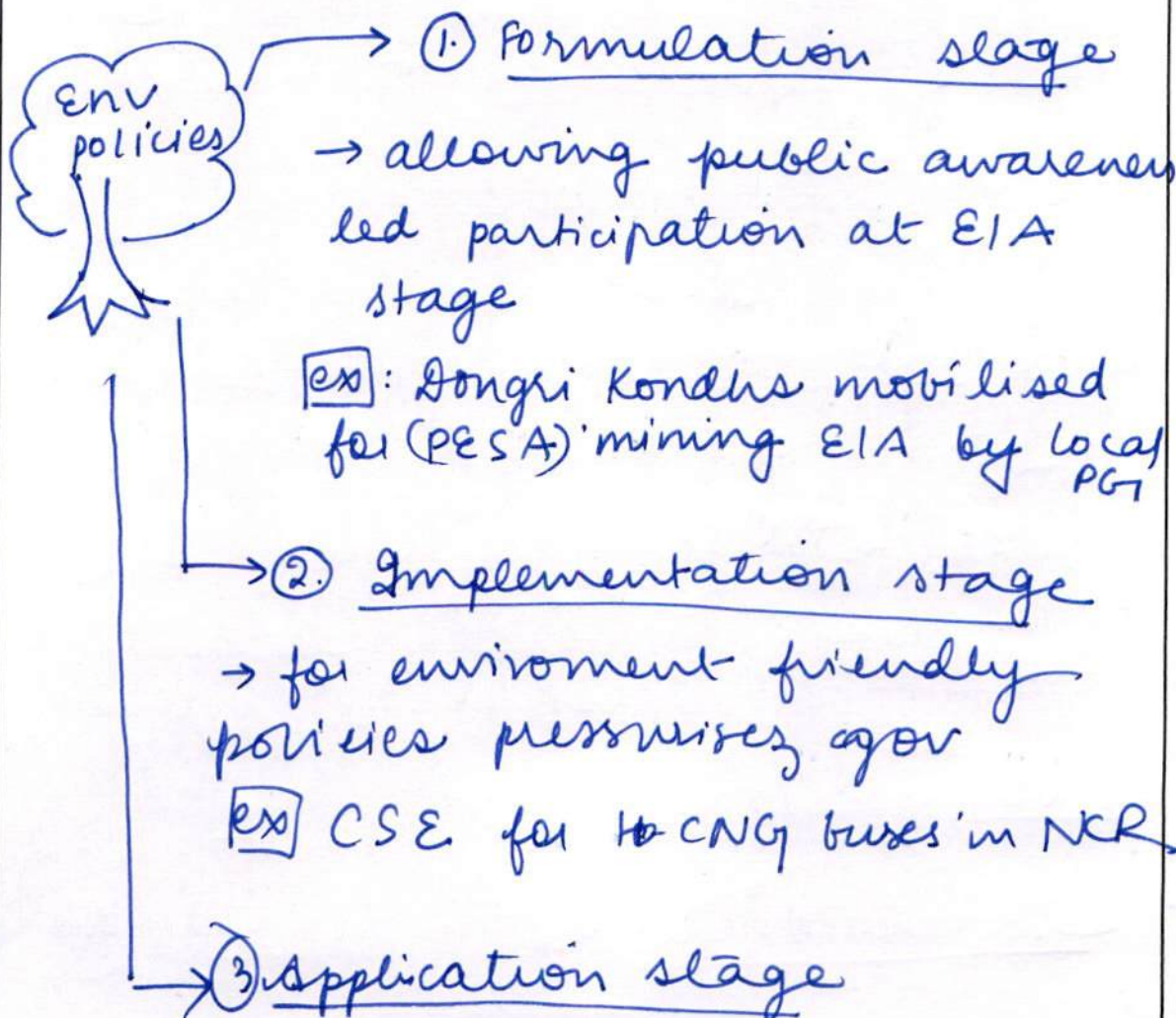
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(10)

Pressure groups are voluntary, self governed organisations that apply lobbying, electioneering, propaganda etc to affect policy making

ex - FICCI, ASSOCHAM etc.
~~Extracur~~

Enhancing public participation



→ Pressure groups help govt. as
a link to citizen for environment
responsiveness

[ex] Preserving plantation dunes
by CSR in Ranchi

④ Raises voice against unjust
policies

[ex] Ailey forest protest led by
local pressure group.

→ ⑤ Spreads Environmental education

[ex] SEWA, Litter for lights etc
Campaign supporting env. policies
under EPA '1972

Certain Issues

↳ Sometimes acts for Greenterrorism

[ex] Greenpeace for halting
Kundankulam project

Proper monitoring under PCRA & a
balancing third wheel act can
help pressure group in Env.
policy strengthening

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 worker as 'profession' by SC
was recognised under Buddhadev
vs WB case

Merely 1st step in ensuring
equality & basic rights :-

① acknowledgment doesn't
amount to application of verdict

② Sensitisation & social bias
needs to be curbed

[ex] - Movies like Gangubai can help
raising problems faced.

③ Economic vulnerability of these
workers needs correction &
State support

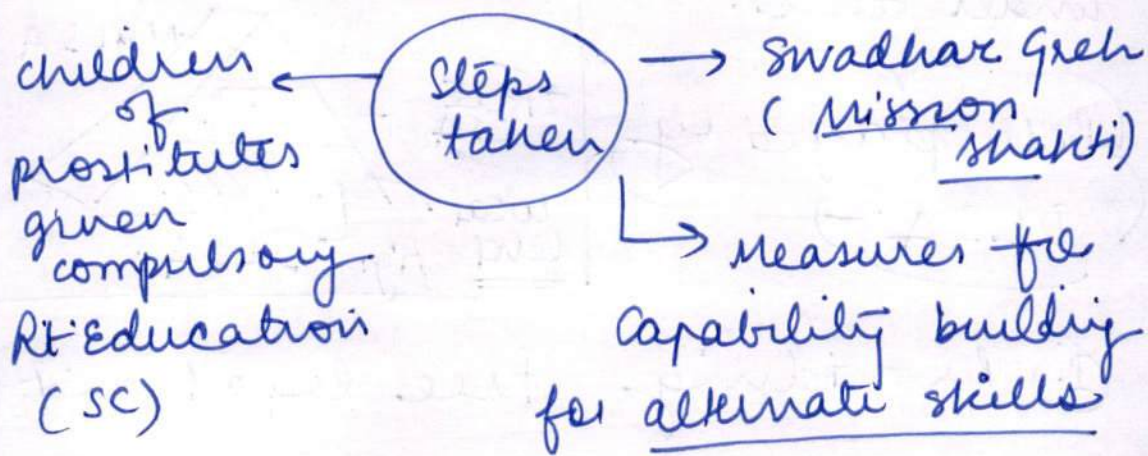
[ex] - Most affected during COVID.

④ Treatment as ghost-citizens

needs evaluation

- ⑤ Movement freely prohibited
under 19(2) → harm on basic
right

Apartment from recognition :-



A graded social, legal & behav.
change for equality & social
justice to them is needed
(A 38)

3.

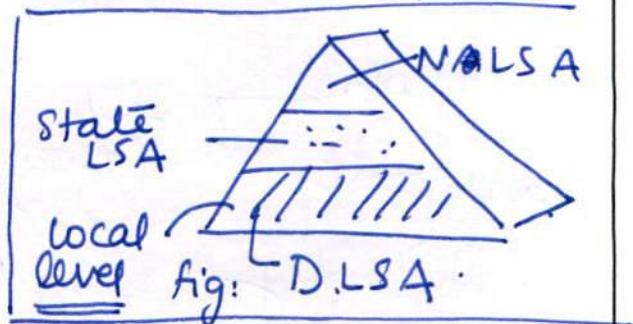
भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10

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)

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

DPSP under 39A puts responsibility on the state to provide for free legal aid. NALSA was formed under this.

Role played by DLSA:

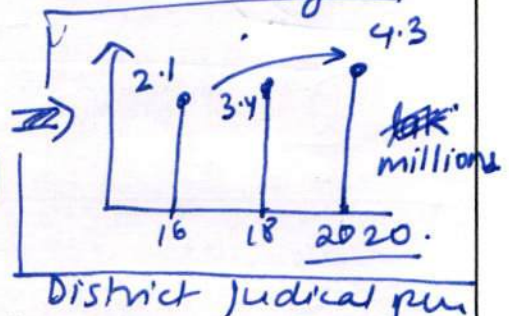


① Providing free legal aid

① Better reach to DLSA of locals allows greater effectiveness

② Decentralisation of Justice & supporting district Judiciary

↳ suffering with high pendency



③ allows ADR & mediation due to familiarity of officers

④ geographical barriers overcome

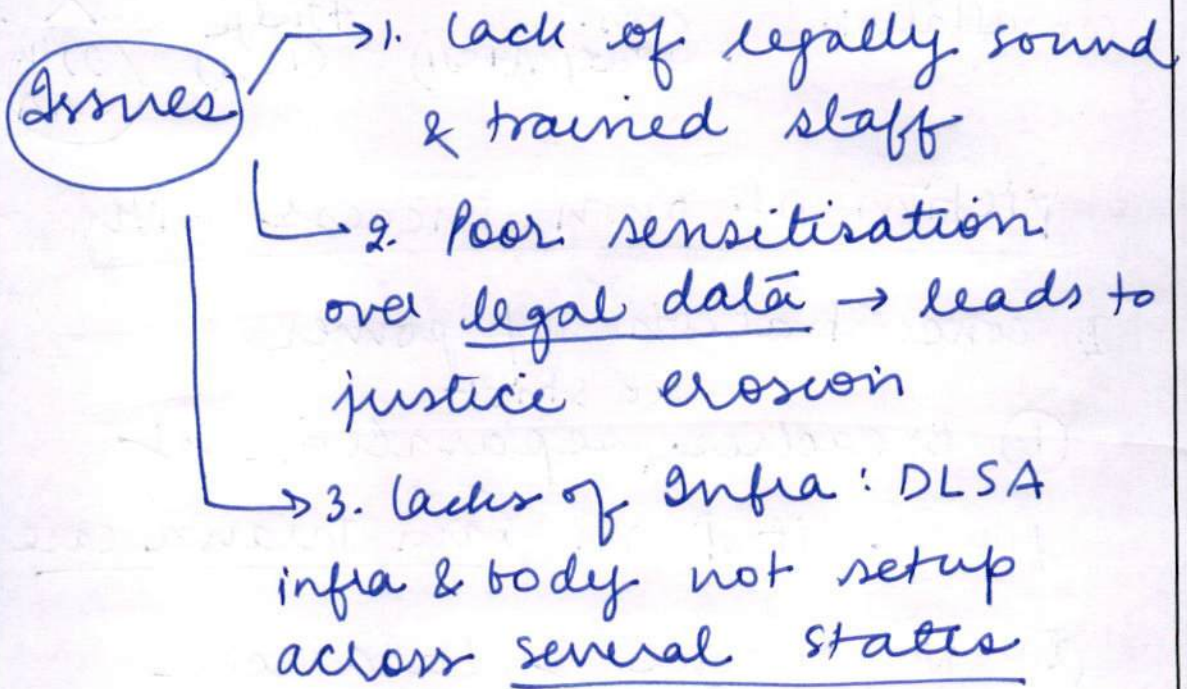
④ disseminating legal awareness.

⑤ By not following one size
fit all approach

ex using vernacular languages
in DLSA → legal awareness

⑥ Improves diffusion of legal
information & to far off regions

ex DLSA can reach tribal or
village interiors also.



66 In order to survive, Judiciary must
be inclusive, must transform "

~ Justice Tahirramani

4.

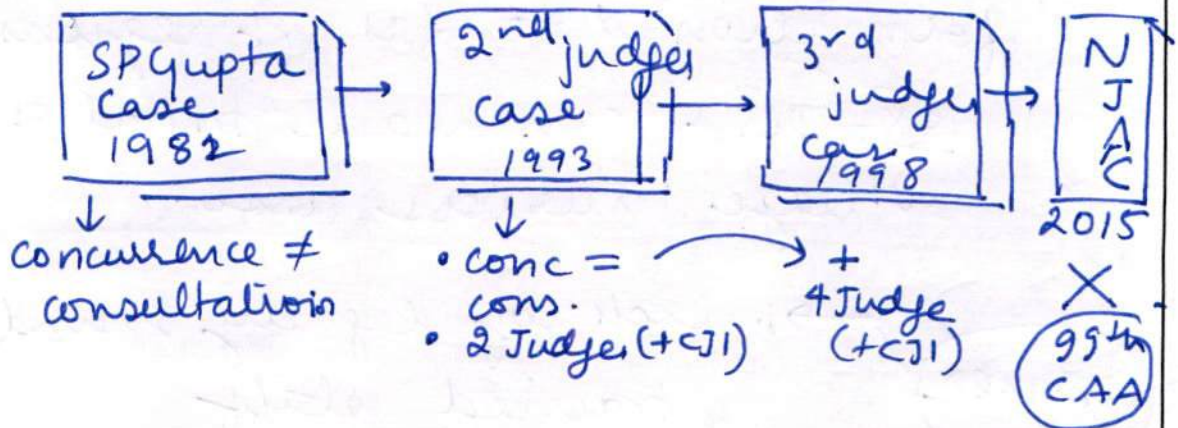
"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 "The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

collegium system refers to the concurrence led judicial appointments by a judge bench (4) + CJI called collegium.

Evolution :-



victim of own success with

1. concentration of power

no strict-

① Breaches, separation of power cited in Ram Tarawa case

② No checks & balances

③ Judges appointing judges
 can cause 'uncle judge'

Syndrome'

- ④ NJAC discarded using 'concentration of power'
↳ cited as Judicial overreach

II. questions on legitimacy

- ⑤ Hurts trust on institution
due to closed door appointments
- ⑥ collegium system cited as
'Tyranny of unelected' undermining
judicial legitimacy.
- WF
- SEC setup by suggestion from law ministry
 - open appointments
 - NJAC relooking with veto to CJI.

~~SDG 16.7~~ ~~talks~~ about
Judicial trust & transparency
are crucial for effective functioning
of the democracy

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

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

"It is your embolden duty to serve every common man of this country as a STEEL frame"

~ Sardar Patel to 1st batch of civil servants

Civil services reforms

recruitment → proper & inclusive induction
→ 360° training &
→ Ethical recruits testing

Standard training → ACR for accountability
→ all India 'darshan' to new recruits
→ civil services code

Need to go beyond this :-

Present day challenge	Reform
① Global outlook & aspiration	→ ensure 'think locally & globally'

of common people	directive of PM to civil servants
② Digital bullying & crimes	→ tech oriented trainings → e gov. modules (ex) - IqOT Karmayogi
③ specific domain challenges ex - Environment, engineering	→ P. Sai S. Nath Recommendation of Domain Expertise
④ Rising corruption & politisation	→ ARC2 recomm to give greater autonomy
⑤ Ethical training & sensitisation to tackle rising extremities (ex) - communal violence (Neh) ↳ extreme disaster (Mandi).	

Civil service reforms must be internalised & not remain just paper reforms.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Outcome based finance models help devolve budget on feedback from previous outcome

Social impact bonds are derivative for targetted social welfare using outcomes of previous devolution

Potential to catalyse change

① Prevent misuse of fund

ex - 90% of funds under child labour Mission vatsalya unused.

↓
Social Impact bonds can help solve this

② Allow civic participation in investing in such bonds

③ Business driving change under CSR ex - Tata & sons raised Social impact bonds in Gumti (Jh)

Potential to deliver socio-eco impact at scale :-

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

① Reach of such bonds not limited by geography

[ex] - foreigners/NRI can contribute

② Covers large social agenda instead of local issues only

③ can prevent corruption

④ Strengthen local p bodies with fiscal autonomy

[ex] - Pune municipality raised bonds for funds.

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)

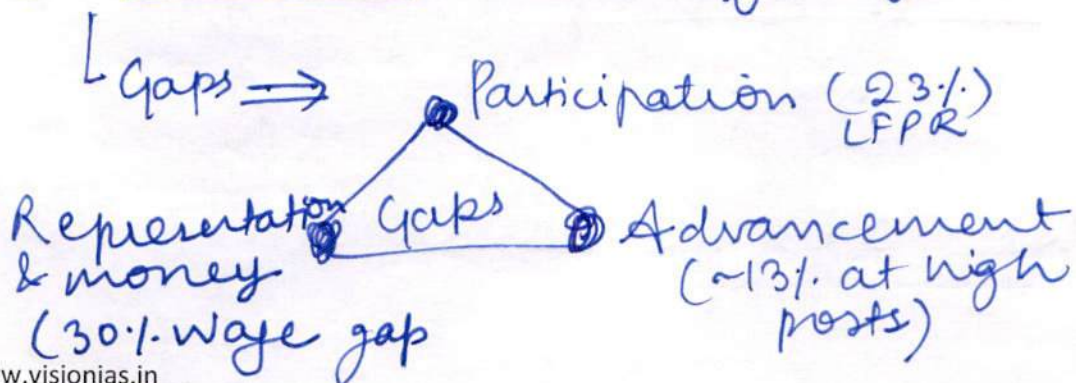
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The female labour force participation is ~23% only in India which doesn't reflect higher graduated females (~40%)

Reasons for wide gap

- ① Education / Personal → several women go for higher education thus not available for workspace
- ② social → patriarchy & concerns for safety prevents women from working
- ③ Economic → 'stereotyping'



women to specific 'Pink Collared'
job, glass ceiling of not allowing
promotion

↳ prevents & pushes women out
of workspace

④ lack of infra & social support

[ex] - ICC under POSH non functional

↳ women toilets not present
~~to men~~

⑤ Institutions also non representative

[ex] - Judiciary < 10% of higher
judges women (4/34)

Some steps

- ↳ Mission Shakti to support working mother
- ↳ POSH '13 strictly adhered
- ↳ Maternity benefit act 2017
- ↳ STEM for women

IMF
~27% GDP

by women
equality in
workspace

KIRAN

CURIE

etc

Recent heavy participation of Women
Scientists in Chandrayan 3 must
act as an inspiration to ensure
gender parity

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration Systems aim at collecting, collating, disseminating data for reforms etc.

essential because :-

- ① Data led governance allows outcome based policies
- ② targeted delivery to more vulnerable
ex- caste based survey
- ③ curbing one size fit all
↳ greater tribal devolution for 5th schedule region
- ④ E governance in CRS can

allow beneficiary mapping
& last mile delivery (Budget)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस लक्ष्य में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
this margin

⑤ CHS can allow better governance
under UNDP framework.

⑥ Disaster recoveries

"What can't be measured can't
be managed"

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

उम्मीदवादी के
इस हाथिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

IMF is a Bretton wood twin with WB to ensure economic umbrella body functioning-

Areas of reforms	Align with current realities
① Representation in bodies	→ must reflect current global geopolitics → India, China as largest economies not visible here
② Selection of head	→ Allegations of Eurocentricity in head of IMF must be corrected
③ Equality of delivering loans	→ Global south discrimination needs correction <u>Ex</u> Sri Lanka had to meet several

Conditions but Ukraine
was given loan quickly (by
US push)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
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④ Other reforms to align with
→ Bureaucratic conditionality to
include climate disasters led
reforms

→ Framework for monetary
support to terrorist financing
curbing can also be discussed.
(UNCOC suggestion)

"The wisdom is in dancing to the
tune of a reforming world"
— Jhirukkam

IMF must adhere to the reforming
realities

10.

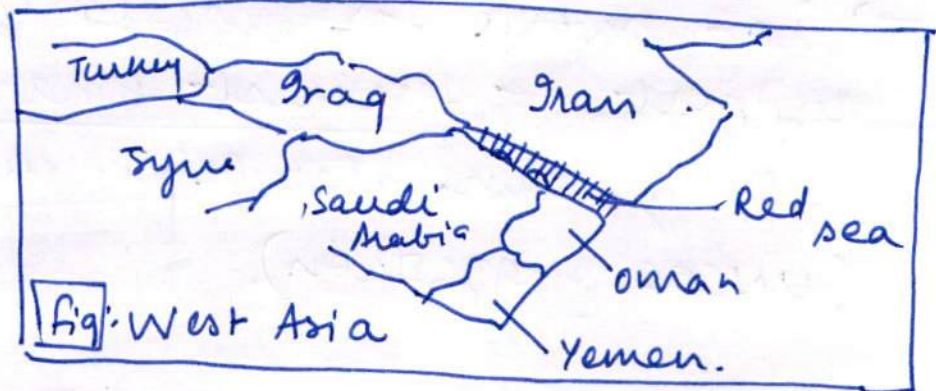
हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India's look west policy is a part of India's current paradigm of 'Energentic foreign policy' [S. Jaishankar] (2014 onwards)



Earlier confines of geopolitics

↳ due to religious groupings like Islamic council

↳ geopolitical significance of west asian nexus in past due to diapora presence etc

Recent shift to geoeconomics

① Energy diplomacy →

West Asian & India energy
trade balance among largest

Ex: Saudi one of largest seller
(Saudi) to India

② chokepoints for geo eco. of
Indian oceans & allows food ^{diplomacy}
ex: Red Sea - wheat sent via this

③ Infrastructural development
in the region

ex: INSTC, Chabahar port

④ Diaspora led remittances
contribute to geo eco. ties.

⑤ Many Indians at influential
business position in West Asia

Some issues

- China's rising footprint
ex: Saudi-Iran
mediation
- Iran excluded India
in Afghanistan issue
- Non timely project
completion (ex: Chabahar)

India must look for minimising
such divergence & forging
soft power convergences

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

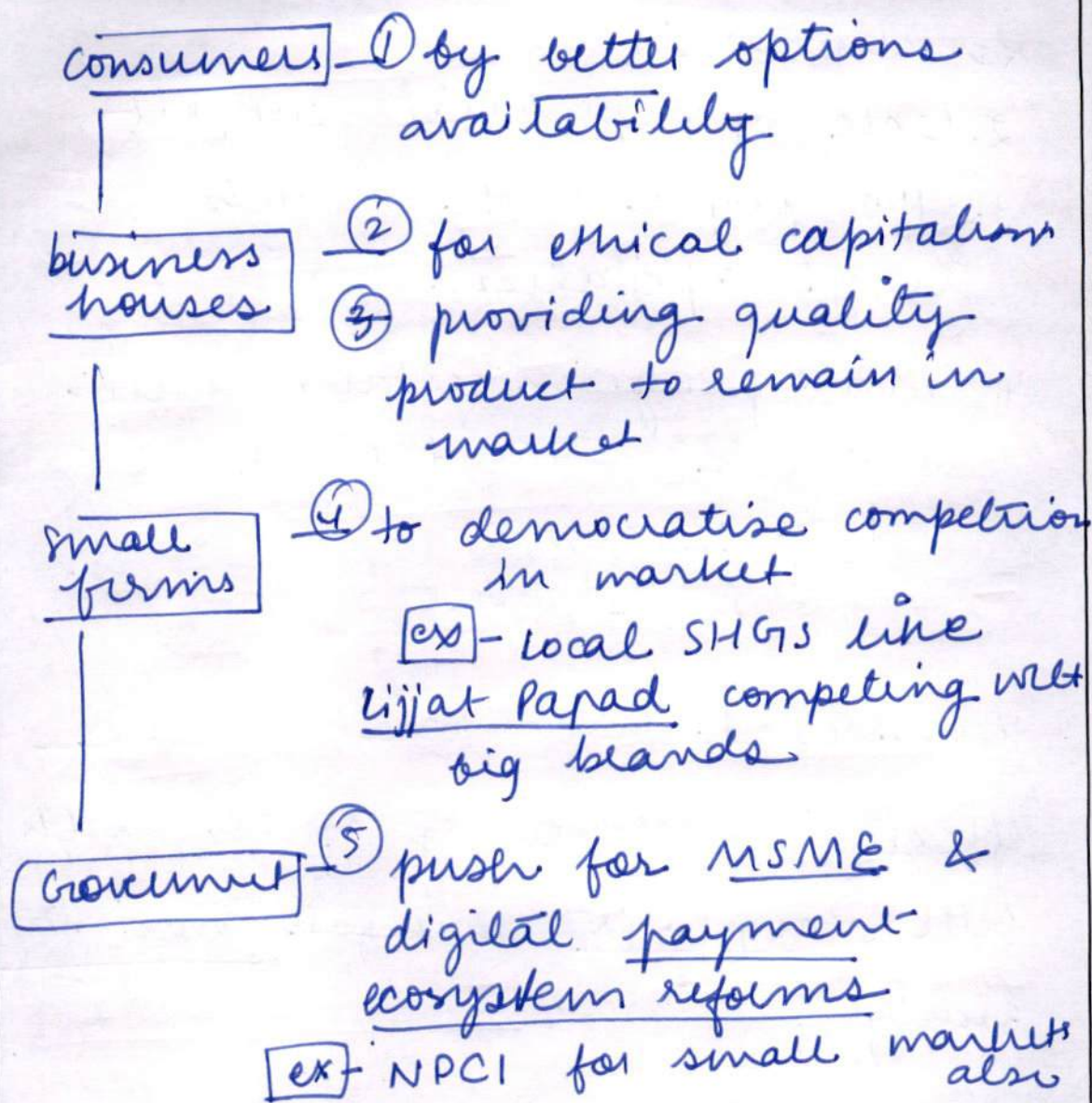
Competition commission is a statutory body set up under the Competition Act.

Significant in :-

Role of CCI	further healthy competitive-ness
① <u>Market watchdog</u> against <u>IM practices</u>	→ helps ensure fair & level playing field for all
② <u>Penalises</u> large conglomerates for <u>killing competition</u>	→ protects small business against <u>giant offers</u> ex - Flipkart Big Billion sale
③ <u>allows</u> entry ease to small business (kirana's etc.)	→ prevents <u>monopoly of market</u> ex - seeked more players with <u>NPCI</u>

Aimed at: -

I. Inspiring stakeholders:-



II. Innovate & effectiveness

① Better ecosystem for C to B to B to C interaction by CCI

② ONDC etc also reaped due to CCI led market effectiveness

Certain issues

1. CCI is short of funds & functionaries
2. lack of experterial support
3. No proper teeth to curb
crony capitalism
4. Monospony in certain sectors
Continues - CCI failure
 [ex] - Telecom
 ↳ Reliance etc.

Hence need is to overhaul the
effective functioning of CCI with
better support & legal constitutional
backing

12.

"पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

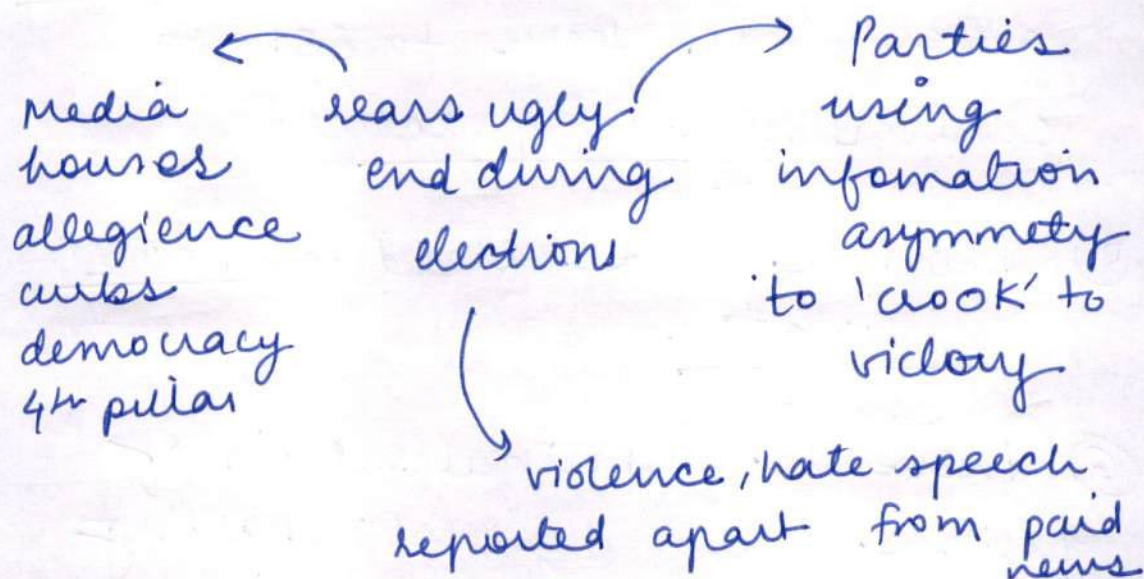
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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326 catts

Free & Fair elections are part of Basic structure (Indira - Narain case). Paid news aims to erode freedom & fairness of this



Need to make paid news electoral offence

→ ① Rising influence of media in election outcomes
ex - Cambridge Analytica case

② Need to bring social media paid news under ambit also under RPA sec. 126.

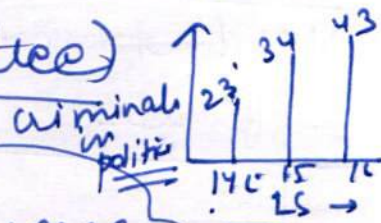
③ "Information currency of Democracy ~ T. Jefferson

↳ need to ensure right currency

④ Paid news as electoral offence gives more teeth to ECI to control unfair practices

⑤ Provides level field to poor candidates

⑥ Prevents criminalisation of politics also by not sharing of wrong - paid news about criminal (Vohra committee)



Issues with this move

① Difficulty in adjudicating paid news

② Increased litigation → higher judicial pendency (4.3 lakhs pending)

③ can be misused as a tool in Election propaganda

Instead,

→ codified guidelines for political parties & media houses be set

→ fact check units

→ Citizen awareness via CVRIL, eSVEEP etc.

can be helpful for attaining vision of const. forefathers of our Electoral democracy

13.

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

15

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

Doctrine of Essentiality was put forth in Shirur Math case for the first time

In context of Religious practices

① Doctrine aims to draw a list of practices essential for a particular religion

② Courts use this doctrine to frame verdicts on religious practices

ex - Triple talak case → 'Talaq-e-bidat' as not a Essential practice

③ It helps ensure constitutional morality over personal religious morality

ex - Sabrimala judgement.

④ It helps balance individual freedom of religion (A25) with community rel rights (A26)

[ex] - Shayra Bano case

⑤ Courts use religious experts & scriptures help to back the doctrine

[ex] - SK (Kara, Kangha etc) are essential features of Sikhism

⑥ It bans inhumane religious practices

[ex] - Sathara case.

Certain issues

① subjectivity on code of essentiality based on political, people pressure

[ex] - Jallikattu 1st removed then considered as a religion essential

② cited as Judicial overstepping into religious domain

③ Extra constitutional nature

④ unwritten - uncodified provision
can lead to minority overwhelming

way forward

→ VCC for common religious guidelines

→ Essentiality codification
by religious experts with
stakeholder satisfaction

Even then,

In a multi-religious democracy
like ours such doctrine forms
bedrock to allow SC for
complete justice (A/42)

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

Size of the govt in India is limited by certain provisions like 10% for council of ministers & size of cabinet etc.

Need to ensure limited size

① Better coordination without large scale consensus need.

② Effective & efficient ~~less~~ policy delivery will be promoted

③ Prevent 'Appeasement politics'

[ex] - New Delhi govt. bid to provide ~~secretary~~ portfolios to many minis. crushed by SC

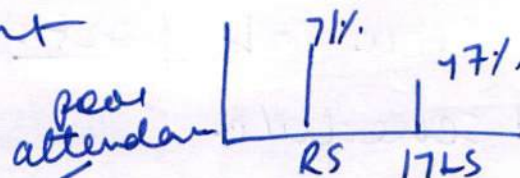
④ curb ^{man} horse trading tendencies in lieu of posts under 10th schedule

No need to limit size

1. Non representative small body can't sustain voice of 1.3 billion people
2. Not suitable for large parliamentary democracy like India
3. Minority ignorance apprehension in a small govt.
4. Small govt. can't give multiple view deciphered policy.

Instead, to ensure efficient parliament & governance:

> Improve attendance to parliament



- > promote ~~the~~ shadow govt. (opposition (Britain model) for accountability check
- > promote larger Ques. hr. etc for productivity
- > Reduce criminals in government into size
- > make govt more representative

ex	14% women in 17 LS
	40% - global average

~~But~~ It is not the size rather the productivity of govt. that should be targeted.

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

IOE scheme aimed at improving Higher Education ecosystem in India & improve global standings
ex - QS rankings etc.

Yet to become gamechanger
as marred by issues like:-

- ① GER at higher education level still not at targeted 50% by 2030 (NEP)
- ② Indian universities entry into global rankings still sub optimal.
ex - only IISC, some IITs made the cut
- ③ ~~Research~~ Research ecosystem still at low 0.7% GDP.
- ④ Digital presence of IOE in

other countries still not concretised at mass scale.

- ⑤ poor coordination due to multiplicity of umbrella bodies

ex - UGC, AISHE, Medical Council etc.

- ⑥ curriculum led Industry-academia linkages undone

ex - only 4% of population employed for IR 4.0 (vidhi centre)

however, some improvements:-

- ① Entry of NIRF to overhaul research framework.

- ② foreign universities entry

ex - Deakin Univ (Aus) in Gujarat GIFT city

- ③ Indian IoE in countries like
↳ Mozambique : IIT Madras
↳ Tanzania etc.

- ④ cultural exchange being promoted.

5. curriculum reformation

ex - UGC added semiconductor Engineering as part of India-semicon mission linkages.

6. some old univ. revived

ex - Nalanda univ (Bihar)

7. NEP 2020 also adds value to current steps for 10E

↳ ABC ↳ parallel learning

This will help reach objectives of A21A & SDG-4. → Education for all.

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)

DPI are open source infrastructure that allows ease of digital use & governance

ex - UPI, ONDC, India Stack

Allows for innovation & convenience in public services

I. Innovation

① → Better access to citizen grievances by social media

ex - DM Banka, links whatsapp by civil societies

② → quicker service delivery

ex - eNAM

③ → Democratizes innovative services

ex - ONDC

II. Convenience

④ → Door to door service

↳ Physically disabled allowed convenient service. ex RBI braille note

Help overcome inclusion barriers

① ↳ allows reaching the last mile (Budget '23)

② ↳ overcomes gender based inclusion

ex - 55% of JAM (DBT) users women

③ ↳ leakages & corruption checks

ex - ePDS.

④ ↳ Inclusion in Education

ex - MOOCs, Swayam Prabha

Help increase transparency & accountability

↳ Promotes participative services

ex - RTI : Sakuntala Devi of Kendrapara (Odisha)

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

helped expose a land scam via RTI

↳ social audits : [ex]: Hyderabad municipality e-accountability platform

↳ Quick grievance redressal
[ex] - PFMS, CPGRAMS

↳ Accountability of projects

~~As still~~ [ex] - Geotags of NREGA

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

As stated by PM:-

"few keystrokes on bringing smiles on a million faces be the aim of data led e-gov"

Certain issues

- Digital divide
- infrastructure missing
- Digital illiteracy
- Privacy concerns.

Scrutton model for DPI can help attain PM's words.

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)

“Right to health for all is
a part of FR under Right to
life (A 21)”⁹⁹
 - Parmamand Katara
Case.

Legislation helps to concretise

- citizen's demands for such service
- deterrence by authority on non adherence
- social safety net to vulnerable
- Nordic Model

but, besides this for full realisation of R to health :-

Plugging social gaps:

① Unequal access to health services

ex- Rural-urban divide
 Only 35% PHCs available

② Poor health ^{services} to women due to patriarchy

↳ causes intergenerational health issues

↳ No institutional delivery in several village despite Jannani Suraksha Yojna.

③ Caste bias in 'nutrition devolution'

[ex]: Mid Day meals: Dalit women not allowed preparation at many places

Plugging infra-gaps

4. WASH facilities unavailable
↳ half done toilets under SBM

5. ~~Absence~~ of Prim. Health centres
& Tan Aushadhi Kendras

6. Tier 2 & 3 cities: absence of secondary, tertiary healthcare

Plugging finance gaps

7. GDP devolution to health still lower than 3% target

8. Unpaid health professionals
& higher dependence on limited post

Nurse to pop.		
On:	1.5	: 1000
WHO:	3	: 1000

+ ASHA's
unpaid too

9. Poor spending on devolving ~~fund~~
of health literacy in local govt-
due to tied funds & health as
State subject



This can achieve SDG 3 & goals of
Alma Ata declaration

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

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

The Navtej Singh Johar judgement & consequent legislation for Transgender protection act marks a paradigm for 'third gender'

Despite this,

Third gender not engendered

1. Social nudge missing

(i) ↳ Lack of social conformity for acceptance of 3rd gender

(ii) ↳ Discrimination exists in education & professional spaces.

[ex] - DV didn't register 3rd gender bloc.

2. Infrastructural support missing

(iii) ↳ Health clinics for 3rd gender.

(iv) ↳ Washrooms not separate in most public, private institutions

3. Legislation non empowering

(v) ↳ Right to self determination not given

(vi) DM decides on sexual history

4. Occupational backing missing

(vii) L economic empowerment not possible without employment avenues

(viii) L Begging sk. declared illegal without backup support.

(ix) L POSH '13 not gender neutral

5. family support also missing

(x) L no shelter or basic safety net available.

Govt efforts to rectify

① Garima Grih support-

② Smile scheme.

③ Data collection for targeted benefaction (4.8 lakh transgenders currently)

④ Awareness drives using other stakeholders:-

[ex] Movies: Shubh Mangal
Zade Sardhan

ex Religious characters: Shikhar, Nar-Naryan

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

apart from govt. nudge, for
engendering for 3rd gender
a multistakeholder approach
needed

↳ legalising marriages

↳ allowing bank accounts, opening,
adopting a child etc.

↳ Normalising LGBTQI by
Rainbow revolution

↳ curbing fake narrative of
'mental illness' by education

for this, Yokakarta principles
provide a guiding light for
engendering the 3rd gender.

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)

India is the current chair of SCO which has membership from India, China, Russia, Pakistan, Central Asian nations (except Turkmenistan) & Iran.

India's expectations from SCO

- ① Regional stability
- ② Terrorism countering
via RATS

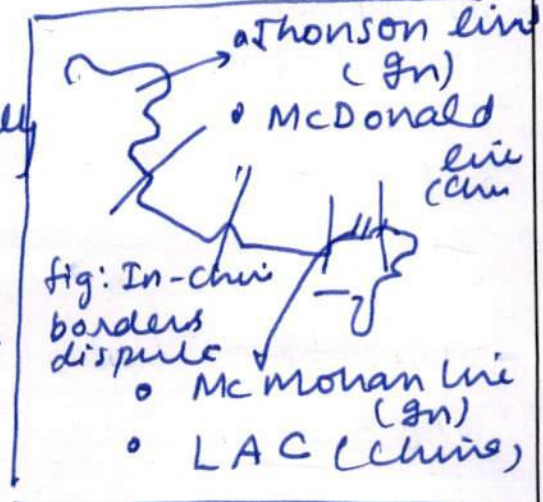


- ③ Dialogue led mediation
- ④ Non aggression over borders.
- ⑤ Curbing drug menace, FICN, organised crimes
- ⑥ Environment led deliberation
- ⑦ Hydro diplomacy over Rivers

Difficulty to fulfill expectations

I. Strained ties with China :-

1. Due to border skirmishes, difficult to mediate.



2. MEA: "Reality of Sino Indian reflect relations will be reflective of peace at borders."

3. Over terrorism, India finds difficult to list due to Sino Pak nexus.

4. China's cartographic aggression & naming Shinachal P. is point of contention.

Due to unresolution of these issue collaboration with China on SCO is difficult.

II. Strained rel. with Pakistan :-

1. "No resolution over Indus Treaty even in SCO possible

In: "Blood & water can't flow together"

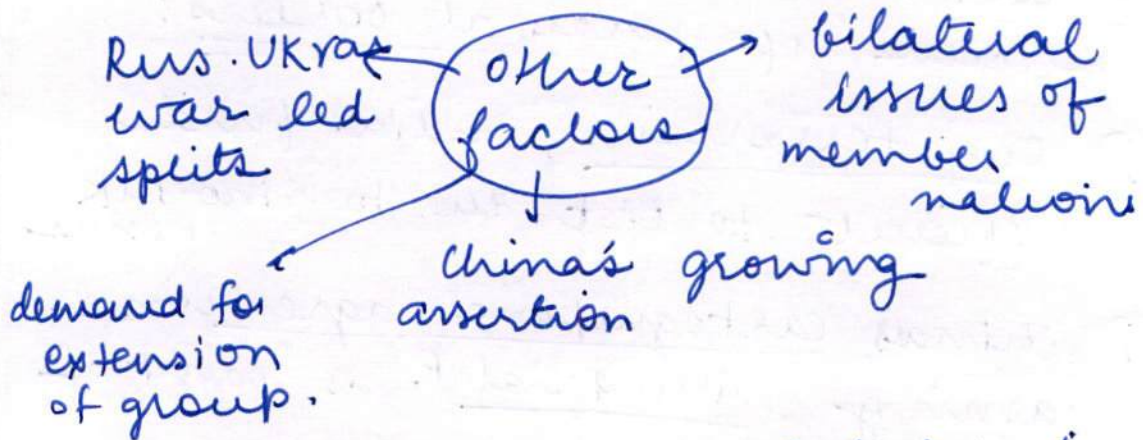
2. No resolution of terrorism

ME4: "Victims of terrorism can't mediate with progenitors of terrorism on this issue".

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

3. Halted trade & people to people ties

This too has contributed in effectiveness of SCO



However, India still invited Pakistan & had a discussion with Chinese counterparts

In this, a multipolar Asia for a multipolar world is need of hour

20.

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

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

15

Recently signed iCET between 2+2 format with presence of security advisors of both countries marks a paradigm sign.

Promise of Transformation

① Technology transfer for strategic alliance

[ex] - US agreed to share crucial defence tech like

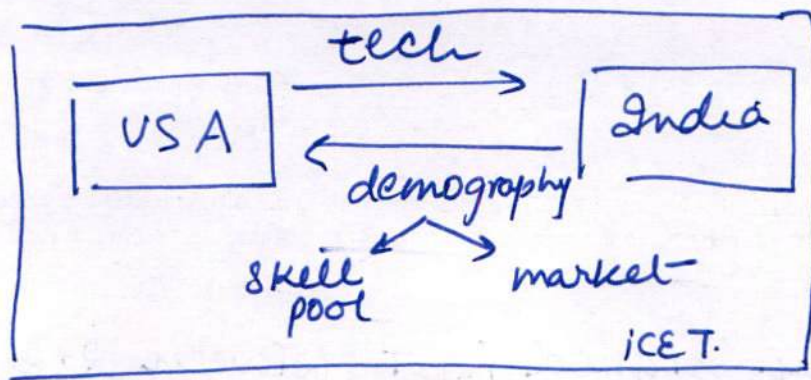
- ~ Cryogenic propulsion
- ~ GE collab. defence tech

② Semiconductor partnership as a promise to 're shore' electronics diplomacy amidst US chip Act

③ Clean Energy tech will allow India meet Panchsmit targets

[ex] - Shale gas drilling

④ Diffusion of innovation with



- ⑥ Strengthen vision of Free & open Indo pacific ex - security/reconnaissance since tech.
- ⑦ crucial for India's aspiration for Atmanirbharta
ex - Increase Defence indigenisation (Dharendra committee)
- ⑧ Critical tech for Rare earth use & extraction will further strengthen partnership
- ⑨ AI - as the touch point
 ↳ PM Modi stated :-
 rise of AI < Artificial intelligent - America - India partnership

Certain issues

1. ICE.T still needs affirmation from US house to concretise

2. Such efforts in past wasted
3. Apprehensions of USA to share such tech
[ex] - Pharma MNCs 'forging protest' for critical tech.
4. India's track record over IPR violation as a road block.
5. locals in USA - apprehensive of Indians 'eating up jobs'

As External affairs minister states:-
History has lessons for an aspiring power :-

leverage the dominant,
converge with convergent &
manage the competitors

ICET aims to fulfil the same.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK