



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. : 1154589

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Harishanker Ganesan

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

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

ASL

	<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>

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

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



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

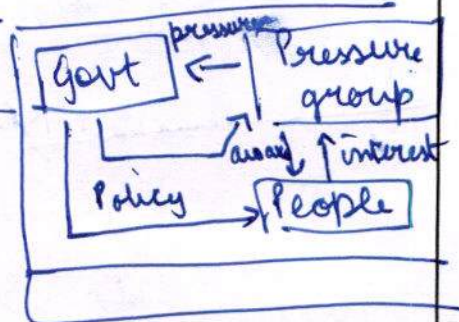
1.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Environmental pressure groups are formal and informal associations of people who create repeated movement for achieving the goal of sustainable environment. policy from government.

Role in enhancing public participation



- 1) Extension and IEC activity / campaign eg Greenpeace Conducted Nam Mahotsav
- 2) Create interactive interface for receiving opinion eg Downtoearth twitter channel; Center for Science & Environment
- 3) Inspire sustainable lifestyle by sharing tips and tricks eg TERI shares the checklist of ecotourism

4) Facilitate participation in environmental community events (eg) Green Delhi Foundation Nature walks

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

Increase responsiveness

- 1) organise protests → (eg) Kudankulam nuclear energy protest
- 2) Reinforcement of participative democracy (eg) Aarey colony
- 3) Influence global climate change policy (eg) Fridays for future (Greta Thunberg)
- 4) create community change (eg) Swachh Bharat

Challenges faced

↗ antagonism by activists
↘ defacing public property (eg) oil paintings

Way forward

↗ create safe spaces for protests
↘ engage in policy making

Thus, the role of green pressure groups should be leveraged to realise Lifestyle for ecology (LIFE) and create low planet people

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

While sex work is one of the oldest professions, it has been degraded and often termed illegal. Recognising, sex work under Article 19(1)(g) as part of right to profession is a landmark step. [activism of courts]

Impact of recognition

- 1) Safe and free profession → creation of unions and associations to demand for rights allowed (Article 19(1)(g))
- 2) Safeguard against exploitation from trafficking → by claiming rights of workers
- 3) claim health and safety rights → eg. coverage in NIKSHAM portal for TB; similarly for AIDS

↳ 4) Protection against prosecution by Police

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

It is only first step as

→ 1) Requires reduction of Stigma

eg → denial of residency

→ 2) Lack of affirmative action
by provisions of schools in
red light areas

→ 3) Protection for transgenders
involved in sex work → intersectionality

→ 4) on gender implementation
by sensitivity among Police

→ 5) Needs coordinated action
with civil society organisations
like Naz foundation.

→ 6) Partial Protection requirement
as sex work is

There is need for reflective rather
customary morality on this topic.
Court has acted as "Beacon
light"

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

District Legal Services authorities created as statutory bodies under the Legal Services authority act, 1987 are essential lynchpins to achieve access to justice for all under article

39A

Role of DLSA in providing free legal aid

- 1) provides Court documents and legal assistance for free
(eg) Public prosecution under DLSA
- 2) Coverage of the vulnerable sections (eg) single widow, disaster victims
- 3) conducts Lok Adalat where the arbitration is cheap
- 4) Provision of court decision, affidavits

Court fees from the district legal services fund

Role in disseminating legal awareness

- awareness of arbitration process and convincing for personal
- 2) Provide free legal advice to the parties on suo moto basis
- 3) Awareness of rights by conducting camp in support with civil society organisation (eg) PIF
- 4) Provide online information dissemination of court procedures

Steps to Strengthen

Compulsory
DLA service
for lawyers

→ Create special training fund for DLA lawyers
→ link with collegium selection

DLAs are essential to achieve the constitutional value of equitable Justice, upheld under Anita Keshwaha case

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

The collegium of the seniormost 4 judges and the CJ for Supreme Court appointments and seniormost 3 judges of CJ for High Court was established in the 2nd Judges Case, 1993

Evolution	1982	1993	1998	2015	2015
	1 st Judges (No collegium)	2 nd Judges	3 rd Judges	NJAC Act, 2015	4 th Case

⊗ Collegium system as victim of own success

- 1) concentration of power in hands of collegium → leads to perception of nepotism "unlike judge syndrome"
- 2) Accountability of judges in collegium question → not under RTI
"Who will judge the judges?"
 - K Mahesh

3) Watertight separation of powers
↳ against constitutional morality of check & balance

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Extra constitutional in nature as created by legal order, not constitutional creation

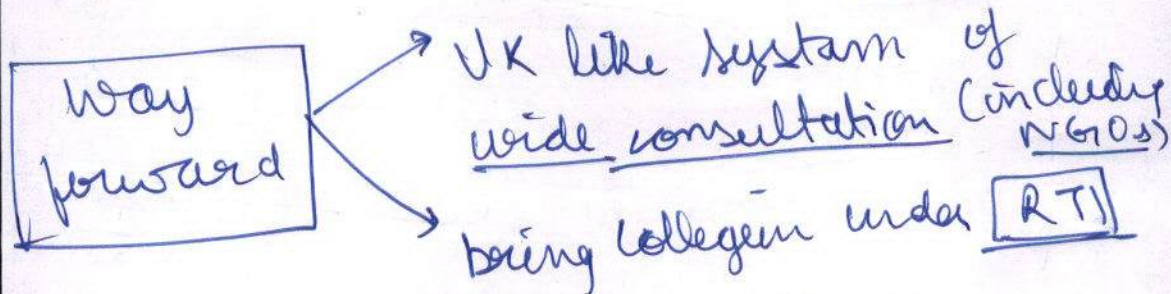
5) Lack of objective criterion →
opaqueness of decision. eg Justice
Muralidhar transfer

However, the collegium system also has following merits

1) Independence of judiciary maintained
↳ Article 50 of constitution

2) Prevents committed judiciary
↳ eg during 1976 emergency judges H.R. Khanna superseded

3) Judges are best suited to select on merits.



To prevent "imperio imperium" state within state as given by Ambedkar, need more transparent selection

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

While Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel described civil services as "steel frame" of nation, over time it has rusted and needs renewed forging.

Standard reforms pursued hitherto

- 1) Recruitment (Mota Committee)
 - Reduce age of recruitment from 32 to 27
 - 2) Make Public administration as a compulsory subject
 - 3) Reduce engineering → more diverse pool (Rajya Sabha - 77% engineers)

2) Training reforms

- Mission Karmayogi (IGOTS) portal
- 2) Train in international best practices @ Harvard Kennedy School

Which most of above recommendations are necessary, they are not sufficient. Civil services rework requires a

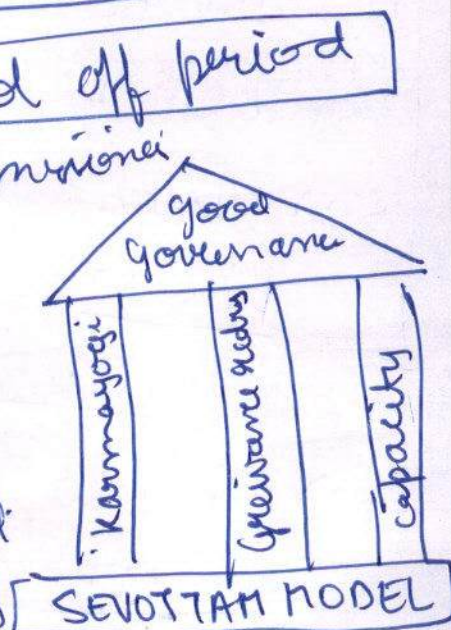
holistic change process.

Requirement of further reforms

Lifecycle approach

- 1) During service → need role based rather placement to department
eg) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan detector worked in UN-Water → specialised
- 2) Improve service conditions
eg) Prakash Singh Judgment of minimum tenure for DGP
- 3) Reimagination of role from regulator to facilitator (YK Alagh committee)
- 4) Private public pay parity to and performance linked rewards
- 5) Post retirement Cool off period
→ eg) Election commissioners

Towards a Kartavya
Kaal the civil services
are the chief development
officers of respective areas



6.

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

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

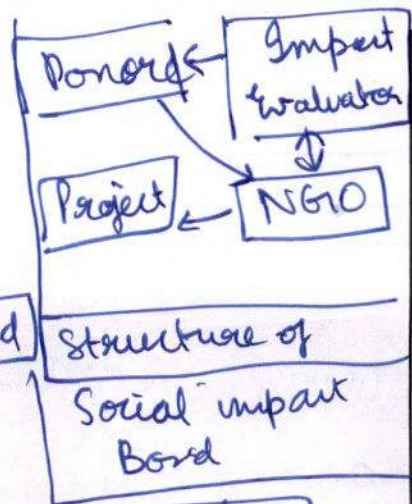
Social impact through NGOs and civil society organisations face a fund crunch due to lack of profit motive. Outcome based finance can standardise social impact financing options

Outcome based finance role in catalysing change

- 1) Based on objective criterion of results eg KPI of number of people impacted positively
- 2) Increases accountability of funder towards donor.
↳ outcome transparency [right targeting]
- 3) Can be used by Municipal corporations, and other government organisations eg Health bonds

→ 4) Increased trust relationships

→ 5) Better governmental reporting → as audited outcomes and spends.



Delivering social impact at scale

→ 1) Top retail funders → Small investors can also invest in bonds

→ 2) formalisation of social impact sector → better reporting

→ 3) NGOs will be able to recruit trained people → better service delivery

Way forward → initial support by government agencies like SBI
→ provide opensource software

NSE has recently introduced social stock exchange which will be a game changer towards financial availability for social sector

7.

प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

While India has almost achieved 80% parity in higher education graduates of women; only 35.2% of women join labour force (Economic Survey 2023) compared to 56% for men.

Reasons for wide gap



as a result rural female labour force participation greater than urban educated women

→ 1) Pregnancy penalty as women move out of workforce

→ 2) Patriarchal attitude towards employed women

→ 3) Skill poverty among women → low number of STEM graduates as compared to men

→ 4) Unsafe travel and workspace (eg) Nirbhaya Case

→ 5) Lack of capital for self employment

How to address

→ 1) Skilling Schemes →

→ vocational training through
industrial training
→ STEM training through
Schemes like KIRAN

→ 2) Capital availability through
Standup India Scheme (1 woman
per branch)

→ 3) Provision for Post maternity
reabsorption after 26 week leave
with Creche facility

→ 4) Consider reservation horizontally
for women → similar to
108th reservation bill.

→ 5) Demonstration effect through
celebration of women leaders like
Nykaa founder

For long women have remained
reserve & workforce, it is time to
bring to mainstream

8.

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

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

10

The CRS Civil Registration System which records the birth and death of individuals is essential for the socio economic planning

Importance of CRS in planning

→ 1) Understand fertility rates for family planning dynamically

→ 2) Understand the birth rate and health impact of the institutional delivery

→ 3) Identify causes of death
↳ better healthcare targeting.

→ 4) Update census, Aadhar and other identity cards for access to schemes like Aadhar Act.

Steps taken in new amendment-

- 1) Automatic linkage with census results → for automatic updation
- 2) created liability & on hospitals for non-timely recording of births and deaths
- 3) Method of verification introduced based on digital systems approach → dynamic authouse
- 4) Open data access policy for aggregate data analysis by science and research bodies
→ Economic advisory council more granular data

A data based governance is
need of 21st century → fulfilled by
the new CRIS system

9.

यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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International Monetary Fund as a Bretton Woods Institution formed in 1945 as part of specialised agency of UN is responsible for maintaining global financial stability.

⊛ IMF was created in a bipolar world and has to readjust to multipolar realities

Key areas of reforms of IMF

→ 1) Reconfiguration of Special Drawing Rights → Countries fast emerging like India should be updated annually.

→ 2) Shift from neo-colonialism → imposition of forced market reforms hurts people eg stopping pensions

→ 3) Pro-active approach rather

than bureaucratic lending
→ 4) Competition with Chequebook
dبلوماسية of China → aggressiveness

→ 5) Stronger stance against repeat
defaulters like Pakistan (gave
recent bailout package)

→ 6) Reduce Europe-US domination
of IMF board (always held by EU)

Way forward for IMF

→ 1) Take more regular analysis
of Fault lines → prevention of
Sri Lankan like crises

→ 2) WTO like more equitable
and democratic decision
making → revolving Presidency

→ 3) Introduce INR in the
currency pool → de-dollarisation

→ 4) Wider Broader Governing board
↳ include Africa

Unless IMF reforms itself it will
be doomed obsolete in face of New
Development Bank and other
multilaterals

10.

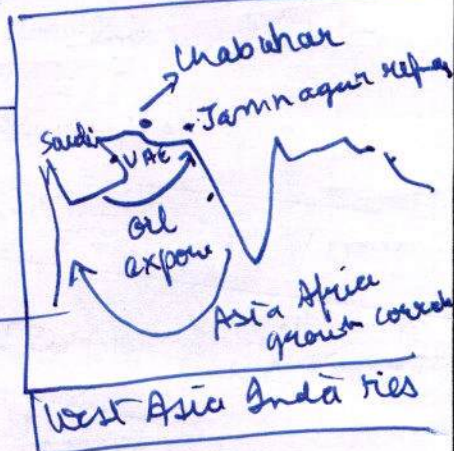
हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India's relations with West Asia have hit historic highs from 2014, as relationship deepened and widened from strategic relations to economic and trade also.

India West Asia earlier confines of geopolitics



- 1) Energy security relationship → India imports 40% oil from West Asia.
- 2) Centrality of religious polarisation → Pakistan's push to OIC to keep Kashmir issue condemnation
- 3) Palestine question central to Israel relation → new de-hyphenated 1202 platform.
- 4) Maritime security interests in Arabian Sea → Piracy off Somalia's coast

~~Esst~~ However, since 2014, with India's Look West policy, these ties have expanded to geoeconomics also.

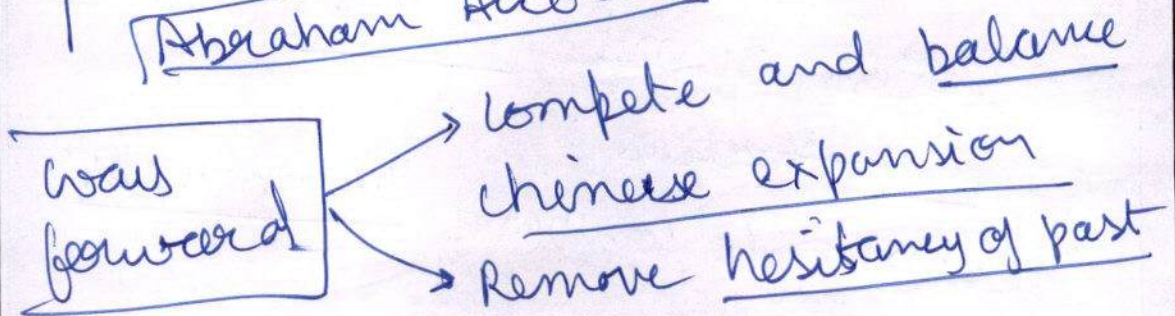
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Expansion for geoeconomics

- 1) Trade treaties has eg India UAE CECA with target of \$100bn trade
- 2) Investment source → Abu Dhabi investment fund in National infra fund
- 3) Israel technology transfer for agriculture
- 4) Port projects connectivity - Chabahar Port Gren

Factors for expansion

- 1) India's foreign policy evolved from balancing to aggressive
- 2) More stability in West Asia eg Abraham Accords - Israel UAE



India and West Asia are civilization allies based on trust relation, need further deepening

11.

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

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

15

Competition Commission of India is a Statutory body created under Act of Parliament in 2010 Competition Commission Act. It regulates monopoly, and ensures free and fair business activities
↳ replaced MRTA Act, amended in 2021

Role in furthering healthy competitiveness

→ 1) Penalising monopolies for healthy level playing field
eg → Google fine of 1000cr for play store

→ 2) Action against Cartels and price mafias
eg → tyre company Apollo tyres case

→ 3) Prevent agglomeration and poaching by large companies

by innovation (eg) → denied merger
to Rivigo

→ 4) Protection of consumers by
providing choice and options
(eg) → Google can not impose only
google pay in App store.

Role in inspiring stakeholders to
innovate and augment

→ Protection to startups from
monopolising

↳ small app developers can
compete against google

→ 2) Preserves local innovation
against large MNCs

↳ customisation ability

→ 3) Protection to MSMEs from
high handedness of the
large players

→ 4) Reduce risk in economy
by check on too big to fail

Challenges faced by CCI

- 1) Lack of technical specialised knowledge such as digital tech
- 2) High pendency of cases → reduces mergers and slow business deals
- 3) (obscure actions) reduces FDI competitiveness of India @ P. Tesla denied
- 4) Judicial legal action initiated against orders → delays

Way forward

- Enhance powers to serve show cause → written court powers
- 2) Expand manpower for effective conclusion

Changes made in 2021

Amendment

- global revenues for penalty calculation
- 2) Removal of criminal provisions

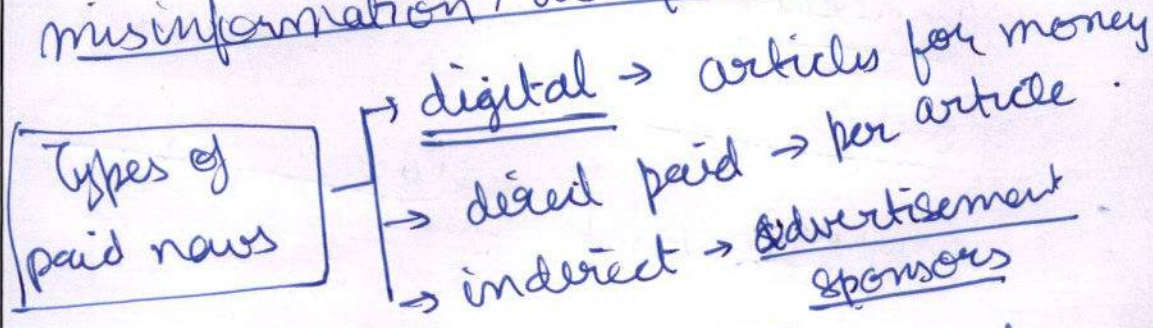
CCI has emerged as a sentinel protecting needs of consumers and small stakeholders

“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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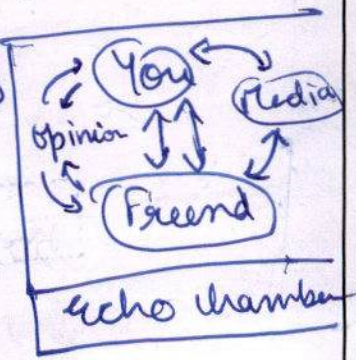
Paid news refers to influenced news which is sponsored by a beneficiary to create a false or misinformation / disinformation narrative



★ The Nira Radia tapes exposed paid news journalism in India.

Need to make it electoral offence

→ 1) rising influence of digital media
↳ echo chambers amplify paid news



→ 2) Use of paid news for political polarisation

eg) ▷ Nizamuddin Markaz case

→ 3) fake news propagation and

Cases of defamation of individuals

- 4) electoral offense just like exit polls → Section 126A bans it under RPA, 1951.
 - ↳ influences voting behaviour
- 5) Indirect violation of Model Code of conduct as it involves campaigning after date of stoppage

Challenges of making paid news an electoral offense

- difficult to prove with evidence
 - ↳ 2013 Nira Radia acquitted
- 2) Too wide a scope of media
 - ↳ local newspapers,
- 3) Muzzling freedom of free speech under Article 19(1)(a)
 - ↳ 4) Lack of specialisation of ECI to deal with media cases

Way forward

- 1) create penalty on proved false news which is paid
↳ 6 year disqualification
- 2) Impose ~~as~~ grievance redressal norms of media on consumer complaints against media norms
- 3) Commercially motivated fake news under IPC 505 (hated among concerning)
↳ T.K. Vishwanath committee
- 4) Amend RPA, 195 to include digital and online fake news in list of Section offence in Section 124 to 127
- Create media ethics charter for conduct during elections

The freedom estate → media must complete its role responsibly to ensure substantive 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 कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of Essentiality as established in 1954 Shri Nath case is a Judicial innovation to establish the extent of right to freedom of religion.

Criterion for testing essentiality

- 1) Originally conceptualised in the origin of religion
↳ eg worship of temples
- 2) Religion can not function without the particular practise
- 3) Is central to the function of the religion

Use of Essentiality doctrine in Case

- 1) Karnatak Hijab case → SC held that Hijab is not essential

To Islam → can not supersede RTE

→ 2) Ram Jannabhooni case → SC held
that mosque not essential to
Islam

→ 3) Young Indian Lawyers Association
case (2018) → held that the prohibition
of women to Sabarimala is not
essential to Hinduism

Arguments for the confirmation
of doctrine

→ 1) Courts are final arbiters and
safeguard constitution → define
the meaning of religion under
Article 25, 26

→ 2) Decide cases where different
rights have to be prioritised

→ 3) Progressive judiciary activism
requires limiting the definition
of religion

→ 4) As alternative, the religious

Scholars have conflict of interest

Arguments against Principle of Essentiality

- 1) Epistemic limitations as the courts do not have sufficient knowledge
 - 2) against separation of court, state and religion → against secular credentials
 - 3) Lack of acceptance among people (eg) Sabarimala
 - 4) Court pendency → additional burden
- Way forward
- Create inter religious committee to determine essentiality
 - Create clearer definitions of essentiality → ↓ ambiguity

The courts should decide on the Sub judice matter of essentiality towards a more inclusive determination mechanism

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)

The EAC of PM has reiterated need for Minimum Government, Maximum Governance towards a neo liberal approach to governance.

Merits of EAC recommendation

→ 1) Impetus to ease of doing business by reducing Red tapism of government

→ 2) Repurpose focus on Core competency of governance
development → health & education

→ 3) Reduces loss to exchequer

↳ e.g. Air India losses.

→ 4) reduced by privatisation

→ 5) Increase productivity

↳ reduce redundancies

Challenges posed by mega government

- 1) Reduced employment opportunities
↳ eg) UPSC recruitment ↓
- 2) Corporatisation of governance
↳ eg) high price private hospitals
- 3) India is welfare state and disease, and decentralised large government.
- 4) Rise of crony capitalism due to favoursitism

~~Despite~~ Despite challenges, the need for reducing size of governance is valid and essential for ushering an era of good governance and streamlined efficiency

Steps taken towards minimum government

- 1) Constitutional Amendment Act
↳ Only 15% of MP can be ministers
- 2) Reduced 29 labour codes to only 4 laws
- 3) ~~BN Chaturvedi~~ BN Chaturvedi committee
↳ Streamlined multiple central sector schemes

Way forward for this push

- PPP push in governance
eg D Bihar Dehry PPP norms for railways
 - 2) Reduce government in business further → divestment from non-strategic sector
 - 3) Digital [e-governance] →
reduce interface for low corruption eg D Faceless Assessment
- Need for elephant of democracy in India to trim to efficiency

15.

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

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

15

eminence & (IoE)
Institutions of Excellence were created as centers of cutting edge and superior education cultivating the best minds to global standards

Q. 117.5

Benefits of IoE

- 1) More autonomy in curriculum selection by IoE → flexibility in choice of subjects
- 2) Separate funding under UG4 guidelines
- 3) Cultivate best researchers and intellectuals to develop further education system
- 4) Global competition and foreign students

Reasons for not being a game changer

- 1) Islands of excellence and sea of mediocrity → only 18 AIIMS in India
- 2) Rigidity of the IOE → the skilling is not market demand centric eg) no robotics focus
- 3) Lack of core specialisation
↳ focus on MNC, job creation and placements rather than research → Brain drain
- 4) Poor financial health and infrastructure
- 5) Mushrooming of new IOEs without sufficient technology and infrastructure eg) AIIMS Madurai

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward for IOE

→ 1) National research fund
to provide funding to non-IOE
also

→ 2) Create objective criterion for
qualifying as IOE → competition

→ 3) Introduction of global
institutions → e.g. Darwin
University from Australia
in NEP 2020 in Delhi

→ 4) Generation of funds from
alumni e.g. 117 Delhi campus
of 100M from alumni

Thus, need for a new higher
education thinking of democratised
eminence

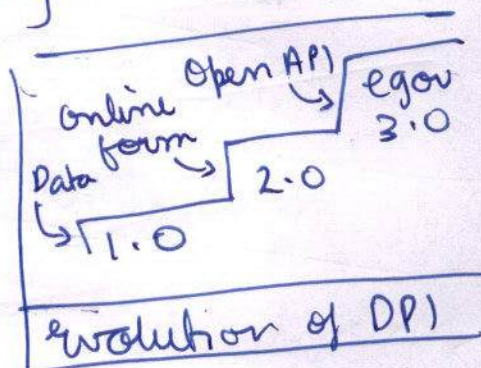
डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 refer to internet, applications and services like financial inclusion which are established for wide public usage and not specific beneficiary:

Role of DPI for innovative and convenient public services



- 1) Online birth and death Registration system for all online
- 2) ONDC for widespread usage of DPI in retail shopping
- 3)

Role in access and inclusion

- 1) Jam Shah Yojana → 59 cr bank accounts opened and online DBT paid
- 2) Overcome access challenges during COVID-19
eg SWAYAM education portal
- 3) Access to healthcare widely
↳ e-Sanjivini healthcare

Role in transparency and accountability

- 1) online information systems
eg online Jam Soochna of Rajasthan
- 2) transparent taxation system
eg ▶ Facless assessment.
- 3) e-office for live tracking of bureaucratic file movements

Challenges faced

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

- Digital divide → only 76% of India has access → low in rural and women
- 2) High incidence fraudulent transactions eg) UPI 276cr as per RBI
- 3) Data Privacy → UIDAI, leak and shared with companies
- 4) Inclusion Exclusion errors
eg) ▽ Chattisgarh death due to ration denied based on UIDAI

Way forward

- Timely completion of Sharat Net Scheme
- Data Protection Privacy Act to be passed.
- Digital Banking units widespread

Need for a more equitable

Digital India 2.0 to leap frog the challenges.

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

The demand of Health for all was made in Alma Ata declaration by India towards democratised healthcare.

Requirement of legislative basis

- ↳ Recently Rajasthan passed Universal Healthcare act to cover all healthcare needs of people.
- ↳ legal basis will create a right like NFSA, 2013 for food
- 2) 48% of OOPE (out of pocket expenditure) on health shows low government support
- 3) will create accountability on the government
- 4) Rights based approach will

further increase demand for healthcare
④ Developed countries like UK have
NHS which is legal right of
citizens

However, apart from this need →

Social infrastructure

- 1) Nutritional awareness lack
(36% undernourishment as
per NFHS 3)
- 2) Ignorance of women as
secondary sex → 58% women
have anaemia
- 3) Rise of non communicable diseases
↳ 33% of India is hypertensive
as per Medical Council
of India

Financial Gaps

- Only 1% of GDP spent on health
↳ as compared to 2% target
- 2) Low health insurance penetration
(1% vs 4% global average)

→ 3) 60% of beds are private hospitals → high charge of price per patient

Infrastructural Gaps

- 1) Lack of beds (only 0.6/1000 as per health ministry) vs 6 in China
- 2) Lack of training infrastructure
↳ only 1.4 per 1000 trained nurses
- 3) Poor rural health infra
↳ PHC network without adequate beds

Way forward

focus on digital solutions

eg MANAS, Digihealth

→ increase healthcare budget

→ PPP model for healthcare infra

→ widen coverage of PM JAY a missing middle

While legislation is necessary for health for all SDG 3.0, it is not sufficient condition

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

The third gender of transgenders has been given rights under NALSA vs UOI, 2014 which was supported by Transgender Rights Act, 2019.

Legislative nudge in act

- 1) No discrimination in any government process eg forms
- 2) Creation of Statutory body for taking up matters related.
- 3) Provides for penalty in case of harassment of transgenders
- 4) Provision for horizontal reservation by government.
- 5) Determination by doctor → approved by DM

Shortcomings of act

- no affirmative action
- low protection from violence
- No right to self determination

However, 3rd gender not yet
engendered because

- 1) Lack of social acceptance → still
seen as aberration
- 2) Economic shackles → economic
stratification as beggars
- 3) continued exploitation for
sex-work → lack of options
of work
- 4) Poor understanding among
parents → discourage revealing
sex of person
- 5) Problematic portrayal in
movies → stigmatise stereotypes
- 6) Discrimination at workplace
against transgenders

Way forward

- 1) Creation of employment opportunities eg Tamil Nadu government steps for highway shops
- 2) Provision of awareness and skill development for rehabilitation from sex-work.
- 3) Creates Rights Based approach of affirmative action (Reservation)
- 4) Mindful creation of public infrastructure eg
- 5) Create special health facilities → sex determination
- 6) Encourage pressure groups like Arav Foundation in Rainbow effect

The 3rd gender must merged as empowered from neutral gender

19.

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

15

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
(SCO) Setup in 2001 and joined by
India in 2017 is a grouping of
key Central Asian

and Asian members -

It had 8 members
now also extended

to Iran as 9th member



India's expectations from SCO

→ 1) Sovereign autonomy to balance
interests with USA closeness

↳ eg de-dollarisation

→ 2) Closeness with Russia in
a multilateral grouping

↳ Russia source of 50% of arm
imports

→ 3) Strategic alliance with Central
Asian eg TAPI pipeline, Ashgabat
agreement

→ 4) Terrorism front using Regional Anti-Terrorist System (RATS)

→ 5) Discuss issues of Global South
↳ South South cooperation

Impact of strained ties with Pakistan and China on SCO objectives

→ 1) Contention of Belt Road Initiative (BRI) to SCO → India opposes CPEC between China & Pakistan
↳ built on POK

→ 2) Pakistan as 'Sponsor' of terrorism
↳ double agent in the RATS grouping

→ 3) Chinese: "no limits friendship" with Russia → dominance over India.

→ 4) Pakistan has blocked connectivity issues with Central ~~Asia~~ Asia

(eg) → TAPI pipeline disallowed

→ 5) Chinese hegemony → SCO 2030 agenda
↳ not joined by India

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

Other factors for non fulfillment

→ 1) Poor project execution by India @ North South Transport Corridor pending

→ 2) Proximity with USA → reduces the movement towards SCO

→ 3) Not able to compete with Chinese chequebook diplomacy @ BRI

Way forward → Leverage Iran relations

→ 1) Use SCO as platform to resolve Border issues with China (Russian mediation)

→ 2) Drive closer to resource rich central asia through investment

SCO can become an important element in India's extended neighbour + neod policy.

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

The Critical and Emerging Technology initiative (iCET) is a gamechanger towards historic highs in [Indo-US] relationship. This will [deepen] the relation.

Promise of transformation of partnership in technology

- 1) Reduces technology transfer history under previous regime
eg GE 414 engines given to Tejas LK1
- 2) India as potential production partner eg [C295] deal with Tata and Airbus
- 3) Access to India as preferred partner in cutting edge technology
eg [Reaper drones]

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

- 4) Joint development of robotics, semiconductors
- 5) Security of information through ISG partnership → against Huawei
- 6) Co-partnership to development of next gen supercomputers, quantum physics

Benefits for India

- 1) Phillip to Make in India
- 2) Diversify dependence on Russia
↳ 50% of imports
- 3) Effective resistance to Chinese expansionism
- 4) access to cutting edge tech.
eg) Drones

Benefits for USA

- 1) Counterbalance Chinese hegemony in Indo Pacific
- 2) India's waning away from Russian dependence eg) \$400

Challenges

- US expectation of alliance from India
- 2) India balancing act → diversified interest between East & West
- 3) Strategic autonomy of India on Russia Ukraine war
- 4) Fickle politics of USA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

- Create ongoing movement through quick and decisive
- Create specialist track and monitor in "2+2" dialogue

US & India must shed historic hesitancy to partner towards a rules based global order

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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