



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 उपरान्त 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. : 1043458

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : POORVA AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/7/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Krishna

	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.

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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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Environmental pressure groups refer to those organisations that raise try to bring environmental policy change,

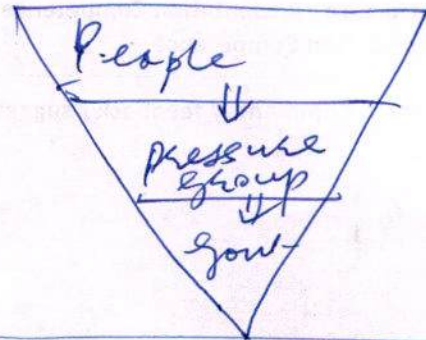


Fig: Pressure Groups

without aim to capture political power.

→ eg CSE - Centre for Science & Environment

Enhance public participation

① Raise awareness among people
 → eg Down To Earth publications

② Provide evidence for policy making

→ eg ORF research

③ Protests & activism

→ eg Arey Forest monument.

④ Oppose anti-environmental policies

↳ eg Unphos movement - 1970s

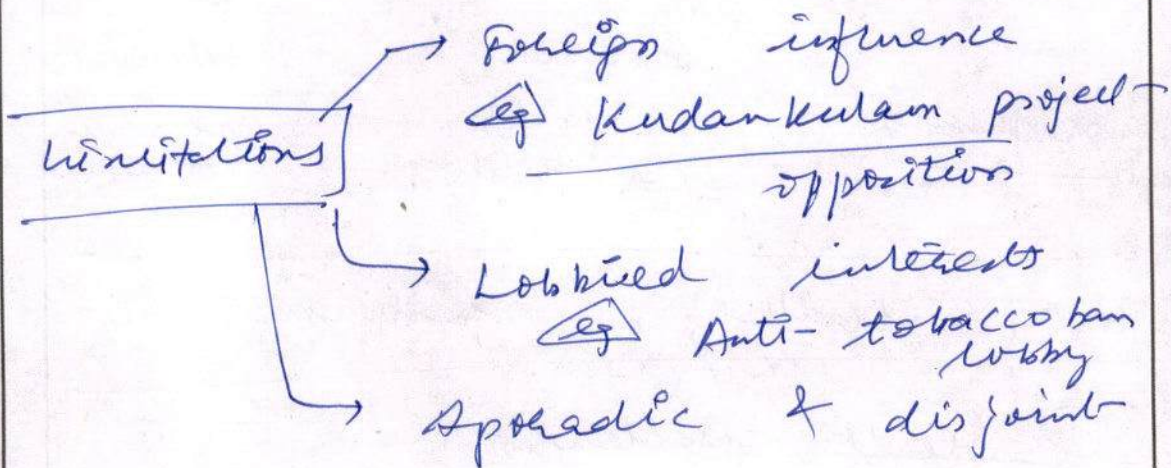
⑤ Give platform for debate, dissent, discussion

⑥ Provide legal help to victims

↳ eg Narmada dam displaced victims

⑦ Bring people's participation in environmental movements

↳ eg Aranali's Green Wall



There is need to move from PROTEST to Pro action to reap advantage of pressure groups in environmental protection.

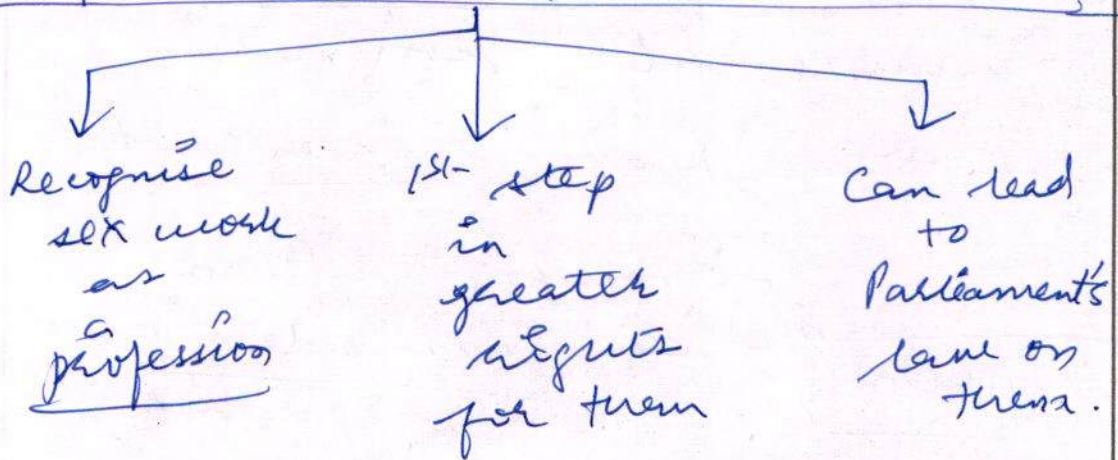
2.

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) ①
② C B 40

Sex workers are the most vulnerable & deprived sections of our society, they face myriad challenges.

Supreme Court Judgement



But, challenges remain

① Health challenges

↳ AIDS, STDs

② No minimum wages

③ Exploitation of minors
↳ forced sex work

④ Illegal hubs & pimps
↳ eg Red Light Area - Delhi

⑤ Forced use of chemicals
to age early

⑥ Police - criminal nexus
↳ avoids legal help to victims

⑦ Social stigmatisation

⑧ Uncertain parentage &
future of children of sex
workers.

Way Forward

★ Proper law on their rights

★ Awareness & helpline numbers

★ Link NGOs to children
of sex workers

★ Inter-country collaboration
↳ to some cross border
trafficking eg Nepal, Bhutan.

This will ensure dignity,
equality & respect for sex
workers, in line with

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) are formed under [A-39] → free & equal legal aid for all.

Role in free legal aid

① support to vulnerable sections

- ↓ Women
- ↓ Transgender
- ↓ Old aged
- ↓ PWD

to file cases

② Legal help to accident victims

↳ eg help to Vishakhapatnam styrene victims.

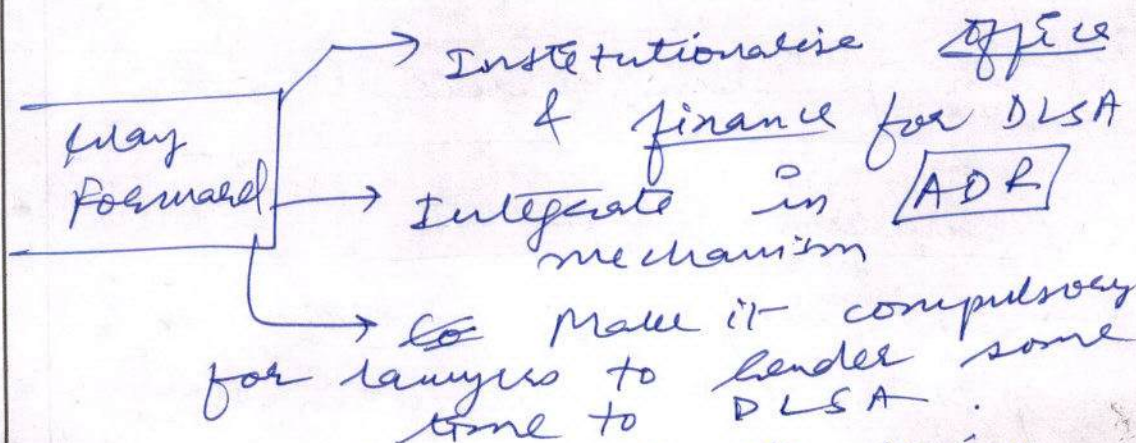
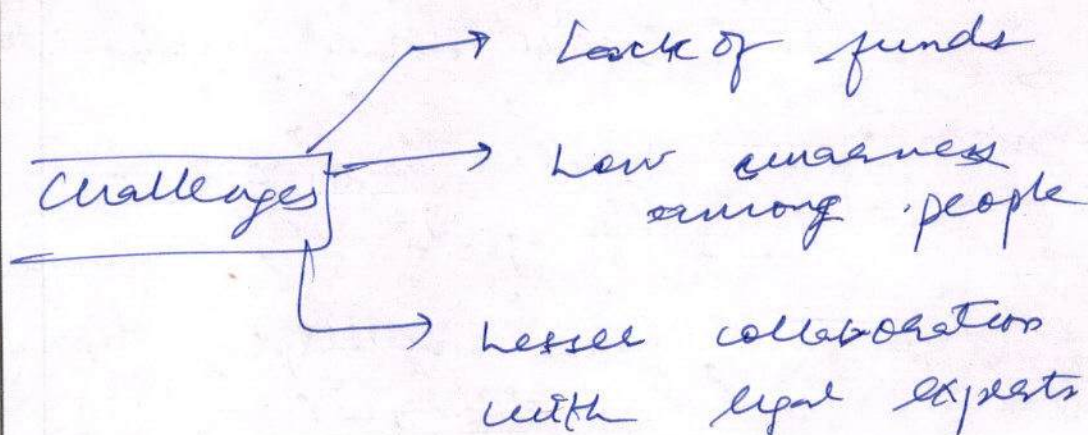
③ Represent victims of social crimes

↳ eg Acid attack victims, dowry cases.

Role in legal awareness

④ Hold frequent camps to spread awareness.

- ⑤ sensitise the local police to quickly register FLRs.
- ⑥ Organise seminars with help from NLSA.
- ⑦ Collaboration with NGOs, SNGs, to raise awareness.
- ⑧ go to schools, colleges to sensitise the youth.



DLSA hold potential to bring Justice to each & every Indian.

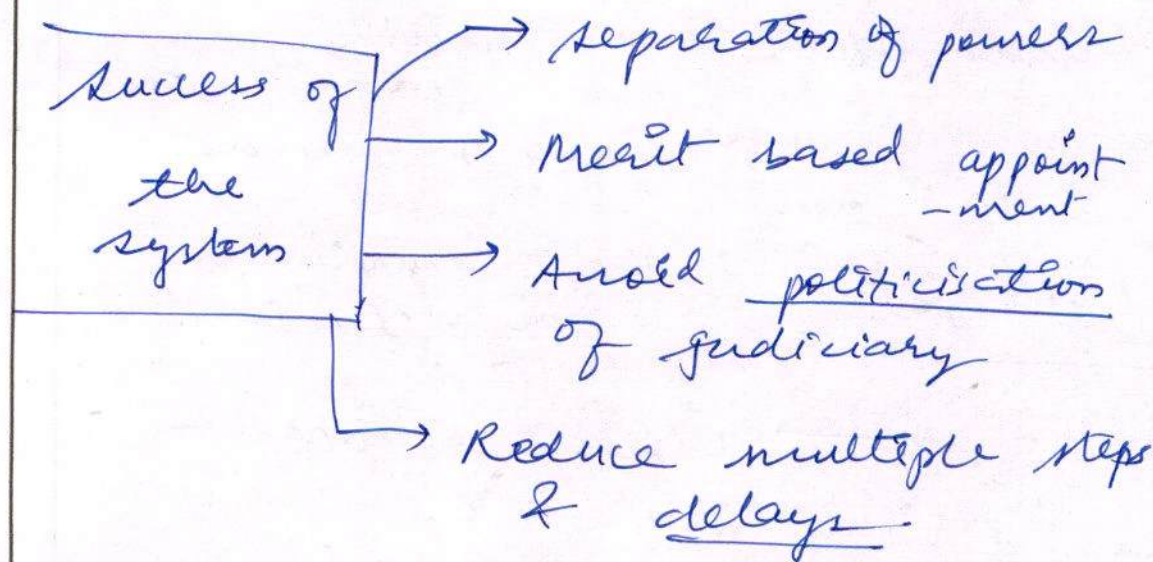
4.

"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 हॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

NJAC case rejected 99th Amendments
→ end & led to continuation of collegium system for judicial appointments & transfers.



Victim of own success

① Concentration of power

↳ Judiciary over powered ⇒ possibility of state within state.

② Opacity & lack of transparency

③ Possibility of nepotism

"You scratch my back, I scratch yours".

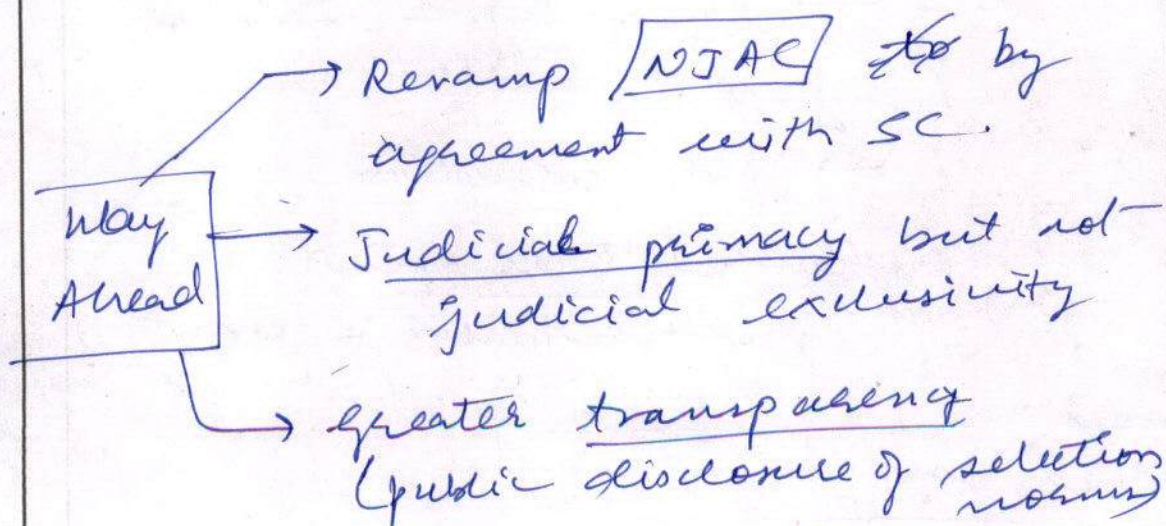
④ Tussle between Judiciary & Executive.

⑤ Delays in appointments

⑥ Lack of diversity

↳ eg Only 11 % judges are female in HC

⑦ Against checks & balances.



As per B4 Chandrachud constitutional objectivity & constitutional morality should guide any future action on collegium.

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)

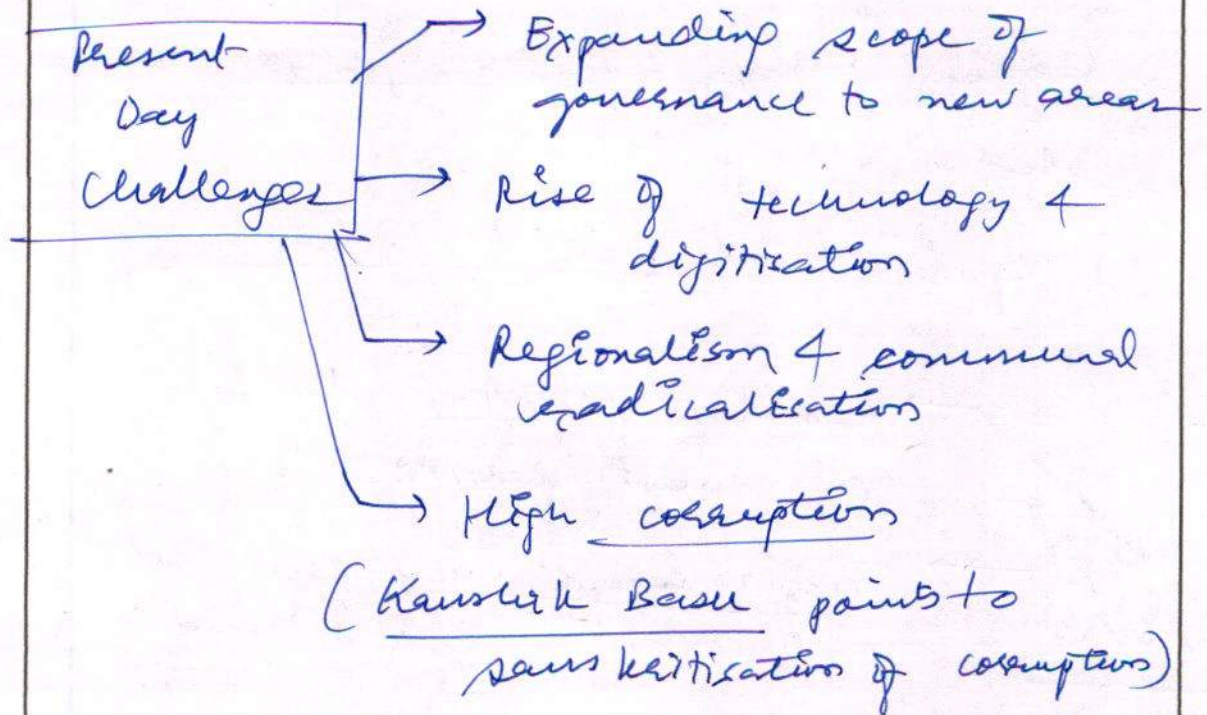
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Sardar Patel called Civil services
as the steel frame of India.

This frame needs further strengthening
to support the needs of New India.



Need for reforms

① Hota Committee

↳ digitisation ⇒ need to
integrate IT in civil services

② Santhanam Commee

↳ Reform A-311 for easier & quick action against corrupt officials

③ 2nd ALC

↳ sensitivity training → for & community interaction

④ S. Nath Committee

↳ Generalise the specialist & specialise the generalist

↳ Assign 2-3 domains to develop expertise.

⑤ Tunjandham Committee

↳ 360° & 365 days training

↳ Training at 12th, 20th, 25th years

There is need to encourage honest officials - like seema Shals out of turn promotion for saving 200 children during COVID.

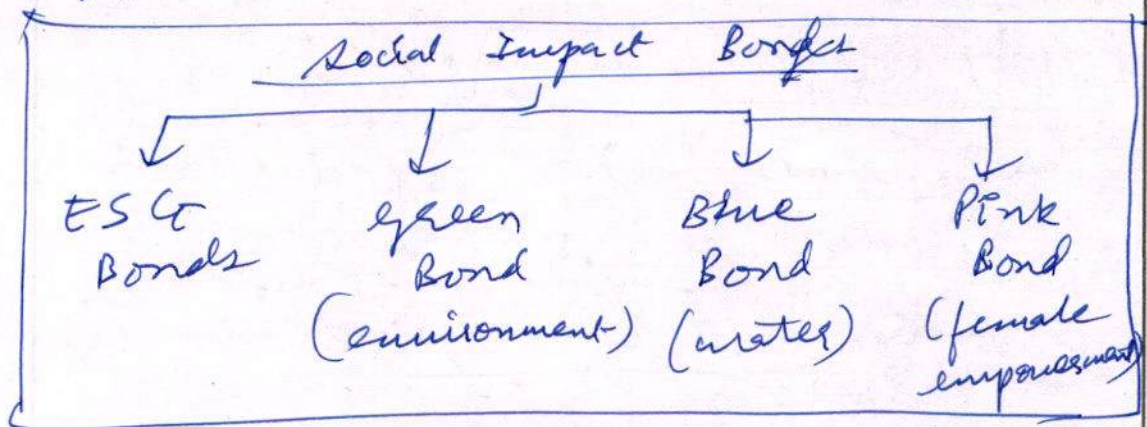
6.

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

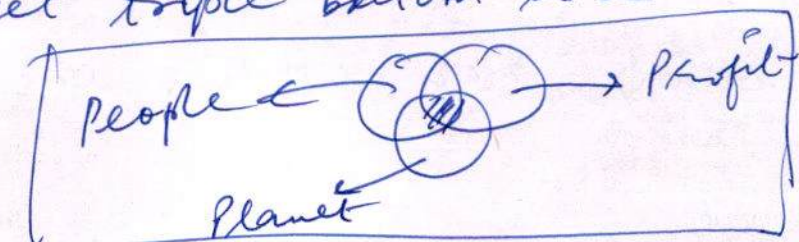
उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social impact bonds help to raise funds for organisations that seek to fulfill social goals.



Potential of social impact bonds

- ① Help NGOs & SEOs raise funds.
- ② Complement CSR activities.
- ③ Target triple bottom line



④ Enable compassionate capitalism
like Narayan Murthy -

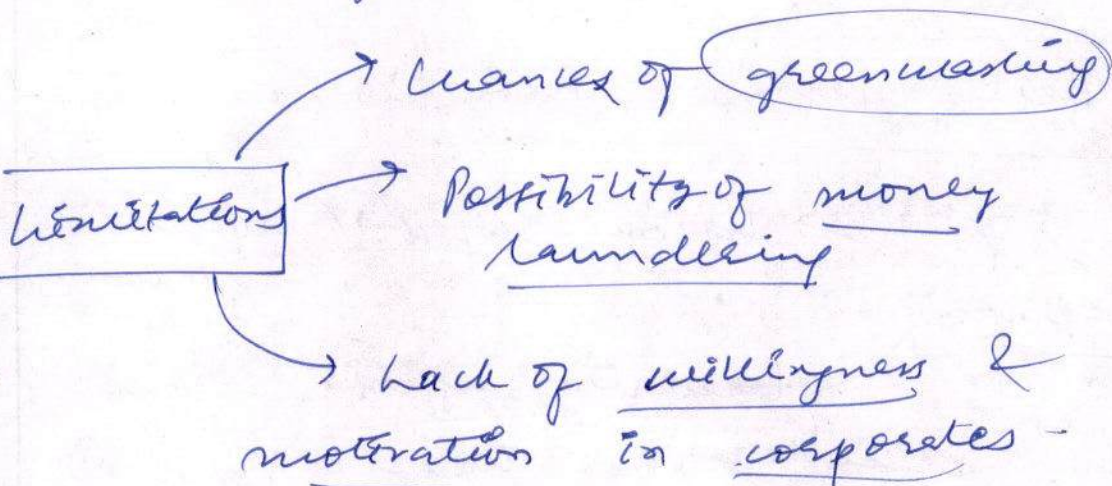
⑤ Deliver social services

↳ Health, education -

⑥ Bring environmental conservation
through business leaders

↳ Leaders for Change 2020

⑦ Complement government's efforts
in welfare state -



There is need to adopt
such bonds with prudence
to realise Gandhiji's aim of
wealth with nobility &

commerce with principles - 17

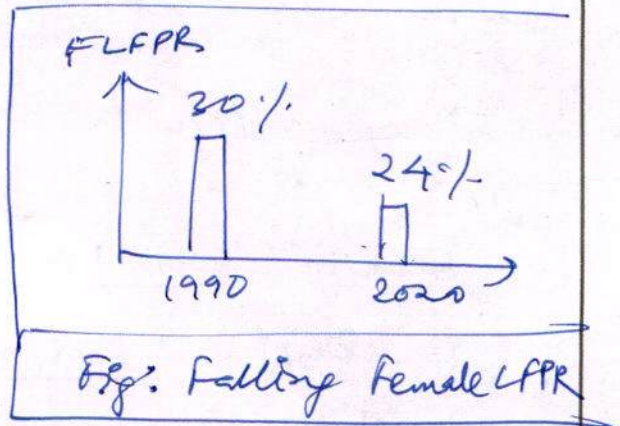
7.

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)

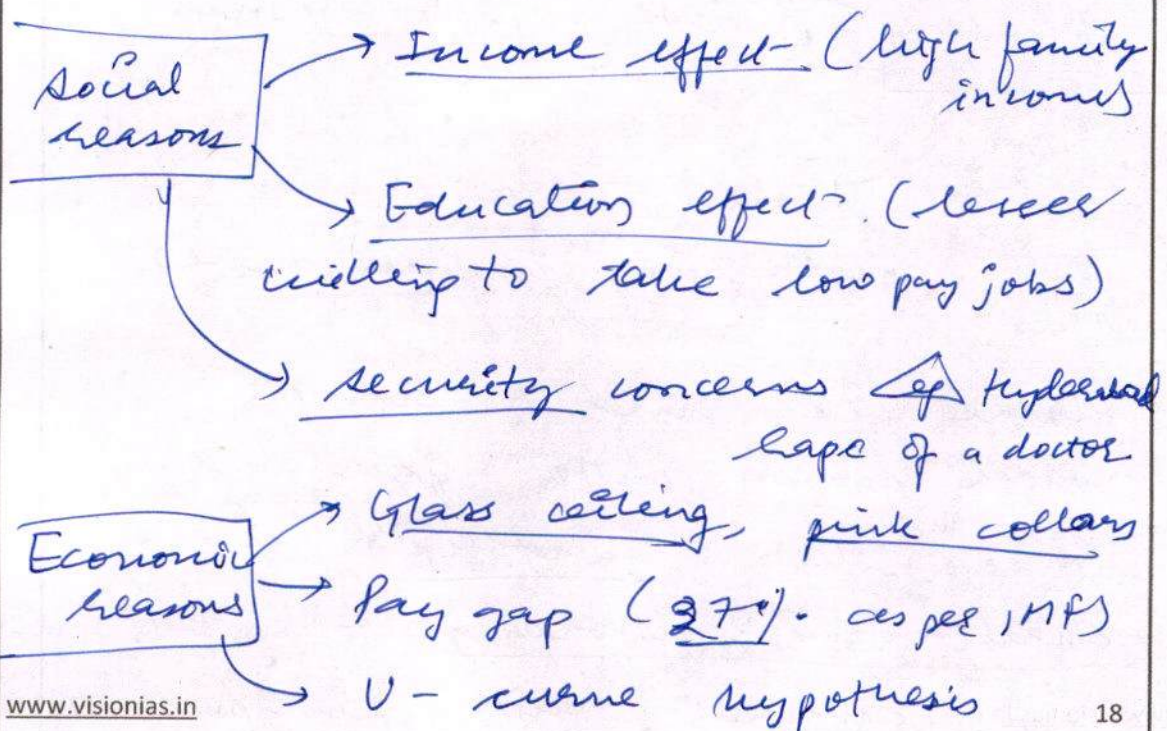
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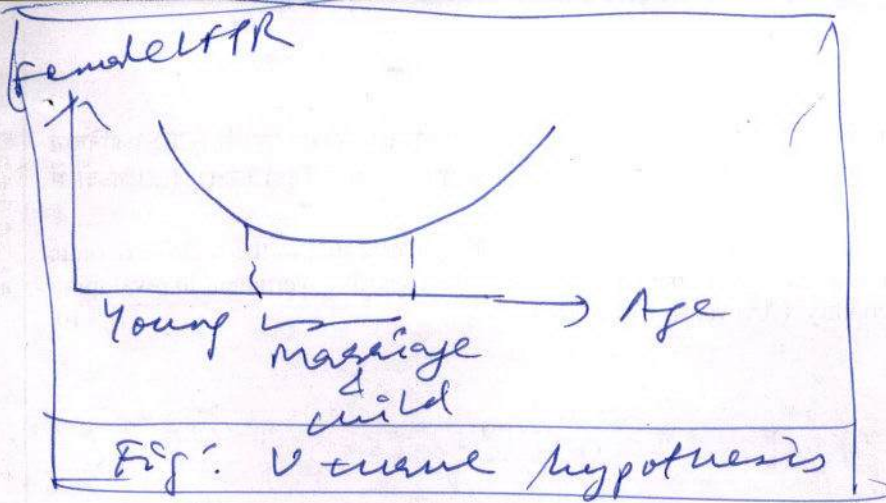
Due to schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, share of women in education has risen.



In fact pass percentage of girls is higher in universities than boys (As per ASER).

But, female LFPR is still low





Steps to address this

- ① Equal pay for equal work (Ar 38)
- ② Strict implementation of Vishaka guidelines
- ③ Better job opportunities for women
- ④ Encourage menstrual leave
- ⑤ Equal parenting → to reduce domestic burden.
- ⑥ Amend Companies Act-2013 → higher women in BOD.

As per Christine Lagarde, IMF head equal workforce participation can raise India's GDP by 27%.

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

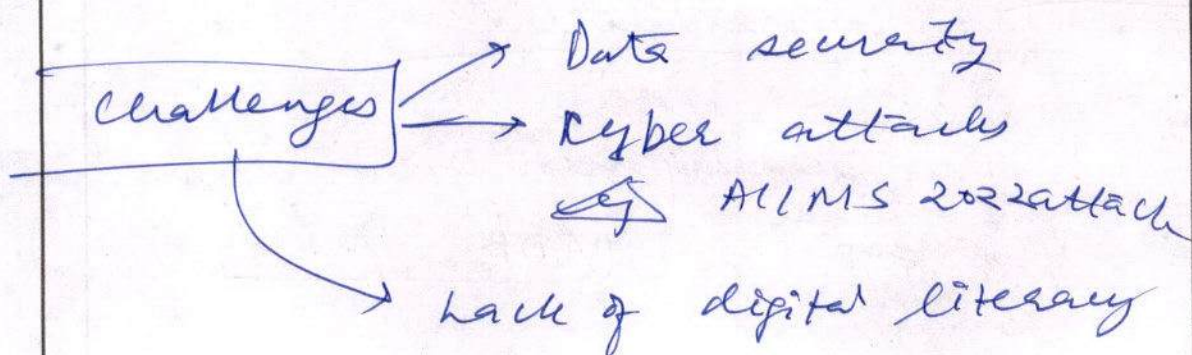
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System (CRS)
is key to India's Digital India Policy.

Revamping CRS will help in these ways: -

- ① Better record of citizens
↳ trace illegal migrants
- ② Targetted service delivery
↳ remove exclusion & inclusion errors
- ③ Better forensics & criminal investigation

- ④ Help to automatically update noters list
- ⑤ E-governance reforms
 - ↳ DBT transfers under MOPGA, PM-KISAN.
- ⑥ Do profiling of economic status, income, etc.
- ⑦ Can be a step towards SECC.
- ⑧ Data-driven policy making



Human resource development,
protecting critical infrastructure
can solve these problems.

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)

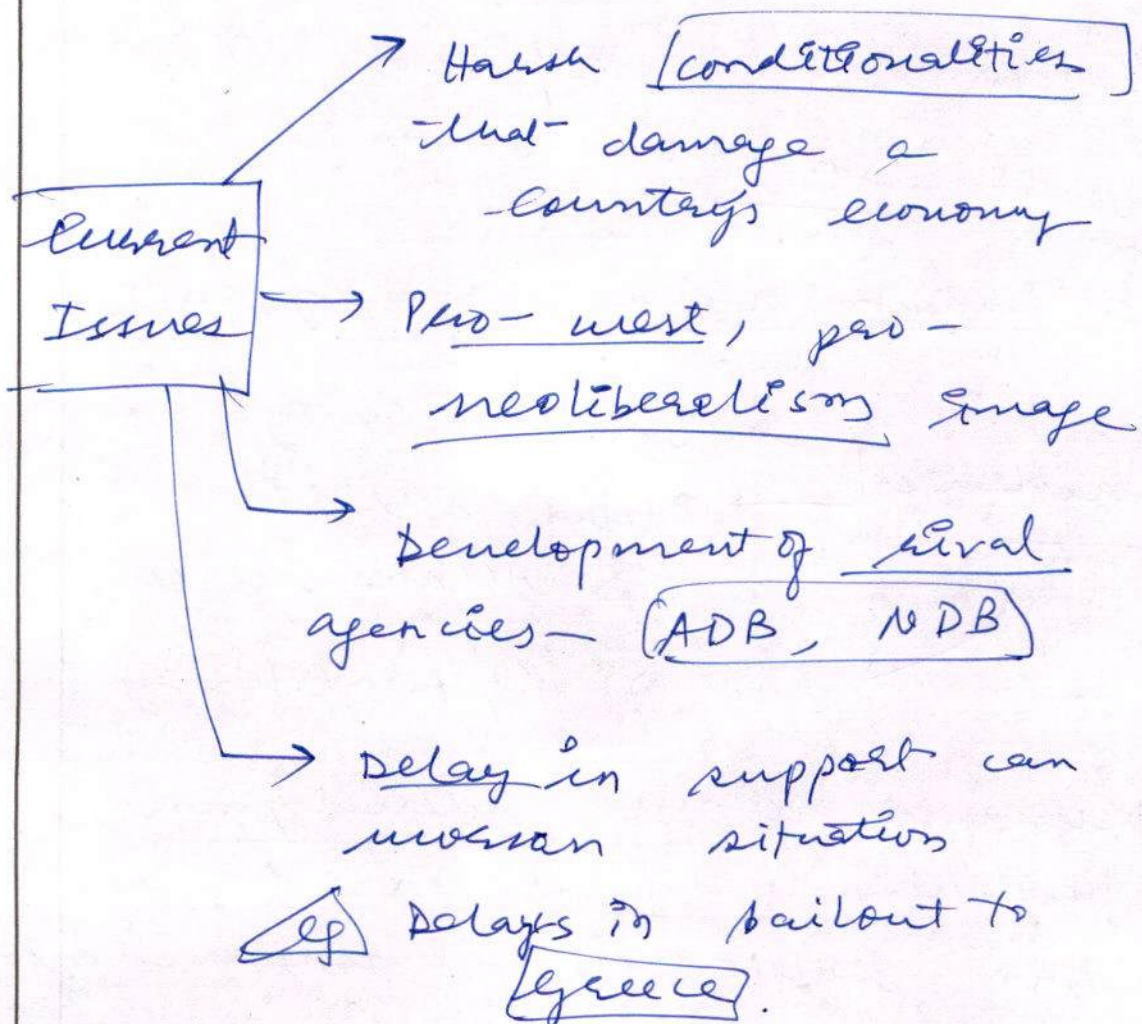
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF was setup in 1944 as part of Bretton Woods Conference.

It aims to help countries facing - BoP & forex issues.

↳ ~~eg~~ IMF bailout to Sri Lanka.



Key areas of Reform

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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① Membership & Capital shares

↳ Need to raise share of developing countries to show current realities.

② Voting power

↳ From \$1 = 1 vote to
1 country = 1 vote

③ Collaborative approach rather than top-down conditionalities

④ Wider membership to African countries.

⑤ From loans to grants (No repayment needed)

IMF must be renewed to act as protector of global economic stability and growth.

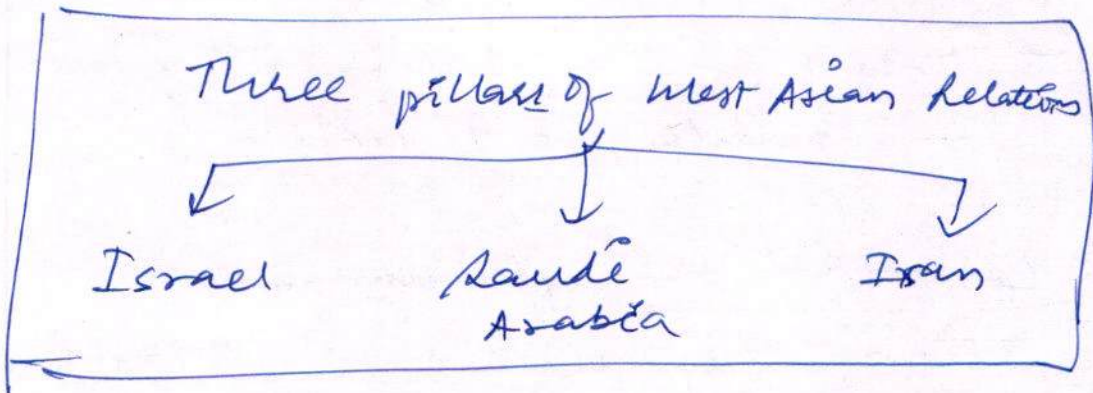
10.

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

India - West Asia relations are rooted in history (trade with Mesopotamia during Indus valley civilisation), economy, geopolitics and people-to-people links.



Geopolitics

- * India's support to Two-Nation The Solution in Palestine.
- * Balancing relations with Iran and Saudi Bloc.
- * Politics over oil & gas supply.

Geo economics

उम्मीदवारों को
इस वॉशिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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① Increasing trade deals

↳ UAE - FTA

② Technology partnerships

↳ Israel's drought resistant
technology being used to grow
strawberries in Rajasthan.

③ Rupee trade with Iran
for oil supply.

④ Collaboration on Infrastructure
development

⑤ Using Chabab Port & North-
South Transit Corridor for
higher connectivity.

⑥ Israel's support in defence
technology.

Thus, Nearest Asia Policy is
key to India's aim to realising
its "significant place under
the sun"

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

CCI was formed under Competition Act that sought to replace MRTA Act, to usher trade enabling rather than restrictive environment.

Significance of CCI in India

① Prevents anti-competitive practices.

↳ eg Fine on Google for forcing Android to pre-install its apps

② Action against mergers & acquisitions.

↳ to avoid market-concentration

③ Grievance redressal for small businesses

④ e-marketplace rules.

↳ eg bans ~~the~~ seller model
& allows Inventory model.

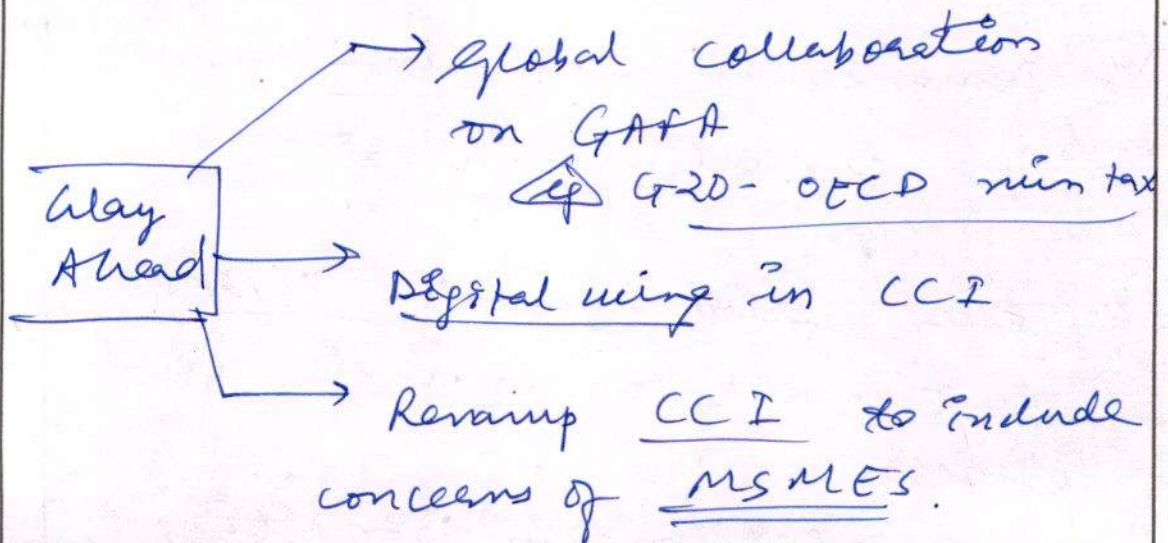
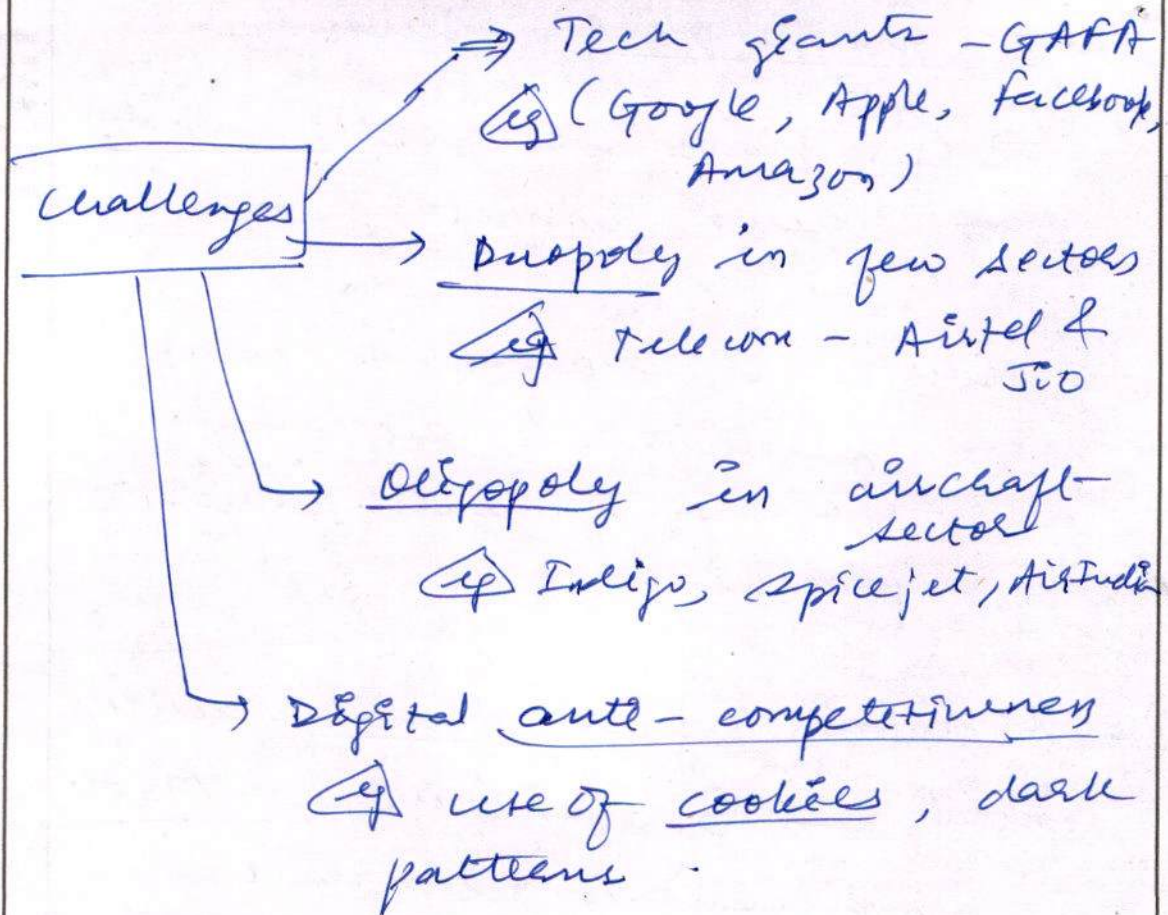
⑤ Customer awareness camps
to sensitise & encourage
reporting of anti-competitive
practices.

⑥ Maintain free trade environ-
ment → to encourage MSMEs
& indigenous innovators.

⑦ Investigates IPR infringement
↳ to support innovation.

⑧ Takes action against MNCs
that seek to dominate local
players
↳ eg Fine on Amazon to
discriminate against local suppliers

⑨ Moves from restricting
expansion (as in M RTP) to
enabling fair expansion
of business.



CCI holds the key to maintain free & fair market and help India achieve a 5 trillion economy.

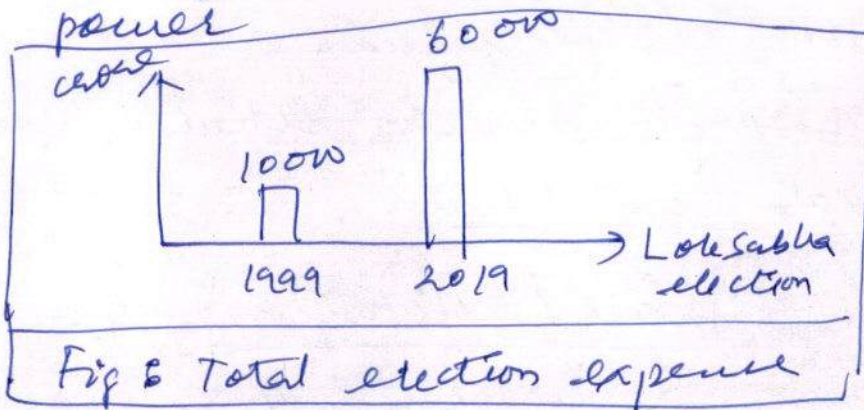
12.

"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) ① ② ③ ④ 15

Election Commission had suggested making paid news an electoral offence under RPA, 1951. But it is not yet adopted.

Need to make paid news an electoral offence

① Rising use of money & muscle power

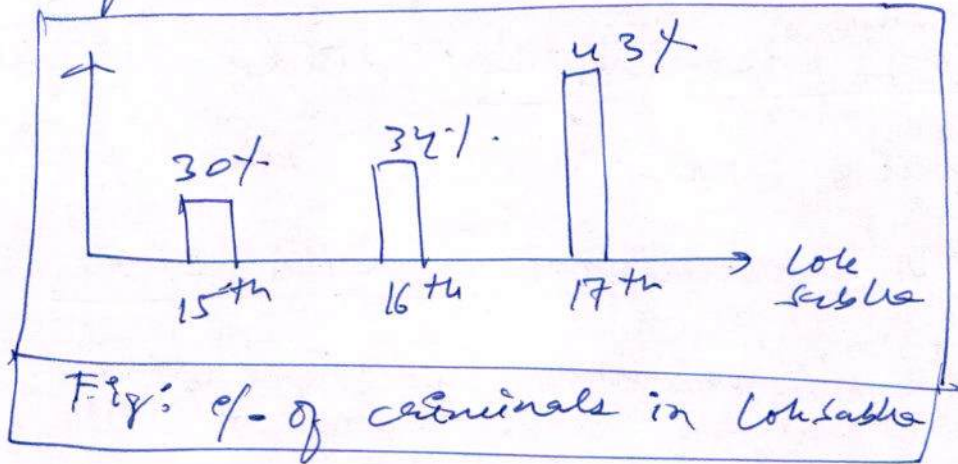


② Possibility of false news & yellow journalism.

③ Tempering with the free & fair election

↳ Cambridge Analytica case (USA)

- ④ Rising criminalisation of politics due to need for money power



- ⑤ Radicalisation & hate speeches
→ communal politics

eg Palgarh mob lynching.

- ⑥ Disadvantage to local parties with low funds.

- ⑦ Can ~~direct~~ divert attention from real issues.

- ⑧ Lead to monopolisation of media → corporatisation.

- ⑨ Can affect voter sentiments and preferences.

- ⑩ Emergence of "post-truth" in media.

Challenges

- Resistance from political parties
- Difficulty in proving the guilt
- Need for amendments & legal challenges
- Covered already under sections of RPA
 - eg section 123 - corrupt practices

Way Ahead

- Bring about political consensus (as in Model Code of Conduct)
- strict audit of news channels
- Bring political parties under RTI (2nd ARC)
- Injeti Srinivas → state funding of elections

Paid news needs to be solved to maintain the ethos of free & fair elections in the largest democracy of the world.

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 हॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In Shirur Mutt Case, Supreme Court gave this doctrine to decide cases where state can interfere in religious matters, under Article 25-28.

What is Essentiality doctrine?

- * It says that state can't interfere in Essential Religious Practices (ERP) of a religion.
- * ERP refer to those practices which form the core base of a religion.
- * Without ERP, religion would lose its essence.
- eg Turbans for Sikhs.
- * But other practices are not covered under Ar 25-28 - state can interfere.

Importance of the Doctrine

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हद्दिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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- ① It maintains a balance between Right to Religion & other fundamental rights.
 - ↳ eg Balance right to read namaz without disturbing others (ie. no to loudspeakers)
- ② Allow for social reforms
 - ↳ eg Sabarna case
- ③ Protect vulnerable sections
 - ↳ eg Triple Talag case
- ④ Allow state to make rules
 - ↳ eg No to Hifab in schools.
- ⑤ Can help to move towards Uniform Civil code (Ar 34)
- ⑥ In line with principled distance rather than western concept of strict separation.

Challenges

- ① Courts - sole decider of ERP.
- ② Courts may lack religion knowledge.
- ③ Conflicting demands
↳ eg If turbans allowed for Sikhs why not beard for Muslims?
- ④ Ar 25-28 does not mention protection of only ERP.
- ⑤ Possibility of minority rights & culture under Ar 29-30 to be infringed.

Way Ahead

- Consensus based approach
↳ involve religious leaders to decide ERP
- Awareness among people to adopt social changes
- Internal reform in religion
↳ Dalit member in Agedhya committee

There is need to balance religious rights with other rights under Part III to maintain essence of Indian secularism.

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) 01/02/2015

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हॉशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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As per Article 75, size of cabinet must be less than 15% of the size of Lok Sabha.

Government's focus on MINIMUM government- MAXIMUM governance has initiated a debate on size of cabinet.

Merits of limited size of government

- ① Avoids conflicts between ministries.
- ② Prevents duplication of effort.
- ③ Better coordination & cooperation in departments.
- ④ Quicker decision making.
- ⑤ Avoids need for kitchen cabinet to take decisions.

⑥ lower expenditure on administration -

⑦ easier to fix accountability -

⑧ Easier for PM to manage a smaller team efficiently

Demerits of small government -

① lower scope for specialisation

② Over concentration of power in few hands.

③ Emerging areas of governance → AI, space, cyberspace → raise need for newer ministers.

④ Lack of representation to different regions in cabinet.

⑤ Chance of hasty decisions - with lesser consensus formation

⑥ Over-burden the already burdened ministers.

Way Ahead

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ① Rationalisation of ministries
↳ close outdated ones.
- ② Collaborative platforms
↳ eg Gati shakti.
- ③ e-governance & single window
clearance from all departments
↳ eg Parivesh - for environmental
matters.
- ④ Combine similar ministries
↳ eg Road transport, rail,
shipping
- ⑤ Use new mechanisms
↳ eg Swachh Bharat Mission →
combines Ministry of Water,
Health

Size of government must be
as large as the development
work requires & PM can
manage efficiently.

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) ① c ② w

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस कोशिका में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IoE scheme was launched to develop high quality higher education centres in India, and revive its tradition of being a learning centre since the times of Nalanda, Taxila, Vikramaditya

Intention of game changer

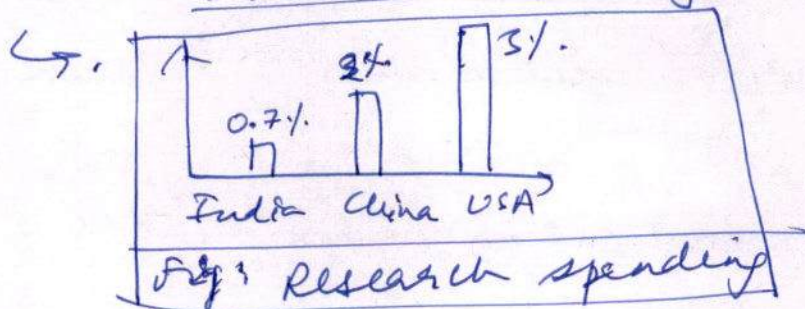
- Higher autonomy to IoE in admission & selection
- Greater financial freedom
- Higher funding from MOPRA
- Develop global - world class Institutes
- Encourage research & innovation
- Reap India's demographic dividend

But, certain challenges hinder achievement of its intention

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Lack of autonomy and Independence
- ② Top down control by government
- ③ Multiple regulatory agencies
↳ eg UGC, AICTE, etc.
- ④ Low finance availability.
- ⑤ Lack of expert & trained personnel.

⑥ low research budget



- ⑦ low academia - industry linkage.
- ⑧ slow lab-to-market process

Steps to take & taken

① NEP 2020

↳ Academic Bank of Credit

↳ Professor in Practice (PoP)

to give field experiences to students.

② Collaborate with ISRO to encourage space research in IIT.

③ Collaborate with foreign institutes
↳ ~~off~~ Offshore campus in India

④ Greater powers to fix pedagogy,
select teachers.

⑤ proper devolution of funds.

proper education holds the key to reap our demographic dividend, which can raise GDP by 2% as per David Bloom

6.

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) ①
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) ③ 15

DPI includes fibreisation,
wifi-access, LAN, satellites,
etc to improve governance.
It got boost due to IR 4.0
and recent COVID pandemic.
↳ JAM Trinity

Innovative & convenient public services

① Health services

↳ eg Digital Health Mission
eg Health stack.

② Education services

↳ eg swagat, Nishtha.

③ Easier tax filing

↳ eg GSTN, Facless tax assessment

④ Better PDS delivery

↳ eg ONORC system for migrants

Reduce inclusion & accessibility barriers

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्वेश्चन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Muralidharan's study on DBT in NR EGA → leakages reduced by 68%.

⑥ Bring rural areas in governance reach
↳ e-Sangeevani - telemed - time for rural areas

⑦ Democratise the services
↳ increased reach

⑧ Include vulnerable sections
↳ farmers → DBT for PM-Kisan

⑨ Special attention to ultra vulnerable
↳ NET VPI in local languages

Transparency & accountability

⑩ Easier to monitor progress
↳ Progress dashboard of MNRD

- ⑪ Digital trail of transactions
↳ easier audit by CAG
- ⑫ Revolutionalise RTI
↳ Rajasthan's Rochna Portal
- ⑬ Reduce Inclusion & exclusion
gaps in policies.

Challenges

Digital divide (Oxfam -
only 31% internet
users in rural areas)

Digital data & privacy
↳ COVIN data leak

Cyber attacks

↳ AIIMS Attack, 2022

Key
Forward

Digitalisation - PM WAN,
BharatNet

Protect Critical Infrastructure
↳ NCIIP

Digital literacy ↳ PM-DIKSHA

Keenagar & Mappur declaration
on e-governance must be
complemented by a true e-
Kranti in all aspects.

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) 5w 15

McMenta Case declared right to health as a fundamental right under [Ar 21]. But this suffers from several roadblocks.

legislation & schemes → Ayushman Bharat
 → e-Sanjeevani
 → Jan Aushadhi Kendras
 → Digital Health Stack.

Social gaps

① Rural - urban divide

↳ 70% beds & 80% doctors in urban areas

② stigmatisation against - sexual & reproductive health

③ low sanitation & clean water access.

④ Sedentary lifestyle

↳ ICMR: ~~Non~~ communes
Diabetes affects 10 million
Indians.

⑤ Poor focus on transgender's
health.

Financial gaps

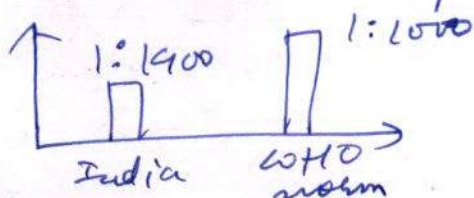
⑥ Only 2% of GDP spent
by government on health
~~(National)~~

⑦ Low financial allocation to
local self government

⑧ Major funds 73% devoted
to cure, rather than
preventive care.

Infrastructural gaps

⑨ Low doctor : patient ratio.



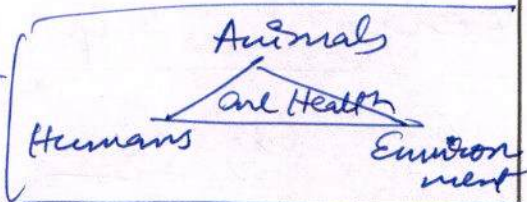
⑩ deficiency of beds, ICU, etc.

⑪ lack of fire safety in hospitals

⑫ low quality of & obsolete machines.

Way Ahead

① One Health Concept -



② Universal Health

Case $\rightarrow$ $\triangle$ Sri Lanka

③ Local Innovations

$\rightarrow$ $\triangle$ Deini Mobile Clinics

④ National Health Policy 2017 $\rightarrow$ 3%
GDP to be allocated.

⑤ Focus on AMR (Silent Pandemic)

⑥ Integrate AYUSH into routine care

We must remember:-

"Swastham param dhanam"
(Health is the greatest wealth)

8.

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

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

Naz Foundation Case & Navtej Singh Johar Case led to decriminalisation of [Section 377].

But equal treatment for third gender is yet a dream

Legislative Nudge

Transgender Act 2019

Penalises discrimination against 3rd gender

Right of residence of with parents

Government to take steps for their healthcare

Limitations of the law

* No reservation in education & jobs.

* still needs certificate from DM.

↳ against- right to self identity recognised in Naz Foundation Case

* Does not guarantee civil rights - marriage, property, Inheritance.

* No steps to spread social awareness.

Other challenges

* stigmatisation & discrimination.

* Lack of jobs in private sector.

* Ritualisation of transgender
↳ marriage, child birth.

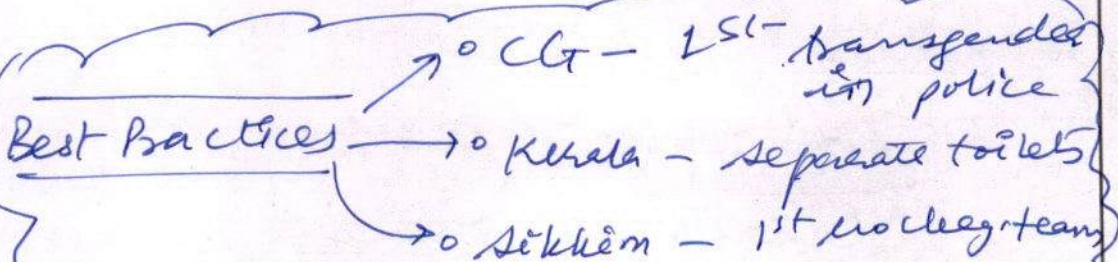
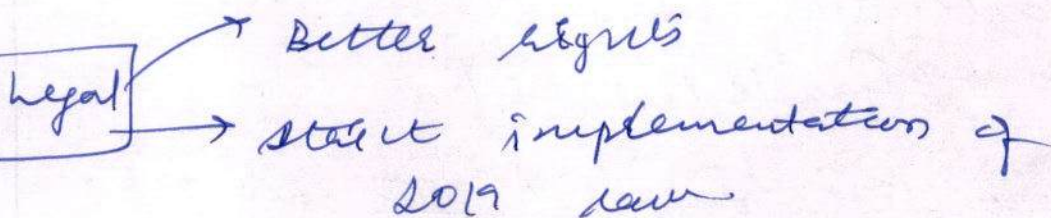
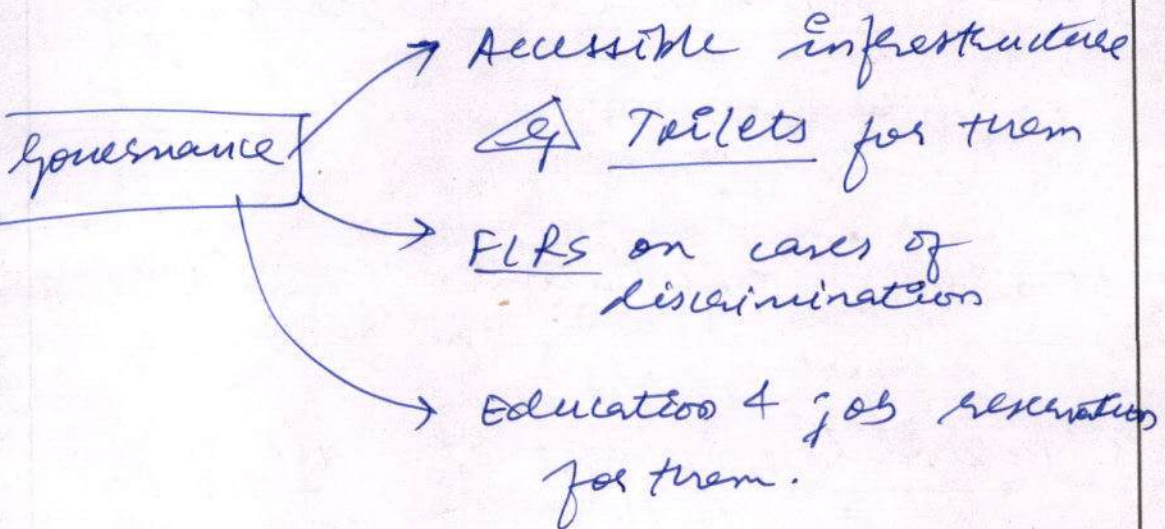
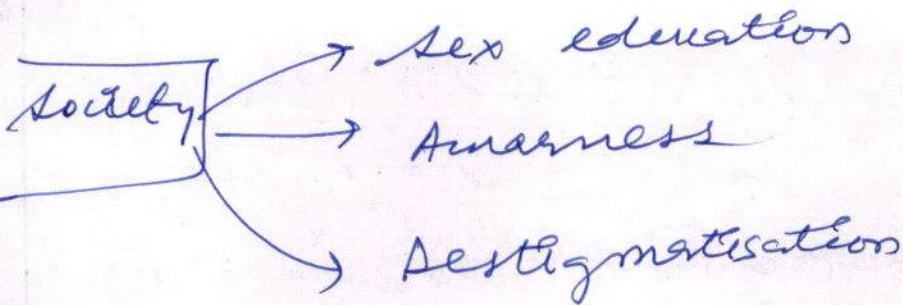
* Lack of reproductive health care, sex conversion surgeries.

* High AIDS prevalence.

* Opposition to recognition of same-sex marriage.

Way Ahead

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Treating 3rd gender as equal citizens will help realise sabka saath sabka vikas in true sense

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

SCO consists of India, Pakistan, China, Russia and Central Asian countries. It seeks to foster collaboration & cooperation in the region.

Strained ties with China & Pakistan

- ① Pakistan's support to ~~terror~~ activities against India
 (e.g.) Jem, LeT.
- ② Conflict over Ar 370 revocation.
- ③ Border clashes with China
 ↳ cartographic incursions in Ladakh & Tawang.
- ④ Dispute over Aksai Chin.
- ⑤ India's opposition to BRIC.

⑥ China's Mocking to listing
terrorists under 1267 UNSC
Resolution

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

⑦ China's opposition to UNSC
membership, NSG entry for
India.

⑧ Pearl of stings by China
↳ threat to security & integrity.

These factors hinder proper
utilisation of SCO.

But, other factors also hinder
the functioning of SCO

① India's balancing act
↳ USA v/s Russia

② Balancing QUAD with SCO.

③ Lack of formal secretariat.

④ Infrequent meetings.

⑤ Pakistan - China - Russia
nexus $\Rightarrow$ emerging against India

Way forward

Use SCO as an opportunity

* Foster regional disaster
resilience

$\hookrightarrow$ eg SCO Earthquake Summit

* Use Russia as a mediator to
soothe ties with China.

* Foster economic partnership
with Central Asia.

* Back door diplomacy with
Pakistan.

* Tackle regional issues - like
terrorism, changing monsoon

$\hookrightarrow$ Beijing Declaration on women.

SCO must be leveraged to foster
India's principle of
strategic autonomy

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

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

15

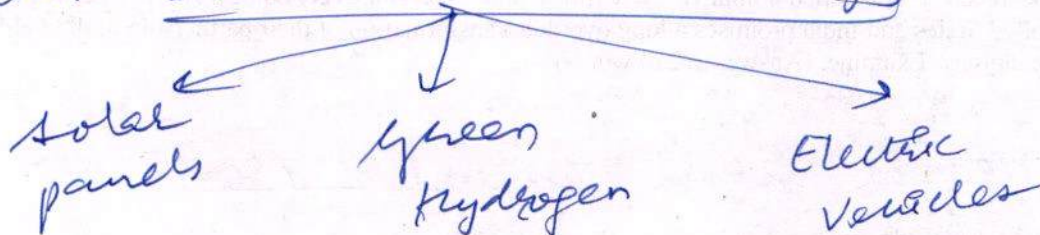
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent visit by PM Modi to USA was very significant. It led to emergence of India - USA relations as "defining relation of 21st century".

Importance of iCET

- ① closer technology partnership for IR 4.0.
- ② Technology transfers
↳ deal of GE & HAL
- ③ Defence technology → modernise India's defence.
- ④ AEd India's semiconductor mission

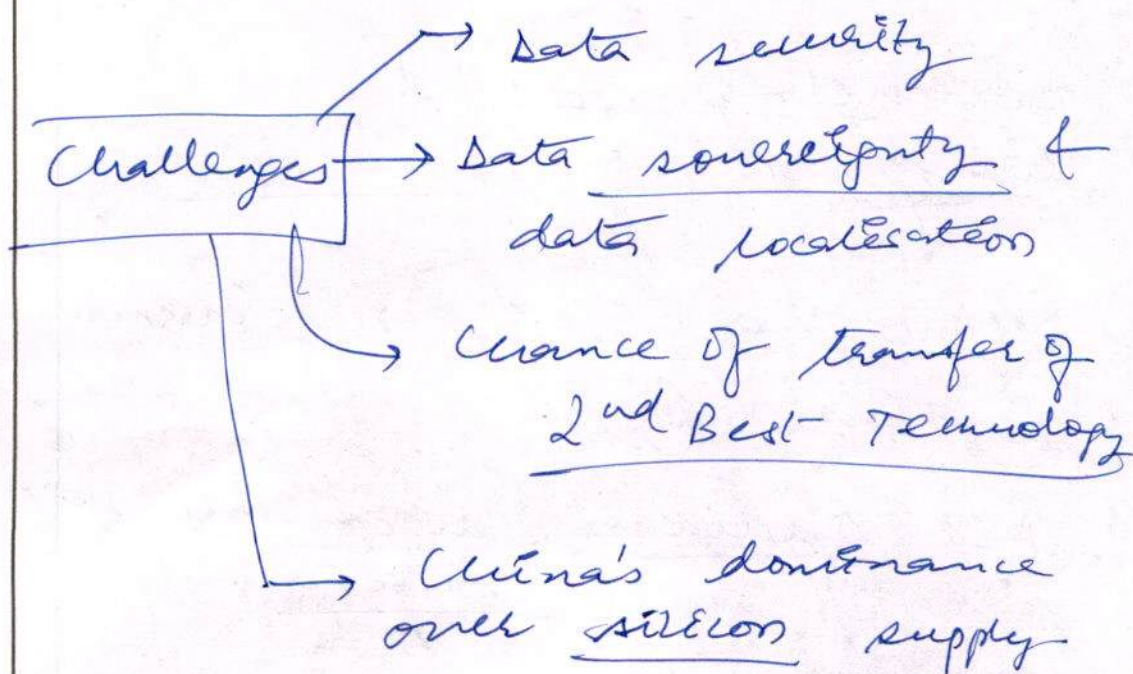
⑤ Enable closer cooperation in renewable technology



⑥ Higher standards of protection for critical information infrastructure

⑦ Reap the 6G bus.

⑧ greater R & D & knowledge sharing.



Way forward

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- * Clear & transparent data sharing.
- * Protection of critical information
- * Promote Indigenous R & D & manufacturing.
- * Agreement with other nations for silicon supply
 - ↳ Supply chain localisation
- * Involve domestic tech giants and global companies
eg Google, Apple, Facebook.

Thus, ICET now can transform technology & security architecture of Digital India

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL