



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. : 444569

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akanksha

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.08.23

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

केंद्र
Centre Baba Joga Singh
School, Karol
Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>3 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>
<p>4 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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु
For Official Use

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Examiner(s)

प्रासांक 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

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

Pressure groups refer to "non-party political formations", comprising of people with shared interests and demand to exert pressure on government for favourable policy.

Ecological pressure groups' role in public participation

① Mobilise the victims of blind development.

[Ex] Chipko Andolan brought together women against deforestation by sports manufacturers.

② Mansheer Empower people to gain control over their socio-economic development.

[eg] PESA enabled Dongria Kondho to reject mining proposal by vedanta in Niyamgiri.

Responsiveness

① Mainstreaming ecological concerns.

[eg] Narmada Bachao Andolan's protest against Sardar Sarovar dam.

② Animal rights

[eg] PETA's campaign against Jallikattu

③ protect marginalised persons' rights.

[eg] Vandana Shiva's organisation campaign on seed sovereignty.

④ Harmonious co-existence and protection

[eg] Forest Rights Act 2006 legislated.

Thus, the environmental pressure groups have democratised the public space in India, by harmonising the interest of poorest with nature.

2.

हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words)

10

The Right to Profession guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 19 is paradoxically kept withheld from some, including sex workers. The recent SC acknowledgment of sex work as profession is a much needed balm.

Significance of the acknowledgment

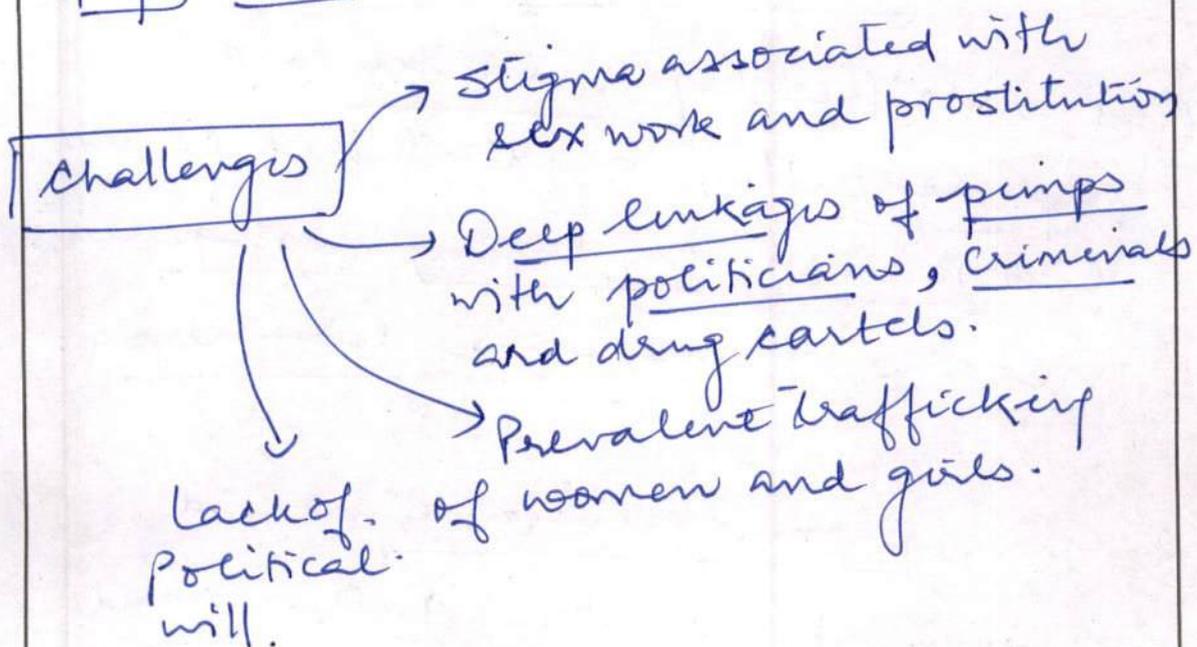
- ①. shall expedite steps to institute safeguards in sex work
 - Right against violence.
 - Right against police harassment
- ②. ~~shall~~ provide the basis for including sex work in welfare schemes.
 - can be included in

Pinkanshal Vikas Yojna, MUDRA Yojna, etc.

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

- ③ Remove stigma, and move towards recognising dignity of sex workers.
- ④ Rehabilitate forced sex workers, while ensure safe workplaces for those choosing it

[] Need for POSH Act in sex work



Regulating safe, remunerative and violence free sex work is an important prerequisite for fulfilling India's obligations in CEDAW,
Beijing platform for action

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

District legal services authority
are statutory bodies established under the legal services authority act, 1987 for securing free legal aid (A. 39A) to every citizen.

Role played by DLSA

- ① Provide free legal counsel and representation to identified classes like women, children, transgender, victims of disasters, labourers etc.
- ② Give proper guidance around giving statements, gathering and providing evidence.
- ③ Operationalise and secure the rights given by law.

to citizens, including right to ~~legal~~ lawyer.

④ file cases, photocopy of court documents free of cost.

⑤ spread awareness of legal rights and provisions. through para-legal volunteers.

Challenges →

① lack of awareness among citizens regarding services and requirements of DLSA

② [e] Aadhar mandatory, but not all citizens have it

③ ecclesiastical approach of lawyers.

[e] absenteeism, frequent adjournments

④ Some lawyers misuse this opportunity to recruit and clients for private practice.

Overall, DLSA is a very important step for legal accessibility to every citizen, and needs minor revamping to make law for the people, by the people and of the people."

4.

"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेन्द्रण 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

Recently, the Ministry of Law and Justice has raised the need for reforming the collegium system of judicial appointments, that has evolved through the three judges cases.

Concerns about collegium

① No check and balance :

Judiciary appointing its own members violates separation of powers.

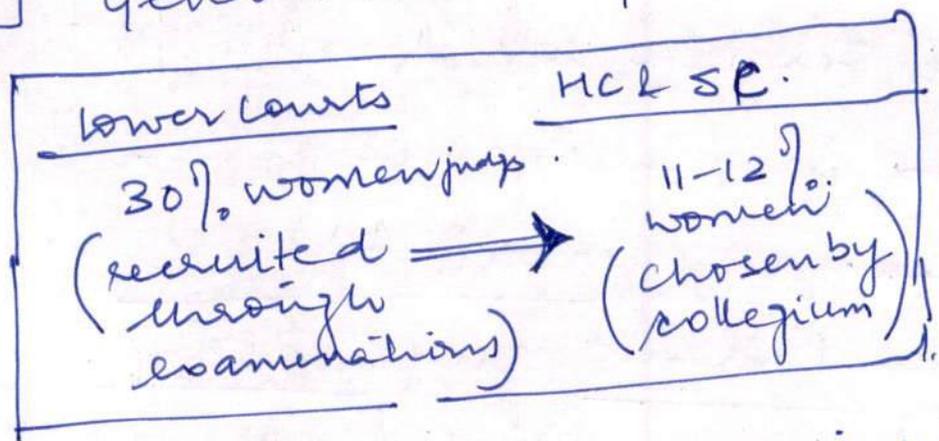
② Opaque nature of appointment

☐ Closed door consultations

☐ no official minutes of collegium deliberations.

3) Favouritism and stereotypes might play a role.

[ex] Gender under-representation



4) Zealous overturning of legislative attempts to check judiciary.

[ex] Declaring NJAC as ~~not~~ unconstitutional

Judicial Accountability Bill has been tabled in the legislature for checking judicial concentration of power. However for a healthy democracy, check and balance should be balanced with securing the independence of judiciary (not "committed judiciary")

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

Civil services are known for the professionalism in ~~their~~ and merit based recruitment and training. However, the stilt frame of India needs more fortifications

Reforms Required

- ① Code of ethics to be legislated - (2nd ARC)
- ② Changing nomenclature to development commission to highlight welfare role - (Bibek Debroy)
- ③ shift from generalisation

to specialisation

- ④ lateral entry at higher level of services.
- ⑤. Allow civil servants, after a stage to gain specialised skills by ~~a~~ through further education
- ⑥. Mid ~~ter~~ career training and examination.

Civil services ~~need~~ reforms.
Should be ~~a~~ under independent body like UPSC, which deliberates and implements them in consultation with government, public and other stakeholders.

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

Leveraging private finance through bonds and PPP has become 'new commonsense' in development projects and increasingly catching the imagination of social sector entrepreneurs too.

Benefits of Social Impact Bonds.

- (1) can be easily mobilised through platforms.
[eg] social stock exchange.
- (2) Transparency in use and returns of finance.
- (3) Easy channel for philanthropists
- (4) Bridge the demand - supply gap in social sector finance

5) Bring economies of scale
to social development.

[ex] Invest in similar projects
at one go.

Concerns

1) Might not get investors for
high gestation projects and
profit-wise uncertain projects.

(2) Volatility in stock exchange
[ex] bubbles created because of
speculative value

(3) Takes away the contact-
intensive nature of social service,
that gives satisfaction.

(4) Mechanical exercise.

~~For being successful, social stock~~
exchanges have been considered
by the government for welfare finance,
and shall play an important
role in Sabka Saath, Sabka Visthar.

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

Even as the female enrollment rates in higher education rise, the female labour force participation rate is at a paltry 30% (PLPS data), against the male LFR of 77%.

Reasons for

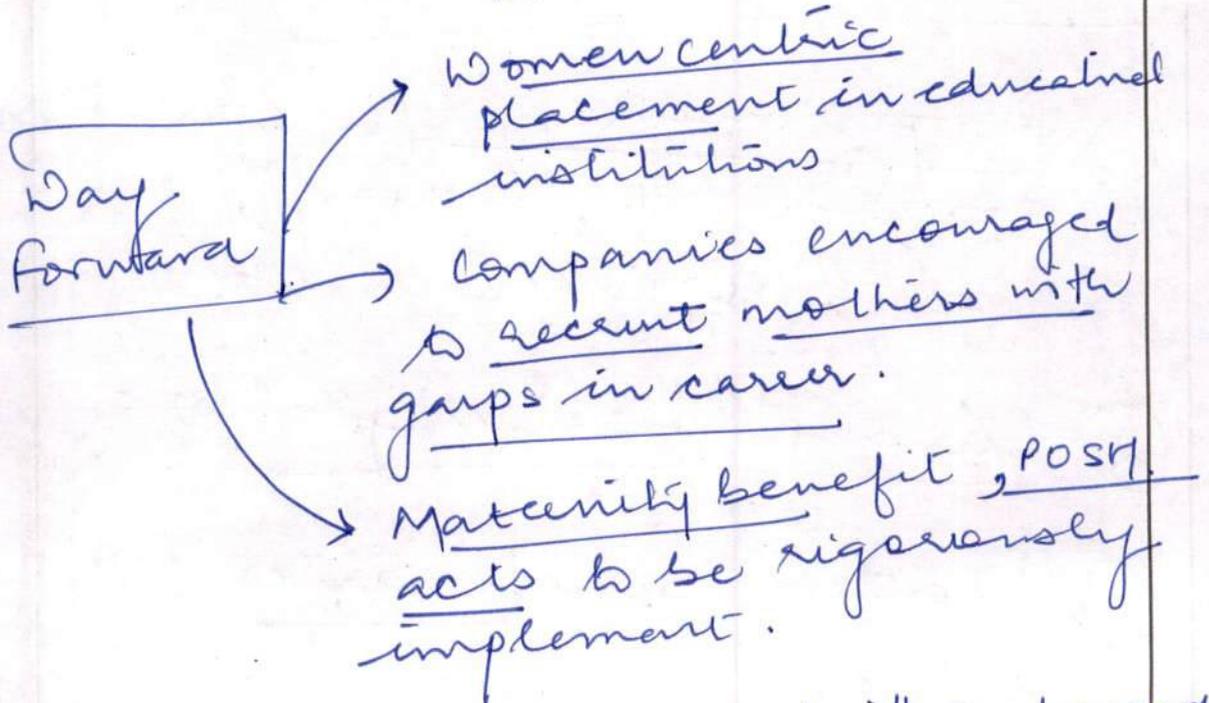
Need for redressing education - employment gap

- ① Return of Investment low in education if women don't join workforce.
- ② Lack of women empowerment because of financial dependence

3. Demographic dividend window:
till 2041 (Economic Survey 2018-9)
→ need for "all hands on deck"

4. Democratising the family responsibility and care work.
→ essential if women take up jobs.

5. Breaking stereotypes: of women being unproductive.
[eg] KIRAN, CURIE to bring women in STEM research.



Wanis Dixie, the UN Goodwill ambassador said that women turn mountains every day. It is time to

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

Civil Registration system refers to the system of registrar, death, births and other demographic details of citizens.

Need for revamping

- ① Proper tracking of population size, growth, ageing, health requirements etc
- ② Curbing illegal migration
- ③ Identify beneficiaries for welfare services

[ep]

Ayushman Bharat

④ Identify development
priorities.

~~[2]~~ Aspects

Challenges

- ① Thin reach of government in tribal and remote areas.
- ② Apprehensions of surveillance
- ③ Data leakage.

Civil Registration systems need to be digitised, with adequate data protection laws for appropriate socio-development plans.

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

सुचीबद्धों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is one of the two.

Bretton woods institutions instituted in the aftermath of world wars to facilitate post war reconstruction and stability of international currency system.

Key areas of Reform

① Still reflecting post war scenario.

[ex.] The president always from some European or country or USA

② Dispense with the weighted voting system.

③ Need for doing away with coercive instruments like conditionalities.

- replace with persuasive tools.

④ Reform the narrow focus on fiscal discipline

[eg] welfare projects need to be recognised and permitted.

⑤ Greater inter-operability with World Bank's development focus.

The above reforms are must if IMF is to stay relevant in the changing, multi polarising, globalised world. It has to be an institution belonging to all countries rather than a "gendarme of international rentier class"

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

सुनीद्वारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

For the longest time, India's relationship with West Asia has remained confined to import of crude oil, which is now changing.

Shifting concerns from Geopolitics to Geo-economics.

- ①. Ctr India developing Chabahar port in Iran (now removed)
- ② Investment in Farzad-B gas field.
- ③ Investment in Duqm port, in Oman.

④. Growing cooperation with
OIC and Gulf cooperation
council.

⑤ Using G20 as a platform
for collaborating with
countries like Saudi Arabia
through economic and
Sherpa track.

A peaceful west Asia is
in the interest of India,
and thus its collaboration
beyond geopolitics is
highly desirable.

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 under the competition Act 2002, to enforce standards of healthy competition in market and monitor implementation of anti trust laws.

Significance of CCI

- ① Regulatory role in market to ensure healthy rivalry
- ② Smooth functioning of invisible hand of market
- ③ Ensure that big corporations like Amazon, Apple etc do not indulge in predatory practices

- that harm small producers and retailers.

[ex] Predatory Pricing by Amazon.

(4) Make sure that tax cuts and input tax credit is benefitting customers in form of reduced prices.

(5) Deliberate on the standards of compel products to be maintained so that competitive edge in international market-

(6) Take zero note cognisance of violations

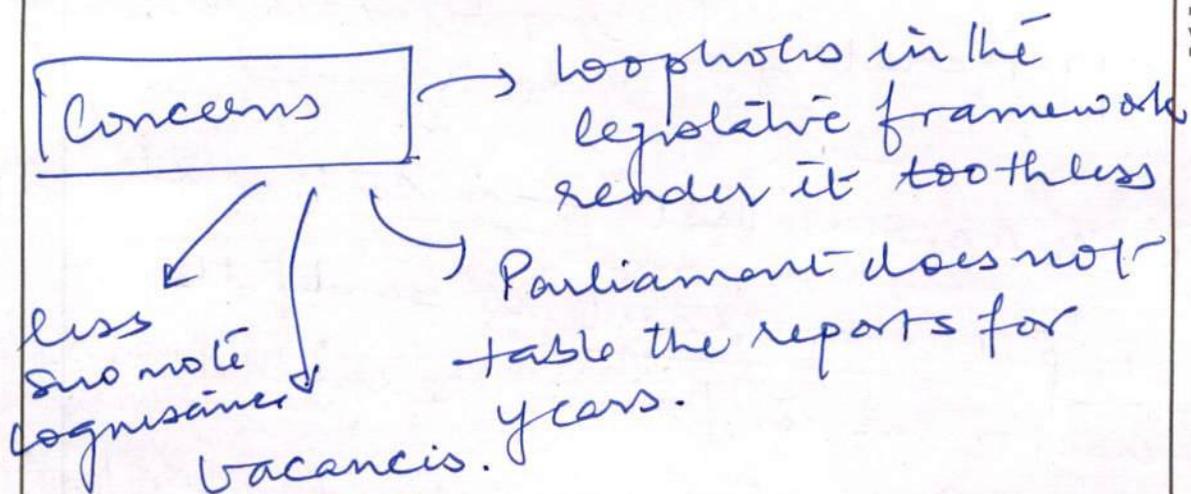
(7) Investigate offences - as a civil court

- summon people and documents
- examine people and oath
- decision regarded as civil decree.

(8) submit report to president

~~Comp CCI is an important~~

सूचीबद्धों को
इस शीर्षक में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin



CCI is undoubtedly an important component of regulatory dimension of state. However, it needs to be armed with more wide ranging powers to make it a true guarantor of competitive and economy and good corporate governance.

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

Ambedkar had cautioned that with the power of media, it is "easy to create great leaders".

This exactly is the phenomena of paid news, where popularity in elections is manufactured :-

Need to make paid news an offence

- ① for free and fair elections
 [ep] allow "best-man to win" rather than the most rich.
- ② Reduce the role of money and muscle power
- ③ Curb criminalisation of politics.
- ④ Retain the character of "4th pillar of democracy" by media.

5. Protect the right to know of the ~~press~~ people, preserved in Constitution (A 19(1)(a) and RTI)

6. Curb the role of freelies.

7. Elections to be fought on developmental agenda rather than manufactured lies.

Concerns in criminalising paid news-

1. Increase election disputes: this reduces the legitimacy of process.

2. Problem of overburdened judiciary

[eg] Over 3 crore cases pending.

3. Difficult to detect

4. Limited powers of election

Commission

- no powers of investigation
- no power to derecognise political parties.

Way Forward

Determine party wise election expenditure limit (currently, candidate wise)

legislation (amendment to RPA 1951) to make it paid news an offence.

strict action on media persons / channels if found guilty.

As the 4th pillar of democracy, it is paradoxical that media is implicated in corrupting democracy. Press Bureau of India needs to be reopened in to start self imposed regulations of media for fair, transparent and morally incorruptible media and politics.

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

Doctrine of essentiality was prop innovated by the courts in the Shriur Mutt case, 1954 which since then has become an important precedent in adjudicating religious cases.

Instances in which the doctrine of essentiality used

Ayodhya judgment
↳ mosque is not an essential feature and namaz can be offered anywhere.

Sauha Bans.
→ Triple Talag.
not an essential feature of Islam.

Sabrimala case
→ restriction on young women's entry not essential

Advantages of the doctrine

- ① Allow courts to balance between religious group rights and individual rights of equality, dignity etc.
- ② Maintain principled distance from all religions.
- ③ Mutually acceptable doctrine among religions.
- ④ Adjudicate on the constitutionality of religious practices and government decisions.

Downsides of the doctrine

- ① Essential doctrine is externally determined rather than internally defined by a religious group
- ② Can cause resentment and

unrest among a religious group.

③ Charges of favouritism and pseudo secularism.

④ Instance of Judicial overreach
→ Courts neither equipped, nor entitled to adjudicate essentially.

way forward

① Allow arriving at essential doctrine through discussion within and among religious group.

② Encourage reform from within community along PRs.

So far, the doctrine of essentially has served India well in balancing the demands of various religions on one hand, and between religions and rights on the other. Thus this Indian innovation should be retained as a part of.

"Sarva Dharma Sambah."

14.

प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words)

15

The recent report of EAC-PM has further bolstered the aim of minimum government, maximum governance by suggesting a limit to the size of government.

Need for downsizing the government

① Burd Burden on public exchequer:

[eg] service delivery by government and supporting infrastructure is costly.

② Delays and Run off costs

[eg] CAG noted that ^{at 101.} Faridabad highway was sanctioned at 12 km/hour but incurs 250 km/h.

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टिकोण में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ strong private sector has emerged in India to takeover.

④ withdrawal of state from economy has reduced its revenue sources.

[ex] Disinvestment of PSU's like LIC → no dividend → reduced income.

⑤ Concerns about Bureaucratic pathology

[ex] Parkinson's law says that government create work for each other.

Concerns regarding downsizing

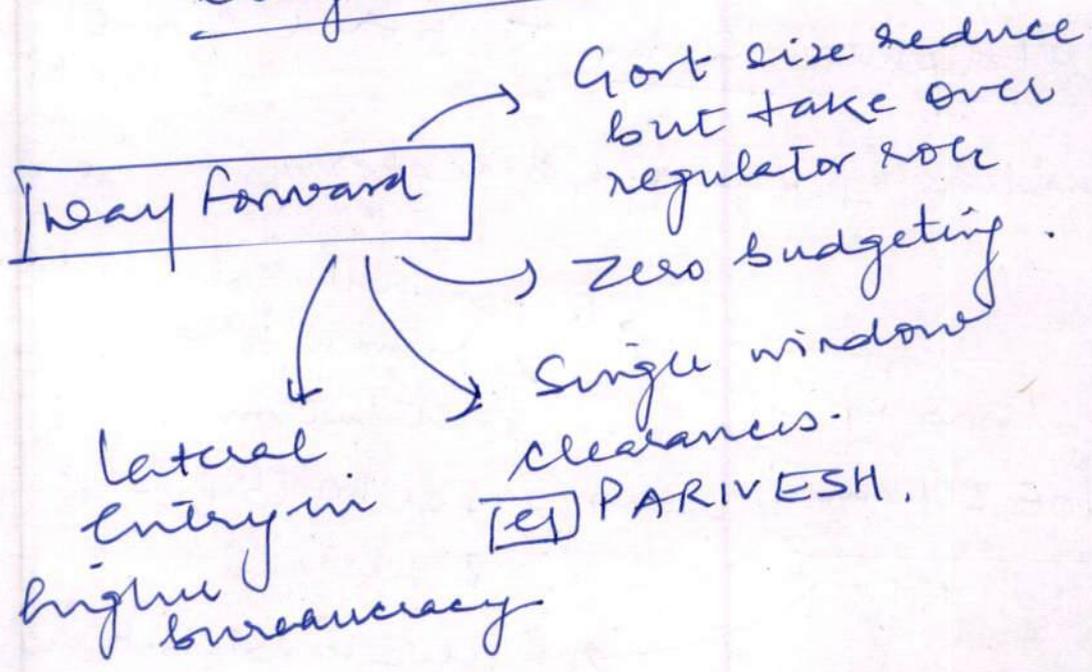
① Experience of private sector in service delivery is mixed.

② Concerns of equity and accessibility and affordability.

② Negotiation of development
→ ad hoc approach, mis-appropriation of funds etc.

④ Profiteering over marginalised concerns.

[ex] Attempt at copper mining in Nijamgiri hills, a sovereign of Dangria Kondhs.



with Digital Kranti, and reduction in compliances, the government has taken the first steps towards downsizing government-

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 (Institute of eminence) schemes was envisaged for the greenfield and brownfield educational institutions to catapult them to world class centers of power-education

Features of
IoE schemes

① For both greenfield & brownfield institutions

② For both public & private

③ Public institutions to receive ₹ 100 crore financial support

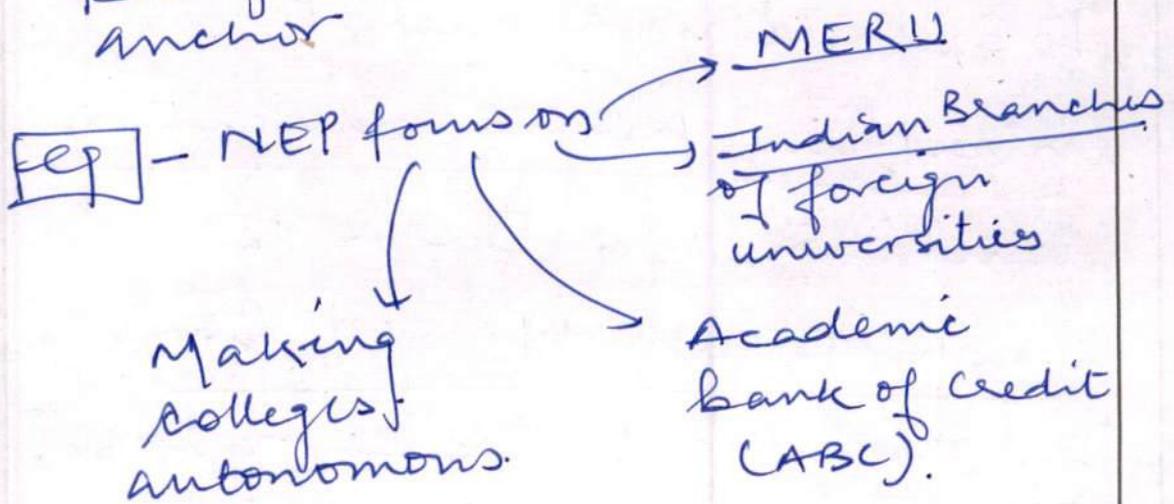
④ private institutions to receive non financial support.

However, the dream has not yet materialised for several reasons.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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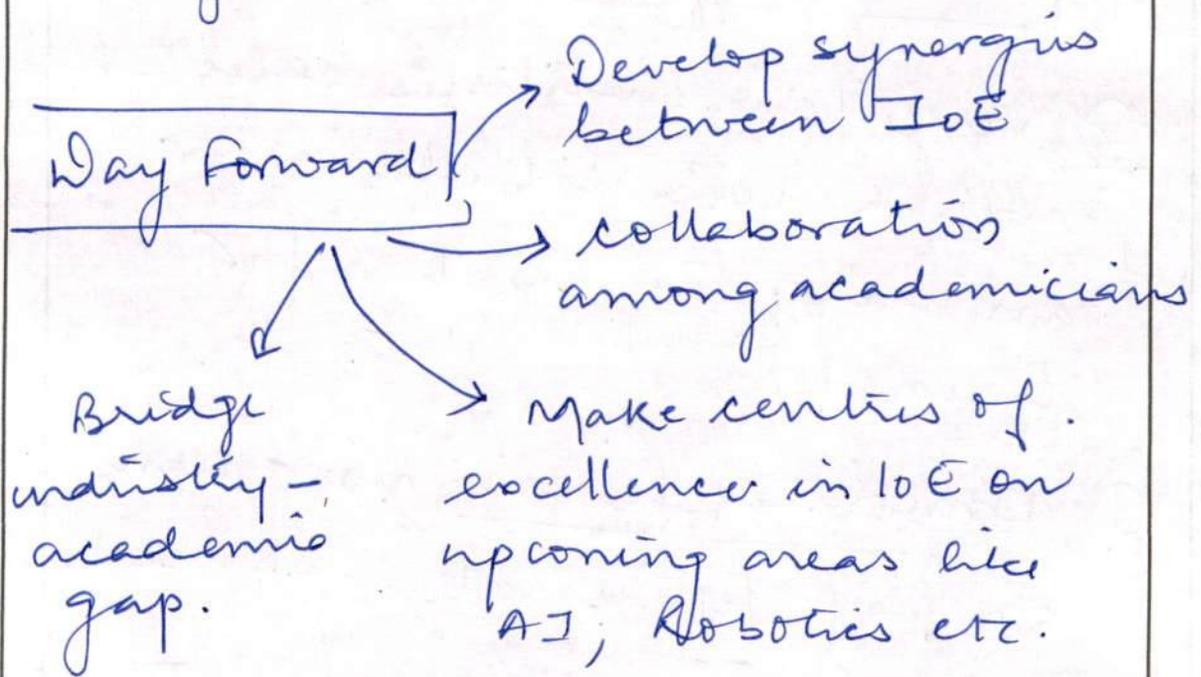
Gaps in Design and Implementation

- ① very few institutes selected, which does not allow for an ecosystem creation for eminence.
- ② Unutilised funds: more than 50% of funds not disbursed.
- ③ shifting focus on education policy rather than making I0E an anchor



④ Inclusion of greenfield projects risky!

☐ might not take off or get abandoned.



In addition to bolstering IoE, there is a need to invest in public education institutions for India to reach its aim of 50% Gross enrolment ratio of \rightarrow by 2030, (NEP)

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Digital public infrastructure refers to the digital applications which perform important public service delivery role. These include Aadhar, COWIN, A Udyam Portal etc.

Role in public service delivery

- ① Identify Beneficiaries
out of a census
[eg] Aayushman Bharat health insurance on basis of socio eco caste census.
- ② Online booking and filing services.
[eg] e filing of cases in Supreme Court

[ep] e filing of RTI

[ep] Delhi doorstep delivery

② Bridge inclusion of accessibility barrier.

a) Help fill inclusion exclusion error.

[ep] Aadhar seeding of PDS.
has helped in weed out ghost beneficiary.

(b) livestreaming of Supreme Court cases. and virtual hearing

*) help in bridging the transport cost and disability barrier.

③ Transparency and Accountability.

a) Tracking of services.

[eg] Digitisation of Ration card in Chhatisgarh and MP allow for GPS and SMS backing of grains.

b) Digital availability of criminal records of MPs / MLAs allow making informed decision.

Considerations and way forward

① Expedite BharatNet
② state subsidy in providing smartphones for all
[eg] Indira Gandhi Smartphone Yojna

③ Phase wise digitisation to overcome digital divide.

④ Include civil society and organisations to take DPI to all

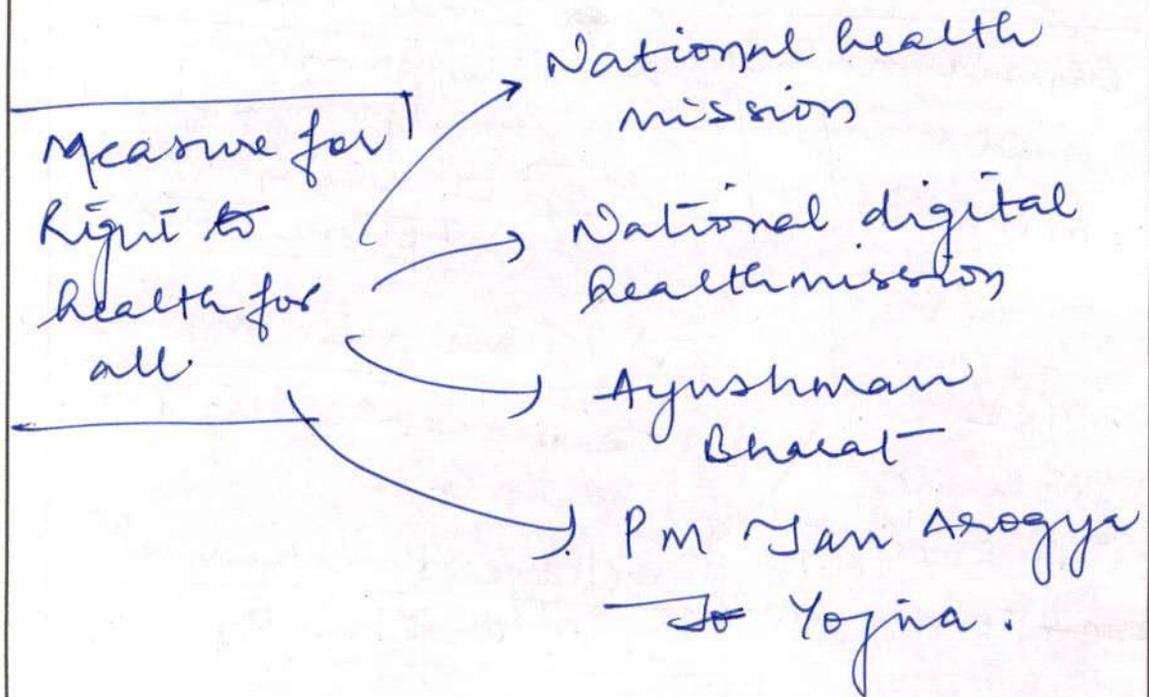
④ village / Panchayat level digital training classes

Digitisation is an important component of good governance and Industry 4.0, but must be balanced with equity

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

गुर्मीखारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Health missions envisages universal health care, where everyone, at all times and places is able to get adequate and affordable health care.



However gaps remain.

Social gaps-

1) Urban-rural disparity: 80% of

doctors are 60% of hospitals in urban areas.

- (2) Poor priority to women's care, leading to 'missing women'
- (3) ASHA workers responsible for taking health services to the last mile, paid below minimum wage.

Financial

(1) low expenditure: only 2.1% of GDP spent on health (Economic Survey)

(2) High out of pocket expenditure.

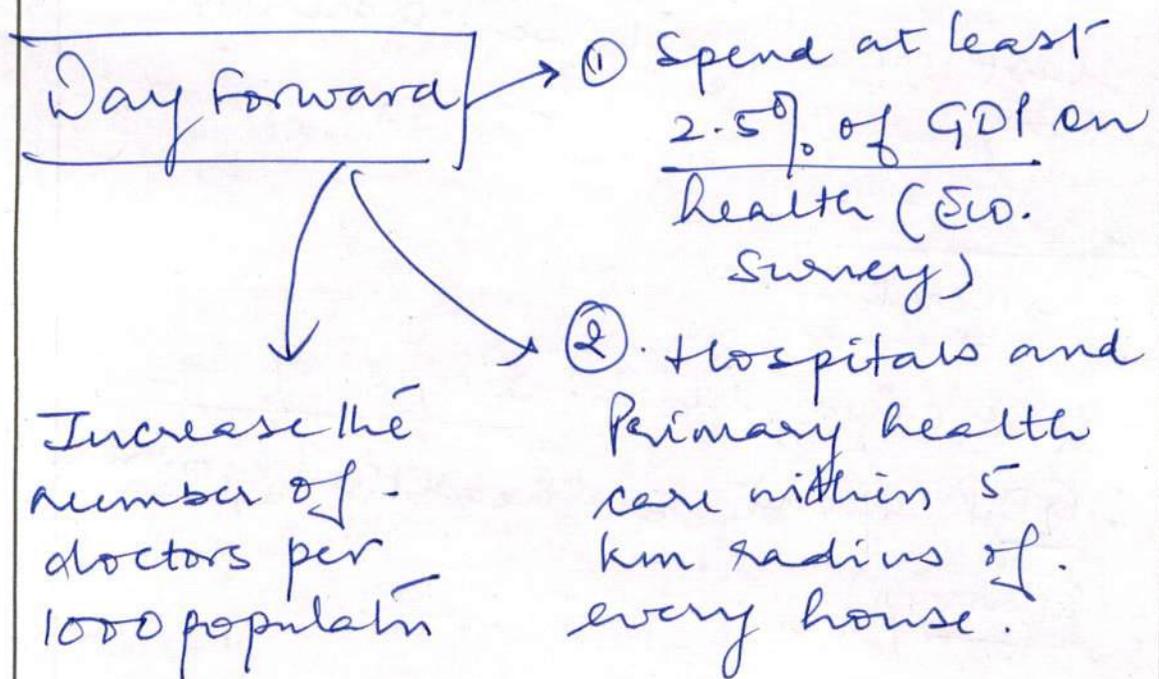
[ep] 48% of all expenditure on health is OOP.

Infrastructural

(1) Digital health far fetched

[ex.] 54% of people in India do not use internet (UNESCO).

② Hospitals lacking basic facilities like medicines, electricity etc.



Health is a core component of human development, and unless right to health ^{should} is made a justiciable right (like right to food), India for a healthy, prosperous population.

18.

विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)

15

NALSA case in Supreme court accorded the status of "third gender" to the transgenders in India, thus defying the two-sex model. Since then several leg measures have ~~to~~ been taken:-

Steps taken

Transgender Rights Act
↳ Right to health,
↳ accommodation
↳ Right against violence
↳ Right to livelihood

National Council for transgender.

Constitutional Bench hearing on same sex marriage by LBTOIA+

However these steps have not brought a transformation in Indian society.

Reasons for Gaps in Transformation

① Inadequacies in the TG Act

[eg] The act does not provide for reservation for TG in education and employment, as NALSA case prescribed.

② Stigma, Stereotype and Prejudices

[eg] Transgender as effeminate

[eg] Transwomen as being "men-in-disguise" and thus threat to women.

③ Criminalisation of Begging (their traditional occupation) with no other livelihoods.

④. Lack of unisex and TG friendly washrooms and infrastructure in public spaces.

8. Societal change is slow.

Way Ahead

- ① Reservation for TG in education and jobs (NALSA case)
- ② TG friendly infrastructure
- ③ A component of schemes like MDRRA, & Credit guarantee scheme for TG.
- ④ Skill development.

Unless each and every social minority is supported in their development, according to

Jogyaakarta principles, the dream of Sabke Saath, Sabka Vishwas will not fructify.

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) is characterised by uneasy cooperation, with ~~to~~ India sharing membership with its 2 hostile neighbours, China and Pakistan.

Strained Ties with China and Pakistan

① Territorial conflicts

[ep] over Pok, Sir Creek and Siachen with Pakistan

[ep] over Aksai Chin, Arunachal Pradesh with China.

② China - Pakistan Economic Corridor : passes through Pok

③ Military insecurity

[eg] Possibility of a two front war

④ Other issues.

Pakistan

- terror funding
- State sponsored attacks. by -
- Jem, LeT.
- Indus water dispute.

China

- Disagreement over Tibetan refugees.
- string of Pearls in Indian ocean.

Impact on SCO of this hostility

- ① Unable to use the RT RATS platform effectively for anti-terrorism operations.
- ② Possibility of China-Pakistan axis that isolates India.
- ③ China's dominance in form

major shareholding

④ lack of ~~foundations~~ democratic principles as foundations.

⑤ Difficult to negotiate with two non democratic countries

Way Ahead

→ use SCO to put forward its concerns

→ Bandwagoning with other SCO members.

→ Increase cooperation on other issues like trade, development to reduce military hostility.

India's step to use QUAD; BRICS etc to counter Pakistan China axis is appreciable.

But as Qujial doctrine believed 'a neighbourhood cannot be ignored', and peace must be achieved at all cost

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

iCET initiative between India and USA has important significance for their partnership and environmentally sustainable transition.

Benefits

- ① Non-volatile and consensual basis to India - US partnerships
- ② Stable as compared to geopolitical concerns which are shifting

Eq USA oscillates between containing China and reapproachment

③ Help in securing sustainable energy transitions

④ Make Indian-USA cooperation multi lateral.

Challenges.

~~① USA Climate~~

① USA's CAATSA sanctions might force India to be dependent on America.

② Constant pull of unipolarity from USA.

~~③~~

All said and done, technology
can be a huge leveller in the
unequal field of international
politics. — iCET represents
a welcome step in India USA
relationships.

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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