



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. : 0364372

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANSHUL HINDAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र

Centre NOIDA-114

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/8/23

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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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

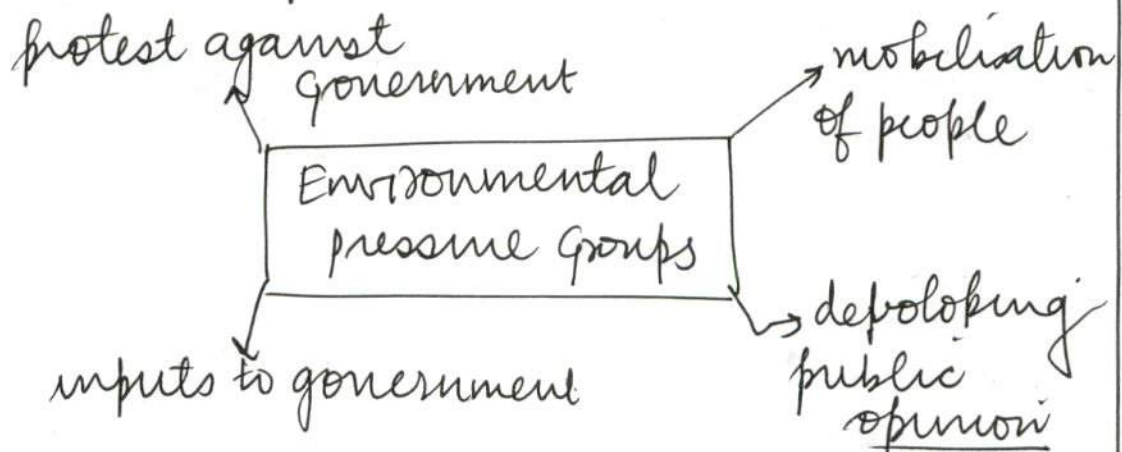
1.

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

Environmental pressure groups are a group of people who may be organized or unorganized and pressurizes government for the protection of environment.



They ensure public participation & responsiveness in following ways

① Make the people aware about the government policies
eg: Greenpeace protesting against the new forest rights Amendment

② Mobilize the people → participation

of people in environmental movements
eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan

③ seeks public opinion → help in the
formation of government policies
eg: World Wide fund for nature
↓
listing in endangered species

④ Generate awareness among people
through activities
eg: tree plantation drive

⑤ New forms of methods use: mass
media, use of technology → wide
reach Ex: PETA is transboundary
organisation

⑥ Help tribal people to get the
market value of their produce
eg: TRI FOOD and preserve
sacred grooves

Along with pressure
groups people like Sunderlal Bahuguna
led the environmental movement in
India

2.

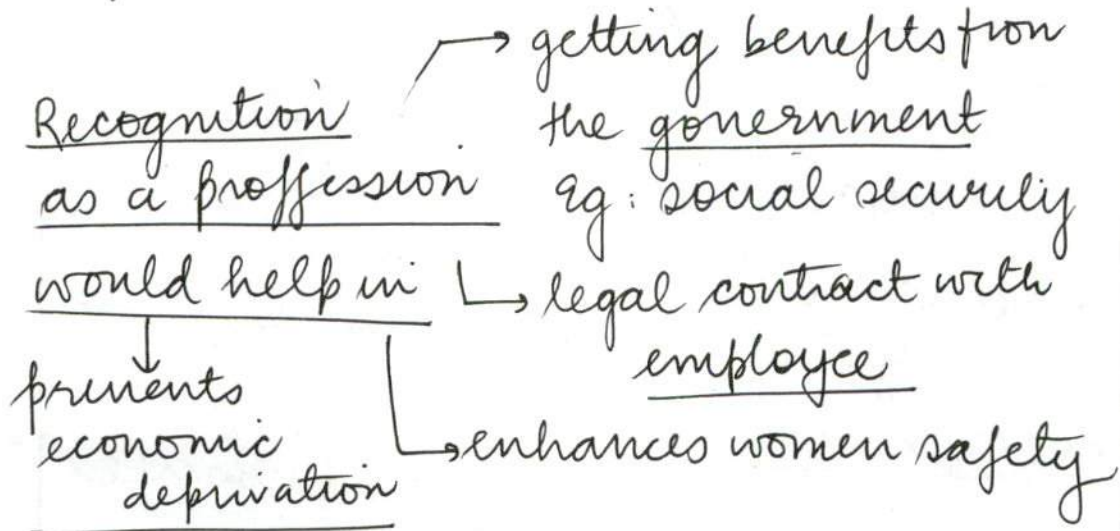
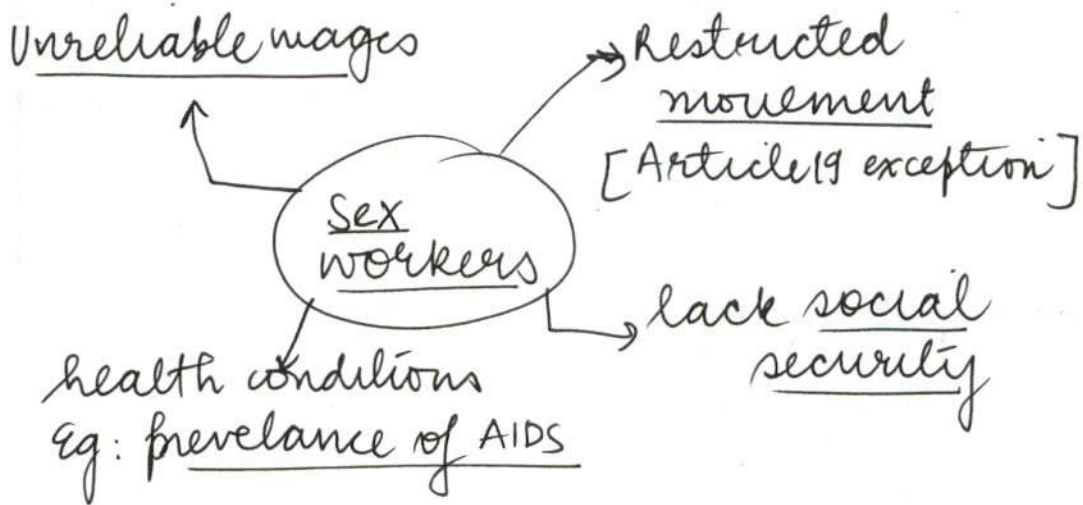
हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

10

Sex work is against the dignity of life
but some people are forced to work like
that due to lack of employment



Other things still remains

social

- ① stigma attached with the sex workers
- ② ostracized from the society, social exclusion → worst form of deprivation

Health

- ③ High prevalence of AIDS among the workers → high burden of treatment
- ④ Anemia, iron deficiency among them

Income

- ⑤ meagre income → generally bonded to the employer → against Article 23
- ⑥ No other avenues of work → not acceptable

Other factors → Maternity benefits
not extended
↳ Inheritance, issue of
biological father of
child

Thus best practices from
countries like Netherlands where
sex workers are highly formalized

3.

भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

District legal service authority (DLSA)
are established under the legal services authority Act 1989. They fulfill the DPSP under Article 39(A) to provide free legal aid to poor

Free legal aid

- ① Act mandates that SC/ST and women should be given free aid as they are generally marginalised and cannot afford lawyers
- ② Other poor people are given free legal aid based on the income criteria
- ③ Thus they bring legal system closer to the people
- ④ ensure the idea of justice in preamble: political and legal

⑤ Also helps to make the executive accountable even from the act of a common people

Increase legal awareness

- ① publication of the judgements on online platforms.
- ② Making common people understand the common law.
- ③ organising awareness campaigns at the district
- ④ Explaining law in simple term to common people

may forward: law
commission has recommended to
establish legal service authority
at taluk level also and address
human crunch

4.

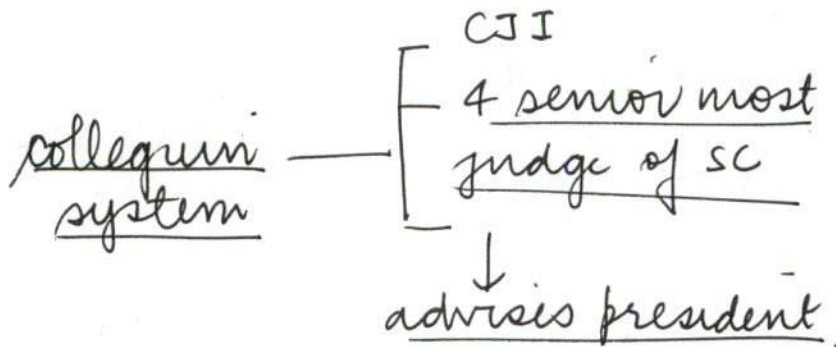
"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संचेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"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

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

collegium system is the system of appointment of judges to judiciary evolved through the 3 judges cases



Deficiencies in collegium system

① High opaque process of selection of judges
eg: They are outside purview of RTI

② family and dynastic recruitment
Law commission: A judge should not practice where his kith or kin has practiced

③ Judges appointing judges — against the principles of natural justice

④ lack of representation of women (SC, ST)
lack of diversity

Ex: No CJI women judge till now

⑤ seniority based promotion rather
than merit based

⑥ No accountability mechanism

Way forward

① Best practices from UK: SC appointment
panel → independent

② Amend the NJAC Act appropriately
to maintain balance of power

③ correct deficiencies at lower
judiciary → low Gender ratio

④ Bring collegium under RTI

therefore SC must
follow the ideals of transparency
& accountability to strengthen
institution

5.

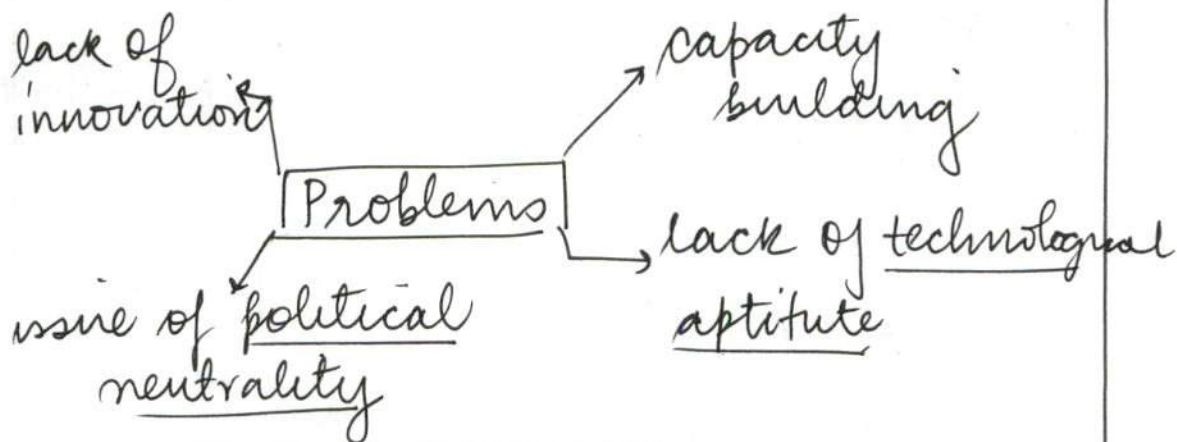
"सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

civil services are infested with many problems from recruitment to corruption, lack of innovation and deficit of technological aptitude.



New form of reforms

① Ensuring apolitical functioning → civil servants should not be committed to political parties

e.g.: strengthen Civil services board

② Increase the adoption of technology in the age of AI, 5G

[Kamarkoti committee recommended use of AI in governance]

③ Go beyond rote learning → capacity building and innovation

eg: Taking risk within the boundaries of rules.

④ follow Karmayogi Mission of Government of India

→ conceptual framework

→ Institutional framework

→ iGOT training

⑤ Training in emotional intelligence

→ dealing with people and crowd

⑥ Encourage for higher studies and expertise

⑦ Hota committee → No interference

in the transfer of civil servants, set up independent body

Therefore a innovative civil services is the future of the nation

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

social impact bonds are issued for financing money for social purposes. This has turn benefit.



Positive Impact of social Impact bonds

① Help in generating employment through investment in capital generating assets eg: fishing ponds.

② provide better marketing capabilities to SHG eg: Ilevika Idis in Bihar sold the madhubani paintings.

③ Bring the people into the formal credit institutions

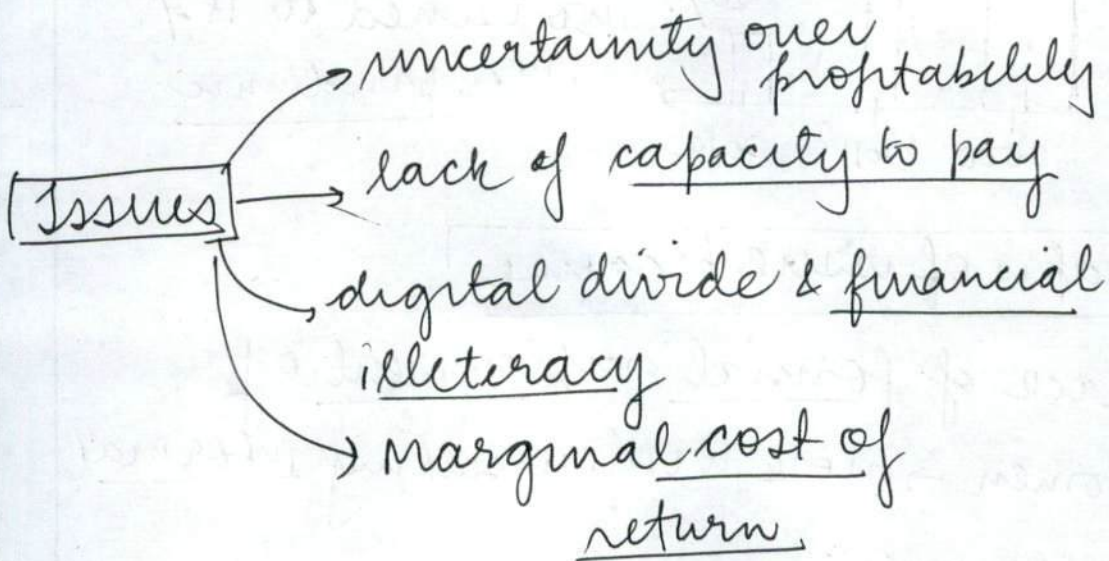
ex: Majority of loans taken from moneylenders

④ It can address poverty and malnutrition

eg: Kerala fisherman cooperatives
took finance for cold storage

⑤ Can address the distress migration
from rural to urban areas
push back factors

⑥ Help in the empowerment of women
eg: finance to SHG [60 M women
are a part]



Thus finance
through social impact bonds
could help the rural sector and
achieve SDG 1 [Remove poverty
in all form]

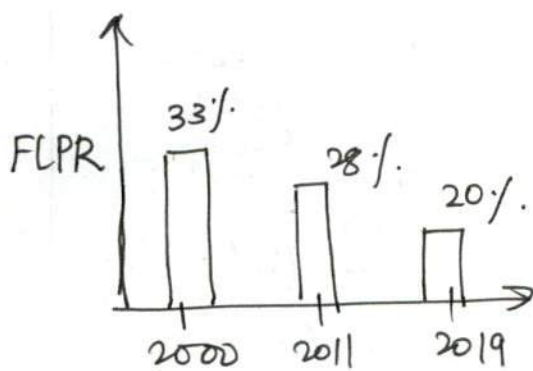
7.

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

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

10

The female labour force participation has shown a decreasing trend in India.



FLPR has continuously declined and worsened to 18% after pandemic

Gap is of issue because

① Lack of formal employment of women → more women seeking informal employment

ILO : 95% women in informal sector

② Early marriages of women → not allowed to work after education

③ Girl education considered a burden

④ Hurdles at workplace

- a) Glass ceiling c) sticky floor
- b) Sexual violence syndrome

⑤ pink collarization of work often with low paid jobs

⑥ More women at home → ↑ instances of domestic violence

NFHS-5 32% women ~~are~~ faced
domestic violence

⑦ Increasing crime against women not allowed to go to work NCRB → 77 rape cases daily

way forward → friendly workplaces

- ↳ increasing age of marriage
- ↳ security of women
- ↳ promotion in stem: schemes
like POWER, KIRAN

SDG (10) → reduced
inequality should be our goal

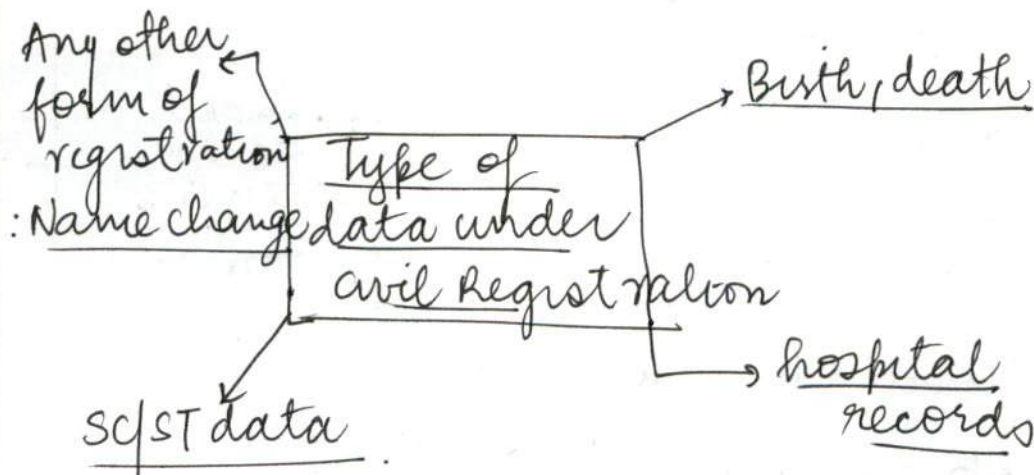
8.

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 (CRS) registers the death and birth in the country. Thus it is a repository of population data



[Essential for planning because]

- ① Help to take a account of birth rate and death rate in the country thus calculating population growth rate.
- ② Help to tackle the fetal infanticide in the country → registration mandatory at hospital

③ Better targeting of schemes for the people

Ex: Mission Indradhanush → Universal Immunization

④ If more death rate in a region → indicator for a epidemic
→ early detection and cure

⑤ Issue of certificates → people can take other benefits like registration from school.

⑥ study the prevalence of declining child sex ratio in the country
census: 2011 : 918

way forward: use of technology and bringing non institutional deliveris under its ambit, achieving SDG 3 [good health & well being]

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

IMF is a Bretton Wood institutions which provide fund to those countries who are in need.

eg: Recently IMF bailout package to Pakistan

Reforms Required

Voting power

① equal voting power for all countries and not on the basis of contribution

eg: USA has the highest voting share

Institutional Reforms

② underrepresentation in the board of IMF.

ex: No representation from Africa & caribbean

③ Representation at top level is very low

ex: only USA, EU candidates head

Financing Mechanism

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

- ④ strict norms for leasing out money
which are not sustainable
- ⑤ follow a practical approach.
- ⑥ follow preventive mechanism rather
than clinical

New Alignment

- ⑦ Take the interest of global south
into consideration → move away
from EV mentality.
- ⑧ More financing in new areas →
climate change and rehabilitation
of people

IMF should also think
of financing in other currency and
reducing its dependence on dollars
which brings imported inflation
to affected country

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

India and west Asia have become natural partners due to the alignment of interest and convergence of opportunities

Power triangle
in west Asia

Saudi Arabia

Iran  Israel

balancing of all three
by India

Geopolitics

- ① Strategic interest of reforming the multilateral institution like UNSC
- ② convergence on Afghan peace process after Taliban take over
- ③ open and inclusive sea trade through the gulf
- ④ India used gulf countries to counterbalance influence of Pakistan

New Geoeconomics

- ① The trade has been continuously increasing → oil imports from Iran, Saudi
- ② Signing of CEPA (Comprehensive economic partnership agreement) with VAE → reduced tariff
- ③ Saudi Arabia investment in Indian oil refineries
- ④ Israel supplying agricultural technology and defence cooperation.
- ⑤ Investment in India for Hydrogen production (Green Hydrogen Mission)
- ⑥ large number of migrants → sending huge remittance
111 Billion (2022)

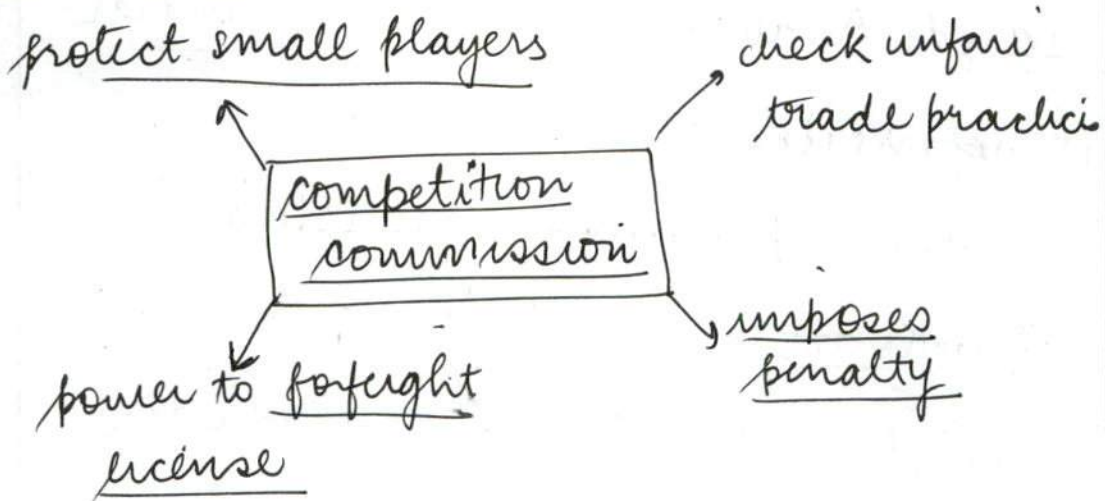
I202 and OIC are the forums India should engage with west Asia

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 was formed under the competition Act 2002 to ensure free and fair practices by the corporates



Positive role of competition Commission

① It ensure ~~for~~ that true information reaches the consumer so that they can make informed choice

eg. CCI fined Sensodyne 10 lakh for claim of dentist recommended

② It ensures that unfair trade practices are not followed.

eg: India becoming dumping ground for chinese goods

③ Protect the interest of bondholders and shareholders

④ Prevents anti marketing practices like flash sales

eg: flipkart big billion day sale → 1\$ Rs products

⑤ consumer awareness and protection through media and television

⑥ venture into new domain of products
eg: digital products

Eg: CCI fined google for promoting only its products

⑦ Has the power to suspend the

production of goods and services if they do not follow legal laws.

Negatives

- ① Highly understaffed → lack of manpower.
- ② Injeti Srinivas committee : lack expertise, bring a new competition law.
- ③ New forms of unfair practices .
crypto dealing etc.
- ④ conduct only post analysis and not preventive measures

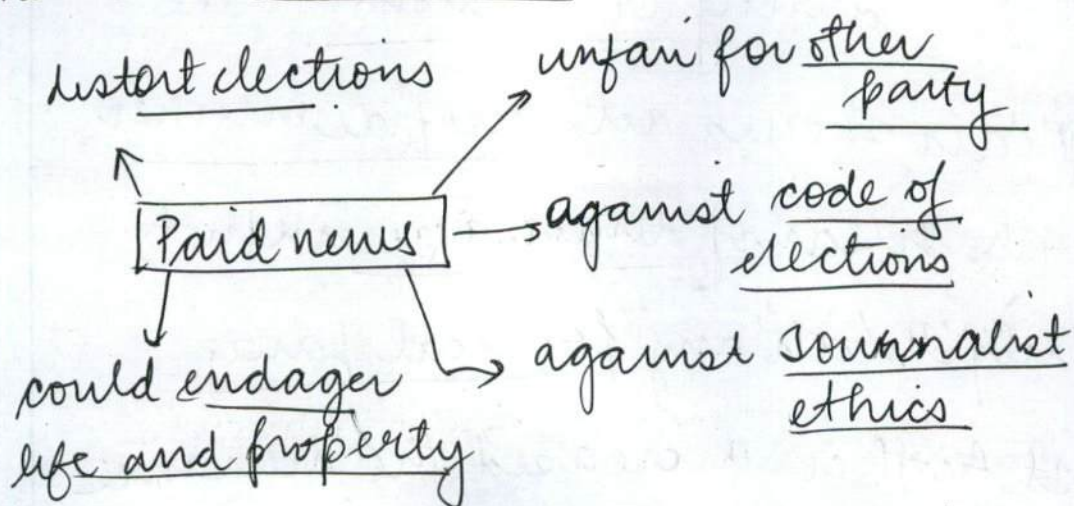
way forward : A new competition law on the lines of Australian federal law which is comprehensive and cover foreign entities also

"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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news refers to the use of media to further vested interest by the political parties. It is often linked with fake news and hate speech



Need to make paid news election offence

① SC in Amish Dargan case said that menace of fake and paid news is against the principle of equality (Article 14) and Article (21)

② It could lead to the defemation

of the political party or the targeted person

eg: defemation is not a reasonable ground for restriction under Article 19(2)

③ It could influence the voting behaviour and change result of elections

eg: News about cow killing during UP elections.

④ Media should act bonafide manner as 4th pillar of democracy and not indulge with any political party

⑤ It further increased the menance of use of money in elections



⑥ This is against the spirit of democracy violating Article 305 325, 326 right of universal adult franchise

⑦ Now use of digital media is also there for the manipulation of elections
eg: Cambridge Analytica

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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What needs to be done

- ① Amend RPA 1951 add paid news as a crime in Sec 123 → for disqualification
- ② Control on TV channel → News Broadcasting association should be strengthened.
- ③ fact check through PIB
- ④ finis on news channels
- ⑤ following SC guidelines to news channel to prevent yellow journalism

Therefore giving legal backing to model code of conduct is the need of the hour

13.

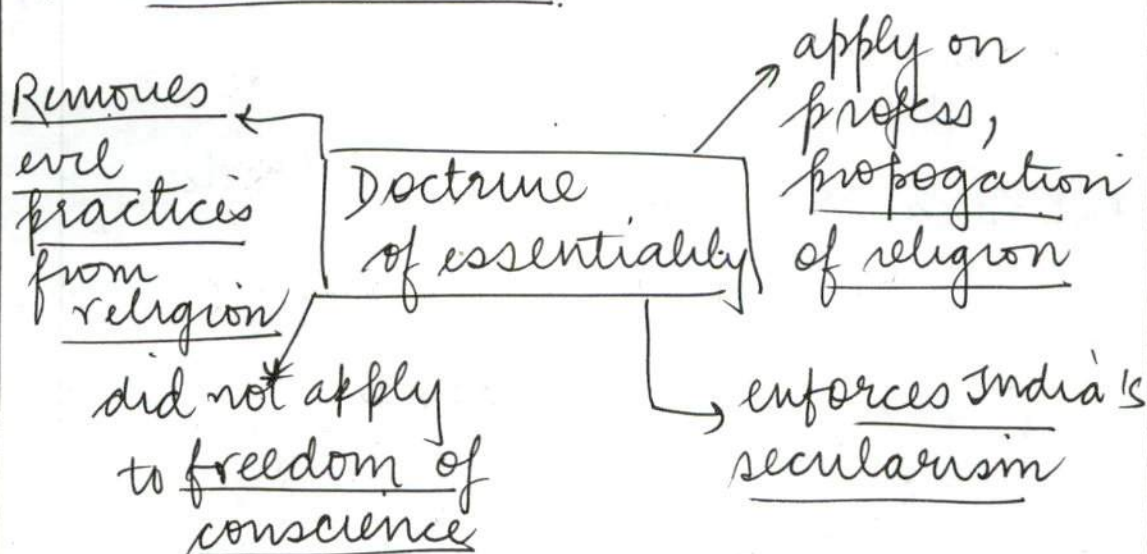
भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Doctrine of essentiality allows the judiciary to intervene into what are the essential practices of religion and which are not.



It is helpful in following ways

① SC in Shrin Mutt case 1954 introduced the concept of doctrine of essentiality to reform the evil practices in religion

② It is a form of judicial activism

when legislature has failed to bring a law.

③ It enforces Indian concept of positive secularism: equal involvement of state in religious matters.

④ protects the rights of women
eg: Hijab ~~is~~ not essential practice in Islam

⑤ Equal rights to women which has been denied on the basis of religion
eg: Sabimla judgement

⑥ Brought uniformity in the law
eg: Triple Talak invalid

⑦ Helped to solve the very contentious issue
ex: Ayodhya case

↓
prayer in mosque not essential practice in Islam

It has following disadvantages

- ① It is violation of fundamental rights of Article 26
- ② Judiciary do not have the expertise of going into religious matter
- ③ Against separation of power (Article 50)
- ④ May lead to conflict and tension
ex: Hijab protest
- ⑤ This practice is not found in other countries

way forward is to
scrutinize the doctrine of essentiality
and apply in extreme cases only
and only when parliament fails
to make a law.

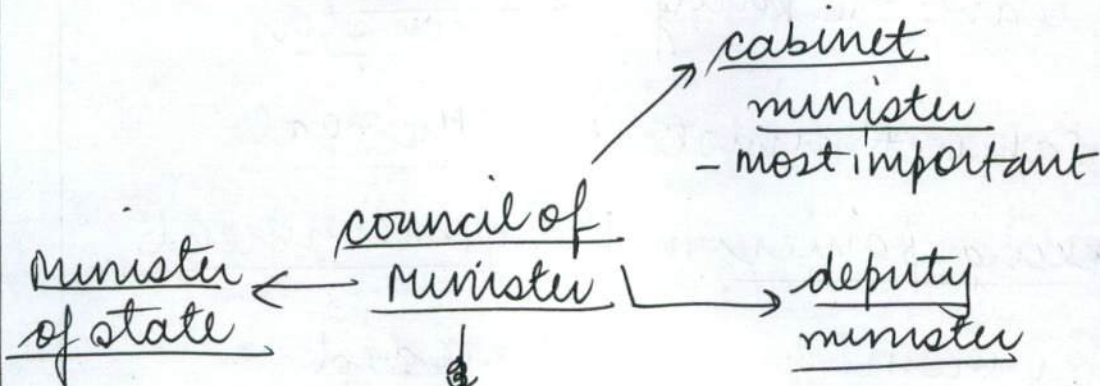
प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

15

The size of the government has been constrained by the constitution. Council of minister cannot exceed 15% of the total strength of the members in Lok Sabha and state legislature assembly



Need to limit the size because

- ① opinion of large number of people could not be accommodated and leads to policy paralysis
- ② Article 75(3) ensures collective responsibility and they have

individual responsibility of the minister

→ difficult to ensure this in large number of members

③ Large number of members are made minister for political motive and appeasement.

④ It is promoted defection among parties
leave one party → become minister

⑤ Cabinet minister has the real making power in the government
other members are not needed

⑥ Difficult to maintain consensus among such large group → chaos

⑦ work efficiency is affected as the constant fight for portfolios and minister of state

It should not be reduced

① Indian democracy is multi ethnic and multi cultural thus voice of everyone is represented.

② It prevents hasty legislation by the cabinet by taking view of others

③ Prevents the government from becoming individual centric

④ National law commission has recommended to increase the size

⑤ some of the members would provide expert opinion on policies

Thus this should be debated thoroughly in the parliament & a practical approach needs to be taken.

15.

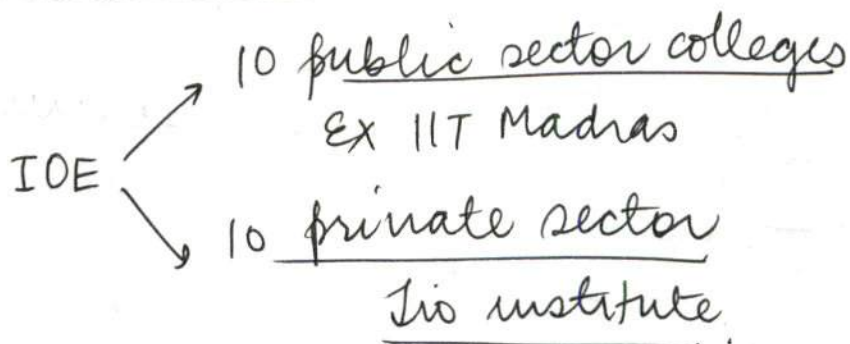
इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

Institute of Eminence (IoE) scheme was launched by government to promote education in India and bring talent from all over the world.



Deficiencies in IoE scheme

Infrastructure

- ① Indian university lack heavily in infrastructure → No lab for emerging technology
- ② ~~opt~~ suboptimal presence of smart classrooms and use of technology

curriculum

- ③ Rigid and outdated curriculum
Mahindra & Mahindra - only 4 y.
engineer employable in India
- ④ lack of faculty from abroad
→ absence of cross country
courses

Legal

- ⑤ In IOE the tag of deemed to be
university was protested by educational
institutions
- ⑥ No timeline for implementation
- ⑦ No detailed outline was laid to
the scheme

Funding

- ⑧ Very less funding in comparison
to other countries ex: India spends
2.9% on
education
- ⑨ Bureaucratic hurdles in
Higher education Commission
of India

Regulation

- ⑩ Multiple regulation for medical, engineering and law courses
- ⑪ substandard level of accreditation of courses

way forward

→ The recently setup NRF with outlay of 20,000 cr is step in right direction

- Implementation of National education policy 2020
- Public private funding
- MERU university [Budget 2022]
 - multidisciplinary research
- working on QS Rankings parameters

Initiatives like setting up IIT in UAE is step in right direction

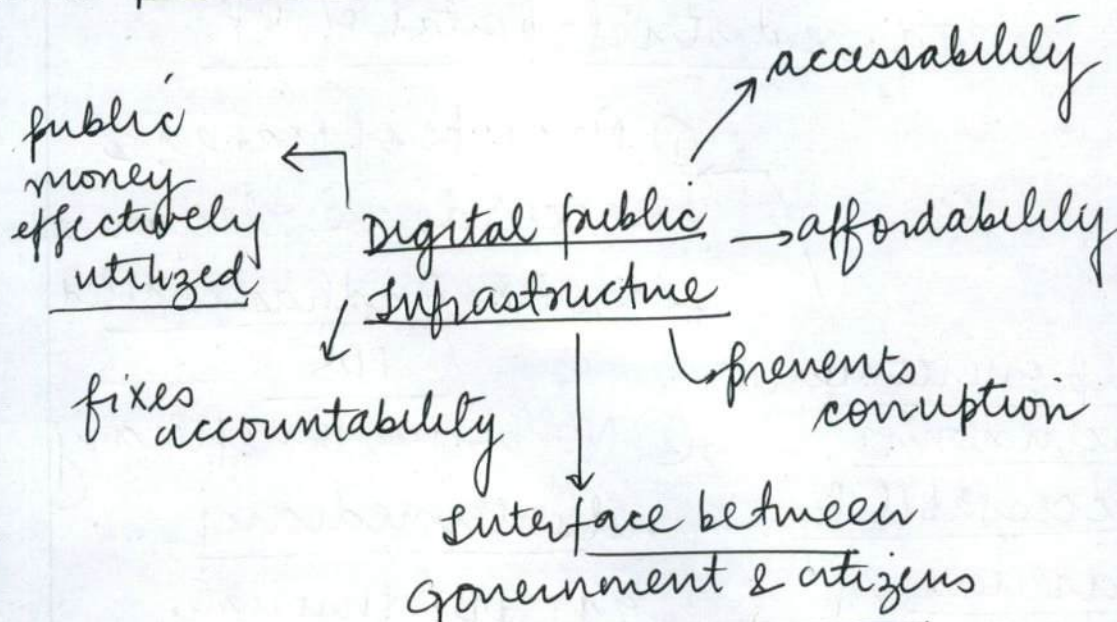
16.

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

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Digital public infrastructure (DPI) refers to the virtual setup which uses ICT for the delivery of services. This has the potential to revolutionize the governance and public services



Innovative and convenient public services

① delivery of public service at the doorstep in fixed time

eg: Hyderabad Municipality Corporation
water complaint mechanism
- app based

② Real time data to farmers for their crops

eg: FASAL initiative by ISRO
mausam app.

③ Market linkages to the farmers →
connected the whole economy

eg: e-NAM [Agricultural Market]

④ less interface with the government
prevents corruption

eg: e district portal of UP

① No scope of leakage
as records are electronically
fed: Ex: Aadhar enabled
PDS

Help overcome
inclusion or
accessability
barriers

② No bogus beneficiary
and intermediary

eg: DBT through
Sandhan Aadhar

③ Registration of
certificates at home

eg UMANG app

④ Electronic
Justice
delivery

eg: e courts

increases transparency & accountability

① Data is available to everybody and can be checked by anybody

② Better transparency with the help

of NGO

eg: Mazdoor Kisan Sangarsh

Sangathan → verifying MGNREGA rolls

③ citizen charter electronic → tracking of application of cdistrict portal

④ IKRS portal for complaint management directly under CM

way forward → address digital divide

→ make technology more ecofriendly

→ inclusion of women

follow Kamakhya

committee report on use of AI in governance

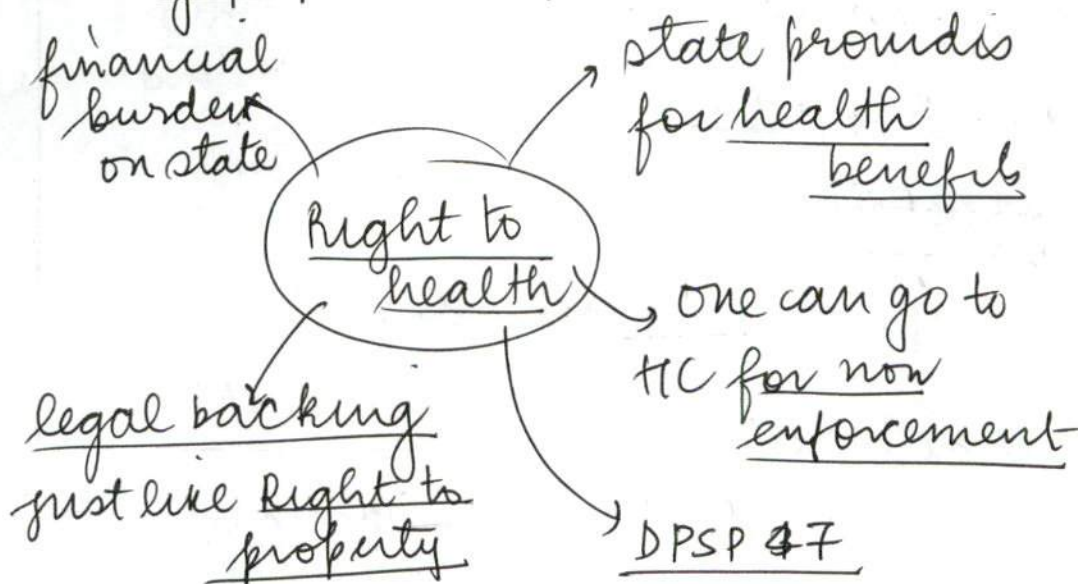
17.

कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
 इस हार्शिए में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
 Candidates
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Right to health is an intrinsic right under Article 21 and through DPSP Article 47: It is the duty of state to maintain the level of nutrition among population.



Apart from legislation following things are required

social

① The acceptability to the Allopathic medicines → fear factor

people go to local doctors whose degree are not verified.

② stigma associated with problems of women: Example menstrual hygiene

③ Access to health to SC and tribals
Ex: prevalence of Anemia among tribals is over 80%.

④ Beliefs associated with diseases
Ex: chickenpox → Sheetala mata

Financial

⑤ low spending on health by the government: 2.1% of the GDP
WHO recommended 3% of GDP

⑥ High out of pocket expenditure of the people: over 67%. (NFHS-5)

⑦ lack of insurance coverage
Ex: Economic survey 2021
economic penetration
only 4%

⑧ Treatment majorly done in private sector - lack of resources in public sector

Infrastructure

⑨ low availability of bed per population
10: 1 lakh population

⑩ lack of tertiary care at government hospitals

eg. diagnostic machines

⑪ Bad condition of Primary Health sector eg PHC → Non availability of medicines

way forward → Implement National Health policy 2017
→ Resource building - trained doctors
→ public private partnership

Therefore Right to health should be given to people

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

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

Third gender refers to the person whose sex is different from what assigned at birth. According to census 2011

4.88 lakh transgender in India.

4) National Commission for Transgender person

Protection of transgender person rights Act

1) equally rights for them

3) Identity certificates to be issued

2) Police action in case of discrimination

The following problems still remain

Social

① Acceptability in the society → they are ostracized from society

② Issue of marriage of transgender

- not recognized under special Marriage Act 1954

- ③ slangs and slurs thrown on them leading to social exclusion
- ④ No inheritance rights to third gender under right to inheritance Act

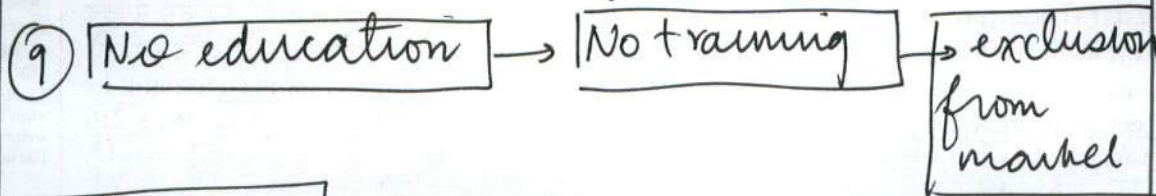
Legal Issues

- ⑤ Under the Act, DM gives the certificate after inspection → modesty of transgender violated → No scope for appeal
- ⑥ They cannot adopt a baby under Adoption rules, medical termination of pregnancy silent of them
- ⑦ Transgender act did not provide for reservation

Economic

- ⑧ lack of job opportunities for them →

people avoid to employ them



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

Political

⑩ very less representation among the political parties → therefore they are leaderless

⑪ lack of political mobilization among them

Way forward

Best practices like Noida Metro → full station employing transgender

→ reservation in jobs

→ civil society like Naz foundation

→ awareness among people

Therefore these should be provided to transgenders so that they can also become full citizens

19.

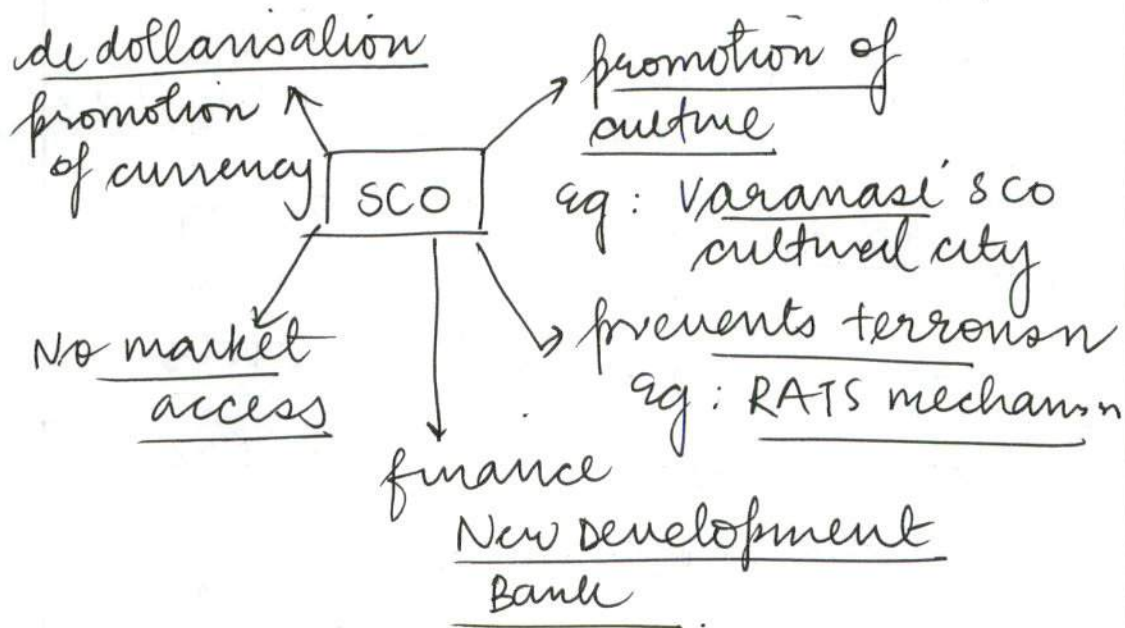
अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations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

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस वॉशिए ने
नहीं लिखना
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Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was formed to increase cooperation with ~~Western~~ ^{Asian} ~~European~~ countries. India and Pakistan joined later.

There have been various problems with SCO recently.



strained ties with China & Pakistan
affect in following ways

Security

① India has security threats from

both the nation: eg: china occupied Galwan valley

and pakistan: Kashmir insurgency

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इस हिसाब में
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② Both of them are a nuclear powered nation and do not follow ^{no} first use doctrine.

③ Increasing defence cooperation between both the countries - china biggest supplier for pakistan

Geopolitical

④ Rising role of china and wolf warrior diplomacy → assertiveness in south china sea and Indian ocean

⑤ Construction of CPEC which passes through Indian Kashmir, location of Guadar port

⑥ presence of chinese submarines in Arabian sea

⑦ India's closeness with USA.
eg: QUAD, IPEF

Economic

- ⑧ Trade deficit of china with India
over 100 Billion dollars
- ⑨ Debt trap policy of china
- ⑩ financial crises in pakistan
- ⑪ NDB fully controlled by china

Institution

- ⑫ Inaction of china on designating
terrorist
- ⑬ Not a place to discuss reform in
UNSC

other factors → less trade among
members
→ fractured mandate
→ inclusion of new
countries → hegemony
of china

Thus India should
balance QUAD with SCO and
remain multi aligned

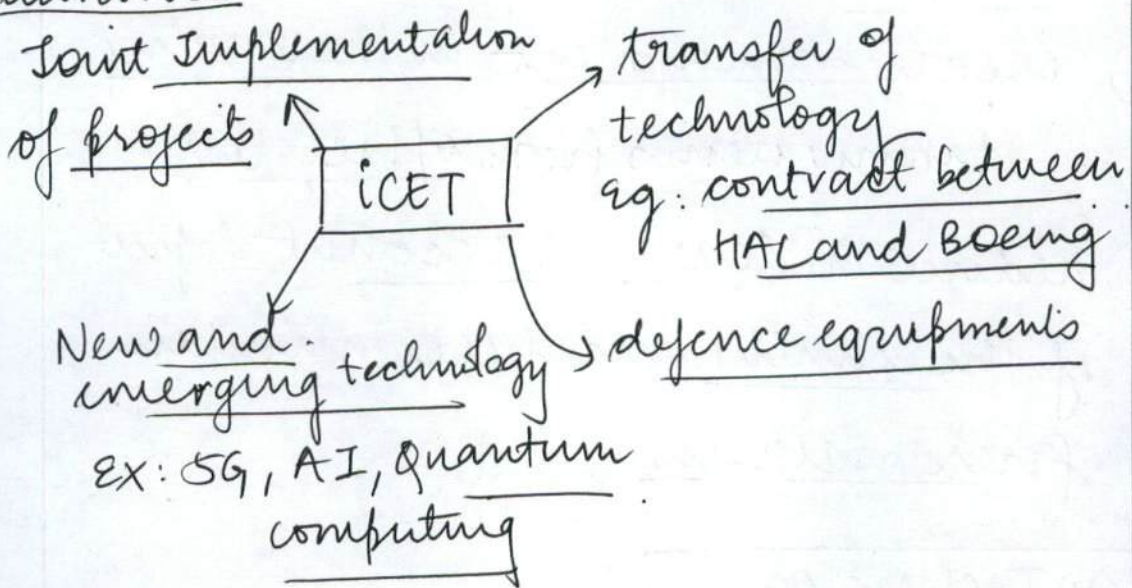
20. ▽

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

US and India signed Critical and Emerging technology (iCET) initiative recently during the visit of PM Modi to USA. This would help India to become technologically advance



Benefits of iCET

Defence

① Technology transfer would help in the ~~massive~~ indigenization of defence equipment → boost to defence industry

② less dependence on other countries for import. eg: SIPRI report: India largest Arms importer

③ Boost to indigenous defence industry partnership projects

eg: Tata Boeing ongoing project
Kalyani-Rafael project

Economy

④ create employment in the country
→ taking items from offset list

⑤ reduce the current account deficit of the country and helps maintain forex reserves.

New Technology

⑥ Access to new technology like AI and 5G which would fuel Industrial revolution 4.0

⑦ India is already part of such

groupings. Ex: [Global Alliance on AI]

⑧ collaboration of Indian University
and scientist with the world

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इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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climate

⑨ Help to tackle climate change

limiting Green house gases

Eg. India signed STI (science &
technology initiative)

⑩ promoting green Hydrogen, renewable
energy to achieve Net zero

way
forward

→ similar agreements with
other countries like
france

→ funding to Indian R & D

→ skilled workforce
creation only 4.6%
skilled

Therefore technology
is the future and would drive the
growth of nation

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL