



# 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. : 1562827

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : *Shanmukha Singh*

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

*English*

तारीख  
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र  
Centre *Ascar  
Ranchi*

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

*Shanmukha Singh*  
26/8/23



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

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)					





**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.

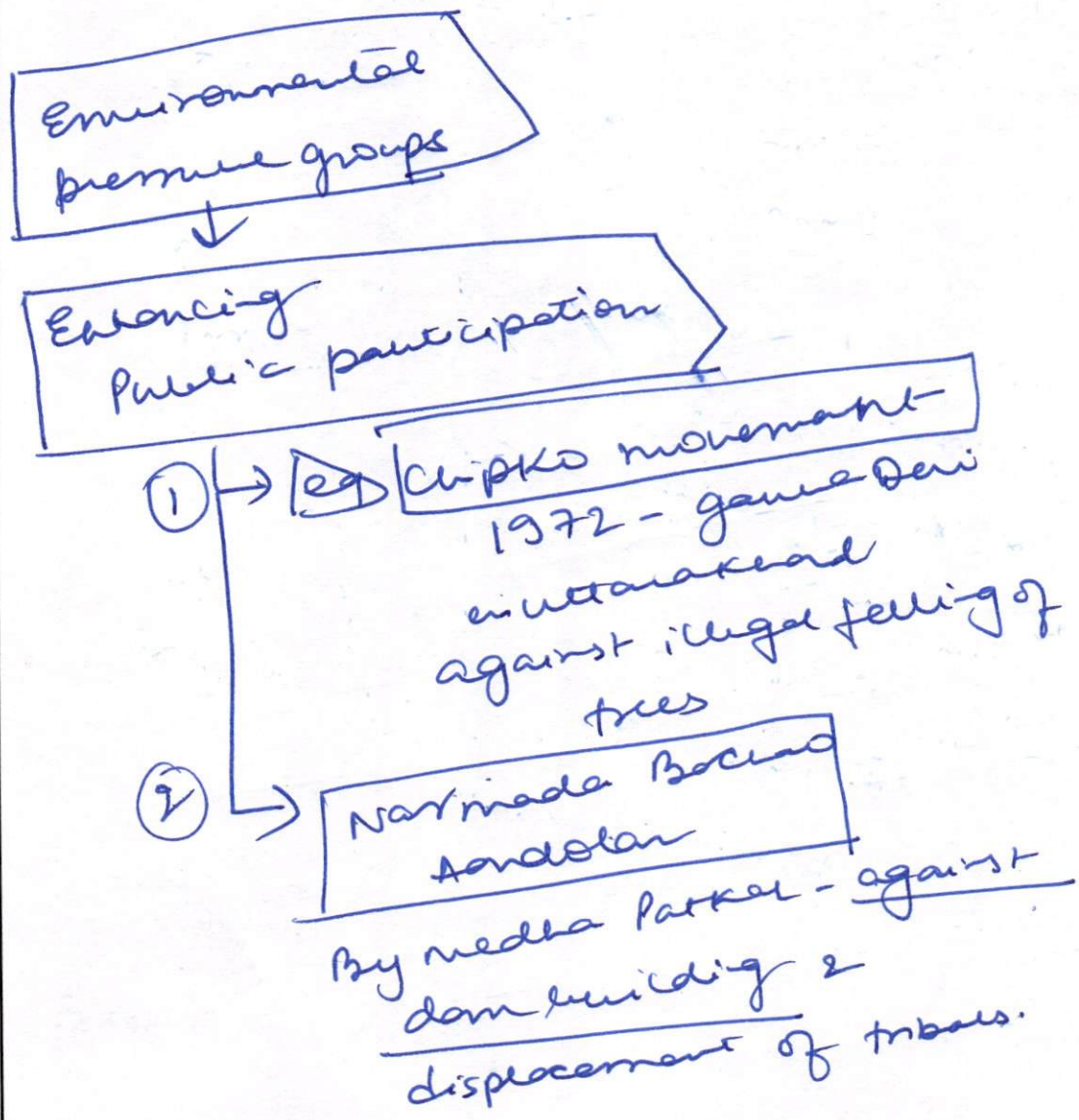
**All the Best**

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

Pressure groups comprise a group of people who affect policy planning through tools like lobbying, propaganda and discourse building.





- ③ Aarey forest movement  
↳ Safeguarding forest by  
GSD in Mumbai
- ④ Odisha's Niyangiri forest  
mining of Bauxite by  
Vedanta ← resisted by  
Dongria Kondh Tribe
- ⑤ Save the Soil movement  
Ishe foundation led by  
Sadguru

Through above examples, it is clear  
that various pressure groups have  
enhanced public consciousness,  
responsibility with regard to environmental  
issues. Thus, also upholding our  
fundamental duty 5(CA) - Safeguarding  
Natural Environment



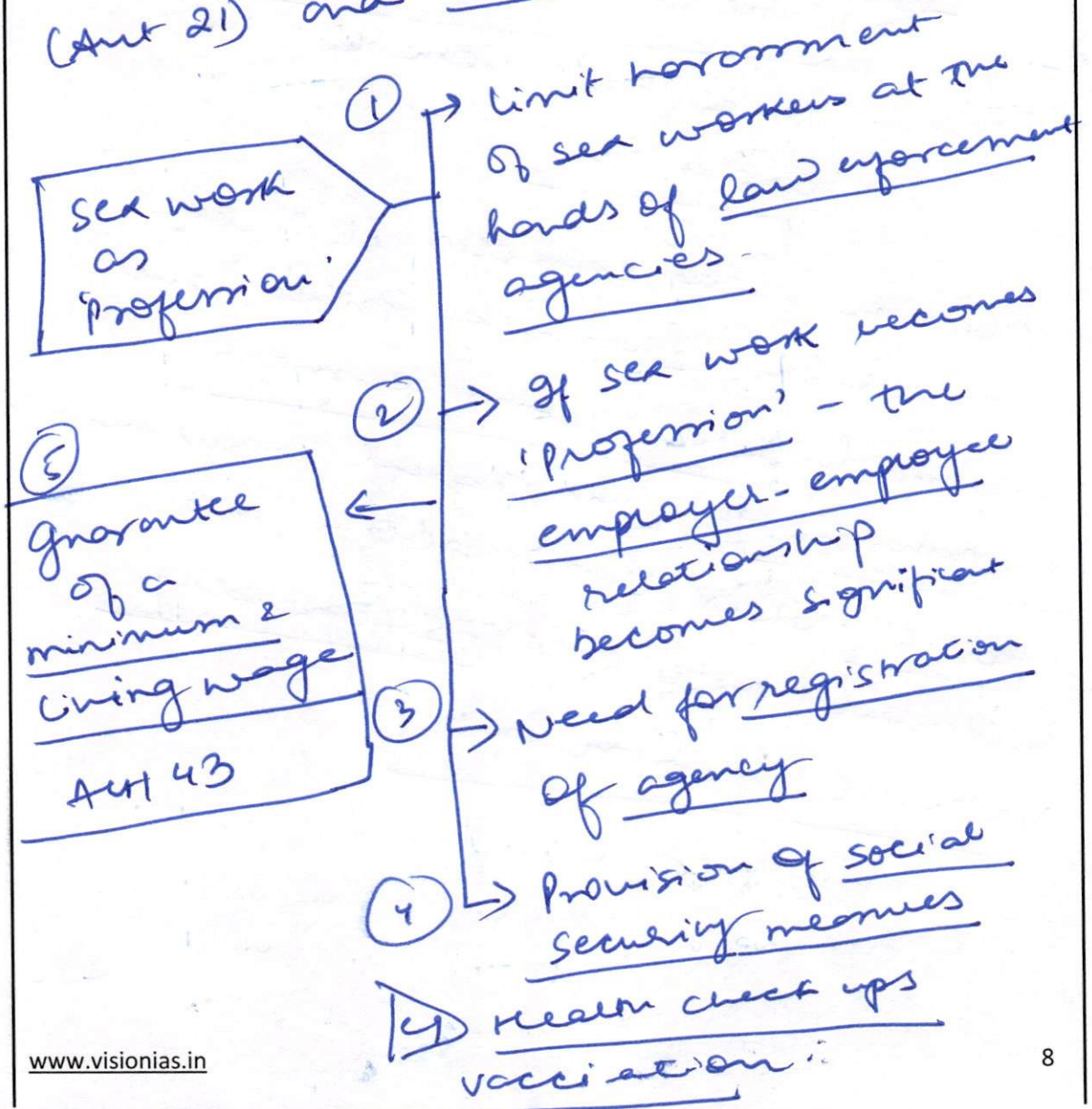
2.

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 step towards acknowledgement of sex workers as a 'profession' by Supreme court is immensely significant in safeguarding their Right to life and personal liberty (Art 21) and Right to work (Art 41)





During COVID-19 the ~~big~~ plight of sea workers was visible.

- no employment
- no compensation
- no help from government as it was supposed to be on illegal permit

### Solution

- Social awareness
- Removal of stigma
- Understand-demand & supply dynamics of sea workers.
- Regulation of working conditions of sea workers.
- Strict vigilance for
  - Human/child trafficking
  - Rapes
  - POCSO offences.

We need to popularize examples from other countries where sea work is a non-stereotypical profession - thus ensuring dignity of workers in India.

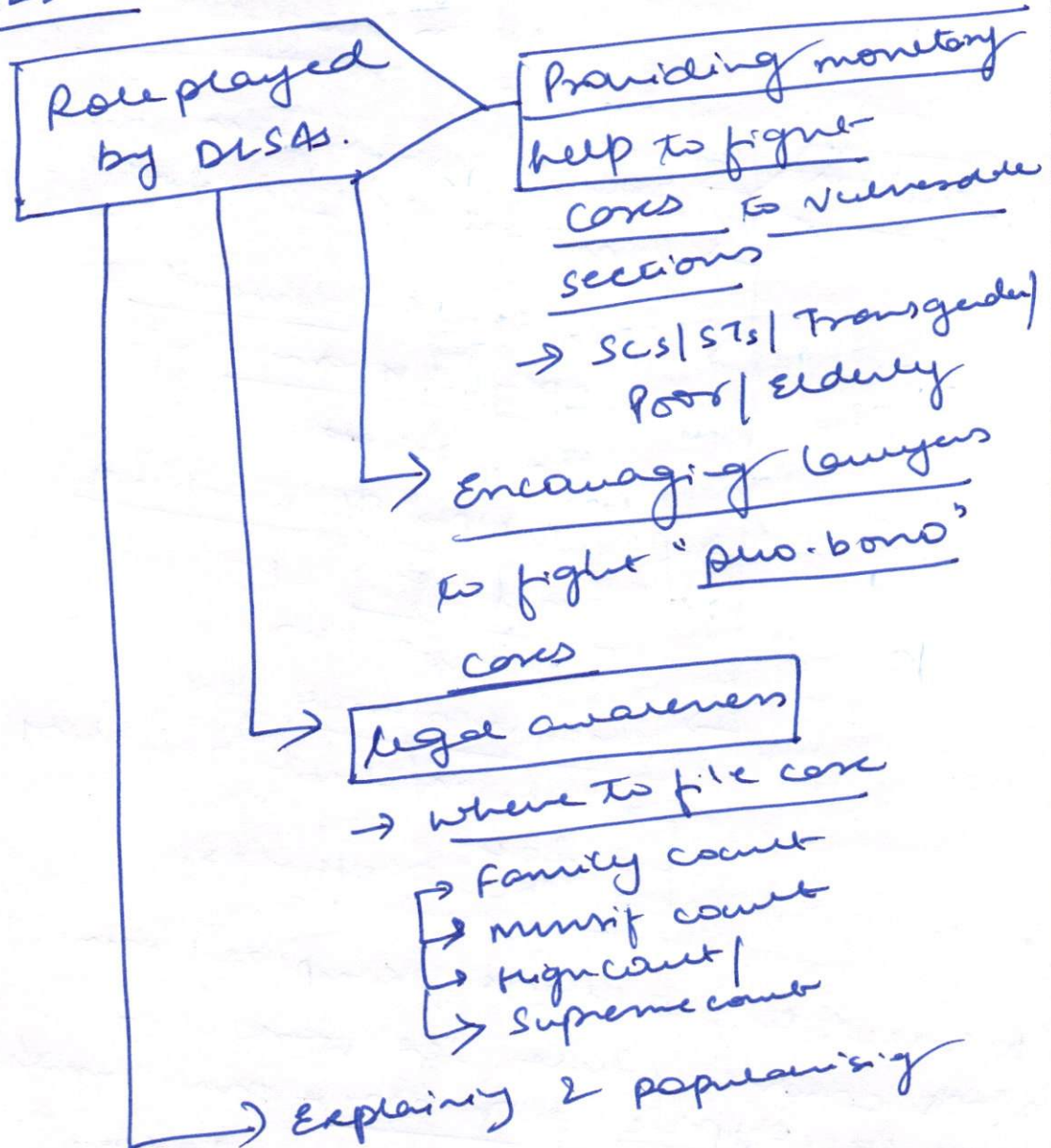
3.

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

under the National Legal Services Authority Act a decentralized mechanism of providing free legal aid was created (Art 39A). Thus, DLSAs & DLSAs were also formed





## various forms of Alternative Dispute Resolution

↳ (eg) Lok-Adalats.

↳ Conciliation  
↳ Arbitration  
↳ mediation  
↳ settlement  
out of court

} Popular  
Tools for  
ADR

→ Providing cost effective  
affordable and speedy  
justice to vulnerable section

The DLSAs also play a role in  
enhancing judicial literacy and  
making justice delivery system  
people centric & people friendly.

4.

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हاشिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The collegium system is a product of a series of cores - First Judges core, Second Judges core, Third Judges core - 99th CAA and the 4th Judges core.

Collegium system

It means that judges of SC - with CJI as head will consult four senior-most judges and send recommendation to government.

↓  
 It is mandatory for government to accept the recommendation of the collegium as consultation of concurrence.

The collegium system has become a victim of its own success.



- opacity
  - NO clarity on what goes into deciding names of judges.
- Nepotism
  - Judges appointing judges.
  - In no other profession - can one appoint the other cohort
- Discrimination in the name of quality
  - Accusations have been made that judges discriminate in the name of "quality"
  - (eg) Poor representation of women in judiciary - 9.6%.
- Lower core judges are almost missing from higher judiciary
- homogenized judicial authority

Late Law minister Amrjit Singh called the swapping of 9th CAA - NJAC by Supreme Court as the "tyranny of the unelected". Thus, significant reforms are needed to guarantee trust of people in 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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Civil service has been called the steel frame of Indian governance. However, the frame is said to be weakening in recent times. Hence, reforms are now necessary.

Civil Service Reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardized training

- ① Inclusion of performance based promotion
- ② honoring meritorious, successful, honest civil servants to play as a role model
- ③ value-based bureaucracy
  - enable value formation
  - team spirit
  - empathy
  - integrity



④ Bureaucracy came to  
complex problem solving

⑤ Multi-tasking - no more an  
option but reality of  
modern-bureaucracy

⑥ Civil servants - come out of  
VIP culture - to establish  
government - people connect  
as the grass roots

⑦ Schemes like - Mission Karmayogi  
Inputs from State Committee  
on Civil Service Reforms should  
be implemented.

The notion of ruling people must change to  
serving the society - only then the  
Civil service reforms would be complete.



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

outcome based models of financing hold potential to revolutionize our understanding of development projects

Projects

Social Impact Bonds

- crawls out of the domain of finance & economy and delivers social change
- eg → green bonds for afforestation  
           ↳ Blue bond water conservation
- useful for new projects like - greenfield / bamphed projects
- the cost of bond is linked to positive impact
- can be used for -



- Mineral development
- training projects
- MGNREGA
- Infrastructure projects like
  - Dam building
  - Hydro power
  - Road construction
  - Highway development

The entrepreneurs will be attracted to concept of social change & development of community as it would reflect a positive & higher value of bond

Outcome based social impact bond will alleviate one of Gandhi's 7 Sins - Conscience without conscience.

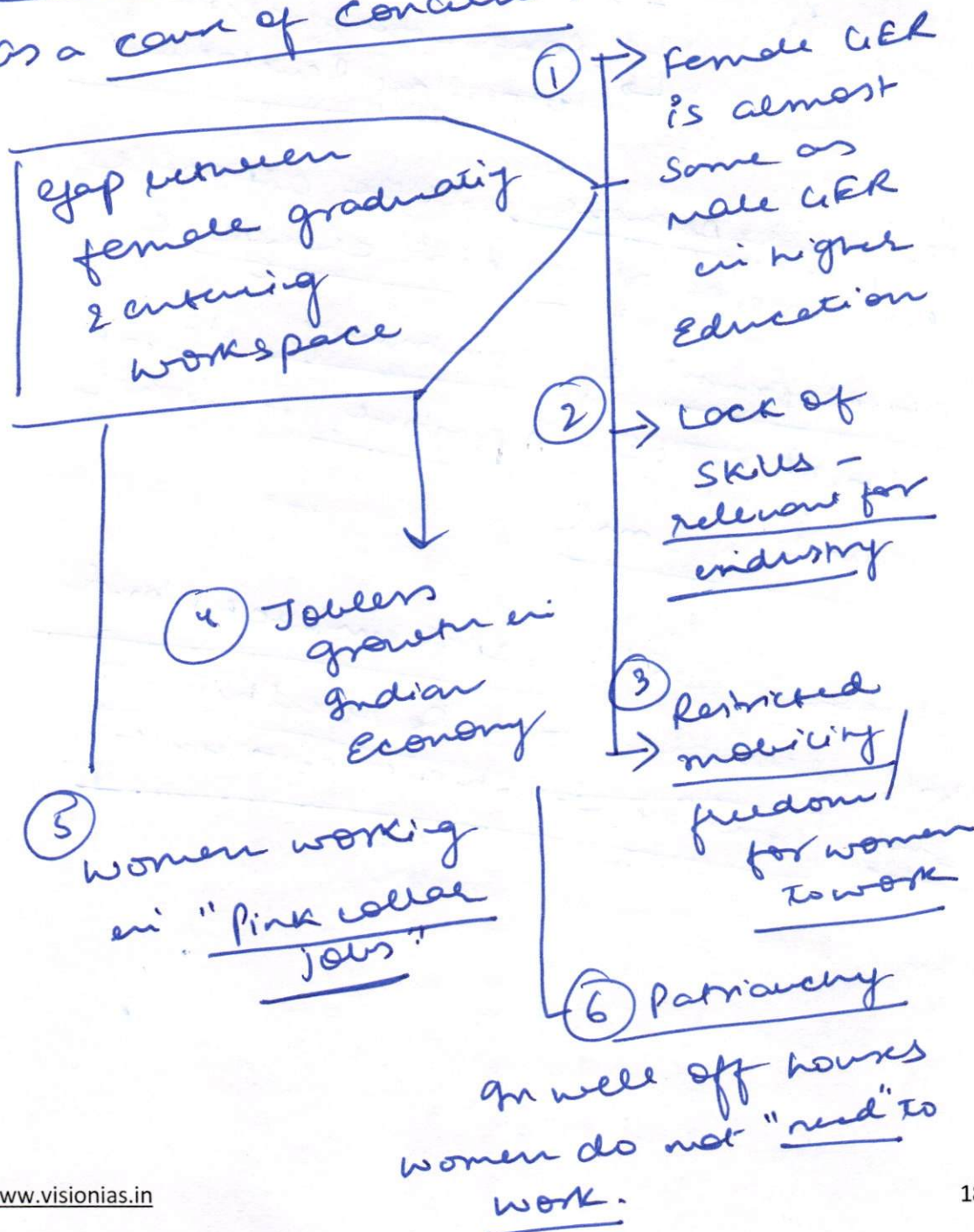
7.

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

In 2005 the female work participation ratio was 26.1 which dropped to 18.1 in 2020. This has been highlighted as a cause of concern.

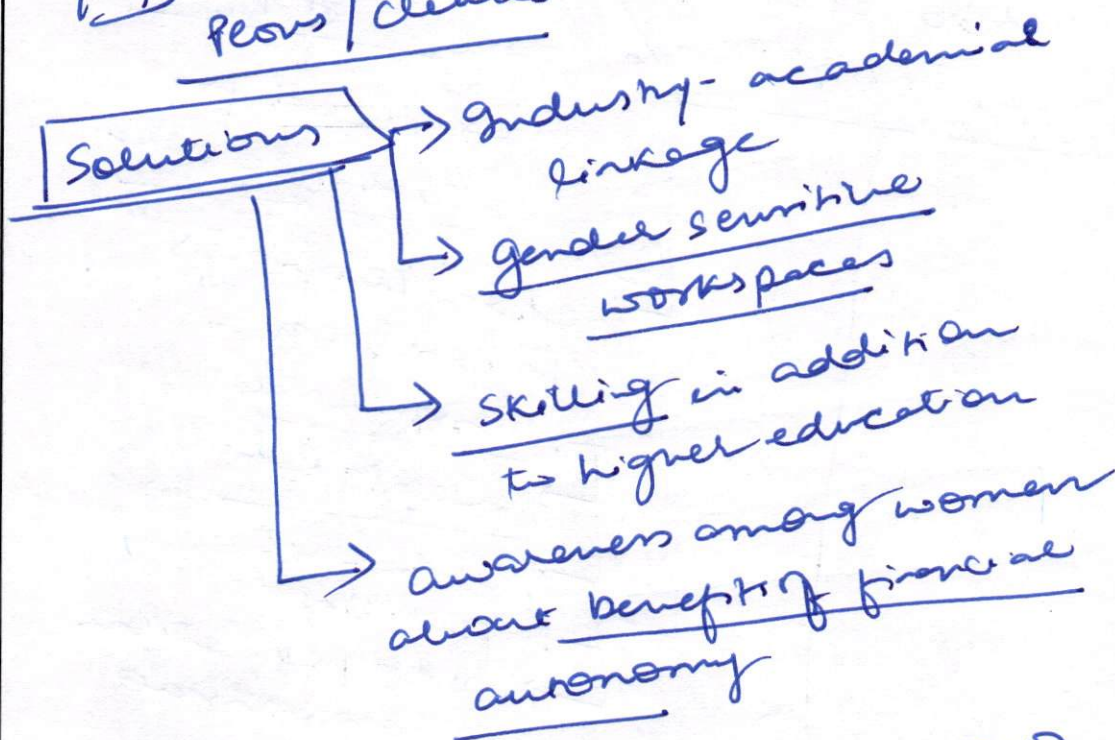




A majority of Indian women are working in the agriculture sector where the problem of disguised unemployment prevails.

women in higher education are not getting skill concomitant jobs.

eg PhD holders applying for peons / clerks.



we are moving towards one of women-led development which only possible with significant contribution of women in economy

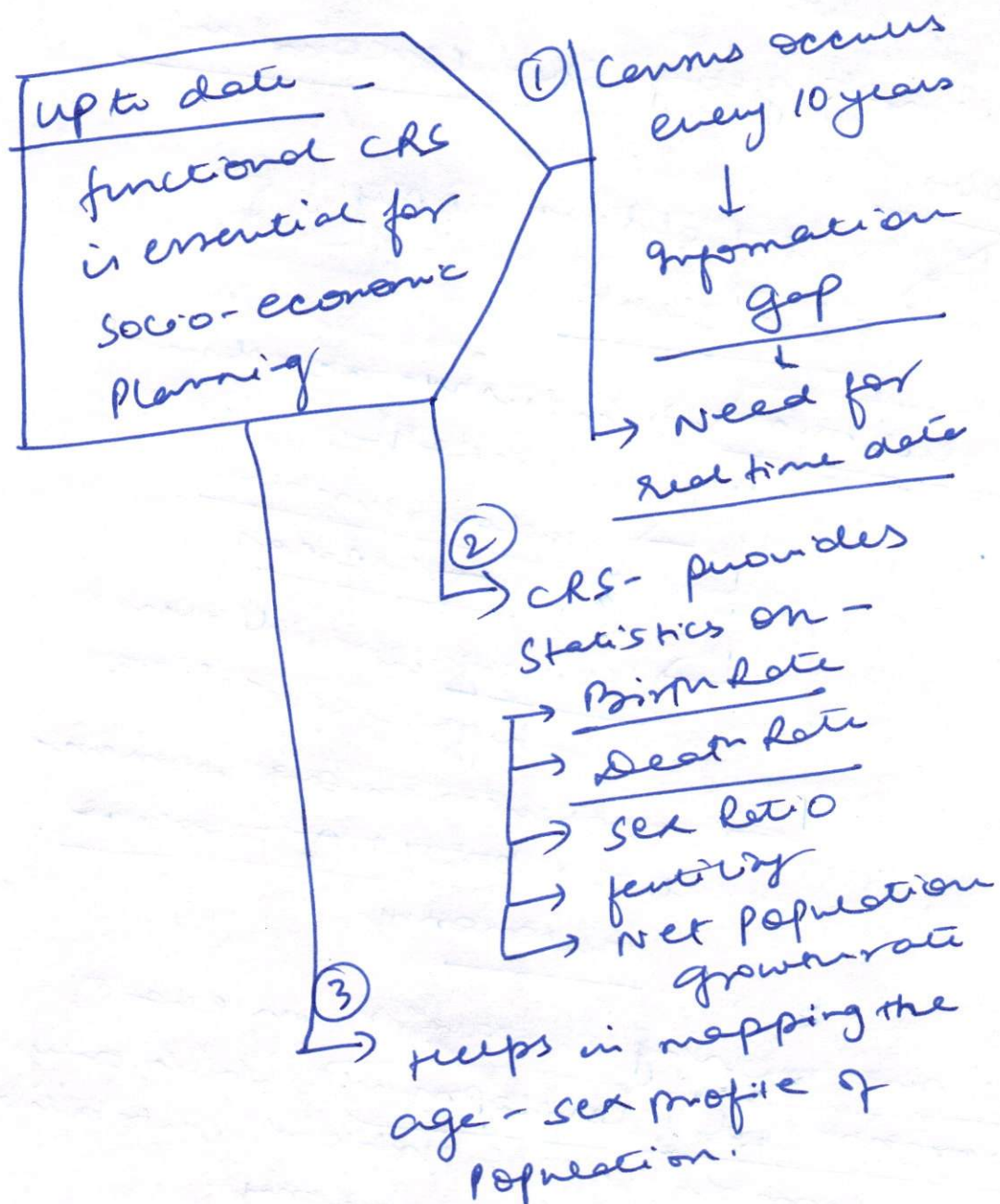
8.

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 provides vital statistics which form the bedrock of planning in India





④ Thus CRs helps make targeted  
policy intervention for

- Infant mortality
- neonatal mortality
- Child sex ratio (attitude change).
- Population growth rate → fertility management (population policy)

Renaming of CRs by  
Central government

- mandate of CRs with municipalities/panchayat - efficient
- making it mandatory to register birth/death in 21 days
- digital data & constant update online by hospitals / local bodies.
- Regulatory oversight of data
- penalty for poor record keeping.

Competitive federalism may help in  
augmenting data with demands of  
modern day planning.



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

IMF is one of the oldest Bretton Woods institutions, but it is in dire need for change in current times.

Key Area of Reform

Changes in Reserve currency

include move currency apart from

Dollar  
Euro  
Yuan  
Japanese yen

Changes in IMF policy of structural adjustment programme

Change in Quota System

amount to be kept with

IMF by each member countries

should be revised from time to time

IMF 'forces' countries to liberalize when they are on the verge of bankruptcy

↓  
need for a prolonged handholding rather than sudden steps.



IMF - should allow emerging  
economies to borrow even  
without mortgage given  
their growth potential

- encourage trade in other  
currency - impetus towards  
de-dollarisation
- rather than waiting out at  
the last moment, IMF should  
provide constant support  
to developing countries
- ensure that countries take  
their credit rating seriously  
and make course correction  
while time is still there

Thus, IMF is still embedded in the  
geopolitical realities of 1945 - which  
can make it redundant. The time to  
reform is now.

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)

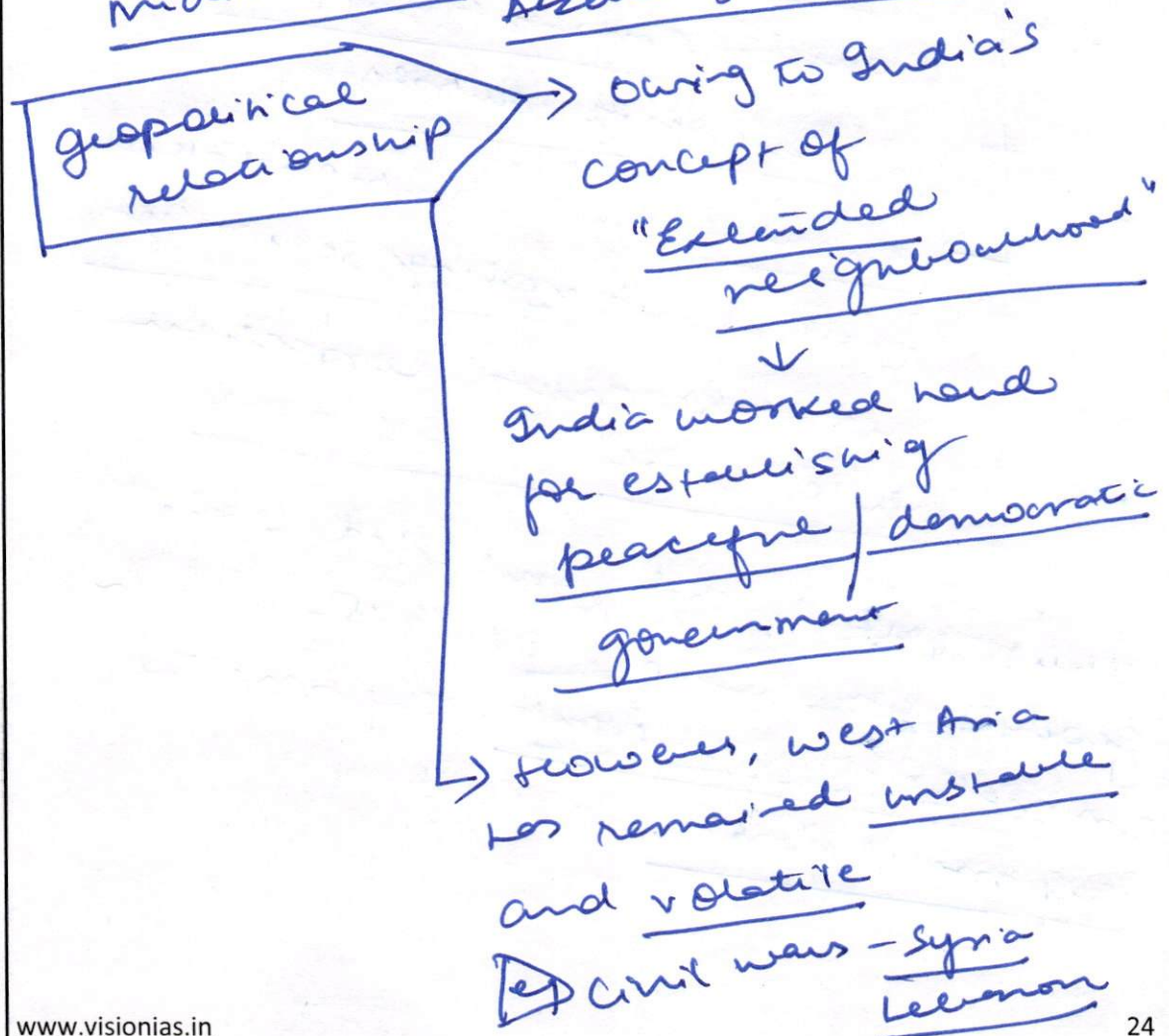
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

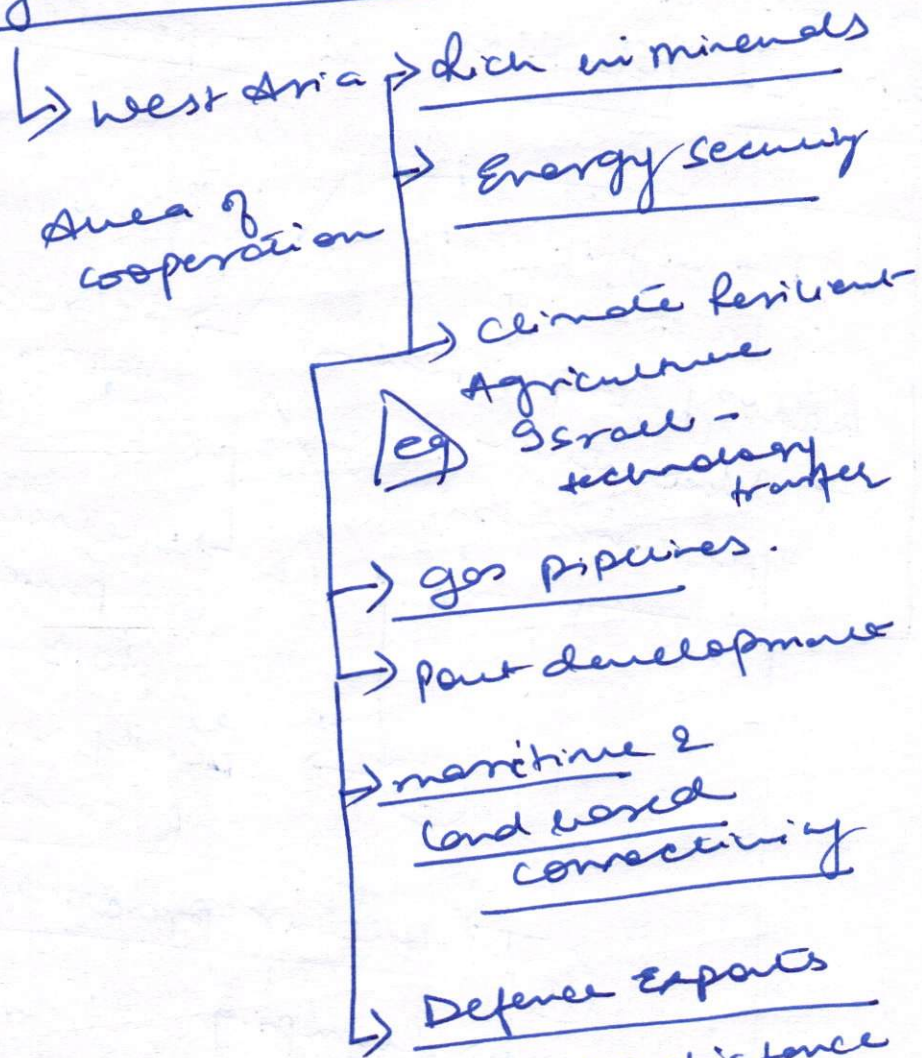
India can trace its relationship with West Asia since ancient times of Harappan trade.

West Asia comprises of countries like - Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, and overlapping part of Middle East - Gulf - Grag Azerbaijan, Armenia





Thus rather than peering exclusively  
on geopolitical aspects of  
development, India has shifted  
to geo-economics



Thus, India is keeping a safe distance  
from troubles in West Asia while  
renewing its own comparative &  
competitive advantage to geo-economics.

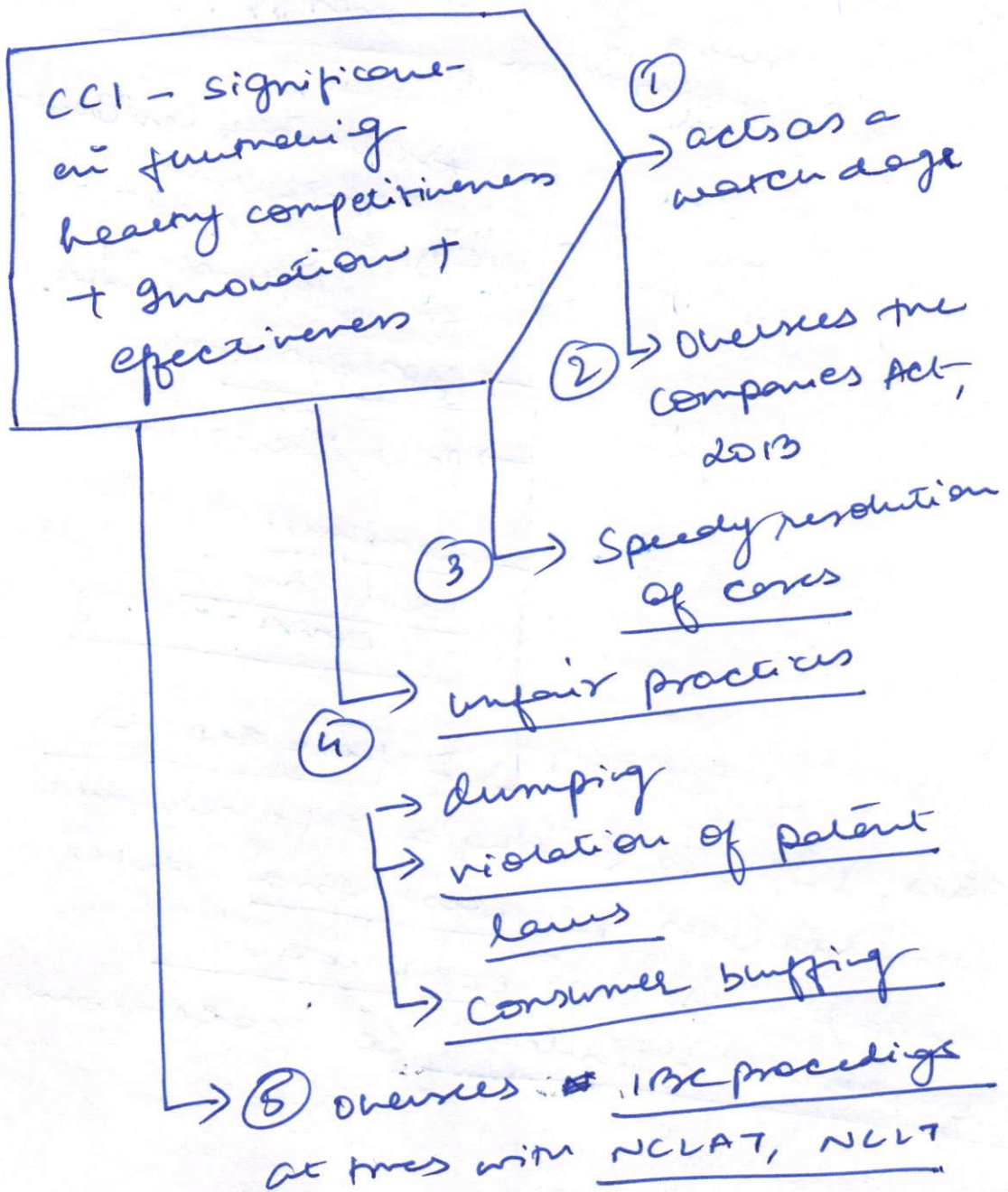
11.

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 in 2002 to oversee free & fair competition in corporate sector.





① Companies have faith that  
if something goes wrong  
↓  
CCI can be approached

⑦ Innovations - perceive a  
pro-business environment

⑧ CCI - has passed various  
judgements in past which  
act as an effective precedent

But, CCI also suffers from limitations

↳ ① Composition of  
Commission  
[ not reflective of  
modern day requirements  
complex corporate  
challenges

② Limited mandate

③ Prevalence of enforceability  
of fines and other  
punishments

④ Delay in dismissal of  
justice

⑤ The verdict is not final  
appealed in S/HC  
Thus con pendency remains.

Need of the hour is to give effective  
teeth to CCI so that it can  
provide "Eco of doing business"  
and lead to India's exponential  
economic development by attracting  
Talent, innovators & investors.



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

we are living in an era of 'cripodemic'.  
Especially, during elections, when the passions are running high - there are various instances of paid news.

Menace of paid news during elections

①

→ Setting up a discourse

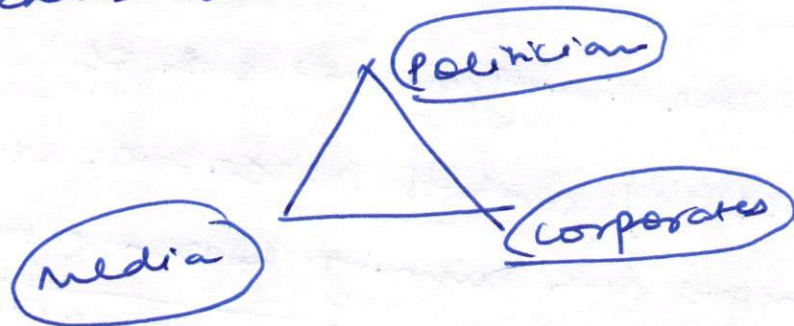
eg Lone Jind,  
minorities being labelled  
"anti nationals"  
and liberals as "communists"  
or Pakistan / Islamic  
Sympathisers

②

→ Paid news is catered to vote bank politics

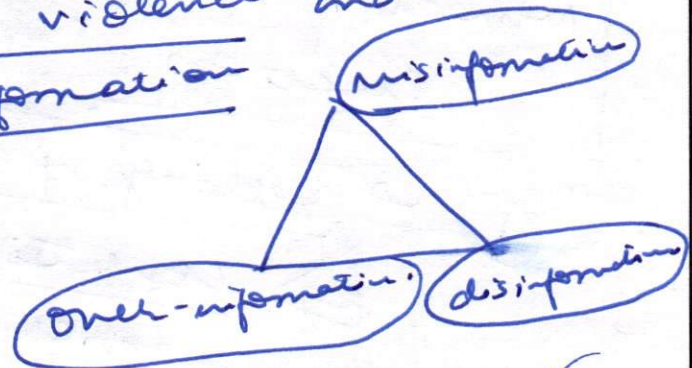
→ appealing to a  
particular caste  
[ Region  
social group ]

③ → Paid news shows unhealthy relations between -



news consumers - suffer

④ sometimes paid news also leads to violence and disinformation



⑤ when politicians/corporates pay for specific news - they benefit media - failing as 4th pillar of democracy

⑥ spread of communal disharmony,  
⑦ loss/damage to social fabric of the country.



making paid news an electoral  
offence may help:-

Criminalize  
Paid News  
under  
RPA-1951

- bringing peace
- being accountable for what politicians do
- making media more responsible in conduct

But in long-term other methods  
may work

- Public Awareness
- Public funded media to further public interest journalism
- Action on media-houses for showing unverified inciting content
- Sensitization of politicians.

Our preamble mentions fraternity  
which should be the central ethos  
of our society, politicians should be  
careful about the same.

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

Article 25-28 of Indian constitution provide the citizens freedom of religion, while Art 19 gives us the freedom of expression.

Doctrine of Essentiality

Questions -

What are the Practices needed for a follower to adhere to a specific religion.

Sikh - wearing turban  
+  
Kada +  
Kesh (long hair)  
+  
Kurban

→ eg

Nihang Sikhs - warrior  
Sikhs  
wearing a  
haire



The doctrine of essentiality has been called into question on several occasions

eg Shah Banu case

→ maintenance of divorced/estranged wife

→ Shaira Banu case

- one instant triple talaq being an "essential practice"?

→ on Saverimda case

↳ Restricting entry of women in Saverimda Temple owing to menstrual flow

→ wearing hijab - as an "essential" part of Muslim culture

→ In recent times, cases of Hindu women not donning sindoor, Mangalutra have also reached SC - and have been tested

## on the doctrine of essentiality

The doctrine has been borrowed from western countries - where Protestant and Catholic religious practices have been tested on the touchstone of essentiality.

It is a complex domain of deliberation as doctrine of essentiality requires the judges to take historical, cultural, religious factors into consideration - hence the move towards VCC (Art 44) is gaining momentum.



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

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

Article 75 of Indian constitution lays down that Council of Minister should comprise 15% of total strength of Lok Sabha (91<sup>st</sup> CAA)

EAC advised that there is an urgent need to limit the size of government in India

- ① Lack of becoming a politician because of "ministerial portfolio"
- ② Too many ministers - lack of effective collaboration
- ③ Duplication of efforts / overlapping mandates.

eg) NOWCD + NOHEALTH

↓ ↓  
girl child nutrition

④ → wastage of financial resources

↳ too many ministers



Secretaries



manpower (Salaries)  
pents)



draw on exchequer

⑤ most of the times, ministers  
take little interest in  
governance projects -  
but are attracted by  
pents of ministerial benefits

↳ Pensions

↳ Accommodation

↳ allowances/  
travel etc.

⑥ Lack of requisite skills  
among ministers &  
education to tackle  
governance challenges



## Reasons against limiting the size of government

→ Prevents centralization of power

→ gives opportunity to diverse groups of people to serve

(eg) Arjun Munda - Minister of Tribal affairs (Jharkhand)  
Nimda Sitharaman (Finance - from Andhra)

→ Federalism strengthened

States feel pride in a person from state holding ministerial position.

(eg) Anrit Shah - Gujarat

Given the complexity of governance, the size of government should not be cut straightaway but phased down in a slow manner. Meanwhile reducing benefits/allowances which are unwarranted may prove effective.

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

The idea behind IoE Scheme was to revamp our higher educational institutions and bring them on par with foreign institutions (top 100 ranking)

IoE yet to become game changer

Institutions have been identified

↓  
but fund disbursement by government is not timely

→ IoE selected the already best = "Cream institutions"

↓  
no effective trickle down effect to regional colleges / state universities.

→ Misuse of "autonomy"  
IITs, IISc & few prestigious colleges like St. Stephen's, Delhi are expected to receive full autonomy



- Cons of discrimination  
ragging, caste based  
violence are rampant
- focus is less on research  
2 quality publication  
India - largest number of  
predatory journals.
- Foreign university collaboration  
is not adequate  
- need for teacher/student  
exchange programme at  
regular interval
- Quality research facility  
not available  
except few IISERs & CSIRs.
- IOEs would require  
students to pay higher  
fees
- Raises question of  
affordable, inclusive  
education

care should be taken to provide autonomy with adequate responsibility.

IOEs should be clear on their policy of affirmative action.

government ~~to~~ should increase funding and enable foreign collaboration.

IOEs are essential to achieve SDG-4 Quality Education. But care must be taken that IOEs should not become like "Island of Excellence" in sea of darkness - mainstream state universities where 85% population studies.



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 is a key sector attracting attention of government and policy makers.

DPI - allows - innovative and convenient public services

eg online grievance redressal portal

CPCARMS

Significant personal information - Aadhar  
Class x marksheet  
medical records

eg on Digilocker

UMANG App - for new age governance - opens a range of services online

Jandhan - Aadhar -  
mobile - trinity

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



- to provide transparency  
and seamless services
- Direct Benefit Transfer  
to beneficiaries bank account
- PFMS from the office of  
controller General of India
  - Real time money allocation  
by government under  
schemes can be gauged
- AePS - Aadhar enabled payments  
BRIM-UPI → per cashless  
transaction
- Biometric authenticated  
PDS ration distribution  
to check leakage of PDS  
rations.

Digital public infrastructure has  
been possible due to high speed  
internet, optical fibre network  
in villages, low cost affordable



internet facility & handy  
smart phone devices.

DPI has increased transparency,  
accountability - by leaving a  
digital trail.

transparency → use of fund  
→ allocation  
→ timely disbursement

accountability → grievance raised  
needs to be  
solved in  
fixed time frame  
→ else action on  
official

eg RTI, CPGRAMS.

while adopting a digital revolution  
through DPIs we have to be cautious  
of Digital Divide & data privacy  
(K. Puttaswamy judgement).

17.

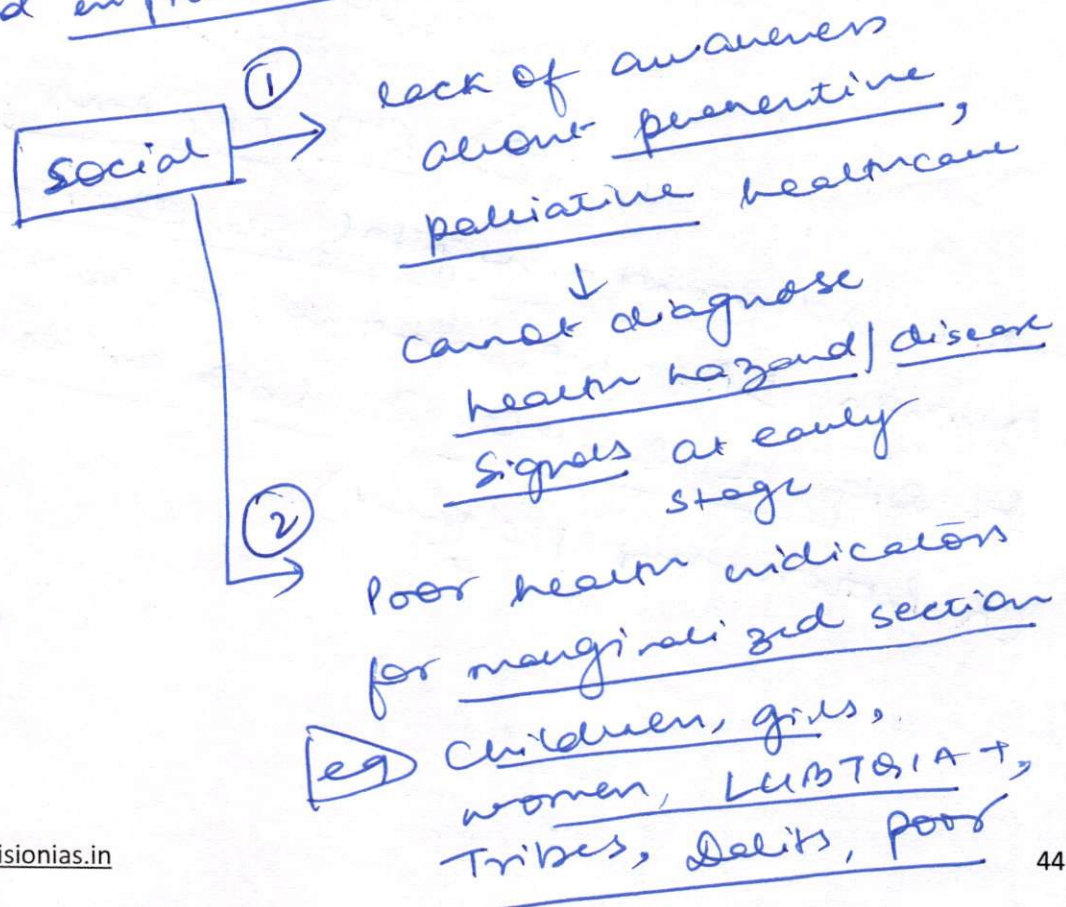
कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
 Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging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

15

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

Recently states like Rajasthan have come up with legislations on right to health. Most developed countries like UK, Canada have already granted right to health to its citizens. It's India's turn now.

In addition to legislation, we require plugging of social, financial and infrastructural gaps.





Thus - need a focused approach to health of each group

eg) Poshan Abhiyan - women + children  
Aushman Bharat - Poor people

① Financial → 62-1. Out of pocket expenditure is for health related catastrophic events

② → Need for medical insurance mandatory for both formal sector - ESIC led + informal sector

③ → Improve budgetary allocation of health - from 1.6% of GDP to 2.5-1. GDP.

Infrastructural

① → Equipping PHCs to deal with broader spectrum of cases.

- ① → Centralized referral System —  

PHCs  
 ↓  
 CHCs  
 ↓  
 Tertiary/District hospitals
- ② → ORS portal - for booking appointment
- ③ → Improve hospital bed number  
 inadequacy seen in Covid
- ④ → use technology for Positive ICU etc.

Thus ensuring light to health would require more than mere legislative enactment. It would entail improving doctor-patient ratio, plugging infrastructure gaps as starting points.



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

while the SC allowed schools/ colleges/ government organisations to add the column of third gender in forms, it has been of little utility.

Third gender has not been engendered in Indian society despite legislative nudge

① → Naretej Singh Johar vs. Union of India decriminalized sec. 377 of IPC that laid punishment for carneal intercourse against the order of nature.

② → Art 15 - Right to equality  
→ Art. 16 - Equality in public Employment  
→ Art 21 - Right to life & personal liberty  
→ Art 19 - Freedom of expression

- all of the above empower  
3rd gender to live a life of  
their choice
- ③ however, decriminalization  
of men's homosexuality  
has not ended perils of  
third gender
- ④ Third gender - diverse grouping  
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual,  
Transgender, intersex,  
Ornamental  
↳ cannot have a blanket  
legislation for all
- ⑥ Recent case in supreme court  
Third gender do not have :-
- ① Right to marry
  - ② Right to property
  - ③ Right to inheritance
  - ④ Basic rights like -  
healthcare, insurance  
are not given to third  
gender.



## ⑦ Discrimination - cultural stereotypes against third gender

- low representation in  
Judiciary, public offices,  
decision making arena
- poor health  
AIDS prevalence  
among 3rd gender is  
skyrocketing, So are  
other sexually transmitted  
diseases

Thus, mainstreaming of 3rd gender  
in Indian society will require a  
concerted effort from all stakeholders  
- starting from home & schools to  
achieve SDG-5 (gender equality)  
& SDG-10 (ending inequality).

Besides it is important to  
give transgenders - the Right to self-  
determination

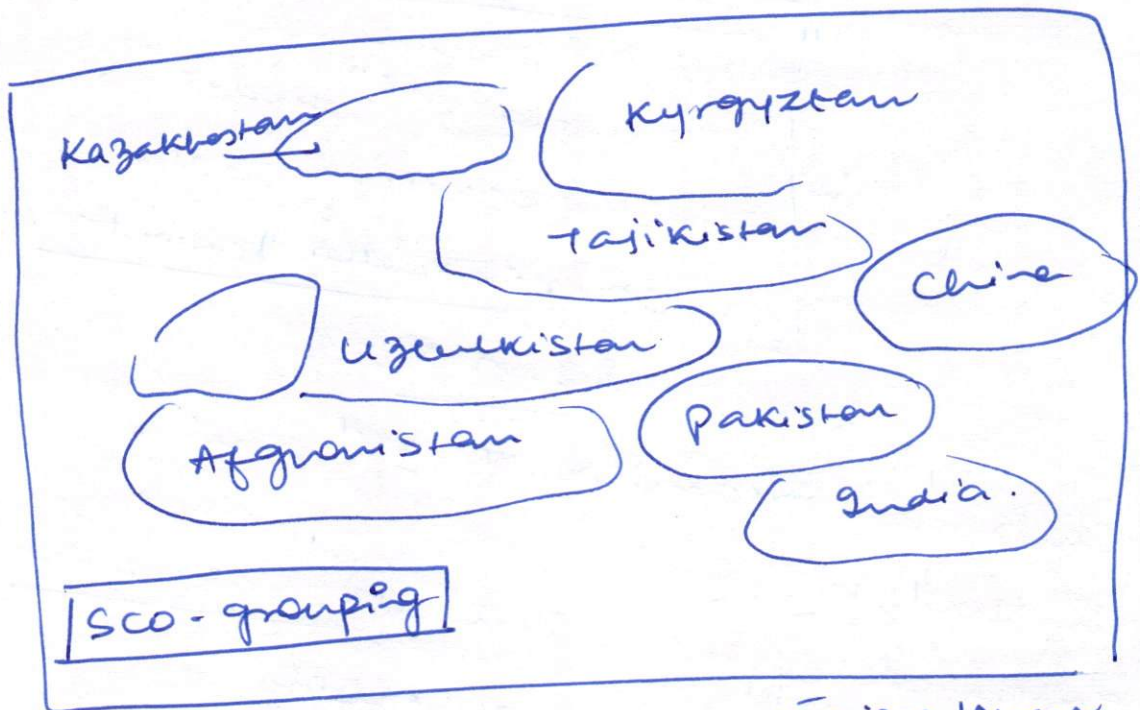
19.

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a regional grouping in central Asia - which aims to further development and combat terrorism



Difficulty in fulfilling expectations from

SCO :-

- ① → Lack of consensus on motto / goal of organisation
- ② → RATS - ineffective to counter the growing threat of terrorism



- ③ → Central Asian countries are rich in minerals / fossil fuel - but don't use them for energy / security  
↓  
owing to diverse interests
- ④ → Russia - Ukraine war  
→ informal pressure upon grouping to "pick" sides.
- ⑤ → China's Belt & Road Initiative through most SCO member countries; → threat to India
- ⑥ → lack of legally binding targets / mandates.
- ⑦ → Extremely diverse grouping  
↓  
arriving at a consensus becomes difficult

8 → India cannot raise the issue of cross-border terrorism freely without Pakistan bringing up the issue of Kashmir

9 → Dominant presence of China in the region as a "hegemon"

10 → deepening of India - China - Pakistan axis

Thus, the membership of India in SCO has been less fruitful than desired due to dominance of China & presence of Pakistan in the grouping.



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

USA has been India's all season friend.

India has collaborated with USA  
on various technological fronts :-

BECA, COMCASA, ASMOIA etc for  
technological military exchanges.

The recently concluded iCET

between USA & India has immense  
potential →

① → collaboration in  
Energy security

eg extraction of lithium  
for electric mobility

② → partners in 4th industrial  
revolution

→ IT  
→ Automation  
→ Internet of  
Things

→ eg Recent collaboration  
of Facebook's mark  
Zuckerberg - India

- on concept of meta network  
for future
- ③ → Bio medicine  
→ nanotechnology  
for drugs / fight  
against deadly  
diseases.
- ④ → Robotics  
in mining - surface &  
deep sea  
→ extraction of polymetallic  
nodules from sea bed  
→ use in surgery
- ⑤ → Sharing of geospatial  
data across borders
- ⑥ → Drone, aviation and  
defence technology exchange
- ⑦ → Combating climate  
change  
→ NASA + ISRO collaboration  
eg NISAR



Thus ICET will enable a giant-leap for India into the future with the support of technologically superior partner like USA.

more projects for engagements are being identified for partnership between the two countries. This will enable climate-resilient development.

India & USA share their common ethos of being oldest & largest democracies of the world, the collaboration on ICET will make their partnership complete.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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