



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. : 0364680

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RAJIV AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English
26-08-2022

तारीख

Date

26.08.2022

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

केंद्र
Centre DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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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 हॉलिफ में
नहीं लिखना
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pressure groups are collectives of people who work together to achieve common aim and objectives.

Environmental pressure groups with the awareness programs and their involvement among local people apprise them about the effects of govt policies on them.

Environmental pressure groups → Public partnership

① Bachpan Bachao Andolan, NGO has spearheaded the movements against the submergence of villages in Gujarat & Maharashtra due to Sardar Sarovar dam.

② Chipko Andolan — An anomic pressure group of ladies and other people led to stop of lumbering in Garhwal Himalayas.

Responsiveness

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कॉलम में
नहीं लिखना
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- ① In PUCR v/o UOI case, Supreme court recognised right to live in healthy environment as right to life under Art 21 of Indian constitution.
- ② The environmentalists ~~like~~ in M.C Mehta v UOI also affirmed the right of clean environment.
- ③ Niyamgiri forest dwellers lead to victory in Sanathra case protecting their lands.

Art 48 A of Indian constitution provides for the conservation of environment which is sine qua non for ease of living.



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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

supreme court has recognised
(sc)
'sex' work' as profession under Art 19(1)(g)
of Indian constitution, which provides for the
right to vocation of choice.

However this shall be restricted
under 'Public Morality' under Art 19(5).

Recognition - first step

- ① As sc said, It will provide the women to live with dignity as per their needs.
- ② It will stop sex workers from regular harassment from law enforcement agencies
- ③ It will provide them freedom to live life without fear.
- ④ It will open the further opportunity to develop with increase self - confidence.

However, mere recognition is not enough

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इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Further steps

① strict prohibition on human trafficking
in line with Art 23 as most of sex work
in initial day is forced.

② Welfare measures

↳ Health services

↳ regular scrubbing of HIV & other
disease

↳ social security insurance

↳ Education to their children

③ the skill training to sex workers to opt
for alternate dignified work.

④ Instructions to government & police to
make humane policies & approach towards
them.

the stigma attached with sexworkers
need to be fought with to mainstream
them in society.



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
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Realising the Article 39 A of Indian constitution which provides for legal aid in free, National Set legal services Authority Act, 1987 (NALSA) was passed. It provides for three level legal service authority at National level, state level, district level.

Role played by District Legal Services Authority (DLSA)

- ① Headed by District Judge of district, it provides the free legal aid to vulnerables like poor, old Age people, transgender and others.
- ② It routinely conducts the jail check up / inspection to ensure the right of jail inmates.

- ③ It conducts regular awareness camps for dissemination of information of rights and remedial of people.

Ex. schools, women groups, villages.

however, the success of NALSA Act has been limited.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Reason / challenge

- ① lack of funds
- ② lack of qualified interested professionals (Advocates) to provide pro-bono service.
- ③ the people are not aware about free legal aid despite efforts,
- ④ the people do not want to opt for free legal aid due to quality of provided Advocates.
- ⑤ There are issues in providing aid ex. timeliness.

the strengthening of DLCA is required with effective fund & awareness among public is Required to achieve objective.

4.

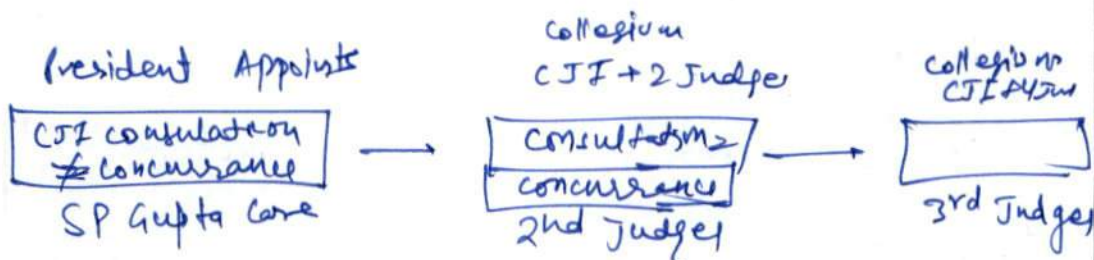
"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In Association of Advocates on
Records v/s Union of India called 2nd Judges
case took the power to appoint judges
in higher judiciary through collegium system.



Success of collegium system

- ① It has led to the judicial review and unhindered judicial independence in line with Basic structure doctrine.
- ② It has ruled out any quid-pro-quo between Government and Courts as govt is largest litigator in country.
- ③ Supreme Court has been able to take decisions against govt in public interest.

however, it has victim of own success

- ① Delays in Appointments due to late recommendations.
- ② Uncle Judge Syndrome (Law Commission) → Nepotism & Corruption.
- ③ the tyranny of unelected - Against the norm in constitution Art 124
- ④ The executive which represents sovereign will of people has not any say.
- ⑤ opaqueness & lack of transparency: the instances or reasons for selection of judges are not discussed, Not under RTI.
No disclosure of assets.

All of this has led to issues of legitimacy. Supreme court and executive need to finalize the memorandum of procedure and National Judicial Accountability Bill 2022 with consensus to balance Judicial independence and executive sovereignty.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil services called 'steel frame of India' are the exponents of non-military functions of the union & states.

the status-quo nature and slow reforms in civil services have led to issues in objectives, achievements in present times which are highly challenging.

Present day challenges

- ① The higher awareness among the citizens and demand of responsive and efficient service delivery.
- ② Complexity of Administration and governance with each of the domain getting complex with emergence of dynamic factors like globalisation,
- ③ The demand of transparency, objectivity and efficiency, equity & effectiveness

• Need to go beyond recruitment & standardized Training

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① the present system of recruitment is old and is not individual based
- ② It has led to status-quoish nature.

Reforms needed

- ① Domain specialisation required in service
- ② Multi-disciplinary work environment,
- ③ Reforms like psychometric tests in recruitment
- ④ the interaction between the government and private sector officials need to increase
Ex. lateral entry
Deputation of govt officers in private.
- ⑤ Behavioural training to be inculcated in the services.

Reducing Age of civil servants (Mook Committee) and Mission - Karmyogi might be gamechanger in making civil servants which are future ready.

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

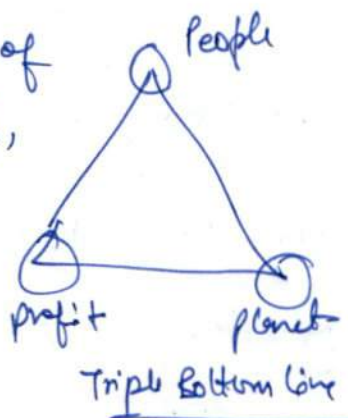
उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social Impact Bonds (SIB) are the financial corporate bonds which invest in the businesses which work in social sector i.e. to achieve social objectives with profits.

The increasing awareness of world towards Environmental,

Social and Governance (ESG standards) has brought the

Social impact bonds in focus.



SIB → catalyse change & deliver socio-economic impact

- ① the social businesses like micro-finance are riddled with issues of lack of capital at sustainable basis; the low cost social Impact bonds can provide low cost funds

Ex. Mohammed Yunus of Grameen Bank

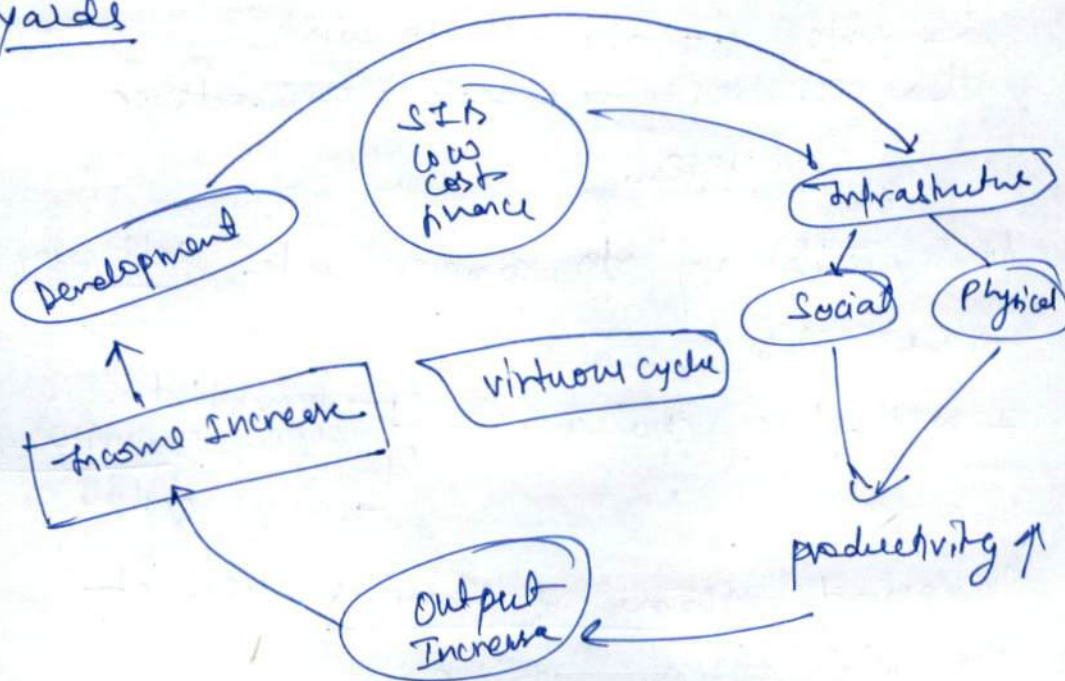
Bangladesh.

② The access to capital will lead to enhanced opportunities and added capabilities

to poor & weaker sections.

Ex. SIB can help small SHGs to global and connect into large FPOs.

③ SIBs can eradicate poverty & enhance access to basic infrastructure like Rural roads, rural social infra is. processing yards



SIB have high potential for high economic growth which is both green & inclusive.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Gross enrollment ratio of Girls in higher education is 49% of total (Economic survey - 2023) however their participation in labour force is minimal at around 25% for long time.

Reasons for the gap

① The patriarchal mindset

- ↳ Girls not allowed to work
- ↳ Studied for better prospects in marriage.

② Less availability of commensurate well paying formal jobs + workplace challenges —

- ↳ discrimination in hiring (maternity leave)
- ↳ Glass ceiling

③ Increased income of families does not require them working

④ Early marriage

however as International Monetary Fund
has said high women participation in
labour force has potential to increase GDP by
27% in India, their participation is of para-
mount interest

A Economic Interests

- ① High GDP growth. $\rightarrow 27\%$
- ② women tends to make decision making
effective & wide

Social

- ↳ high equality and liberation for women
- ↳ the inclusive and egalitarian society
- ↳ the gender norm will dilute.
- ↳ the sense of freedom & self esteem
to work.
- ↳ inter-generational equity in Health & Education
India ranks 122 on Gender Inequality
index showing low outcomes for women
with political representation (15%) only and
lower outcomes in Health & Education.

It needs to be changed for better world.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil Registration System (CRS) is the system of registering senitive data like Birth & death in the country.

Need of CRS

- ① It provides real time data of population and its composition.
- ② Insights in policy making → leading to evidence based policy.
- ③ the proactive policy making as per demand.

the ~~govt~~ central govt has recently worked to revamp the CRS, it

will have following benefits -

उम्मीदवारों को
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- ① Better policy making leading to inclusion of marginalised.
 - ② Robust policy making
 - ③ cater to demands of people as demography changes.
 - ④ more easy management of the birth & deaths
 - ⑤ solving of issues like illegal migration.
 - ⑥ Better social trust & cohesion.
-

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

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International Monetary Fund is one of the Bretton Woods institution managing the global financial architecture of the world,

however post covid-19 & Russia - Ukraine war has brought change in world-order leading to changing geo-economic realities.

changing geo-economic reality + Issue with IMF

- ① Western dominated and serves the developed country interests.
- ② The voice & interests of Global South are not heard & considered
- ③ the shift of economic might is happening towards Asia & Global South countries.
- ④ lack of capacity to address weaponisation of finance, supply chains etc.

⑤ Sanction and conditioning on countries for Aid

despite having saved countries from Balance of payments crisis, it needs to address prevailing global reality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Key Areas of Reform

- ① Equal representation of the countries based on their membership not economic might
- ② consensus driven approach.
- ③ the imposition of conditions is base and sometimes core interests of countries.
- ④ special mechanisms to address concerns of poor & developing countries.

The world is fast shifting from geo-politics to geo-economics based Architecture with mechanisms like BRICS which has own conjugating Reserve Requirements.

the equality of all members is way forward.

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)

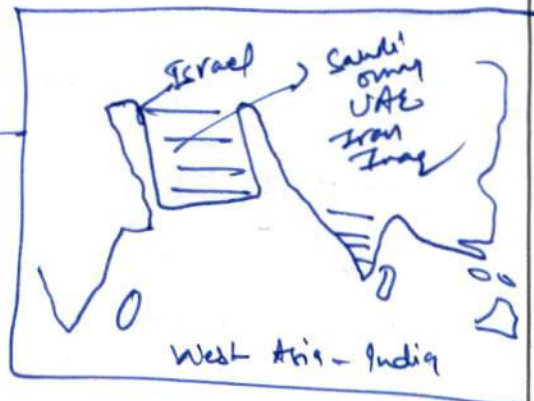
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PM Manmohan Singh said, "the Geopolitics is giving way to the Geo-economics." So as applies to India-west Asia relation.

Movements from Geo-politics to Geo-Economics

- ① the relations with Arab has been civilisational and historical rooted



in geopolitics like Muslim countries, availability of fossil fuels etc.

- ② However relations are completely becoming evolved to Geo-economics

↳

Iran:

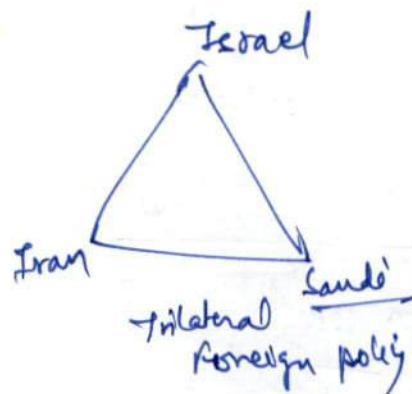
- ① Role in Chabahar Port

Saudi Arabia & UAE

↳ Investments in India

Ex ADNOC - Refinery investment

ECPA with UAE (FTA)



large no. of people (Indian Diaspora) in West Asia (≈ 8 million).

Israel

- ↳ Emerged as reliable partner after Israel-Palestine policy dehyperation
- ↳ Collaboration in technology, defence, micro-irrigation

As west Asia is maritime neighbour of India and they have complementary relationship of shared interests, both West Asia & India need to strengthen it.

"As Asia of cooperation is better than Asia of rivalry which will hold back."

→

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The competition Commission of India (CCI) was established in 2009 under Competition Commission of India Act, 2002. It is a statutory body.

Need & Role

As the Indian economy opened after Globalisation & ~~the~~ Reforms in 1991, Role of Government became as a facilitator than regulator.

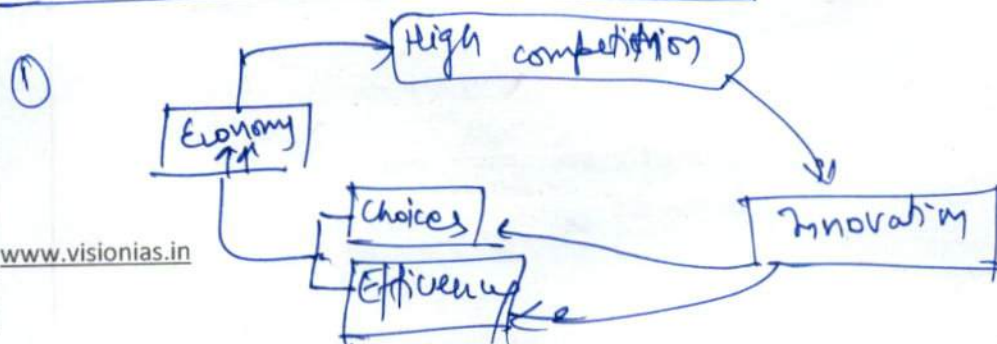
In line with objective of ensuring fair competition, CCI was established.

Role of CCI in healthy competitiveness

① CCI brings the stakeholder based mechanism of the adjudication which is based upon the equity principle.

- ② It ensures that the small & large player play at equal field & dominance of large player does not illegally affect small companies.
- ③ It enquires into the alleged anti-competitive practices and fines them.
Ex. Google fine for using its dominant position in browser
- ④ It encourages innovation in industry due to stakeholders which leads to better & efficient products for consumers (other stakeholders)
- ⑤ It provides fast, effective adjudication of disputes without formal court procedures

CCI Role in effectiveness



② "It promotes minimum government,
Maximum Governance"

③ Better products to consumers

④ Better regulatory system than the Courts.

Competition Commission of India is
the promoter of competitiveness in India.



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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian election system is fighting against many menaces including criminalisation, corporatisation, commercialisation of corruption. fake news is one of such menace which is at the interlink of it.

Paid News is generally any news which is not objective and published in -
 view of some cash or kind to further the interests of the availing party.

It is used for multifaced objectives.

Ex. Marketing of products

seeking financial benefits/ support of company

PR of celebrities

however, the worst implication occurs during elections.

Effect of Paid News on Elections

- ① It leads to broken consent or manufactured consent (Noam Chomsky) than informed consent.
- ② It provide unequal level playing field for the paid news beneficiaries and others.
- ③ Unethical as masquerading propaganda as news is akin to cheat the viewers i.e. unethical.
- ④ lack of informed choice breaks the very foundation of democracy.

Ex Cambridge Analytica example (US)

Ex CEC S. Y. Qureshi captured more than 240 cases of paid news in his term.

To solve these problem, there is need to make it electoral offence in India.

- ① It will act as deterrent against this Unethical & immoral act.
- ② It will provide true information to public to

• exercise their judgement.

③ equal playing field for all candidates.

④ broadens the democracy

however there are challenges:-

① Identification of Paid News

② the nexus between politicians and corporates

③ insufficient capacity of Election Commission.
(ECI)

there is need to strengthen ECI
to take measures to curb paid news &
legislative changes in Representation of People's
Act, 1951.

However there is need of broader
reforms with it which include transparent
political funding & de-criminalisation.

→ Pw Dinesh Goswami committee
recommendations can be effective.

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

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Doctrine of Essentiality means that practices which are of fundamental nature ~~for~~ practices of religion are considered as essential w.r.t. that religion under Art 25 of Indian Constitution.

This jurisprudence of Essentiality was given by Supreme Court in Shri Nath case, 1954.

↳ In this Supreme Court held that, only practices which are so inherent that ~~their~~ exclusion of them affects the religious beliefs will be covered under Article 25 of Constitution which gives right to free profess, practice and propagate religion.

Application & Significance of Doctrine of Essentiality

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ① The doctrine is used when the Art 25 comes in conflict with other Articles like 14, 15, 19, 21.
- ② In Keshavanand Bharti case also Supreme Court used this doctrine.
- ③ In Sabrimata case also, the majority decision by 4:1 did not consider ban on menstruating women as essential part of Hindu religion and held it violative of Art 14 and Art 17.
- ④ In Recent Karnataka Hijab Row, In Asifa Khan v/s State of Karnataka, SC again discussed doctrine of essentiality when on justice did not consider Hijab as essential practice.

However there have been Counter views against Application of this doctrine.

- ① That judges are interfering with the religion.

- ② As Justice Indu Malhotra in her dissent judgment in Sabri mala case said, Religion is founded on the basis of beliefs and essentiality may differ person to person.
- ③ Judges are not competent to discuss the intricate religious matters.

However, doctrine of essentiality has led to more egalitarian society in line with constitutional morality.



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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister (EAC-PM) headed by Virek Debroy has released report advising the size of the government of India.

I am in completely agreement with the proposition as PM Narendra Modi himself talked about 'Minimum government, Maximum Governance'

Need for Minimum Government

↳ lack of integration : the working in silos of ministries like power, coal and Renewable energy leads to compartmentalisation of government work.

Others : Ministry of Road & Highways, Railway & shipping — transportation sector

- ② Multiple overarching roles: ex. multiple regulators in Higher education UGC, NMC, & AICTE.
- ③ The role of government has changed from ~~fact~~ regulator to facilitator.
- ④ The hierarchical system of working in government necessitates movement of files through several levels → delays + Regulatory chokhol
- ⑤ Maximum government → lead to policy paralysis. ex. UPA-2 coal Auctions
- ⑥ It increases uncertainty in terms of policy, high compliance costs and vitiates the atmosphere of business & investment
- ⑦ stifles innovation and development.

However with need of minimum government it is also imperative that

following measures are taken:-

- ① Reimagination on sound studies & strategy
- ② maximum decentralisation of government in line with subsidiary principle.
- ③ Caution that excessive minimisation does not lead to reduction in efficiency & unmanageable workload.
- ④ The stakeholders consultation is important.

"As ~~business~~ Government has no business being in Business", It is high time invisible hand given adequate opportunity along support of Hand of Trust (Govt) to realise Aatma Nirbhar Bharat.

—X—

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institute of Eminence (IoE)

the higher education institutions conceived as world class centres of learning.

Ex: IITs, IIMs, IISc, Proposed Jio Institute

Objectives

- ① Develop world class centres of higher education.
- ② Increased research output in India.
- ③ Higher standard of learning.

↳ It provided these institutions higher level of autonomy in matters of

- ① Recruitment
- ② Syllabus, Pedagogy & Research
- ③ Budget spending
- ④ Admissions

however after 6 years, IOE has not been able to realise their potential as intended. (Reasons)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① the structural issues of the institute remain the same w.r.t. governance of these institute.

↳ Autonomy of IIMs did not used well

② The industry - Academic linkage remains weak.

③ Research output has not been robust, as fiscal spending on it has lowered between 0.6 - 0.7 %.

④ The foreign collaboration initiatives have not given good fruits

Ex. Vajra scheme & GIAN

however, In order to achieve the objectives of high standards of education in higher education system, government

has taken following means.

- ① Allowance to foreign universities to open campuses in India.
- ② Establishment of National Research Foundation in line with NEP, 2020
- ③ IITs opening their branches outside India Ex. IIT Madras - Zanzibar

Higher Education sector needs comprehensive reforms which needs more focus on Research for national objectives.



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

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital public infrastructure (DPI)

is the large digital services like Aadhar, UPI, CoWIN, Digi-locker which have ^{potential to} transform the socio-economic landscape of country.

The scalability, adaptability of this public good infrastructure makes DPI gamechanger to overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers and increase transparency & Accountability.

DPI - overcoming inclusion

The inclusion is hindered by the issues of data availability.

↳ the DPI will provide the efficiency in identification of beneficiaries.

Ex. PDS

Accessibility Basics

↳ the ease of access services through
Aadhar

↳ financial Inclusion through JAM, UPI
↳ Ex. CSCs

Transparency

↳ the participation of citizens in Govt
initiative

↳ online RTI

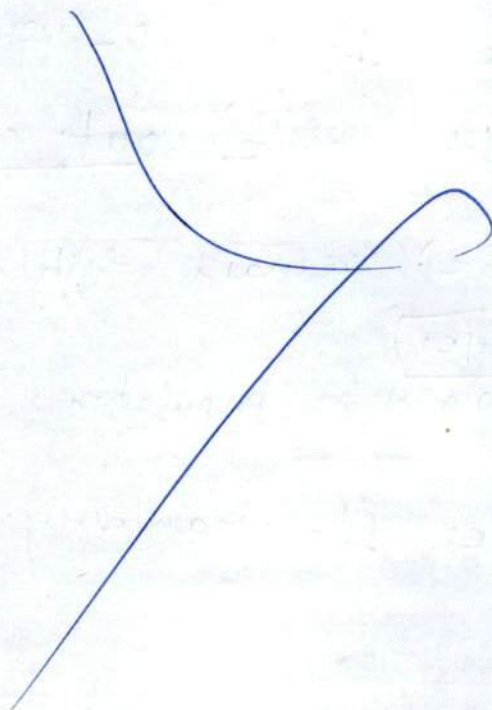
Accountability

↳ increase knowledge symmetry with
public → increased accountability

Digital Public Infrastructure will
make digitally empowered society,

—————→

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इस हॉलिफ में
नहीं लिखना
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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 कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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'Right to Health for all' under
Art 43 i.e. directive principles of state policy

Presently India spends 1.5-1.7% of its
GDP on Health while out of pocket
expenses (OOPEx) remain high as 49%.

Health challenges

the poor & growing population of India
poses challenges of maintaining Health of
all —

① Increasing need of old Age people
↳ rising longevity (8.6% — 2071
century)
↳ geriatric care, 20% by 2050)

② As per Multidimensional poverty index 2021,
India has 22.89 cr poor

③ High incidence of non-communicable diseases
(>60%)

- have need to plug social, financial & infra gaps.

Social gaps

- ↳ Increase social security of people.
ex Aty, PMVVY
- ↳ Better care of people.

Financial

- ↳ Increase in income of people.
- ↳ spend in social infrastructure → Hospitals
- ↳ provide high income jobs
- ↳ High economic growth

Infrastructural gaps

- ↳ Raise spend on health from 1.5% → 3% (NHP)
- ↳ ~~preventive~~ curative care → preventive → primary + tertiary care
- ↳ Increase doctors / population Ratio in case of UN (1:1000)

However concern in plugging gaps.

- ① low tax (16% of GDP) $\rightarrow$ low State Capacity
- ② Rate of growth is low : 6-7%
- ③ lack of inclusive growth.

Right to Health is required to
make Empowered and Inclusive Aatma-
Nirbhar Bharat as it will require
high human capital.



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

Supreme Court of India in NALSA

Case in 2014 recognised Transgender as third gender. however issue of engenderment still remain

NALSA Case 2014 & Navtej Singh Johar Case, 2018

- ① Inclusion / Recognition of third gender.
- ② Right of self-identification irrespective of biological sex.
- ③ Decriminalisation of section 377
however several challenges still remain despite legislative Acts like.

Protect Transgender (Protection) Act, 2019.

Issues with Act itself

- ① The rights of self-identification after medical board recommendation by District Magistrate → barrier for Transgender

47

② beggary was not decriminalised

Other factors

Social factors

- ↳ Social stigma still prevails
- ↳ non-acceptance by parents
- ↳ No rights to inheritance → poverty
- ↳ No social acceptance — some see it as illness

Economic factors

- ↳ No human capital i.e. education & skills
- ↳ Extreme poverty - leading to Begging
Sex work

Legal & Administrative factors

- ↳ Police treats them in inhuman manner
- ↳ ~~ext~~ barriers in availing benefits due to lack of identity.

All of these socio-political-economic factors has led to complete marginalisation of third gender from society.

hence following efforts are required,

- ① As In Ram Singh vs. UOI, 2015 → Supreme court asked centre to include them economically & socially Backward (Art 46)
- ② Reservation in education, Government jobs
- ③ Encouragement by political leaders and society,
- ④ easy process to access government service and their rights.
- ⑤ Benefits like insurance

An inclusive society is sine-qua-non for development. It is the duty of other two genders to include them as Justice Indu Malhotra in Navtej Singh Johar said, "that society is guilty for providing them equal rights after so many years."

✱

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)

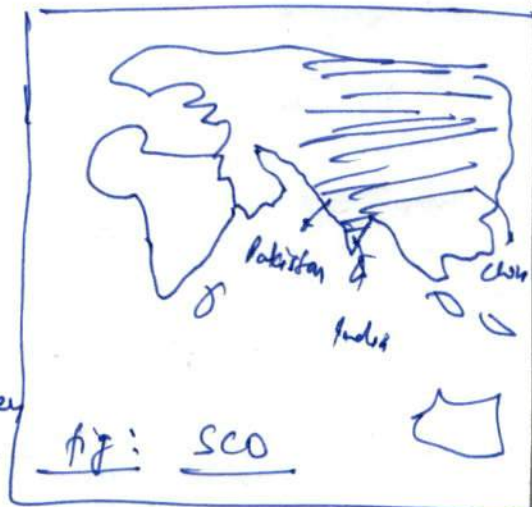
15

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
is an Eurasian inter governmental organisation
with 8 Members including India, Pakistan,
China, Russia and 4 Central Asian states.

Objectives of SCO for Indian perspective

- ① Multilateral cooperation on mutual issues between nations like WTO



- ② Anti-Terrorism Mechanism: Regional Anti-Terrorism Architecture (RATS)
- ③ The convergence with energy and mineral rich Central Asian states.
- ④ Strategic Autonomy maintenance with western country
- ⑤ Regional integration & mutual benefit.

however the strained ties with
China & Pakistan are leading to the less
realisation of objectives.

① Terrorism with Pakistan hinders actions
with Pakistan.

↳ As MEA S. Jayashankar said, '^{victim}~~perpetrator~~
of terrorism can not sit with perpetrators
of ~~terrorism~~ in recent summit held by
India.

② The Doklam crisis & Galwan intrusion
with Dixing (Double use) villages by China
on Arunachal border has furthered strained
the relations.

③ All of these factors are not able to
lead to meaningful dialogue in SCO
forum.

④ Rising 'No forbidden Area' partnership of
China - Russia and Russia as secondary
partner in relationship is hampering India's

interests.

⑤ the Chinese and Russian influence on Central Asian countries is affecting India's

interest in Central Asia.

⑥ Lack of direct access to central Asia is also concern.

⑦ China - Pakistan also affect RATS security.

As PM Modi said 'Era of war' is over." the 100 members should come together.

~~Asia~~ Asia of Rivalry does not hold good for anyone but Asia of cooperation is the power of Tomorrow.

— X —

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

~~During~~ state visit of PM Narendra Modi to USA, several new agreements were signed between India and USA.

These Agreement Include -

- ① the technology transfer through SE-HAL for Jet Engine GE-414
- ② iCET (initiative on critical and emerging technology)
- ③ Space Research Agreement between NASA & ISRO

Critical & Emerging Technology Initiative (iCET)

- ① the emerging technology like Artificial Intelligence will be the theme of relationship
- ② critical technology like semiconductor chip manufacturing collaboration & research
Ex. Micron's semiconductor plant in India

Role of ICET in India & US Relationship.

- ① ICET in line with 'Major defence partner' + 'Non-NATO Ally' will further strengthen the bilateral relationship.
- ② As both India and USA's strategic interest converge in Indo-Pacific theatre, it will act as counter to China's increasing hegemony.
- ③ It will lead to further trade between India-US through co-production of engines + Tech transfer.
- ④ Convergence of Asia of tomorrow wherein both India & USA want multipolar Asia.
- ⑤ Increased defence & technological capacity of India will strengthen the collective strength of USA & India in Indo-Pacific.

However several challenges remain—

- ① the Ambivalent policy of USA towards Pakistan and India,
- ② Political commentaries on India's democracy by US
- ③ Trade related
 - ↳ USTR Report 301 — India on list of priority watch countries
 - ↳ Multilateral issues — WTO, climate change

However forums like QUAD are the enhancer of Australia-India relationship.

It is going to be most important bilateral relationship to make multipolar Asia in upcoming years.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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