



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. : 1304965

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHEVAM KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

code 11
RPA First Degree college
Bengaluru

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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.

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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

Pressure groups fills the Policy gap in Governance and enhance citizen Participation

Environmental pressure group enhance public participation & responsiveness

① Increase awareness about environment in public

→ Pani abhiyan in Maharashtra

② Increase people's assertiveness and negotiating power

→ Narmada Bacho Andolan group of Sardar Sarovar Dam

③ Mobilizes the resources for active work

→ Sadguru save the soil campaign

④ make people realize of their fundamental duty to conserve

4 Preserve environment

- ⑤ Chipko movement pressure group first active environment association for forest conservation
- ⑥ Revside platform to raise voice
⇒ Mumbai Frady Forest and metro development
- ⑦ Greenpeace international highlighted concern related to kundakulam project in Tamilnadu.
- ⑧ Climate change related pressure group for climate change discussion
⇒ Greta thunburg group in Sweden.
- ⑨ Life movement increases the awareness through pressure groups
⇒ water conservation habits
- ⑩ work with local government to increase citizen participation
⇒ Plantation drive of 84.

Thus, Environmental Pressure group make citizen more active regarding conservation of 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

Constitution provides dignity life to every individual. Preamble and fundamental rights express dignified life.

Supreme court acknowledgement of sex work as profession is one step in this direction.

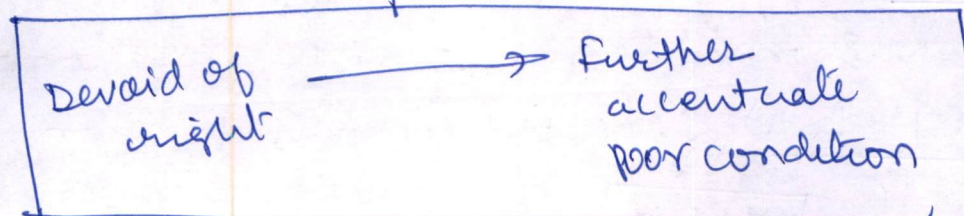
~~More works~~

More initiative is required because

- ① Immoral treatment is society
- ② Human trafficking of sex worker due to no regulation.
- ③ denial of basic rights such as housing, legal protection,
- ④ community exclusion of such persons.

Need for equality for sex workers

- ① Non representation in political aspects
- ② Non inclusion in Policy making
- ③ one of most vulnerable section of community



Step that is required

- ① legal ~~significance~~ recognition of the profession to control unethical practices.
- ② sensitization of Judicial system and whole criminal justice system
- ③ provide access to education, health and housing to such workers

India's Preamble is about Justice Social-Economical & Political. Same should be conferred to sex workers as well.

3.

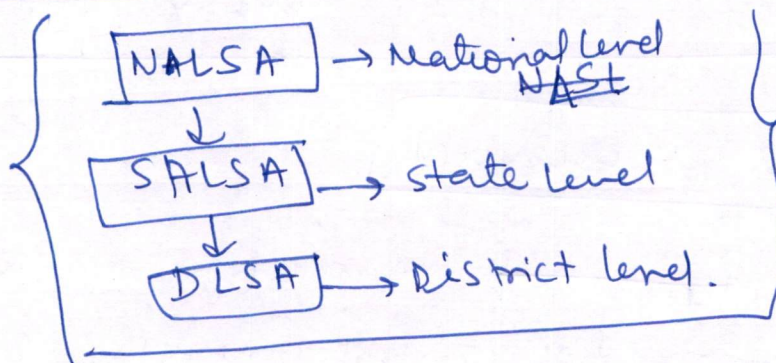
भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating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

10

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

Article 39 A of constitution calls for providing free legal service to needy for ensuring complete justice.

National legal service authority Act (NALSA) enacted for this provision



Role of district legal service authority

- ① Provide free legal aid to poor to
 - 1) ~~Disaster~~ Disaster victim
 - 2) Senior citizen
 - 3) Income less than 1 lakh
 - 4) Rape victims etc.
- ② Construct Fast court to ~~degi~~ disposal of cases.

③ conduct seminar for awareness improvement

④ District court organizes free campaign under DESA

⑤ Periodic assessment of cases Pending

⑥ Mission mode ~~dis~~ clearing of cases.

↳ ~~A~~ L service authority ~~is~~ disposed more than 72 lakh cases

⑦ Create conducive environment for Justice delivery

⑧ Periodic report for Justice delivery in district

However, there are some challenges :-

1) Increase load and infrastructure issue

2) Non timely recruitment of officials under DLSA

3) Excessive control of higher Judiciary

4) Many states have not yet constituted DLSA.

Justice delivery on time is Fundamental right under article 21.

4.

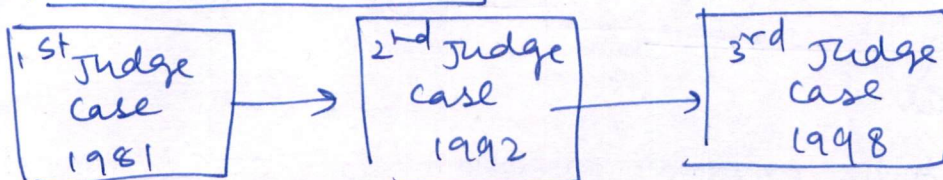
"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के सँकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"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

Collegium System is Judicial invention for appointment of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts.

collegium system



Success of collegium system

- 1) Periodic and timely appointment of Judges.
- 2) No single judge has been removed by Parliament on ground of misbehaviour and incapacity.
- 3) Great Judges in the past
 by Venkataswami Aiyar → 1st ARC head also
 M. G. Chagla - Former CJP
- 4) Continue to be able to maintain constitutional dignity and federal balance.

However, it has become victim to its own success

- ① opacity in appointment process of Judges
- ② Judges appointing Judges → against separation of power & conflict of interest
- ③ conflict between collegium and government appointment process
⇒ Recent conflict in CJI and law minister
- ④ Supreme court striking down NJAC Act in 2015 on ground of violation of independence
- ⑤ Require more transparency on ground of selection & rejection.

To resolve such tussle :-

- 1) ~~A~~ Constitution National Judge Selection committee to recommend names to collegium
- ② More Parliamentary deliberation on NJAC act.
- ③ Increase transparency in current process.

Judges transparency is need for increasing public trust 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

"Civil services is considered as steel frame of democracy" → sardar Patel.

The civil services facing many challenges in present time.

Challenges that require reform

2nd ARC → Rrigidity in its approach
→ More focus on procedure than outcome
→ Rigid hierarchy leading to red tapism.

Recruitment & standardized training reforms

- 1) Hota committee recommended incorporation of aptitude paper.
- 2) Alakh committee - moral based selection paper.
- 3) 2nd ARC recommended → National academy of public administration and Bridge courses
- 4) Practice ~~train~~ training to be imparted in early years.

we Cin'l services require reforms beyond this

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

- ① To deal with dynamic challenges
→ Rule based to Role based reforms required
- ② focus on delivery and incentivization
For same
→ Incorporation of 360° Performance review mechanism
- ③ lateral entry for specialized role in civil services (2nd ARC)
- ④ Increase data driven approach of policy making
- ⑤ separation of policy formulation, policy implementation task
- ⑥ sensitivity training in civil services is required
- ⑦ Surinder Nath committee holistic personality development of civil services is must in present time.

Continuous reforms are required for ensuring effective service delivery takes place
Mission Karamyogi, ARAMBH is step in right direction.

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

Outcome based financial model are financial instrument where outcome or end product of plan is central for investor for deciding.

Ex) Green bond for renewable sector
↳ outcome in green technology.

Ex) Municipal bonds

Ex) Social stock exchange and
Social impact bonds.

Potential to catalyze change

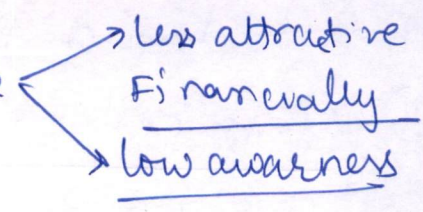
- ① Provide mechanism for investor to invest in value outcomes
- ② Promote social entrepreneurship
- ③ Provide balance in growth and Sustainable & inclusive development
- ④ Environment, ~~Soc~~ social, and Governance (ESG) bonds promote conservation of environment
- ⑤ Social stock exchange provide financial

support to non profit organization

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

Delivering socio economic impact at scale

- ① chanalizes finances towards welfare and sustainable approaches
- ② Economy of scale can be utilized for non profit organization for their work.
- ③ Profit of market can be utilized in social impact work
- ④ Provide Formal character to social impact activities
- ⑤ CSR activities can be improved with integration with outcome based financial models
- ⑥ Small Project of Social impact can be clubbed to make it more effective

However, these models are 
are there.

Pushing thorough government contribution and spreading awareness could bring revolutionary change.

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 representation of women in STEM field is around 43% and their representation in STEM industry is near 16% only. This divergence is present across industries.

Reason for Such Divergence

① social constraints

- Family dual responsibility
- Lack of awareness
- Tradition mindset.

② safety and security at workplace

- No effective implementation of prevention of sexual harassment at workplace (POSH act)

③ Travel avenues safety concern

↳ Far distance of industries

④ glass ceiling and stereotype such as pink collar jobs.

⑤ migration post marriage and family burden

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

This require immediate attention

- ① Female Labour Force Participation is just 25%, world average is 37%.
- ② Productive labour is lying under utilized in country
- ③ Lack of development of human capital
- ④ Improvement in Gender Gap Index
 - current rank 135
 - require attention in Economic attainment
- ⑤ Improving FLFP will boost GDP by 23% as per Mckinsey Gender inequality analysis.

To fill the gap :- holistic approaches

Such as: -

- ① gender sensitization of workplace
- ② Safety and security of workplace
- ③ community awareness
- ④ maternity benefit scheme

Women economic participation parity is major goal in the current Amerit Kaal

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)

is required for

- ① Data driven policy formulation
- ② knowing citizen involvement
- ③ community accessibility
of rights and services.

Recent step of revamping the CRS system:-

- ① To include ICT based system in ~~CRS~~ CRS
- ② making CRS more decentralized
- ③ Updating the database of CRS system
- ④ Creating more electronic data analysis.

Benefit for such revamping

- 1) Updated data for policy
- 2) Increased awareness among Public
- 3) Increased citizen Participation
- 4) More service integration
- 5) Providing data correction options
- 6) Integration with Aadhar System
- 7) making data safe and secure.

CRS System is data driven approach of Policy making.

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

International monetary fund (IMF) is outcome of Bretton woods conference of 1945. IMF deals primarily with international financial stability.

Challenges to IMF system in current time:

① Dominance of Paris club in IMF policies

② Voting rights are skewed and non representative

→ USA → more than 15%.

India → less than 3%.

③ Biasness of IMF in process of lending during BOP crisis

↳ challenges faced by Sri Lanka in accessing funds

④ SDR reforms required.

→ dominance of UNSC permanent member currency here.

- ⑤ making IMF more available
to access fund.

Reforms that are required

- 1) Increase SDR allocation to countries like India
- 2) Periodic provision of changes in voting right
- 3) Reducing USA dominance in IMF
- ④ more representation of Global south in IMF
- ⑤ liberal process of lending to nations facing debt crisis.
- ⑥ Active involvement of IMF in controlling unethical practices such as Chinese debt trap policy

Reactive approach to proactive approach of IMF

- ⑦ Frequent conferences by IMF to increase transparency in world financial situation

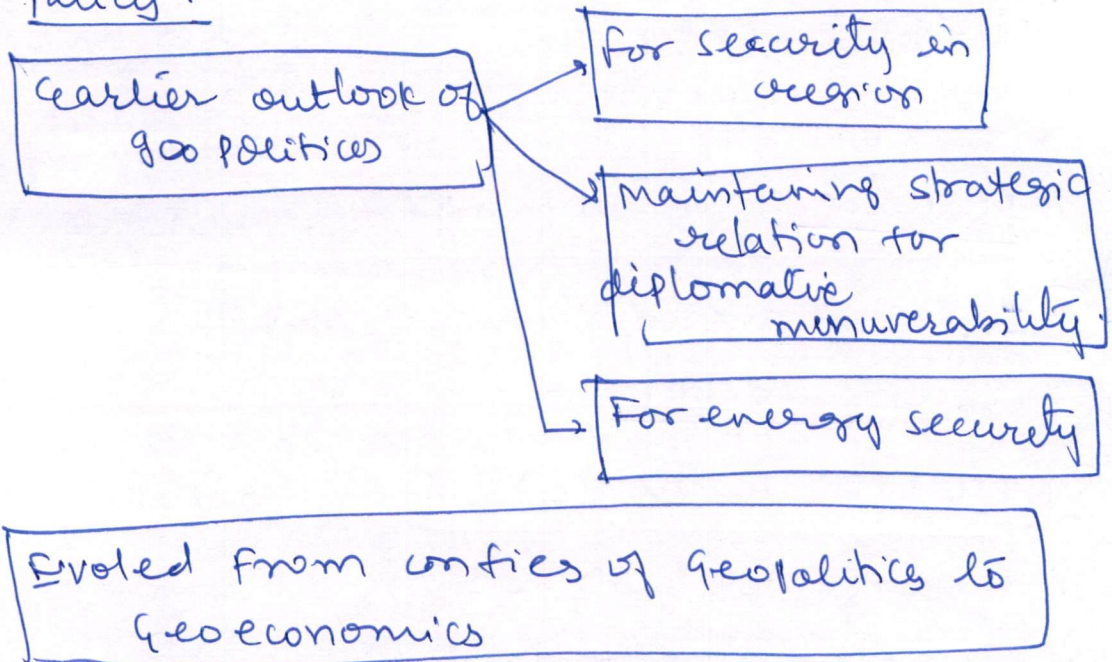
Institutions like IMF are crucial for world financial resilience.

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

India has increased diplomatic relation with West Asia with look west policy on line of look east policy.



- ① Increasing relation on Free trade agreement
- ② signing of comprehensive economic Partnership agreement with UAE
- ③ Increasing cooperation such as Middle East Quad I202
India - UAE - Israel - & USA
For economic benefit

④ Attracting sovereign investment
from West Asia

→ UAE in Srinagar → Srinagar ~~Ind~~ mall

⑤ Incorporation of economic ties with
Israel in domain of agriculture,
healthcare trade.

⑥ Incorporation of defence export
option

↳ Egypt interest in LCA Tejas

⑦ new relation with Saudi
Arabia to explore market there.

⑧ Attracting remittances from West
Asia in development of Infrastructure

⑨ Improving connectivities for trade
relations

↳ Charbhar port, Ashgabat
agreement and INSTC corridor.

West Asia, Provides a new market
opportunity as countries are expanding
reach beyond oil and gas and more
stability is coming in the region
with Saudi-IRAN Ties.

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

(CCI) is a statutory body constituted with aim of fostering healthy competition among different participant in economy.

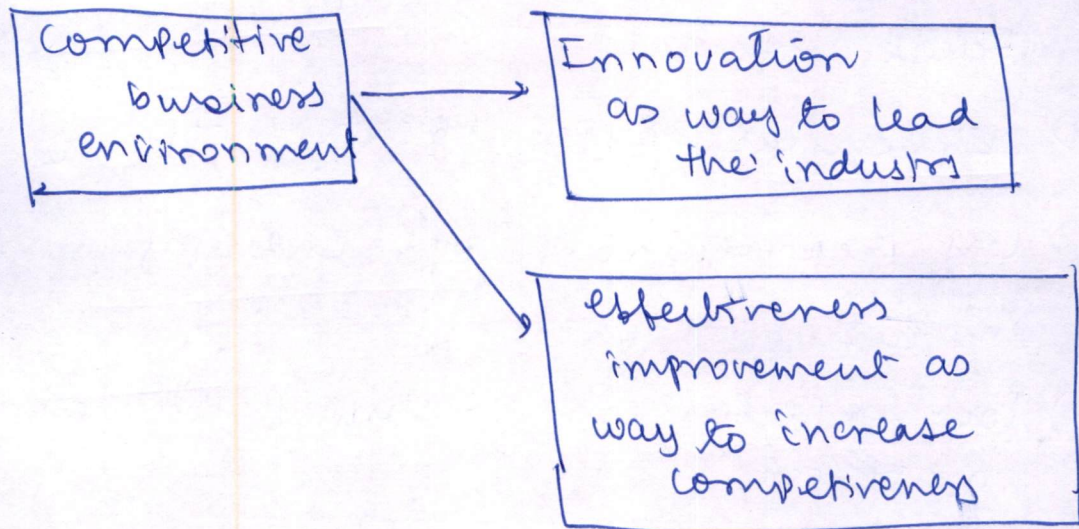
Role of CCI in furthering healthy competition ~~and~~

- ① control the transparent merges and acquisition among companies
- ② Avoid monopolistic practices in economy
 eg → case against google for completing use of Google app with Android system.
- ③ ensure Fair practices in trade
 → against cartelization and Predatory Pricing

④ Promote international best practices
through conferences.

⑤ Legal action against those who
violates the principles

Role of CCI in Furthering Innovation and effectiveness



1) CCI provide conducive environment
For business to prosper.

2) Ensure that trade practices are
not stolen and used unethically

3) Uphold the contracts among
Parties

④ Avoidance of one company dominance
to promote effectiveness.

CCF played significant role in making rule based trade system.

The institution has limitations

- ① Absence of constitutional recognition make it less effective
- 2) Infrastructure and financial hurdles Faced by CCF
- 3) Irregular appointment of officials
- 4) less representation of industry in CCF
- 5) low expertise in technical business matters

To increase its effectiveness

- 1) Increase strength of CCF
- 2) Create regional branches of the commission
- 3) Including industry experts in the Commission
- 4) Periodic discussion on report of commission

~~Being~~ CCF plays a big role in ensuring Ease of doing business and consumer protection in country.

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

Paid news is using monetary influence in broadcasting news to polarize or ~~man~~ manipulate the audience

Paid news emerges as ugly head during elections

- ① Against free and fair elections, and Article 325
- ② leads to misinformation in election time
- ③ Polarization of voters are done through paid news.
- ④ 4th pillar of democracy - media - being polarized and biased
- ⑤ Spreading ~~bad~~ hate speech through paid news.

- ⑥ Against the principle of model code of conduct (MCC) of election commission
- ⑦ Violation of silence period during election voting time.
- ⑧ Depriving voters of right to know candidates.
- ⑨ Increasing influence of money in election
→ Criminalization of politics is taking place

Need to declare Paid news
electoral offence

- ① making it a corrupt practice will control use of Paid news.
- ② ECR can take measures to control the Paid news.
- ③ Disqualification can be done in case of Paid spread of hate news.

- ④ more accountability can be sought from media
- ⑤ media will become free from monetary influence
- ⑦ Free, Fair, Transparent and Just election can be ensured.
- ⑥ Declaring as corrupt practice will provide ground for filing election petition under RPP Act 1951
- ⑧ more awareness will be there among public

Meanwhile,

voter awareness campaign such as ~~the~~ SVEEP of ECI and know your candidate program should be promoted.

The democracy is as successful as the transparency in election process. Thus, we must ensure control on paid news,

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

Doctrine of essentiality or doctrine of essential religious practice came in ~~Shirish~~ Shirish Mutt case.

It states that there are core religious practices that are fundamental to ~~regions~~ a religion and should be protected under Article 25-28.

Doctrine of Religious Practice

① court on time to time based on issue at present analyse the essentiality of practice

② If a practice is not essential court can strike down ~~of~~ on ground of constitutional morality.

→ In Sabharwal case

restriction on entry of women in temple is not essential practice.

③ The principle is used to provide greater gender Justice and dignity

→ ~~Sab~~ Shah Bano case 2017 on Triple Talag:- 1

④ The principle is a Judicial invention to deal with extent of Permissible intervention in religious practices.

⑤ Recognizes that Freedom to religion (25-28) are not absolute - restriction on ground of public health and morality.

⑥ used the doctrine in many cases such as Namaj in public places, restriction of entry, extreme penance.

However, there are many concerns with the doctrine developed by Supreme Court: —

Challenges or drawback

- 1) Supreme court Judges decides what is essential.
↳ not experts in religious field
- 2) Breach the religious freedom
- 3) consensus of religious leader is not taken
↳ often raised voice by them
- 4) This is beyond judicial capacity to intervene
- 5) considered as a threat or judicial tyranny on religious ~~into~~ sovereignty.

Doctrine of essentiality is a good provision to ensure constitutional morality in religious practices.

Supreme court should ensure due diligence before deciding what constitute a essential practice.

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)

Size of Government is related to Size of council of ministers and executive strength of Government.

Need to reduce size of Government

① majority of decision taken by kitchen cabinet - few members of the com.

② Duplication of efforts and wastage of state exchequer.

③ Policy paralysis due to big size of Government
↳ conflict resolution difficult

④ Silo based approach instead of whole of government approach.

- ⑤ Delay in decision making
of Government
- ⑥ Big size against the
agenda of minimum Government
and maximum Governance
- ⑦ unnecessary lengthy system leads
to red-tapism in policy
implementation
- ⑧ Poor attendance in LS & RS
LS → 71% attendance
RS → 76% attendance -

Challenges of Reducing strength

- ① More work is needed due to
increased government requirement
- ② Discussion and scrutiny of
bill ~~be~~ will be less if
less manpower available.

- ③ specialization of policymaking will be difficult.
- ④ To reduce com strength, constitution amendment will be required

Reduction in strength should not be at cost of :- ~~needs~~

- ① Reduced effectiveness
- ② Hampering Policy Formulation
- ③ connection & grievance redressal.

Thus, more data driven analysis should be done.

Pragmatic approach of

Pilot Project based reduction should be done first.

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)

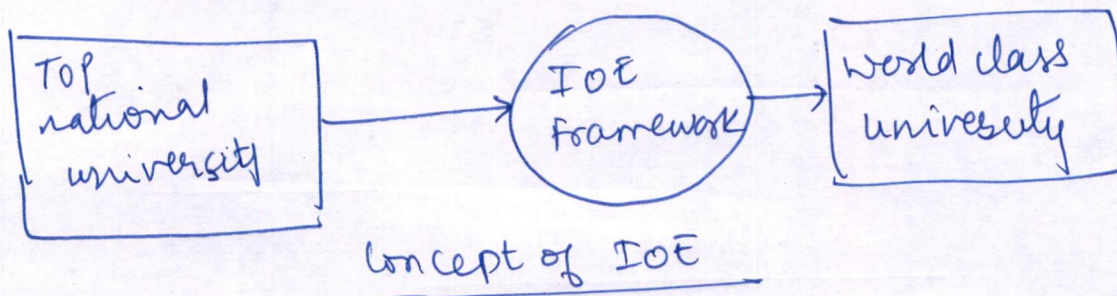
15

Institute of Eminence Scheme (IoE)

conceptualised to make Indian university top in world rankings.

Institute of Eminence Scheme Provisions

- 1) Ten Private and 10 Public institution selected
- 2) Private provided autonomy in academic curriculum, governance and administration
- 3) Public institution to given Grant of 100 crore every year under the scheme
- 4) early approval for exchange programs with foreign university.



There has been limited success to
Such Scheme:

- ① NO Indian university under top
100 of QS world ranking
- 2) NO adequate improvement in
Performance in last 64 years
- 3) NO proper use of funds given
to Public institutions such as IITs
- 4) university such as Jio selected
under IOE → not yet started
the ~~academy~~ academy
- ⑤ There has not been significant
improvement in last 6 years
in higher education quality.

The IOE Scheme faces few challenges

- 1) NO strategy to achieve the
goals
- 2) NO mechanisms to monitor
and seek accountability
- 3) lack of coordination among Indian
university for proper results.

④ Private institutions require funds too.

⑤ ~~There~~ Increase awareness about Such initiatives

To seek world class centre of higher education following should be done: —

④ Under IoE Scheme

① Increase funding and extend to ~~private~~ Private too

② Increase monitoring of universities

③ Incorporate NEP 2020 Framework in IoE programs

④ Increase international cooperation

Recent relaxation by UGC has made few changes: —

- 1) IIT Kharagpur campus in UAE,
- 2) Indian university accepting Foreign admission

Invitation of Foreign university increases the competition for quality education in India for higher education.

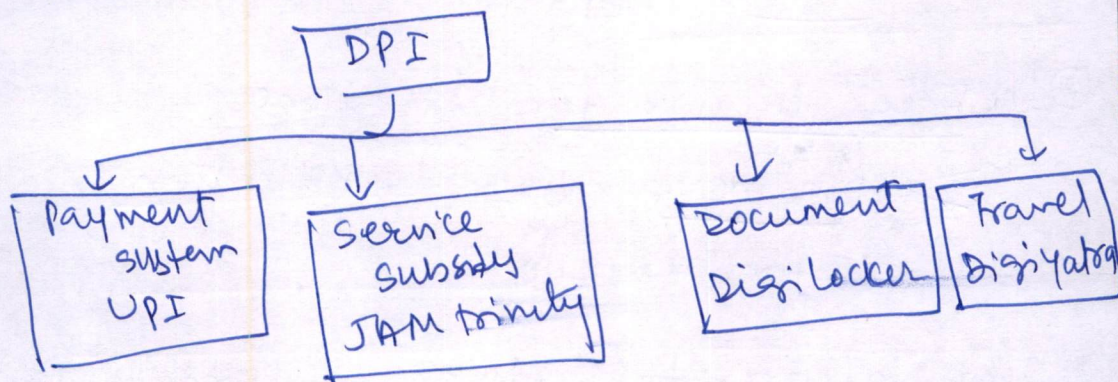
डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India has been recognized as leader and pioneer in large scale digital public infrastructure (DPI) during 420 presidency.

DPI are use of ICT in service delivery and administration to provide holistic digital solution.



DPI Promote innovative & convenient Public Service

- ① UPI made Financial transaction easy and accessible to everyone.
- ② Incorporation of technology resolve difficulty barriers

eg → use of COWIN application in
Vaccine supply chain → end to end

③ Digitalatra - Innovative use
of face recognition in travel
Security check at airports.

DPI and overcoming inclusion and
accessibility barriers

① Easy to use technology

eg → Jamdhari Aadhaar based payment
system (AePS)

② Free to use for everyone

eg → Digitalocker, UPI application
Free for everyone

③ Innovation to bridge affordability
of devices

eg → UPI #123 code by RBI for
normal non smart phone as well

DPI and improving accountability and transparency

① Direct benefit transfer reduced
subsidy leakage of tune of
\$ 3 trillion surplus

② Incorporation of e-governance
reduces corruption
→ DPI based transaction in offices

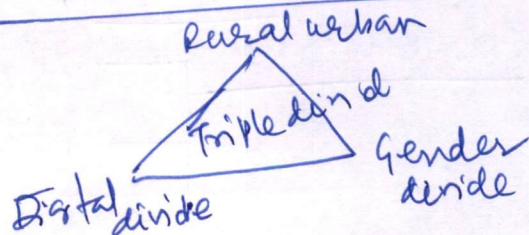
③ Geotagging system and Geotagging
of attendance in MGNREGA scheme
→ reduce misutilization of funds

④ E-Rupi by NPCI → person specific
and Purpose specific program for
service delivery
→ avoid diversion of benefits

There are few challenges to DPI
as well:—

- 1) Data security and cyber security
- 2) Right to privacy and
right to be forgotten unclear.

③ Triple divide faced by community



Resolution of these challenges will
further boost the benefit of DPI in
Indian governance and we move ahead
on path of Digital India Prosper India

17.

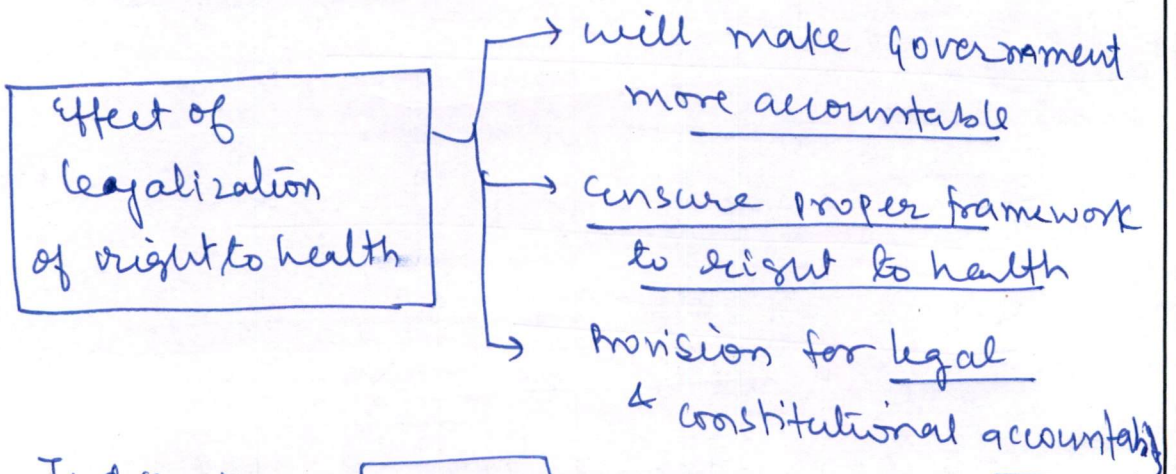
कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of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

15

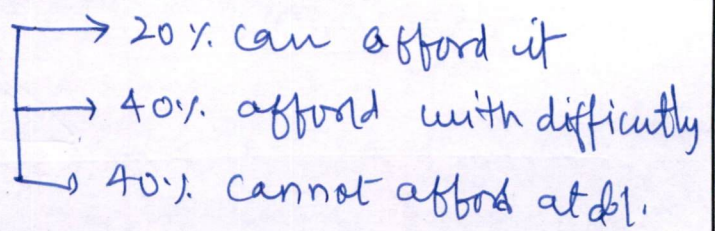
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to health is a fundamental right under article 21 and Article 47, also calls for ensuring right to health of citizen.

It is not yet a legal right and enactment by Rajasthan government (Right to health bill) has again initiated debate.



India Faces 20:80 problem in healthcare



Beside legislation, plugging social, financial and infrastructure gap is required

Social gap in healthcare

- ① Rural & urban divide in healthcare
↳ 70% population in Rural area but
70% bed available in urban area.
- 2) Social discrimination in healthcare accessibility
↳ discrimination in SC/ST access to
healthcare
- 3) Social prejudices and Superstition
still prevalent in community.

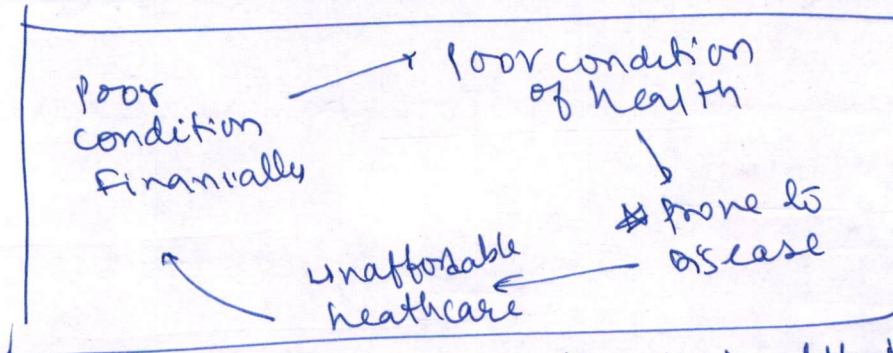
Infrastructural gaps

- ① Doctor availability → India 1:1458
WHO recommended 1:1000
- ② Poor condition of public health centres (PHC)
- ③ Poor secondary health system in
in tier 2 - tier 3 cities and rural
areas.
- ④ Lack of advance testing equipment

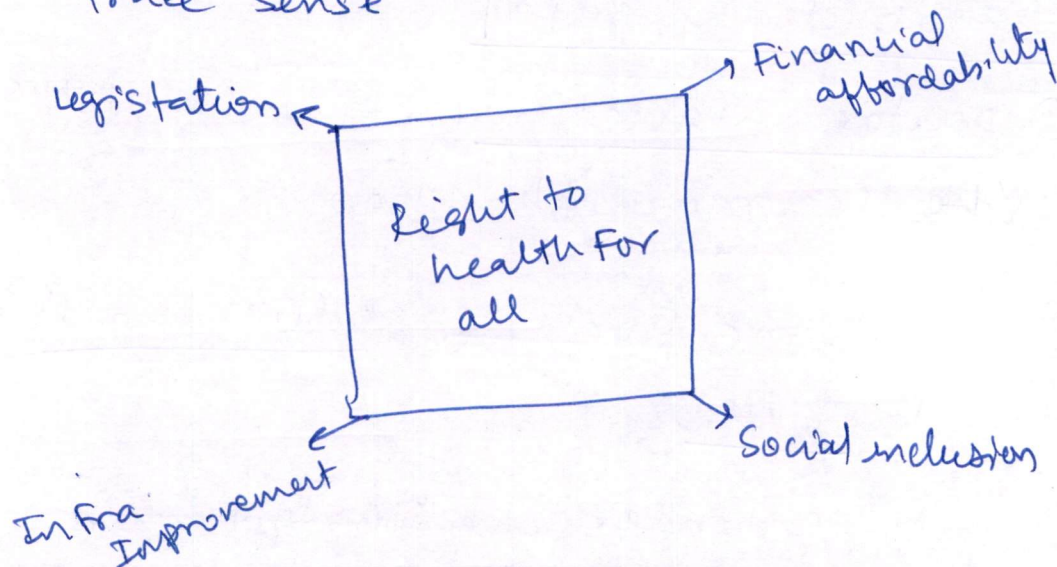
Financial Gaps

① Economic survey → 60% out of pocket expenditure in healthcare

② vicious cycle of healthcare & poverty



③ Poor state expenditure - National health policy 2017 → 3% but < 2% in present time
Legislation and Plugging gaps with
ensure ~~right~~ Right to health in true sense



Healthcare is essential need of democracy.

Importance highlighted during COVID crisis.

To implement SDG goal 3 and achieve

Universal healthcare by 2030, ~~effort~~

mission mode approach required.

18.

विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

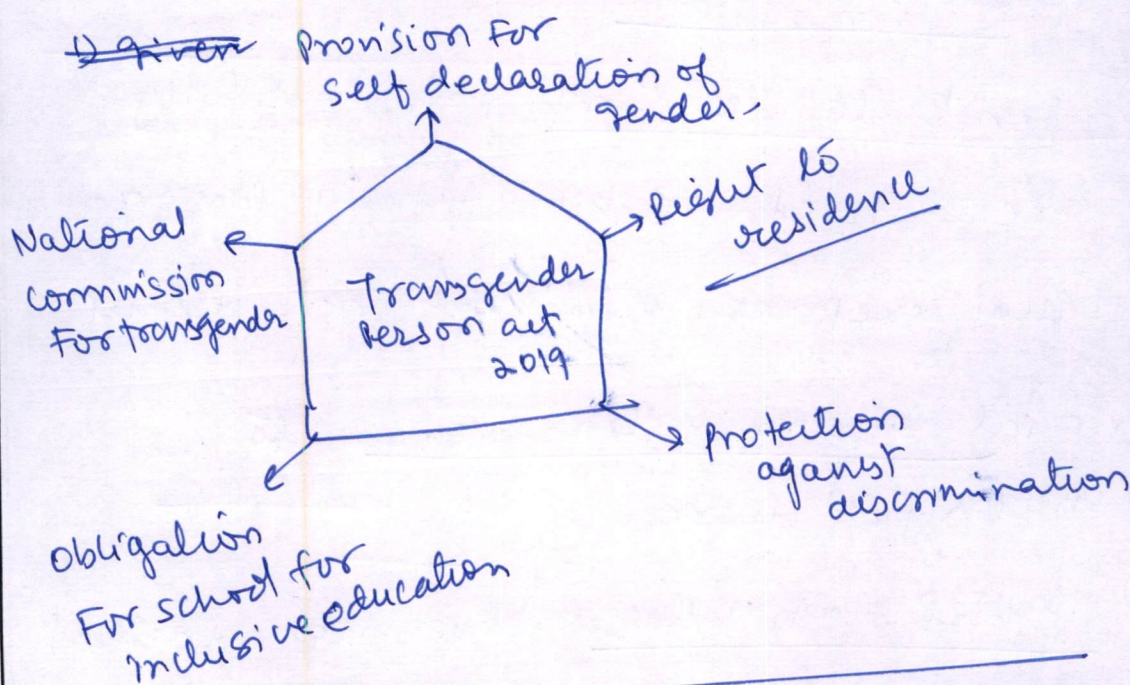
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Transgender has been given a legal recognition by Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Act 2019.

Legislative nudge for engendering third gender.



However, they have not yet been full integrated and accepted in Society:

1) ~~At~~ • NHRC report says 99% of transgender faces discrimination in society.

- ⑧ Naveen Singh Johar case decriminalized
homosexuality (section 377) and
Right to privacy is there.
but not given civil rights
Same sex Marriage adoption right to them.

To bring substantial change in society following needs to be done:-

- ① sensitization of government official.
- ② Increasing ~~ab~~ awareness in community about transgender being a natural gender
- ③ Increased insipit implementation of Transgender Act 2019
- ④ Lead by example by government department
 - ▶ Karnataka Providing 1% reservation in Government Jobs
 - ▶ Kerala First transgender Police ~~officer~~ official.
- ⑤ Incorporation of inclusive employment opportunity on line of standup India
- ⑥ Debate in society for same-Sex marriage
- ⑦ Providing civil union state to access civil rights

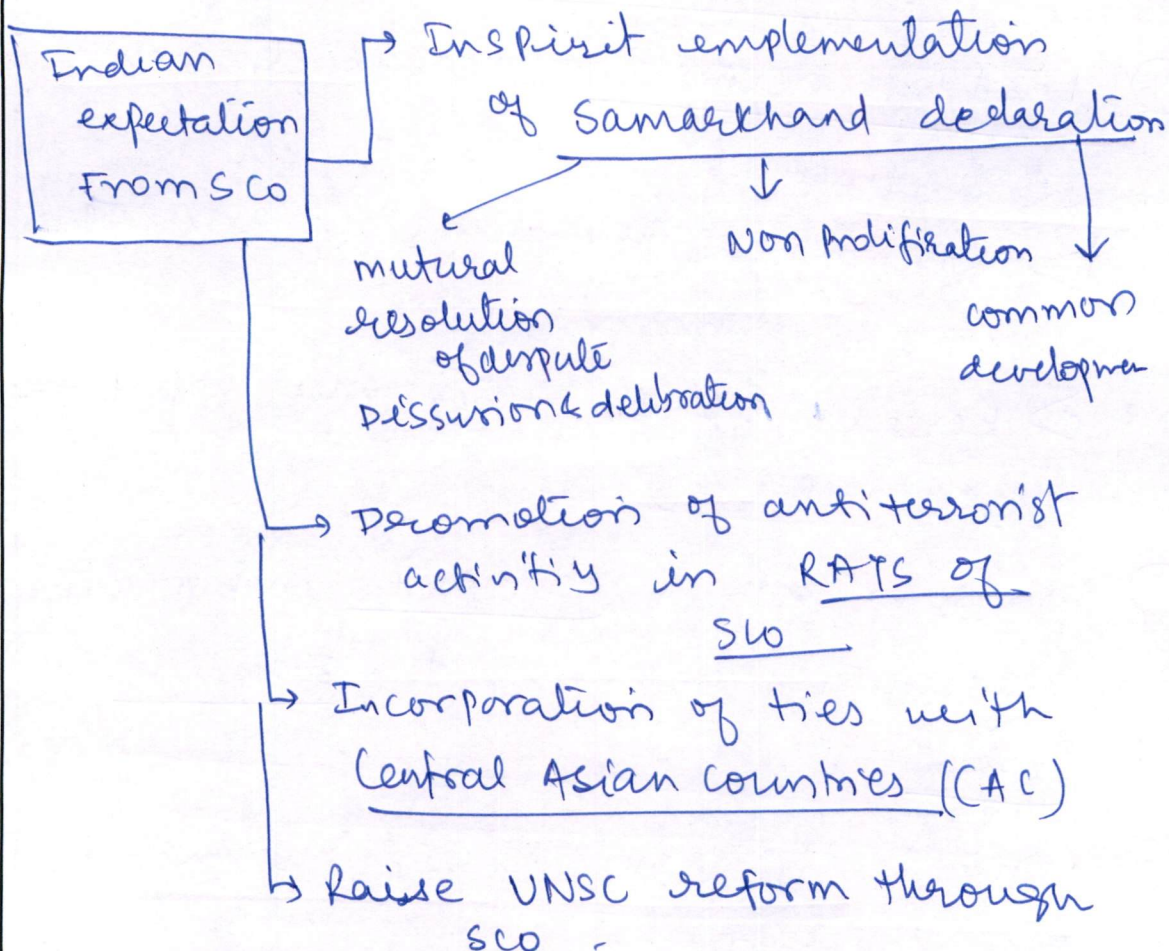
Thus in this way legal recognition will be translated and manifested in social recognition as well.

19.

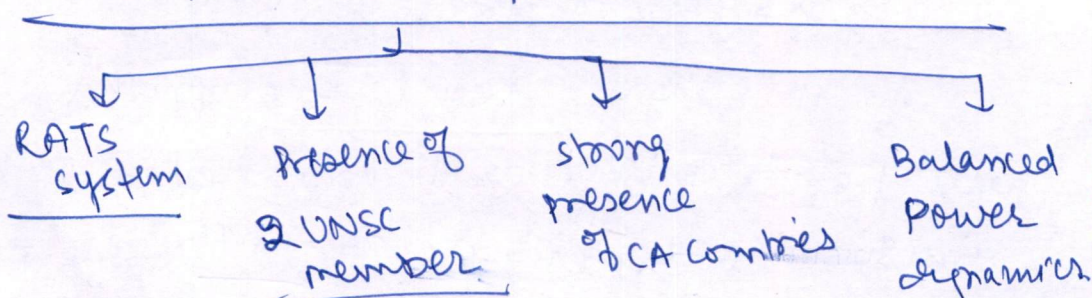
अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations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

15

Currently, India is holding the
SCO presidency and wants to
fulfill its expectation from SCO -



So SCO provide unique position to
Fullfill the aspirations



Strained ties with china & Pakistan

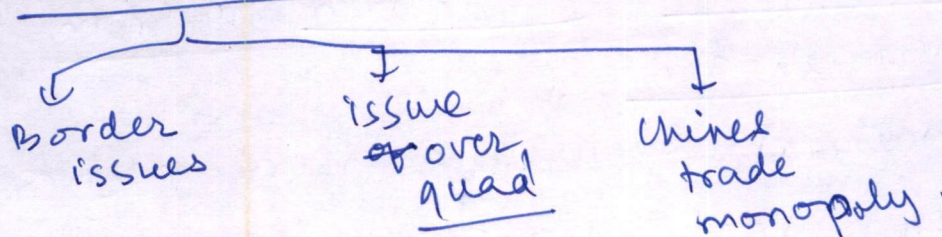
Challenge to Aspiration

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

Effect of Pakistan ties :

- 1) No. consensus on effective anti terrorist activity.
- 2) ~~the~~ Pakistan getting close to China and shielding itself
- 3) Diplomatic tension influence India's relation with Central ~~and~~ Asian nation
↳ Pakistan utilizing its neighbourhood advantage
- 4) Pakistan non cooperation in ~~the~~ resolution of bilateral dispute

Strained relation with china



Effect of such strained relation

- 1) Russia china cooperation against India.

② more inclination of Russia towards China

③ China blocking UNSC reforms

④ China polarizing central asian nation.

→ Recent Chinese Central Asia Policy.

Other factors for SCO constraints

1) Instability in central Asian region

2) Russia Ukraine war leading to proliferation of weapons

3) limited reach of SCO to security matters only.

Recent initiative such as

① Varanasi as Heritage city of SCO

② Promotion of Buddhism tourism through SCO

③ National Security advisors meetings are few good initiatives taken in this direction

Present time strong regional grouping could set an effective rule based world order.

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

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

15

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

India & USA has taken their set relations to another level in field of science and technology with iCET agreement.

Long overdue transformation of Partnership in technology field

- ① 123 agreement for civil nuclear cooperation but not effective technology transfer
- ② contribution in India USA science fund is limited
- ③ In defence as well USA is 3rd supplier of defence technology to India.
- ④ Exchanges were only limited to military technology and defence equipment -

ICET is transformational step :

- ① Agreement to work in field of ~~nano~~ nano technology
- ② Cumulative development of Artificial intelligence
- ③ Quantum technology exploration will be ensured
- ④ India added mineral supplier group (13 national group) for accessibility of ~~min~~ critical mineral
- ⑤ Technology transfer will be active under ICET program.
- ⑥ Joint project will be carried out such as NISAR satellite and Artemis accord.
- ⑦ On the line of defence agreement ICET is comprehensive in

Technology domain

- ⑧ India's research in biotechnology will be supported by USA
- ⑨ Critical infrastructure development will be done under ICET.

However, there are two challenges,

1) I23 agreement did not yield results

a) Geopolitical tensions due to Russia - Ukraine War

3) Data related policy divergence.

✓
USA ~~calls~~ asks for more liberal data movement.

Recent visit on Prime minister and signing of MOUs on quantum mission is right step in ICET. Frequent diplomatic discussion should be ensured to make ICET transformative.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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