



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 उपरान्त 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. : 114 111

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : G. AKSHAY DEEPAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

K. T. 26/8/23

	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)					



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.

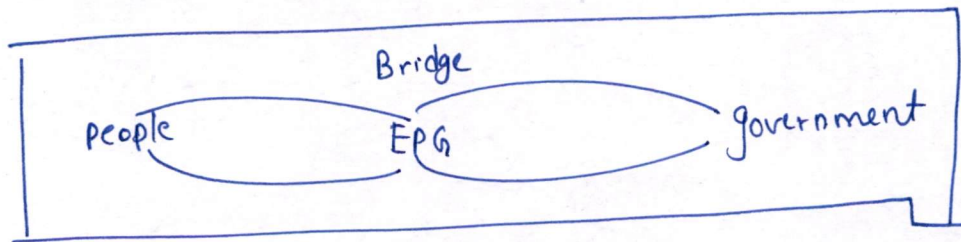
उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Environmental pressure groups are critical public groupings formed of people with similar interest working towards a goal

Environmental Pressure Group (EPG)



Environmental pressure groups and

Enhancing public participation

① mobilise public opinion towards important

environmental events in India.

Eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan - on Narmada Dam

② Awareness generation : regarding the lifestyle to be followed
Eg: life - lifestyle for environment

③ Act as "voice to the voiceless" and ensure adequate justice systems in place through E+A.
 Eg: Conservation International and protection of sacred groves

④ Fair and equitable sharing of resources of biodiversity.

Enhancing responsiveness in policy

① Ensure sustainability in policy making

Eg: WWF → Forest Conservation Act, 1980

② Ensuring rights to local communities

Eg: FRA, 2006

③ Commitment to international principles and environmental laws

Eg: Biodiversity Act, 2006.

④ Effectiveness and prevent misuse

Eg: National Green Tribunal — Almira H Patel

Issues → Green Hurdle
 - SC - Green peace - 2-3% GDP affected.
 - unnecessary blockage

Thus EPA evolved GRID Approach (Green
 Resilient Inclusive Development) in policy making and awareness

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

The recent acknowledgement as a profession under Article 19 of the constitution ensures a democratic society and dignity for every work.

First step in basic rights and equality for sex workers

- ① Dignity of labour : which will prevent undue exploitation
- ② Prevent treating sex work as a mere trading of flesh
- ③ Ending discrimination at workplaces.
- ④ Social justice ensuring principles of constitution such as Article 14 is Right to Equality.

- ⑤ reduce the stigma attached to it and lead to proper recording and standard operating procedures.

Challenges that remain

- ① cases of health disease transmission such as AIDS not solved adequately
- ② Commodification of women and the human right violations
Eg: UN women: 70% women face domestic violence.
- ③ Invisibilisation of crime
↓
no punishment for wrong doers
- ④ Doctrine of Coverture - Property of somebody else
- ⑤ Absence of grievance redressal mechanisms
- ⑥ No standardisation writ payment systems.

Thus working on lines of UDHR and Beijing Platform of Action can ensure

true inclusivity, equality and sustainability.

3.

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

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

The DLSA is critical in ensuring rule of law and ensuring that justice is delivered. through free legal aid and legal Awareness.

Free legal Aid - DLSA

- ① provision of pro bono lawyers ready to fight cases
- ② Accessibility of legal ~~care~~ care and lawyers
- ③ Training and capacity building of lawyers
- ④ Allocation on basis of volunteering
- ⑤ Proactiveness in approaching
- ⑥ Central repository of information on lawyers and legal Advice.

Disseminating legal Awareness

- ① utilisation of door to door campaigning
- ② Role of Gram volunteers in reaching last mile
- ③ utilisation of Gram Sabha as a platform for IEC campaigns.
- ④ Technological interventions such as social media,
mapping of resource capital.

Issues which remain

- complexity of legal proceedings
(E.S. 4 years for a case to be solved)
- judicial pendency
- low Awareness (tribals and ignorance)
- Fund deficit
- Absence of quality legal team.

malima th committee recommendations can help in reforming criminal justice systems and help fulfill Right to free legal aid under Article 21 as laid in Hudumara Khaton v State of Bihar case.

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)

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

The collegium system was a judicial invention in the SP Gupta case. It consists of 1 CJI and 4 judicial members.

Success of collegium system

① Independence of judiciary

Eg: Part of basic structure [Minerva Mills case]

② Promoting Constitutionalism

③ Reducing political interference.

Concentration of power in hands of few and questions about legitimacy

① Acting as a Super legislature - with the principle of judges appointing judges

② Transparency deficit: where there is a lot of opaqueness in decision making.

③ out of the Ambit of RTI leading to

Ambiguity

④ Favoritism and nepotism where own
relatives and merit has been sidelined

⑤ Cases of corruption and sexual exploitation
charges against past Ranjan Gogoi raises doubts
of credibility.

⑥ Absence of proper criteria and quality,
notification on a reason why a particular
judge is selected.

Way forward

① UK model of public notification

② US model of proper qualifying criteria.

③ NJAC 2.0 is the need of hour and
National Judicial Accountability Commission.

P.N. Bhagwati - SC is critical for
ensuring protecting of constitution and ensuring the
rights of people and its independence and
fairness is critical.

5.

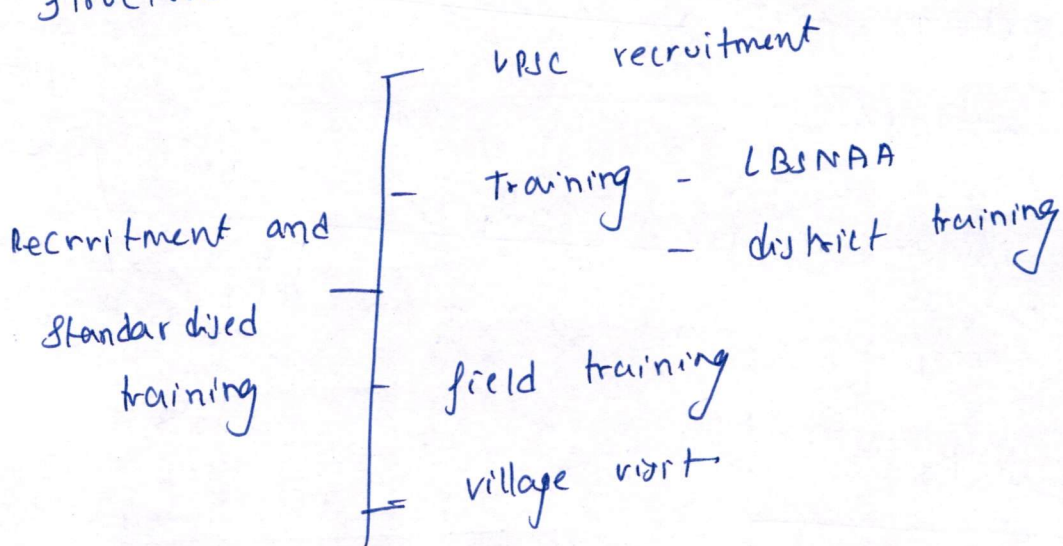
"सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Civil services form the backbone
and steel frame and form part of the
permanent executive in the government
structure.



Go beyond standardised training and ensure
to cope up with present day challenges

① technological capability and specificity
to deal with incident like cybercrime.

Eg: NCRB - 26.5% increase

② new challenges and Inter sexuality in Approach.
to deal with covid like situations.

③ Innovativeness and Aptitude to take critical decisions during disasters.

Eg: H.P. flash floods

④ Civil Services Activism for going beyond laws, rules and regulation

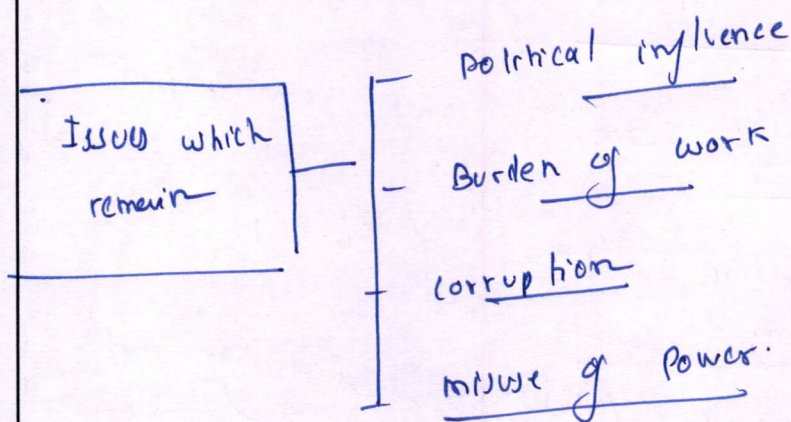
Eg: Kiran Bedi and prison reforms

⑤ Domain knowledge.

to ensure protection against new security

challenges like urban naxalism,

mob lynching and fake news.



Steps like mission karmayogi are steps in the right direction ensuring holistic training modules

Mr. Venkat Chelliah: Civil Services form

the backbone of administration and their functioning

as independent body is critical for constitutionalism

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 like social impact bonds ensure efficiency and effectiveness in process.

Catalyse change and socio-economic impact

- ① targetted Approach
- ② Reduce leakages
- ③ Bottom up Approach
- ④ Gender equality and women empowerment

Eg: SEWA group and use of bonds

↓
for financial inclusion, literacy and

- ⑤ Promotion of access to basic necessities
↓
food, clothing and shelter

Eg: Awas Yojana - profit - get investment

⑥ Inclusive growth, and social justice

Challenges

① lack of transparency

② use by who's to terror funding and
wrong utilisation of money

③ Religious conversions

④ changes by the people
↓
opposition and resistance

Thus need for proper regulation

and accessibility of funds through
digitalisation of the bond market

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

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

Around 9.74 million enter workforce every year and around 30% of them are female counterparts

wide gap between - graduating & entering workforce

↓

① FLFPR - 23.3% - WB shows the wide gap

② Reasons

- glass ceiling effect
- gender pay gap
- Pink jobs
- Absence of creche facilities
- Discrimination - ineffective implementation of maternity benefit act
- Security concerns - Acid Attacks

needs to be addressed

① Inclusion and Inclusive growth.

↓

② women empowerment:

increasing FLFPR can lead to ↑ in GDP by 27%.

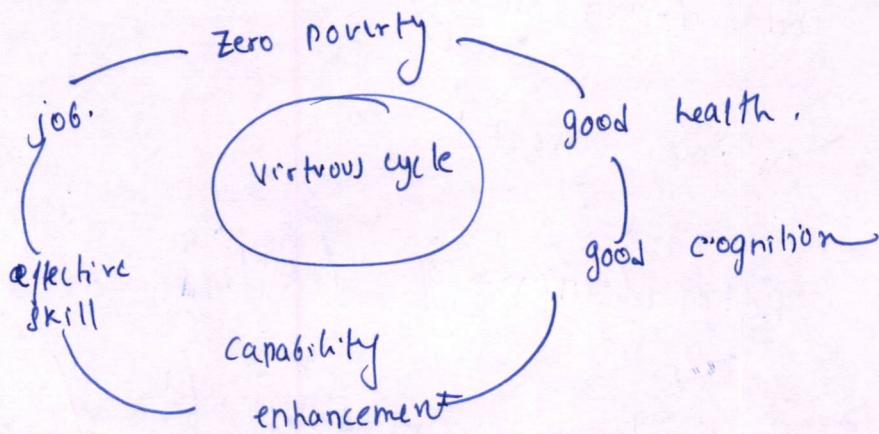
③ Economic growth and productivity of the economy

↓
• help in achieving \$ 5 trillion economy

④ multiplier effect in the economy

↓
spending on education, health services for the child

⑤ virtuous cycle of prosperity



way forward

8th model of growth
- kudumbashree

Entrepreneurship - wealth of
telangana

Himmat police APP

strict implementation of laws

this will ensure fulfillment of SDG-5
gender equality and Yatra maryashtu pujiyante

Remante talra devata (where women will
be worshiped - blessings will fall on them)

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

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

Civil Registration System

crucial for

- ① evidence based policy making
- ② data driven policy approach
- ③ outcome oriented
- ④ Rationalisation of funds
- ⑤ technology and world of resources.

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

The IMF forms part of Bretton
Wood Institutions and is critical in
ensuring global financial stability and
a uniform global economic order.

Current economic
realities

- multipolar world
- shift in global economic activity from Atlantic to Indo Pacific
- slowdown in global order
- Spreading of financial crisis (debt crisis)

key Areas of reform

- ① Transparency in decision making to not favour western countries
- ② Diverse and inclusive representation of various stakeholders such as Africa, South America.

② Adequate funding mechanism and equitable distribution of funds

④ Reducing favouritism in funding projects

Eg: funding projects only of environmental sustainability

③ Absence of Auditing and Accounting of funds and decision making capability.

⑥ Dispute Resolutions and Lack of a proper safeguards mechanisms.

⑦ Absence of proper strategy and implementing mechanism for stability economically.

Challenges. — [fragmented world order
politicisation
developed vs developing dichotomy
poor coordination between central bank ^{Governor}.

They need to adhere to the timeline of 3T - Trust, Transparency and Timeline and enjoy credibility of the institution.

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

India follows a dehyphenation policy
and multi lateral Alignment in west Asia
needing careful balancing.

Confines of geopolitics.

- ① limited engagement with palestine
- ② Absence of diversification in relation with
Saudi etc. [only oil purchase]
- ③ Focus on energy security and limited
diplomatic engagement.

Confines of geopolitics to Expanse of geo-economics

① Economic cooperation

: promotion of investments from UAE in
Jerk (Emaar Group)

② negotiation of Free Trade Agreement

Eg: India - UAE

③ Energy security through joint collaboration

Eg: Saudi Aramco investing in Ratnagiri refinery

④ voice of voiceless : Eg: Palestine calling for a 2 state solution

⑤ Strategic Autonomy : w.r.t purchase of oil

⑥ technological collaboration :

Eg: Israel - drip and sprinkler system.

⑦ Security - through maritime exercises like desert eagle.

⑧ Supply chain resilience and food security

across the globe through collaboration.

⑨ Eg: Digital public infrastructure - UPI, Bhim

Challenges which remain

China's increasing footprint

Terrorism and radicalisation

Diplomatic Balancing Act

Fall out of domestic events

Eg: NUPUR Khanna comments on Prophet

Human Right violations

(Kafala System)

need for a Full Spectrum Diplomacy

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

The role of CCI was constituted under the Act of 2002 making it a statutory body.

CCI — { statutory Body -
quasi judicial body
powers of a civil court
Appeal lies to high court
principles of natural justice

CCI - Healthy competitiveness

- ① looking into mergers and acquisitions
- ② Fair pricing of products
- ③ Flash sales etc to capture market locked into
- ④ Avoid predatory pricing
- ⑤ Fair and equitable sharing of benefits
- ⑥ Follow a product patent regime

Inspire stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness

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

- ① Ensure ease of doing business
- ② Promote culture of transparency
- ③ Ensuring investments through FDI, FPI route.
leading to efficiency
- ④ Trust in the governance process
- ⑤ Competition - leading to innovation in business activities
- ⑥ Promotion to R&D in business activities.

Issues w.r.t
CCI

politicisation of the body

Autonomy may be compromised due to political and executive appointment

Absence of a dedicated cadre

Deficit of Funds.

Inefficiency in dealing with tech grants - Google

newer aspects like digital commerce and taxation
vacancies and delays in order.

way forward → Ethical leadership - T.N. Seshan

- ① Self regulatory bodies - Report to Parliament
- ② Appointment through search cum selection Committee
- ③ Dedicated cadre for own
- ④ Code of Conduct : Defined role and responsibility
- ⑤ Rationality in decision making
- ⑥ Awareness generation among people.

This CCI as a body and institution will ensure fairness, justice and accountability in operations of various entities ensuring good governance in the society.

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

The elections form the bedrock of a democracy and paid news is an emerging debate in the world of people connected through media.

Need for making paid news an electoral offence

① Create a level playing field between large,

small and independent parties

② Reduce criminalisation of politics

Eg: 43% of MP have criminal charges

③ Growing use of social media platforms

Eg: IAMA1 - 759 million internet users in India.

④ Prevent spread of fake and misinformation

Eg: Microsoft study - 64% in India exposed to fake news

⑤ wrongful shaping of public perception

Eg: Cambridge Analytica using facebook data

⑥ prevent people from voting their caste

and remove politicisation of caste.

⑦ Reduce the use and influence of money in electoral process. [Eg: 70% donation from Anonymous sources].

⑧ Effective implementation of MCC by ECI.
- reduce freebies by political parties.

The presence of paid news is there

(i) High limit of electoral tendency to spend

(ii) freedom of speech and expression (Article 19)

(iii) control of media ownership by few houses

• TRP rating

• Yellow journalism

(iv) Absence of rationality and using media as a platform for hate

speeches and hate speeches.

way forward

- ① social media literacy, cyber hygiene
- ② code of ethics for media
- ③ self accountability
- 3 tier mechanism (IT Rules, 2021)

- ④ UK Sinha Committee Recommendation
Amend section 126 of RPA to include
paid news as offence.

- ⑤ NCRWC
 - proper reporting of paid news
 - Criminalise it
 - Awareness.

In the era of infodemic, it is
important to make paid news a criminal
offence and ensure free and fair elections
enshrined in Article 324 of constitution.

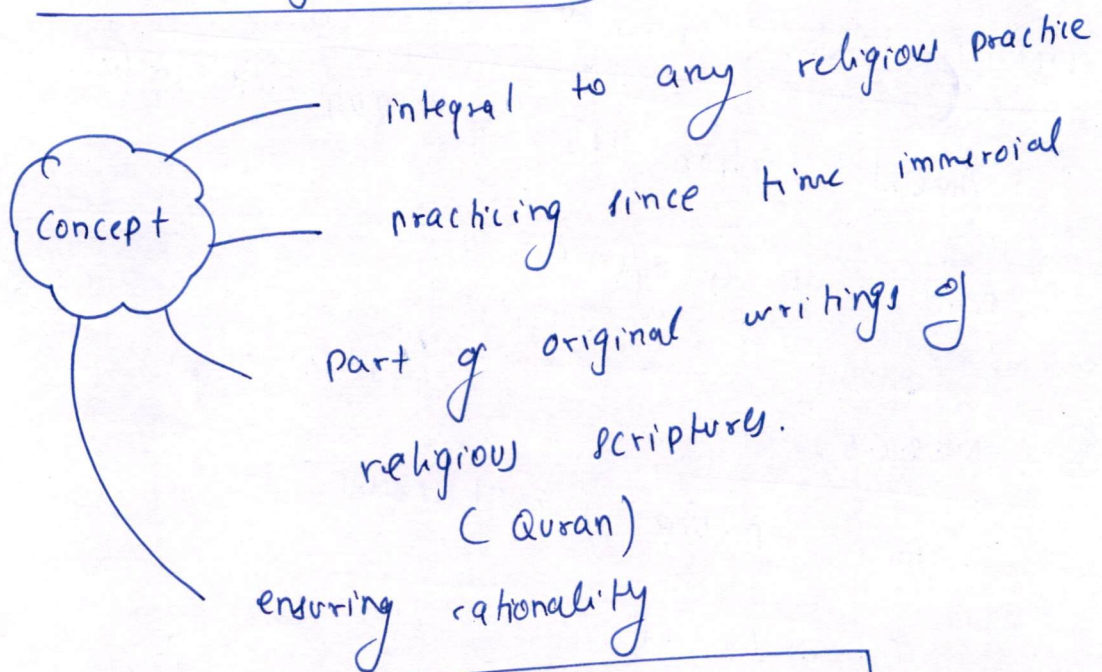
13.

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)

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

The "Doctrine of Essentiality" was a judicial invention in the Shirur math case which was integral to the concept of secularism.



Significance of Doctrine of essentiality

① Prevent Human right violations from taking place.

Ex: Banning Bai Diksha

② Ensuring rule of law and prevent public disorder in society.

Eg: Hijab Ban in India.

- ③ Critical in ensuring uniformity of certain aspects bringing clarity for reforms.

Eg: UCC (Article 44)

- ④ Promote the concept of constitutional morality and ensure equality

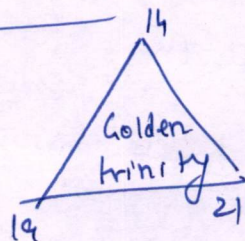
Eg: Allowing entry of women in Sabarmata temple.

- ⑤ Social justice and equality

Allowing Dalit to manage temples

- ⑥ Protecting fundamental rights of people

Eg: Entry into Haji Ali Dargah



Challenges which remain

- ① Hostility by community (conservative)
- consider it interference

- ② Growing mistrust of minority
→ consider it as Rule by majority

③ Violation of rule of law and rising
communal tensions

④ Subjectivity in interpretation and absence
of objective criteria

⑤ Perception of it being against Article 25 of
religion freedom.

Way forward

Law Commission called for proper consultation
on DMA basis : Dialogue, negotiation and
action to ensure consensus and
diverge viewpoints so that we do not
compromise on diversity -

"
Ekam sat vipra Bahuda vadanti"
That which exists is one the sages call it
by different names should be the ideology
to ensure true secularism.

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)

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

15

EAC-PM called for limiting the
size of government for various factors
and reasons bent towards rationality in
the functioning of government operations
(RATIONALISATION)

limit the size of Government of India.

- ① Allow greater role to the private sector
in alliance with the policy of
minimum Government and maximum
governance
- ② reduce unnecessary expenditure and
duplication of work in government
offices -

- ③ to Better the marginal productivity of labors
- ④ size of hierarchy , to reduce delays and red tapism
- ⑤ Faster and quick decision making in a tech sary world.
- ⑥ Promote efficiency and effectiveness in operations.
- ⑦ technology and management of private sector is much & better.

The government size and its presence is critical and its reach needs to be expanded. and need more workforce to:

- ① last mile connectivity: roads, buildings to ensure interconnectedness
- ② Education and health: for affordability of the poor and their access
- ③ Access to Basic Amenities: Food, clothing and shelter to a population of 140 million

④ Inclusive growth.

Oxfam: 1% of population hold 53% of wealth in India.

⑤ Gender equality

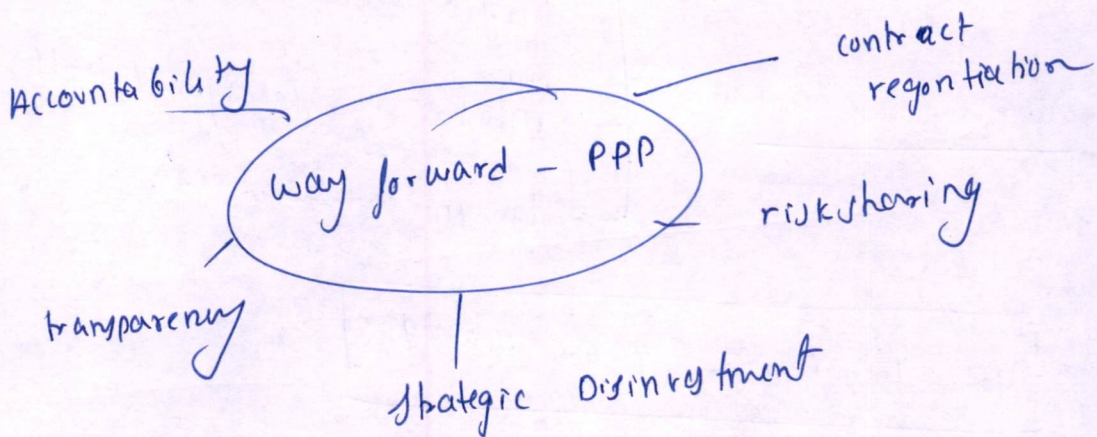
Gender gap report - 127/146

+ patriarchy
+ low female labour force participation

⑥ Regulation of private sector.

⑦ Financial inclusion & social security

MDPI - 50% poverty in Bihar and
and 22.9 crore people in poverty in India.



Use of technology and bringing in efficiency through INDEA framework will automatically reduce the burden on the

Government & ensure smart governance.

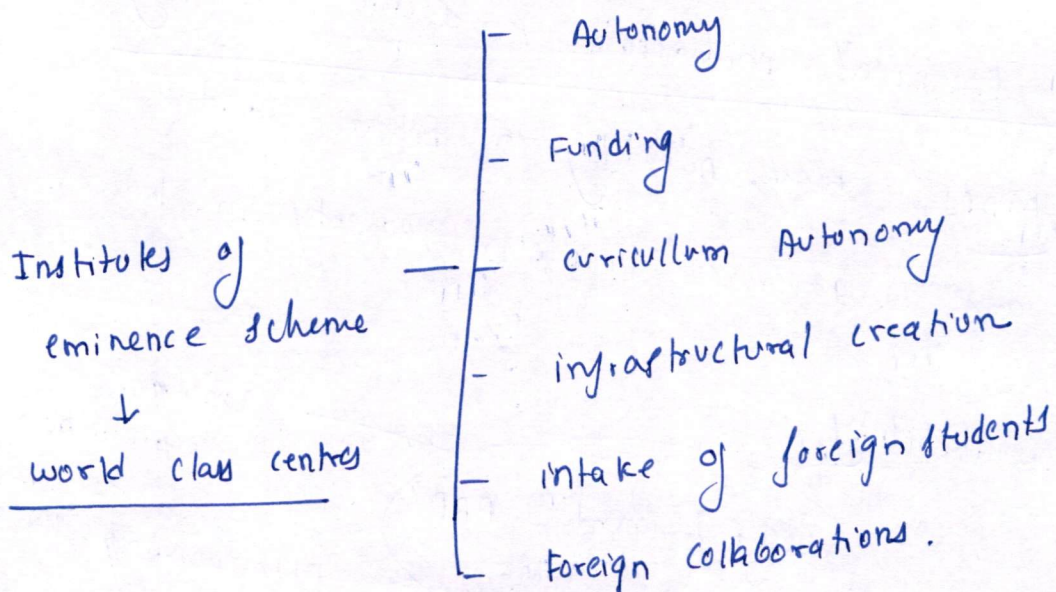
15.

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

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The IoE scheme planned of having giving autonomy to do institutions to improve quality of education with aim of getting them in top 100 of world rankings.



Yet to become game changer

- ① Infrastructural deficit : in many institutions.
Eg. low space for hostel availability in IIT Kharagpur.

② Teacher vacancies : not filled still and
leading to inadequate curriculum framework

③ quality of learning : poor outcomes

Eg: According to India Skills Report, 2018
↓
54.4% graduates unemployable

④ quality of research and quantum of patents
filed has been negligible with China.

⑤ Accreditation issues : transparency in decision
making

⑥ Contemporary challenges :

- ragging
- caste based discrimination
- Inadequate curriculum

⑦ High Drop out rate and gender exclusion
especially in STEM carrier.

Way forward

- ① Foreign collaborations and inviting foreign faculty for guest lectures
 - ② Workshops: Academia Industry Connect
 - ③ Connecting research according to the needs of the society
 - IMPRINT Scheme.
 - ④ Infrastructural promotion through
 - InvITS Scheme.
 - ⑤ Prevent Brain Drain:
 - collaborative research projects
 - (national knowledge Network)
- "Vidya- danam Sarva danam Pradanam"
- Education is the highest wealth and
- recent step of Allowing Deakin University
- of Australia for setting up campus is good.

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)

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

15

DPI calls for utilisation of common public platforms (Digital) for public service delivery.

Innovative and convenient public services

① Ensuring storage of documents and availability of one place

Eg: Digi locker

② Utilisation of faster and direct mode of reach to citizens

Eg: DBT

③ Easier payment and hassle free purchase of goods

Eg: UPI and Bhim.

④ promoting idea of Digital India
Eg: Dhamashah of Rajasthan

Overcome inclusion and accessibility barriers

- ① wider reach of people
- ② Financial inclusion of people
Eg: APY through DBT
- ③ Delivery of government schemes and services
Eg: PM Kisan Funds
- ④ Absence of discrimination



Transparency and Accountability with real time data

- ① Tracking of funds
- ② Availability of data for decision making
Eg: Aarogya Setu APP
- ③ Protection mechanisms and safeguards
- ④ Reduce leakages and corruption in the economy.
[Shanta Kumar: saving 30,000 crore annually due to DBT)
- ⑤ Absence of manipulations

Challenges

① Digital illiteracy:

According to NDM: 10% population is digitally literate

② Poor internet connectivity:

③ Data Theft and cybercrimes

Eg: Jamtara fraud

④ Absence of interfaces in local languages

⑤ Lack of data protection framework

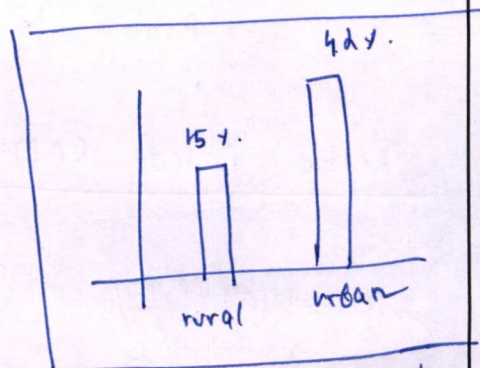


Fig: internet connectivity

Future Skills
Prime

training &
capacity building

PMGDISHA

Data protection law

way forward

use of CCE - literacy.

Thus proper safeguards for DPI
is the need of hour as done in EU
through General Data Protection
framework.

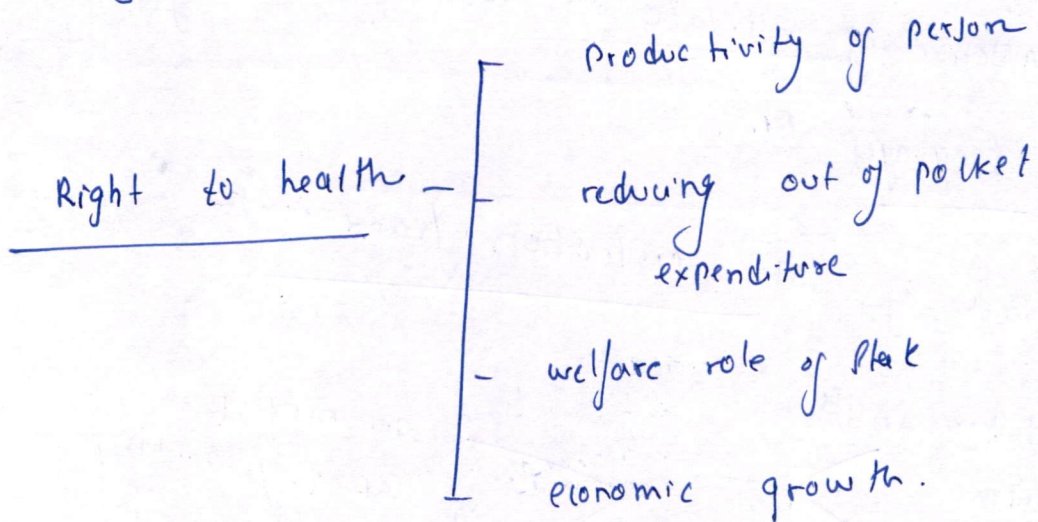
17.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to Health involves following a
" Right Based Approach " ensuring proper
accountability, accessibility and availability
of healthcare to people.



Social gaps in healthcare.

① Cognitive reasons of accountability of
healthcare only when bedridden

Eg: Bhilly - visit local shaman

② low awareness in society about concepts
like hidden hunger

NFHS-5 - 32% - undernutrition

③ Patriarchy contributing to reduced health indicators of women

Eg: 57% Anaemic women in India.

④ Caste Based discrimination experienced

Financial gaps

- ① Present funding : 1.3% of GDP
- ② High out of pocket expenditure - 48%.
- ③ Poverty : leading to inaccessibility of healthcare.
- ④ Inadequate funding for medicine Availability and technological integration
- ⑤ Just 7% spent on promotive and preventive healthcare.

Infrastructural Gaps in healthcare

- ① Bed ratio : 0.7 / 1000 (WHO - 1/1000)
- ② Doctor : patient - 1 / 1456 (WHO - 1/1000)
- ③ rural urban divide : 1 : 3.8

④ presence of quackery in various areas of
the country like Rajasthan-

⑤ low availability of MRI machines, diagnostic kits
and PPE equipments.

Way forward

① Right to Health - Bill as in Rajasthan

② National medical council : more number of
graduates

③ Integration and codification of traditional
practices like Ayurveda

④ 2.5% funding - NHP

⑤ Amartya Sen : PPP in healthcare.

⑥ IEC Campaigns

Eg: Eat right movement - FSSAI

⑦ PM Samagra Swasthya Yojana.
:- coordination

This will ensure that we
fulfill SDG-3 i.e. good health and well
being and following Atma Atma
principles

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

The NALSA v. Naz Foundation case

showcased the third gender in the society which led to the enactment of Transgender people (Protection and Right) Act of 2017.

Act of transgender and protection

- ① wide definition : which constitute the grounds of punishment
- ② National Council for Transgender persons
- ③ rehabilitation centres
- ④ Absence of discrimination
- ⑤ Right to residence.

not yet been engendered in society

- ① According to mingle : 1 in 5 transgenders face discrimination at workplaces

- ② Social Exclusion : who are not given accomodation and other aspects
- ③ Human right violations : during flesh trade
- ④ Apathy from government officials :
· lack of inclusive policy making
- ⑤ Poverty and unemployment
· no adequate opportunities for work
- ⑥ Financial Inclusion
has been very poor of the community
- ⑦ Absence of proper data for policy making

Case study : Transgender denied ration in w.B
due to lack of aadhar and faced
exclusion from society.

Way forward

- ① Bare necessities Index - ~~RBI~~ Economic Survey
- ② Promoting human development through
schemes like Smile

③ Empowerment of community through reservation
in job and decision making

Eg: Shabnam Bano - MLA of M.P

④ Sweekruti scheme : financial inclusion

and Awareness

↓

Act as Shakti centres

⑤ Proper implementation of laws

+ Awareness campaigns in society -

⑥ Rehabilitation centres as established by

Kiran Nho.

This would lead to ensuring
Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas and Sabka

Rishta promoting inclusive growth.

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

SCO is an eurAsian political,
economic and military grouping consisting of
42% world population, 24% GDP and 15%
world trade.

Expectations from SCO

① Combating terrorism and ensure united
action through common definition.

Eg: RATS

② Energy security: through regions of
~~west~~ • central asia and Russia.

③ mineral security: especially of
critical minerals crucial for the growth
of I.R 4.0 (Industrial Revolution 4.0)

④ Utilisation of soft power in
ensuring cultural cooperation in various

areas such as conservation of world heritage sites

- ⑤ Boost to connectivity ensuring integration of the economies. Eg: Ashgabat agreement
- ⑥ Reformation of global world order and institutions such as UN, UNSC.
- ⑦ Food security and reducing inflation across the globe due to supply chain disruption.

Strained ties difficult to fulfill expectations

- ① Trust deficit : in coming to a common consensus
- ② lack of binding ideology for collaboration
Eg: communist china and
- ③ State sponsored terrorism by Pakistan
leading to bleeding India by 1000 crb.
↓
Breaking of bilateral relations.

- ④ violation of territorial integrity and sovereignty
by CPEC and BRI.
- ⑤ Resistance from china in designating
Abdus Makkhi as global terrorist
- ⑥ Role of deep state and instability in Pakistan.
- ⑦ Border clashes between India and China
(Galwan clash)

Way forward

- ① Track 1 and Track 2 - Diplomacy
- ② DNA Approach - Dialogue negotiation and Action
- ③ People to people connect
- universities, student exchanges
- ④ Common projects like R&D, climate change cooperation
- ⑤ Confidence Building measures - Wmcc and military talks

India has lessons for an aspiring
power: leverage the dominant, converge the
collaborant and manage the competition -
- Jayshankar.

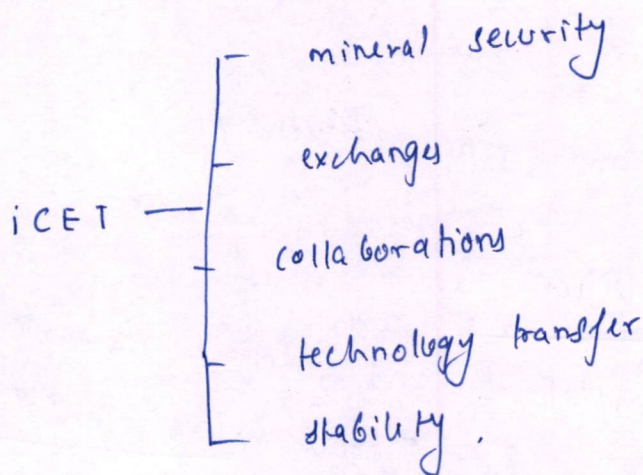
20.

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

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

iCET initiative between India and USA

is a historical landmark in shaping the future course of relation in a Techno-globalised world order.



Promises a long overdue transformation in field of technology

① Reaping the benefit of Industrial revolution 4.0

• joint production

② Common standards for 5G, 6G and other communications

③ Technology Transfer

Eg: Jet engine FE 414 and HAL

④ Self reliance and local production

• reducing imports and saving foreign exchange

⑤ Collaborations in R&D and utilising

human resource potential

⑥ Decarbonisation of the energy and promotion

to clean energy

Eg: solar chip and renewable energy

⑦ Supply chain resilience

ensuring reduced inflation and moving through raw material Availability

Challenges which remain

① Poor regulatory standards and IP regimes

in India

② Transparency deficit in awarding of contracts

③ Technology transfer hurdles where industry is not willing to share technology

for India being outside of groupings.

④ National Security Concerns

• promotion of loss of territorial integrity
and sovereignty

⑤ Absence of data protection laws in India

and chance of theft of data

⑥ Hostility and diplomatic balancing due to India's closeness with Russia.

⑦ Decoupling China would be very difficult.

Way forward

- ① R&D collaboration
- ② Changes in IP laws
- ③ Transparency in contracts

Thus ICET is critical in
realising the dream of Atmanirbhar Bharat
and vocal for local to become a
\$5 trillion economy by 2024

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK