



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. : 1199106

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashwaryam Rajapati

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र

Centre

1156 Lucknow

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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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

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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 दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Environmental pressure groups are voluntary and non-partisan organisations which exert pressure on those in power to realise an aim, here, protection of environment

Role of Environmental Pressure Groups (EPG):-

- 1) enhance public awareness about the menace of climate change and pollution
- 2) encourage public participation and community actions through campaigns,
e.g.: Narmada Bachao Andolan Trust (NBA)
- 3) provide the government, policy makers with evidence led, data driven support
e.g.: World wide fund for Nature
- 4) protect the species of concern like Birds, animals e.g.: Birdlife international
also protects wetlands and monsters

5) have specialised sustainable approach towards particular ecosystem

eg: Manysores for future alliance

6) Success - pressure groups have played instrumental role in conservation of tigers in India, by string sensitisation among tribes like Maldhari

7) Enhance speedy reconstruction and rehabilitation of ecosystem as well as affected people. eg: Shopal gas bust ^{leedit}

environmental policies such as:-

1) Forest Rights Act

2) Scheduled tribes & other forest dwelling people act

3) Sujalam Campaign

4) Rainwater harvesting program

All require support of pressure groups to stife community participation and responsiveness and head for GREEN ECONOMY

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Supreme Court recognized sex-workers as a profession under Article-142 (power of complete justice).

Sex workers are one of the most disadvantaged section of Indian society. It also has huge presence of LBGTQ+.

CHALLENGES IN ENSURING BASIC RIGHTS AND EQUALITY FOR SEX WORKERS :-

- 1) persistent discrimination - most people are LBGTQ+, transgenders who face discrimination from society
- 2) No other means of livelihood :- government has not taken steps to promote alternative livelihood to poorest people.

3) lack of monitoring and action against human trafficking - many adolescent girls are trafficked across border to work as sex workers

4) No chance of re-entry to society - as they are looked down by people

5) immense poverty and illiteracy forcing poor parents to sell their female offsprings

6) Casteist dimension :- lower caste girls SC/ST are more prone to enter into sex worker industry

What needs to be done :-

1) Schemes like SMILE (support for marginalised individual) should be extended to sex worker

2) sensitisation about equal rights and autonomy through NGOs like Naz foundation

3) gaining out alternate means of livelihood to them

4) strict action against human trafficking network

Thus a greater political will is the need of hour

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

Right to free legal Aid is provided and guaranteed by Article 39 A . It is mandatory under Article 14, 22 .

DLSA are set up under Lok adalat Acts to provide free legal aid to poor and vulnerable section at district level

Role played by DLSAs in free legal aid :-

- 1) increases awareness through awareness drives about court procedure
- 2) protects poor/vulnerable against hefty fees charged by notaries, vendor, outside courts
- 3) help in constituting Lok Adalats at district level to solve cases at pre-litigation stage itself
- 4) Promotes the adjudication of petty cases through

Alternate dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism
is through Negotiation, conciliation
and Arbitration

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नहीं लिखना
बाहिए
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5) ensures the access to justice at
right time by disposing case outside
court → decreases burden of courts

6) Multitude of population gets their
rights compromised in cases
like pension, family dispute,
inheritance eg: women, rape
victims, physically challenged

7) Also helps in solving cases of urgent
character against public utility
services like telecom, communication
etc.

8) promotes fee, cheaper also cost-
effective and flexible justice to
poor.

Thus DSA's have been boon to the
judicial system. They promote
equal rights to equal justice

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 कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Collegium system is the present mode of appointment of supreme court (SC) and high court (HC) judges, by recommending name to President.
under 2nd judges case - collegium recommendation is binding on President

collegium for SC = Chief Justice + 4 senior most judge
collegium for HC = Chief Justice + 2 senior most judge

LACUNAS IN COLLEGIUM SYSTEM :-

- 1) No constitutional backing, it is an ad-hoc mechanism, a judicial innovation only
- 2) opaque procedure, no transparency (as judiciary out of RTI ambit)
- 3) non-representative $\Rightarrow$ low minority representation, near to NIL women representation

4) causes clashes between judiciary and executive e.g. scrapping of NSAC (National judicial appointment commission)

5) lack of trust of executive in collegium system diminishes its legitimacy

6) Accusations of Nepotism, corruption, favoritism

7) Has no specific procedure for selection of candidates names to high court and supreme court

8) dissenting voices heard from judiciary itself. accused of transfer postings as a sop or punishment

Thus what requires is the balance between Judicial autonomy as well as Judicial restraint.

A new method or the restructuring of collegium by enhancing representativeness would help it gain legitimacy and trust

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil services i.e. Bureaucracy is the Permanent executives system that maintains continuity in public administration. It acts as a link, communication channel between government and citizen.

Present day challenges in front of civil services:-

1. complex nature of governance - increasing size of ministries and hierarchy needs most weak points to be neutralised
2. challenges of Globalisation - new form of inequalities (energy poverty), challenges like Drug trafficking etc
3. Issues of upgrading skill - in line with Artificial intelligence, big data, 5G and Industry 4.0 to cope up with Challenges.

4. Issue of generalisation versus specialisation
present day governance requires generalisation

Baswan Committee = Votes for lateral entry
to bring specialisation

5. civil services linkage with climate justice
academia and global trade policies

thus it requires new age reforms -

1. Mission Karmayogi to prepare civil
(servants for present challenges
training module)

2. Concept of SEVOTTAM to be applied in
civil services also to ensure greater
public good

3. Encouragement to interact with
similar institutions at global level

4. encouraging risk taking behaviour
and innovation (eg: Bhilwara model of
COVID relief)

Government has launched "Prashastan Gao Ki Or"
to encourage domain level specialization
among civil servants

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नहीं लिखना
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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
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Social impact bonds are money/credit instruments which encourage programs having good socio-economic impact on lives of people. eg: green Bonds
Blue bonds

Potential of social impact bonds

1. generate employment through finances made available
2. play huge role in decreasing burden from government. share the ideals of welfare of people
3. promote sustainable means of livelihood among youth
4. active in training and education
Institutes can issue bonds to take/
raise money

5. greater efficiency in socio-economic programs — use new channels to

mobilise resources like
 peer to peer lending digital lending

6. enhance transparency and productivity
as stakeholders can regularly
monitor the progress of policies

however several challenges are:-

- 1) low awareness about social impact bonds among primary investors
- 2) lack of secondary market for it
- 3) high cost of issuing, high face value, limits small contribution
- 4) sometimes used as a tool for wrong capitalism

Thus a greater overhaul is required by
reducing its listing cost, face value
to popularise it as an instrument
of mobilising finance

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
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The higher education pyramid in India is steep with very skewed participation of women in it, as well as those who get higher education and enter workforce.

Female enrollment Ratio = 45%. (Census 2011)

Female in labour force = 20.5%. (World bank)

Reasons for above divergence :-

1) Social conditions - though women get higher education, patriarchy and marriage forces them out of workspace.

2) huge skill gap - many women graduates are from Arts/commerce stream and lack industry specific skills

3) Occupational segregation - women engaged in care, catering, cashiering and cooking (4Cs)

3) double burden :- of house work and office work forces them to leave workplace

4) sexual harassment at workplace also limit their participation

5) informalisation of workplace (90%) and contract based jobs - causing low social security - pushes them from labour market

How it can be addressed :-

1) state supported institutions like :-

2) Scholarships like STEM, WEST (women in Engineering, science and technology) to help women acquire skills in line with industry requirement

3) Social security schemes - Maternity Benefit (India = 26 weeks) to be provided.

All this would help India to raise its GDP by (27%). Says IMF, if female labour force comes at par with male

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil registration system (CRS) is a data enumeration mechanism to keep in evidence led policy formulation in India. It is a repository of Death rate (DR), Birth Rate (BR), Mortality Rates (IMR, MMAR) etc.

Revamped CRS system in country :-

- ① Induction of technology in CRS, speed digitisation to be in a machine readable format
- ② enhances coordination from ministries to access real time data
eg: Ministry of Family Health and child care.
- ③ enhanced the interoperability of data

to be exploited by data experts to
frame regional specific policy

④ tamper proof CRS system, from
cyber security as declared as
critical infrastructure under Information
technology act (IT Act) 2002

⑤ free access of CRS data to various
Research and development NGOs
and civil societies to help in policy
formulation

Thus CRS system has been made
more robust.

However need is to enhance ground
based data collection through
census exercise along with
maintenance of CRS

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF is an International organisation, the only tripartite agency. It helps in management of global financial and economic order through helping nations to open up economies and cope up with Balance of payment (BoP) crisis.

Key areas of Reforms in IMF :-

1. Inclusivity :- Europe enjoys overrepresentation, while Africa is underrepresented.
2. More Voice to global south - in consensus and key decision making.
3. Removing impositions of conditionality :- while helping economies in reconstruction The conditionalities eg: Open economy

Reducing transport barriers have led to global imperialism

4. Independent functions - through enhancing transparency - by publishing reports accessible to all members

5. Outcome based review to its efforts in various countries required

eg: "Africa's lost decade" - Africa poor even after huge loans from IMF

6. More part in global infrastructure development in poor countries : to stop them being victims of China's predatory lending

7. Limiting financial help to European countries to make space for global South. eg: Sri Lanka's economic crisis

Thus new challenges like energy poverty, climate reparations also needs to be included in reform of IMF

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

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इस हशिग में
नहीं लिखना
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West Asia comprises of Iran-Iraq-turkey
saudi Arabia i.e. Gulf countries as well
as Middle east along with the
Central Asian region. It has gained
immense importance due to changing
geopolitics for oil, gas and natural
resource.

India's Relationship with west Asia

- 1) cultural syncretism - historical relations
between Jews, Islam, Parsis and
Zoroastrians [Tirunolam (Israel) = Vasudhain
Kutumbkam]
- 2) The west Asian Quad - representing new
challenges and interest (I2U2)
Israel, India, US, UAE
- 3) CEPA agreements with United Arab Emirates
 - \$100 billion trade realisation
 - work visas extended
 - Removing export-import
duty on (290%) products

4) defence trade with Israel $\Rightarrow$ Barrack missiles, trade in Israel with diamonds

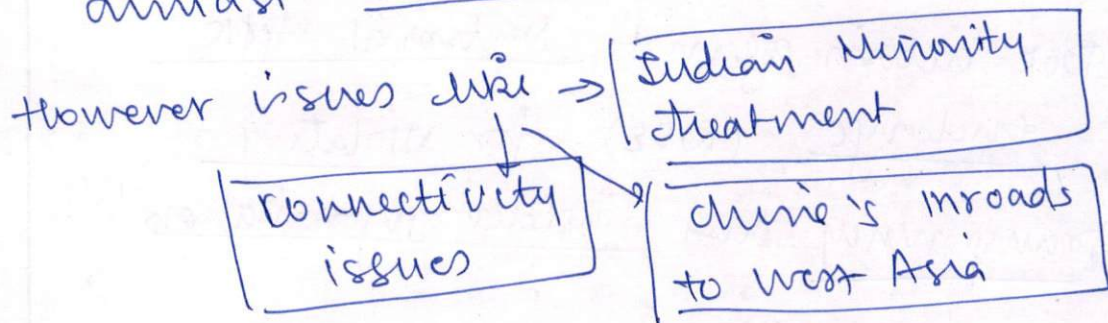
5) connectivity $\Rightarrow$ TAPI (Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan India) project

- IPI pipeline (India - Pakistan - Iran)
- INSTC and Ashgabat agreement

6) India also requires support of OIC (Organisation of Islamic Countries)
57 members to have permanent seat to UNSC

7) 3rd India - Central Asian region summit
organised

8) food for oil partnership with Iran
amidst USA sanctions



demand greater foreign diplomacy
activism to deepen relationship
with West Asia

11.

हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस वृत्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The competition Act 2002 established the CCI after the repeal of Monopolistic Restrictive Trades and practices (MRTP Act). Aim of CCI is to maintain level playing field between various business and industrial organisation and promote free market system.

Role of CCI in curbing malpractices :-

- 1) Took action against National stock exchange (NSE) for violating transparency and insider information link
- 2) Took penal action against Google, penalised it for abusing its market position against the android.

3) It fined DLF for bad market practices (predatory lending of house loans)

4) It contemplated BCCI for abusing its position against the IPL franchise auction

thus it helped in removing opaque trade practices, in favour of open economy.

However certain lacunae in its course have affected its legitimacy as an transparent commission —:

1. It turned down request of probe from Airtel against predatory lending price of Reliance Jio in an attempt to distort consumer base

2) Time and now vested interest and political link has affected decision of CCI.

3) The Capitalistic interest has marred CCI due to links with corporates.

4) issues such as telecom sector irregularity, monopoly in insurance sector has not been given due attention.

Thus there is a need to :-

- 1) effective charter of CCI committing to transparency and accountability
- 2) accountable to legislature to enforce mechanism of answerability
- 3) transparent recruitment, giving more powers against market abuse (powers of civil court to enforce arrest etc.)

This will help realise its aim to promote open and free economy

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
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The Representation of people Act (RPA) 1951
provides for actual conduct of elections.
It also enforces conditions for disqualification
of members on various offences
including false speech (Section 153 A, 153 B)

Menace of paid news in Election :-

1) Rising due to use of digital technology
in elections

→ twitter, facebook, youtube reaching
millions of people

2) Automated bots and softwares like
Cambridge Analytica, technology
like deep fakes, Big data = distort

Information

eg:- Viral news about chief election
commission taking about evm
hacking

3) Paid news has also increased due to hefty funds available

- ↳ through electoral bonds
- ↳ corporate donations
- ↳ Black money

4) Also there is no limit on a political party's election expenditure and spending - making it easy to waste public money.

effect of paid news on election process :-

- 1) fake news = causing riots, community tensions
- 2) Paid news - promote failure of election process through booth capture, rigging of election
- 3) lack of level playing field for smaller parties who do not have funds
- 4) distorts voting patterns
- 5) threaten democratic ideal of free, fair and just election

Thus there is a need to make PAID NEWS an electoral offence :-

- 1) Amend RPA, 1951 to include "Paid News" in list of offences under 18c that invite disqualification
- 2) give a proper definition about "paid news" for effective enforcement
- 3) limit on political party's election spending
- 4) limit on electoral bond or removing funds through electoral bonds or introducing previous 7.5% cap on corporate funding
- 5) Mandatory to disclose election expenditure under RPA (above 20,000) to be made
- 6) Indrajit singh Committee Recommendation :- State sponsoring (partially) of election to create a level playing field.

The Best practice like Shankhand Mukti Morcha publishing its electoral expenses should be encouraged

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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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The Doctrine of essentiality is a judicial innovation propounded firstly in Sirur Mutt Case. It helps in adjudicating a case involving religious sentiments and beliefs.

Doctrine of Essentiality :-

- ① consist of Basic practices that are adhered to by a religion
- ② Tests (Religious tests) are cited and evidence is collected to know whether practice is essential doctrine of a religion or not
eg: Hijab controversy case in Karnataka

(Supreme Court said that wearing hijab is not an essential Practice under Islam)

③ It helps the courts in balancing between the religious autonomy as well as individual/community sentiments

④ It is in line with the Relative freedom of Religion (i.e. relative restrictions on Religious practices to maintain public order and law).

⑤ It has led to solving many cases e.g. Hijab case, Sir Mutt case, and satisfy community feelings.

However there are certain challenges:-

1. The doctrine is based on interpretation from Religious text by judges in which they lack expertise.
2. Religious text are different in different languages and contain many contrasts and contradiction.
3. Also there is a significant difference

between the written text (force value)
and inherent meaning.

4. Religions like hinduism lack a
single authoritative text, which
makes the process difficult and
complex.

5. people and community are (not)
satisfied with court's judicially
innovate doctrine of essentiality practices
as Practices vary from Region to Region
and even among the same religion.

Thus need of hour is to elicit opinion
of experts and Religion's heads in
interpretation.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The increasing size of government and its ministries have created problems like difficult consensus making, redundancy etc. [eg:- Atal Bihari Bajpayee's cabinet was called JUMBO cabinet (had 70 members)]

Reasons for limiting the size of government in India :-

1. Reduce complexity in administration - lower veto points to be neutralised to arrive at consensus and hence avoid overload in decision making
2. Make the Bureaucracy more participatory and effective (Reduced burden of Political executive)
eg: ~~Bastar~~ 2nd ARC and 5th pay commission
Vote for reducing size of administration

3. Cost saving and financial excellence
in administration

4. decrease Redundancy in decision,
neutralise faulty structural hierarchy
and increase productivity by
balancing autonomy

5. smooth flow of information causing
high transparency and greater
inter ministerial and inter-departmental
coordination

6. Rationalisation of manpower required
for specialisation

However, it may prove counterproductive
as:-

1) low availability of civil servants
(in disturbed areas such as left wing
extremism areas, there are less
officers (in Jharkhand)

2) It would overload the administration

with huge workload

- 3) Rising complexity of governance -
new challenges like disruptions caused
by Industry 4.0, Artificial intelligence
and climate change
- 4) huge population in India and mostly
disadvantaged need Public services
not effectively as well as timely -
would require huge manpower
- 5) continuous strikes, communal strikes,
law and order challenge can't be
managed by greater government
functionaries

thus in developing country like India,
there is a need to balance the
needs of society and governance
manpower cutting to arrive at
effective use of Resources

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

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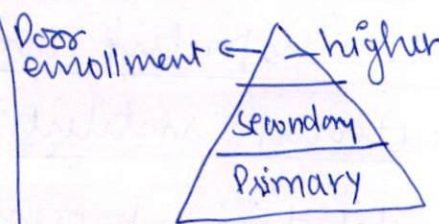
The centre launched IoE to develop India's premier institutes on par with global institutes in higher education like (Oxford, MIT, Cambridge) etc. However the reality has not been so.

Reason for poor performance of IoE scheme :-

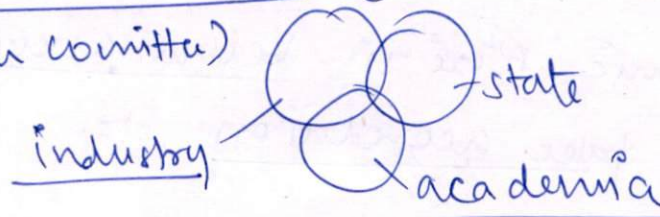
- 1) Budgetary constraints :- more than 65% of budget of UGC goes to few central educational institutes
- 2) Poor Industry-academia linkage, causing huge skill gap in college pass outs
(Economic survey = 30% graduates in NEET category (not in Education and employment, training))
- 3) lesser no. of research paper published by Indian doctoral fellows

- 3) Administrative overload on central educational institutions, complex Accreditation process
- 4) dynamic Rise in below average colleges, fake accreditation etc.
- 5) No Indian University ranked under 200 in Quacquarelli Symonds Ranking (China's 7 universities in top 200)
- 6) lack of expenditure on Research and development, skewed participation/enrollment in Phd. programs (Male > female)
- 7) lack of private sector participation in higher education (30%) [Germany = 60%]
- 8) faulty syllabus - Rote learning
 technology centric - NOT
- 9) No concrete plan to expand premier institute's campus such as IITs, IIMs overseas
- 10) Brain drain continues from IITs and IIMs
- 11) low budgetary spending (3%)
 committees such as Tendulkar
 committee suggest at least (6%) expenditure

ways to realise the potential of ISE :-



1) Tripple helix model
(Tendulkar committee)



2) focus on infrastructure expansion and equity in higher education

3) focus on doctoral and post doctoral research → greater spending

4) Radhakrishnan Committee Recommendations to be followed = to expand Indian campus to overseas

5) Policy of Brain share to bring back talent in India (e.g. Vayta program)

6) private sector participation in modernising curriculum - in line with global developments.

Thus it would help in realising the excellence of ISE scheme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

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इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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Digital public infrastructure (DPI) is the
infrastructure which is free available
without cost to people. eg:- COWIN,
UIADI etc

Significance of DPI :-

1) enhances innovations = open source
softwares like Android help
in modification to create new product

2) Spirit of equal accessibility - citizens
can access DPI without any cost.
this has increased digital technology
penetration in India
eg:- Netbanking

3) transforms service delivery
eg:- COWIN = helped in vaccination

and surveillance of corona patients

4) promote inclusion through awareness programs like RBI Icha hai app.

5) encourage to remove digital illiteracy through education

eg: pm gramin digital saksharta Mission (PM DIGI SAKSHAM)

6) fills gaps in learning poverty caused by covid-19 pandemic

eg: e-vidya, Swayamprabha, TV channels

7) Promote transparency in operations as well as accountability

eg: Proactive governance and timely intervention (PRAGATI App)

• UMANG (Unified mobile service for new age governance)

8) stimulate people's participation in governance

eg:- my gov app

9) encourage policy & information awareness

eg: Mahiti Kanya, Tanta ka Manch

10) ~~Transforms~~ government process eg:-

Procurement through Ge-M

Retail business, kirana stores on ONDC

(Open network digital commerce)

However certain lacunae are needed to be overcome :-

1) digital technology - device unavailability
ASSOCIAM = 27% of students in urban
and 17% of student in rural
area have access to computer

2) digital literacy and financial literacy
(in case of e-financial services)

4) poor internet connectivity, poor
digital infrastructure in rural, hilly areas.

Policies like Bharatnet to upgrade panchayats
digital infrastructure and Best Practices

like Kerala fibre optics network (KFON)
(Right to internet as fundamental rights) are
steps in good direction

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इस हार्डिंग में
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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

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इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The "Right to health for All" ensures the idea that every one ^{has} access to basic healthcare to carry forward a life of full health against rising diseases.

Supreme Court in Bandhua Mazdoor Vs Union of India declared Right to health as a fundamental right under "Right to life" (Article 21)

INFRASTRUCTURAL GAPS TO BE FULFILLED :-

- 1) Upgrading of Primary health centres to Health and wellness centres (PHCs to HWCs)
(1.5 million tuncs under Ayushman Bharat Mission - still pending)
- 2) Upgrading services in PHCs like early screening of physical disability in foetus, mental healthcare etc

3) Balanced growth of hospital and nursing infrastructure in Rural-urban areas and North-south India

eg: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 80\% \text{ hospitals} \\ 75\% \text{ doctors} \\ 60\% \text{ nurses} \end{array} \right\}$ concentrated in South India

4) technological usage to Reduce the infrastructure gap eg:-

DOZES (~~Beds~~ that can be converted to ICU Beds)

FINANCIAL GAPS TO BE ADDRESSED :-

1. high out of pocket expenditure in Primary healthcare

eg: $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{India} = 48.8\% \\ \text{USA} = 18.8\% \end{array} \right)$

2. low budgetary spending on healthcare ($< 3\%$)

3. high cost of tertiary treatment like organ transplant, cardiovascular diseases

SOCIAL ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED :-

1. Brain drain of Medical graduates causing
huge manpower deficit
NITI Aayog = (9000 doctors required in 25000 PHC)

2. Issues of violence against doctors
(eg: during corona pandemic)

3. Accessibility barriers to
Physically challenged → Elderly

4. more focus required on mental health
of adolescents and reproductive
health of women

5. Attracting foreign investments through
Heal in India program

6. Need to address loss of altruistic motive
among doctors and nurses

Best practices like Mohalla clinics of
Pelhi, Basti darakhana of Telangana
and family wellness centre of Kerala
needs to be emulated

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The third gender consist of people of gender other than male and female like transgenders, LBGTQ+ community. They constitute ~~the~~ most vulnerable sections of society.

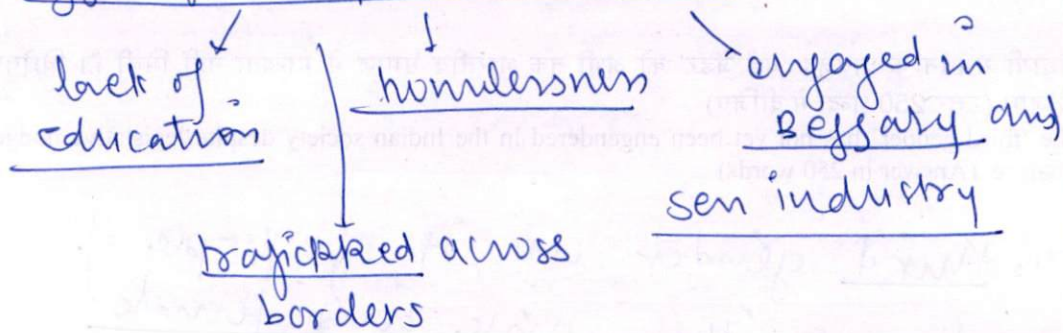
Legislative protection to the third gender :-

1. Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality (Article 377) in Navtej Singh Johar case
2. Article-377 have been spelt unconstitutional in Naz foundation case

However they continue to be disadvantaged due to :-

1. hidden discrimination ⇒ stereotyped, prejudices and often physically, mentally and sexually abused.
(more likely target of sexual abuse)

2. suffer from problems like



3. Discrimination in laws also

eg: adoption law = does not have provision for adoption by a homosexual couple.

Moral Rape and other sexual offences do not considers the "Third gender"

4. other forms of discrimination

seen as an objects of entertainment

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graph LR; A[seen as an objects of entertainment] --> B[violence against them]; B --> C[subject to public shame]
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What can be done :-

1. data collection on social condition of the third gender for an evidence led policy.

2. Residential schools to provide them with education.

3. schemes like SMILE (Support for marginalised) to be utilised to promote entrepreneurship among them.

4. success stories of various transgenders and third genders to be publicised to generate awareness

e.g. Manjamma Jogathi (Padma Shri Awardee)
↳ President of Kannataka Sahitya Akademi

Shushant Divigkar - public figure, fond of reading, participates in intellectual debates.

5. Policy of government to be made gender neutral to provide legitimacy to the efforts.

c. Training institutions specially designed for them to promote employment and education, Rehabilitation

Thus It is said that "law decides where society should go but society itself decides where it actually goes"

The need of hour is awareness generation and greater political will

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SCO is a Permanent Intergovernmental Political, economical and Military organisation, Its members are India, Pakistan, China, Turkmenistan, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan (Iran also)

Significance and expectations from SCO of India :- strained ties such as:-

1. To counter Regional terrorism, Religious extremism through RATS (Regional anti-terror squad)

challenge - differing definition of terrorism in India and China

2. Border issues with China in Doklam
ladakh and with Pakistan in kashmir limit participation

3. Issues of mistrust hover over SCO
due to clashes between armies of India-China
India-Pakistan

4. China's predatory lending under BRI (Belt Road Initiative) = an attempt to eclipse Indian neighbours to its influence e.g. Nepal, Bangladesh support BRI

5. violation of territorial sovereignty of India by Pakistan and China
e.g.:- China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) through Indian Kashmir

6. China's dominance in SCO, closeness of Russia and China amidst increasing India-US cooperation.

Other factors responsible to limit SCO's usefulness:-

1) ~~seen as~~ ~~Anti~~ Propagation of an Anti-West Ideology by China affects India's strategic position

2) historical differences among members make it a weak entity (difference in cultural, - economic - political system)

India = democracy

China = Autocracy

Pakistan = Various power centres (military - government)

3) SCO has not helped in solving border disputes (China's ^{and Pakistan} aggressive nature after snapping of Article-370)

Significance of SCO :-

Kept in
link with
Russia
Costrategic
partners

↓

Ellicit regional participation
Inroads to central Asian Region by India through connectivity like TAP
↓
deliberate over Afghanistan
future as essential
for India's interest

Thus India needs to :-

- 1) give primary to national interest
over bloc politics
- 2) engage through countries via other
forums like G-20, ASEAN, G-4
- 3) reflecting solidarity with global south
(India-UN global south partnership)
- 4) promote soft power and alternative
infrastructure = Asia-Africa growth
corridor, coalition of
disaster resilient infrastructure

Thus to counter claims of China and
Pakistan India should use
new alternatives

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The India is a strategic partner of USA.
USA is ~~the~~ one of the largest source of foreign investment in India and cooperates with India on multiple fronts.
India has a net positive balance ~~against~~ with USA.

The significance of iCET :-

- 1) encourage technology sharing with India, would reduce dependence of china
- 2) Build indigenous potential through eg Artificial intelligence, by gaining access to technology related credit.
- 3) The critical technology reflects
 - ↳ conventional and non-conventional technology
 - ↳ space defence warfare

and the emerging technology refers to the

Artificial
intelligence

Big data

SA, 64

Industry 4.0

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

4) India could benefit from Aircraft,
submarine and space technology

5) It would help in increasing economic
growth in India through
transformation of Manufacturing and
Industrial process

6) Reduction in import duties on digital
products (chips, semi-conductors)
would further revolutionise the
India digital programme.

7) It would enhance and deepen partnership
with USA as well as Europe

However challenges persist are :-

1. instances like AUKUS (secret grouping)
cast shadow of mistrust
- submarine technology to Australia -
a one-off deal (did not
consider India)

2. The global supply chain disruption coupled with pandemic = scarcity of chips and semiconductors

3. India's structural inefficiencies like high logistic cost, import dependence increasing in case of critical minerals (from china, hong kong)
e.g. lithium

4. give signals to Russia of increasing west connections [Russia coming closer to china] - difficult to maintain strategic autonomy

5. Restrictive trade regime of USA and its monopoly in world's financial, trade institutions may affect India

Thus India's cooperation with ICET has to be "wait and watch". ICET would surely enhance domestic capacity

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK