



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. : 0854826

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Tanuj Pathak

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

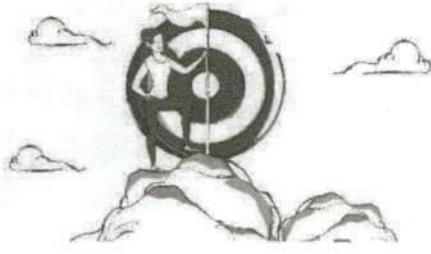
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Pressure groups are the association of people who try to put pressure on government to form policies favourable to their interests.

Role of Environmental pressure groups to enhance public participation and responsiveness

① Generate awareness about protecting Environment and biodiversity.

↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan among people of Gujarat

② ~~Mobilise~~ Mobilise Local Masses against Infrastructural projects that may destroy environment.

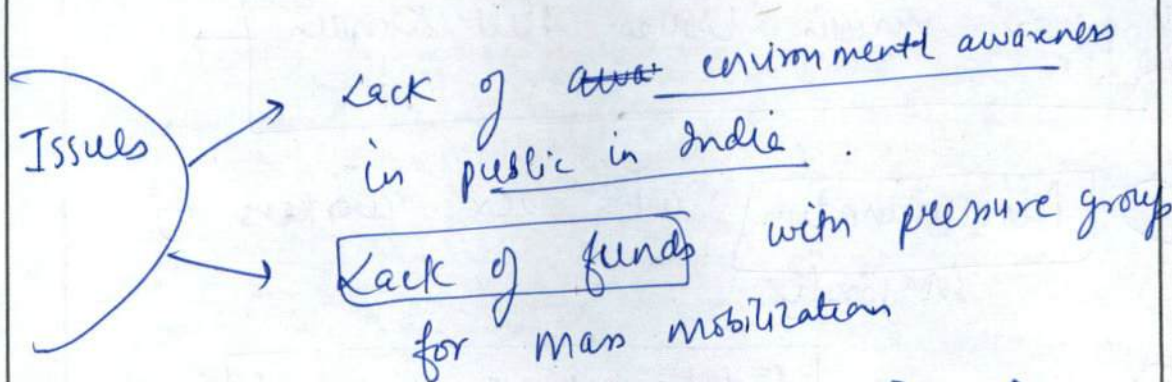
↳ Kundamkulam protest against Nuclear power reactors

(3) Use PIL as a tool for bringing environmental reforms.

✓ Eg MC Mehta case and formation of EPCA for environmental protection in Delhi - NCR

(4) Agitate for rights of tribal groups for protection of their rights and rights of Forest Management for tribals.

✓ Eg Samatha ~~Pressure~~ group contributing in bringing land rights for tribals as well as passing of Forest Rights Act 2006



Need of hour is to build capacity of pressure groups so that adequate environmental protection can be ensured. It will help us to achieve our INDC targets.

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

Sex workers are those who engage in prostitution to earn their livelihoods

Recent acknowledgement by SC of sex work as "profession" is only a first step because →

- ① It will legalise prostitution (only based on self will and not forced). Give opportunity to sex workers to lead a life with dignity.

However various issues still remain →

- ① Discrimination with sex workers by Majority
- ② Cases of Harassment and sexual violence.
- ③ Lack of social Acceptance of sex work.

⑥ Absence of Adequate Healthcare for sex workers

⑤ Cases of forced Prostitution (goes against
Right to life Art 21 as well as Bonded Labour
(Art-23))

⑥ Prevalence of Human Trafficking due to
sex work.

Thus various steps needs to be taken

① Sensitization of citizens

② Strict vigilance over cases of Human trafficking

③ Providing effective Health Care for
sex-workers

④ Curbing forced prostitution in all forms.

Decision by Supreme Court is a welcome
step. Now legislature and executive

must come up with Holistic policies

for to provide basic rights and equality
of sex workers in India.

3.

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाथिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Article 39-A of Indian Constitution provides for equal justice and free legal aid. under this article Legal services act (LSA) ¹⁹⁸⁵ was passed.

DLSAs are enacted under LSA act.

Role played by DLSA in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness

- ① Employ multiple lawyers to provide legal advice to poor and Marginalised
- ② Awareness campaigns organised at panchayat levels to make people aware about their legal rights
- ③ Level Leverage Lok adalats to provide cost effective justice to Marginalised people.

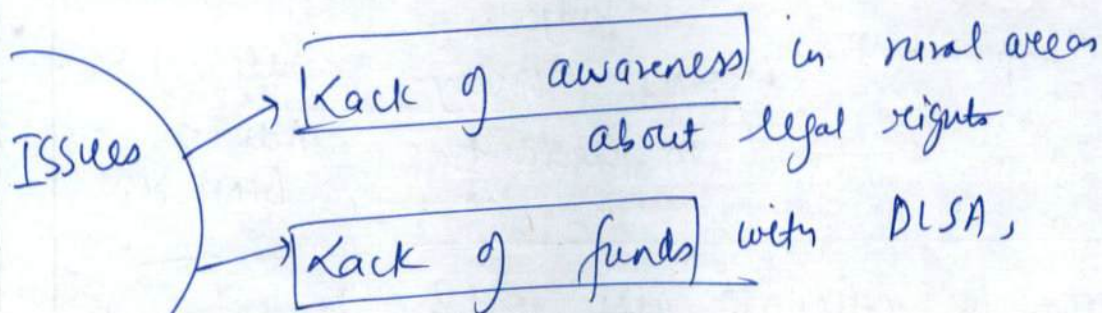
④ Leverage Gram Nyayalayas → Mobile Courts

that take justice to door steps of poor people.

DLSA uses Gram Nyayalayas for fast and effective dispute resolution.

⑤ Create awareness about family courts to resolve family disputes

⑥ Help in filing up of Petitions and assigning lawyer for poor.



It is often said "Justice delayed is Justice denied"

DLSA ensures effective delivery of justice to marginalised and amicable resolution of disputes.

4.

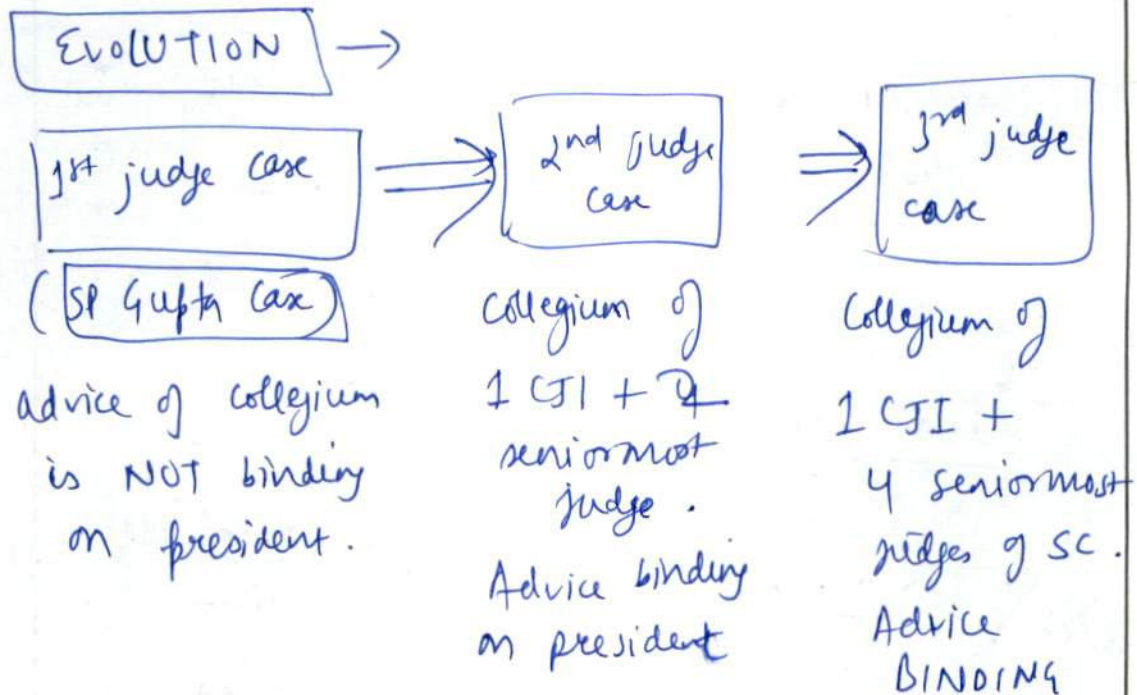
"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के सकेन्द्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस खण्ड में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Collegium system is a system by which judges ^{the} recommend appointment of ~~the~~ judges in higher judiciary (SC and High courts).



Issues in collegium ~~with~~ which lead to questions about its legitimacy

① Constituent Assembly never intended to give power to CJI to appoint judges.

② Against Provision of Checks and Balance
(Minerva Mills case)

③ Collegium is a self appointed body i.e. undemocratic

④ Law Commission has highlighted Uncle-judges Syndrome i.e. Nepotism and favouritism in functioning.

⑤ Lack of transparency.
(discussions of collegium are kept out of RTI act)

⑥ Delays in appointments of judges + Vacancies.

However importance of Collegium →

(i) Promotes Separation of power

(ii) Government is the largest litigant (> 43% cases) → if govt. will appoint then → Conflict of interest

Keshavanand Bharti Case

Need of today is to promote transparency in working of collegium system. Discussions of collegium can be put in public domain.

To ensure ~~that~~ that India remains

Mother of Democracy

collegium ~~need~~ ^{needs to be} transparent.

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 खण्ड में नही लिखना चाहिए
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As per Sri Vallabh Bhai Patel - Civil services is the steel frame of Indian Administration

However there are certain present day challenges which hamper working of civil services :-

- ① Rapidly rising Digitolization in India and lack of adequate digital literacy.
- ② Issues of Hate speeches, fake news, etc.
- ③ Increasing crimes against women in India
- ④ Issues of Corruption, Nepotism, etc in bureaucracy.
- ⑤ Elitism, rigid hierarchy in civil services

These challenges require certain reforms in civil services

- ① Use of technology in administration

KOTA Committee recommended

e-governance for faster and effective public service delivery.

this will also foster transparency and trust based Governance

② Ensuring Accountability of Civil servants

2nd ARC recommended → 360° feedback from peers
→ Mid Career reviews to ensure accountability.

③ Capacity building of Civil services to curb the instances of Hate speeches.

Require training to develop Emotional intelligence for controlling Mob violence, etc.

④ ~~Training~~ in 2nd ARC also recommended

a Sevottam Model → effective Citizens Charter
→ Constant Capacity building of administrators
→ effective grievance redressal mechanism

For achieving our aim of Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas and Reaching the last Mile,

Civil service must become sensitive towards the public.

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 कश्चि में
नहीं लिखना
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Outcome based finance models have two aspects . ① provision of providing finances ② pre-defined outcomes of those bonds .

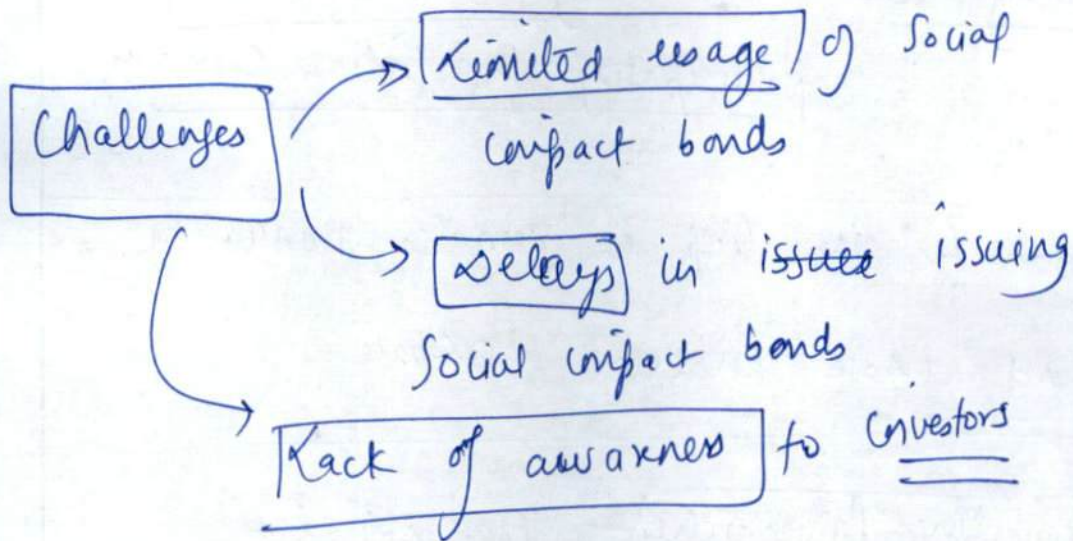
Social impact bonds mobilise finance for social upliftment of weak and marginalised in the society .

They can truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic outcome at scale as :-

- ① Since it has defined outcomes - Greater effort by government to fulfil the objective of Bond
- ② Improves the livelihoods of vulnerable people thus aim at Inclusive Growth in India
- ③ ~~4~~ ~~5~~ Development of Educational and Health

infrastructure — capacity of bring Massive
changes in society.

- ④ Social Audit — ensures accountability of
Government. Thus ensuring better
implementation of funds



Need is to popularise use of outcome
based finance models as well as Social
impact bonds for achieving our aim
of Reaching the last Mile.

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

Participation of females in higher education is low in India.

Moreover according to Periodic labour force Survey 2021 → only 21% women participating in Indian economy.

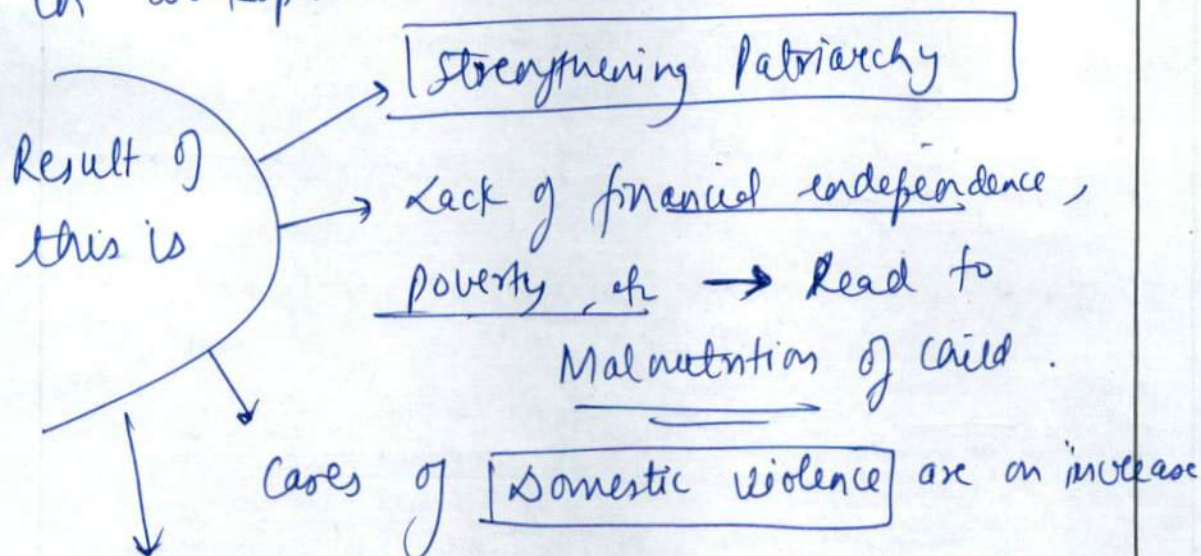
Reason for the Gap in females graduating and those entering workspace

- ① Prevailing Patriarchy → does not let women participate in Indian economy.
 - ② Society considers women need to spend ~~that~~ time in Childcare and household activities
 - ③ Lack of Grache in various sectors.
 - ④ Lack of Women Centric Infrastructure in Jobs
- eg) Clean toilets for women

③ Lack of Effective implementation of
POSH act (prevention of sexual harassment act)

⑥ Glass ceiling } women not being given
management and executive
positions.

All these factors hamper women's participation
in workplace.



As per Christine Lazard — India's Economy

Can grow by 27% if women participate

in economy equal to men

Effective measures ^{for} building women centric
infrastructure needs to be taken. Moreover

Sensitization of Males is required to

reduce and abolish patriarchy from India so
that participation of women in Economy may increase

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 वॉशिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF is a part of Bretton Woods institutions along with World Bank

Its main purpose is to prevent a nation from economic collapse.

⑥ IMF funded India during 1990 (BOP) FOREX crises.

Current economic realities have changed

Since birth of IMF —

① Growth of developing world.

China — 2nd largest economy

India — 5th largest, will become 3rd largest till 2027

② Ongoing De-globalization

③ Economic failures of various states/nations

Pakistan Sri Lanka Afghanistan, etc

④ De-dollarization

Thus IMF must undergo key reforms →

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इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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- ① Greater share of votes to economically
powerful countries like China, Russia, India
- ② Greater representation to Global South.
- ③ Reduce Hegemony of Dollar and include
other currencies for funding BOP crises.
- ④ Consensus Based decision making Model
like WTO.

India has been vocal in pushing for reforms in
Multi-lateral institutions

IMF must undergo these reforms in
order to remain a significant body
otherwise institutions like AIIB and
NDB will replace it

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 स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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West asia has been an important area of significance for India. India's Look west policy has evolved to have a flourishing relationship with west Asia.

Earlier our relationship with west asia was limited to geopolitics →

- ① West asia was important to ensure India's Energy security.
- ② Collaboration in Counter terrorist operations.
- ③ Ensuring Maritime security in Persian Gulf and Arabian sea.
[presence of Choke points] → Hormuz Strait
(protection of these) → Bab-el-Mandeb
- ④ Countering Rise of China's BRI by investing in Infrastructure in Middle East.
⇒ Chabahar Port ~~Iran~~ Iran

But Now the our relationship has expanded to Geo-economic domain to :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Trade — Saudi Arabia — 4th largest trade partner
UAE — 3rd largest trade partner.
(recently signed CEPA with UAE)

② Investment — Saudi has pledged in mobilizing \$100 Bi in Energy infrastructure in India

UAE-India Infrastructure development fund

UAE to mobilise \$75 Bi in Indian Infrastructure

③ Remittances — 8 Billion strong diaspora in Middle East
→ India receive \$80 Bi remittance

④ India's digital prowess being leveraged by Middle East.

→ UPI being used in UAE.

West Asia has been a long trusted Economic-political partner of India. Need to deepen this relationship in other domains like Technology, space, Environment sustainability, etc.

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

CCI was established in India by CCI Act
2002 by abolishing MRTP Act
(Monopolised Restrictive Trade Policy Act)

Role of CCI in promoting Healthy Competitiveness →

① It ensures Competitive trade practices in India.

It highlights Anti-competitive practices for eg highlighted Google (Android) giving unfavourable advantage to Google Apps (pre-downloaded Apps)

② chalks out Competition standards in India

③ Also provide for effective dispute resolution and grievance redressal

Appeals against CCI decisions

are heard by NCLAT
(National Company Law Appellate Tribunal).

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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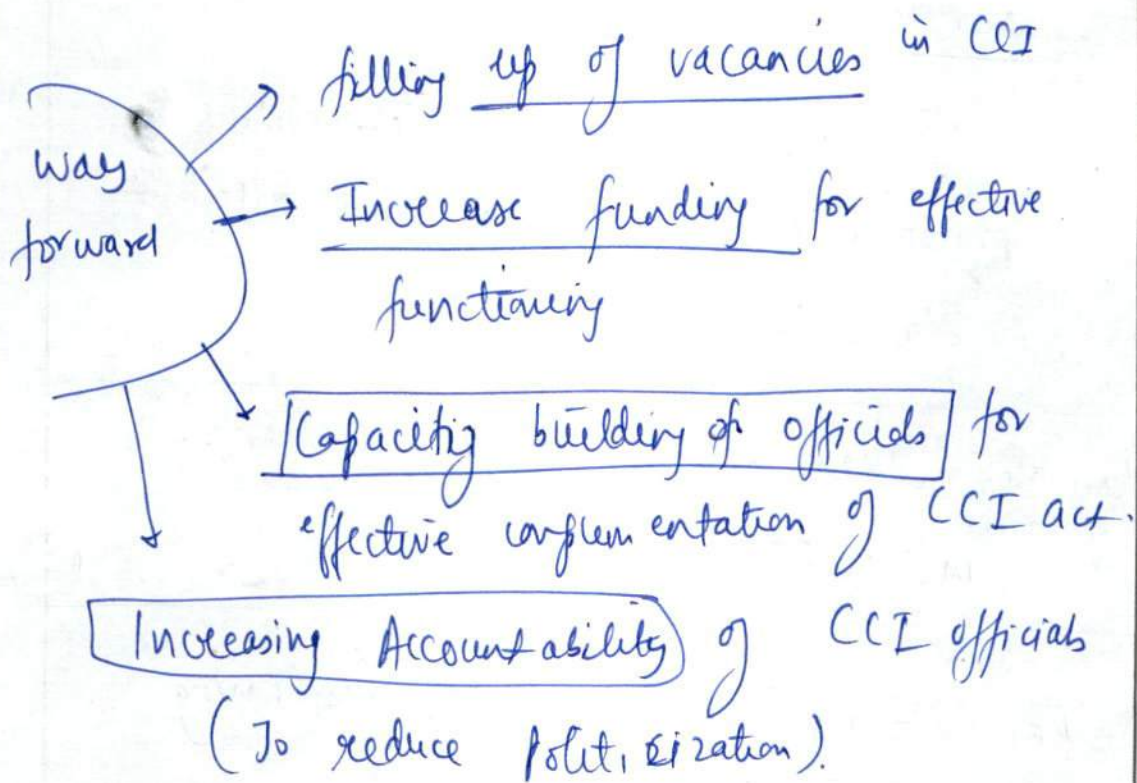
- ④ It promotes startups in various domains to encourage competitiveness in Market
- ⑤ Ensures cost effective goods and services for consumers.
- ⑥ Create awareness about competitive practices for industries and relevant stakeholders.

However there are various challenges with CCI

- ① Regulatory Hurdles in its functioning
- ② Politicization of CCI. It leads to ineffective monitoring and regulation
- ③ Lack of funds leading to ineffective functioning.

④ Higher number of Vacancies leading to delays and regulatory hurdles

⑤ Monopoly by PSUs still prevalent
↳ Coal India limited



Honest and fair competition favours economic growth while monopoly increases corruption and ~~lack~~ delays. Thus, strengthening of CCI is quite essential for achieving a \$5 trillion economy by 2025

"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)

paid news is defined as paying
News agencies for running fake news,
favorable news, advertisements in name
of news, etc

Impact of Paid News during elections →

- ① Against free and fair elections in India
(In Raj Narain vs Indira Gandhi SC
Said free and fair elections is basic structure)
- ② Promotes enmity between religious groups,
- ③ Promotes division in Solid fabric of India
▶ Caste based divisions.
- ④ It has Negative influence on Voters
▶ Cambridge analytica Case which
impacted USA election

Need for Making Paid news an electoral offence →

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

¹²³
① Section 8 of Representative ~~act~~ defines of peoples act 1907 defines electoral offences.

② In Abhiram Singh Case → SC said religion, caste, class, etc must not be used in gaining votes.

for Paid News channelises religious, caste, class sentiments → must be made electoral offence.

③ No Paid news will reduce as giving it legal backing will act as deterrent against paid news.

④ A move towards More free and fair elections.

WAY forward



- ① Capacity building of ECI to curb paid news.
- ② Power to ECI to deregister political parties involved in popularising paid fake news.
- ③ Heavy punishment on TV channels as well as political parties promoting paid News.

For ensuring India to be a

Mother of democracy its elections must be free and fair.

For that Menace caused by paid News must be stopped.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Doctrine of Essentiality was initiated by Supreme Court in Shirur Math Case.

In this doctrine → Supreme Court examines which practices of religion are essential for the survival of the religion and which are not.

SC also examines which religious practices are essential for the religion and should be protected under Article 25 i.e. ~~right~~ Right to freedom of conscience, practice and propagate religion.

Need for Doctrine of Essentiality →

- ① Protect ~~tyranny of~~ women from indiscriminate religious laws.

Ex) Shabnamal case → SC allowed

women to enter Shabrinale temple.

Prohibiting women from entering temple is
Not an essential practice.

② Foster Social transformation →

① Eg Triple Talaq case → protecting
Muslim women from tyranny of Males.

③ ~~Providing relief~~ Interpreting the importance
of Education in Society.

① Eg In recent Hijab judgement by Karnataka
High court, it said Hijab is not an
essential practice in Islam. And Uniform
in schools must be adhered to.

④ In Nadiya case SC said Muslim women
can marry Islamic law under
Special Marriage act.

⑤ In Shabana Azmi Case SC said Anyone
can adopt a child outside Religious
law under Juvenile justice act

Issues with Doctrine of Essentiality →

- ① Justice Indu Malhotra has questioned the competence of SC judges in interpreting religious laws.
- ② Might go against Secularism of India.
(as state interfering in religious laws)
- ③ Doctrine is Value vague and Not adequately defined

Indian secularism permits intervention of state to correct religious excesses.

Thus doctrine of essentiality helps in correcting the ~~for~~ flaws in religious laws. However as ex-JJI says —

Restraint and discipline are two golden mean for judiciary. This restraint must be adhered

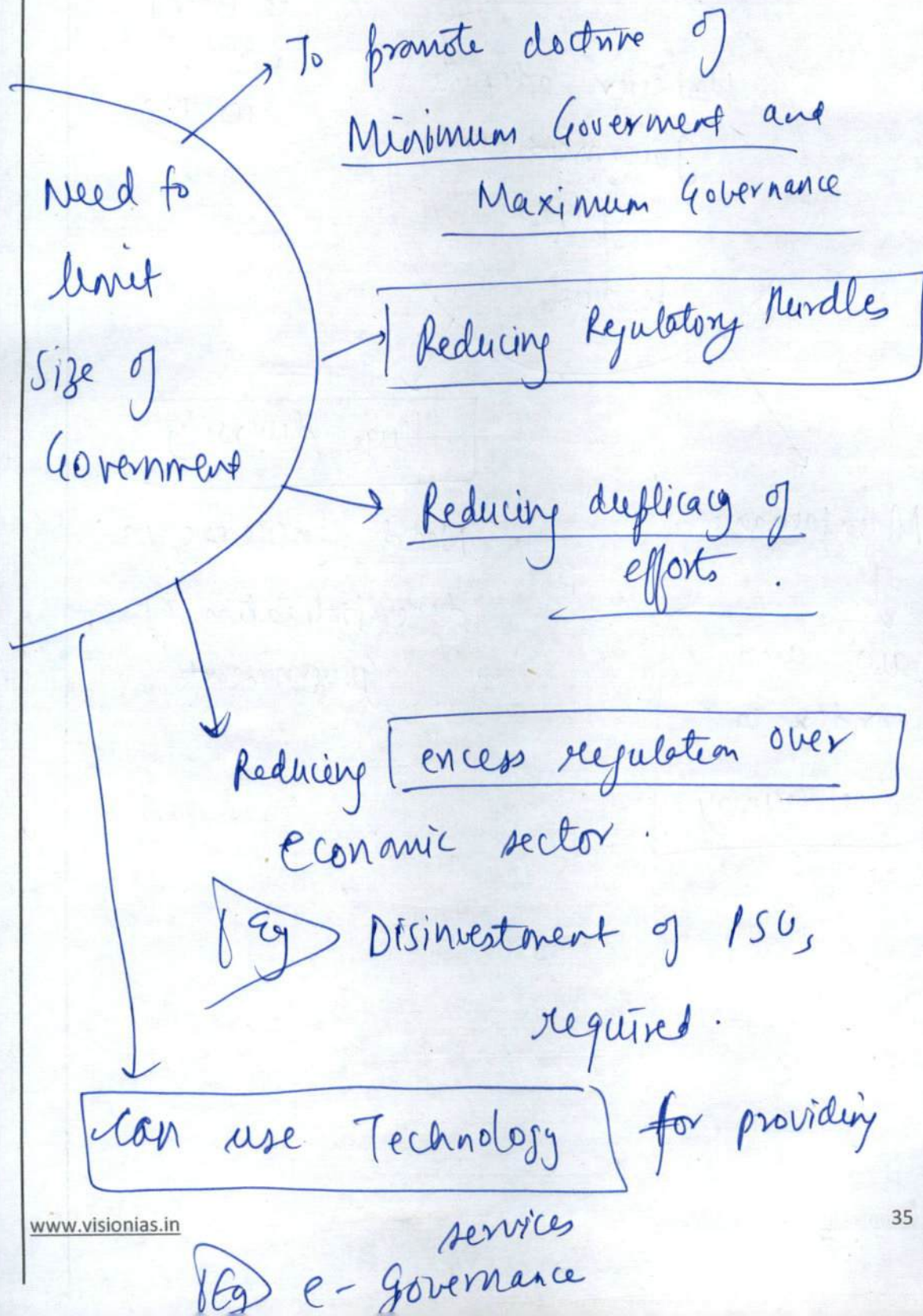
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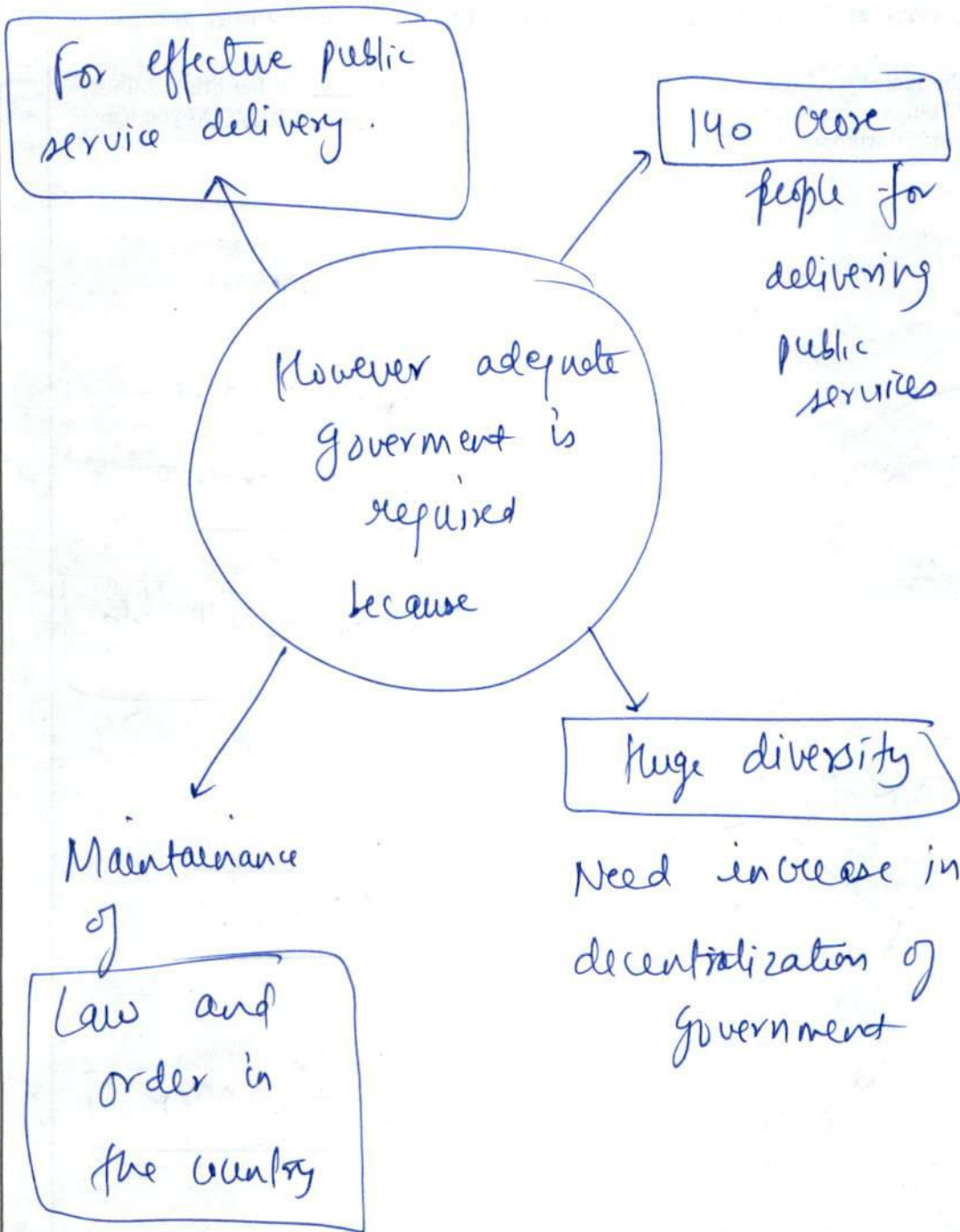
प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

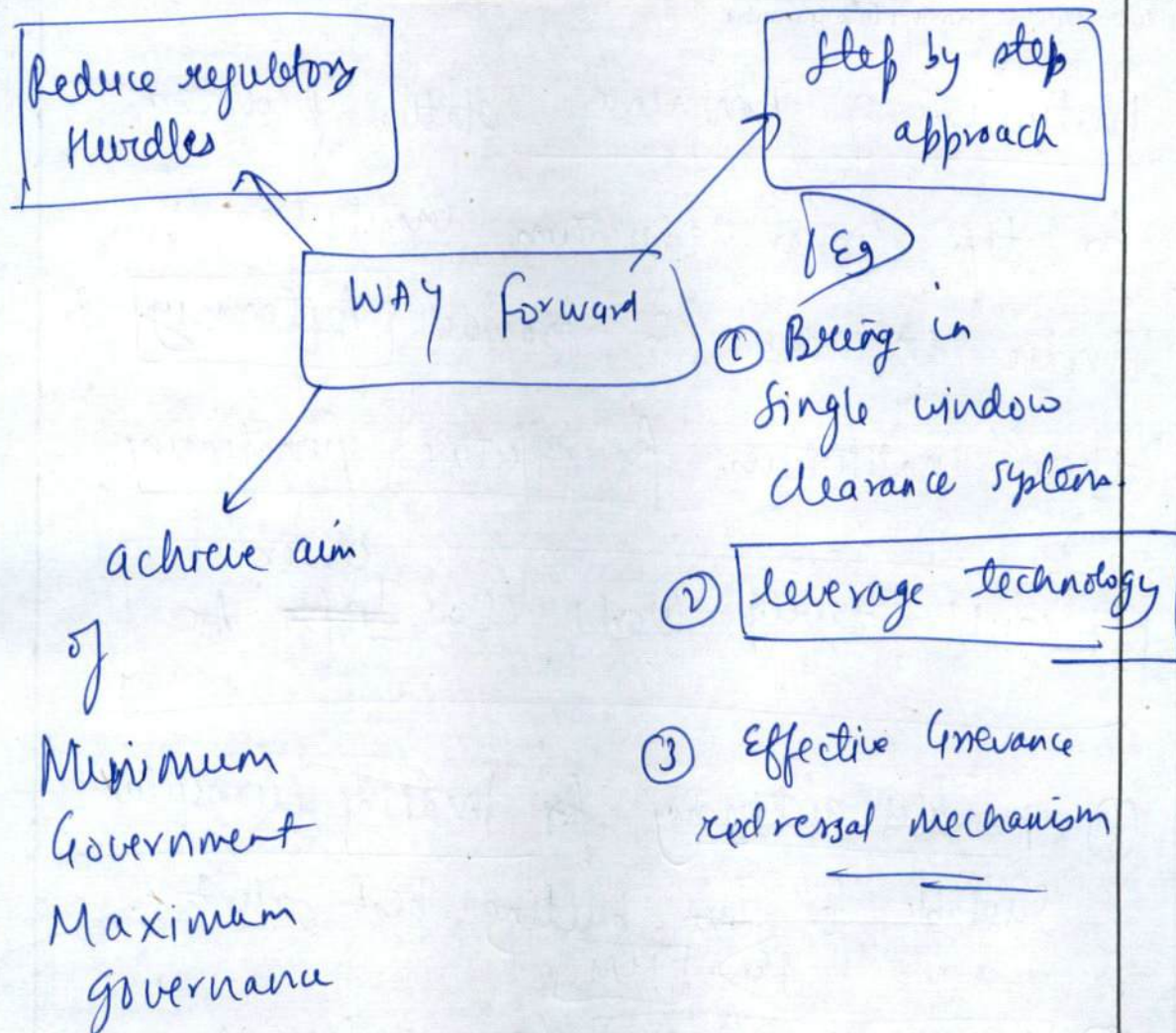
As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

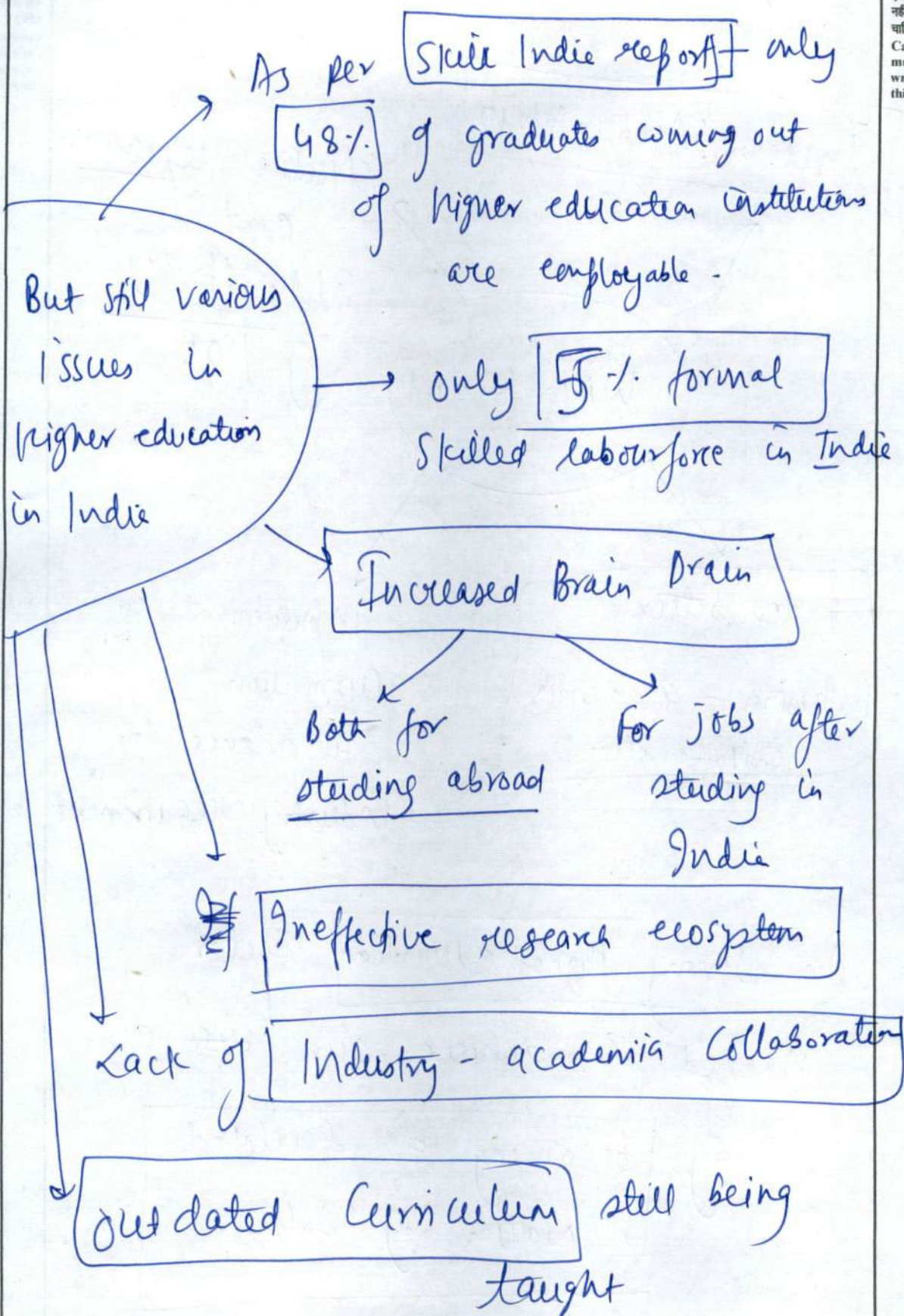
Institutions of Eminence status provided to top higher education institutions in India intended to provide Autonomy to these institutions for effective functioning.

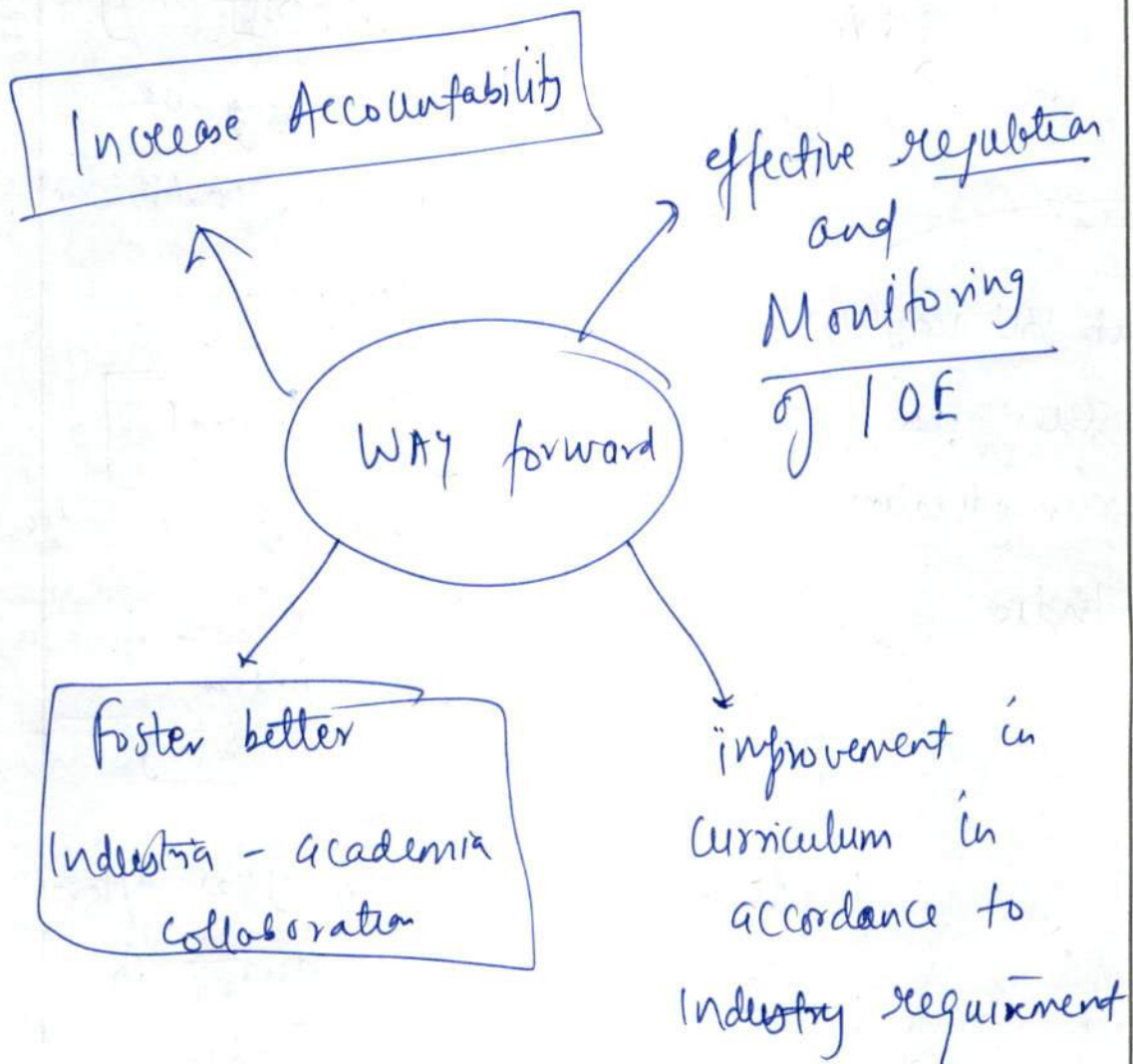
It could develop world class ^{centers} ~~infra~~ As

① provided autonomy for Making curriculum suitable for ~~best~~ building best talents.
(Eg) IIMs

② Increased funding for improving R&D ecosystem in these institutions
(Eg) IITs

③ Establishment of state of the art infrastructure to attract foreign students and reduce BRAIN DRAIN





An Strong Higher education sector
needed to achieve our HFI aim
of becoming a developed
Nation by 2047

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

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Digital Public Infrastructure has two properties -~~

~~(i) Non excludable - All citizens of India can enjoy benefits of Public Infra~~

~~(ii) Use of Public infra by one does not create scarcity for other.~~

Digital public infrastructure refers to the digital systems that India has built that will contribute in accelerating growth of Indian economy and foster Inclusion.

(Eg) Aadhar, JAM Trinity, UPI, etc.

It allows innovative and convenient public service

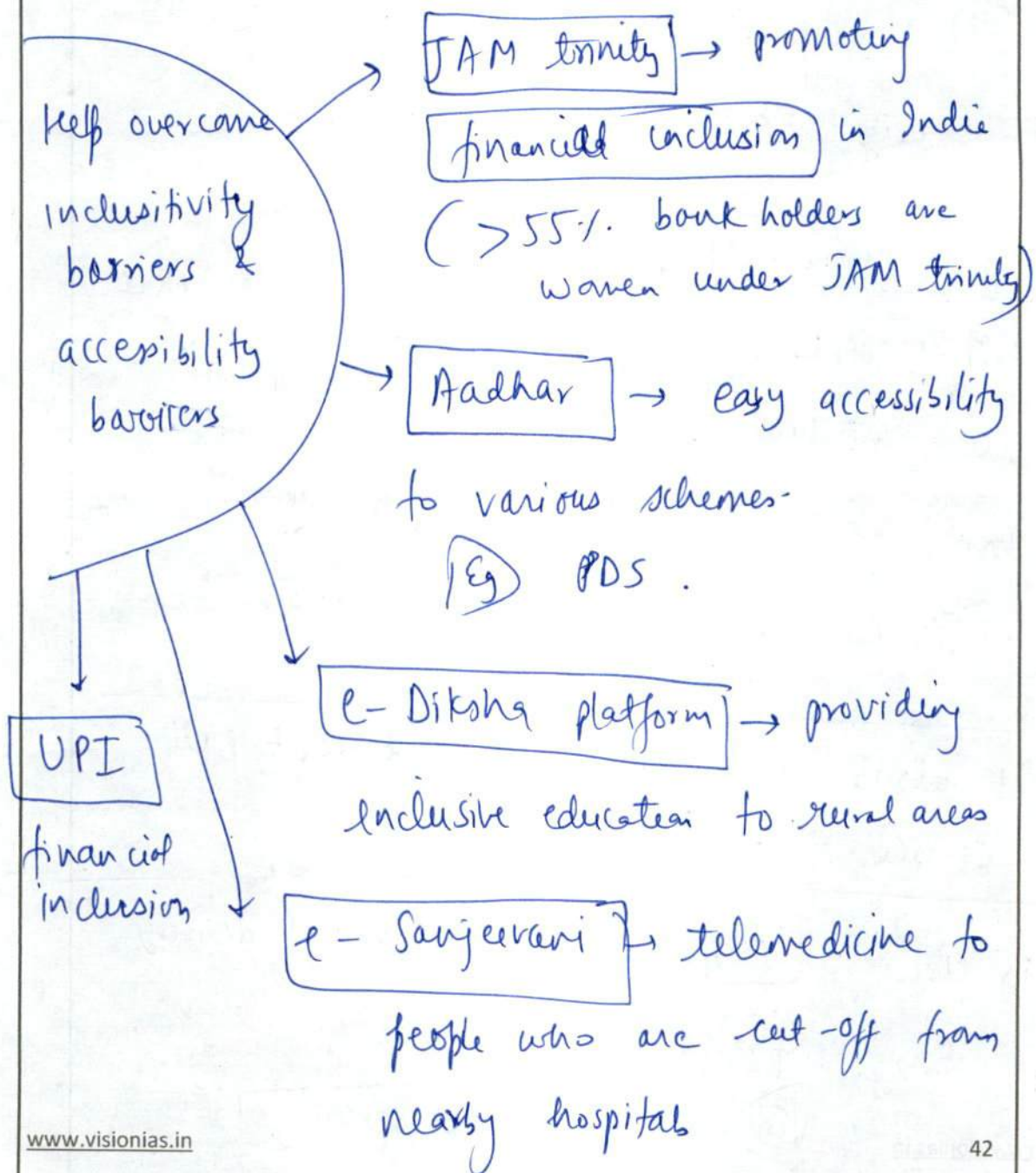
(i) Use of e-Governance for service delivery has improved public services.

(Eg) e-passport services

(ii) use of Mobile governance has improved in spreading awareness about various schemes.

(Eg) Kisan Sabha app notified farmers about weather forecasts, Nearby Markets, MSP prices, etc.

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



increase Transparency and Accountability

Direct Benefit Transfer

checks siphoning out of funds

e-KYC

reducing role of Black money as it provides authenticated Bank account.

Challenges with respect to DPII

Lack of

digital divide

digital awareness

(Rural-urban)
(Rich-poor)

Cyber security issues

Lack of content in Vernacular language

way forward is to build effective firewalls to protect Cyber security issues. Promote

digital awareness using schemes such as PM - GDISNA (Digital Saksharta Abhiyan).

This can help in achieving our vision of becoming Developed by 2047.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को
 इस हार्शिए में
 नहीं लिखना
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Right to health for all means universal health care i.e. available, accessible and affordable health care for all at all times.

Recently a private members bill was introduced for seeking Right to health for all in India.

However there exists various gaps in health sector in India

Social Gaps

people do not take medical care until bedridden

(eg) Tribals believe health diseases is caused by spirits and only spirits can cure them)

Patriarchy in India → hinders

~~women's~~ women's access to hospitals

discrimination in terms of Caste and religion : lower caste relatively

marginalised to access effective health care.

FINANCIAL GAPS →

① Lack of funding of health sector.

(currently only 1.5% of GDP is available for health sector.

National Health policy 2017 envisages

2.5% of GDP for health.

② Lack of expenditure in Medical research

eg) only 0.7% of GDP expenditure for R+D ecosystem in India

③ High out of pocket expenditure (OOPE)

Economic survey 2021-22 → > 60% of
OOPE on average in India.

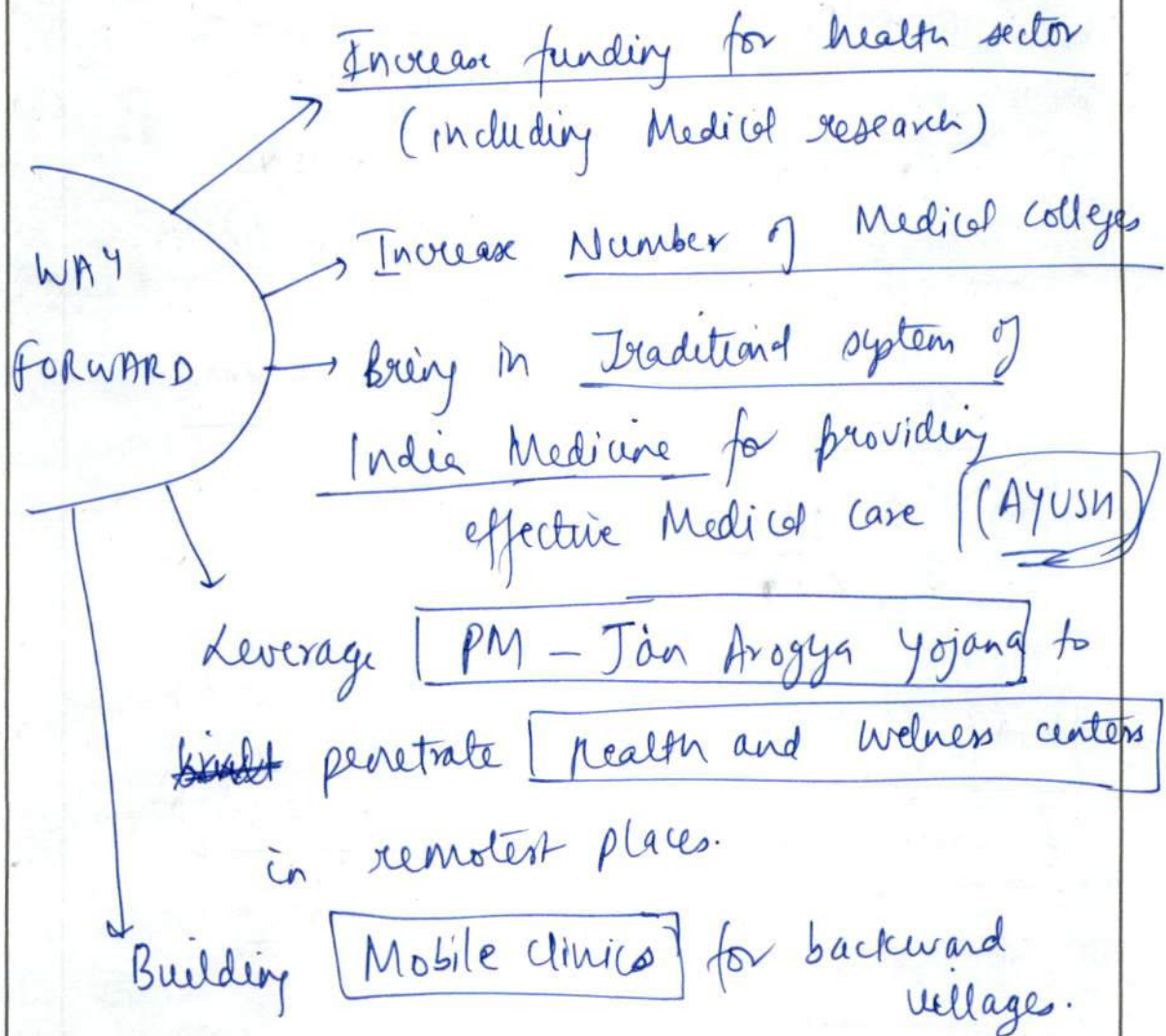
INFRASTRUCTURAL GAPS →

① Lack of Doctors in India
(around 800 /million)

who recommends 1000 /million)

② Lack of penetration of Primary healthcare centers in Rural areas.

③ Lack of High tech labs to perform adequate diagnosis.



We need to improve our Medical sector and then only we will be able to truly provide fight to health to our citizens.

Moreover this will help us to achieve

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 कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Protection of Rights of Transgender persons act 2019 has provided few safeguards for Third Gender.

Moreover cases like Narver Singh Johar have decriminalised section 377 (Homosexuality) and Naz foundation case — giving social recognition to third gender.

Despite these efforts the third Gender face Multiple challenges in India

① Social Challenges →

- ① discrimination by Majority still persists
- ② Cases of Harassment have increased.
- ③ Sexual violence with Third Gender.
- ④ They are separated from their parents after their birth.
Sometimes forcefully Forcefully.

Economic challenges →

- ① Lack of educational advancement of third gender.
- ② Still engaged in Begging practices to earn their living
- ③ Lack of representation in Government jobs.
- ④ Lack of Human development Index & Presence of health issues

Political challenges →

- ① Lack of representation in political offices and Administration.
- ② No collective voice to uphold their Socio-economic interests

WAY FORWARD →

- ① Capacity building of third genders by providing self-employment opportunities
(Eg) Leverage Stand-up India scheme
National Rural Livelihood Mission / NULM, ex (NRLM)
- ② Providing reservations in Political offices as well as higher education and jobs.
- ③ Ensuring effective healthcare delivery
(Eg) Regular check-ups, etc.
- ④ Strict provisions punishment for Harassment and discrimination with them.

Following the Human Rights approach it is essential to engender the third gender in India's developmental trajectory. Then only we can call ourselves a true Mother of Democracy.

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)

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

SCO is a political, economic, and military groups of 9 countries viz China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Iran

Strained ties with China and Pakistan had made it difficult to fulfill its expectations from SCO because : →

① Expectations

① Remove terrorism from Eurasian region by leveraging RATS.

Hurdles

China blocking terrorists such as Abdul Rehman Makhi to be named under UNSC.

② Resolve Bilateral ties between Pakistan and India

CPEC (China-Pak economic corridor violating sovereignty and territorial integrity)

③ Better engagement with Afghanistan (political)

Better ties between Taliban and ISI (pak) hinders India's efforts

④ Better engagement with Afghanistan (Economic)

China expanding its BRI in Afghanistan

⑤ Improving ties with Russia

Not NO limits partnership between Russia - China

OTHER ISSUES IN SCO →

① Connectivity with Central Asian Countries is low / Absent.

(Thus ~~can't~~ not able to fully utilise trade relationship with CAK)

② Dysfunctional RATS (~~less~~ Country terrorism council)

③ Dominance of China in SCO

④ Difficulty in Balancing QUAD and SCO for India

WAY FORWARD

① Improve connectivity with central Asian countries.

(eg) Revive Chabahar project
Complete INSTC (International North-South transport corridor)

② Increase Engagement with Afghanistan.
Use Track 2 diplomacy or utilise relations with Russia to engage.

③ Utilise Cultural relations with Central Asian countries to improve bilateral relationship.

④ Raise a constant voice against dominance by China in SCO.

SCO provides an opportunity to India to have a vision in Eurasian region.

It will also be useful in implementing its Arctic policy and far east policy as

SCO can help in increasing ties with Russia.

Thus constant voice to reform SCO must be maintained.

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

15

For years major collaboration between India and USA has been in Countering Rise of China in Geopolitical theatre especially in Indo-Pacific.

Recently, NSA of India (Ajit Doval) and NSA of USA met and launched iCET which will promote cooperation in field of technology.

Cooperation of in field of technology can be seen in →

① Space collaboration →

↳ NISAR (NASA - ISRO Synthetic aperture radar)

Also NASA and ISRO of India has

recently signed Artemis Mission of USA

(ii) Collaboration in Nuclear Technology

USA was first country to sign a civil nuclear deal with India.

USA can provide essential technologies to build nuclear infra in India.

(currently only 1.7% of power in India from Nuclear).

(iii) Collaboration in Digital revolution

↳ Make policies regarding rising role of private crypto currencies.

↳ Collaboration in Artificial Intelligence promotion.

(iv) Defence technology collaboration

↳ USA can provide critical missile technologies to India.

↳ Chinook helicopter tech can be transfer

↳ Advance drones for surveillance of border and attacking capabilities

Benefits of ICET -

- ① Advancement of India Economy -
Fostering ~~leveraging~~ growth from Industrial revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0)
and IR 5.0
- ② Effective Border defence from Pakistan and China
- ③ Effective Counter against Two front war
from China and Pakistan
- ④ Improve Renewable Capacities in India

↙

Nuclear
promotion

↘

Boost to Semiconductor
industry.
(Advance Batteries for
Electric vehicles)
- ⑤ Improve Space Capabilities →
~~pro~~ Weaponization of space has been increasing.
It will boost India's capacities in space.

Technology collaboration with USA is a right way forward in achieving effective counter against CHINA, reducing Chinese hegemony in Indo-Pacific and boosting India's economy.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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