



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. : 0971237

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Surabhi Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र

Centre Kanpur Udyamandir
Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Kanpur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/08/2023

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

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

Pressure groups are considered as Invisible empires by Samuel hiner. they exert interest articulation on the government.

Role in public participation

1) Holding of dharnas and protests

Eg: Narmada bachao Andolan

2). Make people aware of the ill effects of pollution

Eg: Mc Mehta role in Ganga pollution awareness.

3). Instrumentalise awareness of government policies to people

Eg: Center for Environment of - Sunita Narayan

Enhance responsiveness -

1) Use PILs for enforcing environmental rights

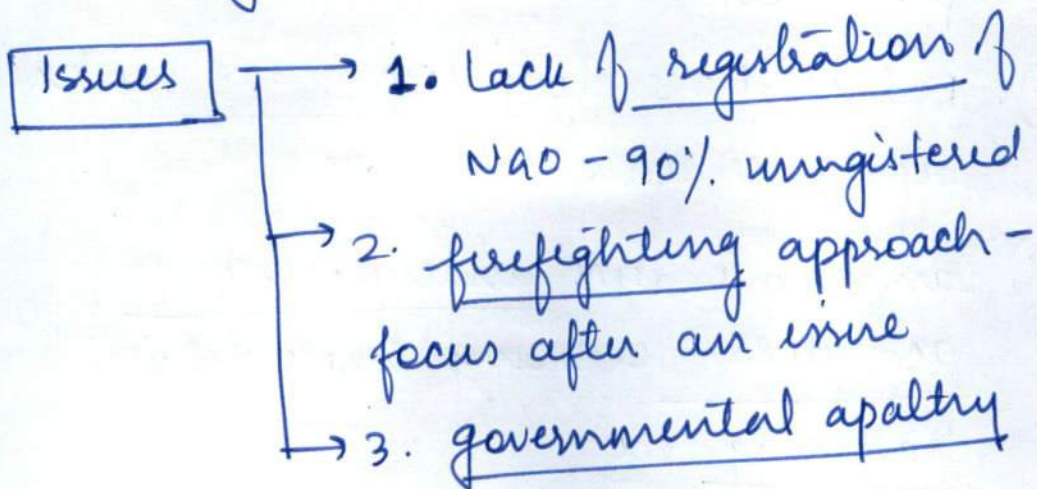
Eg: MC Mehta

2) Highlight loopholes in governmental policies.

Eg: NAO highlighted issues in polluter pay principle

3) Highlight loopholes in corporate policies.

Eg: Vedanta case of Niyangiri



To provide a better role focus needs to be more proactive and prolonged to ensure clean environment as a part of our fundamental right [MC Mehta case]

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

In Buddhadeo Karamaskar case SC had acknowledged sex work as a profession.

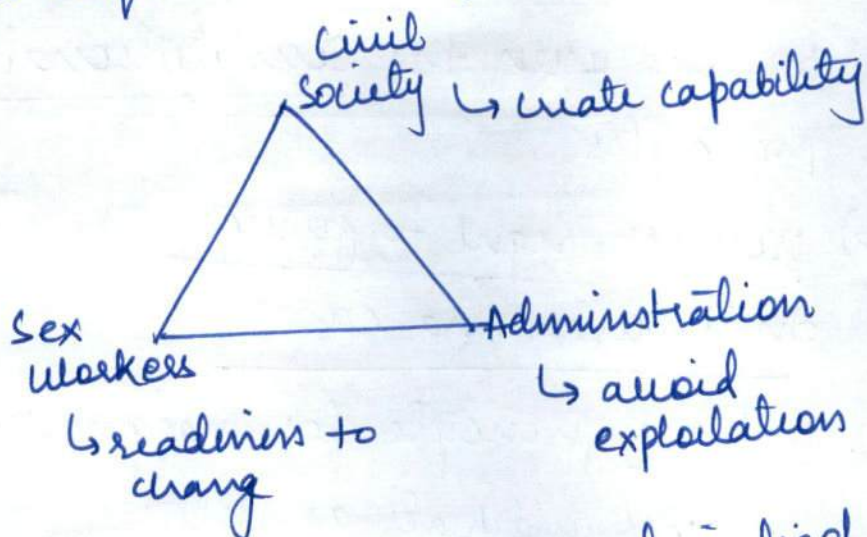
First step to basic rights -

- 1) ensures constitutional morality }
right to profession [Article 19]
- 2) Acceptance of social circumstances leading to them choosing that profession.
- 3). Reduce the exploitation of sex worker by police administration
- 4). Can also reduce underground activities creating whole net of trafficking etc.
- 5). Ensure their economic right to work.

But it is the first step -

- 1) Focus needs to be societal transformation with respect to social stigma
- 2) skilling of workers to move to more dignified professions
- 3) Awareness of the rights to them.
- 4) Creating a basic infrastructure including education and healthcare facility in regions.
- 5) gradual shifting to other professions.

This requires role of -



This can help them have a dignified living and play role in social transformation

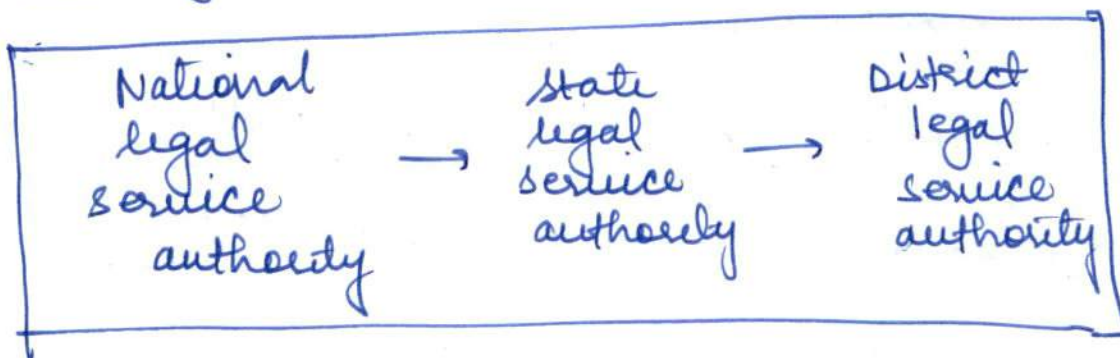
3.

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

The National legal services authority act created for the three tiered model for free legal aid



Role of district legal service authority -
free legal aid -

- 1) marginalised sections covered as -
women, children, old age etc
- 2) In line with the Constitutional principles
- 3) provides right to justice as held in AntiaKushenaha case,
- 4) welfare principle for marginalised
eg: 70% individuals as Sabits

disseminating legal awareness →

- 1). makes the people aware of their rights
- 2) avoid the judicial loophole with restricting accessibility to justice.
- 3). makes people aware and hence demand rights.

Issues → 1) lack of timely creation of the DLSA

- 2) trust deficit between people
- 3) lack of financiers for effective functioning
- 4) No provision with respect to expertise.

To make it more utility →

- 1) Timely creation of bodies in all districts
- 2) Binding provisions of support to BPL population
- 3). Assessment of function by Courts.

Accessibility to justice as held in Snider
Kushwaha case can be ensured
by DLSAs

4.

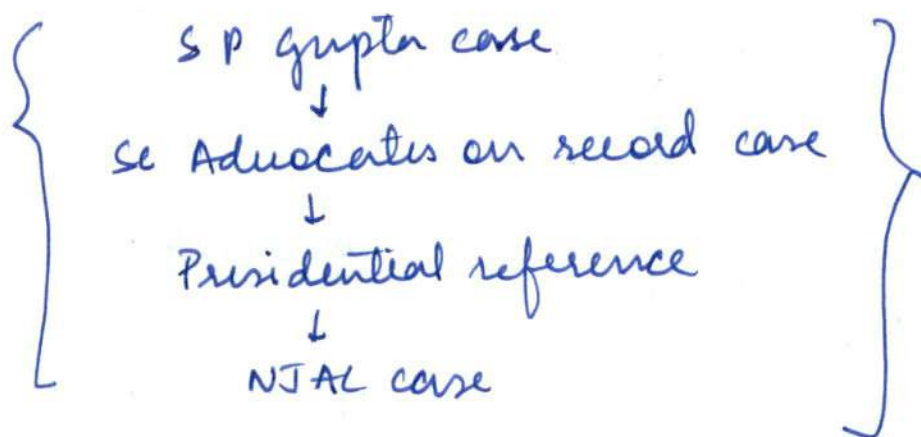
"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The 4 judges cases finally culminated to the creation of the collegium system



Collegium system utility →

- 1) Ensures the Montesquieu's principle of separation of power
- 2). Ensures judicial independence as part of basic structure
- 3). Reduces influence of executive on judgement
Eg: Executive is biggest litigant
- 4). Justice not only done but seem to be done.

Issues -

- 1) uncle judge syndrome prevailing in judiciary
- 2) lack of judicial accountability
- 3) questionable judgements
Eg: Kerala HC judgement of groping not equal to harassment
- 4) reduces the trust deficit amongst people
- 5) gives scope for judicial adventurism

To avoid the focus needs to be -

- 1) UK case of commission including diverse membership
- 2) strengthening the role of other stakeholders eg: Bar Council
- 3) ensuring judicial accountability
Eg: Odisha's High Court tabling of report to legislature.

Thus the focus needs to be to adopt the Aristotelian middle path of judicial independence and accountability

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)

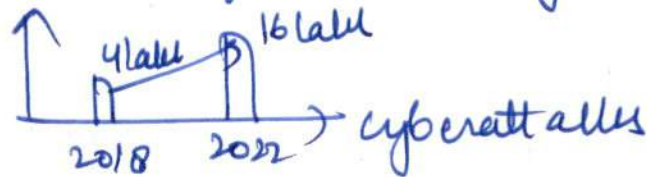
10

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

Recently government had come up with Mission Karmayogi to focus on the civil services reforms.

Present day challenges →

1). new issues of technology threats



2). Hybrid warfare coming from civil society

3). issues of unemployment fueling radicalisation

Eg: Kashmir

4). awareness amongst people leading to demand for good governance

5). Climate issue requiring innovative sustainable solution.

In this respect, reforms go beyond recruitment and standardised training →

- 1) Hota Committee suggestion on usage of technology in administration
- 2) Innovative decision making by area specific solutions
Eg: My school My farm initiative in Mizoram
- 3) focussing on 360° performance appraisal
- 4) Tracking of performance by using iGOT platform
- 5) Tracking citizens feedback on service delivery.
- 6) Trained in specialised areas as cyber, audit etc.

Being steel frames as suggested by Vallabhai Patel, civil servants need to be effectively trained to meet present challenges.

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

Ishrat Huseain committee had instrumental
-ed for social stock exchange that focuses
on finance for social impact projects.

In this respect, the utility of social
impact bonds →

1) Provide for the finances for social projects

eg: education, health

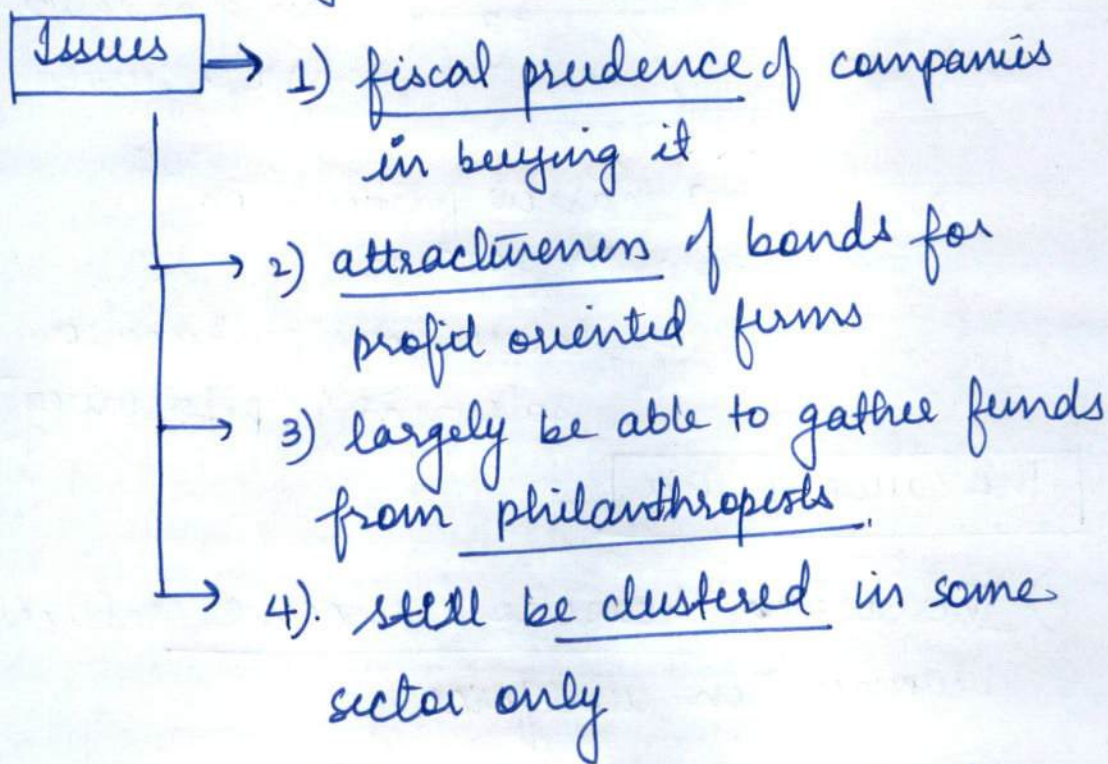
2) reduce dependency on CSR funds
clustered around certain sectors
only

eg: education

3) Makes people and corporations
an effective pillar in social
upliftment

4) develop cohesiveness in the society

- 5) Tracking outcomes help ensure better disbursement of funds.
- 6) bridge the regional deficit as infrastructure in north east
- 7) reduce dependency on foreign funds
- 8) makes NAO more financially strengthened.



To overcome → 1) Instrumentalisation of the ESG framework can augment putting money in such funds

Further it works on principle of Gandhi's model of trusteeship can help ensure societal upliftment

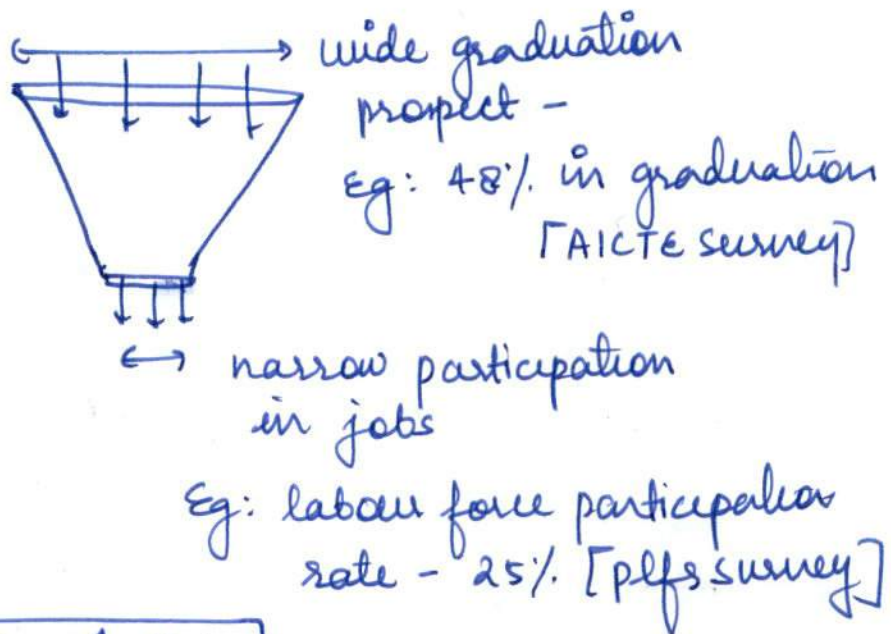
7.

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)

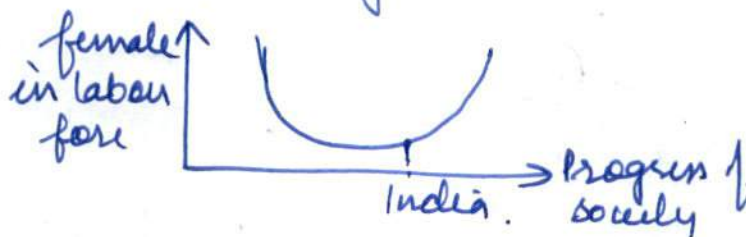
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In witnesses the issue of leaky bucket syndrome with respect to female participation in labour force



The cause of this -

- 1) Increasing household income reduces women in workforce
- 2) u-shaped hypothesis



- 3) Higher education prospects reduces them in labour force
- 4) Time poverty and issue of glass ceiling, sticky floor reduces their participation
- 5) Less presence in STEM sector and engineering - 14%.
- 6) Patriarchy prevalence also restricts participation
- 7) Security issue - Nubhaya case

To overcome

- 1) Safe mobility Eg Delhi metro
- 2) Diversity and inclusion norms by the corporations.
- 3) Initiatives as KIRAN, Curie - more in STEM sector
- 4) NEP focuses on high education 4ER to 50%.
- 5) Role of Civil society as SEWA, Kudumb - shree to overcome these issues

In this respect, the focus needs to be to ensure what Vivekananda said - for

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

The government has recently come up with the move to revamp the civil registration system.

This involves the socio-economic data of the population and can be used for-

- 1) Welfare policy measures by the government
- 2) Track the social and economic mobility of population.
- 3) can be used to overcome issues of exclusion - inclusion error
- 4) make more coherent decision making.
- 5) Avoid the manual registration and issue related to it.

Thereby an automated and upto date civil registration system can help ~~in~~

But issues -

- 1) Huge population - 1.4 Billion
- 2) Cases of cyber attack and data breach
- 3) Huge database for storage
- 4) Make people aware of utility of registration.
- 5) Creates scope for political populism.

However, an upto date civil registration system can help with effective policy making. This can be instrumentalised for good governance.

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

The IMF is part of Bretton Woods group conceived in 1945 as part of liberal institutional world order

Issues in IMF system

- 1) lack of equitable share in voting
Eg: USA has virtual veto - 18%.
- 2) SDR represents only 6 economies -
only 1 from BRICS
- 3) Top management monopolisation by
E.U.
- 4) lack of representation of the developing world
- 5) structural reformation plans are
intrusive to sovereignty.
- 6) Used as forum of USA hegemony
and dollarisation

Reform

- 1) change in the SDR model to include BRICS economy.
- 2) Leadership should involve the developing countries
- 3) guidelines over structural transformation to avoid intrusive policies
- 4) rationalisation of share of voting of the western countries
- 5) development of alternative forums as AIIB, NDB also represents need for reforms.

considering the world in kindleberger trap, there is a need to ensure reforms in these bodies to ensure reduce crisis of confidence.

10.

हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

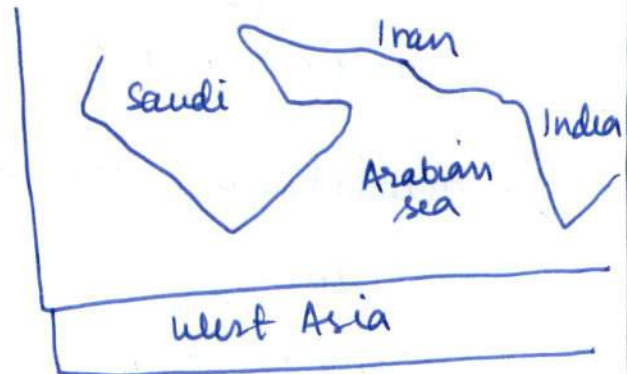
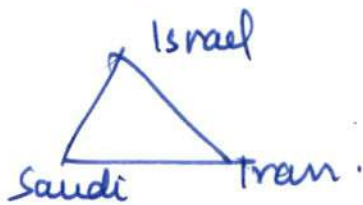
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

West Asia lies in II Mandala according to Kautilyan Mandala Siddhanta

Focus on geopolitics

1). Balancing the three powers



2). Balancing Chinese intrusion in the region

3). Creation of strategic platform as 1242

4). development of strategic assets as Chabahar port

5). Balancing of Israel-Palestinian issue.

Transition to geoeconomics

- 1) FTA with UAE and 50% of utility being one of highest for India
- 2) Relation with Israel focused on- defence development, smart agriculture
- 3) Remittance economy considering 8 million diaspora
- 4) Investment from Gulf
Eg: Saudi Aramco's investment in Ratnagiri refinery.

yet geopolitics has not taken backseat →

- 1) Recent Chinese led Saudi-Iran reapproachment requires India to be strategic players
- 2) The three powers need balancing
- 3) Security threats of region need geopolitical calculus.

~~Till~~ now India has been able to navigate choppy water of West Asia by its omnidirectional foreign policy

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 competition commission of India was instrumentalised by the competition commission of India Act, 2002 overtaking the MRTP Act, 1976

Role of CCI in furthering healthy competitiveness to innovate and augmenting effectiveness ⇒

1). Power to restrict monopolisation by few corporations

Eg: Verdict regarding make my trip

2). Ensure effective free market economy prevails

3). Punishes the corporations going for predatory pricing tools and dark patterns

Eg: whatsapp fined over its forced consent on the user.

- 4). Protects the small firms from funding by the subvention by big corporations.
- 5). Reduces the compliance burden to allow free market to operate unlike its predecessor → MRTP.

But it has certain issues →

- 1). Not has overreaching powers unlike its western counterparts
Eg: French counterpart applied GAF tax.
- 2). It is not an autonomous entity and works on executive guidelines
- 3). Not release white papers on emerging dark patterns → unlike its USA counterpart
- 4). Not been able to curb predatory pricing Eg: Amazon - cloudtail link

- 5) Has also not been able to break monopolies,
duopoly
Eg: duopoly in the e-commerce market

To make it more efficient -

- 1) Powers need to be strengthened in line with EU and USA counterparts
- 2) Have enforceability powers of its rules.
- 3) Periodic assessment of the market of analyse threatening trends.
- 4). Expert manning of body
- 5). Focus on principle of market egalitarianism
- 6). White paper on its strategy to ensure effective space to small players
- 7) Ingraining technological solutions as IoT, Big data etc.

This along with initiatives like ONDC, UPI aims to create a more transparent and egalitarian market economy.

"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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhiji suggested a free press as the need of a democracy. It should neither be an ally nor adversary.

Against this maxim, we see media turning to the evil practice of paid news.

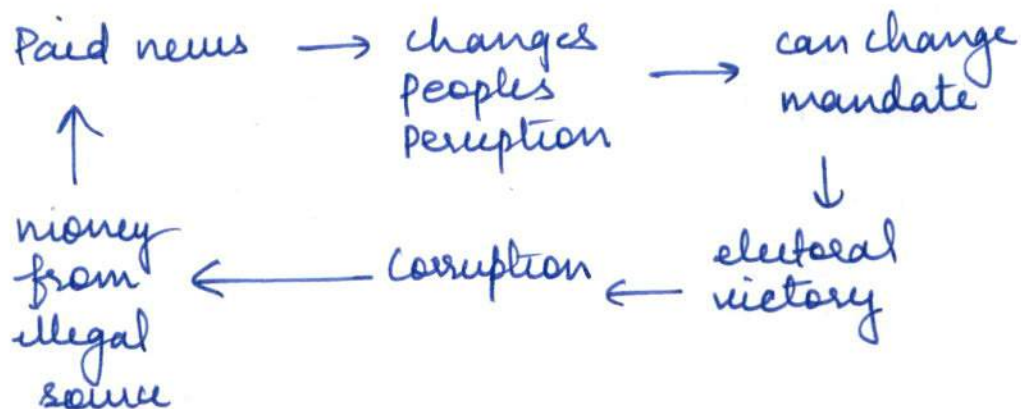
Issues with paid news -

- 1) Distorts facts thereby leading to misinformation and disinformation
- 2) Rule by Elites because they can subvert news in their favour
- 3) De-democratisation considering the truth is distorted
- 4) May lead to social issue as Mob lynching, hate speech
Eg: Palghar incident
- 5) Distorts political equilibrium by propagating one type of news.

6) Ecochamber effect creating decline in rationality

7) Post truth society driven by emotions

In specific context of elections



vicious loop of paid news.

Making paid news an electoral offence -

- 1). By bringing under RPA regulations, can be used to curb paid news
- 2) disqualification provisions can ensure money and muscle power do not prevail → Resurgence India case
- 3). Break the chain of corruption

- 4). allows true mandate of people be ensured in election
- 5) democratisation of elections so that small parties have equal voice
- 6) Can also curb vote speeches - linked to issue of paid news.

Issues in making paid news electoral offence

- 1) Difficult to track if news is paid or not
- 2) Not explicit provision found in any act.
- 3). Difficult in proving the facts
- 4). Vulnerable to misuse.

In this respect -

- 1) Effective strengthening of Model code of conduct and use of plenary powers by Election commission (Mahinder Gill case)
- 2). Usage of technology solutions to track

Further for a democracy it is necessary that General will as suggested by Rousseau prevails and need not be distorted by any negative forces.

13.

भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

The Constitution of India provides for the Right of religious and cultural domains under Article 25-30.

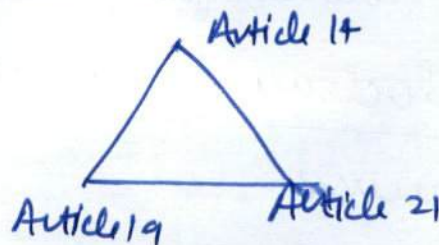
But with respect to exercise of these rights certain issues emerged as-

- 1). Gender marginalisation as witnessed in Sabarna case
- 2). Torturous practices as happens in certain festivals.
- 3). Anachronistic practices in name of religion
Eg: female genital mutilation by Dawoodi Bohra community.

In this respect, doctrine of essentiality was concerned in the Shirur Mutt case.

In this case the court observed -

- 1) To follow the doctrine of proportionality with respect to the practices followed
- 2) use the test and effect principle of how practices have effect on society
- 3) use the fundamental doctrine and the golden triangle not be breached



- 4) ensure the constitutional morality prevails
- 5) the practice is fundamental to the existence of the religion and must be followed.

Further in other cases as Isma'il Farooqui case also court defined principles and added provision as -

Mosque not essential to the religion of Islam.

Issues with doctrine

- 1) Evidence of judicial overreach by using the doctrine
- 2) Court is not theocratic body thereby questionable on its power to decide
- 3) Religious leaders have taken divergent views on Court's judgements
- 4) Against doctrine of secularism where state intervenes

To overcome issue -

- 1) Expert panel under purview of Court to look into religious matters
- 2) Inclusion of religious leaders for better judgement
- 3) Deliberation by Parliament can be ~~even~~ more conducive.

In this reference there is a necessity for the Court to work with principled distance approach.

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

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

15

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

The Economic advisory Council provides for the advise to the PM with respect to the economic policies. It was instrumentalised during Manmohan Singh regime.

Limiting the size of government -

Involves limiting the council of ministers in the government - fixed to 15% of Parliament size.

Big size -

- 1) Huge fiscal expenditure on the management of the departments
- 2) Parallel schemes running across different ministries
- 3) Reduces scope of regular meetings

- 4) governmental overheads in management
- 5). More expenditure
- 6). Not contributes to good governance

limiting size can help -

- 1) reduce unnecessary expenditure on various parallel schemes
- 2) merge some ministries to cut down
→ Jal shakti ministry
- 3) reduce the support staff expenditure
- 4). better management of limited ministries
- 5) reduce the hierarchy
- 6) Tracking of works of different departments becomes easier.

But there are issues -

- 1) limiting size may overburden some ministries.

- 2). cut down on crucial areas of deliberation
- 3). concentration of power on some ministries
- 4). Some issues may not get handled

Solution

- 1) Rationalisation of the administration
- 2) Assessment of work and distribution in equitable manner
- 3) provide support staff for proper efficiency.

Merely curbing size may not help, the focus needs to be good governance and it is achieved by proper assessment and taking measures as creating of Ministry of cooperation.

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 Institutions of eminence scheme was conceived to propel Indian educational institution to world class level.

Provisions → Provides for autonomy in functioning

- financial incentivisation
 - Public Institution - 1000 crore
- focus on research and development
- strengthen industry - academia linkage.

Certain institutions as much as public and private had been provided with this status but issues remain →

1) Quality of Education - No

1.1) No higher education in top 100 in
QS world ranking

1.2) graduation outcomes are dim -
48% youth unemployable.

1.3) Perception of people with respect
to course apart from STEM - poor.

1.4) Low Research - only 0.67% GDP

2) Affordability -

2.1) Education especially medical
unaffordable

Eg: People going to Ukraine

2.2) Lack of support in higher
education by government

3) Accessibility

3.1) Lack of accessible infrastructure
for disabled

Eg: Braille content, signages.

3.2) Regional disparity

Eg: North East.

4) Equity

4.1) Gender inclusion - considering only 14% females in Engineering

4.2) social inclusion - only 2.5% dalit students in higher education (AICTE report)

In this respect

1) Provision of National research fund to promote culture of innovation

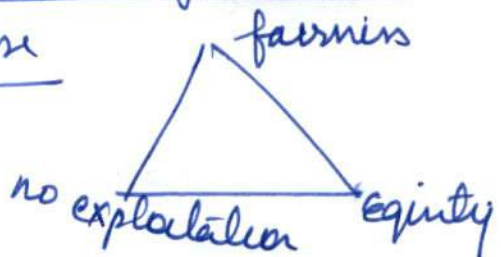
2) K. Radhakrishnan Committee recommendation $\Rightarrow$

2.1) Internationalization of Education

Eg: recent ugc norms

IIT Madras campus in zanzibar

3) Focus on supreme court guidelines in PA Inamdar case



Equitable education can help harness demography to reach SDG-3 and propel 1.R 4.0.

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

The digital Public Infrastructure is the integration of physical infrastructure facility with the digitisation revolution for better service delivery

It focuses on 3 pillared approach



[allows innovative and convenient service] delivery →

- 1) Usage of Aadhar and its linkage provides for DBT facility
- 2) Co-win app was used for vaccine coverage
- 3) DigiLocker ensure secure storage of ones files, certificates

[help overcome inclusion and accessibility barrier →]

- 1). umang app for ensuring the integration of services
- 2). PM-urmi for the digital coverage.
- 3). JAN Dhan ensure financial inclusion
- 4). Digital Health Mission ensure the health accessibility
- 5). National Digital Education infrastructure for education accessibility!

[Increases transparency and accountability →]

- 1) Provides for grievance redressal provisions

Eg: samadhan.

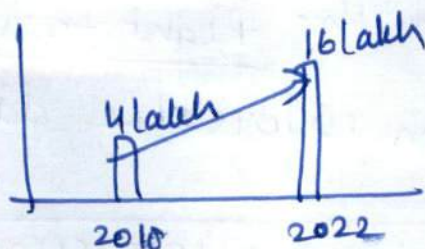
- 2). Tracking of the funds

Eg: PFMS

Issues —

1) Data privacy considering lack of data protection act

2) Cyberfrauds



3) Device cost is high leading to digital divide

4) Rural penetration is less only 14% according to NSSO survey

5) Gender divide considering 30% female have accessibility

6) Data usage by corporations for manipulation

Eg: Cambridge Analytica

Way forward

- 1. EU general data protection law can be model for data protection
- 2. Passing data protection law
- 3. Cyber hygiene be practiced

Data is new oil and it is a public good according to [Ecosurvey], DPI can be instrumental for crime.

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)

Recently the Rajasthan legislative assembly passed the Right to health bill making it an enforceable directive

This legislation ensures -

- 1) Provision of health facility to all the people.
- 2) Set of diseases and problems that ~~can~~ needs to be prioritised
- 3). The obligation on part of the hospitals to admit

But to make it a success requires plugging gaps →

social	solution
1). <u>Awareness</u> over rights to health	1) use mechanism as <u>door-darshan</u> , social media

2) Institutional delivery still 89%,

2) Instrumental Li Caesaria, Matri Vandana etc

3) Tribal health - still face issues as genetic disorders, anemia

3) Swasthya portal Budget 2023 - Elimination of Sickle cell anemia by 2047.

4) regional disparity
Kerala : Thrakhand - 10 times disparity of doctors

4) regional equity by incentivisation

financial

Solution

1) Out of pocket expenditure - 48% as per National Health Outcome Estimates

1) Ayushman Bharat Initiative

2) Health Insurance gap - 2.5%.

2) Focussing on insurance - PM Sevash Yojna

3) lack of fiscal capacity of the states

3) reduce the wasteful expenditure
Eg: freebies.

Infrastructural

Solutions

1) lack of effective tertiary care

1) use PPP model of development

2) lack of medical facility and equipment

2) Budget 2023 - for medical equipment promotion

3) lack of rural health infrastructure

3) Promotion of health and wellness centers

Further Anantya Sen suggests the 3 general failures

- 1) premature dependency on private
- 2) lack of discussion
- 3) insurance deficit

needs to be bridged -

Further we must ensure right to health as propagated in P. Ratinam Case

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The NAJSA judgement had recognised the transgenders as the III gender

Further to ensure equity the Transgenders Protection Act 2019 was passed -

- 1) Prohibiting discrimination against transgenders
- 2) Self declaration of identity
- 3) creation of Transgender protection board etc.

yet despite nudge, they have not been engendered in the society →

- 1) social acceptance to them is missing
- 2) lack of financial inclusion considering only menial in formal employment.

- उम्मीदवारों, को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin
- 3). Not part of political manifesto
- Population only 4.5 lakh [Census-2011]
 - 4). Lack of education leads to low opportunities
 - 5). Social stigma attached to the transgenders
 - 6). Lack of reservation policy for the trans people.
 - 7). Mainstreaming of issues as trafficking not done by media.

To overcome the same →

- 1) Role of civil society as Naz foundation for social awareness
- 2) Reservation policy to ensure their socio-economic empowerment
- 3). Creating social policy for the development of their prospects

4). Innovative solutions as the
Pride month

5). Inclusion in private sectors
Eg: Pride station by Noida
metro

6). Role of leaders to motivate others

7). Part of the political manifesto
to overcome these issues

8). enforcement of the court principles
in Nalwa case.

Further ensuring the provision of the
Yagyakarta principles can help engendering
the transgender and their integration
to the society.

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

The SCO was instrumentalised in 2001 by China involving central Asian republic, Russia, ~~the~~ India, Pakistan.

Recently, 2022 India took up the presidency of SCO.

The expectations from SCO are -

- 1) effective front against rising threat of terror [RATS]
- 2). stabilised central Asian republic region
- 3). focussing on economic integration of region.
- 4) Present role of external actors in region
- 5) focus on connectivity initiatives in line with INSTC
- 6). Focus on cultural cooperation

But these expectations remain unfulfilled due to -

1) Strained ties with China

- 1.1). Border disputes as Galwan reduces areas of cooperation
- 1.2). Building trust deficit between the two neighbours.
- 1.3). Policy of economic de-risking and working with USA friendshoring
- 1.4). Rising China Russia axis
- 1.5). Chinese aggression in South China Sea and greyzone operation in Andaman Sea.

2) Strained ties with Pakistan

- 2.1) Policy of 1000 cuts adoption by Pakistan
- 2.2) Insurgency led by ISI support
- 2.3) Building strain in cooperation even in Indus water treaty

Other factors

- 1) nexus of china and Pakistan
- 2) Inclusion Halting of agendas put by India by Pakistan
- 3) Taliban takeover of Afghanistan and Pakistan strategic depth
- 4) Lack of cultural cohesion in the nation
- 5) Lack of connectivity projects
- 6) Hegemony of China especially with respect to its BRI Initiatives

To overcome

- 1) Strategic balancing by means of Russia
- 2) Use Track II diplomacy for better communication
- 3) Focus on low politics areas as trade, culture.

This can propel SCO as a major regional bloc ensuring it as goldilocks' option for warring neighbours.

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

From estranged democracies, India and USA have transitioned to engaged partners

- Dennis Kux

With Prime Ministers visit to USA, conclusion of iCet provides a transformation in partnership with respect to technology -

1) defence cooperation - the 4 foundational agreement - BECA, COMCASA etc

- the technology transfer with respect to F414 engine.

2) semiconductor cooperation with initiatives as - Micron investment worth \$800 million.

3). cooperation in AI, Quantum, NSAR

4) clean energy cooperation by the
Joint energy partnership.

These initiatives can help ensure -

1) Internal balancing of India
with respect to China

2) Reduce dependency on Russia
for defence

Eg: SIPRI report -48% - Russia

3). Help reach goal of net zero by
2070

4) Harness the demographic potential
of [380 million]

5) Employment to people in line with
the Industrial Revolution 4.0

6). Strengthen value chains especially
with respect to semiconductors

Issues

- 1) India's dependency on Russia
with respect to defence
- 2) lack of depth in Indo USA relation
- 3) China - centrality in the relation
- 4) semiconductor firms - lack of
sufficient manpower (trained).
- 5) Trust deficit

To overcome -

- 1) fast pace implementation of the
agreements
- 2) move beyond China centrality
- 3) focus on new areas - maritime
security, cybersecurity
- 4) strategic autonomy.

The relation between USA and India
is forced multiplier according to

Amrith Maloo

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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