



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. : 0368701

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SWATI SHARMA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26 AUGUST
2023

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

केंद्र
Centre BHAI JOGA
SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL,
JHANDEWALAN

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 मंदी 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Pressure groups in India have played a significant role in decreasing the gap of ineffective governance.

The ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURE GROUPS in India has -

i) Enhanced public participation

→ They have led movements to protect the ecological flora and fauna

→ They have exposed the implementation lax in policies

eg - Forest Rights Acts lack around 45% tribals to get their rights

→ The Chipko movement showed new Forest Policy that underlines

33% forest area under India can get disturbed

→ Appiko movement showed participation in Western ghats region.

ii) They have also enhanced responsiveness

→ They have influenced policies on Coastal Zone Management

→ Right to Clean Air under Article

21 was campaigned - 18 Air global pressure group

→ Issues of climate change highlighted

However, the pressure groups have concerns -

i) They may use illegitimate means such as strikes to lobby government

ii) They are loosely organised in nature.

However, pressure groups have played an important role in upholding SC judgment TN Godavarman.

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

The Preamble of Indian Constitution establishes equality and justice as fundamental principles.

The Supreme Court has acknowledged

SEX WORK AS A PROFESSION -

i) In Budhadev Singh case, Supreme court held that sex workers have right to live a dignified life.

ii) In Nanik Sharma case, court had held right to dignity to all as basic feature of constitution

The court's judgment is a remarkable step in ensuring rights and equality for sex workers →

* It upholds fundamental rights

under Article 19, 14 and 21 to
sex workers

- * It provides basic minimum income with dignity to them
- * They can reach out to courts for violation of right.

Justice Verma commission held that sexual consent differs from those involving women in trafficking.

However, challenges persist -

- ① The social stigma attached to their work is continued in society
- ② They are discriminated against equal pay for work (DPSP)
- ③ They are devoid of educational and health facilities even at public run institutes.

Sex work as a profession has upheld the Supreme court's duty in bringing social revolution 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian constitution provides justice for all - political, economic, social; being a welfare state.

District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) are formed by district level bodies under Legal Services Act.

ROLE OF DLSA -

1) Providing free legal aid

- Under Article 39(A) of 42nd

amendment of Constitution, free legal aid is given to vulnerable, weak, disabled, women, etc

- The fee of court proceedings, if taken, are nominal

- They provide speedy justice delivery

- It upholds the right to free equality (Article 14) in

giving aid

ii) Disseminating legal awareness

- DLSA involves local participation to hold public meetings, campaigns for generating awareness

eg - Dowry prohibition act in rural areas

- They help bring justice to doorstep

- It involves participation of women to disseminate awareness on Lok adalats, family courts.

However DLSA lack due to -

- * They are ineffective in organisation
- * Lack of staff and training
- * High burden of court proceedings

DLSA are a meaningful source to bring peace and prosperity to all by 2030 (SDG)

4.

"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के सेंकेंद्रण 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The collegium system is the system of appointment of judges in judiciary.

Under this the judges are appointed by President of India after concurrence of Chief Justice and four senior most judges of Supreme Court.

The COLLEGIUM SYSTEM has SUCCEEDED in -

- ① Bringing independence of judiciary by preventing appointment solely by executive
- ② It has helped in separ maintaining checks and balances.
- ③ The system has allowed to fill

the vacancies according to seniority
of judges

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

~~How~~ The collegium system is
criticised for its functioning -

- i) Opaque functioning - judges are
appointing judges
- no information in public on
appointment of judges
- ii) Against separation of power
principles
- iii) Merit is undermined
- iv) Can create conflict between
judiciary and executive
(eg) - MOU of collegium

There is a need to bring transparency
in their functioning while upholding
independence of judiciary as a
basic feature of constitution

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

Civil services in present 21st century has an effective role to play in implementation of policies and good governance.



These challenges are further amplified due to -

① Bureaucratic apathy

- ② Red tapism and crony capitalism
- ③ Low growth of country due to COVID 19
- ④ Downfalls in policy implementation

REFORMS needed to address the present day challenges-

- i) ARC 2nd recommends ingrainning ethical values using Code of Ethics
 - ii) There should be use of New Public Management to build the gap between citizens and governance
 - iii) Capacity building of civil servants
eg - karamyogi platform
 - iv) Building the digital divide to ensure smooth functioning of e-governance models.
- civil servants are the lynchpin of federalism to address the gaps in welfare state.

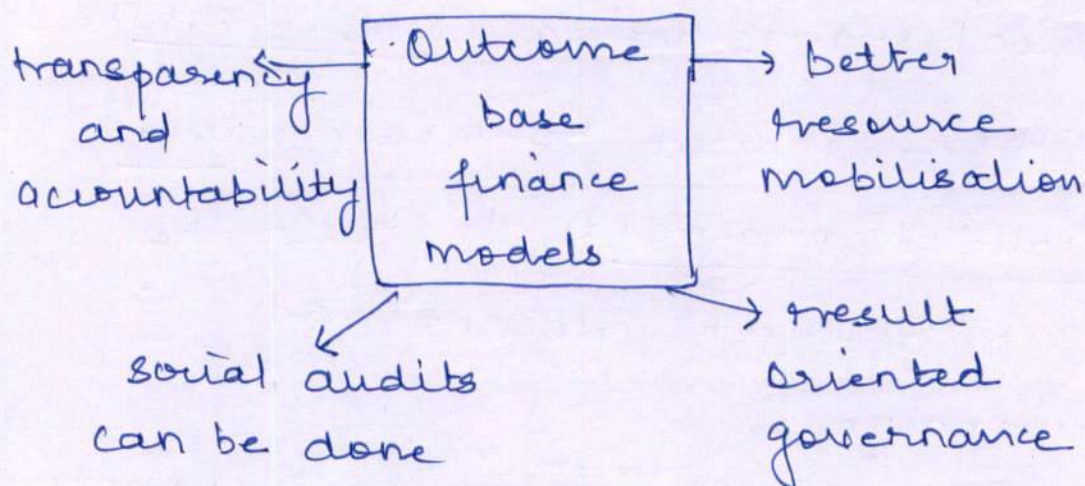
6.

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

Outcome based finance models are based on criteria of providing resources on results achieved.



It can help bring change and deliver socio - impact at scale -

① It can help in monitoring of policies on grounds.

eg - M N R E G A

② It can engage participative governance

③ It can lead to evaluation of impact of policies

eg - only 70% of funds under Nirbhaya has been utilised yet

④ It can prevent fiscal deficit expenditure of government

⑤ The auditing of policies helps bring transformation of policies

⑥ Social Impact Bonds can help in mobilising resources such as WASH, infrastructure, etc.

Outcome based financing can aid welfare governance in India.

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

Females constitute around 48% of population in India (2011 Census) while literacy rate of around 65%.

There is a WIDE GAP between -

① Numbers of females graduating

→ AISHE Report shows that females graduating has outnumbered the males graduates

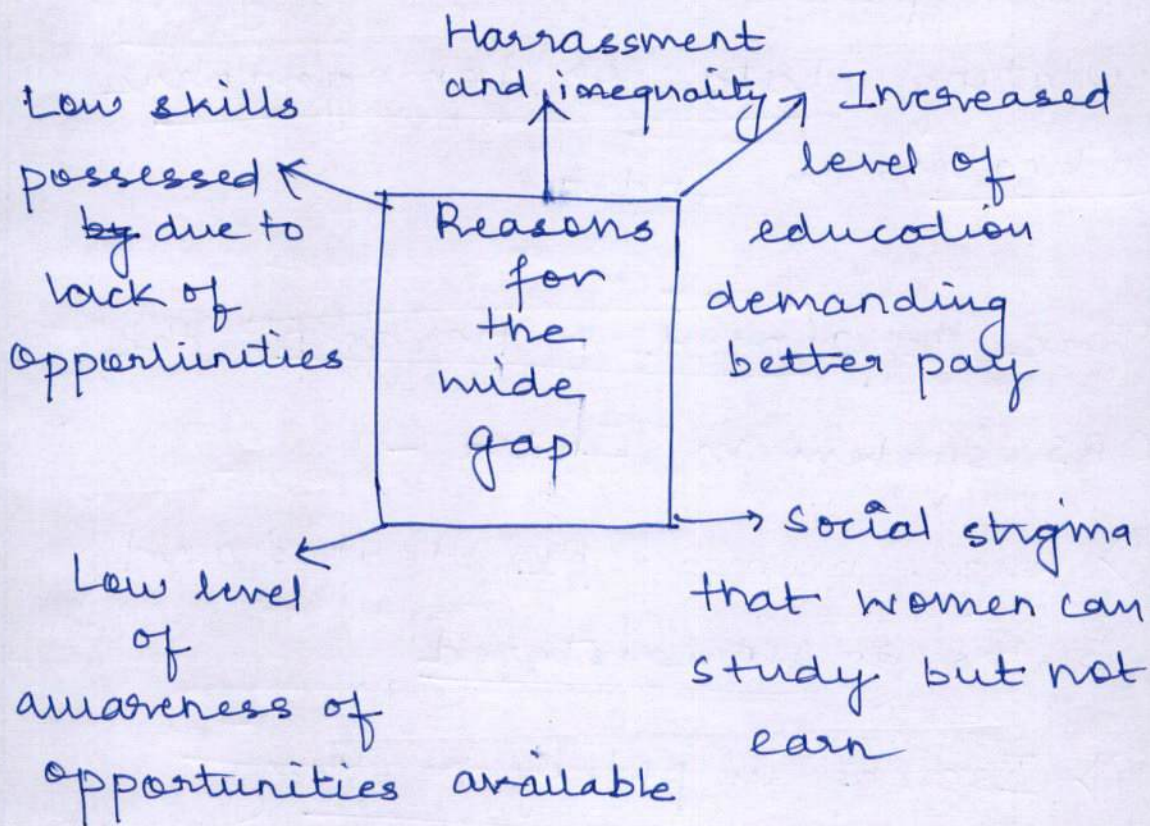
→ India stands at first in world in STEM ^{female} graduates

② Those entering workspace

→ the labour force participation

rate (FLFPR) has decreased to 33%. (Economic survey 2022-23)

→ Only around 20% of jobs are held by women.



This can be addressed by -

- Improving female led MSMEs and labour intensive sectors
- Skill development, equal pay
- gender equality in education (NEP 2020)

Women's participation in workforce can increase GDP by 1.5%.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil Registration System in India is responsible for collecting and collating data on demographic indicators in India

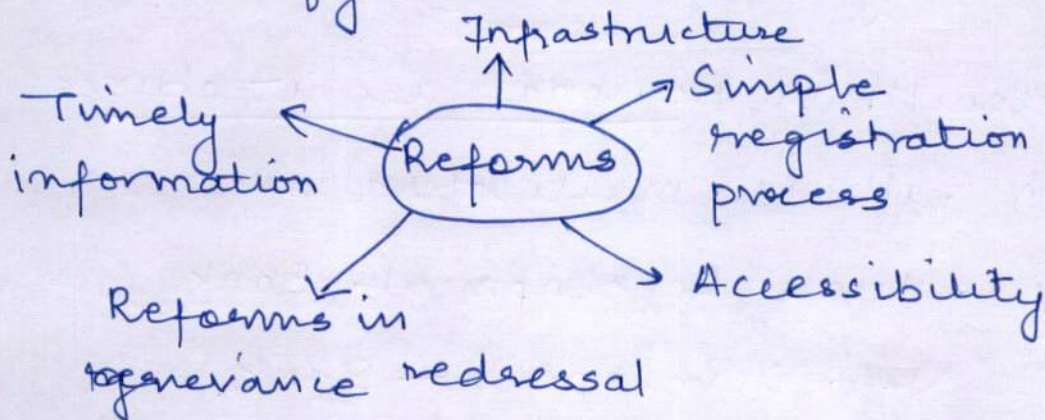
There is a need to revamp the CRS system in India -

- i) Huge number of deaths and births go unregistered
- ii) Issues in policy making specific to regional background
- iii) Increasing population of country with demographic bulge

iv) Inclusive growth

There are challenges -

- Data collection becomes difficult
- Fraud and illegal nexus on killing female children
- Dead bodies trafficked
- Infrastructural deficits in CRS
- Lack of staff and training in the management
- Conduct of census ~~and~~ is still pending
- Many do not possess documents to verify



CRS is essential for policy making to bring maximum governance.

9.

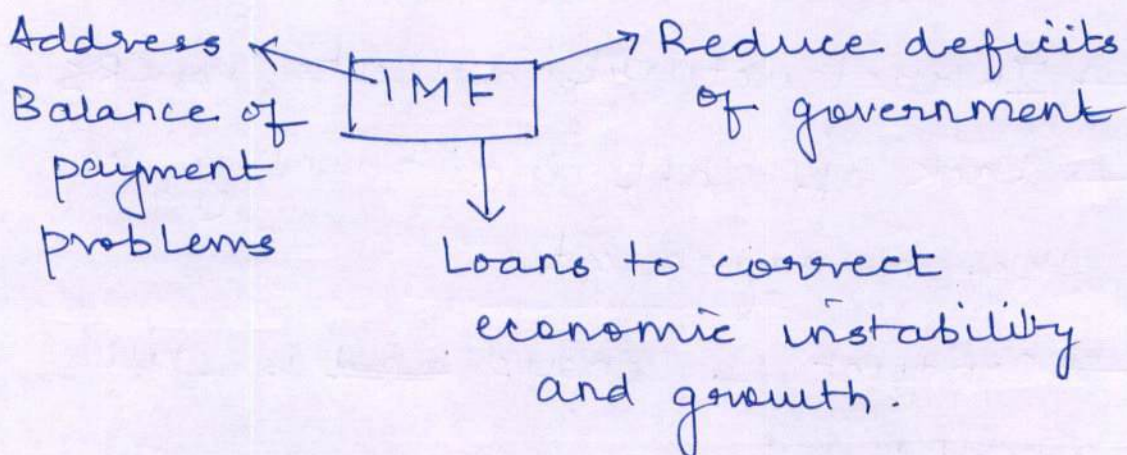
यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

IMF was created as a liberal architecture ~~in~~, ~~the~~ along with World Bank to provide economic stability to nations.



The current economic realities faced by IMF -

① Growth in regional architectures with fall of multilateralism

- eg - Asian Development Bank
 - New Development Bank
 - Sri Lanka loans from China

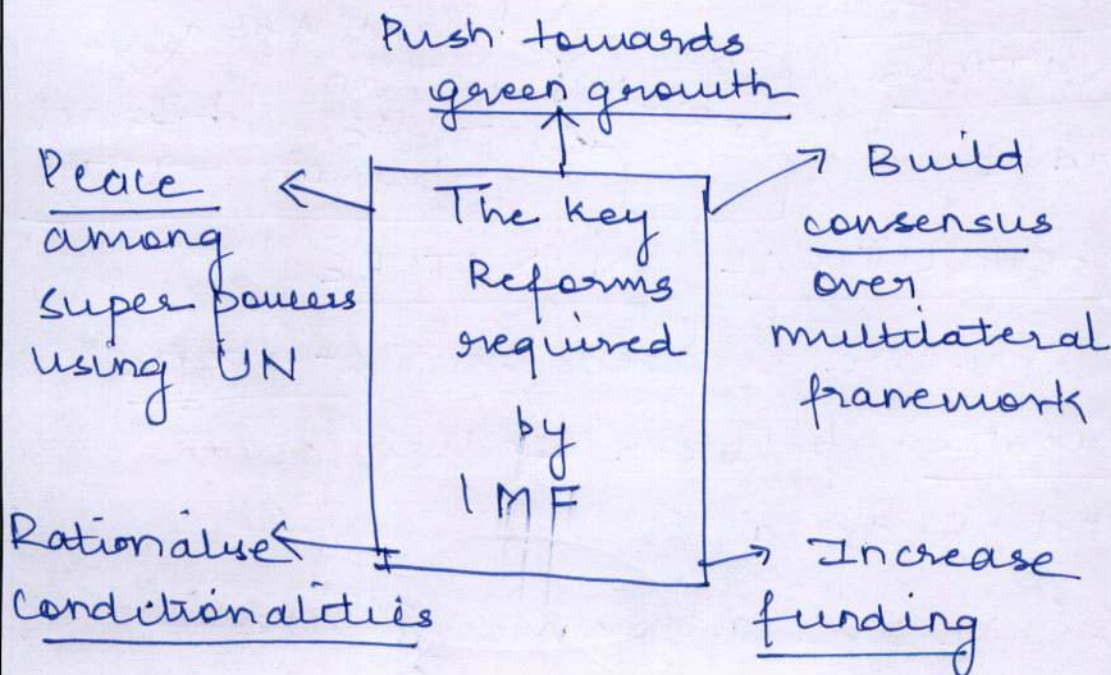
② Growing divergence in consensus
between Global North and

Global South

③ Trade war and super power
rivalry

eg - USA - Russia, China - USA

④ Decreasing financial contributions
to IMF to cope up with deficits



IMF stands as an institution to
help bridge the gap and
accelerate growth in all economies

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)

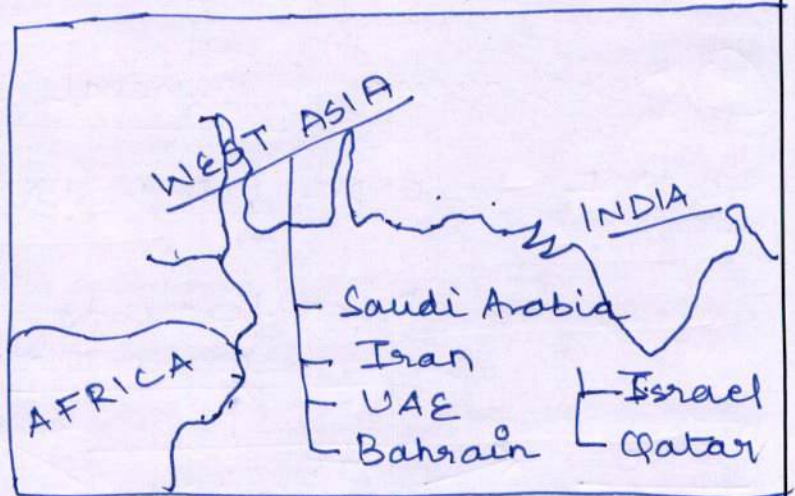
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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West Asia region is significant for India's Look West Policy (2005).

The relations with the region are geostrategic in nature.

The relations with the WEST ASIAN NATIONS had been



GEOPOLITICAL IN NATURE

i) They are located on a strategic location between Indian ocean and Red Sea

ii) They are a common route to reach Central Asian nations

eg - Iran

iii) they also reach around Eurasia

The relations have transformed
to GEO-ECONOMICS -

① The region is important for its
strategic oil requirements

eg - India 70% importer of oil with
major imports from Iraq, Saudi
Arabia

② They are rich with remittances

eg around \$111 bn remittances is
received by India majorly from
Middle east / West Asia

③ Trade ties have strengthened

eg - UAE - India Comprehensive
Economic Partnership

The reasons for the transformation -

→ push to relations with Indo
Abrahmic accord

→ Changing power positions

→ Commitment to become global
manufacturers.

The policy towards West Asia is
driven by philosophy of
Vasudev Kutumbakam.

11.

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

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

15

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established under Competition Commission Act 2005 replacing the Monopolistic Trade Restrictive Activities (MTRP Act).

The scope of CCI has been -

i) Furthering healthy competitiveness -

→ It ensures the market policies are run in letter and spirit

→ It hears complaints regarding restrictive practices

→ It maintains free and fair trade in line with Companies Act 2013

→ It ~~has~~ acts against monopoly of companies under IPR laws.

ii) It aims at innovation and effectiveness -

→ The free market policies create a culture of innovation

(eg) - India has improved its ranking in Innovation Index (WIPO) by coming under top 50.

→ It has helped in maintaining Ease of doing business

→ It has allowed privately players to actively participate in Indian markets

(eg) - FPI inflows increased between (2000 - 2020)

→ It upholds the laws such as compulsory licensing in times of need.

However, the CCI is plagued with challenges →

i) It has high pendency rates to resolve cases

ii) The companies do not adhere to the guidelines issues

iii) It lacks suo motto power

iv) It lacks staff and funding

There is a need to reform CCI -

→ Building greater convergence of national and state policies

→ Upholding ethical norms of business practices

→ Giving power to suo motto petition cases

CCI can act as a bridge to fill the gaps required between to achieve developed status by 2047 by inducing economic growth

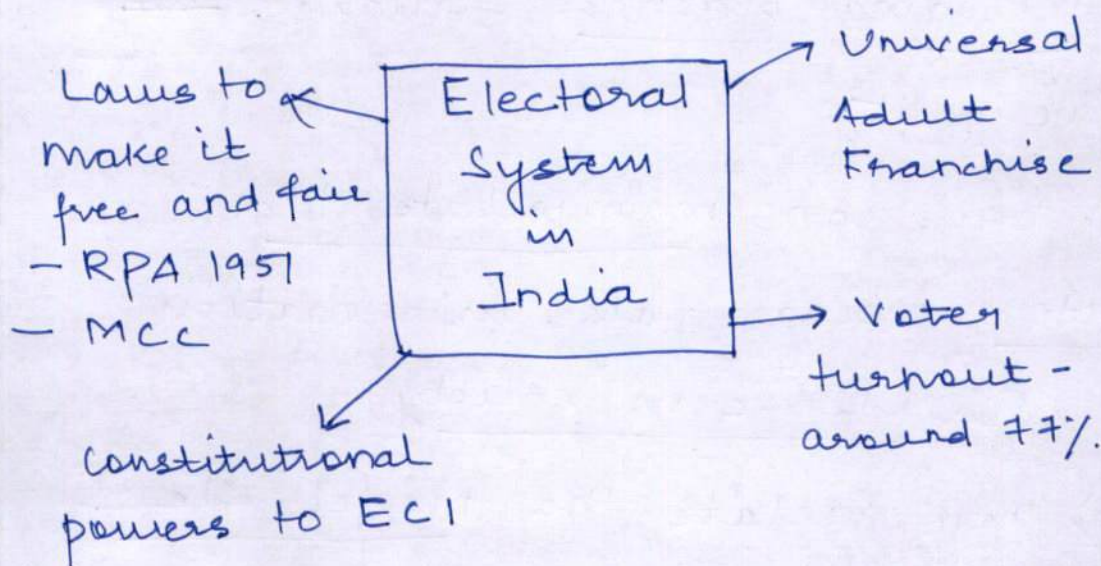
"पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Article 324 of Indian Constitution upholds free and fair elections to be conducted by Election Commission of India.



However, there are issues in electoral system -

- i) Criminalisation of politics
- ii) Use of money and muscle power
- iii) Lax implementation of MCC
- iv) Less powers to ECI in matters of punishment to parties.

The MENACE OF PAID NEWS is another issue ^oduring elections →

i) It is used by political parties to spread communal elements during elections

ii) Paid news are used to show the ideological biasness towards ~~only~~ one party

iii) They can manipulate the voters using false information (infodemic in society)

iv) They violate the model code of conduct.

v) Election commission lacks powers to enforce act in such cases due to lack of right information

Paid news can be made an ELECTORAL OFFENCE, but the CHALLENGES are

- ① High pendency of cases under high courts - such can increase the burden
- ② Changes to be made in RPA 1951 - legislative will along with political will is required
- ③ Defining what can be considered as paid news
- ④ Criticism from media houses - infringement of freedom of press under Article 19.

There is a need to reform the electoral system →

- i) Supreme court guidelines on selection of candidates
- ii) Adherence to Model Code of Conduct
- iii) Dinesh Goswami recommendations

Elections in India should be free and fair as they are essential for functioning of democracy.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 25-28 provide Freedom of religion to all citizens and non citizens.

In the Shirur Mutt case, Supreme court called upon doctrine of essentiality to show the essential practices that form basic features of religion.

The doctrine of essentiality was applied by judiciary -

→ Sabarnala case - Court upheld the rights of women of menstruating age to enter the temples.

→ Karnataka Hijab case - The court upheld the rights to wear hijab during school for girls.

The doctrine of essentiality has been fundamental in upholding rights of citizens →

- i) The doctrine undermines the illegitimate practices of religion
- ii) It upholds Article 21 - right to life and personal dignity
- iii) It shows that religious / customs have to be in link with constitutional morality
- iv) It prevents degeneration of society and brings social change.

However, the doctrine is also criticised →

- ① Judges are the ones to decide positive law and not religious laws
- ② Judges lack knowledge about

religious texts

- ③ It is criticised as judicial papism by courts
- ④ Religious practices are distinct from religion - to - religion.
There cannot be any generalisation using constitutional values.

There is a need to STRIKE BALANCE BETWEEN Religious practices and constitutional morality -

- i) India follows positive model of secularism hence, any practice should not discriminate
 - ii) State should take positive steps when there is a need to ameliorate bad practices of any religion
 - iii) Religious rights should not be infringed.
- Supreme court shall continue to act as court of Indians.

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)

India is the largest democracy in world. The constitution makers adopted parliamentary form of government for the democratic citizens.

The SIZE OF THE GOVERNMENT needs to be limited because of -

- i) Inefficiency in governance 'due to large size of government
- ii) Filling seats using political bias, with own members
- iii) Delays in implementation due to more clearances
- iv) Less accountability of members

v) More dissent by members.

vi) Can lead to political factions

hence leading to instability in state

vii) Opposition role becomes less constructive.

viii) Less expertise in working if government of amateurs

However,

Increased size of government in

India can also have positive effects

① Upholding culture of debate
and deliberations

② More representative of
constituencies.

③ More better analysis according to more views

④ No hasty decision - checks.
rule of law is upheld

⑤ Prevents concentration of power

According to 91st constitutional amendment - the Council of Ministers shall not ~~ex~~ exceed 15% of strength of Lok Sabha.

Hence, the need is to focus on governance than size of government -

1) Better policy implementation

2) Representative and participative governance

2nd ARC recommended citizen centric governance

The formation of government should be to uphold the principle of maximum governance with minimum government

15.

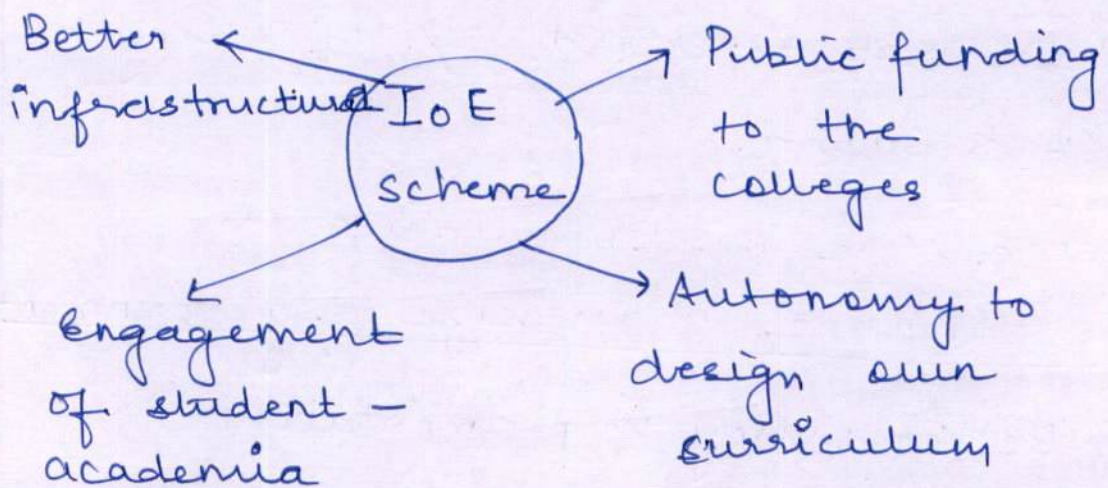
इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

Institute of Eminence scheme was launched as part of educational reforms to bring quality and affordable education.



The IoE scheme is yet to become the game changer -

i) Low funding - The education sector spending was decreased

among all other social sector initiatives - Economic survey 2022-23

② Infrastructural constraints -

The underfunding of scheme has led to gaps in world class infrastructure

③ Underutilisation of fund and disparity among funding - culture of donations

④ Quality of education

- According to India Skills report 2023, around $\frac{2}{3}$ of youth is not ready for the present day jobs

⑤ Gaps in research and teachers -

- The teacher: student ratio is still low. Around 19% of time is not utilised properly

⑥ Digital gap

Government has set a target of achieving 50% cross Enrolment Ratio in higher education by 2030.

This can be achieved by REFORMS in the scheme -

i) Providing timely funding to scheme

- N.EP 2020 advocates 6% of GDP at funding to education sector

ii) Monitoring of scheme implementation using blockchain technology

iii) Using AI in education to train and develop culture of "earn while you learn".

iv) Maintaining balance of teacher: student ratio and culture of innovation

Educational reforms are a necessity to increase the efforts to achieve SDG 4 by 2030.

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

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)
involves the use of technology to
transform the relations between
government and citizens. It is a
part of e-governance framework
in India

DPI - INNOVATIVE and CONVENIENT
PUBLIC SERVICES

- It provides easy access to
government information eg - Aadhar
- It treats citizen as centre of
development
- It helps in innovative solutions
to modern challenges
- eg - Digilocker to provide

all ~~information~~ documents at one place

DPI - INCLUSIVE and ACCESSIBLE -

- It tends to include the marginal groups of society
- It makes it accessible to all by bridging the distance gap
- It makes use of architecture to uphold rights of all

eg) - The ~~to~~ LGBTQ+ group can take online IDs

- One Nation One Ration Card for migrants distress

DPI - TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- It brings out information about government working

eg) - RTI framework

- It helps in better evaluation of policy implementation

eg - CowIN platform during pandemic

DPI is still constrained with challenges -

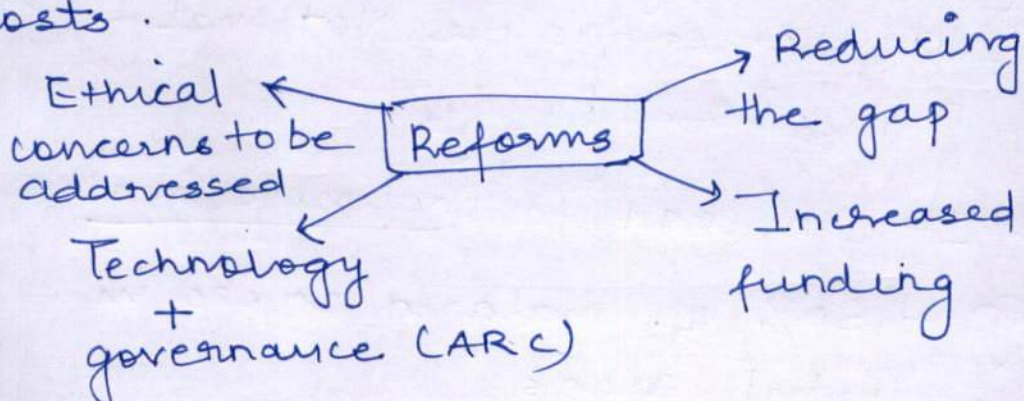
i) Digital divide in India -

While 42% urbans, only 17% rurals can use internet

ii) Gender divide - many women who are still unaware about government policies

iii) Issues in digital penetration of infrastructure due to high

costs.



DPI is critical in governance of nation. to aid whole of government approach.

17.

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

15

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

Health is a developmental goal to be achieved under SDG-3 as a signatory to the UN-SDG Charter.

Right to Health is seen as a fundamental right under Article 21 by Supreme Court.

It can ensure -

i) Increased social indicator improvements

(eg) - To bring 80% institutional deliveries as per National Population Policy

ii) It can lead to inclusive health

(eg) - 30% of malaria cases in tribal areas

iii) It can lead to an integrated health infrastructure

eg) - National Digital Health Mission

iv) It can ensure universal health coverage

eg) - PM Jan Aarogya Yojana

However, there are GAPS to achieve Right to Health -

i) Infrastructural

- There are low number of beds - 0.40/lakh population (WHO-3/lakh)
- Around 70% of population in rural areas have just 20% hospitals
- Many primary health centres (PHC) are devoid of basic services

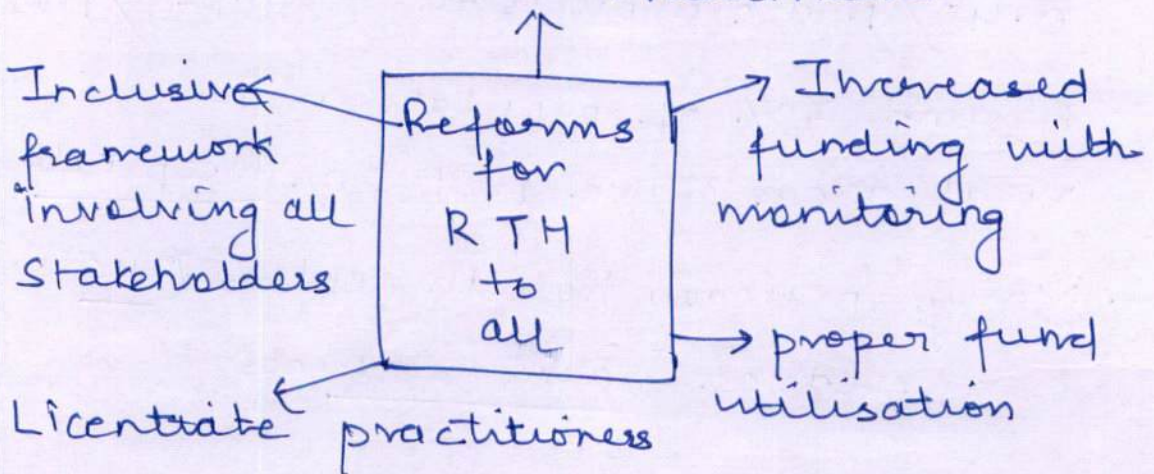
ii) Social

- Access of women is restricted due to low awareness

- The LGBTQ community is discriminated, also PWD

iii) Financial

- Low health expenditure in budget - only 2.1%. (recommended 3% by National Health Policy)
- Low funding towards senior health care
- More skewed funding towards mitigative than curative healthcare.
- High out of pocket expenditure (OPPE) AYUSH healthcare



NITI aayog pushes healthcare reforms to be based on finding the best fit than best model.

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

The third gender in society constitutes around 2% of population in India.

Supreme court in ^{Puttuswamy} ~~Keshavnanda~~

Bhanti case upheld Right to gender and privacy under Article 21.

• The third gender has been give legislative nudge under Transgenders Protection Act, with reservations in employment

• Supreme court in Naveet Singh Johar case has decriminalised Section 377 on homosexuality

However, the gender is STILL NOT
ENGENDERED

1) The social stigma attached to

the gender still looks high.

- They are excluded from family's membership
- The patriarchal norms are against acceptance of their identity

i) Crimes against third gender

- There is lack of provision of police protection to gender
- They are still trafficked for the organs (Article 23 violated)

iii) Economic hardships

- They are discriminated against in white collar jobs despite merit
- They rely on begging for their needs (Article 14 violated)

iv) Low political participation at grassroot levels (low political equality)

✓ The marriage rights are also forbidden due to gendered segregation of concept of marriage.

There is a need of Reforms to bring them at par with other genders -

- ① Affirmative action policies
eg - reservation at local levels like women and ST./SC.
- ② Creating tribunals for addressing the grievances redressal.
- ③ Technology to connect them with mainstream
- ④ Monitoring of legislative policies and funding given

Transgenders / third gender should be treated with equal dignity and respect. (Fundamental duty).

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, earlier Shanghai 5, was formed in 2001 with membership of Uzbekistan. It is a political-economic and security architecture for Central Asian region.

India and Pakistan joined as members in 2017. India has

following expectations with SCO -

i) Push to connect Central Asia Policy

ii) Maintaining peace and stability through counter terrorism operations under RATS..

14) Reduce the influence of China
on the Central Asia

14) Maintain the continuity of
global programmes

(eg) - INSTC project

14) Peace in Afghanistan

The FACTORS PREVENTING INDIA TO FULFILL EXPECTATIONS

① China's policies and influence in
region

(eg) - BRI and Silk road project
- relations with Kazakhstan

② Pakistan's role

(eg) - tensions on borders prevent
engagement at SCO
- low level of political meets
and diplomatic engagements

- III) Russian influence in region
- growing closeness with China
 - virtual meet in 2023 to prevent any roadblocks

IV) Engagements of India with USA has prevented bonhomie

The SCO obligations can be achieved by -

- ① Diplomatic balancing to be pursued as and when required
- ② Engaging with Central Asian nations to spur economic interdependence and counter terrorism operations
- ③ Afghanistan - India relations to improve along with remaining friends with Russia.

SCO as an organisation can help in upholding the values as leader global power

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

India - USA relations have transformed from estranged democracies to comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2022.

INDIA - USA RELATIONS have been strong in areas of -

① High level of diplomatic and Head of State meets.

eg. PM Modi gifted was gifted Legion of Merit

② Bilateral economic trade had touched around \$181 bn with setting the target of \$300 bn

③ Cultural ties have been established

with Indians opening ~~restaurants~~,
trestres, yoga centres in USA

④ Diaspora

- Indian diaspora is second largest in USA after Mexicans
- They are high income individuals with considerable impact on politics of region USA.

⑤ Defence ties have strengthened with India becoming major defence partner in 2016. USA is 4th largest market for defence imports in India.

⑥ The civil nuclear agreement 2008 was the big thing in relations

⑦ The ICET has TRANSFORMED the partnership in field of TECHNOLOGY -

→ The exchange of technology, for first time, can enhance the trust deficit among the countries

→ It can increase reconnaissance capacity of India

→ the intelligence provided by USA can further be enhanced.

The transformation in partnerships ~~are~~ due to following reasons -

- ① Growing animosity of China and USA in new cold war
- ② Russian dependence of India has pushed USA to make efforts
- ③ India as a swing state in US grand ~~strategy~~ strategy of hegemony
- ④ India as net security provider in Indo pacific

India USA relations have taken a leap forward where net even sky is the limit of partnership

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK