



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरान्त अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0389741

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vivek Sonawane

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Mumbai

26/08/2023

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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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
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Environmental Pressure Groups (EPGs) are group of people organized towards a common goal related to environmental protection at local, national, global level.

★ EPGs enhance public participation.

1] By increasing awareness & knowledge regarding government policies. e.g. Silent Valley Protests.

2] By empowering tribals & forest dependent communities over their rights. e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

3] Promote parties & politics favouring their point of view. e.g. Maharashtra politics impact of Aarey protests.

4] Create dialogue mechanism.

5] Educate & understand technicalities
of government policies.

★ EPGs enhance responsiveness.

1] By participation of tribals,
villagers as equal treatment.

2] Organize & demand rights
under Article 21, 51A, 37 for
Clean environment.

3] Organize towards common goal
highlighting local concerns. e.g.
Sunderlal Bahuguna.

4] International attention towards
issues. e.g. Greenpeace.

5] Respond to ecological changes.
e.g. Statue of Unity protests.

EPGs ensure 'Sahkar se Samruddhi'

towards

Vandhava Kutumbham principle.

2.

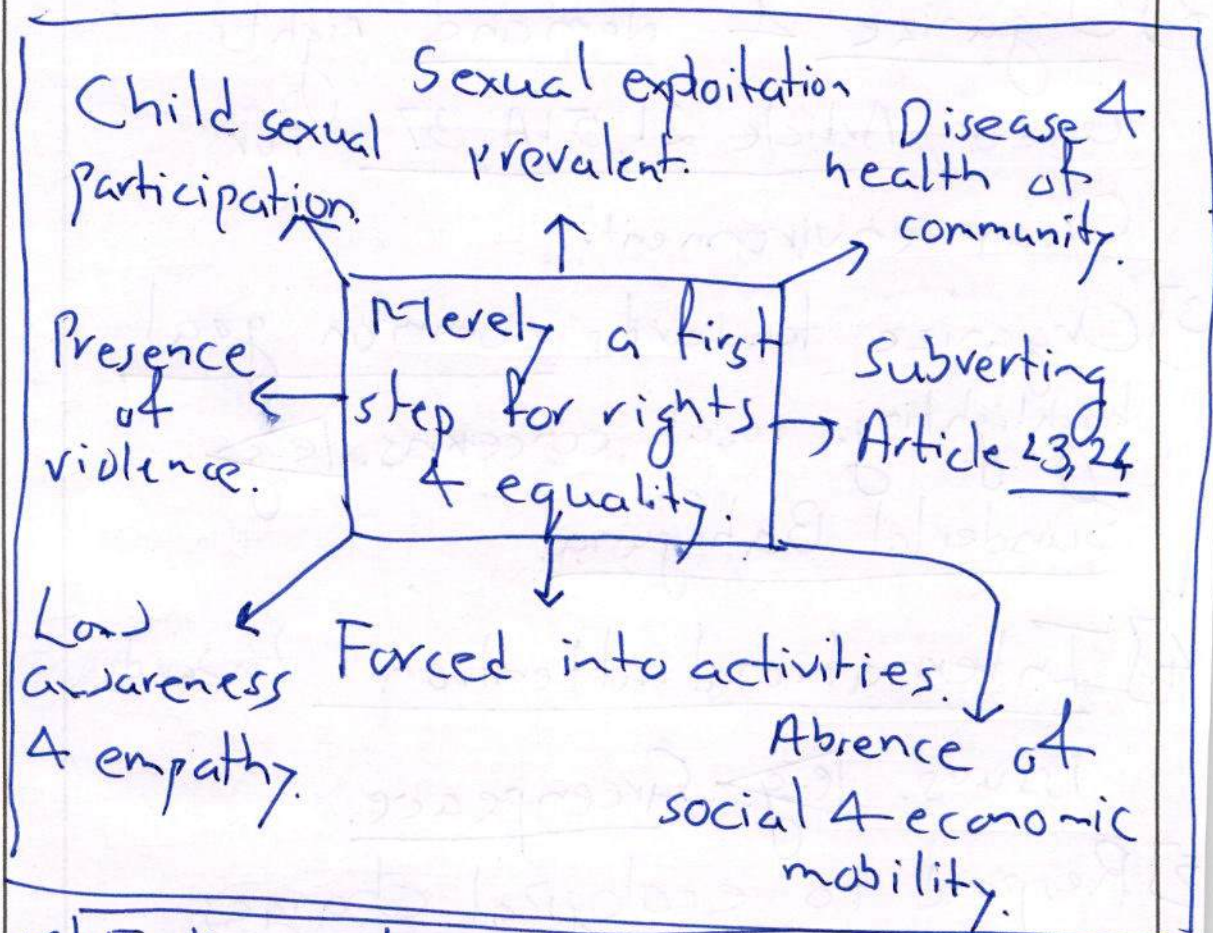
हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidate must not write on this margin

10

Recently SC upheld sex work as profession under Article 19 & 21 as Right to Liberty & Freedom of Expression (Profession)



* Further steps that need to be taken.

1] Awareness & education of workers on their rights,

2] Gender sensitization of police, judiciary, etc. - Prakash Singh judgement

3] Promoting safe sex practices like condom, contraceptives.

4] Provide basic education to kids born out of unwanted pregnancy. under Art. 21A.

5] Take action against rackets & unwilling groups that force into prostitution.

6] Establish 'One stop center' & helpline numbers under Nirbhaya fund.

7] Promote sanitation & health at the areas.

SC judgement is a step in right direction. However, much needs to be done to ensure 'Sabka Saath,

3.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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DLSAs are established under neo-liberal DPSP of Art. 46 to provide Free legal Aid to needy.

★ Role of DLSA to provide free legal aid.

- 1] Provide legal help via advocates & legal assistance to needy.
- 2] Empower SC/ST, & Women, children, aged, etc.
- 3] Special provision for juveniles & their protection under juvenile Justice Act.
- 4] Spread awareness & knowledge of legal services to citizens.

5] Help vulnerable in Village jurisprudence,
Marriage related issues, etc.

★ Role of DLSA in disseminating
legal awareness.

1] On the constitutional & legal
rights available to all.

2] Use media, NGO & Panchayat
to spread awareness about
protection available.

3] Provide a platform for ex-judges
to spread their experience.

4] Make judiciary participative &
just towards all.

5] Uphold principle of natural justice
& empathy as foundational values.

DLSA serves important role to
ensure Social, Economical & Political
justice as enshrined in Constitution

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 वृत्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Collegium system is 4-member judge benches which are set up by CJI. They look after transfers & appointments of judges.

* Collegium: victim of its own success.

1] Lack representation of SC/ST/OBC judges. — only 11% currently.

2] Lacks female judges at all 3-levels. e.g. 12% women judges in SC.

3] Executive criticizes it for being closed & rigid system.

4] A ground for nepotism.

5] Use of transfers as a means of punishment e.g. Karnataka HC judge transferred to Mizoram.

* Steps that need to be taken.

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नहीं लिखना
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1] Revisiting 99th Constitutional Amendment Act & NJAC establishment.

2] 146th Law Commission suggested strong reason to be communicated to Executive before non-appointment.

3] Representation by reservation according to Indira Sawhney judgement to women & minorities.

4] Opening appointments gradually to RTI. e.g. Subhashchandra Agarwal case - CFI in RTI.

5] Empowering legislature & executive in judicial appointments.

Trinity of Judiciary - legislature - executive is essential to promote socio-economic & political justice.

5.

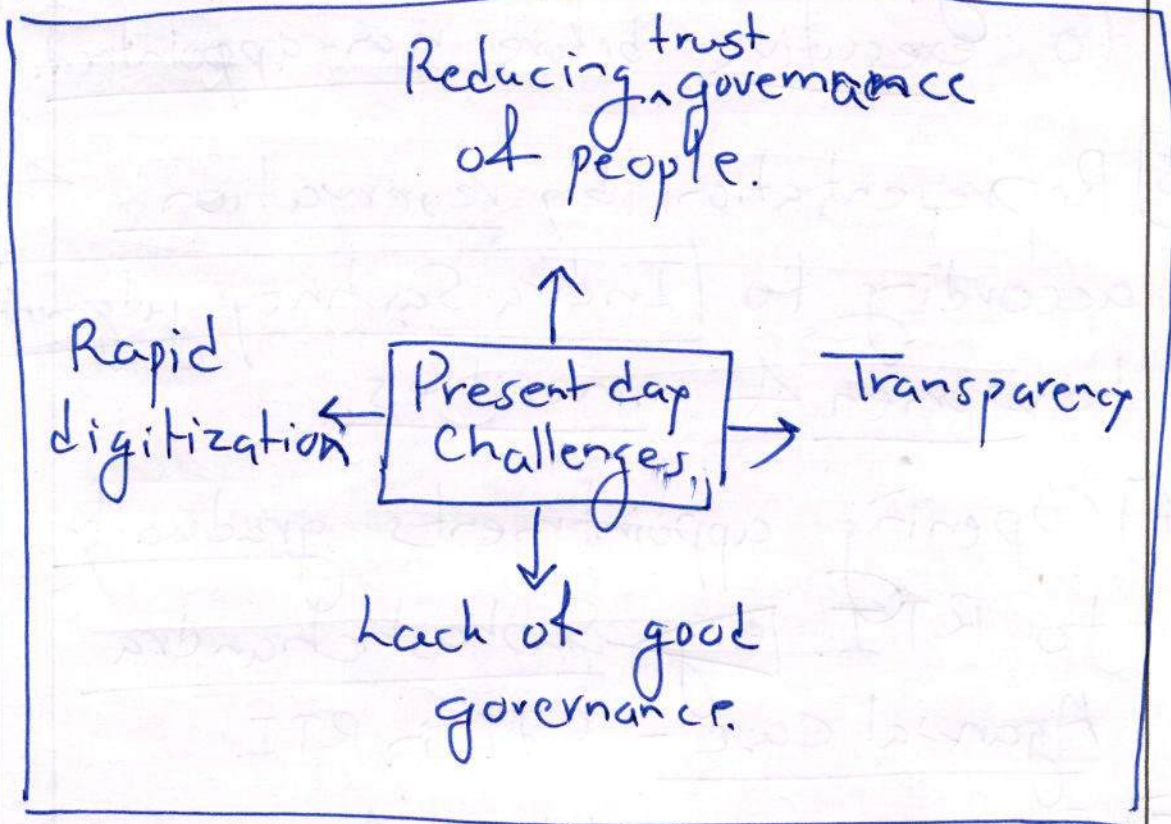
^{rust+rust, karmg}
 "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Vallabhbhai Patel called Civil services (CSs) are Steel frame of India. However, there are some rust in this steel frame.



★ CS reforms for challenges.

1] Mid-service training to be given to IAS, IPS — 2nd ARC

2] Promoting lateral entry 4

domain specialization

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- 3] Ensure transparency & RTI
education amongst civil servants
- 4] Trip to villages, ground-level
panchayats to understand
their problems & challenges.
- 5] Deputation in private industry,
cooperatives to implement
best practices.
- 6] Training in judicial, policy
making.
- 7] Financial outlay increase to
study Public policy in reputed
institutions abroad & generate
research.

Mission Karmayogil is thus in
a positive spirit to turn Rusted
Frame to Trusted Frame

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)

ESG
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

Social Impact Bonds (SIBs) are bonds floated by government to fund social impact projects like housing, education, health, etc.

★ SIBs catalyze change.

1] By providing much needed financial resources.

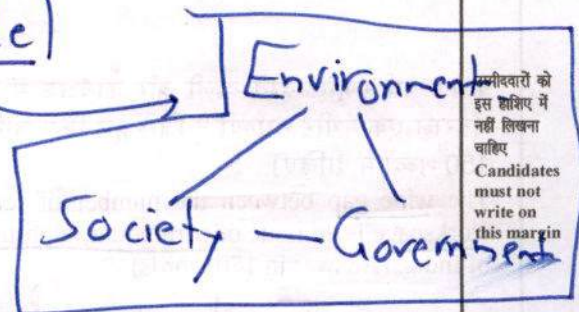
2] Prioritize sectors where funding is most needed.

3] Corporate participation by CSR commitments. - Injeti Srinivas committee.

4] Ensure change on ground without corruption & leakage.

5] Promote ESG model

★ SIBs deliver socio-economic impact at scale.



उम्मीदवारों को इस स्तंभ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1] Fund large scale poverty upliftment, Mass housing projects. Needed today with 22% poverty.

2] Boost spending on outcomes rather than output.

3] Reduce government's burden to promote Socio-economic justice.

Article 35-51 - DPSP.

4] Provide basic infrastructure like water with integration with Jal Shakti Mission.

5] Foster participation of community in urban development.

SIBs thus is a positive step towards Gandhiji's principle of Business with Ethics against social sin.

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)

18y.

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

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India's female LFPR is 26% according to PLFS which is 40% for China. This points towards anomaly.

★ Gap between females graduating & entering workforce is high.

1] Patriarchy limits women's employment opportunities - presence of 'Glass ceiling'

2] Participation in STEM is low
↳ only 16% girls opt.

3] Resort to marriage after education limits participation.

4] Importance to higher education than employment.

5] Skilling an issue in graduates
e.g. Only 40% of graduates skilled.

* Steps to address.

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- 1] Focus on skilling & vocational education. e.g. Skill India, Kaushal Yojana
- 2] Establish contact with female leaders in business, administration, education e.g. PM Sakhi scheme.
- 3] Focus on societal change in behaviour.
- 4] Proper implementation of Vishakhya guidelines & Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace.
- 5] Gender sensitization of society & males.
SDG-4 of Gender Equality is vital because "if you educate a woman, you educate entire generation".
— Brigham Young

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)

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CRS is a vital tool to uphold socio-economic justice provided by Preamble & DPSP - Art. 36-51.

★ Uptodate & functional CRS essential for socio-economic planning.

- 1] Provider for data-based policy making.
- 2] Provide real-time feedback on implemented policies.
- 3] Promote Good governance by allowing transparency & accountability.

- 4] Empower citizens as a stakeholder in planning process.
- 5] Ensure financial outcomes & spending are properly utilized.
- 6] Help in policy making & implementation.
- 7] Promote decentralization in planning.
- 8] Attempt at inclusive growth.

CRS revamp thus is a positive step by government as we enter into

Azaadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

: India @ 75 & look at upgrading our governance ^{to} from Minimum government, 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

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IMF is a global, financial fund established at Bretton-Woods conference. But it is facing few challenges today.

Current
Economic
realities

- 1] Global economic slowdown
↳ 2.5-1. GDP growth.
- 2] Rise of multilateral banks
like ADB, AIIB, NDB.
- 3] Unsustainable debt
e.g. China's debt trap diplomacy
- 4] Reduced appetite for
infrastructural funding.
- 5] Rising prospects of
developing countries, e.g. India,
Pakistan.

* Key areas of reform.

- 1] Funding focus on infrastructure
to build back better & world.

2] Provide sustainable & transparent funding option.

3] Uphold trust in IMF which is reducing.

4] Focussing on international connectivity projects.

5] Importance to be given to Africa & their food security.
which was threatened after Ukraine war.

6] Utilize AI, Bigdata, Machine learning in decision making.

7] Greater ~~rep~~ representation & voice to developing countries.

8] Separate fund to help countries in economic distress. e.g. Sri Lanka.
Today's world is interconnected.

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam which mandates important role of IMF.

10.

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

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

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West Asia is a region which is need of all 4 provides prosperity for all. It is undergoing rapid change in recent times.

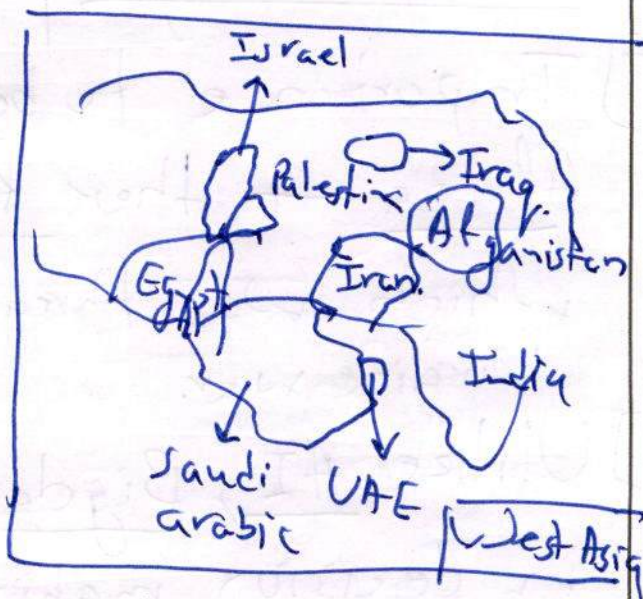
★ Continued to geopolitics

1] Trilateral

balancing

between

Iran - Israel - Saudi



2] Oil & Energy Security limited India's role.

3] Pakistan's proximity with GCC limited role.

4] As a theater to expand India's reach.

5] Limited to few countries having Indian diaspora.

★ Expanded to goeconomics

1] Saudi's Vision 2030 towards development has central role of India.

2] I2U2 grouping cooperating in emerging technology.

3] Agricultural technology & water utilization cooperation with Israel

4] FTA signed with UAE to promote trade in Africa, Europe.

5] Larger global integration in energy security & emerging tech. West Asia is the perfectly

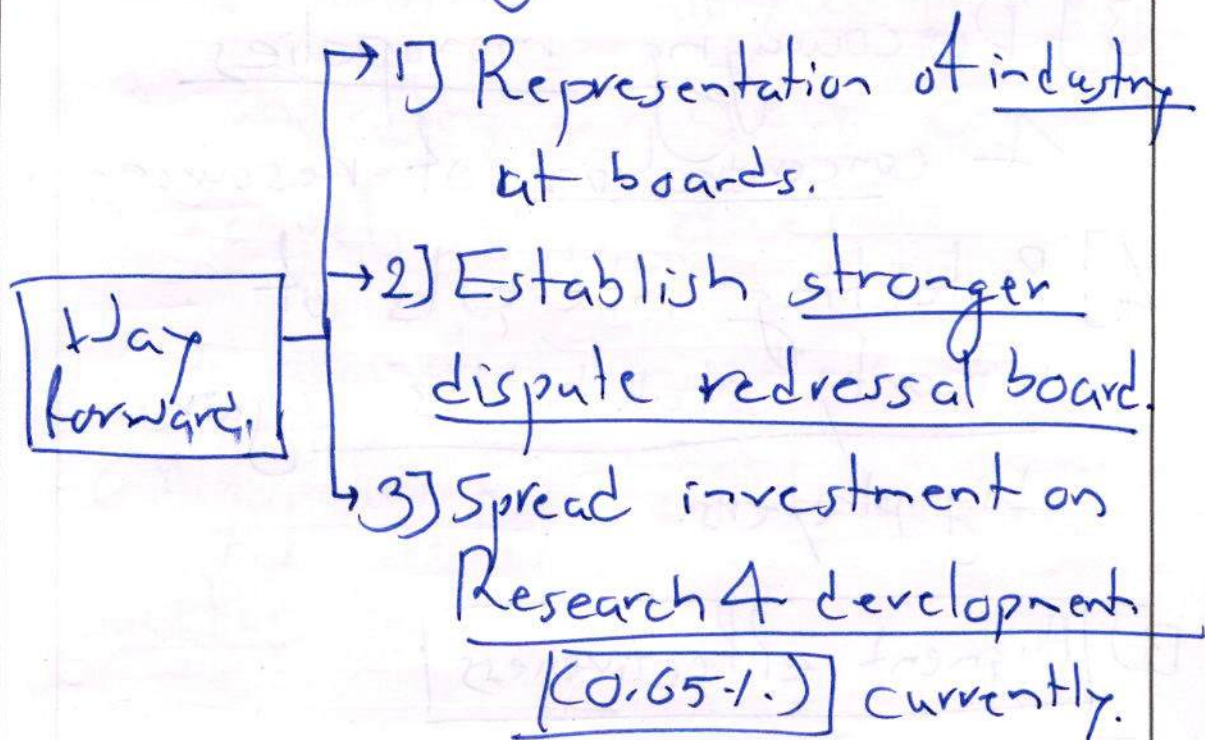
Oriented towards Look West

4 Extended Neighbourhood of India

3] Protect consumer's interest
under CCI Act 4 Consumer
(Protection) Act

4] Ensure fair competition thus
equality of opportunity - Art. 14
for all.

5] Restrict illegal practices.



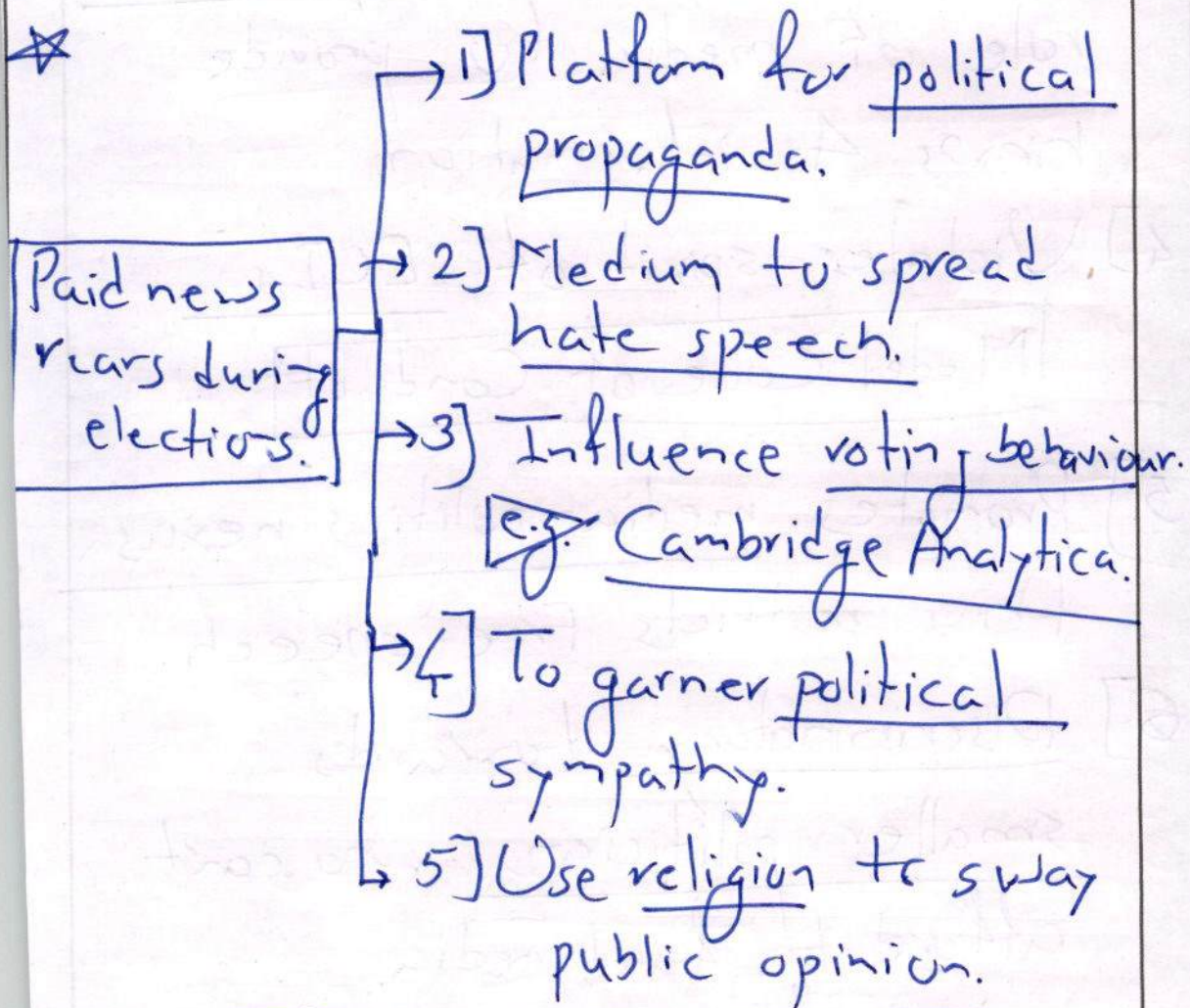
CCI thus plays an important
role in ensuring Stakeholder
Capitalism to attain 5 trillion \$
economy by 2025.

"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)

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Paid news refers to media channels accepting economic favours in return of political favours or part ownership to influence news.



★ Need for making paid news electoral offence.

1] Ownership of media distorts Right to Information - Article 21

→ Shreya Singhal Case

- 2] Leads to distorting election mechanism
- 3] Compromises the independent role of media to provide news & information.
- 4] Violates spirit of ECI's Model Code of Conduct
- 5] Promotes media-politics nexus thus restricts Free speech.
- 6] Discriminatory towards smaller politicians who can't afford to fund media.

* Way forward.

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- 1] News channels to disclose their funding & ownership by politics.
- 2] Role of ECI needs to be strengthened - Indrajit Gupta commission.
- 3] Social media to be free & independent of bias.
- 4] Action against leaders spreading hate speech.
- 5] Use of Election Bonds as a mechanism to fund politics.
- 6] Responsibility on government to ensure Media's impartial role.

"Independence is the soul & impartiality is the heart of media" which makes it 4th pillar of democracy

↳ Lord Macaulay.

13.

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

Sabari, Shirur

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

15

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Religious practices in India are protected under Freedom of Religion via Article 25-28. They are part of Basic structure of constitution under Secularism.

★ Doctrine of essentiality.

1] Established by SC in Syrian Catholic Case

2) In the question of religious practice, SC will look at its essentiality

3] It will protect it under Article 26 - only if it is essential to the faith & historical & has cultural significance.

4] SC will refer to traditions, literature & practices to ascertain essentiality.

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5] Accordingly it gave 'Doctrine of Emminent Practice' in Shirur Mutt Case.

6] If practice doesn't fit into essentiality, it can be stricken down. e.g. Talikattu

7] This is to balance Freedom of Religion with Socio-economic factors.

8] e.g. Sabarimala judgement where entry of women allowed in temple.

9] Role of SC as a liberal to promote tolerance & meet religion in today's times.

10] Protect religious practices in India.

Criticisms.

- 1] Faith & traditions are vague & not defined.
- 2] Violation of Right to Practice Collective Religion.
- 3] Even SC ambiguous about it.
e.g. Reversing Sabarimala again by bigger bench.
- 4] Limited role of judiciary into faith established between follower-priest.
- 5] Criticized for insensitivity & holistic assessment.

Although a progressive doctrine, it should be clarified & rule-based for upholding of Religion as it maintain
India's Panchpran - pride in our roots.

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)

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According to 74th & 75th article, 15% of Lok Sabha strength is the upper limit for government. This is almost reached nowadays.

★ Need to limit size of government.

A) Agree

1] Creates seats for politically incompetent politicians in government.

2] Reduces responsibility & efficiency of governance.

3] Expenditure on exchequer on their salary, pension.

4] Restricts faster decision taking due to opposition.

5] Reduces citizen's faith in government due to distribution of power away from center.

✱ Disagree.

1] 15% is a well-defined number by legislations.

2] Authority of government to decide number of executive for proper functioning.

3] Need opinion & consultation of executive.

4] Might impact executive role & hamper government functioning.

✱ Way forward.

1] Government to consider the report & rationalize number of functionaries by itself.

2] Internal upper limit per ministry
on number of ministers.

3] Could be reduced to 10%
if feasible.

4] Data generation to relate efficiency
with number to make holistic
decision making.

5] Legislature to utilize Question
hour to keep ministers accountable.
Check their work.

6] Greater transparency by 'Oath
of Transparency' - [2nd ARC] by
government ministers.

Government is responsible to
deepen democracy in India &
promote the ideals of constitution

at [India @ 75 - Amrit Kaal]

↳ NEITI Aayog.

15.

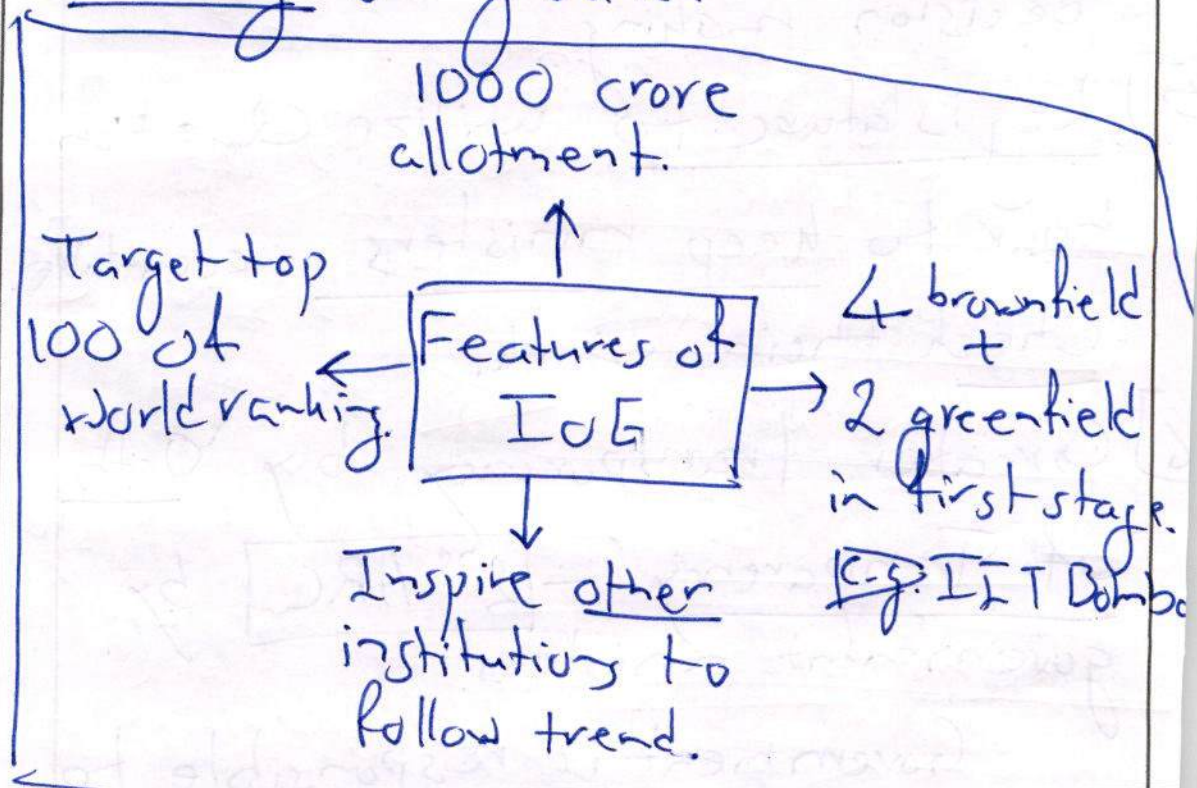
इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ़ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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IoE scheme was aimed to push 6 institutions into top 100 of global ranking. But there's still wanting on ground.



★ Yet to become game-changer.

1) Sluggish pace of changes on ground.

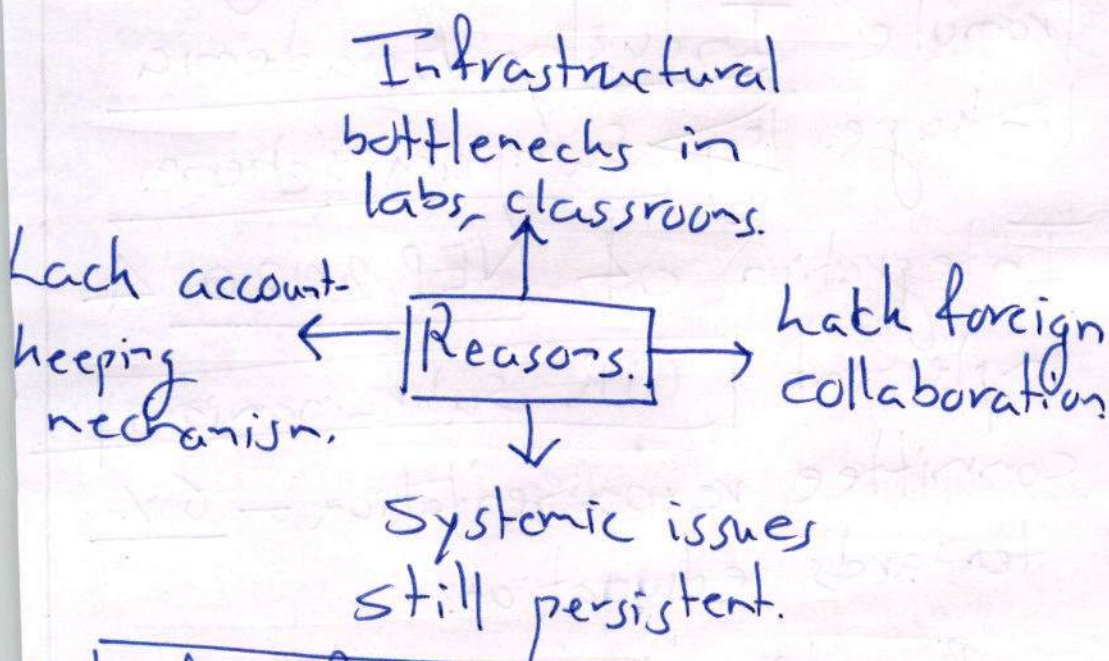
2] Still only IIT Bombay broke 150
by getting 148th in QS ranking.

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3] Funding delays affecting
results.

4] Low funding to Research &
development. (0.65% currently)

5] Foreign partners & students
still apprehensive.



* Way forward.

1] To break funding into components
↳ for foreign teachers, R&D,
Lab upgradation, etc.

2] Push for campuses outside India e.g. IIT Ban in Zambia

3] Create awareness internationally like Study in India programme.

4] Incentivise research paper Output from emerging technology like Cryptocurrency, AI, Big data.

5] Promote Industry-Academia linkage. e.g. Sampark scheme.

6] Integration of NEP, 2020 & implement TSR Subramaniam committee recommendation — 6% towards education.

Promoting higher education upholds SPG-4 - Quality Education by 2030. Thus, India needs a focus on it.

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)

DPI is a framework of digital infrastructure that is government owned but available for all.

★ Significance of DPI

A] Innovative public service

1] By promoting innovation & startup culture e.g. RBI's Regulatory Sandbox.

2] Ground for work on AI, Big data, Robotics. e.g. Atal Innovation Mission.

3] Promote Research & Development.

B] Convenient public service

1] By reducing time & cost delays.

E.g. JAM trinity.

2] Plug leakages & corruption.

E.g. Aadhaar linking

C] Inclusion.

1] Of rural poor, tribal, marginalized.

E.g. PBT of subsidy in accounts.

2] Financial inclusion of all

E.g. UPI, BHIM

3] Of farmers & disadvantaged.

E.g. PM Kisan, PM AAY transfers.

D] Accessibility barriers.

1] Overcome geographic, regional, national barriers E.g. UPI in Dubai

2] Accessible to all those who have mobile.

E.g. ONDC

E] Transparency

- 1] By highlighting leakage & corruption e.g. Aadhaar-KYC link.
- 2] Promote geo-tagging of infrastructural assets. e.g. MGNREGA digital platform.

F] Accountability & real-time data.

- 1] By providing live data
- 2] Empower citizens to seek their rights.
- 3] Increase educational outcomes due to digital data. e.g. PM DISHA & Poshan platform.

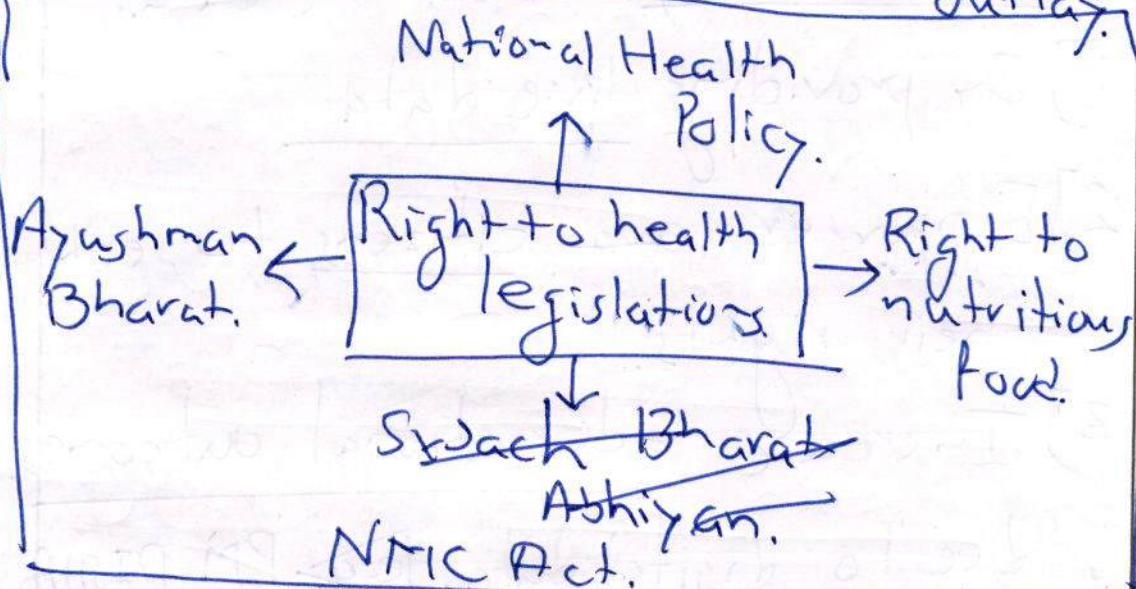
Thus, DPI places India in a sweet spot to become world's Digital Vishwaguru.

17.

कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Right to health is guaranteed under Article 21 by constitution. It is also endorsed in National Health Policy which aims 3% budget outlay.



★ Present gaps :-

A) Social :-

- 1] Overemphasis on curative than preventive measures.
- 2] Habit of sanitation

clean water still wanting: SDG-6

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B] Financial :-

1] Budget outlay - 11.5% against
NHHP target of 3%

2] High Out of pocket expenditure
to an individual - 62%

3] Loss in labour days not
calculated.

C] Infrastructural gaps.

1] Overburdened PHC - Primary
healthcare - Amartya Sen.

2] Decrypt machinery in government
hospitals.

3] Absence of beds, ventilators
witnessed during pandemic.

* Plugging gaps.

] social :-

1] Promoting preventive healthcare

via AYUSH - ayurveda, unani, etc.

2) Increase WASH infrastructure
e.g. Swachh Bharat Mission

B) Financial

1) Increasing budgetary outlay to health,

2) Private regulation on prices.
e.g. Cap on coronary stents

C) Infrastructural

1) Upgrading quantity of beds,
concentrators.

2) Focus on digital infrastructure.
e.g. Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission

3) Upgrading PHC infrastructure

SDG-3 of Affordable &
accessible healthcare is vital to
Sudruch, Sashakt, Samruddh Bharat

Naz, Nalsa.

reservan harass

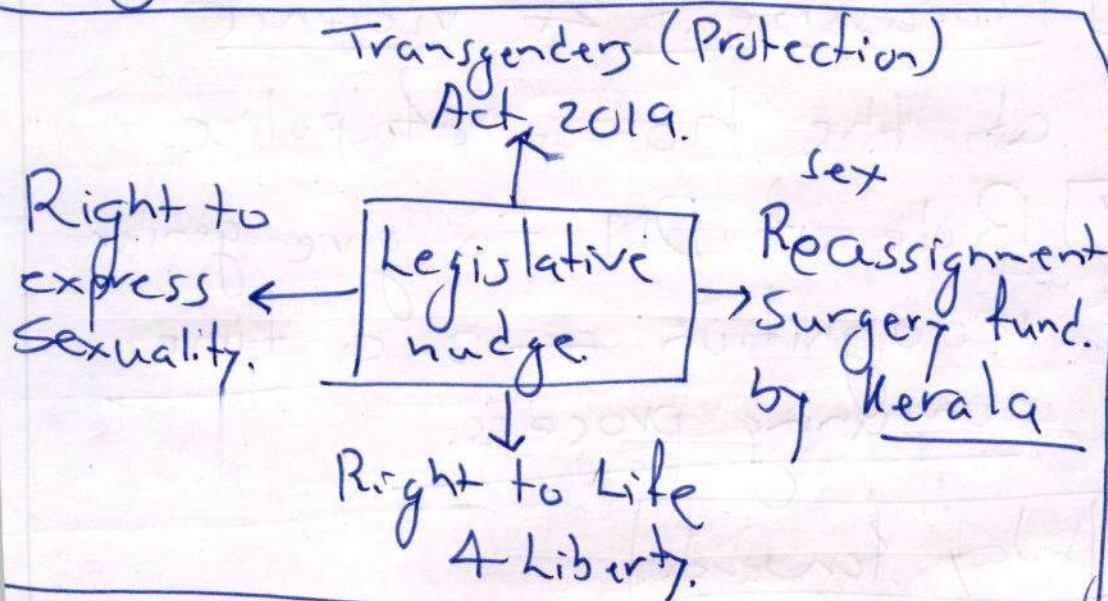
विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge.
Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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3rd gender was given Right to Life & Liberty in NALSA judgement. It was a landmark ruling in Indian jurisprudence.



2/3rd gender: not engendered.

] Social stigma due to beggary
] Homelessness due to abandoning by families.

3] Forced to Prostitution & Forced Labour - Article 23 violated.

4] Lack representation in legislature & education & government employment.

5] Forced to beggary.

6] Harassment & violence at the hands of police.

7] Role of DM to give gender recognition ~~is~~ is a time consuming process.

★ Way forward.

1] Promoting 2% reservation in education & government jobs

2] Fund transfer by government for Sex reassignment surgery
↳ Kerala model.

3] Gender Sensitization of police,
administration, judiciary.

4] Increase awareness about
their rights amongst population.

5] Separate care homes for
their stay - uphold basic
Right to Life.

6] Special focus on health
& promoting contraceptives.

7] Role models to come forward
& be exemplary role. [e.g.] 1st
transgender Sarpanch in Kerala.

Inclusive growth of India
will materialize with 3rd gender's
inclusion in Sabka Saath, Sabka
Vikas, Sabka Vishwas.

19.

अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

SCO is security, political, strategic cooperation of Eurasian countries. It has membership of:



★ India's expectations at SCO

- 1] To implement 'Connect Central Asia' policy.
- 2] Ensure stability & peace in Afghanistan.
- 3] Fight against terrorism perpetrated by Pakistan.
- 4] Fight Narco-terrorism.
- 5] Resource utilization of Central Asian Republics (CAIR)

* Factors for difficulties in India.

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1] Hostile relation with China & Pakistan.

2] Trade imbalance with China creates disadvantage.

3] Building of Russia-China-Pakistan Trilateral.

4] Lack of connectivity with CAR.

5] Newer entry thus limited power to influence decision making.

6] Absence of democracy & instability & terrorism in CAR.

* VJay forward.

1] Cooperate at RATS - Regional Anti

- Terrorist structure' against regionalism
- 2) Promote 'Heart of Asia' conference & help stability in Afghanistan.
 - 3) Come up with definition of terrorism which is inclusive
 - 4) Platform to be used to share data & provide mutual cooperation.
 - 5) Russia to cooperate with India in CAR. e.g. INSTC.
 - 6) India expand outreach to CAR via Chabhar Port, TAPI pipeline.

In a world as dynamic as today, PM Modi's acronym of SECURE - Security, Economy, Culture, Unity, Responsibility, Environment at SCQ 2019 is relevant today.

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

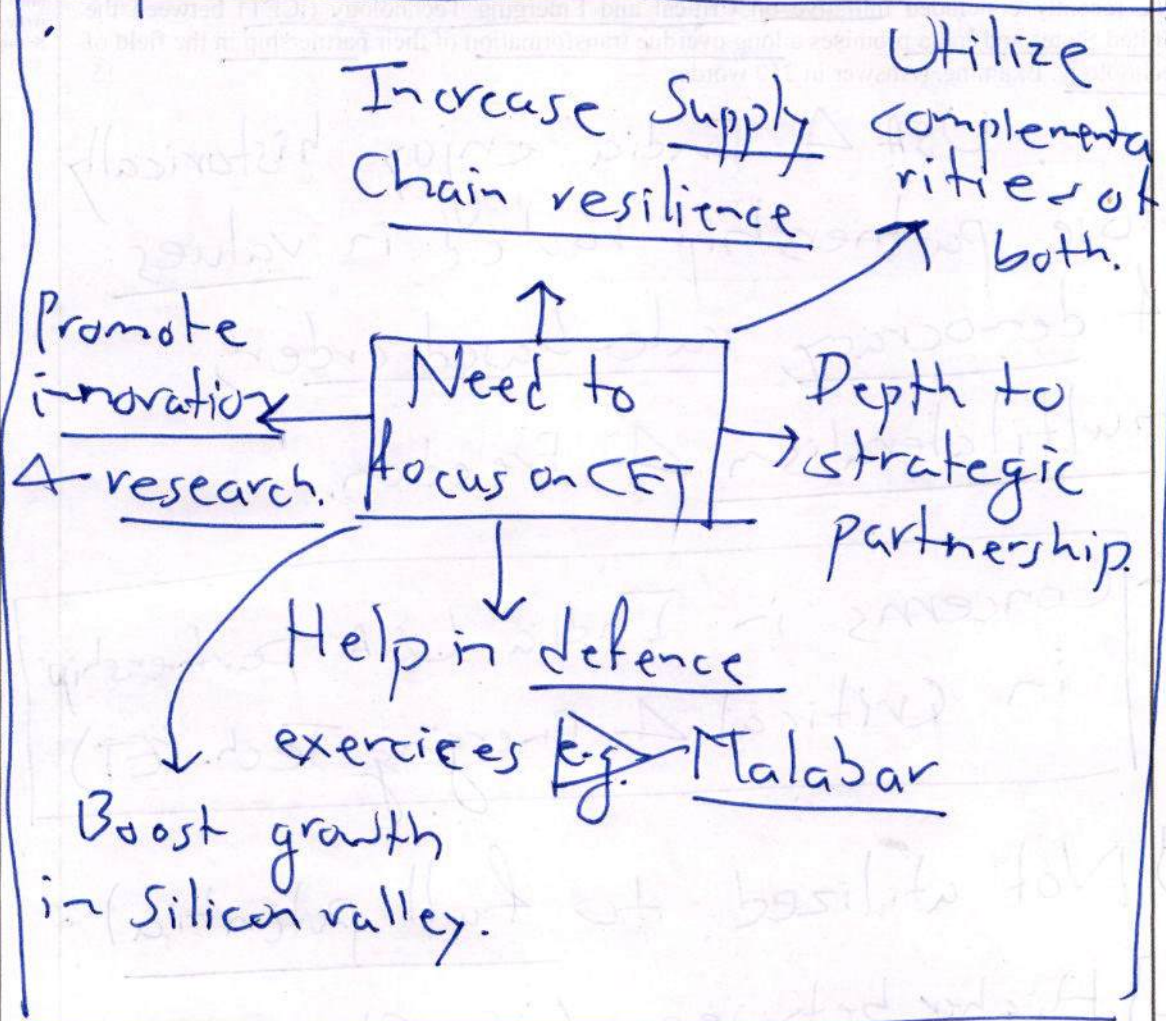
उम्मीदवारों को
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USA & India enjoy historically close partnership rooted in values of democracy, rule-based order, multilateralism & Freedom.

2] Concerns in India-USA Partnership in Critical & Emerging Tech. (ET)

- 1] Not utilized to full potential
- 2] Higher between US-China than US-India.
- 3] Absence of technology sharing & fund transfer.
- 4] Limited to defence & strategic sector e.g. & foundational agreements - BECA, COMCASA.

5) Covid pandemic delayed plans.



* Way forward

- 1) Come up with a plan to focus on sectors like healthcare, Industry 4.0, etc.
- 2) Utilize I2U2 platform & seek Israel, UAE cooperation.

3] Establish proper technology transfer & streamline funding mechanism.

4] Promote joint development of defence weapons. [e.g.] AI in Chinook helicopters.

5] Promote exchange of educational patents to provide collaboration.

6] Highlight role of industry & private in indigenization. [e.g.] India's defence indigenization.

7] Cooperation between police & investigation authorities & intelligence authorities.

India-USA should utilize this opportunity of CET to enter into Industry 4.0 with mutual benefit.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

4] Promote joint development of defence weapons like AI

in Chinese helicopters

5] Promote exchange of educational materials to provide collaboration

6] Highlight role of industry

in indigenous defence organisation

7] Cooperation between police & investigation authorities

intelligence authorities

India-USA should utilize the

opportunity of CET to enter into

with mutual benefit