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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. : 0551604

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Mrinalika Rathore

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

JAIPUR

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

S.P. Lipset defines pressure groups as organizations organised around common interest to influence government policy without formally being a part of government.

In recent times environmental groups are fast emerging as bulwarks of environmental democracy in India.

Environmental Pressure Groups' role in environmental policies in India

① Influence policy making on crucial environmental issues.

eg) Role of Centre for Science & Environment in giving policy input

② Provide feedback and protest against environmentally degrading policies

eg) NGOs in Niyampirkkals of Kerala.

③ Register grievances of local people and
organise them on issues of importance
(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan Against
Sardar Sarovar Dam, Chipko Andolan

④ Shape policies like Environmental Impact
Assessment at Public Consultation Stage
(eg) Feedback and inputs by environmental
NGOs like SAVE ENVIRONMENT

⑤ Discourage anti environmental development
policies in urban areas
(eg) Save Money in Mumbai

However there are limitations :

① Elite participations over masses

② Foreign interference in development
(eg) Greenpeace against cadaverium.

③ Self interested & localised without national
appeal.

Way forward → Support to local pressure
groups (Social auditors)
→ Strict action under PCRA

Thus pressure groups play a critical role in
achieving prime minister's vision of quality life
and adequate steps must be taken to
promote them.

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

Recently Supreme court in a landmark judgement acknowledged rights of sex workers & recognised sex work as a profession thus initiating discussion around their human rights.

First step in acknowledgment

- ① Acknowledges their political rights under Article 19(g) which are fundamental.
- ② Gives a boost to economy for those subjugated sections.

But, long way to go in order to ensure basic rights of equality

- ① Continued stigmatisation of sex workers impacting fundamental right of equality & non discrimination (Article 14, 15).
- ② Forced demolition & encroachment of

Red light area affecting their financial status (eg) Demolition of colonies in Delhi's Red light area.

- (3) Social rights of education & health under challenge due to accessibility & affordability issue.
- (4) Forced trafficking violation of fundamental rights under Article 23 and Article 24.
- (5) Right to safety, security and consent is still under debates.

Way forwards

- (1) Acknowledgement via a law for their protection & rehabilitation.
- (2) Societal change via behavioural campaigns and movies (eg) Gangubai movie.
- (3) Consensus driven policy by involving sex workers in policy making.
- (4) Curb forced trafficking via strict implementation.
Thus, sex workers deserve equal human & political rights and must be included as equal members of society to fulfill Nehru's trust with destiny.

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 से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 39(a) of Indian Constitution directs state to make policy to provide free legal aid to poor.

District Legal Services Authority (DLSAs) formed under National Legal Services Authority Act ensure this at district level.

Role played in providing free legal aid and disseminating awareness.

① At the local level, provide legal assistance in understanding various legal issues -

② Provide free legal aid to underprivileged like women, scheduled caste, workers, poor below a certain income threshold etc.

③ Run campaigns of legal awareness.

In local areas to encourage people to adopt local aid.

- ④ Make justice accessible by reducing the distance to Delhi
- ⑤ Use technology also in some cases to provide justice far & wide.

But, limitations are there :

- ① Pendency continues to mire their work (331. pending cases)
- ② Quality of judgements mired in controversy b/w local groups & politics
- ③ Vacancy of judges & lawyers due to lack of willingness to work in districts
- ④ Technology usage is limited due to digital gap & training gap.

Way forward

↓
Take Paralegal support

→ Fierce implementation of courts project at district level.
→ Concourage lawyers to work by providing incentives.

→ Sensitise locals on their rights

DLSAs help fulfil Preamble's vision of justice for all, hence must be promoted.

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

Collegium system came into being after "Three judges case" in order to provide an independent methodology to select judges under Article 124.

Working of Collegium System

- Collegium of four senior most judges + CJP recommend names to President (124)
- President can appoint them or send reference back
- If Collegium recommends same name again, President appoints.

Question on Legitimacy of Collegium

- ① Judges selecting judges against dichotomy of 'checks & balances' and leads to
- ② Leads to 'imperium within imperio' as highlighted by Dr. BR Ambedkar.
- ③ Increased nepotism & corruption in selection
- ④ Highlighted by former judges.

- ④ Secrecy of procedure and lack of explanation around references raises further questions.
- ⑤ Inefficiency in judiciary with over 5 crore cases pending raise question on outcomes achieved by system in ensuring accountability.
- ⑥ Rejection of WAC further exacerbates these concerns.

Says however collegium system ensures independent judiciary by

- Ensuring non interference of parliament
- Judges able to act without fear or favour.

Nonetheless, reforms are necessary.

Suggestions of reforms:

- ① Reform & implement Memorandum procedure that came up in 2016
- ② Have income proceedings of collegium.
- ③ With every selection, collegium should give explanation of selection.

In this manner judiciary will truly be able to provide justice & preserve democracy for teeming millions & India

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

Civil services form "steel frame of India" according to former minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Article 311-314 ensure their role; independence & functioning.
However lately reforms have been demanded.

Recruitment in recruitment & standardised training

- ① Recruitment reforms are demanded to select fairly
 - ① recently Parliamentary committee suggested more engineers getting selected
- ② Foundational training should be common for all.
 - ① Visionias Arambh already initiate this.

However, reforms beyond this are required to truly make steel frame fit for country:-

- ① Globalisation & LPG reform demand a bureaucracy with social welfare mindset instead of bureaucratic apathy & corruption.
(Corruption Index)
- ② Internet revolution demands digitally equipped civil servant capable of using ICT to their advantage.
- ③ Valuable life skills of collaborations, emotional intelligence are needed.
- ④ Mission KARMAYOGI focus on this -
(a) Civil servants need technical expertise
thus lateral entry must be encouraged
(b) Nandan Nilekani - UIDAI
- ⑤ Civil servants should also be given tenured service with private sector for their holistic growth.
(2nd ARC) in its report, ethics in Governance had highlighted various reforms which continue to be relevant.

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

Social Impact Bonds refers to Bonds issued by social impact organisations to raise funds.

Potential to catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact

- ① Increase funding channels and opportunities for NGOs serving social cause like education.
- ② Increase fair competition and bring clean corporate practices in social impact organisations.
- ③ Encourage investors to invest in impact avenues.

(4) Increase environmental and social governance in line with SBT's guidelines.

Limitations

- (1) Not well developed market yet
- (2) Issue of skills and experience in the sector.
- (3) zero-carbon bonds may discourage

However, they are crucial catalyst in achieving socio-economic goals at scale and thus must be leveraged to fulfil goals of SDG-13.

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

India has a labour force participation rate of merely 25% as per recent PLFS survey.

While female literacy rates are on rise, the same is not reflecting in employment.

Need to address the issue

① Huge financial loss with half populations not economically engaged

(IMFR GDP can rise by 277% if all females participate equal to men).

② Discrimination & subjugation of women continue due to lack of economic empowerment.

(3) Due to poor bargaining powers existing females face issues of 'Glass ceiling' (ESI. report - they were rejected raise).

(4) Impact international image and violates commitments like CBDAR.

Existing policies

Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act

Scholarship to women & ICRA to bring back science professionals to work

Way forward

(1) Adequate skilling of females to make them job ready.

(2) ensure adequate safety measures through initiatives like Mission SHAKTI.

(3) Create awareness and sensitize society in long run (BBBP campaigns).

India must take steps to ensure gender equality at work place to

adequately reap its demographic dividend.

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

Civil Registration System (CRS)
refers to administrative system
to ensure adequate records
of citizens in society.

Recent steps by Central Government
are in this direction.

Need for up-to-date & functional CRS

- ① Adequate records help in dispersal of social welfare schemes
- ② ensure adequate political participation of citizens
- ③ easier to track and

record crimes and menace in society

(4) desire to make well informed
and well evaluated policies-

(5) As Required for the urban
planning and other initiatives

But challenges like

- Bureaucratic Apathy
- Silos Approach of Governance
- Red Tapism
- Increasing corruption

Adequate steps must be taken to
address these issues via having
Ombudsmen and strict implementation
of laws -

Thus CPS will help in
ensuring India achieves its goal of
Sarvodaya through Ambedkar's

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

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

came into being in 1945 as a result of Washington Consensus to ensure free & stable economic world order

Key Areas of Reform - IMF

- ① Quota based policy to be reformed to have adequate representation from developing countries like India, China etc
- ② Must reform strict imposition of free trade regime

through structural adjustment programmes
that go against sovereignty of
nations

③ Adequate representation must
be given to poor & underdeveloped
countries.

④ Must ease its process of giving
crisis situation loans and
reduce conditionalities

(cf) Seen recently in Sri Lanka
when loan was delayed for long.

Thus, IMF must realise steps
that must be taken lest some other
organisations replace it in ensuring
free trade.

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 geo-economics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

India has shared historical ties with West Asia since ancient times which is recently moving a transformational phase.

Evolution from Geopolitics to
Geo-economics

① Earlier focus on political & strategic issues like Israel - Palestine

② Moving to economic interest now

↳ Interest due to dependency for oil (SA 2nd largest trade partner)

↳ Huge number of Indian diaspora

employed there

↳ High investments from the region

(eg) ARAMCO

↳ Free trade agreements with
countries (eg) recent CCA
with UAE.

However geopolitics remains
relevant as seen in I202.

India must traverse its path
carefully amidst emerging faultlines
in West Asia (Iran vs Israel,
Saudi Arabia vs Qatar) and rising
China - to truly leverage geopolitics as
well as geoeconomics.

To play its role as global
leader, India's interests in West
Asia must be secured while
diversifying trade in other areas
as well.

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 (CCI)
established under CCI Act aims to
ensure healthy competition among
businesses in line with Article 14 & Article 19(1)(g).

CCI furthering healthy competitiveness

① By curbing monopolistic practices like
predatory pricing
(eg) stand taken in telecom industry

② Firm instance against unfair
practices like insider trading.

CCI inspiring stakeholders to innovate

① Encourages local MSMEs by
limiting monopolistic practices and
thus furthering innovation.

- ② Provides grievance redressal mechanisms which ensures safe space for innovation
(India - 3rd largest number of start ups in world)

③ CCI augmenting effectiveness

- ① By ensuring healthy competition, ensures easy collaboration thus effective services.
(eg) Young start up like Bulsmat.

- ② Fair practices ensure implementation of GST thus increasing tax revenue for government → increased effectiveness of government policy.

However, like other regulatory bodies, CCI also struggles with issues :-

- ① Independence under question. Since appointed by executive.

- ② Challenge of crony capitalism, bureaucratisation & corruption threatened performance.
(India ranks 85 on Corruption Perception Index)

③ Challenge in functioning effectively
due to lack of bureaucratic staff.

④ Expert consultation still limited
at CCI.

Way forward

① Reformulate selection procedure for CCI

② Invite lateral entry of experts.

③ Strict measures to deal with
corruption

CCI ensures not just healthy
competition but also ensures free and
open trade & dialogue. Thus CCI
plays a crucial role in India's economic
democracy and must be strengthened
to play effective role in India's journey to
\$ 5 trillion 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Election Commission of India (ECI) highlighted largest number of paid news cases after 2019 elections. In this context, issue of paid news becomes important to deliberate.

Need to make Paid News an electoral offence

- ① Representation of People's Act, 1951 has been an effective tool to curb electoral malpractices, thus including paid news is furthering its goal.
- ② Right to information (Article 21) for citizens & voters is compromised when they vote based on paid news.
- ③ Legitimacy of elections & government

formed under question which
impacts stability of country.

(4) Huge financial loss due to expenditure
on elections which are unfair and

(5) Increasing criminalisation in Parliament

(eg) 431 current parliamentarians
have cases against them (ADR)

(6) Judicial tendency due to multiple
electoral disputes filed.
(5 crore pending cases)

(7) Media ethics compromised and
puts a question mark on their role
to defend democracy.

However, there are limitations
or challenges 3

(1) ECI is not completely independent
to act ~~as~~ (eg) Appointed by executive

(2) Political will is must which
is missing in most cases

③ May look like an infringement on freedom of press (Article 19)

④ Difficult to operationalise, especially with finance deficit and exhibits faulty evidence collection.

⑤ Doesn't address other issues with current electoral system.

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

Way forward

① election commission to be empowered and given independent role

(Cy) Recent Anoop Baranwal case suggest independent procedure of appointment.

② Sensitise voters through initiatives like SVEEP

③ Political will & political consensus must be reached to provide finance & law.

Thus, paid news is a menace and must be curbed but before doing so adequate safeguards and operational issues must be resolved otherwise it will just become another covenant without sword.

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

'Doctrine of essentiality' is a judicial doctrine first used by Supreme Court in Shirur Mutt case which empowers Judiciary to decide essential practices of a religion :

It has been a matter of conflict whether Judiciary can use doctrine of essentiality in judgements.

Doctrine of essentiality essential for justice

① Necessary to ensure complete social justice & gender equality
(eg) used in Sabarimala judgement

② Needed to resolve religious disputes that lead to endless conflict & violence
(eg) Babri Masjid case

③ Sometimes needed to ensure right to religion for all (Article 25-28)

(Ex) → Stanislaus judgement suggest right to convert not essential.

④ Ensure uniformity & law & order in society

(Ex) In Hijab Ban case court highlighted need of order & uniformity

However, India being a multicultural country, home to almost all major world religions poses various questions on judiciary using this doctrine.

Limitations of Doctrine of essentiality

① Judicial experts not religious experts - can't interfere in religious rituals

(Ex) Justice Indu highlighted this in Sabarwal judgement

② Excessive interference by state in religion against 'secularism' imbibed in Preamble as well as Article 25-28.

(Ex) SC's stand on Santhos

③ May accentuate conflict and violence in society

(c) protests that followed Hijab bans

④ Against 'separation of power' doctrine - since reasonable interference is allowed in law making.

⑤ 'Vague' and 'arbitrary' concept prone to misuse by individual judges.

Way forward

① Consensus must be reached by religious leaders themselves on ensuring equality in religious practices.

② Executive to coordinate with judiciary to take a decision informed by societal needs.

③ Sensitisation or IEC campaigns to deal with unjust practices.

Andre Beteille had highlighted that law may direct where society ought to go but it is society that actually decides where it actually goes. Thus any such doctrine must be based on social consensus.

14.

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

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

15

Government's role in a democracy is to provide good governance amidst challenges.

Recent report by EAC suggesting to limit the government size is aimed at the same purpose of Good Governance.

Need to limit the size of government

① Oversized government & bureaucracy leads to challenge in coordination and 'institutional jungle'.

② More the number of people, more difficult it is to reach a consensus.

③ Breeds bureaucratic apathy and corruption due to large number which is difficult to monitor.

④ Rising chances of defection and unstable government in parliamentary democracy.

⑤ Planning, strategy and evaluation ~~becomes~~ of policies becomes challenging due to difficulty in assigning accountability.

However, there are challenges as well as limitations highlighted to this:

① India largest country in terms of population. — need large government to ensure good governance for all.

② Large government and more bureaucrats are needed to ensure adequate representation to 140 crore population.

③ Marginalised served well by government since can't afford private services.

④ Political will may be missing due to political reasons of assigning ministries.

Way forward

① Challenge is not large size, but mismatch of government.

② Need to rationalize number of executive officers in districts as per population.

③ Encourage equitable distribution to all states while assigning ministers.

④ To deal with silos approach in governance, ensure adequate 'convergence' of schemes and coordination of ministers.

Undoubtedly CAL's recommendation is useful in context of over-regulation and undergovernance. However in order to implement this operational issues must be resolved.

This will bring us closer to 'Saptarishi' goals that Budget sets for itself.

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

Institutions of Eminence ^(IoE) scheme that came up in 2017 was aimed at developing institutes as excellent models of higher education.

- Provisions under IoE
- ↳ Government to select few private & public institutes as IoE
 - ↳ ~~Per~~ Government provides them autonomy and flexibility in decision making
 - ↳ Allows these institutes to offer online curriculum and flexibility in appointing foreign teachers
 - ↳ Financial support to Public Institutes.

In this manner, it was conceived to be a game changer in struggling

higher education sector with only 261 enrolment.

However, even after six years it has not been able to change the game.

Challenges & limitations of IIT

- ① Failed to select all IIT institutes of eminence in first place ..
- ② Private colleges devoid of funding.
- ③ Accreditation issues continue to mire higher education institutes.
- ④ Lack of talented & effective teachers within country to ensure effective performance.
- ⑤ Bureaucratic delays in fund release and corruption.
- ⑥ Charges of crony capitalism.
- ⑦ Deplorable status of research.
- ⑧ In case of Reliance.

Way forward

- ① Set up a committee to evaluate overall higher education and suggest changes in lot policy.
- ② Rethink financial support in the scheme
- ③ Accelerate international cooperation to make quality higher education a reality (eg) VASRA fellowships
- ④ Prioritise selecting lots in first place.

Institutes of Eminence will play a critical role in achieving goal of 100% Gross enrolment by 2031 in higher education (NEP, 2020) and thus must be reformed.

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 refers to infrastructure created on internet to ensure public services to all.

Economic Survey 2022-23 talks about effectiveness of Digital Public Infrastructure in ensuring 'good governance'.

Allows innovative and convenient public services

① Equal delivery of public services at speed ensuring all information at one place

④ COWIN platform for vaccines.

② Banking made easy and convenient for far rural areas.

④ UPI revolution.

③ Agriculture made easy by ~~use~~ farmers using applications for weather forecast (eg) MAUSA App

④ Marketing made easy with clear line of government procurement as well (eg) ①. E-NAM
②. Gen Portal.

⑤ Services at click of button - no need to run around for documents (eg) DigiLocker, VAHAN App.

Overcomes inclusivity and accessibility error

① Direct Benefit transfer through JAM trinity deleting idea of ghost beneficiaries from government (eg) NFSA

② Income support to all farmers and thus ensuring inclusivity

(eg) PM-KISAN PBT
③ Equal trade for all (eg) ONDC

- ④ Medical help at click of button for all
(ex) E-Meds, Telemedicine, NDHM.

Increases transparency and accountability

- ① Quick access to all government services (ex) UMANG App, MyScheme App
- ② Giving input feedback and ideas to government (ex) mygov.in
- ③ Accountability strengthened (ex) e-RTI request
- ④ Justice delivered through virtual courts (ex) e-courts project
- ⑤ Online availability of all information (ex) ministry websites

However, there are limitations

- Digital Divide (Oxfam)
- Digital skills (lack of digital literacy)
- Limitations
 - ④ Suicides due to PDS
 - cyber security & privacy breaches

In this context, adequate measures must be taken to secure digital rights and privacy to ensure India keeps walking towards goals of SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKAS (development for all)

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)

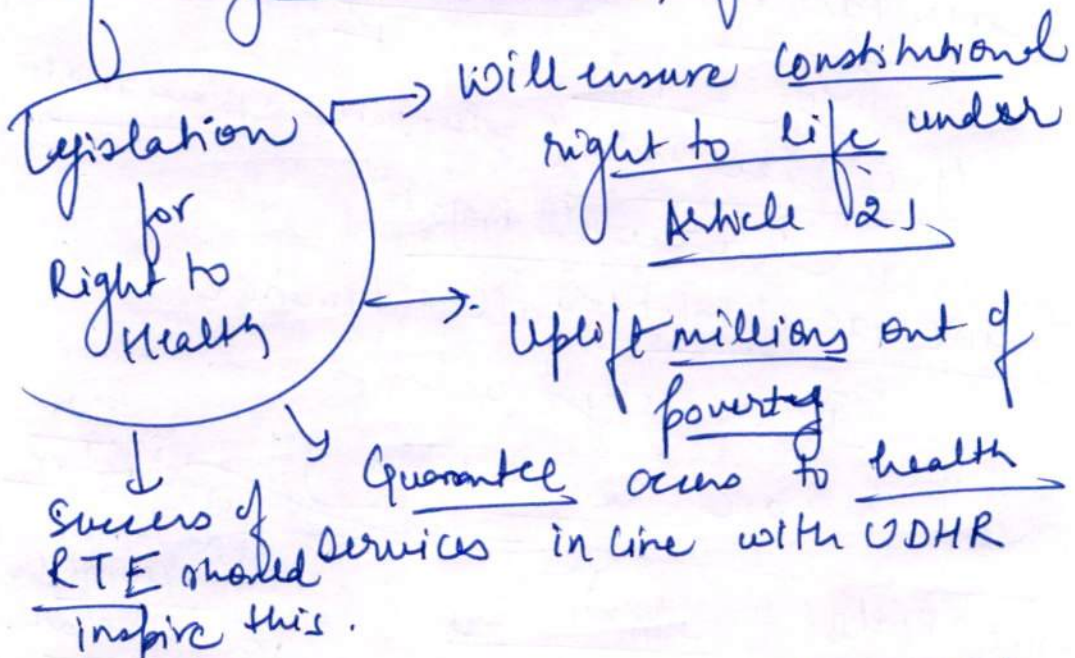
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidate must not write on this margin.

Recently, Rajasthan Government passed a law guaranteeing right to health to all citizens of the state.

This has reignited the importance of 'right to health' for all.



But beyond legislation other gaps need to be filled.

Social Gaps - Right to Health.

① Reproductive health not a priority. Cover 181 women

don't have access to sanitary napkins - NPHS4)

② Marginalised continue to suffer more than others (eg) life expectancy 57-59 v/o overall 67

③ Education access to all restricted awareness on proper channels to use as well as lead to vacancy of quality doctors (so many quacks in industry).

Financial Gaps

① Limited Government Expenditure (2.1% of GDP v/o 31% of GDP target under NHP)

② High out of Pocket Expenditure from people. (48.6% of per cent estimates under NPHS)

③ Preference for private hospitals charging exorbitant charges

④ Widespread Poverty and Inequality in country (22% BPL - Tendulkar Committee)

Infrastructural Gaps

① less number of hospital beds in country

[[7/1000] in India v/s (143/100000) in South Korea]

② Doctors not enough
(Still far behind WHO recommended number for doctor)

③ Regional divide
(85% doctors in urban areas v/s 33% vacancy in rural areas)

④ Poor condition of PHCs

Steps taken

↳ National Health Policy

↳ PM-JAY.

Way forward

① Increase investment at least to 3%.

② Encourage youngsters to stay in country after finishing medical education.

③ Collaborating with NGOs

④ TFI provides fellowship teachers in govt schools, similar model can be explored for govt hospitals.

In order to achieve SDG-3, 'right to health' is a necessity thus these gaps must be filled.

18.

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

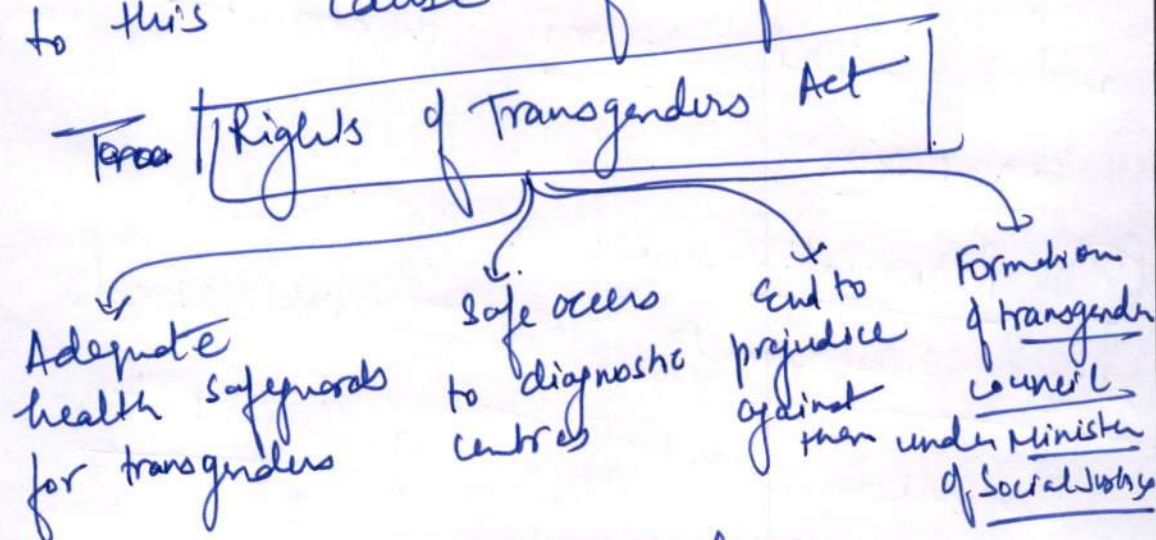
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Supreme Court in its landmark judgement Nartej Singh Johar case struck down Article 377 to secure rights of Transgender.

In the same line, government has also given a legislative nudge to this cause in form of



Representing 0.71% of Indian population as per Census, 2011 still they are not engendered in Indian society as seen in:

① continued stigmatisation

② Lack of acceptance by family

③ Not allowed to marry or have children (Recent issue of same sex marriage in courts),

④ Low literacy rates and lack of economic opportunity
(Around 85% reported being rejected for jobs).

⑤ Lack of adequate medical facilities and skilled doctors to assist conversion

⑥ Reservation not a reality - in NALB & judgement court highlighted the need but Transgender Act doesn't include.

Continued subjugation deprives them of their fundamental rights (Article 19, 21) as well as human rights as per UDHR.

Way forward

- ① Reformulate Transgender Act and consider reservation for transgender
- ② Allow them right to self certify their orientation (currently DM does this)
- ③ Sensitise society through LCC campaigns -
 - (eg) Sahamir Jayate show.
- ④ ~~Consensus~~ More role models to come out
 - (eg) Saurabh Kirpal - first transgender judge.
- ⑤ Consensus orientation by engaging all stakeholders.

It must be noted that with a significant chunk of Indian population, transgender are the most discriminated. Thus adequate steps must be taken to reduce this inequality in line with SDG-16

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)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
came into being in 2001 as Shanghai Five. India and Pakistan joined in 2017.



However, there are various challenges before India

fulfils its expectations from SCO.

Strained Relationship with China and Pakistan

① Dark phase of relationship with Pakistan due to incidents like Pulwama impacting counter terrorism actions at SCO.

② Conflict with China at LAC in form of Doklam and Galwan making it difficult to reach consensus.

(Cey) Recent SCO summit headed by India, it did not sign the proposal of China.

③ China-Pakistan axis make it further difficult for India to assert dominance and leverage its interest economic interest in Central-Asia.

Other factors posing challenges

① Contoy of Iran creates fear of

emerging China-Pak-Iran axis and India's isolation.

② May further strain relationship with Iran.

③ Economic challenges as well as political issues in Central Asian countries limit India's engagement.

④ Overfocus on Indian Ocean also diverts attention from SCO.

Way forward

① Balance interest in US with interest in immediate neighbourhood -

② Leverage soft power of culture
(a) Religion, common history -

③ Track-2 diplomacy with Pakistan & China.

Adequate steps must be taken by India to use SCO to its advantage so that it can play its role in India's vision of new world order.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India and U.S are often celebrated as estranged democracies moving towards engaged democracies.
Relationship between ~~the~~ both has been multi dimensional with increased convergences in contemporary world order.

Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET)

- ① Increases technology collaboration and sharing for security.
- ② Engagement between NSA's to give further push to security cooperation.

③ Sharing of expertise is a shift from traditional approach of secretive policy.

Long overdue transformation in technological relationship

④ Although India has economic surplus and US is India's largest trade partner, cooperation in technology has been limited.

Although initiatives like PALT have accelerated this but US' continued to be limited and restrictive in sharing security technology.

Other challenges

- ① Rising Challenge of China and overpowering US in tech field.
- ② Increasing conflict and chaos amidst Russia-Ukraine war and India's dilemma of responding to it.
- ③ IPR rights have always been a challenge for both.
- ④ US engaging in AUKUS raises fear of increasing militarisation in Indian Ocean.

Thus, India must engage with US on multilateral platforms to achieve its vision of being a VISHWAGURU in field of technology.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. Definition of a function
 A function is a relation between a set of inputs (domain) and a set of possible outputs (codomain) where each input is related to exactly one output.

2. Types of functions
 a. One-to-one function: A function where each element in the domain maps to a unique element in the codomain.
 b. Many-to-one function: A function where multiple elements in the domain map to a single element in the codomain.
 c. Onto function: A function where every element in the codomain has at least one corresponding element in the domain.
 d. One-to-one and onto function: A function that is both one-to-one and onto, meaning every element in the codomain is mapped to by exactly one element in the domain.

3. Graphical representation of a function
 A function can be represented graphically on a Cartesian coordinate system. The x-axis represents the domain, and the y-axis represents the codomain. The graph of a function is a set of points (x, y) such that y = f(x).

4. Properties of functions
 a. Injective: A function is injective if it is one-to-one.
 b. Surjective: A function is surjective if it is onto.
 c. Bijective: A function is bijective if it is both injective and surjective.

5. Composition of functions
 If $f: A \rightarrow B$ and $g: B \rightarrow C$ are two functions, then the composition of f and g , denoted by $g \circ f$, is a function from A to C defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$.

6. Inverse of a function
 If $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a bijective function, then its inverse function, denoted by f^{-1} , is a function from B to A such that $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$ for all $x \in A$ and $f(f^{-1}(y)) = y$ for all $y \in B$.