



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. : 0672699

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : G. Bhanusri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/8/23

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

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

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

*Answers to **Questions No. 1 to 10** should be in **150 words**, whereas answers to **Questions No. 11 to 20** should be in **250 words**.*

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

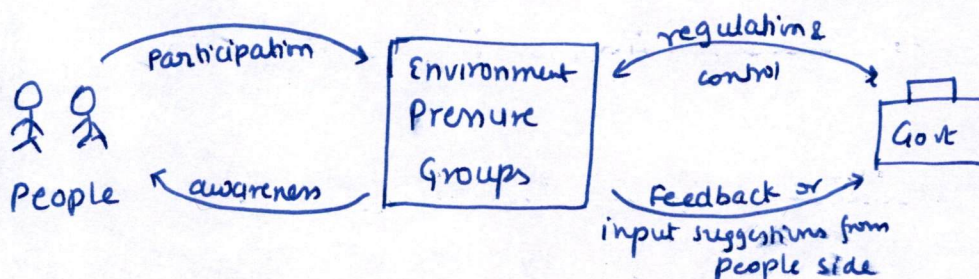
All the Best

1.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Pressure Groups are collective mobilizations of people intended to create pressure for certain pre-determined outcomes - such as environmental conservation in case of environmental Pressure Groups.



Role of Environment pressure groups in enhancing public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India:-

① Environmental Pressure Group anen the consequences of any new project being undertaken

Ex) Vedanta Copper sterling plant

② They Impart awareness to people regarding the Spin-off effects of any developmental projects

Ex) Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) as a pressure group

③ They provide policy suggestions to Govt with regard to environmental legislations

Ex) Green Peace India, etc inputs to govt

④ They mobilize people collectively to collate opinions and 'exert' pressure on govt

Ex) chipko movement

certain negative aspects

→ Foreign funded Activism

Ex) CAG Report of 2-3% loss of GDP due to environmental pressure groups

→ vested Interests

→ furnishing global Image

In spirit of civic Republicanism, Pressure Groups must be streamlined and valuable feedback mechanism along with inputs deliverables must be leveraged.

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

Sex work / prostitution is often called as "Elephant in the Room" problem which exists but never paid attention to. But recently SC acknowledged Sex work as a 'profession'

challenges to profession of Sexwork & sex workers

- ① Marginalised section of society and often subject to social ostracisation
- ② Lack of Basic needs & amenities - such as proper Housing
- ③ Exploitation & Discrimination faced on multiple grounds
 - ④ Discrimination on school admission for children of sex workers
- ④ No proper legislative framework or policy

Need to alleviate sufferings of sex workers

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

- ① ensure basic Rights & Equality under Article-14 & 15
- ② Right to life & Personal Dignity under A-21
- ③ Immanuel Kant's 'categorical Imperative' to treat everyone as end in itself
- ④ Ensure 'Inclusive Development' of all sections of people.

Way Forward

- ① Rehabilitation centers for such women who want to leave the profession
- ② Provision of alternate economic opportunities
- ③ Equal Treatment without discrimination and exploitation in public spaces such as Hospitals, etc.
- ④ Exclusive Legislative framework to regulate illegal & coercive malpractices in profession
- ⑤ provision of Basic facilities

∴ "Dignity of Labour" is often recognised right that must accrue to sexworkers as well. 9

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

District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) are statutory bodies constituted under National Legal services Authority Act (NALSA)

Role of DLSA's in providing free legal aid & disseminating legal awareness

① Free Legal Aid remains one of Directive principles of state policy (DPSP) under Article-39 A

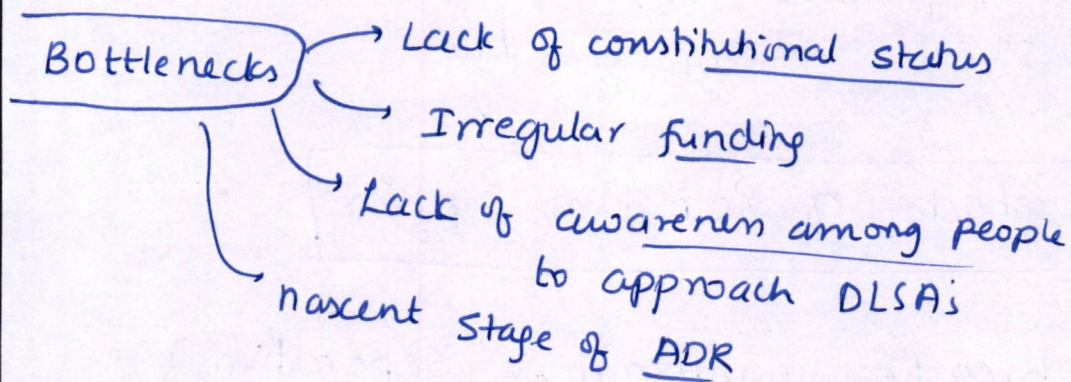
② marginalised & vulnerable sections with certain criteria are provided free legal aid

☞ women, Income < 8 Lakh,
Old Age people, widows, etc

③ It ensure 'Right to Justice' and

'Free & Fair trial' as part of 'principles of Natural Justice' as it provides representation of people accused.

- ④ It imparts legal awareness by making people aware of their legal and fundamental rights
- ⑤ Constitution - often termed as "Lawyers paradise" cant be understood by laymen. Hence DLSAs provide Legal Analysis of provision
- ⑥ Improves "LEGAL LITERACY" by IEC campaigns on legal laws & sections.



By regular funding & streamlining of organisations, DLSA can act as effective safeguard for exploitation of certain accused people and ensure

'Access to Justice' to everyone.

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

Collegium system refer to system of appointment of Judges that consists CJI and 4 other seniormost Judges of Supremecourt to recommend names to president of India

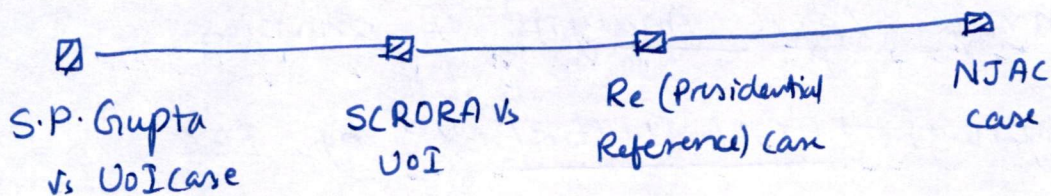


Fig: Evolution of Collegium System through case laws

Drawbacks of Collegium system

- ① Breaches Montesquieu's separation of powers between organs of govt
- ② Allegations of Nepotism often termed as "Uncle-Judges Syndrome" by

- ③ System of "Judges appointing themselves" may compromise "Judicial Independence" which is one of 'Basic Feature' of constitution
- ④ Lack of objective codification for selection of Judges & HC Judges transfer

Way Forward

- ① Revamped NJAC (National Judicial Appointment Commission) - ensuring Judicial Supremacy and Independence
 - ② NJOC - National Judicial Oversight Committee to accept & look into complaints of ill-conduct of Judges
 - ③ Executive appointment along with SC consideration would strike a right Balance
- "Judiciary" being one of crucial pillar of govt must be Impartial & Independent to act as "guardian of constitution" (sentinel quivire)

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

civil services often termed as "steel Frame of India" by sardar vallabhai patel are now being criticized for its anarchaic structure & colonial mindset - Hence necessitating the need of Reforms.

Civil Services Reforms in Recruitment and Training

- ① Hota Committee recommendation to reduce Age and moderate attempts under GSE recruitment
- ② In-service Training and standardised operating guidelines to civil servants
- ③ Periodic Assessment of their skills and abilities

Other civil service Reforms for current day challenges

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

- ① 2nd ARC → suggested 'code of Ethics' to civil services
- ② 6th pay commission → performance based Appraisal to meet challenges of Statur-quoism & Rule-book mentality
- ③ Skilling & capacity Building - in novel digital technologies such as AI, etc
- ④ Removal of Art-311 was suggested by 2nd ARC to hold bureaucrats accountable of their action
- ⑤ Improvement of 'work culture' - to counter Ivory tower mentality and engage with people on ground against allegation of "Babu culture"

Hence by meeting current challenges, civil servants must triumph their ideal of 'sheelam Param Bhushanam'

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

Social Impact Bonds refer to those financial instruments that monetize the value of social change or effect created by an program. They form part of outcome based finance models

* Outcome based finance models catalyzing change & delivering socio-economic outputs

① subjective calculation of social programs is now monetized & calculated under social impact bonds

② It spells down the areas of socio-economic impact created

SHG legislation/policy → social impact on society

(3) Finance models based on outcome / product further focus on deliverables

Ex) micro-finance at rural level

↳ impact at social domain along with economic program is ascertained at by social impact bonds.

(4) They can also factor in negative spin-off effects of certain finance models

Ex) marginalisation of certain sections at societal level.

Hence, Outcome based finance models truly realise the ideal of "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas"

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

Although proportion of females in education, STEM fields has been gradually increasing; commensurate increase in Female Labour Force is not seen. Acc to recent Economic Survey 2023, FLPR of India remains low around 24-25%.

* Reasons for low FLPR (Female labour force participation Rate)

- ① Societal barriers such as demeaning working women.
- ② Sexual Exploitation at work places
- ③ 'Glass ceiling' & 'Glass Cliff' at workplace career.
- ④ Assigned gender roles of child bearing & child rearing.

- ⑤ Feminization of "U" Hypothesis - females oriented to education withdraw from labour force

* Steps to increase FLPR

- ① Equal opportunities for women by breaking glass ceiling and tag of "pink-collared job"
- ② Bridging 'Gender pay gap'
- ③ Ensure Gender safe work places and
- ④ constitution of ICC (Internal complaints committee) under POSH Act, 2013
- ⑤ creche facilities at workplaces and prompt approval of maternity benefit
- ⑥ Gender-sensitization - paternal leave and parenting to be encouraged.

As said by valentine chirol (former IMF director) if women are included in economic discourse of India, GDP of country would surge by 24-26%

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

Civil Registration System (CRS) refer to Data collection, collation forum by registering Births and Deaths of the population in the country

* Need for an up to date and functional CRS in India

① Demographic Data with precision is includ essential for 'evidence-based' policy making of India

② Birth & Death Rates are required for implementation of various Health related schemes

⇒ Indradanush - Child vaccination

ICDS - nutritional Supplements to children

③ It would reduce 'Ghost Beneficiaries' of Govt schemes

④ Govt's expenditure can be 'planned' and assessed in accordance to data

⑤ CRS would further aid citizens to establish their Identity and age.

* Recent proposal to revamp CRS in India

① Digital Registration within 48 hours

② Issuance of Birth & Death certificates within time

③ streamlining of functions, processes and organisation of CRS

④ Allocation of funds & personnel to CRS functioning

"Data is new oil of 21st CE"

Hence CRS system can be leveraged to maintain citizen data without infringing on their Right to privacy

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

India actively rallying for "Reformed Multilateralism" - also include to reform International Monetary Fund (IMF) in order to align with current economic realities

* REFORM OF IMF

① Membership Reforms along with change in voting structure

② Weighted voting according to economic might of country

③ SDR - as unit of currency must be democratized by allowing countries to maintain more no. of SDRs

④ countering western Hegemony of decision-making.

- ④ Funding Reforms - countries must be allowed to rise funding at their will
- ⑤ constitution of Dispute Resolution mechanism
- ⑥ objective criteria must be spelt out to offer economic aid to countries suffering from BoP crisis
- ⑦ Democratisation of organisation - by allowing Developing & underdeveloped countries say as well.
- ⑧ Expansion of mandate - to negotiate beneficial Trade deals among the countries.

'New International Economic Order' (NIEO) must be ushered in by Reformed IMF whereby both developed & developing countries would benefit

10.

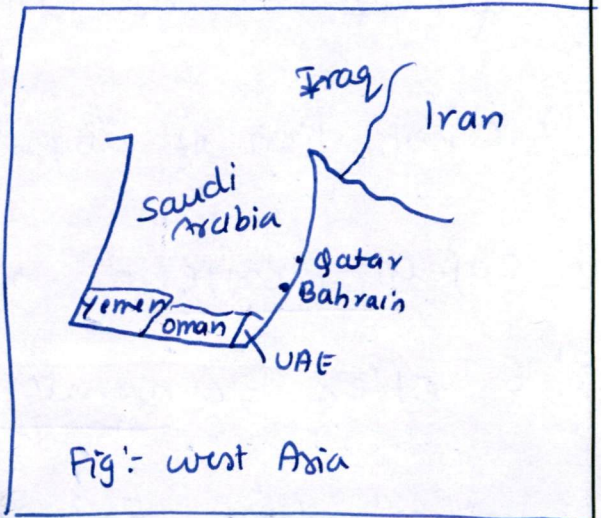
हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

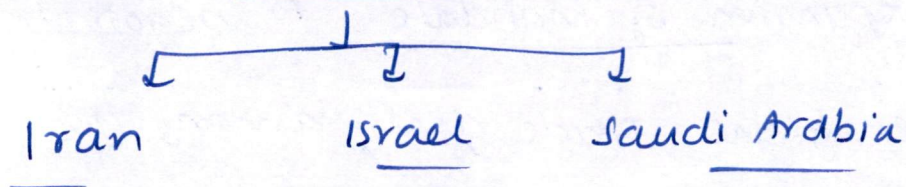
उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's relationship with west-Asian has unique historical, political and economic complementarities.



* Indian relation of Geo-politics with west Asia

① Trilateral Foreign policy - balancing



② Strategic support and alliances in the region

③ I2U2 grouping - India, Israel, USA, UAE

③ Balancing Iran along Saudi Arabia

* Geo-economic shift of India-west Asia Relationship

- ① CEPA - comprehensive Economic partnership Agreement with UAE
- ② India aiding west Mian Nations in diversification of their economies from Dil dependence
- ③ UAE remains 3rd largest Trade partner of India
- ④ Strategic Arms Import from Israel further based on economic calculation

Hence, by harping upon

"Look west policy" based on [3 C's] - culture, commerce & connectivity India can improve its relation with west Asia.

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) was established under Competition Act 2003 which had replaced Monopolies Restrictive Trade practices Act (MRTP).

* Role of CCI

- ① Ensure healthy competitions in market by preventing malpractices such as monopolies & cartelization
- ② Countering 'Dictation of prices' by Big players and allowing "Invisible hand" of market Demand & Supply to play their role
- ③ providing level-playing field to every entity including nascent startups.

④ Incentives for innovation of novel products and processes

⑤ ensuring optimum utilization of resources in market, hence fostering Advantages of 'Economies of scale'

⑥ Encouraging specialized firms and competitive Advantage among different products

⑦ maintaining supply chain of Factories

⑧ Dispute Resolution between entities on several issues.

All these ~~be~~ steps build trust among the stakeholders to perform effectively and innovate novel products.

Challenges of CCI

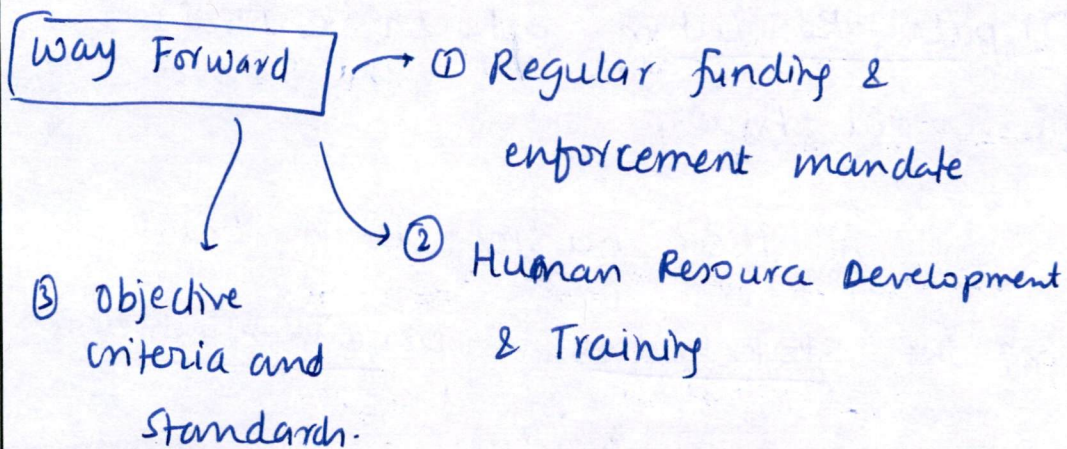
① Lack of enforcement powers on certain order of penalty and punishment

② man power, Human Resource and Infrastructural challenges

③ Lack of constitutional status to the Regulatory body

④ "In silos" approach of working without coordination with other departments like ministry of commerce & Industry

⑤ Allegation of companies that impede EoDB (Ease of doing Business environment)



Healthy competition is a pre-requisite for Healthy business & profitable venture of both consumers and producers. Hence CCI must be strengthened to ensure the same.

12.

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

'Paid News' refer to a phenomena where news, publication and reports are published on quid pro quo exchange of certain monetary benefits rather than reporting in a independent manner.

The phenomena is often seen looming large amidst election schedule

* Need to make 'paid News' an electoral offence in India

① It intervenes in Voter's Freedom of choice during elections by steering the public opinion

Ex) Cambridge Analytica case of USA

② Misinformation refers to deception of trust of people on media.

- ③ It maligns the sacrosanct process of "Free & Fair Elections" which is one of Basic Feature of Constitution.
- ④ It increases the role of muscle and money power in elections
- ⑤ It generates polarised opinions among people by creating "vote banks"
Eg paid news of 'communal riots' & Bulldozer politics polarizing votebanks.
- ⑥ Yellow Media - threatening the Independence of press
- ⑦ Paid News further spreads Negative tendencies of Religious violence, mob lynching, xenophobia, etc
- ⑧ It may lead to populist politics devoid of development discourse
Eg personality cult in politics.

Way Forward

- ① Listing 'paid News' as electoral offence under RPA, 1951 (Representation of people's Act)
- ② Empowering ECI to look into allegations of paid News during elections
- ③ strengthening Press Council of India (PCI) to ensure Independent media
- ④ State Funding of Elections (Dinesh Goswami Committee on electoral Reform)
- ⑤ Impartial & Independent media houses not being adhered to certain political party

"Whoever controls media controls mind"

Hence impartial Media is required to act as 4th organ of Democratic govt under Freedom of expression of Art-21

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

Doctrine of Essentiality - Essential Religious Practices [ERP] was a Judicial Interpretation tool that can trace its origin to Shirur Mutt Case

Doctrine of Essentiality

① It is a practice adhered by Judiciary to ascertain whether certain Religious tradition is "essential" to particular religion or not

Ex) In recent Hijab Controversy Case, SC held wearing Hijab doesnot constitute essential Religious practice.

② It is ascertained on basis of certain criteria - such as codification of practice

in religious text (such as Bible, Quran, Hindu epics, etc.)

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

② In Sabarimala case, prevention of women entry ~~into~~ was not seen as a ERP

③ It is a Judicial Innovation to ensure balance between preservation of traditions and progression of society

④ Decadent religious practices such as Human Sacrifice are not ERP and hence pronounced Illegal

④ The Doctrine further aids in maintaining the 'Secular fabric' of the country by respecting all religions

⑤ It even aids Judiciary to maintain balance between Freedom of Religion (Art-25) and other Fundamental Rights

⑥ ~~ERP~~ man prayers on roads obstructing the Freedom of movement (A-21) were not ERP acc to SC.

Problems associated with the Doctrine

① Epistemological limitations - Judges are not well ~~are~~ versed in Theological scriptures and associated knowledge

② The Doctrine is of subjective nature and may be misinterpreted at times

③ certain Hindu priests protest decision of SC in Sabarimala's Young Lawyers Association vs UOI case

Way
Forward

constitute separate committee for Religious interpretation within Judicial framework to ensure wisdom of Theological expertise

spell out objective criteria of categorising a ERP

India being a land of "Sarva Dhamma Sambhar" must ensure this Doctrine of Essentiality to be interpreted in true letter & spirit

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

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

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

15

"Right-Sizing" of the government is long-drawn demand which was again reiterated by recent report by EAC-PM

* Need to limit the size of government

- ① To reduce overlapping functions and procedural lapses
 Ex) HRD ministry & ministry of personnel
- ② To ensure the maxim of "MINIMUM GOVERNMENT
MAXIMUM GOVERNANCE"
- ③ It increases efficiency of governance by curbing malpractices such as corruption & RedTapiam
- ④ Revenue Expenditure can be scaled down as salaries & pensions may be reduced.

⑤ limiting the size of government further enhances spirit and ease of coordination among departments.

⑥ PM-Gatishakti aiming to coordinate different departments

⑦ In line with vision of "WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT" approach rather than "in silos" approach

⑧ It would also foster 'Public Trust' on government reducing apathy towards govt officials as "Babus"

* Drawbacks of limiting the size of govt

① It may increase work Burden & load on limited government employees

② chance of centralization of powers within a single functionary

③ Lack of Specialization in function due to limited number of officials

④ Decline in "Job creation" by government and fears of rising unemployment

⑤ Fear of privatisation & outsourcing of government functions to private players, compromising provision of 'PUBLIC GOODS'

* WAY FORWARD

Even 2nd ARC has recommend to "RIGHT-SIZE" the government. However, a balance must be maintained between oversizing & undersizing of govt.

① constitute separate committee to recommend on streamlining the size of govt

② Digitalisation & Automation in routine tasks while retaining human officials in expensive required functions.

15.

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

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Recently released rankings of world Universities had no Indian University among top 20 ranks which depict the grave situation of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India.

Institutions of Eminence Scheme (IoE)

- ① The scheme aimed to establish world-class centres of educational Institutions.
- ② Curriculum standards of these IoE to be in line with internationally prescribed levels.
- ③ provision of Research & Development centers and Training Institutions with IoE Campuses.

* Reasons for failure in realising the intended objectives of IoE scheme

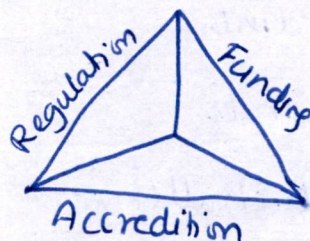
- ① Lack of proper Implementation due to
 - fund constraints
 - struck clearances
 - Infrastructural challenges
- ② Lack of political will in providing thrust for the scheme

Recent Budget-2023-24 had no specific fund allocation to scheme
- ③ National Education Policy (NEP) being the topmost priority of govt led to neglect of other schemes such as IoE
- ④ Lack of private participation and Foreign Investment under this sector & scheme
- ⑤ procedural roadblocks combined with Bureaucratic Apathy.

* Way Forward

① Revire the scheme with special fund allocation and renewed spirit

② Streamline



of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

③ establish coordination between recently approved National Research Foundation (NRF) under NEP to IoE

④ Foster Foreign collaboration and attract private Investment

⑤ Integrate ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes) with IoEs to ensure job creation

⑥ Infrastructural capacity building providing world class facilities

To address the problem of Gross Enrollment Ratio in HEIs (27-28%), IoE have the potential to act as game-changer which must be leveraged.

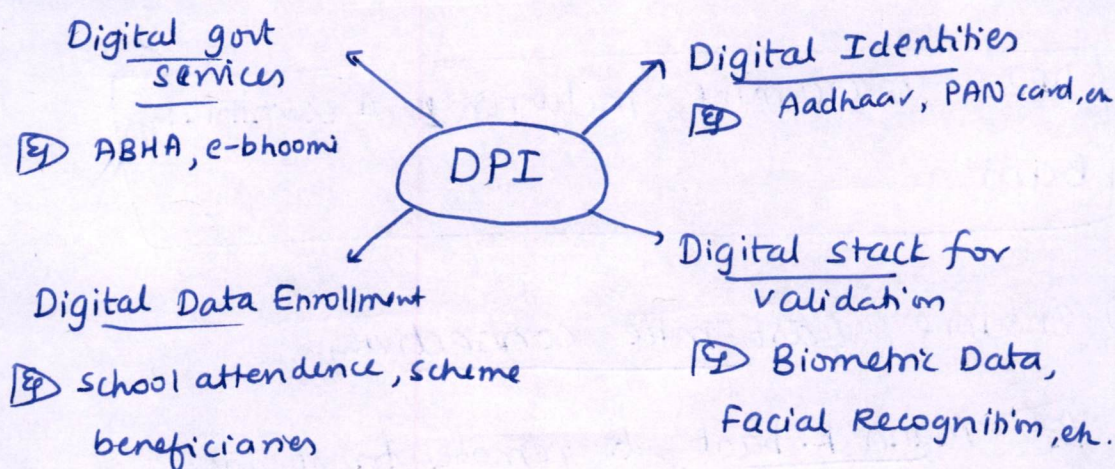
16.

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) refers to Indian stack comprising of various Digital & online applications and programmes of government



* DPI allowing innovative & convenient public services

① Online Applications for govt & official documents

② voter ID, PAN card, Driving License, etc

- ② prompt Grievance Redrenal mechanism
channel for govt services

Ex) CP-GRAMS

- ③ online registration of Land Records

Ex) e-bhoomi, SVAMITVA

- ④ Digital Health card & Tele medicine

Ex) Digital Ayushman Bharat Health card

* DPI - overcoming Inclusion & Accessibility Barriers

- ① Ensuring Last-mile connectivity

Ex) Mann Ki Baat to remote tribal areas

- ② Rural Area penetration & connectivity

Ex) Farmers using e-KCC (Kisan credit cards)
e-crop booking

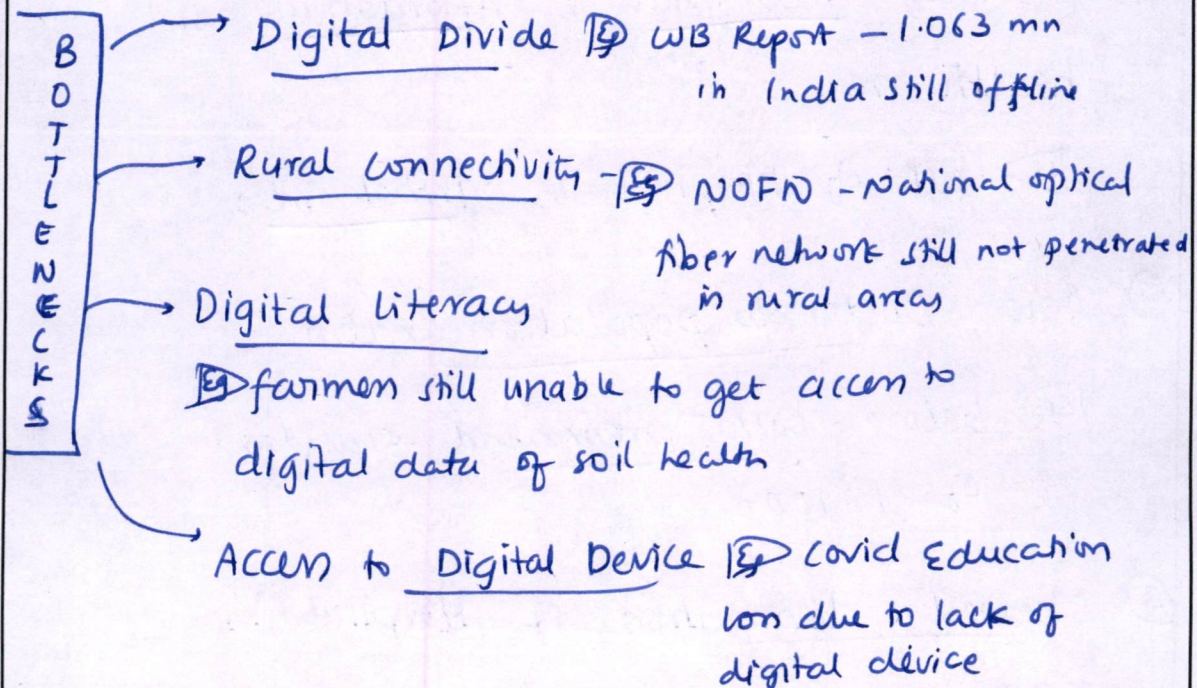
- ③ Education in Remote & Inaccessible Terrain

Ex) DISHA app in mobile

- ④ Tribal e-market federation Ex) TRIFED digital market

* DPI - increase in Transparency and Accountability of Real time Data

- ① curbing Duplication of beneficiaries and leakages $\Rightarrow$ Biometric authentication of PDS
- ② online filing of govt application reduced corruption & Bribes $\Rightarrow$ Facelens assessment of Taxes
- ③ online filing of RTI on portal
- ④ Real-time tracking of govt projects
 $\Rightarrow$ PRAGATHI Portal



Hinging upon scheme of DIGITAL INDIA

would redress all the grievances and usher in 'New era of Digital dynamism' in India

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 हार्निप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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'Right to Health for all' remains an inferred and composite right guaranteed to citizens under Article-21 of the constitution.

However, the right remains unfulfilled due to myriad reasons -

a) Social gaps

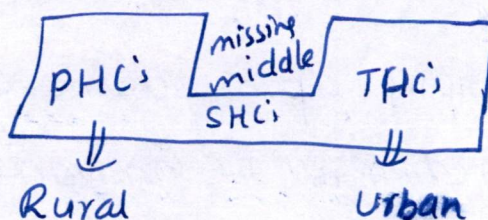
① Issue of Accesibility & Affordability of healthcare

↳ Lack of hospitals in Tribal Areas

② Low Doctor to population ratio

↳ below WHO prescribed standard of 1:1000

③ skewed distribution of Hospitals in various regions



b) Financial Gaps

- ① Health expenditure of GDP remains stagnant around 2% since decade
- ② Huge out of pocket expenditure (OOPE)
- ③ Expensive Tertiary Health care in Urban areas
- ④ Lack of Insurance penetration further worsening financial problems

c) Infrastructural gaps

- ① Lack of Hospital penetration in remote areas due to lack of PPP Public Private partnership
- ② prevalence of "Quacks" due to lack of proper Infrastructural facilities
- ③ Lack of R&D facilities & expenditure on Health domain
- ④ Lack of adequate medical colleges through out the country

These gaps can be bridged by
adequate steps-

* Ensuring "Right to Health for all"

- ① Regulating "Brain Drain" of Doctors
Eg) VAJRA scheme
- ② Insurance penetration among people
Eg) Ayushman Bharat Insurance
- ③ Digital Health care & Telemedicine to deal with Accessibility issues
Eg) e-health card
- ④ Increase expenditure on Health as part of GDP under National Health Policy (NHP) to 5%.
- ⑤ Role in PPP contracts for Hospital Infrastructure creation

'Health' being one of crucial 'BASIC NEED' must be ensured to all to validate "capabilities Approach" of Amartya Sen.

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

Third Gender refer to other gender category apart from binary of male & Female and include identities such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, etc [LGBTQ+]

* Legislative & Judicial Nudge to Third Gender

- ① Transgender's protection Act - providing Safeguards against discrimination and certificate of identity
- ② Navtej Singh Johar vs UOI 2014 - decriminalising of sec-377
- ③ NALSA Judgement - recognising the 'Third Gender' category
- ④ Reservations provided to Transgenders by certain states such as Kerala, etc in line with Ramsingh vs UOI (2015) Judgement.

* problems faced by Transgender

- ① Exploitation and marginalisation of the Transgender
 - ↳ sexual violence
- ② Discrimination in various walks of public life
 - ↳ Recent rejection of Transgender pilot case
- ③ Non-Implementation of Reservation directive of SC to Transgender
 - ↳ No Reservation at all-India level to Transgender
- ④ Emotional & psychological alienation coupled with social ostracisation
- ⑤ conservative outlook, biases and prejudices among people
- ⑥ Under-representation in political field
 - ↳ No Transgender minister at LS till now

* Way Forward :-

- ① Behavioural Nudging through IEC campaigns
④ Pride marches, etc
- ② Reservation at All-India level (Contemporary data) ④ Ramsingh vs UOI, 2015
- ③ Employment opportunities along with skill-development
- ④ Amendment of Transgender protection Act -
④ certification by DM remains subjective & discriminatory

Being a progressive & liberal Nation, India must rally at forefront to ensure these Transgender Rights by adhering to dictum of "Right to Equality" for all (A-14) & Right to life & personal dignity (A-21))

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
is a grouping of countries such as
Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan,
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, India, Pakistan.
(with recent entry of Iran)

* Factors impeding effective functioning of SCO :

- ① Lack of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Economic cooperation
- ② "Mission creep" strategy by China - to expand its influence dominantly the grouping
- ③ Instability among CARs (Central Asian Republics)

④ Connectivity Hurdles to central Asia

⑤ Lack of Implementation of charter & objectives

* Strained ties with china & Pakistan
effecting SCO functioning :-

① Menace of Terrorism sponsored by Pak

② EAM S. Jaishankar during SCO meet quoted
"victims of Terrorism and perpetrators of
Terrorism cannot sit together & talk"

② Indian apprehensions with china's Debt
Trap Diplomacy ③ BRI Initiative in
Central Asia

③ growing china - Russia comradrie

④ Recently their partnership is declared
as "without any forbidden areas"

④ I2 strategy by china & Pak thwarting
cooperation with
India.
Infiltration Insurgency

* WAY FORWARD

① PM Modi has recently announced

SECURE partnership among SCO countries

- for Economic cooperation

- Digital Technology Ex Bhashini App of India was offered to SCO meeting Translations

② Framing FTA & other Treaties of economic complementarities

Ex Diversification of oil Economy by CA&C

③ SCO-RATS - must be strengthened to tackle Anti-Terrorism operations

④ Regular meetings & expanded membership (Iran) in line with India's vision of "REFORMED MULTILATERALISM"

If leveraged well, SCO would act as crucial aspect in India's "STRATEGIC BALANCING" of East & West

20.

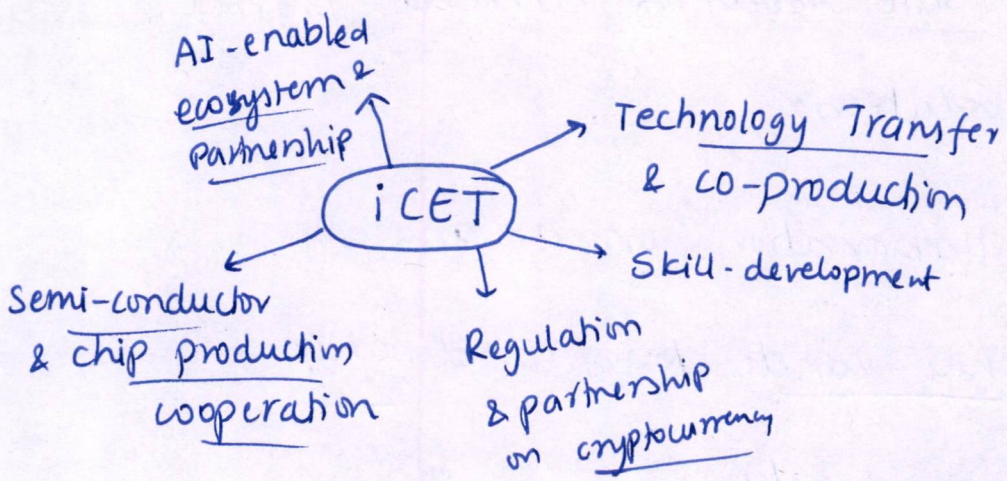
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 which have transformed from 'estranged democracies' to 'Natural partners' had recently concluded iCET (initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology) in modi state visit to USA

* Initiative on Critical & Emerging Technology



① It includes schemes for technological sharing & co-production

② Elements of Industrial Revolution 4.0
Such as AI, Robotics, Deep learning, etc
are included under ICET to foster
cooperation

③ Supply chain Resilience and ~~test~~
Research collaboration was also
envisaged under the scheme

④ Human Resource Skillup & exchange
to suit needs of current Digital
Revolution

⑤ collaboration on arena of
semi-conductors and chip
manufacturing

⑥ USA chips Act - insights to
Indian manufacturers.

* Way Forward

However true realisation of initiative must be focussed by

- a) fostering collaboration between USA
& domestic technological gains

Ex mission of USA & Infosys of India

- b) Materializations of MOU's and shared funding

- c) leveraging complementarities

Ex Software Human Resource of India
(IT workforce)

Research Data & Technical
expertise of USA.

If implemented well, iCET
would prove revolutionary in transformed
world's Natural Democracies into Natural
Technological Supergiants by
balancing China.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. Introduction

The first part of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the subject and the methods of research.

The second part is devoted to the study of the physical properties of the subject.

The third part is devoted to the study of the chemical properties of the subject.

The fourth part is devoted to the study of the biological properties of the subject.

The fifth part is devoted to the study of the psychological properties of the subject.

The sixth part is devoted to the study of the social properties of the subject.

The seventh part is devoted to the study of the economic properties of the subject.

The eighth part is devoted to the study of the political properties of the subject.

SE