



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. : 0105670

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Medha Anand

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

26-Aug-22

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

केंद्र
Centre

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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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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
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Environmental Pressure Groups nudge government, from outside, to frame policies aimed at sustainable use of environment, by methods like lobbying, electioneering etc.

Environmental pressure groups enhancing public participation and responsiveness

(1) Data driven demands - CSE publishes reports like in Down To Earth to work for plastic pollution, climate change etc.

(2) Uphold rights of people - Narmada Bachao Andolan works to uphold rights of displaced tribals.

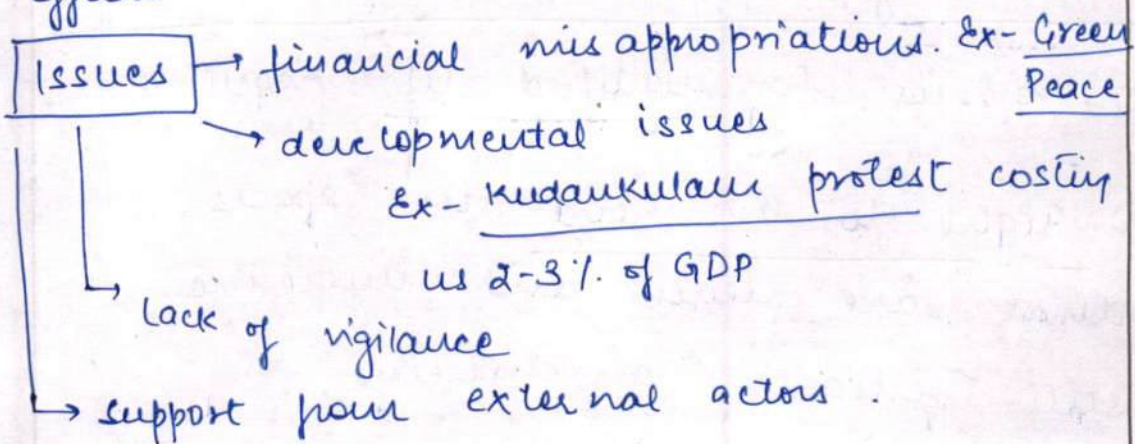
(3) Promote Trusteeship models - Mazdoor Kisan Sangathan Sabha's concept of "Jai Sunwai" to ensure social audit.

(4) Sustainable Economy - Kudu mbashnee
an SHG makes bamboo products and
nudges government to employ the
same.

(5) International effort of TRAFFIC -
Their reports are used by Indian
groups to raise awareness.

(6) Ensure Environmental Impact Assessment
and its effective use.

(7) Targeted efforts of Bachpan Bachao
Andolan, CRY, Helpage help vulnerable
sections in managing climate change
effects.



Thus, environmental pressure groups
have acted as double edged sword
in environmental gains of India.

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, SC has acknowledged sex work as a profession in India, as separate from mere human trafficking.

Benefits

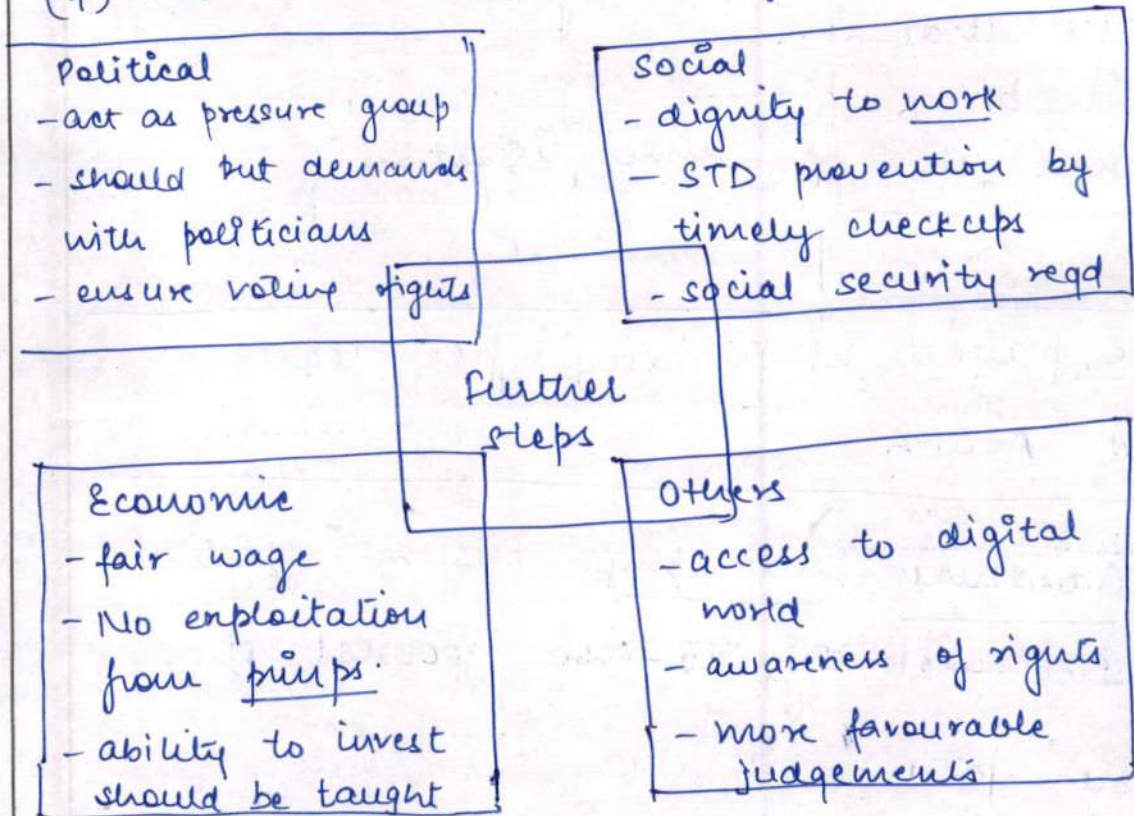
- first step in establishing freedom of profession
- will ensure new steps to give them dignity of work are taken.

Merely the first step in ensuring basic rights as

- (1) Provision for dignified life required
- (2) Right to livelihood in spaces that are clean and hygienic still remains a challenge.
- (3) Exploitation by pimps should be reduced.
- (4) Despite SC granting Right to Education

to sex workers' kids with dignity,
it still remains a social challenge

- (5) In line with CEDAW, but still
other rights need to be ensured
(6) Social dignity remains a far fetched
dream
(7) STD's remain a major threat



Thus, "sex workers" should rise
above from the undercurrent and
not remain as "shadow citizens", on
lines of Incheon strategy and CEDAW

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

District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) are setup under Legal Services Act to ensure fair and quick justice.

Cases that can be taken up

→ pre-litigative

→ under litigation

Role played in providing free legal aid Ar 39-A

(1) Gandhian philosophy - Ensure effective justice delivery to the poorest of the poor

(2) In line with constitutional morality - To uphold principles of Natural justice.

(3) Part of fundamental right - In

Hussainara Khatoon case, SC held that

right to speedy trial is a fundamental right.

(4) mobile justice ensured - as people can visit nearby districts to get justice

(5) Ensure effective justice delivery by employing experts

disseminating legal awareness

(1) Pro bono legal services to the underserved

(2) Knowledge of PIL system.

(3) ensures upholding of Ar 32

Despite the above, 5 core cases remain pending, mostly at lower courts, which require

→ ① Separate cadres for DLSA's

→ ② ensure minimum adjournments

→ ③ Deploy ADR mechanisms

→ ④ e-courts, National Judicial Data Grid Project SAHYOG should be implemented

Thus, DLSA's are 'festivals of Democracy' for India and ensure fair and speedy trial of cases (Hussainara Khatoon)

4.

"कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के सँकेंद्रण 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

collegium system is the way Judiciary appoints judges cadre and has been a cause of contention for a long time now.

Evolution of collegium system: from first judges case to third judges case collegium with 5 senior most judges came into prominence.

Collegium: Victim of its own success

(1) Uncle Judge Syndrome - 2nd ARC highlights how a handful of families have all judges in Indian judiciary.

(2) Violating Principles of Natural Justice
Ex- CJI Ranjan Gogoi listening to a sexual harassment case, by himself being in it -

(3) Internal turf - The judges who

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did a press conference to highlight their issues with CJI - master of the rooster.

- (4) Deviant behaviour - by Justice Karnan raises questions on appointment process.
- (5) Judgements like the Rakesh on hands off sexual harasser, further creates mistrust
- (6) Lack of transparency in collegium meetings

Solutions → 1) Adopt Memorandum of Procedure for appointment

- 2) NTAC should be relooked into
- 3) Reduce post retirement jobs to reduce allegations of quid pro quo.
- 4) Follow international precedent - appoint judges by a committee.
- 5) Minutes of the meeting of Collegium should be made public
- 6) Action taken report to and ARC recommen^d required

Thus, as said in Swapnil Tripathi case, sunlight is the best disinfectant and SC needs to come out clearly

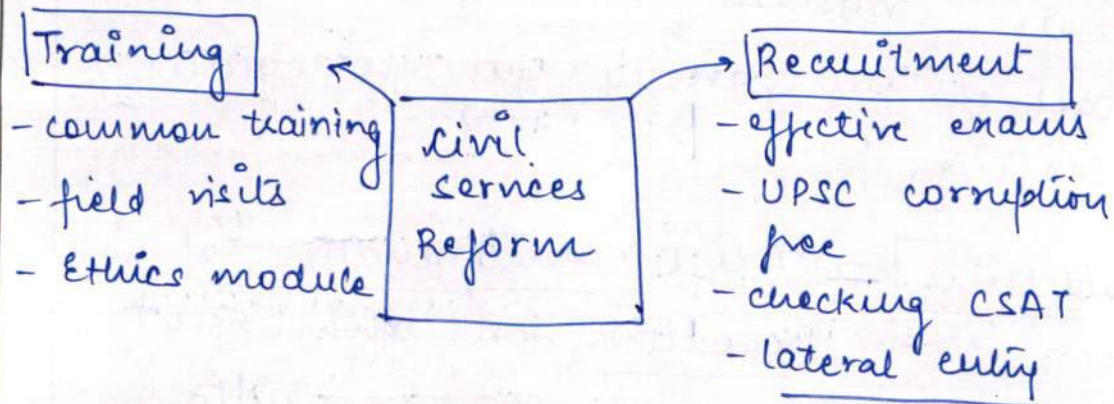
5.

"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

Civil services reforms require adjusting to modern day challenges and thereby should be holistic and citizen centric (and ARC)



Reforms beyond the above

- 1) Erase permanency - Exam on 7th and 9th year of commissioning to ensure a permanent job (and ARC)
- 2) Prevent Corruption - Increase salary and reduce discretion to prevent misuse
- 3) Holistic appraisals - 360° appraisal from juniors and seniors required
Ex - SPARROW in railways

(4) Governance should be citizen centric. Ex - MO Buses in Odisha, such good case studies should be emulated.

(5) Conform to latest trends - Tech savvy bureaucrats required to handle new challenges like cyber threats etc.

(6) No frequent transfers to protect from political pressure

{ TSR Subramaniam case - form civil }
Services Board for transfers

(7) Ensure anonymity - No need to make celebrities out of civil servants. They are just servants of people.

(8) Ensure specialisation by frequent visits to foreign nations and villages having best practices -

thus, to ensure our "rusted steel frame" transforms to "trusted steel frame", Surinder Nath committee and Hota committee recommendations to modernize them is required.

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

Outcome base finance models ensure that we focus on not just output (theoretical), but also the outcome that is envisaged out of a scheme

Catalysing change

1) Targeted delivery

Ex - 30-40% PDS goes waste, if WADHWA committee recommend

of introducing

PDS (Social impact) bonds are sent out, it will ensure plugging leakage

2) Move to Renewable systems

social security Exchange (SSE) will ensure that our shift to renewable is adequately funded.

Ex - India requires \$10 trillion to become net zero by 2070.

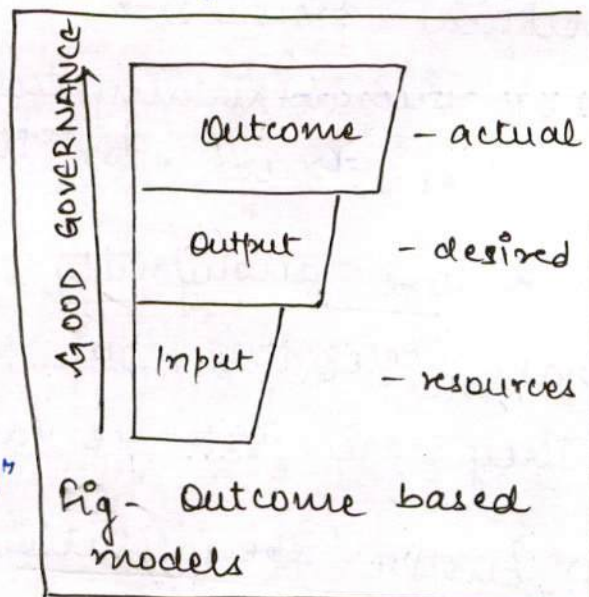


Fig - Outcome based models

(3) Innovative practices

Ex- Miyawaki method, urban agriculture
to ensure climate change reverses.

(4) Reduce leakages

Ex- DBT save 94,000 crore since
inception.

Deliver socio-economic impact

(1) Rehabilitate people

Ex- 17% of urban population lives in
slum.

(2) Multi dimensional poverty can be
reduced (16% presently)

(3) Mitigate inhuman practices like
child Marriage and sexual harassment

Issues → lack of awareness
→ Reduced altruism
→ leakages still present
→ difficult to gauge all outcomes

Thus, to ensure "Lok shakti"
transforms into "Desh" becoming
Jagat Guni, Outcome based finance
model are the key.

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)

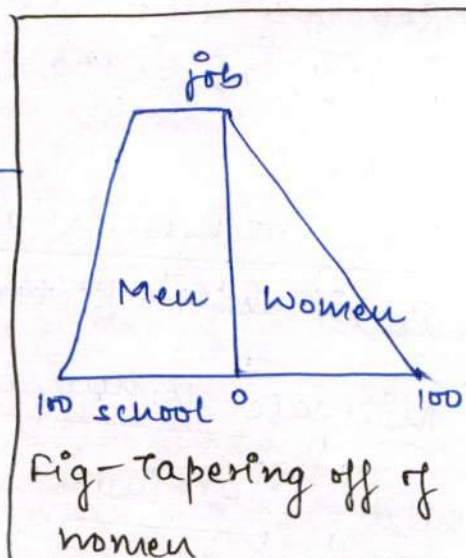
The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Despite having higher Gross Enrolment ratio in primary schools the graph with age for women tapers out of the job market

Workspace women
Fact File:

- 34% Female Labour force participation rate
- (28% lost jobs in covid)
- 34% Wage Gap
- 18% women in STEM



Wide gap is of paramount importance

- 1) loss of potential : IMF highlights if women participate equally as men GDP will rise by 27%.

(2) Time poverty - most women spend 4 hours more than men daily, mostly in unpaid work

(3) Multiplier effect - leads to loss of dignity and psychic issues. Ex - rising suicides.

(4) Poor health outcomes - due to inability to sustain and remaining the last to eat food

(5) Clustered in low paying jobs - as their reproductive cycle coincides with business and livelihood cycle (India Noorji)

Way Ahead - (1) implement schemes like GATI, KIRAN, Biocare in letter and spirit.

(2) work from home allowed

(3) Paternity leave to remove negative connotations of Maternity leave

(4) Jaya Jaitley Committee recommendations to increase age of marriage for women.

Thus, for India to enter Amrit Kal, Nari Shakti in all spheres is the key (PM Modi)

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)

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

10

The Central Government has recently moved on to revamp the Civil Registration system to enhance its gain.

Civil Registration system → to ensure information of the population is kept in it and updated.

Importance for Socio-Economic planning in India

- (1) Data Driven Policy - by getting a clear idea on population figures
- (2) Fault lines of society visible - which caste, religion needs more help (Sachar committee)
- (3) Targeted delivery - to ensure upliftment of all with each other
- (4) Gender Justice - by giving targeted

• benefits to women, LGBTQ.

- (5) Ensure good governance - as needs of the population can be identified.
- (6) Access to essential services - like health, education etc.
- (7) Tailor made solutions - Treatment availability of sickle cell anaemia for a tribal hamlet.
- (8) Blue Thinking Policy - ensure saturation of schemes.

Issues ① should not be used for targeted violence

- ② Its privacy should be ensured (K.S Puttaswamy judgement)
- ③ Cyber threats to systems should be solved. (Gopal Krishna Committee) and Meena Hemachandra Committee)

Thus, CRS has the power to revolutionise the governance system and ensure "Swaraj" translates to "Sushasan"

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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International Monetary Fund (IMF) was carved out of Washington Consensus to ensure countries remain fiscally stable.

Areas of Reforms in IMF

(1) Acknowledge new global powers
Ex- Brazil, India

(2) Democratise proceedings, else nations will form alternate bodies.

Ex- Contingency Reserve Arrangement

of BRICS.

(3) Justice should be seen to be done as well. Ex- IMF shouldn't be called as a neo-colonial tool.

- (4) Reduce hegemony of super powers like USA.
- (5) Don't enforce open markets on rising economies.
- Ex- India's BOP crisis was solved by asking us to open borders for all
- (6) Grievance Redressal Mechanism should be effectively built.

Way Forward

- ↳ accept new global players
- ↳ democratise funding pattern
- ↳ ensure accountability and transparency
- ↳ build trust based governance models.

Thus, for IMF to remain relevant, it is required that they quickly engage in reforms to accomodate diverse voices.

10.

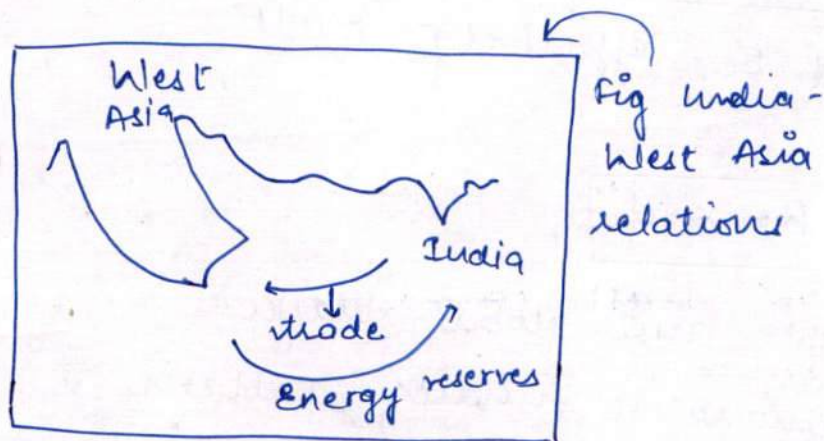
हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's relationship with West Asia has converged again, post its de-hyphenation of relations in West Asia's internal politics



Geo political relations

- ① Territorial disputes - Ex Israel-Palestine
- ② Indian Ocean and various ports as India's Base. Ex - Dugun
- ③ Various Military Exercises like white Eagle etc.

Geo-Economic Relation

- 1) Internationalisation of Rupee by opening Nostro vostro accounts
- 2) Trading with Iran despite UN Sanctions
- 3) Focussing on people-to-people connect. Ex - Miyakat system of trade
- 4) line of credits (LOC) being doled out to West Asian nations -
- 5) LOU's for extraction of critical being signed.

Challenges - ① Pakistan China Axis
② Lack of faith in India by West-Asian nations
③ Lack of resources with India to use money power on them.

Thus, despite the hiccup, "soft power" with "hard economy" has ensured good relations.

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

Rising startups and focus on Make in India requires role of CCI to ensure healthy competition and prevent monopolistic tendencies.

Competition Commission of India - statutory body under competition Act, 2002 to ensure market's free hand to work well

Role of CCI

(1) Preventing Predatory Policy making

Ex- Telecom operators went against Jio for trying to monopolise market.

(2) Ensuring fair play - by allowing all companies to participate in marketing.

(3) Ease of Entry ensured - Reduce the issue of "Chakravarty challenge" by allowing ease of access.

(4) Penalise wrongdoers - In case of predatory policy making, it penalises the party involved.

(5) Ethical corporate governance ensured on lines of V. Kotak Committee.

(6) Prioritises interest of the users by ensuring their access to diversified products

(7) Promotes innovation - by giving due credit to all

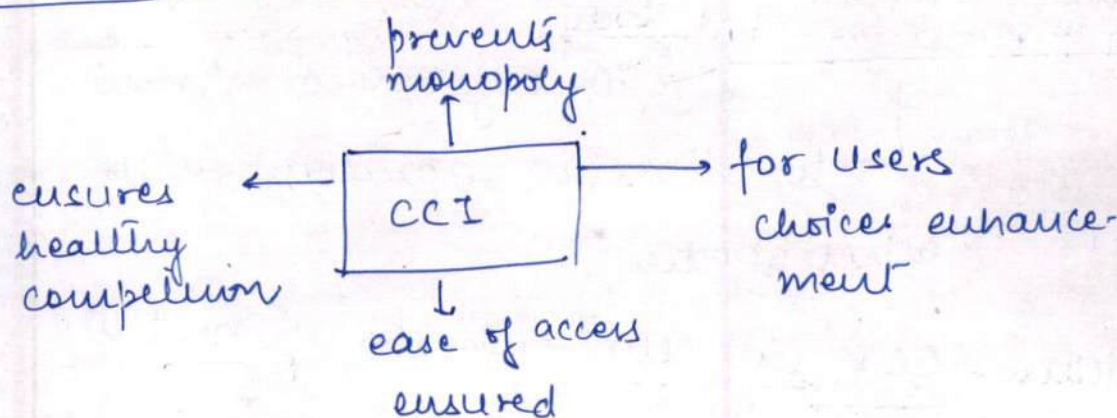


Fig - Basic functions of CCI

Issues with working of CCI

- 1) Overlap of Jurisdiction - In case of insider trading, SEBI takes over.
- 2) Lack of power to prosecute offenders.
- 3) Lack of dedicated investigative arm
- 4) Poor ability to keep a check
- 5) Less numbers of suo motu cases.
- 6) Lack of independence, often quoted by opposition.
- 7) Stifles demand supply

Way Forward

- turn it to a constitutional body
- Investigative arm required
- ↳ to work in tandem with other bodies

Thus, CCI is the wheel of healthy competition among indian companies which ensures distributive Justice

2. "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

Paid News or Yellow Journalism

refers to presentation of distorted facts and incidents, in lieu of monetary quid pro quo.

Paid News
Reasons

- unethical journalism
- politician-criminal and journalist nexus
- Use of money power in elections

Menace of paid news - during elections :

- 1) Distorted facts - to help one party gain an edge over the other.
- 2) Propaganda by news anchors
Ex- focussing on crimes of only some states, while negating others.

(3) Communal stunts being used

Ex- UPSC Jihad by Sudarshan News

(4) Vicious cycle

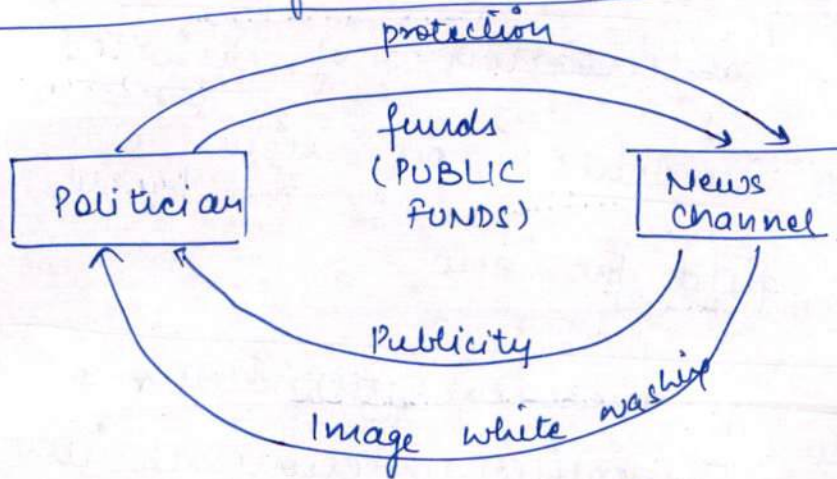


Fig- vicious cycle b/w Politician and News channels

(5) Manipulated Exit Polls , to sway sentiments

(6) Disobeying rules of Electoral silence and Model code of Conduct

(7) Promoting hate speech (Section 153 IPC)
(Anish Dargam case)

NEED FOR MAKING PAID NEWS-

AN ELECTORAL OFFENCE

- ① Power to ECI to suspend the candidate (Ar 324)
 - ② Ensure free and fair justice and rule of law (part of basic structure)
 - ③ Ensure strict adherence to Model Code of Conduct.
 - ④ Prevent communal politics and riots afterwards
 - ⑤ Ensure clean politics and adherence to constitutional morality
 - ⑥ W line with TK Vishwanathan Committee on hate speech
- Way forward - Include it into RPA, 1951

Thus, to ensure Dandaniti and absence of Matsyaraaj, free and fair elections on democratic principles is a pre-requisite.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13.

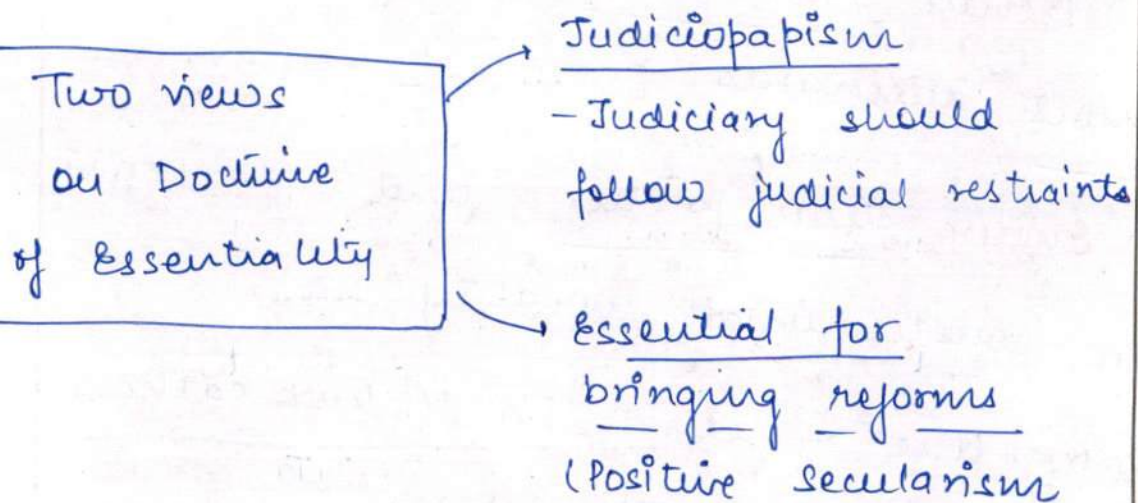
भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Doctrine of Essentiality is a judicial innovation which tries to segregate if a religious practice is an "essential practice" to practice that faith or not.



Evolution of Judiciopapism / Essentiality Doctrine

(1) Sriur Mutt case - SC stipulated this doctrine, so that various religious Ar 25 and Ar 26 can be practiced.

(2) Various judgements like Daniel Latifi, Shayara Bano case etc, SC brought in reforms in Muslim religion, by declaring what were essential practices

उम्मीदवारों को इस कठिनाई में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) In Kerala Young Lawyers Association case, women were allowed to enter Sabrimala Temple

Doctrine of Essentiality - a necessity as

(1) Legal cases - Many religious organisations knock courts door to give them justice. This doctrine ensures that while ensuring religious rights, civil liberties aren't taken away.

(2) Rule of law - to prevent tyranny of any one religion onto another

(3) Positive Secularism - as Government can enter into wrong practices
Ex- FGM in Bahia Muslims

Against views

- (1) Judiciopapism - SC becoming "supra church". It should be on the believers to decide and not court.
- (2) Variability in decision - SC relies on Judicial Majoritarianism, another bench can give a totally different ruling.
- (3) Against separation of Power - as SC starts delivering justice and making laws.
- (4) Judicial Restraint required in matters of personal faith.
- (5) Prevents practitioners from keeping their views on their religion.

Thus, in spirit of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhav', Courts should chalk out a Middle path to allow religious rights and prevent abuse.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently released EAC highlighted the need to limit size of the government to usher in an era of good governance.

Need to reduce size of government in India - as

(1) Overlapping jurisdictions lead to lack of governance - as it becomes a no-man's land. Ex - CVC and CB

(2) Vague objectives - inability to properly identify objectives of various departments lead to policy paralysis
Ex - ED and SFIO both investigate foreign frauds.

(3) Need for unified regulator

Ex - talks of SEBI and UTI merger.

(4) Targeted governance and service delivery.

Ex - approach roads to railway stations are whose responsibility - railway or roadways

(5) Ensure Grievance Redressal - by fixing accountability

(6) In line with sevottam Model
- as Citizen Charters can be reviewed, monitored and implemented better.

(7) Digital revolution will usher in
Ex - e-office can be effectively used
if responsibilities of various departments are fixed

Issues with reduction in size of government

(1) Diverse challenges require multiple agencies. Ex - Money laundering is a complex crime - requires many

laws to prevent it - Ex - PMLA, FATE, COFEPOSA etc. $\Rightarrow$ need for diverse agencies.

(2) Objective classification of subjective functions will become difficult.

Ex - how to objectively define a Public Health Centre's objectives.

(3) Separation of Power necessitates having huge government

(4) specialisation in public delivery

can be maintained by it.

Ex - FCI's role can't be done by RBI and vice versa.

Way Forward $\rightarrow$ ① Merge similar organizations

$\rightarrow$ ② Reduce bureaucratic hurdles

$\rightarrow$ ③ Make Governance more accessible (Estonia's TOM model)

Thus, in line with PM's war cry of "Minimum Government, Maximum governance", EAC's recommendations require quick actions.

15.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Recent government data indicates that 7.5 lakh students study abroad costing around 75000 crores, highlighting that IoE haven't been able to take off.

IoE scheme

(1) world class institutions build in India

(2) will provide diverse courses in the university

(3) will be built at huge cost of 10,000 crores

(4) provide with QR ranking

(5) collaborate with Ivy league and such colleges.

(6) raise education standards in India

inability to become game changer

- (1) lack of financial help from private sector
- (2) clearances delay. Ex - land clearance etc.
- (3) Expensive education $\Rightarrow$ profit motive or social motive.
- (4) lack of headway in global collaborations with world universities
- (5) Poor infrastructure, constraints our systems
- (6) improper training facilities for teachers for these institutes
- (7) National Education Policy overshadowed it.
- (8) COVID-19 delayed the implementation of scheme, as government was focussing on the pandemic.

Way forward

- (1) Prioritise Primary Education and reduce "Learning Poverty" (ASER Report)
- (2) Collaborate with foreign universities and bring professors on demand from them.
- (3) Focus on Atal Innovation Mission, to generate a class of students whose interest lies in innovation
- (4) Flexible Credit Score scheme from different streams to be implemented
- (5) National Curriculum Framework and NIPUN scheme should be focussed upon

Thus, entry of 10E will require holistic reforms in education to realise the goal of SDG 4.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) forms an essential part of schemes like AMRUT, Smart City Mission and Digital India Mission

DPI allowing for innovative and convenient public services

- (1) UPI based payments have been a game changer in transactional history. Ex- BHIM, PhonePe
- (2) QR based metro and bus tickets and one mobility card scheme has made travel convenient.
- (3) Online Grocery Delivery services have made lives of people easier alongwith fostering Gig Economy (15 million peoples, 10% to GDP contribⁿ)

Ex-DND (Open for all)

(4) Agricultural productivity via e-NAM
on PM WAN internet.

(5) Bots like DISHA giving information
on railways

Overcoming inclusion and accessibility
barriers

(1) Connectivity by on-demand cab
services.

(2) Voice note based museums, that
allows people to hear about
the sculpture, by plugging into it.

(3) e-Praman Patta to ensure Pension
is delivered on time.

(4) e-TREDS gives mobility to
farmers.

(5) Gender neutral - as women
too can get access into services,
alongwith LGBTQ.

Increase transparency and accountability

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हॉलिफ में
नहीं लिखना
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- (1) e-office ensures red tapism is reduced.
- (2) online RTI's can give access to information anytime
- (3) easier grievance redressal
- (4) Working of e-courts
- (5) National Judicial Data Grid showing real time case pendency
- (6) Further, data driven policy is ensured

Issues → cyber security (Meenu Hemchandra Committee)
→ personal data leak
→ privacy hacked
→ Cyber crimes like phishing,
DOS, extortion.
→ Digital Divide (70% urban, 35% rural users), on lines with Nandan

Milekani committee data grid

should be established for effective use of DPI.

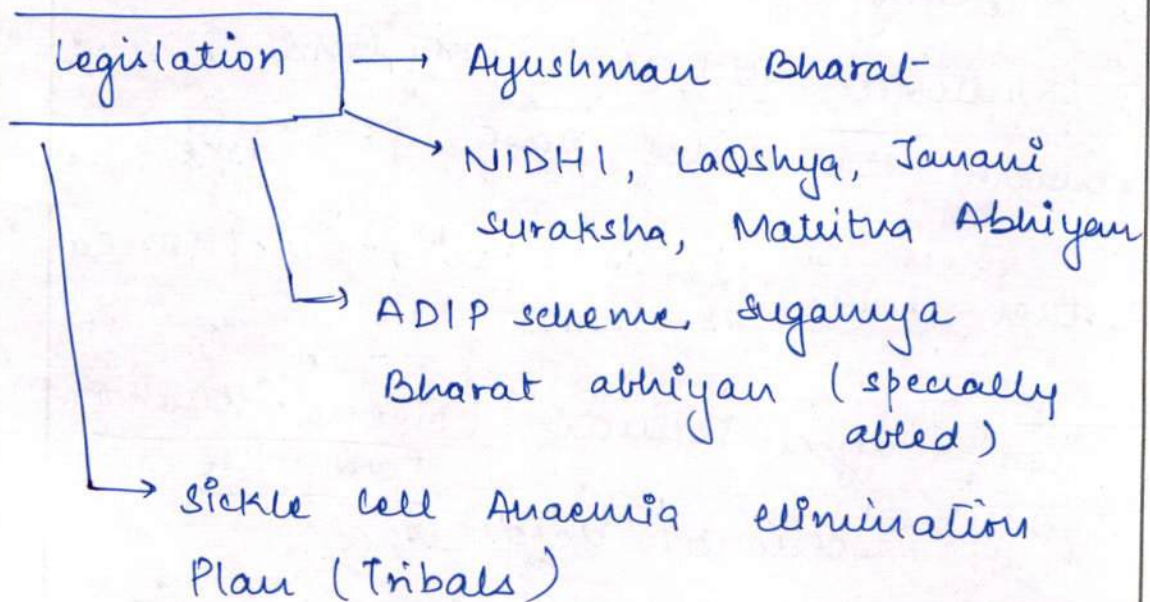
17.

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

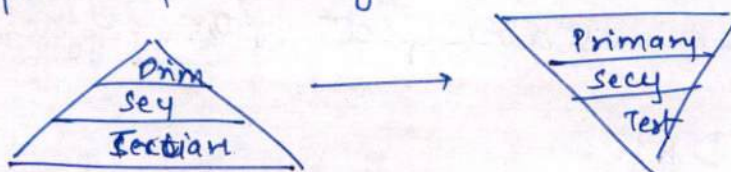
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"Right to health for all" under Art 1 requires holistic development of all citizens with ease to foster a Swasthya and Samridh Bharat



Plugging social Gaps

(1) Access - Ensure accessibility of primary healthcare to all. Invest the funding triangle



(2) Reduce out of pocket expenditure (60%)
- by providing free access to healthcare at nearby areas.

(3) Targeted delivery - with 57% anaemic women, 37% stunted kids and 38% wasted $\Rightarrow$ ensure targeted delivery of schemes

4) focus on caste and tribe dimensions
50% of all undernourished children are SC and ST $\Rightarrow$ focus on their hamlets (Ex - Jagjivan Ram hospitals)

Plugging Financial Gaps

(1) Jan Arogya Kendras to be open across hamlets

(2) slate for Ayushman Bharat shouldn't be misused (recent CAG report)

(3) No "Zero Food" child - 6 million as per NFHS V (infants who haven't eaten for past 24 hours)

(4) Enhance NFSA doleouts for pregnant women

Plugging life Gaps

1) Build hospitals, care centres with PPP model.

2) Ensure ease of access by making buildings disability friendly.

3) Use ABHA app to keep digital records of all.

Thus, "right to health for all" requires holistic care involving geriatric, pediatric, preventive and palliative care.

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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this margin

Navtej Singh Johar case decriminalised section 377 of IPC, but this hasn't led to emancipation of the third gender.

"Third gender - not yet engendered"

① Social reasons

- (1) lack acceptance by families, often destituted
- (2) No means to gain education and thereby livelihood
- (3) often looked down upon as criminals and "lower" citizens
- (4) Discriminated against.
- (5) Forced to beg, as no other options available.
- (6) often pushed into prostitution.

(7) Prone to bullying - Recent
Tadhavue student was given
homosexual slurs.

ECONOMIC

- (1) Lack skills to get a job
- (2) If skilled, won't be given a
job (usually)
- (3) Completely absent from job
market
- (4) Lack social capital to enter
job market

LEGAL

- (1) Can't get a child adopted
- (2) No legality to their marriage
rights -
- (3) Right to property not given
- (4) Not included in HUF (Hindu
undivided family → coparcenary
unit)

- (5) Abuse can't be reported as they will further be abused while asking for Justice.

Identity Crisis

- (1) Recent bill required DM to give them sexual identity certificate
- (2) 27% in education and 37% employment reservation still not given.
- (3) often have to listen to abusive homosexual slurs.

Thus, the film "Taali" depicts their dismal condition and its time we give them legal rights to ensure they get social rights

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

India's entry into SCO was celebrated, but was marred by the fact that even Pakistan got entry into the coveted group at the same time.

Strained ties with China and Pak - and SCO

(1) Difficulty in building consensus

(2) Often territorial issues overshadow SCO meeting - Ex- China's BRI project.

(3) Fate similar to BRICS where strained relations hamper talks and negotiations.

(4) China - Pak axis tries to mend accords to their sides. Ex - RATS

(5) Issues with use of money power by China.

(6) China employing salami slicing policy.

(7) Majorly Muslim nations are bound to be on Pakistan's side.

Other Issues

1) Lack of consensus with central Asian countries

2) Difference of opinion in signing accords and coming on a shared decision.

3) Difference in Politics - Democratic India and autocratic others

(4) Resource sharing becomes difficult as China-Pakistan obstruct

Way Forward

↳ India should use its soft power

↳ Tele-education and tele-medicine should be the goal

↳ utilise Indian Diaspora

Thus, SCO is a source of rich resources and our deliberations these should not be marred by strained China Pak relations

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 बादा 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-US relations have been of strict divergence to early convergence to deep collaboration in recent times.

Recently conclude iCET is a glimpse of our deep collaboration

Technological leap

Fert file
Trade: 128 bn\$
India's trade
surplus = 28 bn\$

1) From military to new age technology

- From LEMOA, COMCASA to BECA

2) Ensures critical minerals are adequately supplied.

3) Ensures technology transfer

for new technology like AI, ML, IoT etc.

(4) Training Prospects of both nations will remain high.

Ex- diaspora Engagement.

(5) Critical Minerals are present with both nations and they may collaborate over it.

(6) Space Mission like Chandrayaan-

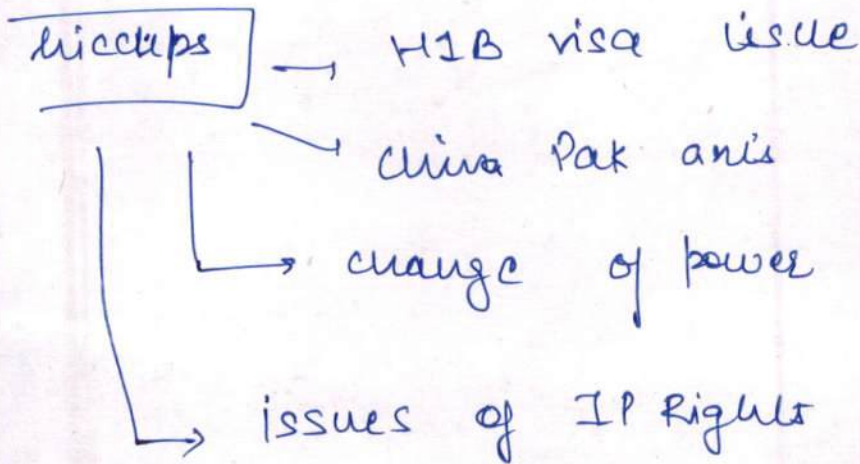
III have further enhanced our stature.

(7) Bringing long wanted demands in the field of technology

(8) Ensure constructive use of technology in fields of air, space etc

Other reforms

- ↳ OOAD entry
- ↳ Critical mineral group
- ↳ Disaster resilient infrastructure
can be built



Thus, world's oldest and biggest
democracy have huge potential

to collaborate on various
issues to bring sankalp to
siddhi

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL