



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. : 1421777

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Keeti Deipatni

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.08.2023

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

केंद्र

Centre

Varanasi

Reeta Chatterjee

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

Invigilator's Signature

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

Environmental pressure groups are those that affect policy making in the environmental matters.

Various groups have dealt with this

① Normada Bachao Andolan

↳ it tried to save the livelihood and supported for the rehabilitation

② Voices against unskated development

↳ ~~Tex~~ Many forest cutting protest.

③ supported the right of healthy environment - Art 21

↳ ~~Tex~~ Vizhinjam fast protest

④ led to huge participation of people in safeguard of environment

↳ ~~Ex~~ Sundarlal Bahuguna's
Chipko movement

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

⑤ Influences policy making

↳ ~~Ex~~ CSE - (Mamta Mohan) gives various indexes and represent Indian concern abroad.

⑥ Enhanced responsiveness of citizens
by Naukalya Jagan NGO

⑦ They merge environment with livelihood issue as well create awareness about deep ecology

Thus these pressure groups, though not very wide, are creating awareness about environment and realises MC Mehta judgement of court.

2.

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

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words)

10

The strength of sex worker in India is huge. Many of them come as a curse of poverty and trafficking.

The recent judgement of court is the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for

- ① Give right to profession - Art 19
- ② Will provide various social security - Art 42
- ③ They will be entitled to workplace protection act
- ④ Provide basic amenities / rights
 - ① Give right to health as many are denied entry in hospital.

ii) prevalence of HIV is high
(5% against global average of 0.5%)

iii) Better facility to children of
sex workers will be given
(Buddhadeb Karmakar
judgment)

Yet it is only first step.
More needs to be done

(1) issue of legalising it could
be discussed upon.

ii) Regular health checkups should
be done. (Ajay Kumar Bhatnagar)

iii) Provision of skilling of women
could be undertaken

iv) Counseling of women under
SABLA scheme

Working in NGOs could
make these steps more effective.
Also state level efforts are needed

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

District legal services authorities comes as consequences of National legal services authorities Act 1987. It envisages the mandated of Art 39 A (free legal aid to All)

Role played

- (i) Provided easy availability of lawyers to needy
- (ii) Provide access to justice in the hinterlands
- (iii) Removed the barriers of caste, creed, gender and wealth.
- (iv) More accountability of legal system could be ensured
- (v) Created awareness about the scheme and increased reach.

However there are challenges

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

- ① Funding - only ₹0.73 are spent per person in India (Per Commonwealth human right report)
- ② Negligence of lawyers - do not take interest
- ③ More concentrated in the urban areas
- ④ Still many people do not know about it
- ⑤ Way forward
 - ↓ online and ADR mechanism.
 - ↓ Awareness by NGO, PRI,
 - ↓ Increase funding
 - compulsory service giving by senior lawyers

These methods could actualise the legal aid to all and establishes welfare state

4.

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

Collegium system comprises of judicial person who decide appointment, nomination, transfer of judges. It came out of third judges case 1993.

It has become victim and question on legitimacy

- ① goes against separation of power
 ↳ judges deciding judges
- ② Uncle judge syndrome - has become house of nepotism
- ③ Lack of transparency - judges do not give any reason about choice. also the settings are closed door.

- ④ Lack of accountability - It creates question on credibility of judges
- ⑤ Jurisdiction of power-near executive has become norm
- ⑥ It creates chances of judicial overreach

Following methods are needed

- ① Adhere to judicial accountability bill.
- ② Revisit the method of collegium
↳ as suggested by law min.
- ③ Discloses the close door meetings
- ④ Reason for the selection should be given.
- ⑤ Proper guidelines should be made
collegium
collegium came to scene from authoritarianism. Now it needs overhaul to make it more viable

5.

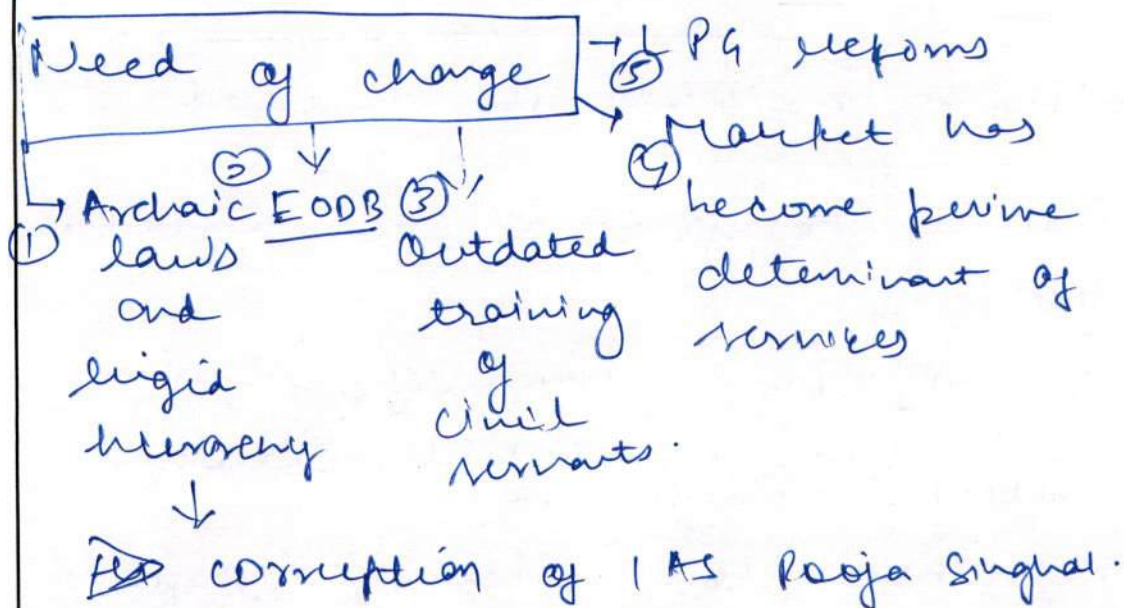
"सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

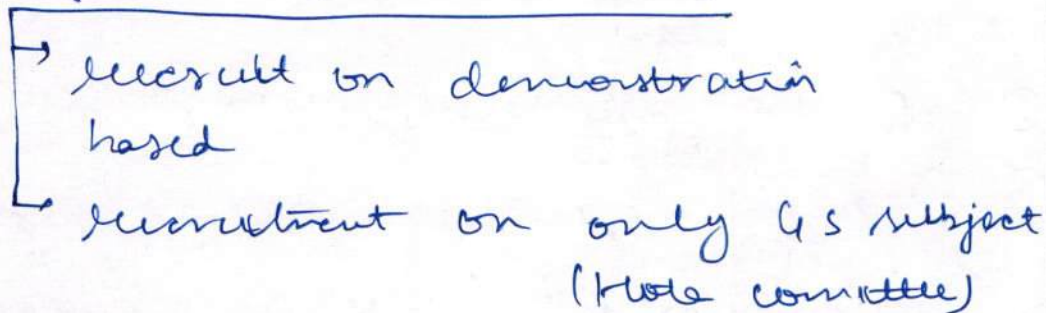
10

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

Civil services, in the words of Sardar Patel, are the steel frame of democracy. With the changing nature of globalised polity and society, they too need change.



① Reform in recruitment



② Training (2nd ARC)

- training audits be done.
- code of ethics
- training tests

But it goes beyond these

- ① Performance appraisal should be made (Surrendernath comm)
- ② Domain expertise could be given priority
- ③ New management approach
 - Merit based transfers
 - training in law, management, corporate governance.
- ④ Target based tasks should be given and Goal setting should be prioritised
- ⑤ lateral entry could be made.
- ⑥ Convergence with civil society PRIs and local business should be sought.

Mission Karmayogi envisages

civil servants to move from rule to role and from trusted to trusted

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

Social Impact bond are financial instruments that are generated to fulfill societal goal.

UK was first country to bring such bond.

Catalyse change and social
eco-economic impact

- ① Provide funding to needy projects
- ② Converges the NGOs with financer
- ③ Increases transparency of funds as they are traceable
- ④ Could be used for socially effective methods.
- ⑤ Socio economic impact
 - 1) Could be used in usual areas

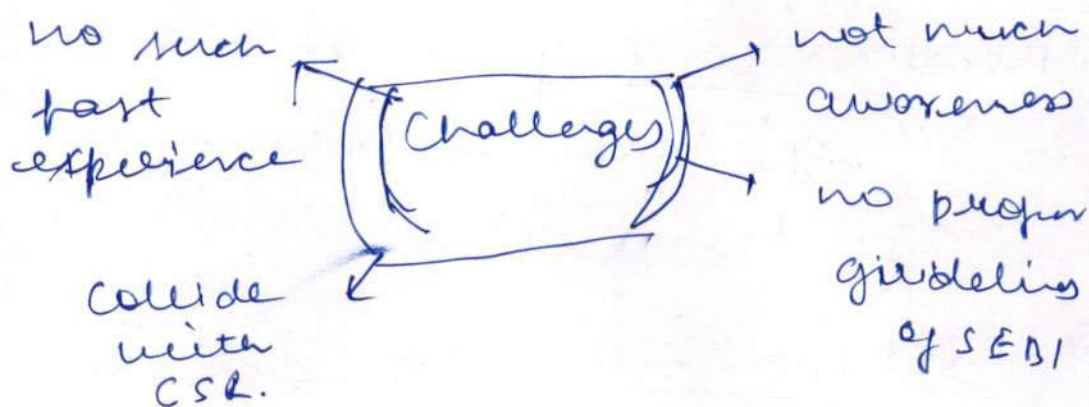
1) could diversify the ~~donation~~ income

- health
- skilling
- education
- Sanitation
- ~~for~~ nutrition

2) could raise voice of marginalise with SHGs

3) could take out burden from government

4) improve access to various govt. facilities



Bringing better guidelines, awareness about it could make it a success.

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

The no. of female graduating has increased out of high gross enrollment ratio, yet the female labour force participation rate is only 32%. - PIFS-2022

Reason of wide gap

① lower skillig of women - only 5% of total population is skilled

② Patriarchal Society → Not allow women to do jobs
 ↓
 Inferior status at homes
 ↓
 Women do not get best education

③ Workplace issues

↓
 Low payment - 60% lower than men
 ↓
 Harassment at workplace.

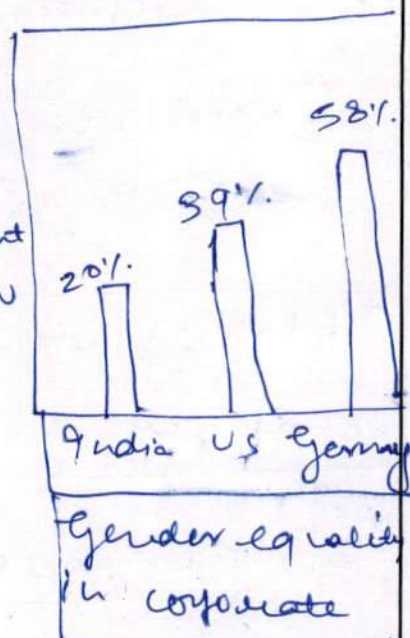
no facility of tablets,
~~less~~ cerachus
 delays late night working

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

It needs redressal

① Regulative → Strengthen POSH Act:
 → ~~per~~ Menstrual leave by Zomato.
 Incentivise Companies to hire more women

② Institutional
 → Increase STEM enrolment (67000 women (KIRAN 2.7 lakh Men Plan)
 → Skilling of women (PMKVY)



③ Safety issue
 → Improve labour code that allow working at night.
 → more funds to Nirbhaya funds

④ Social perception could be change via NGOs:

These efforts could improve position of women.

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 भाग में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil registration system refers to the repository of data which has population related information.

Ex) Date on birth, death, migration etc.

CRS-essential to socio eco. planning

- ① Better policy making is done on the basis of evidences - Ex) Socio-eco. caste census.
- ② Could check about inclusivity of governance and society
- ③ Create transparency in data collection - Ex) Lokvani in UP

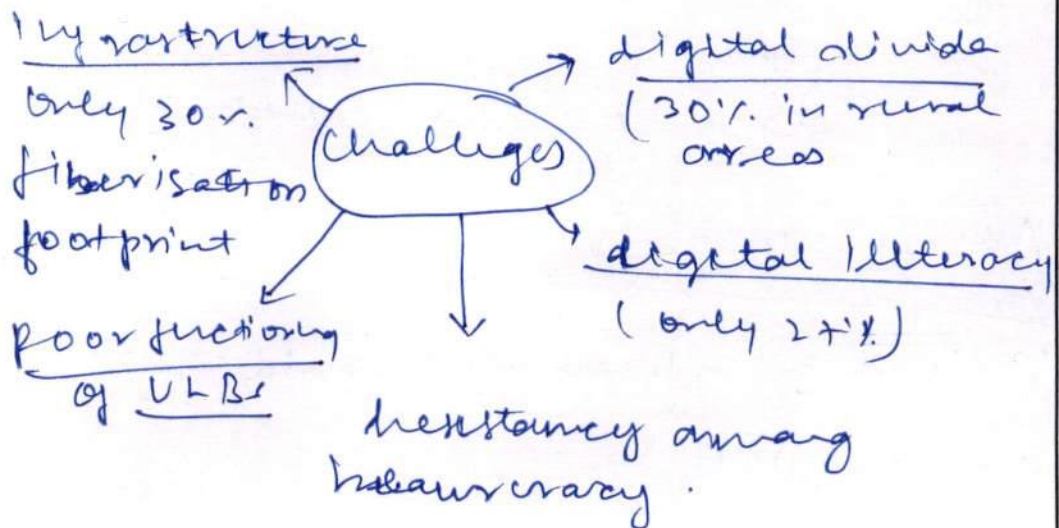
④ Precision application of plans could be made -

↳ ~~ex~~ ~~how to~~
poor sanitation areas may need fund for toilets

whereas SC/ST region needs funds for education and overall growth.

⑤ Create balanced regional development

⑥ More efficiency and participation of people.



More digitisation, stepping in NGO, collaborative federalism, and schemes like Bharat Net, are needed

9.

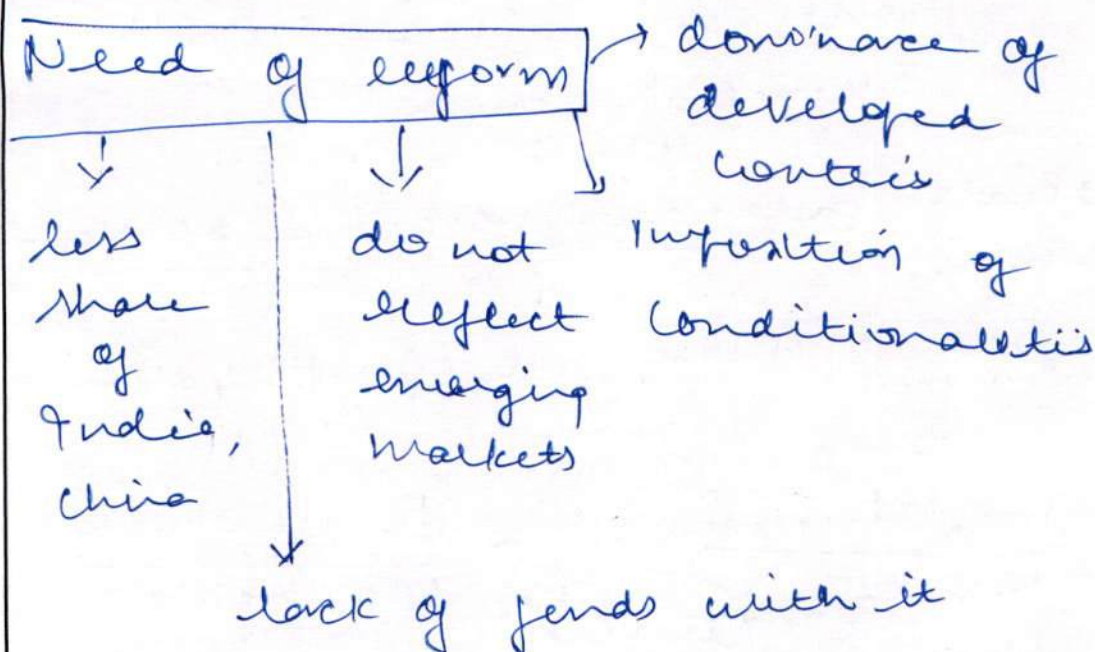
यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

International monetary fund 'is the selection words Institutions that provide loans to Capital Crunch countries



Areas of reform

- ① Funding - funding should be increased for IMF
- ② Timely funding by developed countries should be made.
- ③ Voting - voting pattern should

be changed. Developing countries should get more voting rights

(4) Conditionality - should not be applied as for needs of developed but developing one.

(5) Affordment - The clause of European head should be dispersed with

(6) Currency basket (SDR) should include more currencies

7. More inclusiveness of developing countries is needed

Global South Summit,
South South cooperation and
New international economic order
mandates should be followed.

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)

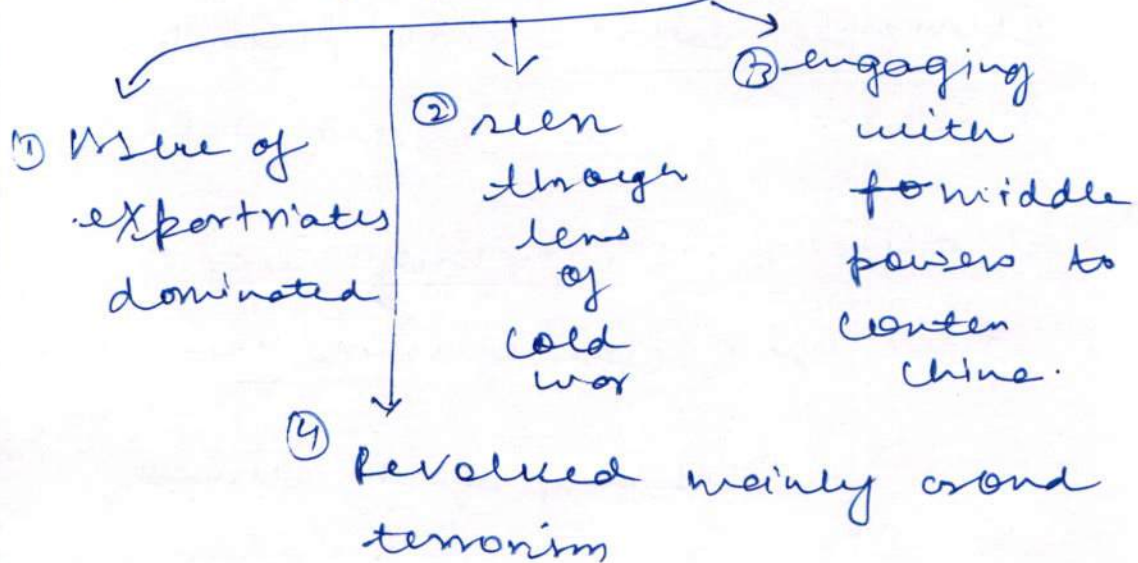
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

India has been successfully navigating the choppy waters of West Asia. From hesitating as balancing power, it has become leading power

Confines of Geopolitics



But now it has expanded to geoeconomics

① Israel - defense deals of Barak missile.

② UAE - done comprehensive economic

partnership agreement

③ SAUDI - ARAMCO has shares
in refineries

④ Jordan - India buys minerals

⑤ Iran - aligned with Chaher
port and INSTC

⑥ India has 28 billion \$ trade
relation with Gulf Cooperation
Council.

⑦ By geoconomics India is
using strategic autonomy in
its favour

⑧ 1202 - pillars of trade is
'included'

~~These~~ Rising China hegemony
in the region is worrisome for
India. Geoeconomic deepening is
needed to tackle that

11.

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

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

15

Competition Commission of India is a Statutory body formed out of Competition Act 2003

It has significant role

- ① Improves the chances of fair competition
- ② It saves the interest of consumers
- ③ Promote equal chance to all companies
- ④ Provide institutional mechanism to solve disputes
- ⑤ Curb the predatory attitude of big players

and provide leg level hearing
field to all

⑥ Ensure Competitiveness of
Indian Industry.

However it faces some
obstacles

- ↳ ① Lack of autonomy - hampers
jurisdiction
- ↳ ② NCLAT - could oversight
CCI's decision
- ↳ ③ postmortem work only
- ↳ ④ Lack of expertise among
all the members
- ↳ ⑤ Lack of independence
↳ as Central Govt

has great control over it

Way Forward

- Provision of more autonomy
- Should given more powers
- Members should be selected as expertise of the industrial affairs
- Should be given Constitutional status to give more teeth
- Increase jurisdiction to deal cases even outside India
- State protection bill.

These ~~will~~ method will improve CCI

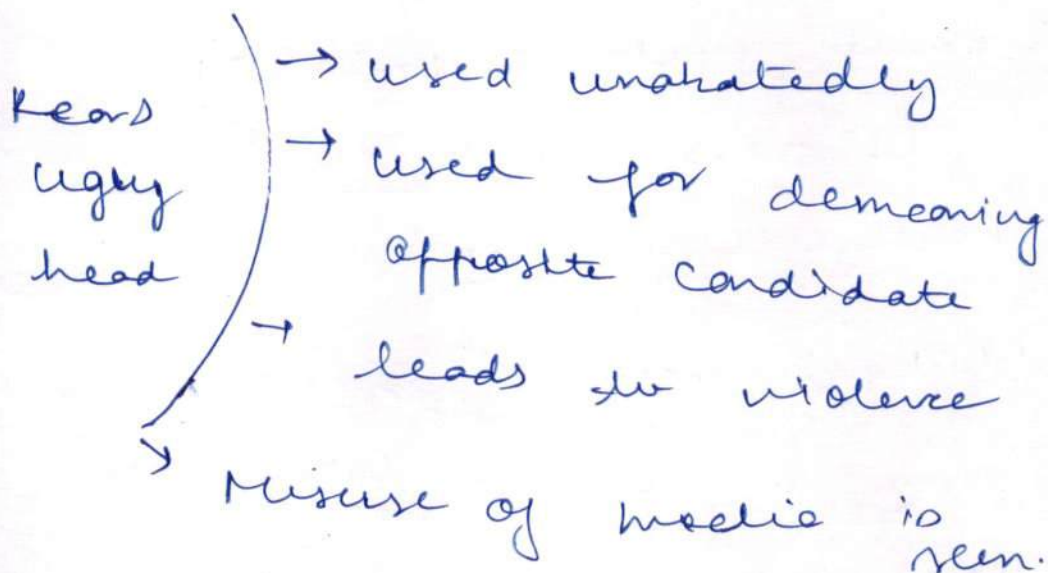
"पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Paid news are the methods by which political parties spread their propaganda on media. This use money power and stifles free and fair election



Need for Making electoral offence

- ① Violates Media code of conduct - as it becomes difficult to catch third party.
- ② Do not provide level playing field to all Conting Candidates

- ③ Misuse of media - allegation
against seeking party.
- ④ Criminalisation of politics
is fomented. - (43% in Lok Sabha
AOR)
- ⑤ Use socially divisive tactics
↳ use of religion, caste
- ⑥ Foment violence on large
scale - as seen in West Bengal
Panchayat election
- ⑦ Stifle democracy - Cambridge
analytic case

Following measures are needed

- ① Enforce IT rules ~~on~~ on
social media intermediary
- ② Bring strict party news
under Model code of
conduct

⑧ Being paid news under
RPA 1951 and make cognisable
offence.

⑨ Strengthen election commission
to look over cases and de-
register parties (Gomari committee)

⑤ ECI should have own cadre
of officers to check this

⑥ Partial state funding of election
could be made. (2nd ARC)

⑦ Being political parties ~~ex~~
under RTI - more accountability
and put ceiling on them.

Former SEC T.S. Krishnamoorthy
called paid news as most problematic
Problems have to be taken to
address and make democracy
free and fair

13.

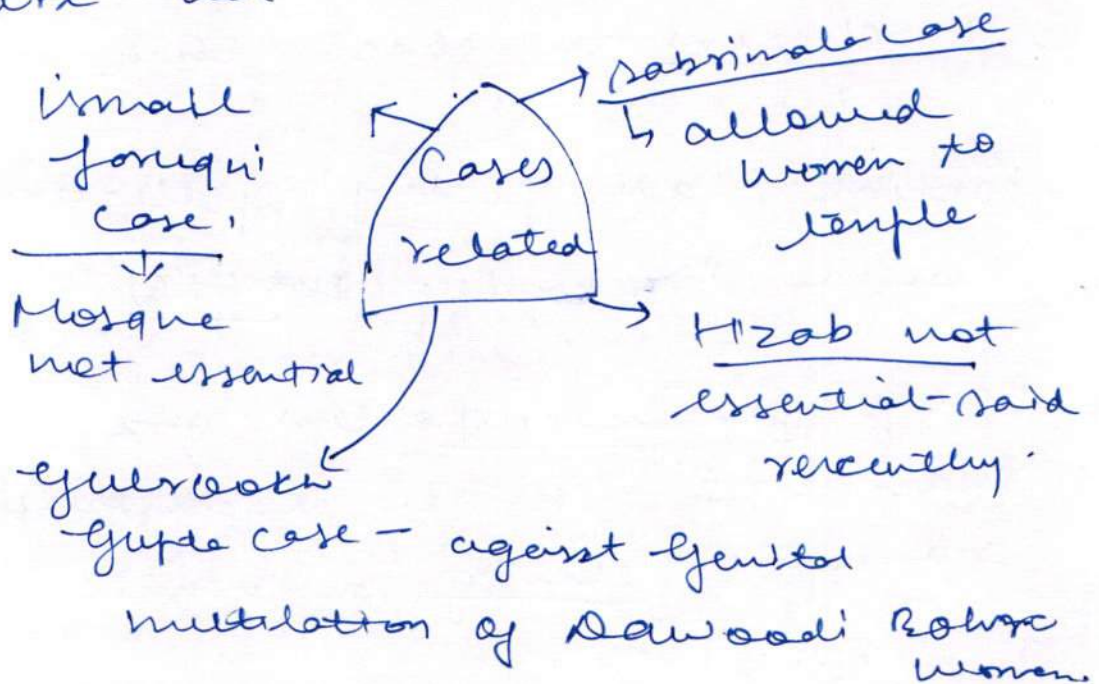
भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 दस्तावेज़ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin.

Doctrine of essentiality was given by judiciary in Shirur Mutt Case 1954. It deals with what practices are essential to religion and what are not.



Impact of doctrine of essentiality

- ① Equality - envisaged to women as in Sabrimala case.
(Art 14)

- ② Promoted secularism - by
interfering in religion and
reforming it
- ③ led to equal practice of
religion by all (Art 25)
- ④ Curtailed authoritarianism of
majority and secured the
individual
↳ flex women allowed in
Hazi Aki Sargash
- ⑤ Curtailed authoritarianism of
state too on the religion
- ⑥ Implemented welfare state -
equal justice to all (38 A)
- ⑦ Upheld constitutional morality

But there are challenges

- ① Judges are not expert of religion
- ② It amounts to judicial overreach
- ③ goes against mandate of society
(Justice G.D. Khosla in Sahasrara case)
- ④ Against social good - girls demand of education due to H12ab.
- ⑤ Conflicting → Nanaz not allowed on street in Gurgaon
↓
Mail Toorqui case -
anywhere read

Test of proportionality and major balancing of societal and individual interest should be seen in religious

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

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

The size of government is determined by the strength of Lok Sabha (91st Amendment Act 2003) -
However at lower rings the size could depend on discretion of officials.

Perils of large size of government

- ① Coordination become difficult between various organisations
- ② Supplication of efforts news an issue
- ③ Improper implementation of policy takes place.
- ④ More water points and point

of conflict are generated

↳ ~~AD~~ Microfinance is governed by SEBI, RBI both.

⑤ Hampers ease of doing business

↳ decreases competitiveness
72/136 in global competitiveness index

⑥ Hampers policy formulation

↳ child issue comes under MOWCP, as well as minorities.

⑦ Leads to lack of transparency and accountability

⑧ Wastage of resource

However large size also ~~also~~ confer benefits —

(i) As large population

ii) large no. of issues to

Jackle

(ii) Andie being welfare state
cannot leave anyone behind
this prompts the large
size of governance.

Way Forward

- ① More stakeholders should be consulted.
- ② Merger of some ministries and offices could be done as pilot approach.
- ③ E-governance and digitisation should be adopted to make governance impartial (2nd ARC)
- ④ Better outcome based ^{audit} ~~auditing~~ of ministries will be better.
- ⑤ Performance based budgeting seems ~~small~~. Short term solⁿ

Thus, any approach should be based on multiple consultation

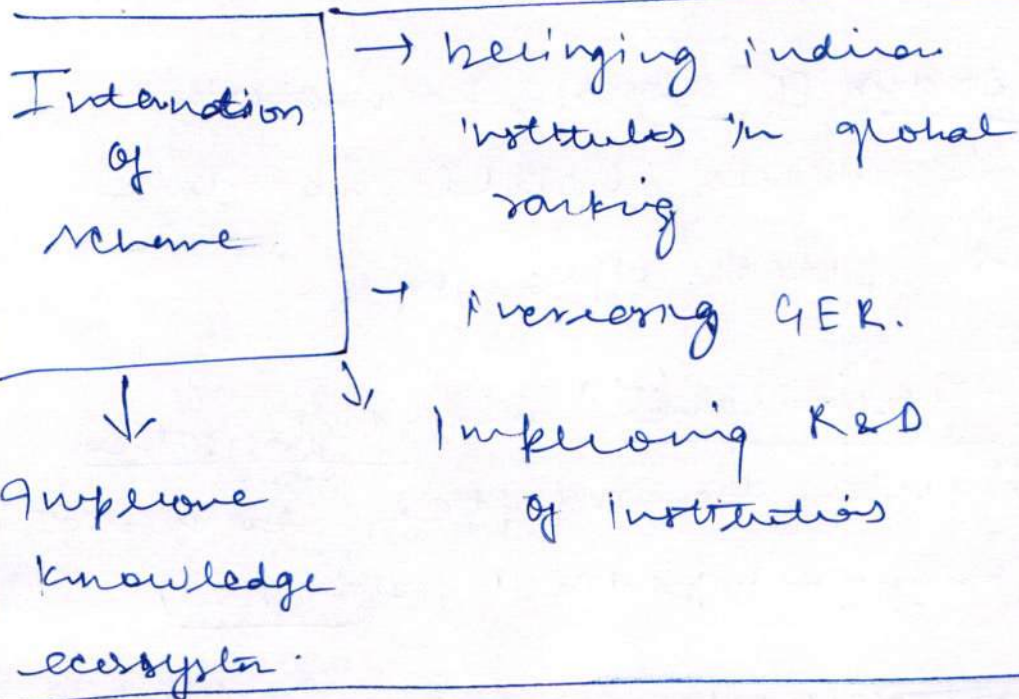
15.

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

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

15

Institute of Eminence was policy where handful of Indian education institutions were selected for govt funding. The mandate was to develop as world class inst.



Yet it failed to do so

① R&D - only 0.7% of GDP is spent on India

→ Private Sector do not contribute.

① less autonomy of Institutes - more politicisation of educational institutions.

② Poor quality - only 16 ^{Indian} papers were published in top 1000 papers globally.

④ Poor employability - only 45% are employable - (India Skill Report)

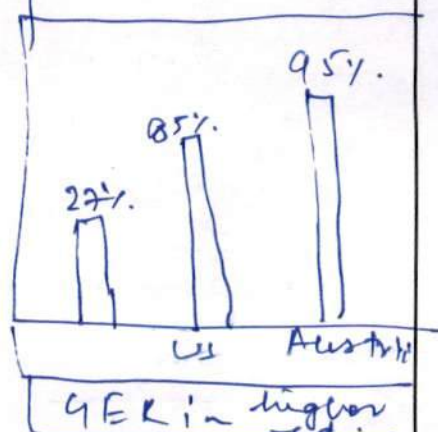
⑤ lower enrollment of women in STEM
 Men - 2.7 lakh
 Women - 67000
 (Parliament session)

⑥ Inequality - SC-ST GER - 18%
 General - 35.

Following Measures are Needed

① Institutional

% Give autonomy to research organisation



1) ~~these~~ should be tight but
tight regulation

2) delink colleges from university -
hub of corruption - castoriraga
Comm

3) Increase gross enrollment
ratio - NEP-50%

4) Researches should be periodically
checked

② Other

1) Provide infrastructure like
smart boards

2) Online - SWAYAM, MOOCs

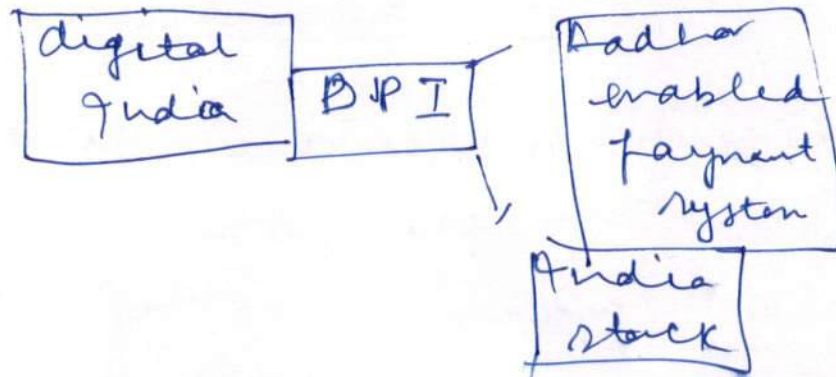
3) Better accreditation of institutions
should be needed.

4) Merit based and personification
demonstration based appointment

We need to shift commodification
of education to knowledge capital
of world

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 are the means which facilitate the digitisation of economy and e-governance.



Innovative and convenient Public services

- ① Superior reach of public to services → Aadhaar Bill payment
- ② Cost efficient and very convenient
→ Kisan Pradaya Yojana of MP
↳ 7 certificates on the deer step.

Overcome inclusion and accessibility barriers

- ① Democratise the services of government - ~~for~~ Saksham Initiative of Karnataka
- ② Provide financial inclusion
↳ ~~for~~ PMJDY (50% women beneficiary)
- ③ Make services accessible to all
↳ ~~for~~ Unique disability identity Card programme.
- ④ Improve public participation at large scale - ~~for~~ My Gov. in.

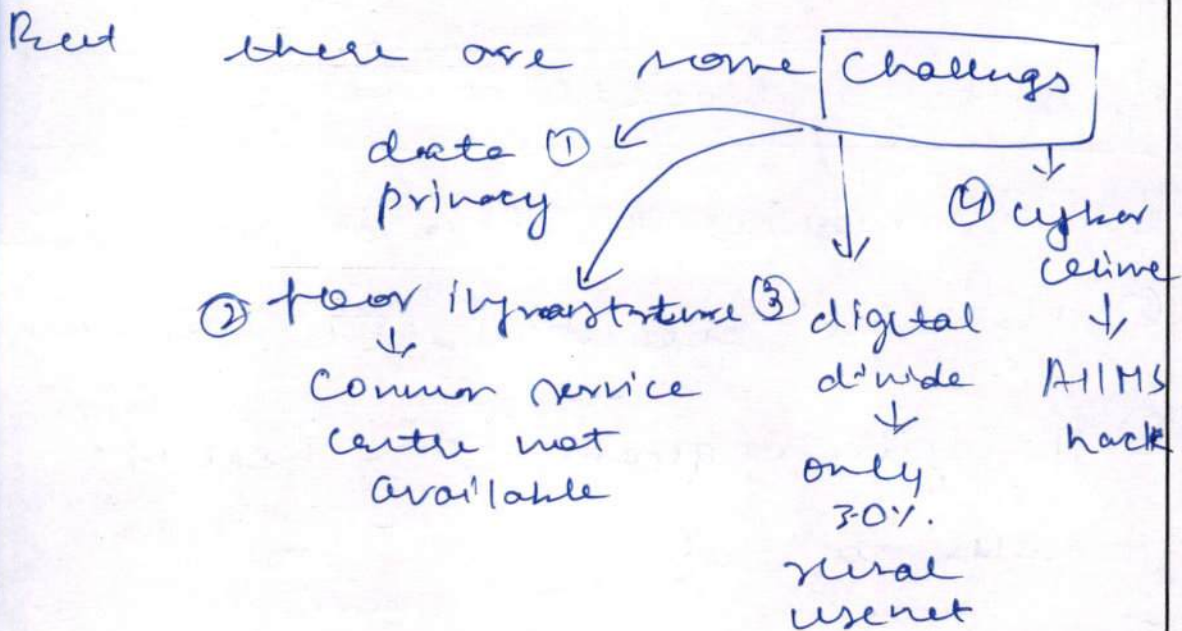
Transparency and Accountability

- ① Check corruption and bring efficiency
~~for~~ Aarunachal Pradesh adopted e PDS
- ② Make grievance redressal better - ~~for~~ Tansenwari Portal - UP.

③ Hold governance responsible
and increases answerability

↳ Text Online social audit in
Andhra Pradesh caught
7000 corrupt officers.

④ Upholds rule of law and
fosters participatory governance.



Universalisation of PM WANI,
increasing digitalisation footprint
and ensuring through PMGDISHA
PMGDISHA is needed

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

Right to health is fundamental right under article 21 A. As per sustainable development goals, it is indispensable for healthy growth of a nation.

Right to health as legislation

- ① Universalises health coverage
- ② Make it right based approach
- ③ Provide equality and healthy life to all
- ④ Envisage welfare state (Art 32)

Yet there remains gaps

① Social

→ 60% women are anaemic

→ less access of SC ST to health

- absence of geriatric care
in the hospitals
- Inaccessibility of building
to disabled - no ramps,
no toilets
- lack of quality in rural
 - ↳ ~~for~~ AWC, creches
PHC - 22% short

② Financial

- Only 2% of GDP is spent on
health (Nati. health policy
2.5% atleast)
- high out of pocket expenditure
- 48% - highest in the
world.

③ Infrastructural

- 1 bed is available to more
1000 population (against WHO
mandate)
- doctor population ratio.
1:1400 (WHO - 1:1000)
- 9000 psychiatrist for 1.3 billion
population.

Way forward

- ① Increase budget on health expenditure.
- ② Improve position of district hospital → ranking be done
↓
fill up vacancy of doctors attach them with medical colleges
- ③ Use of technology / AI - telemedicine
[training of doctors via AR/VR
improve Ayushman Bharat digital mission
- ④ Infrastructure
[Improve accessibility to rural areas
focus on women health
provide facility (100% SH)
of to PHC, AWC

These measures will actualise right to health and

SDG-3

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

Third gender refers to LGTB+ Community. NALSA judgement has made it social category yet they are not inclusive to Society.

Legislative Act like Transgender protection act provided them benefits but they are not engendered in society.

① Social Cause

- *) less acceptance of society towards them
- *) considered a taboo and not open yet.
- *) 99% of third gender faced discrimination (NHRC)

② Economic

- 1) Most third gender are poor and jobless
- 2) They are discriminated at work place - 99% time (NHRL)

③ Abusive nature of society

↳ face psychological, social, verbal and sexual abuse.

④ Other issues

- ↳ lack of data - 30K / 4.2 lakh have voter id - (NHRL)
- ↳ legal - transgender protection act mandated judicial permission to identify as third gender

↳ Saurabh Kirpal was not elevated as SC judge by 1st gay judge of Supreme Court - Govt.

Measures Needed

- ① Proper health facility should be given to them
- ② Skilling of third gender should be done (PMKVY)
- ③ Reservation under OBC - Ramesh Singh case
- ④ Survey of transgenders should be carried out as in UP
- ⑤ Policy like Mukanti scheme of ODISHA should be made.
- ⑥ Better institutional mechanism should be made (NALSA judgment)
- ⑦ NGOs, PRI, SHG should be roped in to create awareness

Yogyakarta Principle (self perception of identity) and Art 21 should be given to third gender.

19.

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

15

SCO is a regional Organisation of Central Asia, North Asian and East Asian countries.

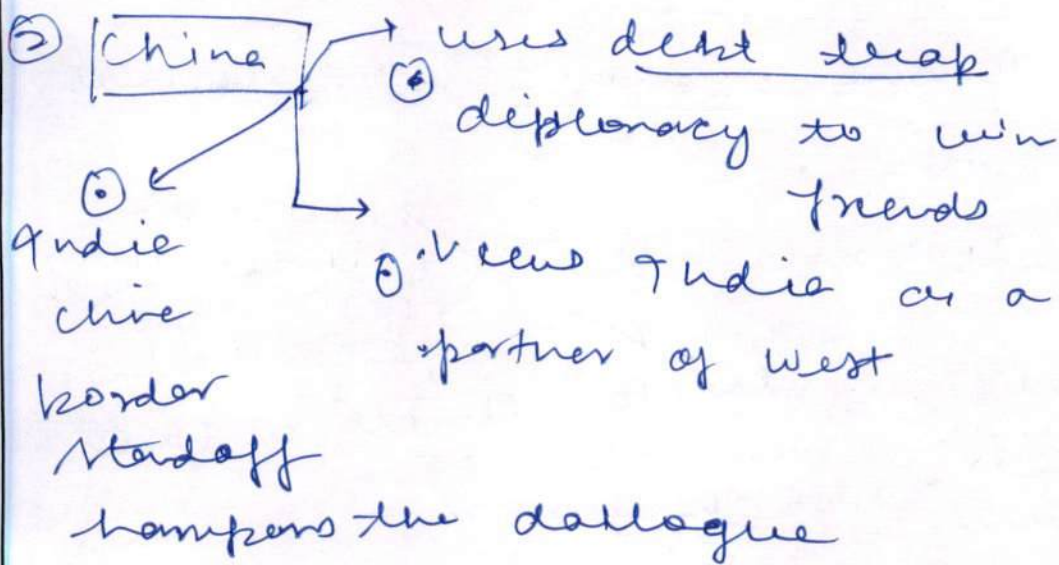
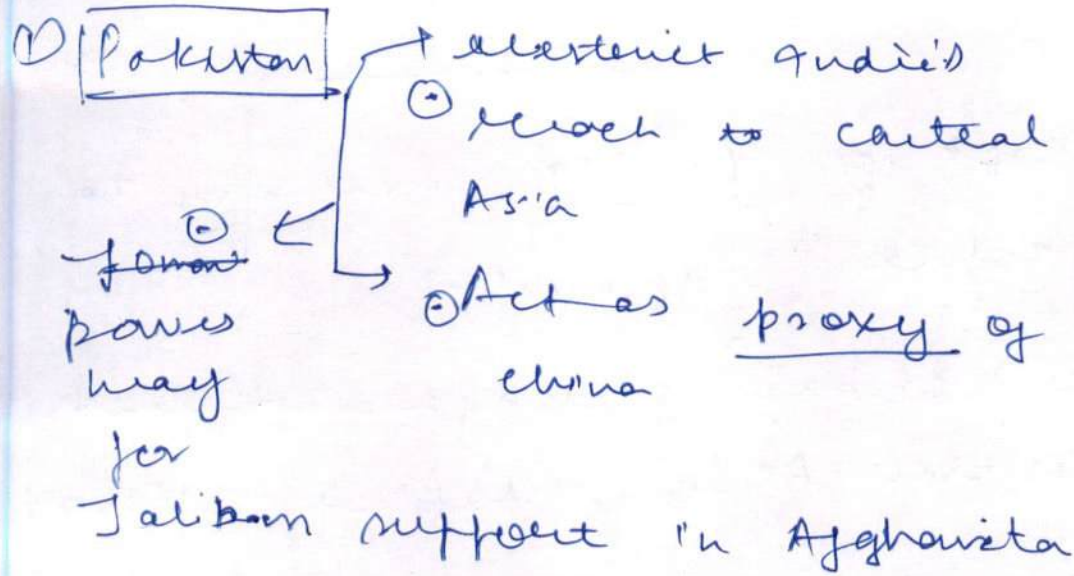
India became member of SCO in 2017 with Pakistan.

Potential of SCO for India

- ① Reaching Central Asian countries - huge mineral reserve
- ② Tackle terrorism in the region by collaboration (SCO RATS)
- ③ Improve connectivity -
↳ ~~IN~~ INSTC, Chabahar port
- ④ Vouch for voice of global south and reforms of global governance

However the challenges facing India

उम्मीदवारों को इस लिखित में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Other issues

- 1) laxity of India - Online Summit of SCO was delayed due to US visit of PM
- 2) Conflict between Russia China in

Sinua

- 1) lack of institutional support to 500 meritocrats
- 2) lack of funding mechanism to bolster Organisations
- 3) low economic engagement with Central Asian republics - \$ billions

Way forward

- 1) Improve economic relations with C Asia
- 2) Collaborate with
 - Mutual understanding
 - Pachasheel
 - Uniate of trust
- 3) Improve tackle climate change with
 - Gram - chekhov fort, INSTC
- 4) Continue dialogue with China
- 5) New security provider in the region
Recent summit of SCO in

Delhi should be seen as right step.

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

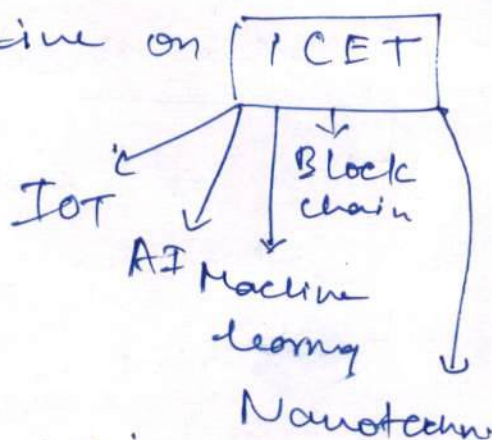
The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Denis Kux has affirmed that India & US have moved from estranged democracy to engaged democracy.

The recent initiative on



Reasons

- ① Widening of friendship ties - PM Modi's recent US visit
- ② Efforts of countering China is envisaged
- ③ Making of multipolar Asian
↳ C.R. Mohan
- ④ Harness technology for sustainable use.
↳ ~~Mineral~~ Mineral security partnership

Benefits of Partnership in ICET

① Joint production of technology will be done

- └ generate no. of jobs
- └ increase social capital

② Tackle emerging challenges

- └ using technology for fighting climate change.
- └ curtailing terror incidents

③ Improve economic growth of both nations

- └ for STARTUP sector programme

④ Better defense capability

- └ for joint production of CEF & F 414 jet

⑤ Partnering for global good

- rule based order
- Peaceful Indo Pacific
- Freedom of navigation
- Improving Blue economy
- Peaceful exploration of space — Artemis Accord

Challenges → less funding
↓
→ more cater American
Interest
India did not join these
pillar of IPEF — that may
affect

However, both the nations
via tech partnership could
solve the above challenges
and have potential of
good and long term partnership

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

EAL