



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. : 053 2 747

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : shree krishna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

26/08/23.

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

केंद्र

Centre

Bhar Toga Singh
Public School
Delhi

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 मंदा लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

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



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

Environmental pressure groups are the type of pressure group which lobby for the environmental agenda for policy formulation or changes with government of day.

Environmental pressure groups enhancing

① public participation & responsiveness

→ leads to public awareness.

eg. NGO 'Mission Greenary', creating awareness about waste Bridge road construction in PUNE.

② increase public participation.

eg. NGO in Mumbai, informed people to stage online protest against Aarey Forest demolition drive

③ influence public policies

eg. chipko and bandhan by Sunderlal

Bahuguna and team lead to environmental conservation policies in tehr (Uttarakhand)

4) public action against unsustainable practices.

eg. medha patkar via Narmada

Bachao andolan

5) Nudging government for policy changes.

eg. raj trapezium zone regulation to reduce pollution around raj.

6) Influence supreme court via PIL and petition

eg. supreme court verdict on ban on fire crackers in Delhi during diwali

Thus, pressure groups performs the function of public awareness & participation in order to nudge government for policy changes

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

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

supreme court in
'Buddhadev Parmakar' case recognising
sex work as a profession giving
them much needed legal respite
merely a
first step in ensuring basic rights
and equality to sex workers

→ 1) legal judicial recognition has
to be complemented with legal
and administrative recognition

→ 2) should be a pioneer step
to give basic rights like
sanitation, hygiene, education.

→ 3) supreme court in another case
'Gourav Aggarwal case' recognised
right to education of children
born to sex worker.

→ 4) social acceptance and recognition

is still far from away

1) constitutional morality should be translated into social morality to realise their rights.

2) Government should give them licences ~~and~~ which can help them to avoid exploitation and repression from police

3) Right to life [Art 21] will only be realised when they enjoy their basic rights and equality.

The mere recognition by supreme court will not suffice proactive policies to make their right to dignified life a reality will be 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 वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art. 39-A of Indian Constitution mentions about free legal aid to the disadvantaged. To fulfill that legal services authority act of 1987 was enacted.

Role played DLSA

- 1) Helping in filing litigations to the people
- 2) Organise lok adalat to resolve the disputes aid in India
- 3) Help in ~~ex~~ exempting the legal fees for the poor.
- 4) Give legal advice to those in need.
- 5) Helps to spread awareness via initiatives like legal awareness week
- 6) Helps in realising goal of Article 39-A

NLSA
↓
DLSA
↓
DLSA

Fig. structure of legal

Challenges faced

- 1) lack of adequate funding
- 2) inadequate staff.
- 3) limited sphere of activity.
- 4) Beneficiaries are limited by the act
eg. women, poor with income below
1.5 lakh, etc
- 5) lack of digital infrastructure

way forward:

- 1) improve availability, accessibility
of legal aid
- 2) use of technology to provide legal
advice on video conferencing
- 3) generate legal awareness
through legal education from
school level

Thus DISA's are the
ground level institution to fulfill
the aspiration of justice to all

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

supreme court ~~is~~ through ~~this~~ the 'three judges' cases evolved the mechanism of appointing judges to supreme and high courts via collegium system

collegium system

plurality of judges will recommend name to president

No outside person from judiciary can recommend a name

Analysis of collegium system

➤ Negatives:

1) judges appointing judges - India is only democratic country in world

2) lack of transparency in selection process.

3) lack of representation from other sections of government

4) not a statutory body

⑤ Not an independent body.

② Positives

- 1) till now has done fair work
- 2) It started publishing its report for public awareness
- 3) Ensures independence of judiciary
- 4) upholds principle of separation of power

however, to remove the dark spot on its legitimacy following can be done:

1) As suggested by law minister, independent yet inclusive commission can

be formed.

2) Collegium should put all its recommendations in public domain

3) International practices like UK model or South African model can be followed

Independent judiciary is crucial for the checks & balances on other organs of state. Hence reforms in collegium system are needed.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services are called as the steel frame of Indian democracy by Sardar ~~Val~~ Patel. However, that steel frame needs to adapt to the present day challenges

Civil services reforms

→ must go beyond recruitment and training

Reasons:

1) technology penetration in administ
ation → needed multiskilled civil
servants

2) interdisciplinary nature of admini
stration → Needs co-ordinated
effort to tackle a problem.

3) specialised knowledge domain
requirement → Generalist-bureaucracy
might not have that clarity

- a) Ethical and moral character building - leading to democratic attitude than bureaucratic.
- 5) Bureaucracy not keeping pace with changing administrative needs -

Reforms needed beyond recruitment & training

- 1) lateral entry of specialist as suggested by Baswan committee
- 2) ethical value in allocation suggested by Hota committee
- 3) use of technology to aid civil services and make them efficient
- 4) use of decentralised planning and social accountability to reduce burden and increase efficiency.

A thin, lean, efficient bureaucracy will be helpful in realising the goal of citizen centric governance

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

outcome based finance models are the source of funding which focuses on the impact created through investment rather than the outlay of finance.

social impact bonds → tapping private capital in social sectors
→ social infrastructure creation
→ innovative idea of income generation along with contributing to socio-economic sphere

potential of outcome based models to

→ socio-economic impact creation:

→ creation of social infrastructure eg. roads, hospitals etc

→ tapping steady flow of funding for social development

eg. municipal bonds

3) Invest in sustainable development

a) social indicators like health,
~~sch~~ education, sanitation can
be improved.

b) can create large scale impact by
~~enabling~~ the capacity of local govern
ment

c) meaningful profit generation
along with social impact

d) investing in skill development

challenges → 1) low penetration of
social impact bonds
2) not a steady source of
finance
3) private sector in profit
oriented

however with nudge by government
and initiatives by corporates
the outcome based model can
be the one to bring revolution
in socio-economic sector.

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)

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

10

The gross enrollment ratio in higher education is around 26% in India (higher than the males) yet only 17% of that join the workforce — as per MoE ministry of education — 'AISEE' report

Reasons for wide gap

- 1) The education imparted is not in line with job needs
- 2) gender stereotyping at workplace
- 3) less number of women in STEM streams
- 4) Glass ceiling leading to no restricting women at lower position
- 5) Industry-academic linkage is poor.
- 6) more female graduates are from commerce and art streams which does not have enough job opportunities

3) patronage mindset of Indian society.

4) measures to address the gap.

1) schemes: like KIRAN, STEM-POWER to increase women in research development & STEM area

2) Boost by giving scholarships to women to pursue higher education

3) NEP, 2020: multiple entry exit points along with choice of course turn ~~to~~

4) More investment in skill training under initiatives.

way forward -

→ women specific policies for increase participation in entrepreneurship

→ Boost to startup culture by women

→ create societal behavioural change

→ according to IMF

if women participate equally with men in workforce, then it can boost GDP of India by 13%.

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 refers to the platform for collecting data of citizens related to events like birth, death, employment etc.

Importance of CRS in socioeconomic development

- 1) Have data about the demography
- 2) targeted policy making & implementation
- 3) effective service delivery to the citizen
- 4) can lead to citizen empowerment by improving transparency & accountability
- 5) will help in providing government scheme benefits to deserving one

Revamping of CRS by central govt

significance:

1) can lead to better data collection
+ segregation

2) will lead to inter departmental data collaboration

3) will help to digitise
all the records

4) can lead to increased
public awareness and information

5) will track the demographic
changes in effective manner

Thus, ~~CRS~~ the data on
the citizens is a tool to give
them targeted service delivery
and tech savvy CRS system
will help in that.

9.

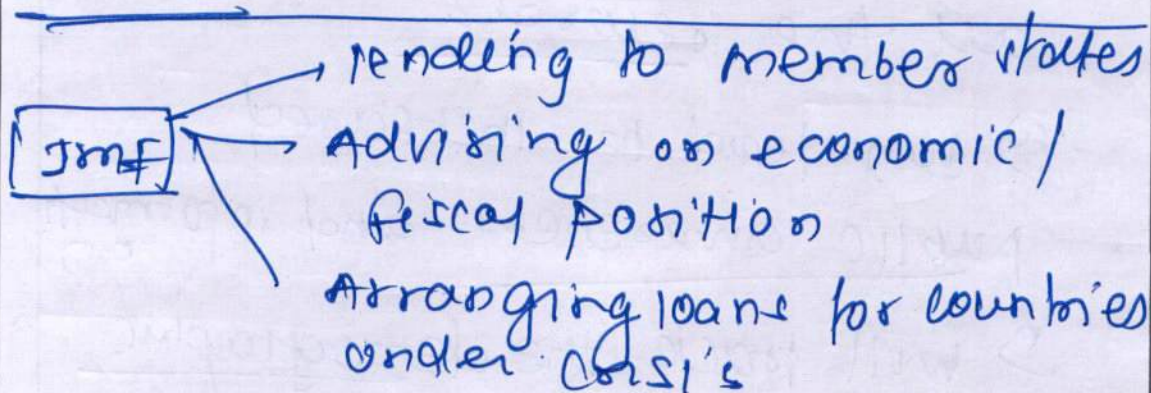
यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

International monetary fund (IMF) is the global financial institute which helps nations by lending in financial crisis



Reforms needed

- 1) should become more inclusive
 ↳ higher quota allocation to emerging powers like India.
- 2) SDR facility will need some reform as per the global economic scenario.

3) with blockchain and digital currency → IMF will need to move towards it.

4) Reform its process of lending to country in crisis

IMF should move towards more inclusive in order to ~~make~~ align its current economic realities

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)

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

West Asia and India has
 trade and civilisational ties
 since the times of Indus valley
 having linkage with
 Tigris and Mesopotamia
shift in relationship
 from geopolitics to
 geoeconomics



1) oil import from gulf countries
 (around 34%)

2) Migrants as worker in western
 Asia

↳ they send remittances back
 home (highest remittance
 receiving country).

3) Partnerships in exploration
 of oil eg ~~Arab~~ KABIL OZ

India with Saudi Arabia

c) investment in cricket leagues
like Abudabi etc.

d) major trade passes through
choke points like bab-al-
mandeb strait and strait of
hormuz.

e) co-operation with Israel in
defence, agriculture, etc.

f) saudi helping India to explore
minerals in Rajasthan

However, the geopolitical
role has not been completely
diminished, India with groupings
like I2U2, bilateral summits
with gulf countries maintains
the balance between geopolitics
& geoeconomics

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 established under Competition Commission of India Act of 2002. The act repealed the MRTA Act of 1989.

Role of CCI in furthering healthy competitiveness.

- 1) checks monopolistic behaviour by companies to give small business space to flourish.
- 2) Regulate the un-market moves of companies like price manipulation
- 3) checks the act of big companies engulfing small ones (shark tendency)
- 4) Give leverage to startups and small enterprise by giving market inputs

5) effective resolution of grievances to further innovation & augment effectiveness.

6) It has power to impose fine on companies doing trade restrictive practices. (eg. coit imposed fine on google recently).

7) regulating business activities of MNC's so that they should not become behave like monopolistic eg. The tech giants like google, amazon

however, there are certain challenges faced by coit.

1) lack of effective grievance redressal system

2) lack of administrative staff and infrastructure

3) long pending litigation cases as companies go appeal to sc/hc

4) delayed result declaration of

awarded by CCE.

→ ~~task of~~ New age technologies making regulation difficult (eg. crossborder data transfer).

way forward:

1-1) fast track courts to solve litigations

2) single window grievance redressal mechanisms

3) Regulatory clarification on data laws like personal data protection
0.11

Thus, Competition Commission of India should be given more teeth and substance to fulfill its actual goal under of free trade under Article 301

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)

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

media should not be an ally or opponent of the government
It should act as a constructive critic for peoples welfare
— Mahatma Gandhi

Menace of paid news and its impact

- 1) → paid news are used to manipulate voter behaviour during elections.
- 2) → leads to distorting choice of voter during voting
- 3) → manipulation of facts leads to violation of free & fair election.
- 4) money muscle power complemented with paid news leads to distortion of fundamentals of democracy.
- 5) According to Article 14 research (NGO) paid news menace is increased by 24% in last five years.

Need for making paid news an
electoral offence

Argument in favour

- 1) will lead to free & fair election
- 2) will improve voter ~~credit~~ trust and turnout
- 3) credibility of elected representative will increase
- 4) will help in fastening democracy
- 5) will reduce violence and corrupt practices during elections

Arguments against..

- 1) will lead to curbing freedom of press (Art -19 - ~~Romilla Thapar~~ R. Thapar case)
- 2) ~~will~~ can lead to censorship on press
- 3) can be misused to target newspaper or politically against

media by government of the day.
4) Can lead to loss of safeguards
to journalists → may increase
sedition cases on them.

~~However~~
way forward:

1) Dinesh Goswami committee recommen-
ded right regulation of news
media to strike a balance

2) The structure of self regulation
stifled followed by independent
body regulation and then state
control can be used.

3) Freedom of press should be
managed with free and fair
election

Election is a cornerstone
of democracy and hence needs
to be safeguarded from the
evils like paid news.

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।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court in the 'Shirur Mutt case' outlined the doctrine of essentiality to determine which religious practices are essential to that religion.

Doctrine of essentiality

① meaning: refers to adjudicating which religious practices are essential to that particular religion as per the religious texts

② Supreme Court in Shirur Mutt case gave itself the power to determine the practices as essential and non-essential.

③ During Sabarna Lal Singh case, the court referred the practice of excluding menstruating women from paying to total

ayappa as non-essential
4) During hijab row in Karnataka,
Karnataka highcourt called hijab
practice as non-essential.

Problems with doctrine of essentiality.

- ↳ form of judicial activities.
- ↳ Judiciary deciding which practices are essential or non-essential
- ↳ Arbitrary and vagueness can creep in
- ↳ may hurt religious sentiments
(violate Article 25 of constitution)

What needs to be done:

- ↳ Need to give clear cut guideline
on how a practice is categorised
as essential or non-essential
- ↳ should setup independent commi-
-sion including judicial members
and representatives of religion
to decide.

3) uniform legal application of the doctrine in all cases

4) should not give space to more litigations.

Thus, supreme court, needs to re-look at the doctrine of essentiality to solve the cases like hijab row and other ~~pr~~ practices like female genital mutilation in dowry Bohara.

14.

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

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

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

the size of government
is limited by the 91st constitutional amendment act 2003 to 15% of capacity of Lok Sabha (state legislative assembly) (ratio Council of ministers)

EAC-PM: suggested need to limit size of government.
Political Representative
Permanent Bureaucracy

Arguments in favour of limiting size of government

1) will lead to lean, efficient government

2)

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

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) is the flagship scheme of government to put indian institutions on the world map of top institutes.

Features →

- Develop our institute with world class facilities
- 10 from govt and 10 from privt institutes will be chosen
- Grant to develop them as IOE
- Relaxed regulatory border.

However, recent QS Ranking report of top institutes in world → India performance has been dismal with only 3 institute in top 200.

Lacuna in IOE scheme - why it could not fulfill potential.

→ Policy lacuna : ✓ funding an. via grant is delayed

3) institutional [✓] lacunae -> private institutes are not much showing much interest.

eg. Jadhpur university still not complied.

3) infrastructural lacunae -> lack of world class teachers

-> vacancies in institutes

-> lack of world class facilities to attract students.

4) academic lacunae:

-> Indian courses are not much preferred at world class

-> linkage with global institutes is missing.

what needs to be done:

-> linkages with world class institutes

eg. Australian university agreeing to setup campus in India.

-> industry-academia linkage

-> for better job oriented training

- 3) expediate funding to the institutes
- 4) Assemble free regulatory bodies
- 5) include more institutes in the scheme.
- 6) out of India campus opening like IIT (Madras) in ~~Mad~~ Abroad country.

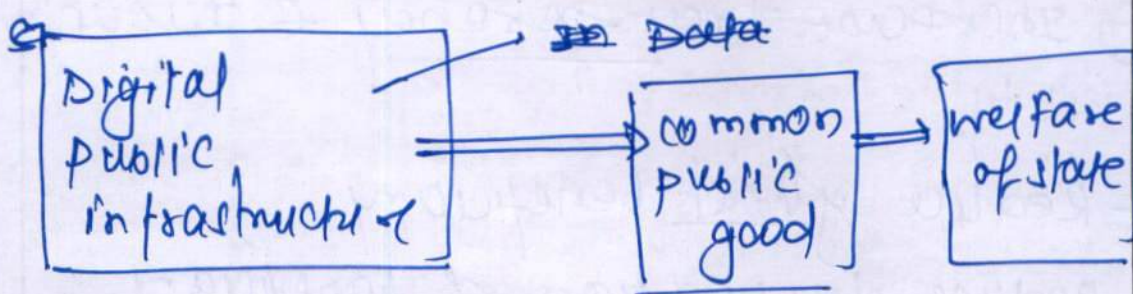
Thus, to become the real game changer in higher education IOE scheme has to be revamped. The recent step to allow foreign universities to open campuses in India is a welcome move

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

India is leading in the digital public infrastructure domain in the world with initiatives like adhar, digilocker, co-win etc
DPI



Significance of DPI

⇒ Allows for innovative & convenient public service.

→ Helps to connect with the last mile
eg. Adhar enabled banking system

→ Better service delivery in targeted manner

eg. PDS enabled Ration distribution

Innovative management of mega drives: eg. vaccination via co-win

II) Overcome inclusion & accessibility barriers

→ user friendly & de-centralised enrollment eg. PM-FBY at common service centre

→ Delivery of services at doorstep

② Post Bank - via adhar card

III) Increase transparency & accountability

→ Reduce ghost beneficiary

→ Reduce duplication of beneficiary
eg. smart-ration cards

→ Reduce corruption & diversion of funds eg. Adhar linked MGNREGA payment

however few challenges are there

→ Digital divide - only 48% use internet

→ digital illiteracy - ~~only~~

Financial illiteracy - only 17% are literate

→ Data Breach in absence of

personal data protection law -
↳ threat of cyber attack eg. Ransom
ware attack on AIIMS Delhi;

way forward

1) personal data protection law to
fix responsibility of fiduciary &
principal.

2) ~~Digital~~ Innovative solutions like
with Internet UPI # # 1234

3) Bridge digital divide via schemes
like Bharat net, PM-WANI

Thus, DPI, has the
potential to become a game
changer in efficient public
service delivery, it has to be tapped
well.

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

The constitution of India under Article 21 - right to life ^{should} also includes right to health

Recently Rajasthan assembly has passed a bill to enact a law on Right to health of its citizens.

Right to health } should be viewed as a dimension of Art 21
 } DPSP under Art 43 - standard of living
 } will be helpful in reducing out of pocket expenditure

However, only a legislation for right to health is not a panacea

multiple gaps have to be plugged

1) Social gaps: (22%)

→ Poverty: has direct impact on health → need to reduce it

2) illiteracy: → 15% are still illiterate

- 3) cultural practices: eg. tribal ~~not~~ hesitate to take modern healthcare

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

II) financial gaps:

- 1) Budget: only 2.5% of GDP is spent on health. (needs to be increased to 5-6%.)
- 2) high out of pocket expenditure ~~to~~ upto 58% → leads to denying healthcare to poor.
- 3) high cost of branded drugs: need to mandatory prescribe generic medicine

III) infrastructural:

- 1) Doctors to population ratio: currently 1:1200 → need to bring down 1:1000 (WHO)

2) Increase paramedic staff - eg. Nurse, lab technician

3) Improve infrastructure like operating theatre, etc

4) Health & wellness centres within accessibility for all.

way forward :

- Government needs to enact a model Right to health act as health is in state list
- Tap in potential of private sector to boost healthcare
- Innovative contributory insurance scheme for missing middle
- invest in genetic and palervative care

Health is a multidimen
sional aspect from biology to culture
hence it needs holistic attention
from legislation to closing all
existing gaps

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)

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

Supreme court in the historic Naztey Singh Johar case allowed LGBTQIA+ to be called as the third gender

Govt. passed transgender persons (Rights) ~~and~~ act in 2019 to fulfill their aspirations.

Features

- transgender commission at national level
- recognition based on their own perspective
- outlined their rights
- representation to transgender in the commission

However, third gender has not yet been engendered in Indian society

→ Societal factors:

1) → lack of social acceptance of trans people despite constitutional recognition.

2) societal stigma & violence faced by transgenders

3) plurality within the transgender → have different needs & demand

2) political:

1) lack of representation leading to lack of voice

2) government benefits are denied due to lack of documents.

3) lack of reservation at all level.

3) economic:

1) poverty & lack of stable source of income

2) illiteracy & poor skill development

3) society not accepting them as labour

way forward:

1) → need to be given reservation in education & jobs.

2) → societal sensitisation towards transgender people

3) skill development and dedicated scheme like standup india for transgenders

a) education and vocational training

Government has taken various initiatives like enrolling transgender in public employment giving them alternative means of livelihood to ~~in~~ insure that they are truly engendered

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

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)

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

15

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a regional grouping involving countries like China, Russia, Central Asian countries along with India & Pakistan.

Difficulties faced by India at SCO.

→ strained ties with China & Pakistan

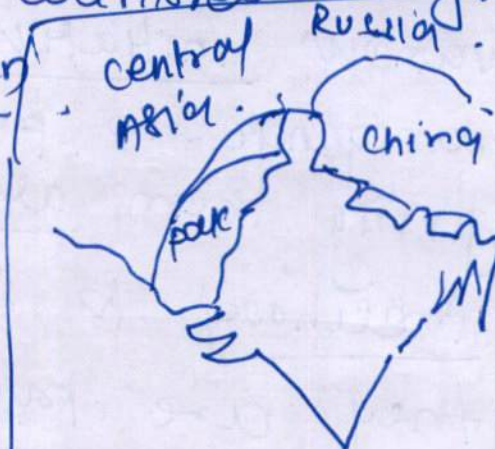


Fig. S.C.O countries

→ leads to dealing

with two front war members

→ lack of trust and hostility towards each other

→ consensus building is not possible

→ state sponsored terrorism from Pakistan while sitting on regional anti terrorism coalition (RATS) system.

→ Chinese aggression in Indian

areas

- growing nexus between Pakistan and China eg PEF China Pakistan economic corridor

II) Other factors

- China-Russia angle: No forbidden areas relationship makes India apprehensive

- Russian & Mandarin as only official language of SCO.

- + lack of connectivity with Central Asian countries

- lack of effective implementation of RATS mechanism.

Way forward:

- India needs to engage more proactively with central Asian countries
- should ~~press~~ try to make English as alternative language
- should use the Forum to vent

out grievances with China & Pakistan.

→ persuade other members to control terror activities

→ include more like countries to make it inclusive & representative

Thus, ~~so~~ if Shanghai co-operation organisation makes the talk of Shanghai spirit then only India will be able to fulfill its expectations.

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

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

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

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

~~and~~ In recent visit to United States of PM Modi, among many initiatives, were the one on critical & emerging technology initiative (iCET)

Features of iCET

co-operation & collaboration on critical technology like semiconductors

technology innovation & transfer

Advancing towards carbon less economy via critical technology

significance of iCET and how can it transform the partnership in technology

1) Geostrategic collaboration: will help to give fight to China in case of critical technology

2) chip war: will make both countries

a major power in semiconductors war.

3) Innovation of USA and Semiconductor labour of India can blend perfectly

4) Sensible use of technology for human environment

5) will help to transform to low carbon economy with reduced dependence on fossil fuel.

6) will be a roadmap for future technology collaborations.

However, there are challenges

1) Unpredictability of US policies.

2) ~~can be~~ excluded India in AUKUS grouping

3) Raw material & supply of critical minerals is dominated by China

4) USA is apprehensive about IPR laws of India

way forward?

1) should diversify the areas to work upon. eg Artificial intelligence, Gm-crops etc.

2) ~~no~~ technology transfer to India
in order to use it to reduce carbon footprint of economy.

3) joint research & development in sectors like space, and technology

4) regular high level official meeting on critical technology.

India and USA are the natural partners for 21st century as said by Am. Modi. Both need to have deeper cooperation in sectors like technology.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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