



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. : 1091495

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DEEPTI ROHILLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26.08.23

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

केंद्र
Centre

GURUGRAM

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

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

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Environmental pressure groups refers to the body of citizens with common objective of fostering environment awareness and sensitization.



Fig Principal channel of communication.

Role in enhancing public participation and responsiveness :-

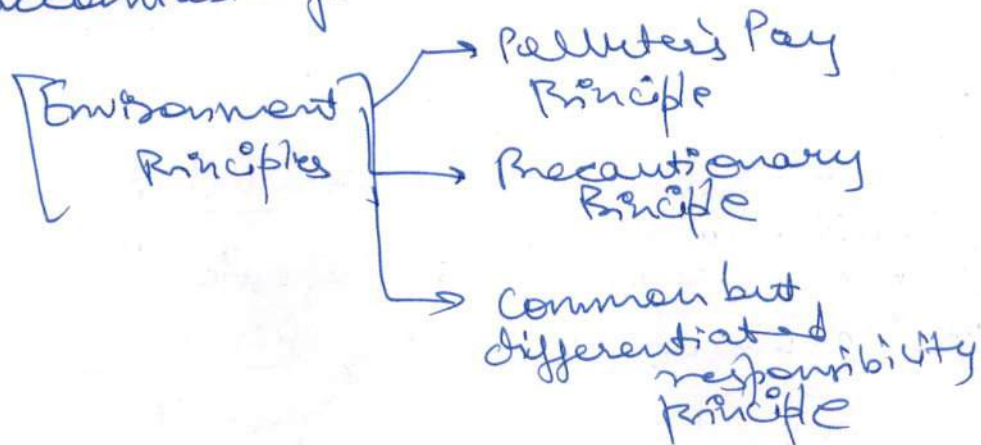
i) Awareness generation about various environment schemes and policies

⊙ ATAL Bhupal Yojana, Rain water harvesting

ii) Complementing the government initiatives in restoration and natural resource management

⊙ Management of contaminated sewage pits in Mizoram

iii) Adhering to environment principles and ensuring governments accountability.



iv) Resolution of specific regional natural concerns

(e) Sonam Wangchuk
(Watch glacier & pristine ecology preservation)



v) Environment justice

(e) PIL filing for pollution norms by
Vellare Citizens forum

Challenges

- Elitism, urban bias
 - limited funding
 - lack of accountability
 - unprofessional management
- need for effective communication for sustainable development goals

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

Sex work which is consensual is judicially regarded as profession by the supreme court for Right to equality (Art 14) and Right to profession.

It is merely a necessary step but not a sufficient one.



Steps required

a) Economic empowerment

↳ Alternative livelihood if it's a forced occupation

eg women SHGs - Millet Sisters network.

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

↳ Basic income guarantee to prevent sexual harassment

↳ Micro-financing

2.) Political empowerment

↳ Rights sensitization
↳ leadership at local level

3.) Social empowerment

↳ Rehabilitation eg Smadar Goch
↳ Mental health counselling & legal awareness
eg one stop centres
↳ Financial & digital literacy for gig economy workers

4.) Health → Medical insurance
→ Adult education
→ Contraceptives & other reproductive rights

Steps like Smile scheme, NCW's proactive role in data led policy making is right step for Nari or Narayan vision for SDG 5.

3.

भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

District Legal Service Authorities (DLSAs) are decentralised legal awareness organisations at the local level for right to free legal aid (Article 39A)

Role played! -

- ↳ Awareness via organising workshops, distributing legal awareness books in vernacular language.
- ↳ Grievance redressal help by any poor or vulnerable section.
 - ⊙ Deen DLSA → ^{Construction} women workers right.
- ↳ 'Lok Adalats' are also organised for amicable resolution of disputes
- ↳ Bail right (Satendra Kumar case) and Undertrials right to justice is ensured.

↳ Proactive role in conflict resolution by acting as immediate step for justice delivery. (Cost effective) Less delay

↳ Social media handles for sharing best practice

↳ Coordinating with our top countries (OSCs) in legal aid to women

Challenges

↳ Limited financial autonomy

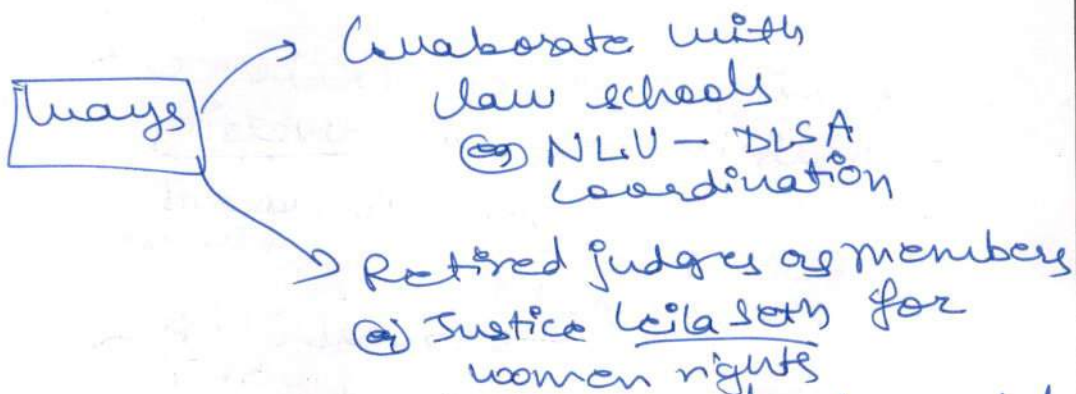
↳ Inexperienced personnel

↳ Use of mediation - not effective.

↳ Rural and tribal neglect

↳ Limited awareness among people.

The need of the hour is to promote legal literacy



It is crucial for protecting fundamental rights of citizens & uphold democracy

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

Collegium system is the mechanism of judicial appointment wherein Chief Justice of India and 4 senior most judges appoint judges of higher judiciary as per S.P. Gupta Case (Third Judges Case)

Successes of Collegium system

- ↳ Judicial independence, which is part of basic structure doctrine is upheld.
- ↳ Separation of power (A-50) is upheld as executive does not interfere
- ↳ The quality of judges appointment is maintained with diversity
 - (eg) Collegium Recommendation
 - Indu Malhotra (women)
 - Saurabh Kirpal (LGBT+)
- ↳ Objective criteria followed based on

performance matrix of judges and case clearance which is shared on the website.

↳ Ministry of Law & Justice is also involved in final appraisal. Thus, it is maintaining balance of power as well.

Victims of own success

↳ 'Uncle Judge syndrome' - judges appointing judges - lack of transparency

↳ Nepotism, patronism in appointment.

↳ Limited representation of minorities
(e.g. women judges - less than 15%)

↳ Judiciary v/s Executive rift
(e.g. NATAC Bill (99th amendment) was declared null and void)

↳ Accountability of judges is not maintained by public representation (Against democracy & rule of law.)

C. J. Chandra Bhanu - Constitution is the North star and each organ should adhere to the powers assigned without breaching its jurisdiction.

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

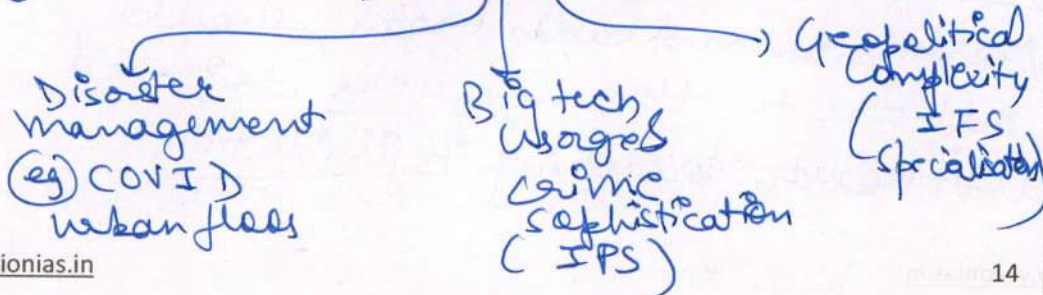
उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 312 provides for the Civil services (AIS, Central & state services). As per Sardar Patel, it represents the 'steel frame' of the Indian democracy responsible for effective and efficient implementation of laws.

Recruitment & standardised training

- Mission Karmayog for standardised, modern training
- Common exam based on objective metric
(eg) UPSC (ART 315) - Conducting agency
- DOPT for management and recruitment

It requires multi-dimensional reforms to handle present day challenges



Must go beyond these realms:-

↳ Inclusion of mid-career training for officials

↳ 2nd ARC recommended incentive structure

(eg) DARPG - Good governance index for carrot, stick policy

↳ NCRWC recommended protection to whistleblower to curb corruption (India's rank - 85th in Corruption Perception Index)

↳ NITI Aayog India @ 75 recommended multi-stakeholder feedback instead of ACR Report for promotion linked incentive.

↳ P. Chatterjee & Sandhu Committee recommended age reduction, specialisation, quickness redressal

↳ Prakash Singh judgement Police CIPR Reforms (eg separation of police (law & order, investigation))

It is crucial for SMART (simple, moral, accountable, responsible, transparent) governance in India's Amrit kaal

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

Outcome based finance models refers to the model of sponsoring any social project based on objective criteria so that accountability is ensured in funds transfer.

Mechanisms → Social impact bonds
→ Social stock exchange

Catalyse change & deliver socio-economic impact at scale:-

↳ Ensures transparency and accountability of civil society and NGOs

↳ Ensures sightful use of the internal funds

(eg) 22,000 cr funds by NGOs in 2022 but only 10% pay tax details returns

↳ Involvement of sponsor in development activities → Trust building exercise.

↳ Ensure leakage and corruption-fraudulation is curbed

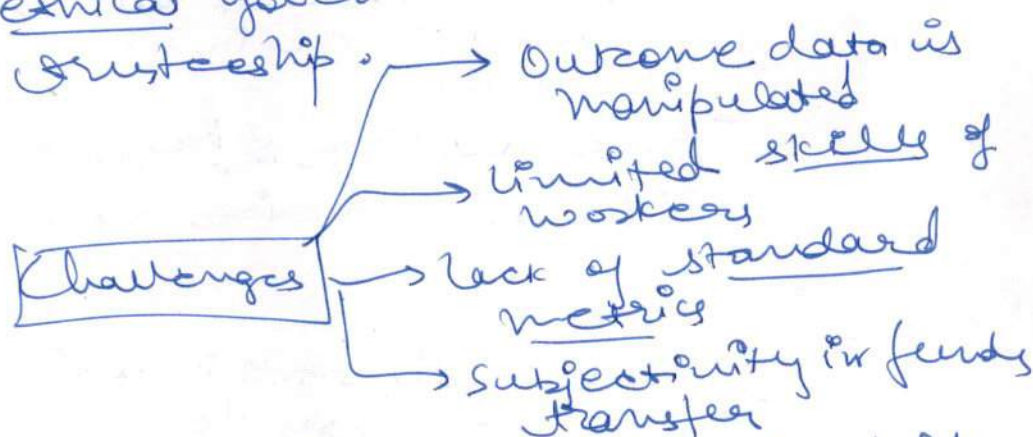
↳ Can expand it to digital record keeping thereby attracting foreign investment in social economic projects

⊙ Bill & Melinda Gates foundation

↳ Ensures participation of locals and evidence based policy making

↳ 'Incentive mechanism' and healthy competition among social entrepreneurs

↳ Financial autonomy balanced with responsibility aids in ethical governance & doctrine of trusteeship.



The idea of 'zero coupon bonds' which are purpose & purpose specific can be complemented with these methods

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

10

As per PLFS survey, the female work force participation rate is around 25%. On the other hand, females graduating holds larger share depicting supply-demand gap.

Wide gap

1) Social norms

- ↳ Patriarchy
- ↳ glass ceiling & glass cliff effect
- ↳ Unpaid care work by young women in household
- ↳ Early marriage & pregnancy (Career vs Marriage debate)

2) Economic

- ↳ Limited credit worthiness of females graduates deter microfinancing
- ↳ The male dominated workplaces and negative incentives @ Menstrual leave,

3) Education gap

↓ Limited internship, skilling among women

4) Safety concerns - Lack of working women's hostel (eg) Delhi-Rape Capital

5) workplace culture is regressive
↓ Inadequate pay, Long hrs

(eg) Sexual harassment at workplace

Needs to be addressed.

↳ Diversification of degrees
(eg) Multiple entry-exit scheme so that it can not halt the education

↳ Industry-Academia linkages
(eg) Manu-Aprentiship scheme for women ITIS in rural areas

↳ Workplace safety norms
(eg) ICC formation

↳ Social nudging and breaking of pink collar jobs barriers

Pam Rajput Committee recommendation
Can be followed for right to work for women for SDG 5

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the Registration of Birth and death act, 2023 (amendment) has been passed in order to revamp the CRS in India for demographic data registration.

Provisions

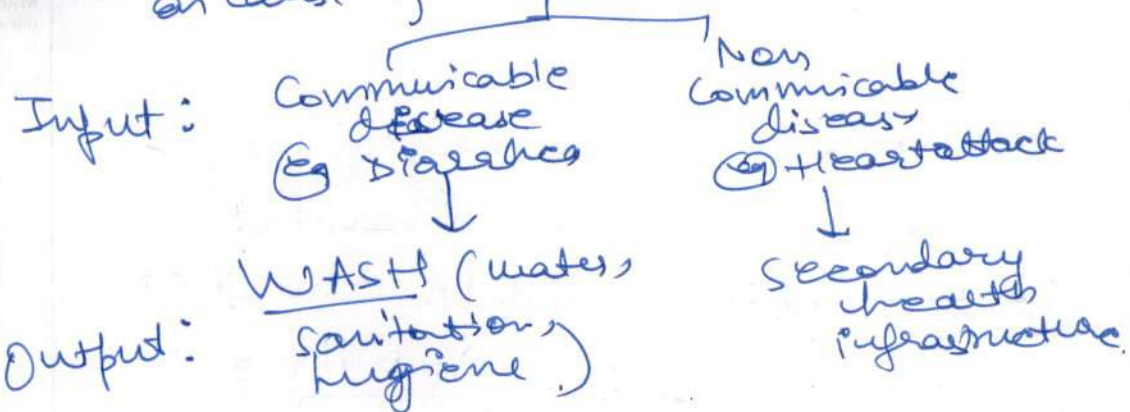
- ↳ Aadhar linkages with birth and death certification for standardised and authentic procedure
- ↳ Guidelines for doctors operating patients with chronic illness
- ↳ Involvement of AYUSH doctors in registration so as to increase the coverage

Essential for socio-economic planning

- ↳ planning of vital statistics based on birth rate, death rate for growing

Trends analysis

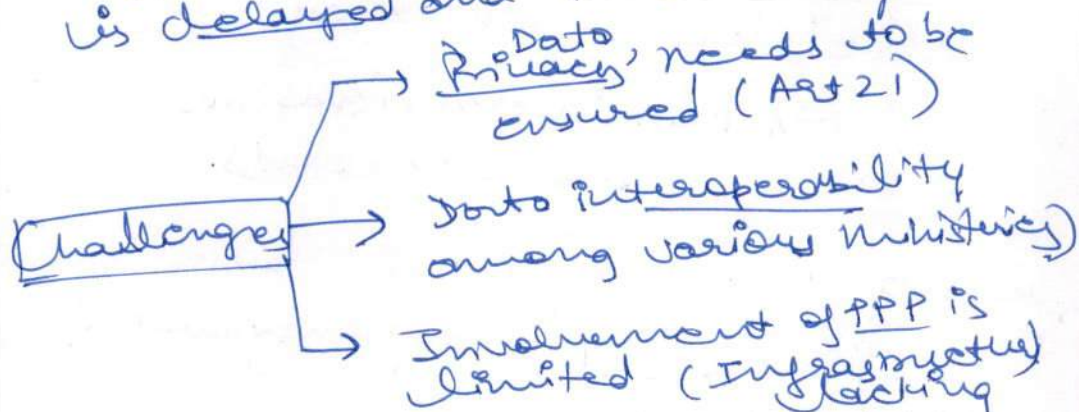
↳ Health infrastructure planning based on cause of death



↳ Planning by private sector seeing changes in trends
(e.g. Aging population → Dialysis services at home)

↳ Targeted approach and evidence based policy making

↳ Assessing the population comparison before the Census data as it is delayed and time taking



It is just a means (CR) to achieve the goal of human development. Focus on capability, approach (Amartya Sen)

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

International Monetary fund (IMF) is the global level financial Brettonwoods institute aimed at ensuring financial stability and growth in the economic domain.

Current economic realities

↳ Debt crisis by the developing and least developed countries
(eg) Sri Lanka, Pakistan

↳ De-dollarisation and rising case of mixed-basket currency.

(eg) Yuen internationalism
Uostro accounts

↳ Rising use of blockchain based cryptocurrency and money laundering via dark net

↳ Fitch downgraded US economy from AAA to AA+

Key areas of reform:-

↳ 'Global Stocktake' roundtable for understanding the demands of developing countries.

↳ 'Credit rating agencies' to be monitored that it is based on objective criteria of assessment.

↳ 'Terror reserve' crisis amidst the crisis and global headwinds (Russia Ukraine war) needs new assessment criteria.

↳ Multi-stakeholder policy making by including institutions like World Bank, G20 etc.

↳ Address the cases of debt trap diplomacy (China) by accountability measures.

The case of BRICS currency, rupee internationalisation and currency convertibility demands global stability, clarity and simplicity in regulations and procedures by IMF.

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)

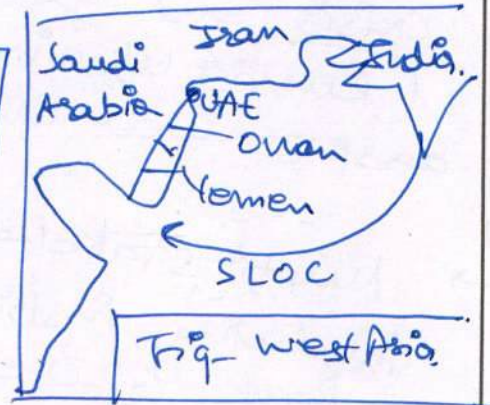
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उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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India's relationship with West Asia dates back to the ancient times of Indus-Mesopotamia civilisation. The current evolution of the relationship showcases geopolitical clout and economic linkages.

Confines of geopolitics

- ↳ Oil dominated geopolitical trade
(eg) UAE, Iran, Saudi Arabia.



- ↳ Balancing act with OIC to counter Pakistan rise.

- ↳ Post led development to cater to Chinese BRI

(eg) Gwadar Port (China-Pakistan) Chabahar Port (India-Iran)

- ↳ OPEC grouping interaction for petroleum supply chain resilience

Expanse of geo-economics

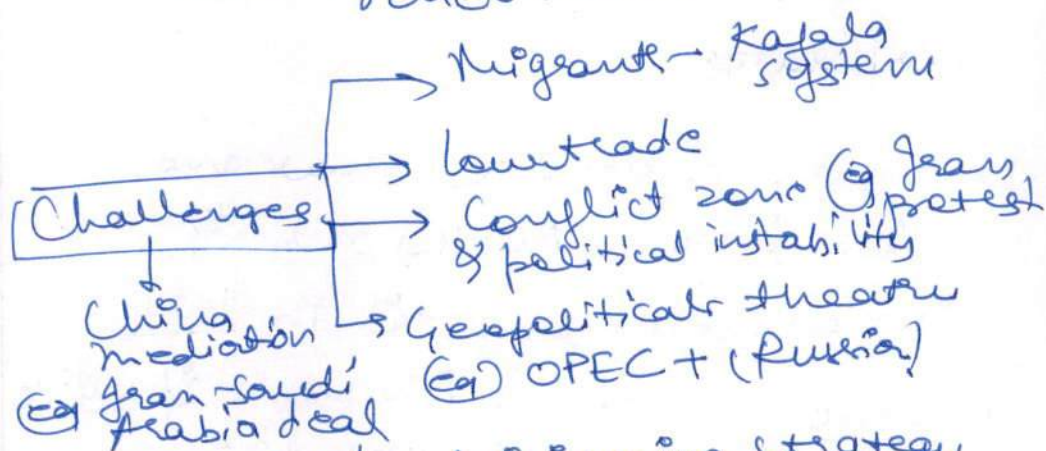
↳ Digital trade and internationalisation
of rupee
(eg) UPI, Dham-Rupee trade

↳ white shipping agreement with Oman ensuring secured sea lanes of communication (SLOC)

↳ Educational - employment opportunities
(eg) offshore campus of IIT-Delhi

↳ Track 2 diplomacy - Private sector participation in Dubai Expo.

↳ Rising FDI via I2U2
(India - Israel - UAE - US)
(eg) mega food pact deal, renewable energy deal



It is crucial for minimising strategy as per Shantana Menon.

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)

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

The competition Commission of India (CCI) is a regulatory, statutory body that replaced the Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP Act) via CCI Act, 2002.

Significant role played by CCI:-

- 1) Fair trade to be ensured for healthy competition by sharing guidelines to be followed.
- 2) Acts as quasi-judicial body for grievance redressal of Corporates
- 3) It ensures that the small and medium players (MSMEs) and the big monopoly compete in free market regime without manipulative practices (e.g. Predatory Pricing)

4.) It imposes fines and penalty in case of breach of fairness

(eg) Google fined for pre installed ~~apps~~ on play store

5.) It ensures accountability and efficiency of the PSUs (Public sector undertaking) in the era of hyper competition.

(eg) CIL (Coal India Limited) fined for supplying high price, low quality coal

6.) Checks and balance mechanism is ensured to prevent consumer harassment.

7.) The multi-national companies (MNCs) are also covered under its jurisdiction for overight regulation.

However, there are challenges

1.) Appointment of members of CCI is not based on objective criteria.

2) Rising cases of scam repatriation, fraud and corruption in the big firm

(eg Adani - Short selling & baiting pitfalls (Hindenburg Report))

3) There ~~are~~ ^{are} arbitrary provisions in the mandate with overlapping jurisdiction and fragmented responsibility

4) limited financial and functional autonomy

5) Reactive approach rather than proactive approach

6) Non-compliance, delays in effective implementation of laws.

7) Judicial cases pending which are filed against CRT orders thereby not acting as effective deterrence effect.

The need of the hour is to focus on reworking the structural procedures, multi-stakeholder participation and Consumer's feedback mechanism for fair & principled trade (Gandhian Commerce without morality)

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

"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the (need) for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Free and fair election is sine qua non for effective and substantive democracy

— Raj Narain Case

Making paid news an electoral offence

- ↳ Rising cases of political corruption that have made elections an economic process thereby challenging democratic principles.
- ↳ Political corruption with politicians and media-house is a threat to right to information (Article 19)
- ↳ The big party vs small party issues is against creation of level playing field.
- ↳ It is not covered under Representation of People's Act, 1951 as corrupt practice (Section 123 amendment)

↳ Paid news takes the form of hate speech and vote bank politics that curb electoral awareness @ Narottam Mishra Case

↳ The expense on paid news is not recorded as election expenditure thereby leading to money laundering and lack of financial accountability.

Making it an electoral offence :-

↳ Umesh Sika Committee recommended social media inclusion within the paid news realm for ensuring media ethics

↳ Inclusion in model code of conduct (MCC) for ensuring accountability of the candidates

↳ Expansion of powers of the Election Commission of India (ECI - Art 324) to act as quasi-judicial body in trials of paid news cases

↳ Code of media ethics to be followed by the companies - Press Publisher

Arguments against:-

↳ Press is ~~free~~ to decide on the cases / news to be shown as it is a business entity.

↳ Subjectivity and difficulty in determining the 'paid' nature

⊙ Rise of subsidiaries
(RUPPS - Registered Unrecognised Political parties Income tax - Rs 60000 not paid return)

↳ Identification of voters and undermining their freedom to choose the news content.

The need of the hour is to take whole-of-society approach to uphold democracy (T.N. Seshan).

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Shirur Mutt Case by the Supreme Court has highlighted the doctrine of essentiality. It suggested the division of religious practices as

essential practice

non essential practice.

It is to be done by the judiciary based on merits of case.

Need for doctrine of essentiality:-

↳ Rising cases of breach of fundamental rights of individual to adhere to social regressive norms.

(eg) Tamara Behra's genital mutilation case against dignity of women.

↳ To uphold the objective metrics of determination of essentiality by the judges and not by religious conformity

(eg) Sabarna Temple Right to equality

↳ To uphold ~~and~~ balance the fundamental rights (A-14, 19, 21) with right to religious freedom (Article 25, 26)

↳ It is to provide push for modernity, socio-economic development

(eg Kerala I ~~Amish~~ Hijab' meaning by muslim girls curbing education accessibility)

↳ To uphold constitutional morality over social morality

↳ In line with UDHR (universal declaration of human rights) and ICCPR.

Limitations

↳ The criteria for assessment is to be decided by the judges who are not aware about the intricacies in religion

↳ Judges do not aware about diversity in religious practices

↳ seen as against right to religious freedom to prefer, practice and propagate.

↳ Can go against the secular principle due to biasness in judgement

↳ Judicial oversight in complex and sensitive matters might not be effective

↳ Non-compliance by the regressive religious leaders.

↳ May fuel communal riots among the majority-minority religious groups.

The need of the hour is to focus on balance between religious rights and constitutional rights for secularism (SR Bommai - part of basic structure doctrine)

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

The recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) highlights the case of "disguised unemployment" within the government ministries and department.

Need to limit the size of the government: -

↳ Rising case of e-governance and digitalisation that leads to reduction of clerical mundane work

↳ Efficient and effective policy making is possible with specialised, dedicated officials

↳ Ensure carrot & stick policy for building incentive system towards good governance

- ↳ Carrot - Promotion
- ↳ Stick - Compulsory retirement

↳ Outsource the work to private players with technology sophistication (PPP)

eg Tata Consultancy Service (TCS) — Passport Seva Kendras

↳ Specialised lateral-entry based on temporary basis to reduce salary and pension burden thereby curbing fiscal deficit (revenue deficit)

↳ Ensure productivity by use of data based policy making via, technology like Big tech, blockchain

eg Hackathons, Cyberthang with higher institutions

However, the size of government should not be limited because:-

↳ Rising population needs (140 crore) and vacancy at higher level (5000 IAS vacancy in 2022)

↳ Complex problem solving requires a huge government pool

(eg) Disaster management, election conducting exercise requires trusted government officials

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ Large ensure effective dialogue with multiple stakeholders and their grievance redressal with

human touch -

~~(eg) Saksham~~

(eg) Jan Sunwai Kendras at local tribal level

Way forward

↳ Increase trust to tail ratio (NITI Aayog India @75)

↳ Lateral entry (2nd ARC)

↳ Curbing corruption among government officials (NCRWC)

↳ Citizen's Charter (2nd ARC)

It is crucial for synergistic efforts, synthesise inputs and expediate results for Bureaucracy (good governance)

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

The institute of eminence scheme (IOE scheme) is aimed at providing Certificate of eminence to higher education institutions for improving quality and research in colleges.

World class centres of learning:-

↳ Increase the depth and width of curriculum based on current trends

(eg) AI based courses, liberal science, digital Education by these Institutes

↳ Serves as metric for gauging the QS World Ranking and improving India's position

↳ To incentivise private sector to invest in higher education

(eg) IIT Institute got IOE tag

↳ To promote foreign students taking admissions in these institutes for internationalisation of higher education.

↳ To propel RND, industry-academic linkages, journals publishing and joint collaboration.

But, it is yet to become a game changer because of limitations:-

↳ limited overhaul by the institutes due to ineffective incentive system.

↳ Top-down approach that did not take regional, skewed distribution into account.
(eg) IIT institutes in developed areas

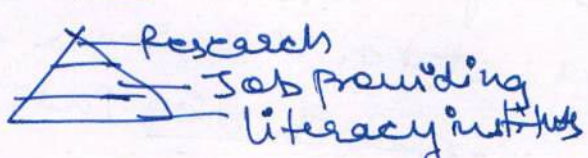
↳ High fees of the colleges thereby limited students enrollment from rich background.

↳ less public colleges involved in the schemes.

↳ The equity aspect of education is not considered and the digital or education divide still prevails.

Way forward

↳ In order to fulfill the aim of New education policy - 50% higher education enrolment by 2030, the steps like:-

- 1) Affordability of education
- 2) Digital universities (Budget 2022)
- 3) NITI Aayog - India @ 75 : Accountability graded approach based on quality -

- 4) Foreign exchange programmes
eg India-UK Young Professional Scheme
- 5) Mutual recognition of degrees
(India-Australia)
- 6) Off shore campus (eg IIT Deeniyah Dubai)

This is crucial for demographic dividend and SDG 4. (68% working age population)

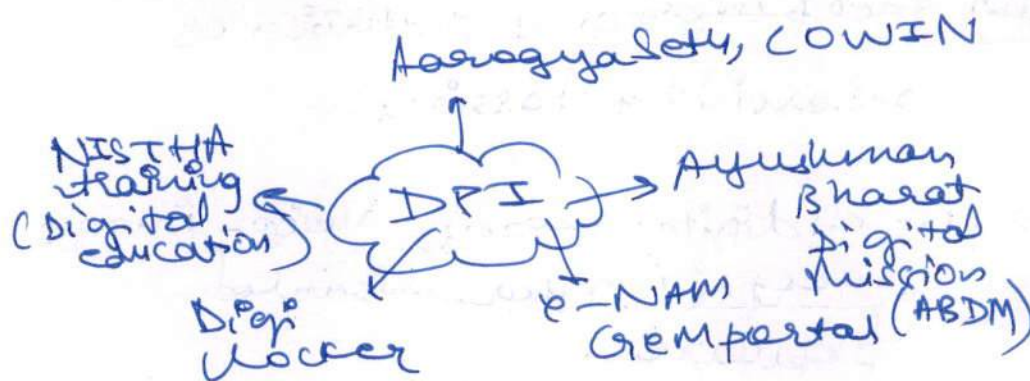
16.

डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) refers to the non-rivalrous, non-exclusionary digital tools for fostering e-governance and ease of living. G20 - India has called for DPI Promotion

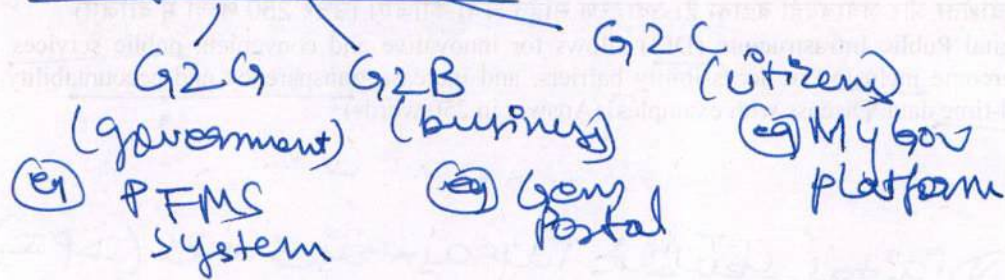


I) Innovative and Convenient Public Service :-

↳ Rise in use of new age technology

(eg) COWIN data for harassment via use of big data analytics

↳ Increase the efficiency and ease of communication



↳ It increases public trust and business ease of living
↳ curb leakages, corruption
↳ Targeted approach

(II) Help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers:-

↳ use of digital means, voice-image recognition for disabled population.

↳ Inclusion of regional languages in the algorithm for access to all.

↳ Targeted and outcome based monitoring

(eg) ABDM - data of patients with comorbidity → early care & urgent medical need

III.) Increase transparency and accountability

- ↳ real time data sharing
- ↳ data interoperability with APIs (Application Programming Interface)
- ↳ Curb bias or favoritism
(eg) e-courts for judicial delivery
- ↳ Time bound manner without hassle

Way forward

- ↳ Digital literacy (eg) PMGDISHA
 - ↳ Digital infrastructure in backward regions (eg) PM-WANI, Bharatnet.
 - ↳ Digital divide to be curbed
(30% women digital literacy)
 - ↳ Inclusion of tribal and vernacular languages
 - ↳ Data Privacy norms (B.D. Srikrishna Committee)
 - ↳ use of non personal data to be monitored (Gopal Krishna Committee)
- It is crucial to prefer \$1 billion digital economy by 2025.

17.

कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. (Examine.) (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

'Right to health' is crucial for living a dignified life. (Article 21). As per Ministry of health, around 50% population is anemic, 33% children are stunted and 21% children are wasted. It increases the DALY (disability adjusted life years)

Plugging of gaps

1-) Social gap

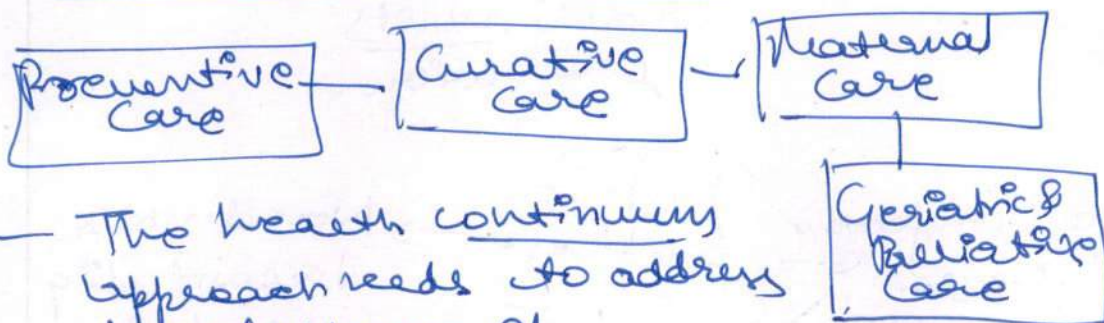
- Patriarchy and son preference (Economic survey)
- Poverty and lack of nutritious diet
 - ↳ micronutrient deficiency
- Uninformed awareness on protein, balanced diet by women
 - (eg) Breastfeeding
- Mental health issues among housewives daily wage labourers.

2.) Financial gaps

- "Missing middle" from the health insurance coverage
- 60% out of pocket expenditure
- around 2.2% of GDP on health (U. Jess)
- Inadequate funding to primary health centres (PHCs)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3.) Infrastructural gaps



- The health continuum approach needs to address the challenge of

shortage of secondary health care in rural areas

limited WASH (water, sanitation, housing)

less gynaecologist, psychiatrists in backward areas

- Curbing food leakages and wastage (50kg/person/year - FAO)

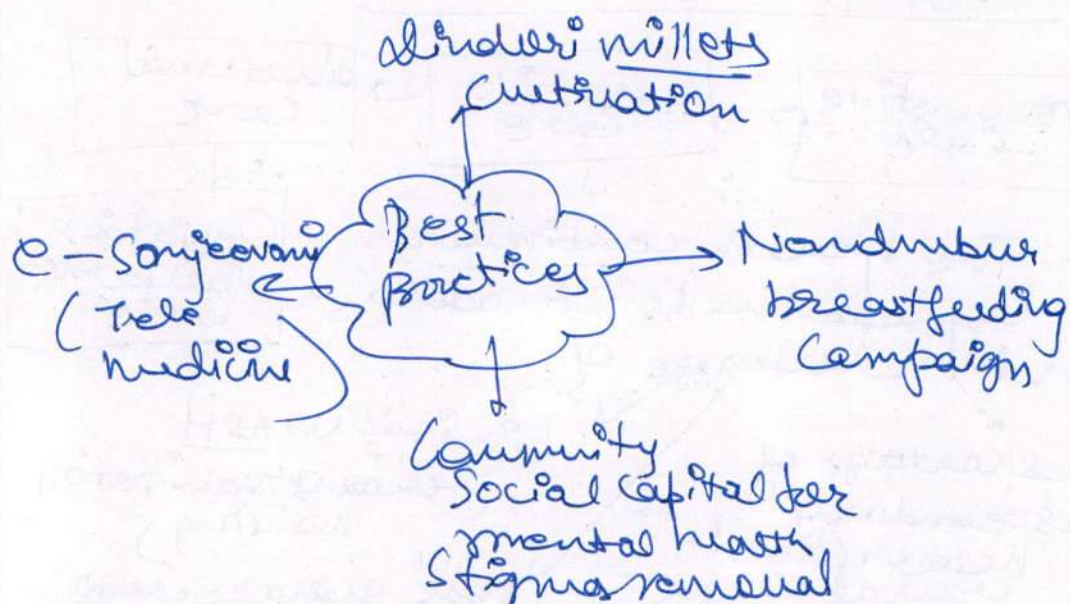
(eg) food processing, FCI reforms (Sharma Kumar)

- Curbing food inflation, (eg milk - 8% inflation)

— Targeted approach for vulnerable regions (Climate change threats)

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

Therefore, for reaping the benefits of demographic dividends, health of citizens needs attention. Health should not be seen as absence of disease but complete wellbeing.



18.

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

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

15

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

The third gender refers to the transgender population (Census-54) and LGBT+ which has been recognised due share in society via NALSA Judgement.

Legislative nudge

↳ Transgender Protection Act

- Right to self perceived gender identity
- Against discrimination in any public place
- Call for creation of National Council for Transgender (NCT)
- DM Certificate for gender identity to claim government scheme benefits

↳ Anti-trafficking bill for curbing exploitation of transgenders

↳ Nautaj Joha Case - Decriminalisation of Section 377 (N92 foundation case)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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But, they have not been engendered in Indian society :-

↳ The right to self perceived gender identity is arbitrarily without concrete measures (Against Art 14, 21)

↳ No provision for reservation in education and employment → lack of alternative dignified livelihood (Prostitution)

↳ NCTI has not yet been formed

↳ Existence of poverty, inequality and unemployment

↳ Social discrimination, stigma
(eg Family abandoned third gender)

↳ Forceful sex-conversion therapy - an issue recognised by the National Medical Commission.

↳ limited political leadership and participation in policy making

↳ Human-development of third gender is neglected
(eg) Health crisis like TB, depression, AIDS is more prevalent among them

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

↳ Durankanath Committee recommendation — Third gender to be regarded as OBC status for social positive discrimination.

↳ 'Yogyakarta principles' and civil society engagement (#UN free and equal)

John Rawls — "Society is like a chain, the weakest link is as important as the strongest link"
Third gender empowerment is crucial for inclusive growth

19.

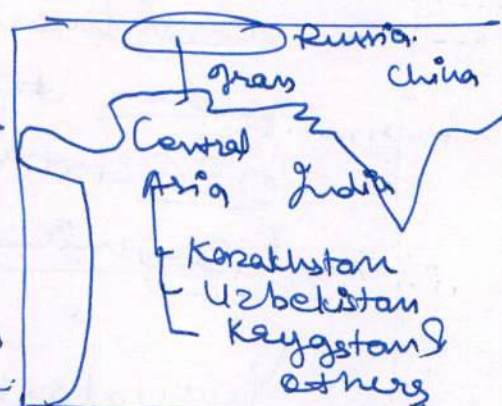
अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
 is a multi-level, inter-country
 organisation formed with pioneering
 of China and Shanghai-5 for collaborative
 development.

India's Expectations from
 the Shanghai
 Cooperation Organization



↳ Peace, stability and prosperity in the region

↳ Counter-terrorism initiative to counter balance Pakistan's infiltration of JEM, ISIS, LeT & others

↳ Energy security Natural gas @ Central Asia (Tapi Pipeline)

↳ Institutional building and policy convergence (Look North, Look West Policy) for expanding geopolitical footprint.

↳ Countering the China-Russia
No limits partnership by
acting as neutral power

↳ Diaspora and historical linkages
① Gandhara connection

↳

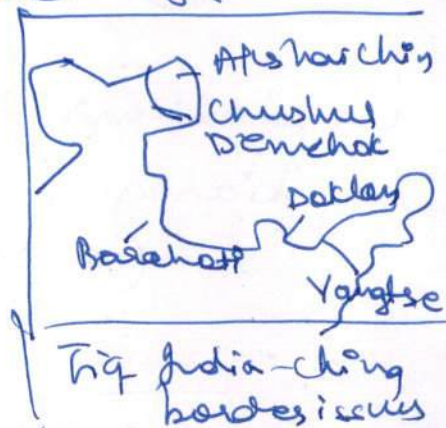
Difficulties in fulfilling its
expectations:-

↳ China ties - Strained due to
border-cartographic aggression.

The Chinese strategy

- 1) Mission creep
- 2) Salami Slicing
- 3) Kiakang villages
- 4) Yuan Wang-B &
String of pearls

It is threat to India's territorial
sovereignty and integrity



↳ Pakistan ties - Repetitive
terrorist attacks and breaching
of LOC, CPEC corridor →
Not in alignment with
Cooperation & Collaboration

Some factors

- ↳ Russia - China linkages and branding of SCO as 'Anti-west' as threat to India's strategic autonomy
- ↳ limited connectivity among the countries, stalled negotiations
- ↳ multi polarity and issue based alliances → counter to SCO
(eg India-Central Asia Summit.)
- ↳ Ideological differences deter dialogue
(eg Authoritarian vs Democracy regime)

As per Dr S Jaishankar, SCO is crucial for India to counter the dominant, collaborate the convergent and manage the competition.

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

India-USA partnership dates back to the times of 12-480 - agricultural technology transfer
The recent State visit by Hon'ble PM Narendra Modi showed great convergence and bipartisan consensus for technology collaboration

Technology partnership:-

↳ iCET offers transfer of new and critical, cutting edge technology transfer

(eg) General electric - jet engine transfer for defence capability

↳ Space collaboration aided by signing of Artemis Accord and training of Indian

Astronauts by NASA for manned mission to space

↳ NISAR satellite (NASA-ISRO)
Earth observation satellite for sustainable natural resource management.

↳ New age technology collaboration on artificial intelligence, blockchain 5G technology. It is being coordinated by TEST Division of MEA.

↳ Biotechnology partnership for sustainable agriculture
(eg) I2U2 - Mega food park scheme.

↳ Track 2 diplomacy - Private sector participation in joint collaboration (eg) Tata deal

↳ RND collaboration in field of science for industry-academia linkage

But, there are challenges:-

↳ Highly capital intensive projects

↳ Jet engine technology - complex and critical component in defence → strategic autonomy to be maintained

↳ The higher education collaboration in AI, machine learning, IOT is limited

↳ Import dependence on raw materials for CET (eg. Lithium & Rare Earth minerals - China)

The need of the hour is to foster academic collaboration,

Industry coordination and foreign policy convergence for AI

(America - India) partnership as per PM Narendra Modi.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK