



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (4511)

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. : 45885442
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ishitwaj Anand

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

001 - Delhi
Kavol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>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।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>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.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p>
2	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
7	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

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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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.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के अल्पसंख्यक दर्जे पर उच्चतम न्यायालय का हालिया निर्णय भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 की व्याख्या को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Supreme Court's recent decision on Aligarh Muslim University's minority status affect the interpretation of Article 30 of the Indian Constitution? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The supreme court in recent case of Registrar Faizan Mustafa (AMU) v/s Union of India, overturned its judgement given in Azeez Basha case.

(#) The decision given.

Question? whether Aligarh Muslim

Institution is a minority institution or not under Article 30

- Azeez Basha case : As AMU formed by central government's statute → it is NOT a minority institution

- Recent AMU case : Supreme court upheld the minority status of AMU.

↳ just because the institution was formed because of a statute does not make it lose its minority character under Article 30(1)

(#) Affect the Interpretation of Article 30 :

↳ Article 30: Minority groups can establish and administer any educational institution

Benefit? If not aided by state, then not required to implement its policies

→ The Supreme Court's interpretation is a step towards upholding minority rights → it will have a positive cascading effect

→ (3) As per Supreme Court → the nature of administration matters while declaring it a minority institution < if by minorities then it is a minority institution

→ (4) Free from Reservation policies → in TMA Pai foundation case and Pramati Education Trust case

Thus, the ruling of supreme court is a welcome step for protection of minority rights.

2.

उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपने हालिया निर्णय में राज्य विधान-मंडल के विधेयकों पर राज्यपाल की स्वीकृति के लिए एक समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है। इस निर्णय के भारत में सहकारी संघवाद और विधायी जवाबदेही के लिए क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court, in a recent verdict, prescribed a time period for the Governor's assent to state legislative bills. What are the implications of this judgment for cooperative federalism and legislative accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

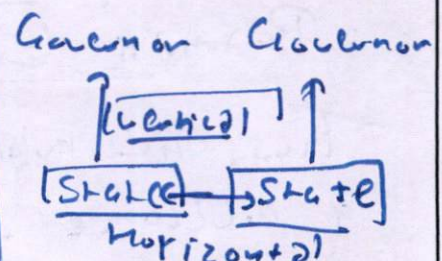
The supreme court in the case of B.N. Ravi v/s Tamil Nadu, gave a time period for governor's assent under the disputed article; Article 200.

Recent verdict → 1 month time period for governor to decide for reservation under Article 200 & 3 months time for assent

Why needed? → Indefinite sitting on bills by governors of Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

Implications for cooperative federalism

→ Cooperative federalism
← between states and governors as part of vertical accountability



- The constitution under Article 153 envisages Governor as a link between Center and State and not an agent of center
- The judgement shall end in more cooperative federalism and less confrontational federalism
- supremacy to democratically elected legislature - forms bills for development
(Key) 10 bills assented by Supreme Court

(A) Implication for legislative accountability

- ① Fixed time period → legislature must enhance developmental goals
- ② Increasing productivity → recent times - the productivity of legislature has declined
- ③ Improved deliberation with committee

Thus, the recent decision by Supreme Court is a progressive step to enhance productivity of legislature & balance powers of executive

3.

सहकारी क्षेत्रक में केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच के गतिरोध को कम करने के उद्देश्य से किए गए सहकारी संस्थाओं से संबंधित हालिया परिवर्तनों और पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the recent changes and initiatives related to cooperatives that aim to smoothen the tussle between the Centre and States in the cooperative sector. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act constitutionalised the idea of cooperative societies and bodies by inserting Article 19(1)(c), Article 43-B and Part IX-B in Indian Constitution.

Recent changes and initiatives

① Multi-state Cooperative Societies Act → to reduce tussle between centre and state

↳ Multi-state cooperatives to be managed by Central Registrar for Cooperative Societies

↳ Also, simplification of registration procedure

↳ Formulation of boards for the independent functioning of societies

↳ Improve efficiency & reduce

bureaucratization of cooperative sector

② Ministry of Cooperation was formed in 2021 → aim to control, regulate and standardise the cooperative sector

③ Integration of Central and State → for development of India's largest decentralised grain storage plan by developing Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in all states

④ White Revolution 2.0 → promotion of cooperative sector to enhance the reach of cooperatives to the less developed areas

⑤ Tribhuvandas Patel Cooperative University, Gujarat

Thus, there are 8 lakh cooperative societies in India which can and in 'sahakar se samridhi' (Prosperity with cooperation).

4.

हाल के वर्षों में, नागरिक समाज द्वारा सोशल मीडिया और डिजिटल लामबंदी का उपयोग दबाव की राजनीति के एक सशक्त माध्यम के रूप में उभरा है। नीति-निर्माण और लोकतांत्रिक जवाबदेही पर इसके प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, use of social media and digital mobilisation by civil society has emerged as a powerful form of pressure politics. Examine its impact on policymaking and democratic accountability. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

The total internet users in India has reached 880 million, this has led to digital mobilisation by civil society as a form of lobbying and pressure politics.

① # Me Too movement → led to changes in policies

Digital mobilisation by civil society

② Breakthrough NGO → using digital signature for the 'Beti Bacheo' campaign

③ Greenpeace - digital mobilisation for Brahmaputra (upper stretch) dam project

④ For promoting voiced interests by use of social media by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan for mobilizing support against farm protests.

Impact on Policymaking and democratic accountability

① Agents for change - (eg)
Positive impact
Dalit Lives Matter movement after Rohit Verma case in Hyderabad

② Promoting genuine causes for development - (eg) safety of women in work places post R.G. Kar case

③ New technological source of accountability → mass reach of people

① Promotion of vested interest
Negative Impact
↳ NGO groups lobbying for personal gains

② Challenge of genuine sources
↳ fake news, deepfakes etc

③ Breeds conservatism - (eg)
↳ Triple Talaq digital mobilisation by radical groups

Digital illiteracy in India → up to 30% people

Thus, civil society is the fifth pillar of democracy and must act responsibly for development.

5.

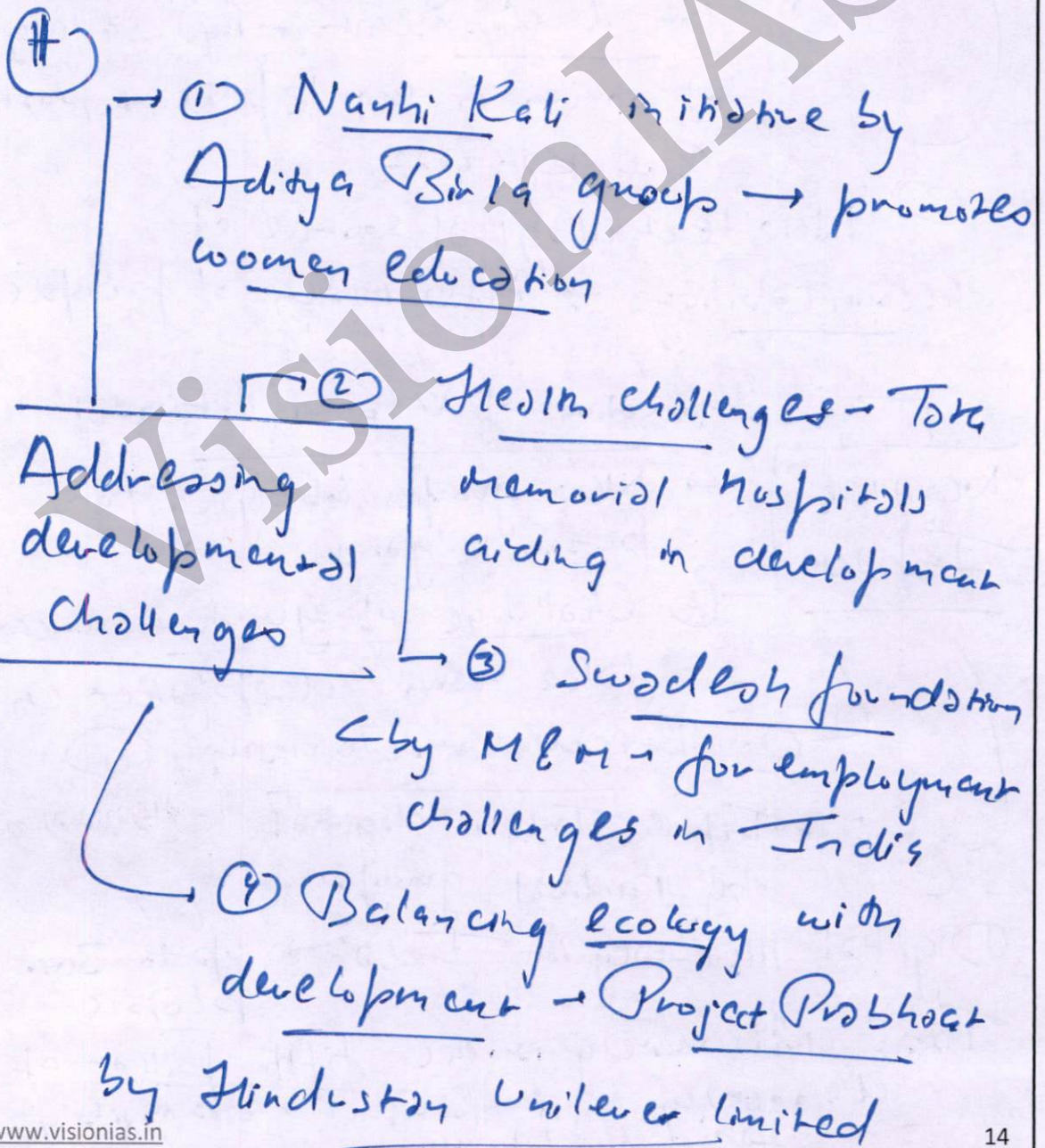
भारत में विकास संबंधी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व किस प्रकार एक व्यवसाय-प्रेरित समाधान के रूप में उभर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) emerging as a business-led solution for addressing development challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

The Companies Act, 2013 under section 123(2) mentions one provision for Corporate Social Responsibility



↳ (5) Animal Rights : Venture initiative by Reliance foundation for sustainable rehabilitation of animals

Business led Solution

↳ Legally mandated under Companies Act, 2013

↳ (2) Provide funding to NCOs and civil society groups for development

↳ (3) Enhancement of brand image of companies

↳ (4) Fulfills the ESG requirements as mandated by the regulatory bodies

Issues

↳ (1) Poor implementation oversight

↳ (2) skewed towards

↳ (3) certain sectors (eg) Health, and not across like legal geographically research limited → (eg) Maharashtra, Gujarat

Thus, CSR is mode of 'trusteeship ethics' fueling growth in India's trajectory

6.

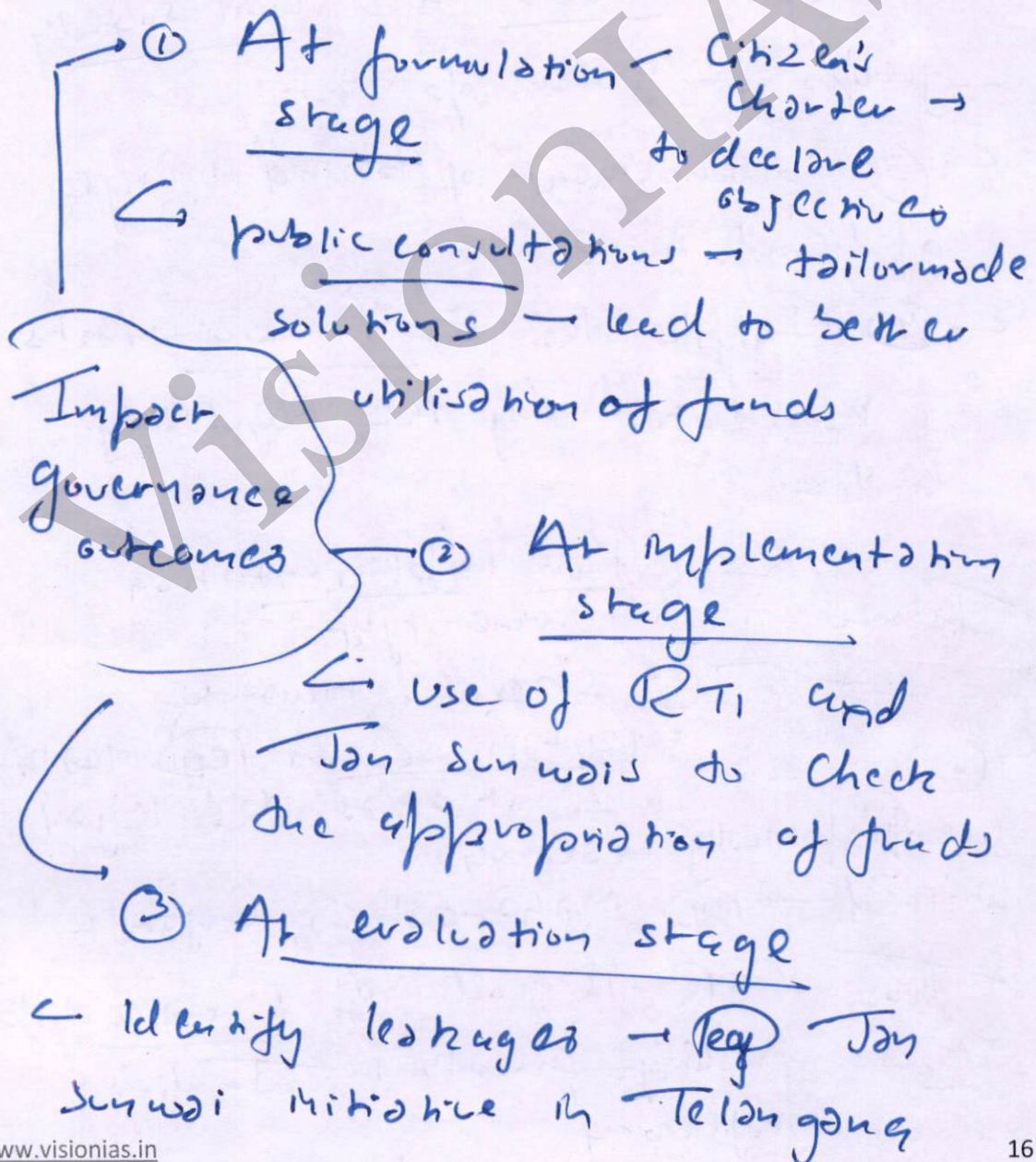
चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में जन परामर्श और जन सुनवाई जैसे तंत्र गवर्नेंस के परिणामों को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss how mechanisms like public consultations and Jan Sunwais in India impact governance outcomes. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

The mechanisms of public consultations and Jan Sunwais are methods of social auditing leading to citizen centric governance



uncounted ₹ 500 crore leakages
in MGNREGS developmental
projects

↳ Builds trust and confidence
through Transparency and accountability

↳ Identify areas of mismanagement

↳ Not just compliance but also
performance audit

↳ (4) Monitoring stage

↳ Strengthens the
democratic de-
centralisation objectives

under 73rd & 74th Constitutional
Amendment Acts

'BDO scorecard'
in Hazaribagh
a unique Jan
sunwai method

Some
Issues

① Non formalisation of
Social Audit units

② Low implementation
outcomes

③ Resistance from officials

WAY
FORWARD

→ Meghalaya Social Audit
Act → statutory

recognition to Jan sunwai

Thus, Jan sunwai and public consultations
are imperative for local independence

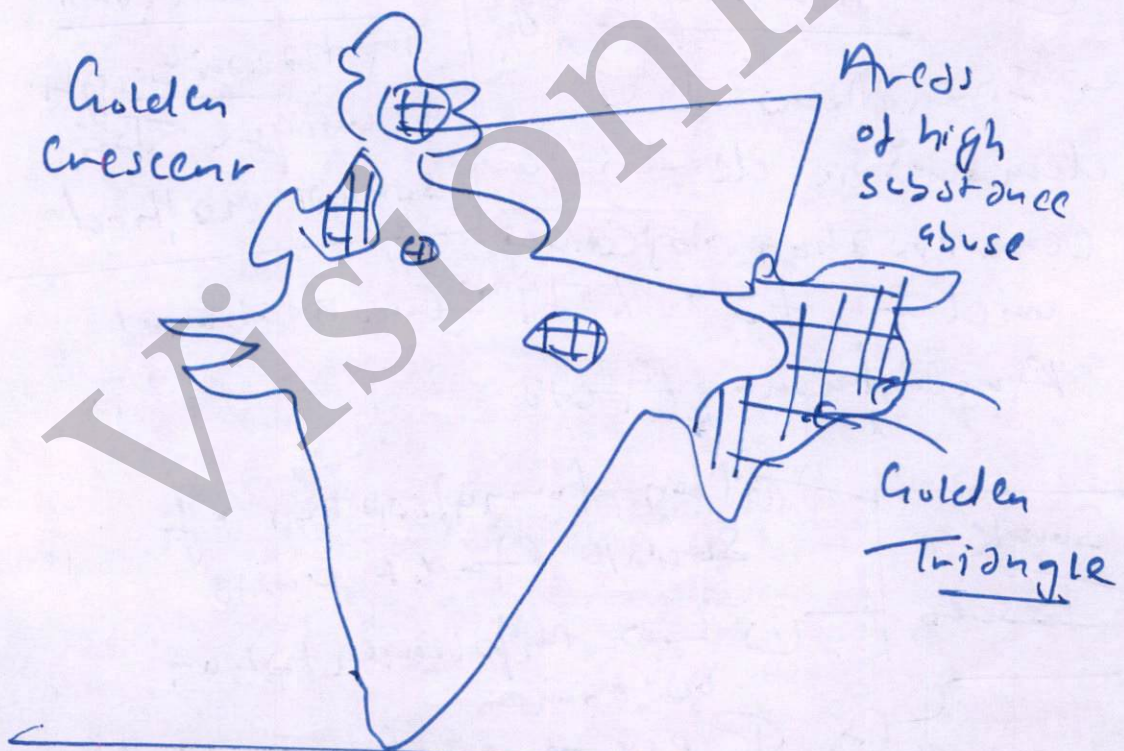
7.

भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग की समस्या से निपटने में राष्ट्रीय मादक द्रव्य मांग न्यूनीकरण कार्य योजना और नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective have the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) and Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan been in addressing substance abuse in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction and Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan has curtailed the substance abuse in India



- ① Illegal opium cultivation in North Eastern India
- Major Abuses → ② Heroin imports from China → illegal route

↳ Heroin and Cocaine abuse in Punjab and Kashmir region of India

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

↳ (1) Decrease in adolescent substance abuse

Effectiveness

↳ (2) Curb on illegal imports from Myanmar and China

↳ (3) Seminars and campaigns by Drug abuse day

↳ (4) Reduction in demand for Narcotics and Psychotropic substances

Same issues

↳ (1) Illegal underground routes of import exist

↳ (2) Local production of sedatives

↳ (3) Offloading of drugs used for medical purposes

Thus, the effectiveness has been there but it is plagued by monitoring challenges

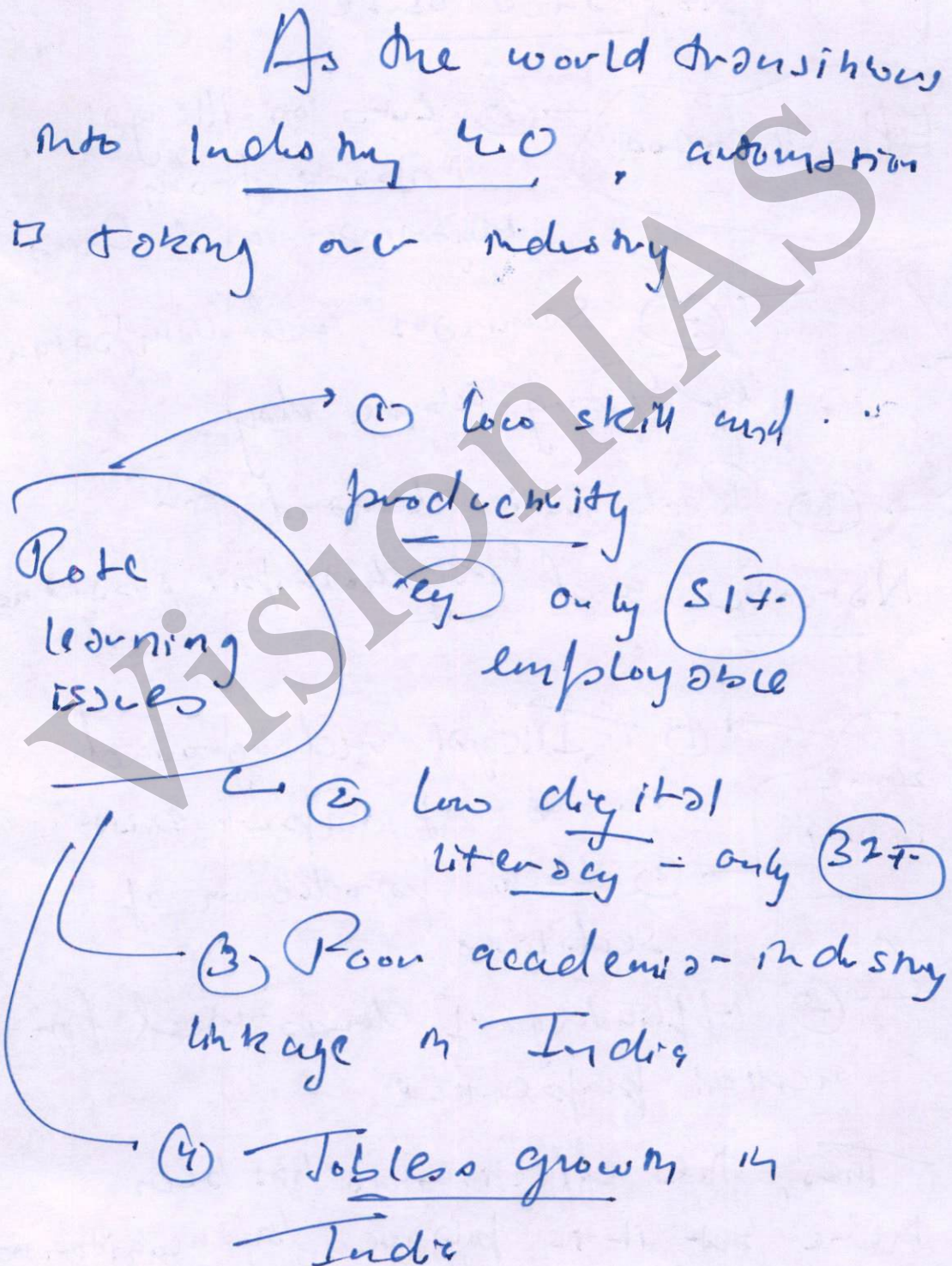
8.

भारत की बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रणाली में रटकर सीखने की प्रवृत्ति और रचनात्मकता की उपेक्षा, इसे आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस द्वारा संचालित हो रहे बाज़ारों के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से तैयार नहीं करती हैं। क्या आप इस मत से सहमत हैं? अपने तर्क से उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Rote learning and neglect of creativity in foundational education setup in India make it less ready for marketplaces that are now driven by Artificial Intelligence. Do you agree with this view? Substantiate your argument. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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



① Skill India Mission
② Pradhan Mantri Ka Digital Sakshya Mission for digital literacy

Some Initiatives → ② Skill Qualification Framework

③ Pradhan Mantri Ka Digital Sakshya Mission - recently launched for vocational education training of women in India
④ National Education Policy
Thus, it shall ensure development and reach vision: 2047 for India

9.

G7 के पश्चिमी रणनीतिक एकता के प्रतीक से आंतरिक विरोधाभासों से भरे मंच के रूप में रूपांतरण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने रणनीतिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु इस बदलते परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Analyze the transformation of the G7 from a symbol of Western strategic unity to a forum marked by internal contradictions. How should India navigate this changing dynamic to advance its strategic interests? (Answer in 150 words)

10

The G7 (earlier G8) body has gone through transformations due to internal contradictions. India has been a perpetual multilateral member in the G7 forum

From unity to contradictions

① Multiple powers unable to cope up with growing rivalries

② Russia - Ukraine crisis

← while Japan, France etc openly abhor the Russian attack, USA has not been highly critical post Donald Trump elections

③ Israel - Palestine conflict

- USA supports Israel

European G7 powers → wants
Israel to end the humanitarian
crisis

(4) Donald Trumps decision to
reduce economic support to
European union → further entrenched
the seeds of contradictions

(5) USA pulling out of — WHO
— Paris Climate Deal
— UNESCO

(1) Dehyphenation of relations
with western powers
← engage with all the
powers

India's
navigation

(2) Idea of Non-Alignment

(3) Complete Trade
deals — (1) BTA with
USA and with EU

(4) Act as responsible
mediator

India, as world's largest democracy
must take significant steps in
bridging gaps between nations while
maintaining primary interests

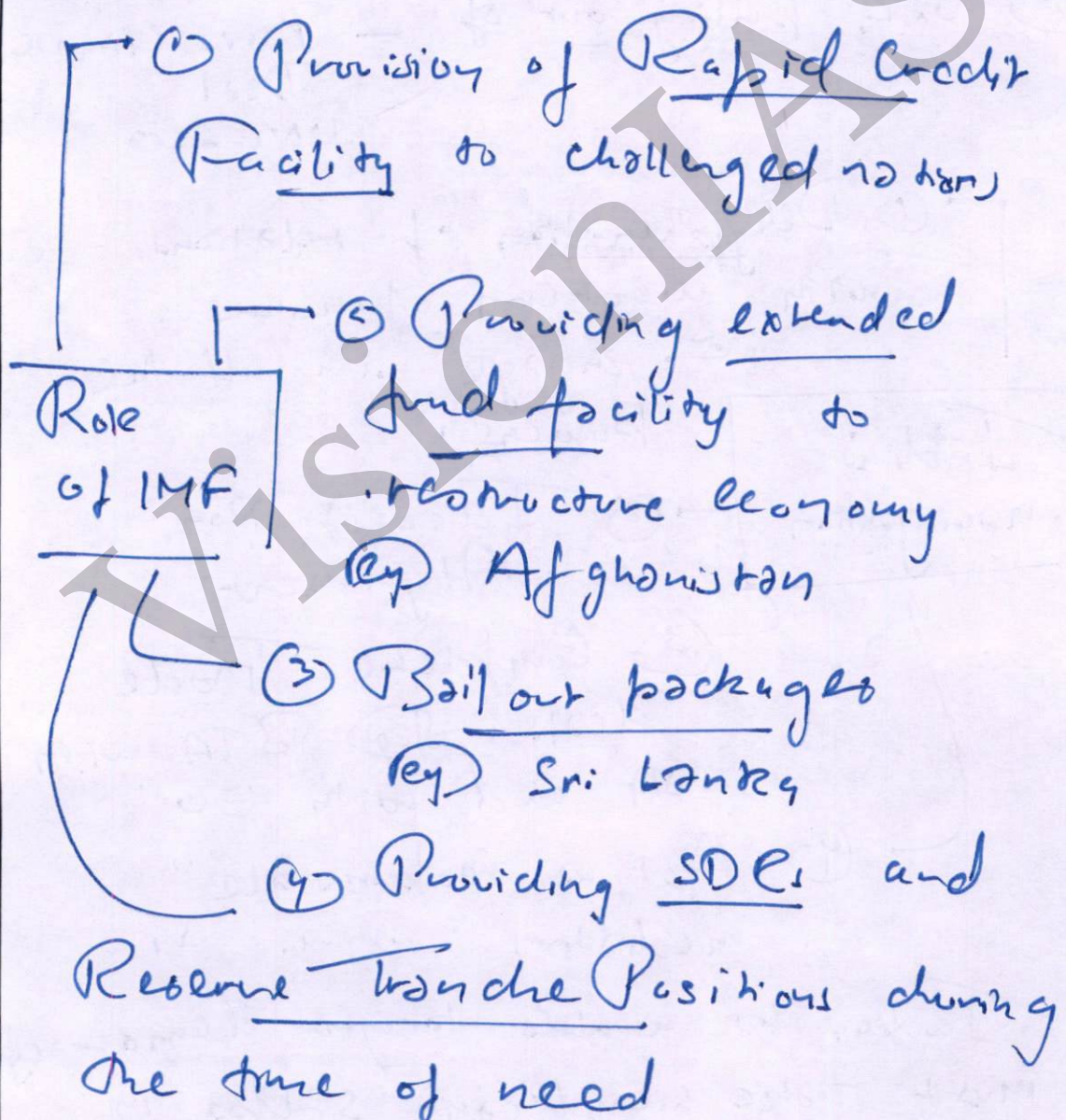
10.

विकासशील देशों के विकास में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके दृष्टिकोण से जुड़ी प्रमुख आलोचनाएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the development of developing countries. What are the key criticisms associated with its approach? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The International Monetary Fund was established by the Bretton Woods conference in 1945



Key criticisms of IMF

- ① No provision
of stopping
any credit flow
- ↳ ② No mechanism for a negative
vote - (eg) India unable to
Stop aid to Pakistan
- ↳ ③ Gives money as per the
relative contribution to IMF
 - ↳ No man one vote principle
- ↳ ④ Lack of uniformity in votes
 - ↳ USA has virtual vote in IMF
- ↳ ⑤ No oversight mechanism for
performance audit of money
 - (eg) Pakistan using IMF's money
to fund terror campaigns in
India
 - ↳ There is an urgent need
for restructuring IMF's disbursement
policy

11.

103वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 2019 ने भारत में सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के सिद्धांत को एक नया आयाम दिया है। सामाजिक न्याय के व्यापक लक्ष्य के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 has introduced a new dimension to the principle of affirmative action in India. Critically examine its implications for the broader goal of social justice. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act ensured reservation for Economically Backward Classes in jobs and educational institutions

(Not reservations based on income deprivation)

① Incorporates Rawlsian idea of substantive equality and not just procedural equality

New Principle of affirmative action

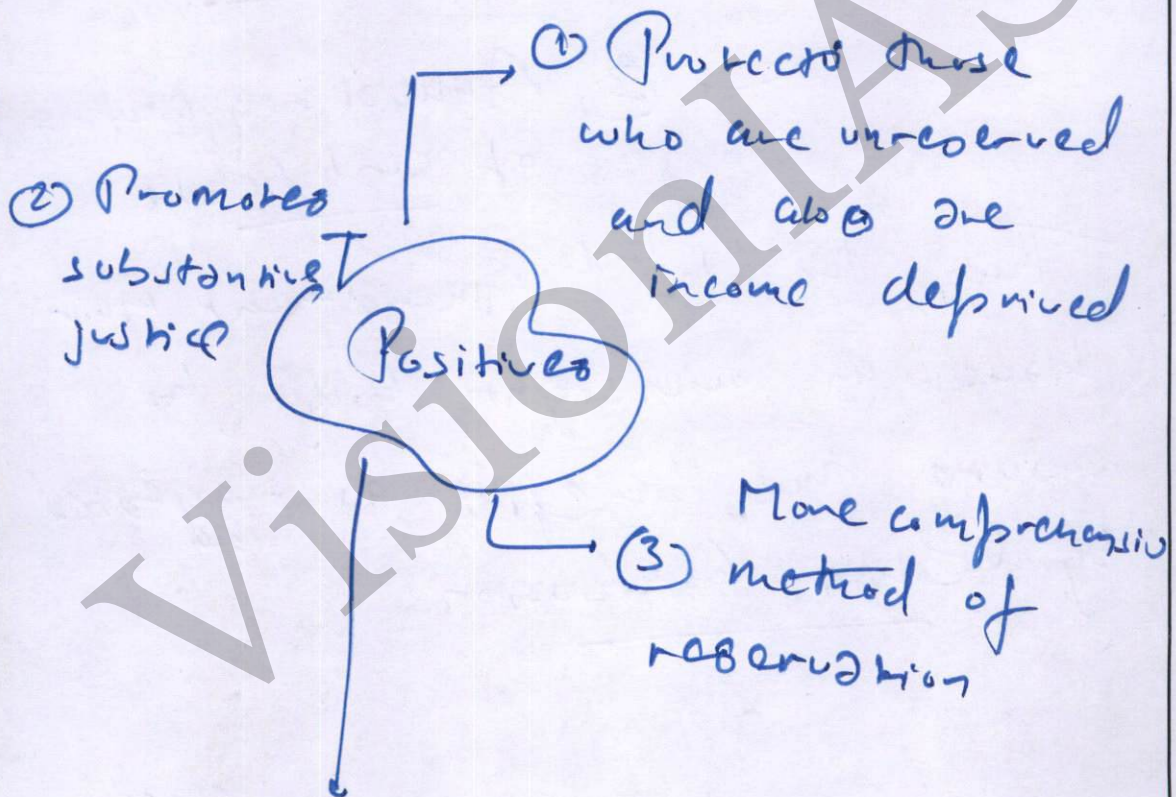
② Earlier, only the reservations were

based on caste basis

③ 103rd amendment included

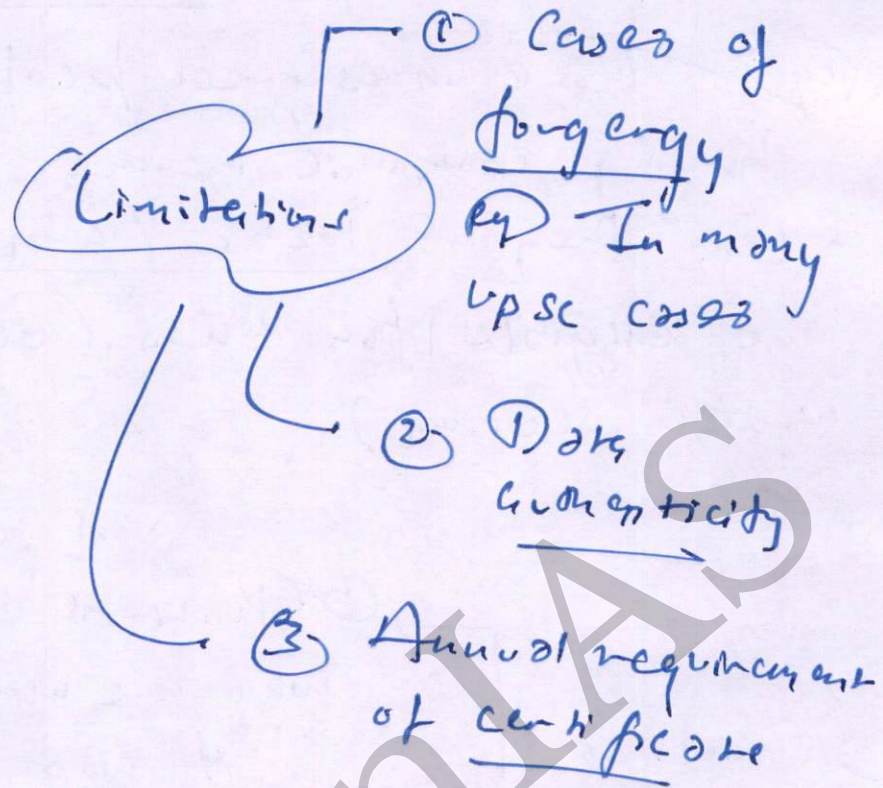
The principle of economic deprivation

(Key) — Those unreserved people having economic income of less than 8 lakhs (annum) are eligible for EWS (Economically weaker sections)



④ Aims to raise the standards of Economically weaker section

Even though objective in nature, it suffers from limitations



Thus, the 103rd Amendment must have an oversight body to ensure the benefits as suggested by Political Commission.

12.

जिला योजना समिति की परिकल्पना जमीनी स्तर पर नियोजन को सशक्त बनाने के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में की गई थी। यह इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में कितनी सफल रही है? जिला योजना समितियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा उन्हें अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The District Planning Committee (DPC) was envisioned as a key instrument to strengthen grassroots-level planning. How far has it succeeded in achieving this goal? Discuss the challenges faced by DPCs and suggest measures to make them more effective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The District Planning Committees, are mentioned under the Article 243-2D of the Indian constitution.

Key instrument to strengthen grassroots planning

Formulated via the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993

To fulfill the Gandhian Socialist Idea of 'Gramrajya' by formulating the decentralised planning model

(#) Extent of achievement

Though the DPCs were formulated to ensure grassroots planning it has

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

had limited successes, especially in the devolution of functions, funds etc.

① Activity mapping of local bodies

Req) DPAs have mapped several activities that can aid in internal revenue generation for local bodies

② Presence of Para-statal bodies

(2nd ARC) has hampered the due realisation of DPAs

Req) District Rural Water Development Agency has taken up the work of water distribution

③ Successful in capacity building of local people - Req) health improvement

④ Improvement in infrastructure

etc Req) Through the use of tied grants for projects like PM Gram Sadak Yojana

⑤ Development of technological

infrastructure - Req) BHARATNET

- Challenges for DPCCs
- ① Non-availability of functionaries
 - ② Lack of Town planners in Metropolitan regions
 - ③ Funds crunch - this has led to poor planning methods
 - ④ Non-devolution of function for DPCCs
 - ⑤ Delays in constitution of DPCCs are a major challenge

④ Measure for effectiveness (2nd ARC)

- ① States must abolish para-statal agencies and devolve power to DPCCs
- ② Increase in united Funds
- ③ Social Audit mechanism for audits of programmes
- ④ Fixed time period for project development

Thus, the DPCCs act as a mode for grassroots, decentralized planning to achieve local development

13.

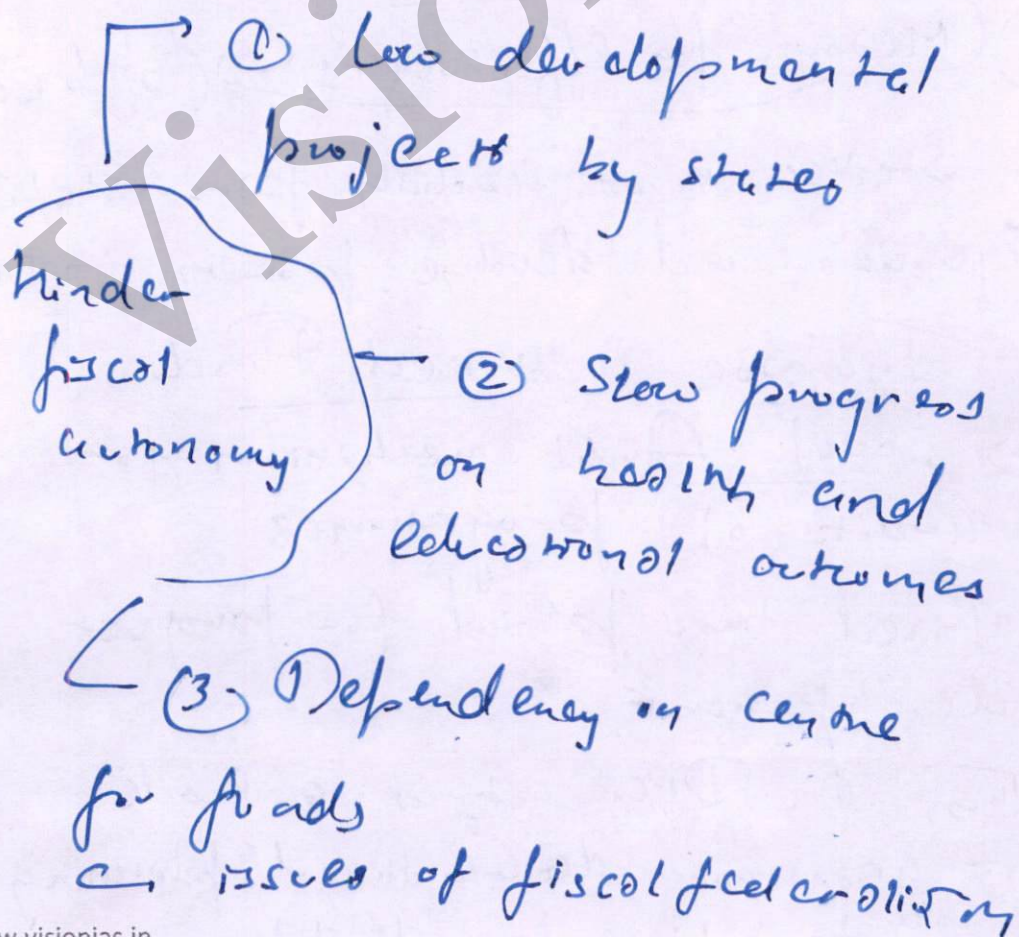
संविधान के अनुच्छेद 293 के तहत राज्यों की उधार लेने की शक्तियों पर लगाए गए प्रतिबंध, यद्यपि संवैधानिक रूप से वैध हैं, लेकिन ये राज्यों की राजकोषीय स्वायत्तता को बाधित कर सकते हैं और सहकारी संघवाद को क्षति पहुंचा सकते हैं। हालिया घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The restrictions imposed under Article 293 of the Constitution on State borrowing powers, though constitutionally valid, may hinder fiscal autonomy of States and disrupt cooperative federalism. Discuss in the light of recent developments. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The restrictions imposed under Article 293 curb the States power to borrow within the state due to FRBM Act requirement



→ Further discretionary grants
under A-282 lead to discontent
among states

Issues → Already the
divisible pool has shrunk
due to cess and surcharge
(26% of total pool)
↳ not shared with states

The limited borrowing powers
leads to:

- ① Issues in agricultural
development → state advised
prices for sugarcane
- ② Providing money to the
Discoms - under heavy
losses

2 WAY FORWARD

- ① Finance Commission → formulate rules for borrowing
- ② Enhance borrowing limits

14.

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम के तहत चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार और चुनावी नैतिकता बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता के बीच के तनाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या दोषसिद्ध अपराधियों पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the tension between the right to contest elections and the need to uphold electoral ethics under the Representation of the People Act. Should there be a lifetime ban on convicted criminals? (Answer in 250 words)

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

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The right to contest elections is provided under Article 324 and Article 326 of Indian Constitution. However, corruption and ~~criminal~~ activities often malign the electoral process which must be catered to

⊕ Tension between right to contest elections and need to uphold electoral ethics:

① Right to contest elections is a right, as well as the electoral ethics under R.P.A, 1951 provides for it

② Growing criminalisation of elections and politics have created tensions between the right and the electoral ethics.

Q. In the Raj Narain case, Allahabad HC came to a conclusion that unethical electoral offence maligns the process of elections

→ (3) Electoral ethics under RoPA

- Model Code of Conduct rules
- Filing of affidavit by candidate
- Filing of election expense

As per current norm, the person who is not convicted of any offence for more than 2 years can contest elections

In Panna High court case - it cancelled the eligibility of person held in prison to contest elections

↓
The Parliament then Amended the RoPA, 1951 in 2013 → a person held in prison shall be eligible to contest the elections

↓
In Lily Thomas case, the supreme

Court struck down the provision of Section 8(4) of PoPA which permitted a three month stay on the convicted candidate to file an appeal

Need to uphold electoral ethics

① India is world's largest democracy → we must have 'principle of statute'

② Growing criminalisation of Politics → (494. ANDR date)

Should there be a lifetime ban?

Yes → propounded by National Commission on Working of Constitution → for heinous crimes
→ Creates a sanction → may result in upholding of electoral ethics

No → BNS suggests → 'Reformative Justice'
↳ Chances of 'victimisation' → need robust mechanism to ascertain guilt

Thus, while contesting elections is a right, it must uphold the ethical standards for unethical elections is like a bone for democracy.

15.

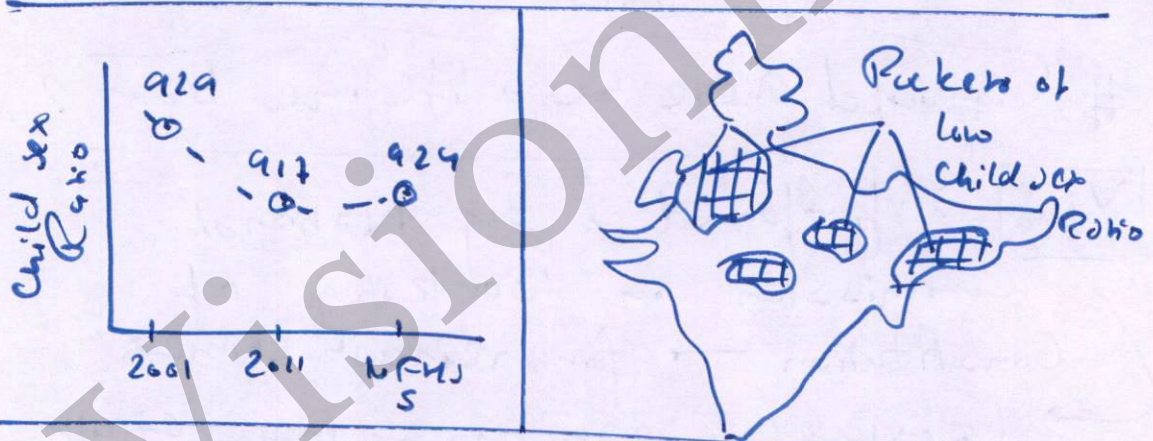
2015 में शुरू की गई बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना घटते बाल लिंगानुपात को सुधारने और बालिकाओं को सशक्त बनाने में किस हद तक सफल रही है? जमीनी स्तर पर इसकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent has the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, launched in 2015, succeeded in addressing the declining child sex ratio and empowering the girl child? Suggest measures to enhance its impact at the grassroots level. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The scheme of Beti Bachao
Beti Padhao, launched in 2015
aimed at improving child sex ratio
which declined to 917 at the
national level causing serious concerns



Success of BBBP scheme

- (1) Change in attitudinal component of the Indian Population
- (2) The child sex Ratio which was on a continuous decline since Independence saw a rise

In the National Family Health Survey - 5 data

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

- ③ Improvements in health outcomes of girl child → reduced infant mortality rate
- ④ Improvement in educational outcomes - key - The girl child enrollment ratio in lower primary classes has increased upto 100%.
- ⑤ Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana which aimed at empowerment of women through financial savings has also increased the age of marriage in India for women
- ⑥ Skilling & education of women via Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan schools has increased labour force participation rate to 41%.
- ③ Regional → Jharkhand : worst performing district with CSR → 87%
↳ Improvements in Punjab, Bihar

① Decline in Child sex Ratio seen in southern states like Kerala which is a cause of concern

Some issues

② Tribal societies have a good CSR → but North-Eastern states like Manipur, Mizoram having low CSR

③ Infanticide events not completely stopped in India

④ Educational outcomes limited to primary → need to develop for secondary and higher education

Measures to enhance impact

① Promotion of scheme through traditional panchayats

② Incentivise the education of girl child

③ Employment opportunities for absorption

④ Health & Nutrition benefits → key

Integrated Child Development scheme

BPBP is a step towards SDGs:

Gender Equality

16.

स्वयं-सहायता समूह ग्रामीण भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक कायाकल्प के चालक के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। उनकी पहुंच और प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने में सरकार की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

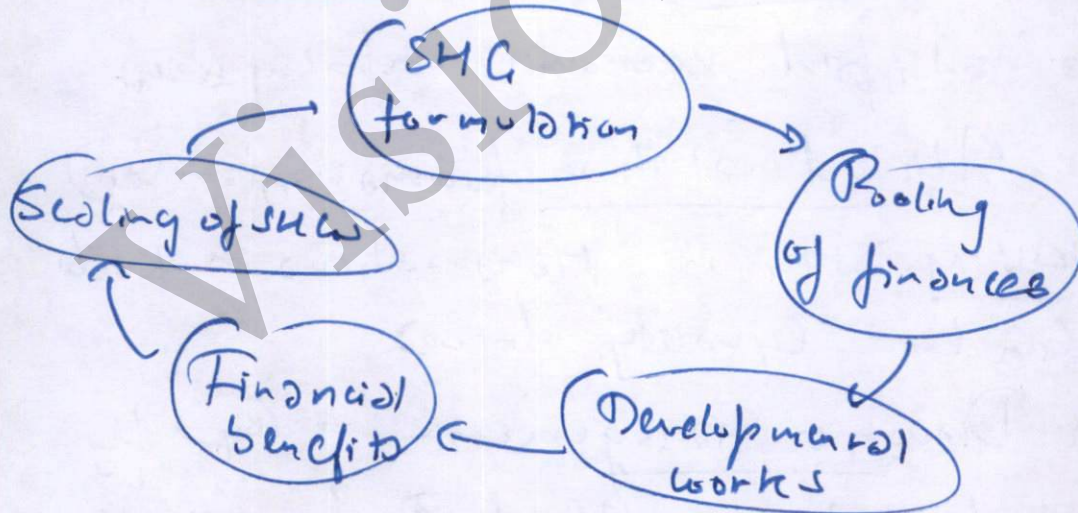
Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are emerging as vehicles of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Examine the role of government in scaling their reach and effectiveness. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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World Bank defines the Self Help Groups as voluntary, peer-controlled, informal, decentralised groups that is based on the principle of pooling and inclusivity

Vehicles of socio-economic transition in rural areas



① Health transformation: SHGs are involved as PM ASHA workers leading to better health outcomes (eg Institutional deliveries increased upto 90%)

② Development of children through Universal Immunization Programme (Mission Indradhanush)

③ Economic Independence → pooled finances aid in lifting of women out poverty (In India 90% SHGs are women owned)

④ Capacity Building - eg Kudumbshree SHG has around 1.5 million women

⑤ Employment generation - eg Jivika SHG in Bihar has led to multifold economic employment

⑥ Attitudinal Transformation → eg MAVIM SHG in Maharashtra → leads Gender Equality drives

⑦ Disaster management → eg by Kudumbshree SHG → ₹ 1 crore given for wayanad landslide

Role of Government in scaling

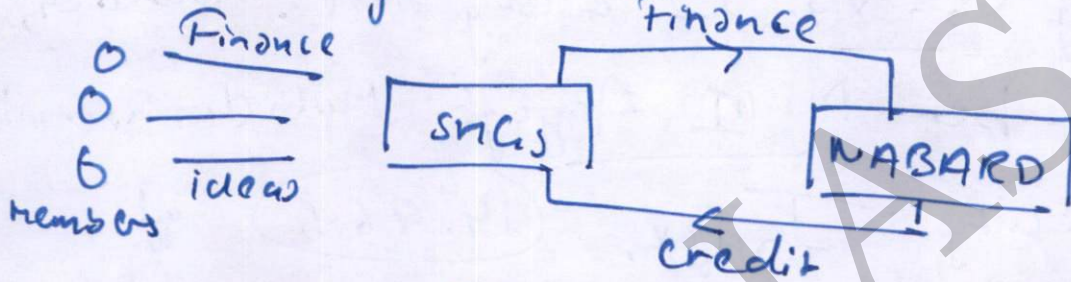
The SHGs mostly work on cash capital with around ₹ 1500/person.

Thus these are issues of scaling

Role of Government ① Promoting SHGs through institutionalisation

② Microfinance through SHG -

Bank linkage



③ Enhancing capacity building through proper bookkeeping etc

④ Integrating SHGs with local developmental plans

⑤ Mandatory PSL norms of 10% → to weaker sections

⑥ Improving digital literacy through programmes like Pradhan Mantri Digital Saksharata Mission

As Hon'ble PM Narendra Modi ji said that SHGs must become National Help Groups for grassroots developments

17.

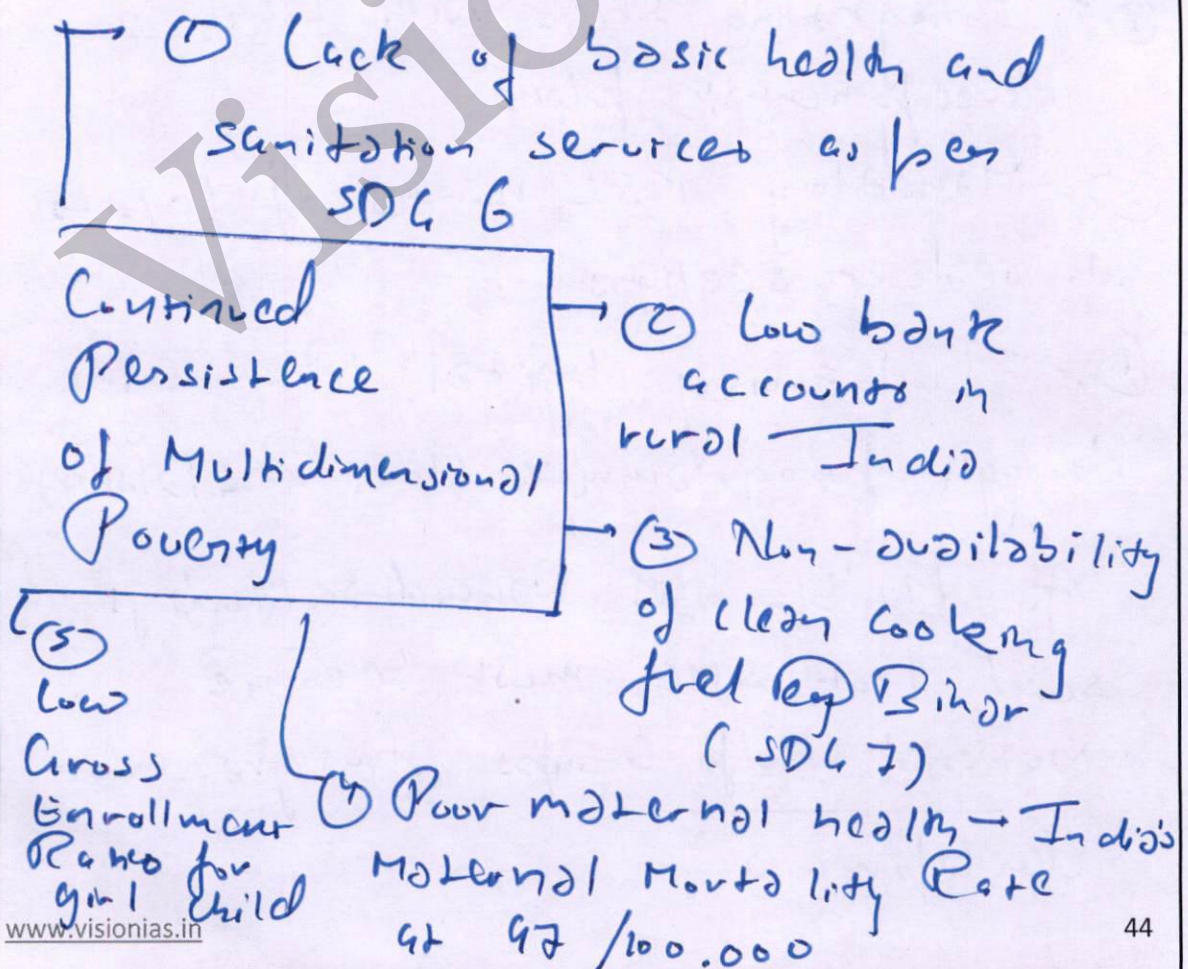
आर्थिक संवृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत में बहुआयामी निर्धनता बनी हुई है। इसके अंतर्निहित कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite economic growth, multidimensional poverty continues to persist in India. Analyse the underlying causes and discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. (Answer in 250 words)

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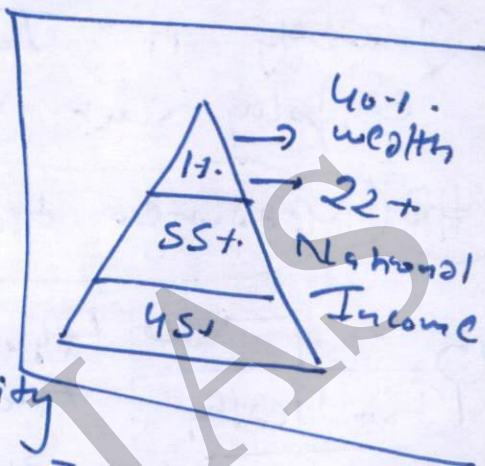
The economic growth of India has been consistent in the range of ~6-8% for a long time. However, as per NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index, 14.96% of the Indian population is still multi-dimensionally poor.



Underlying causes of Multi-dimensional poverty in India

① Perpetuating inequality in India

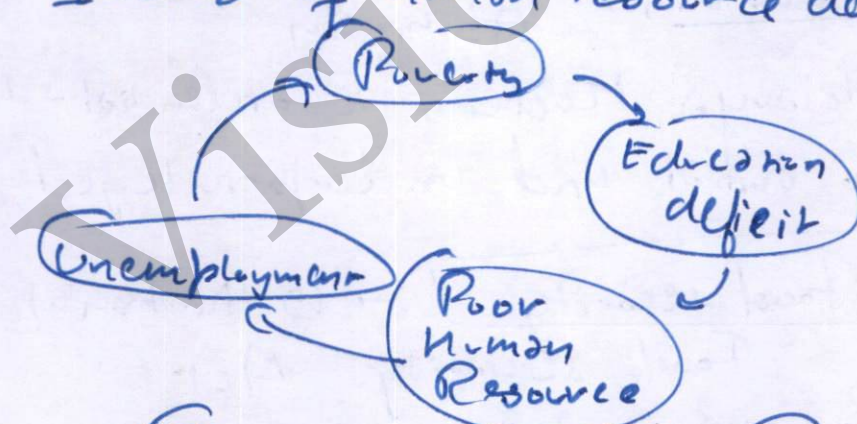
→ India's gini coefficient for income is poor at 0.482



② Issues of accessibility

Rep under NFSA, 2013 → 40% of bogus beneficiaries

③ Issues of human resource development



→ Vicious cycle of Poverty

④ Regional variations → Rep Bihar, Uttar Pradesh → low development has led to high multi-dimensional poverty

⑤ Caste based variations

- Scheduled castes → 37% poor
- Scheduled Tribes → 44% poor
- OBCs → 27% poor

This shows structural causes of Poverty in India → lack of employment opportunities

⑥ Measures taken by government

① For Health → ① Atishman Bharat Jan Arogya Yojana → 52 crore beneficiaries

↳ ② Universal Immunization Programme

② For Education → ① Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

↳ ② Ekshya Modern Residential Schools
↳ for tribal and underprivileged

③ For Food security → ① National Food security Act
↳ ② PosHAN 2.0

④ Maternal Health → Janani Suraksha Yojana

⑤ Bank Account → Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana → Source

⑥ Clean fuel → LPG Pahal and Ujjwal Yojana

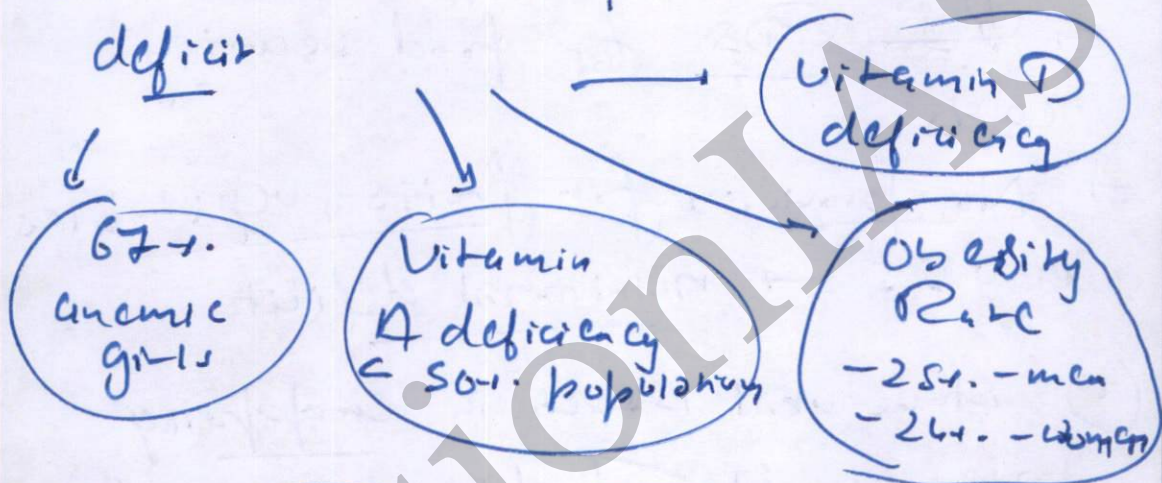
18.

भारत खाद्य अधिशेष और पोषण की कमी संबंधी विरोधाभास का सामना कर रहा है। इस विरोधाभास के पीछे निहित संरचनात्मक कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और सुधार हेतु रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India faces a paradox of food surplus and nutritional deficit. Analyse the structural reasons behind this paradox and suggest reform strategies. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

India's buffer stocks are often overflooded beyond capacity, but still India faces nutritional deficit



Structural causes of this Paradox

① Skewed MSP procurement

↳ mostly for cereal crops such as wheat and rice

↳ they often get overflooded in food stocks

② Horticultural crops are not included in MSP procurement

- Fruits and vegetables - major source of vitamins and minerals - not included in procurement

(3) Provision of only wheat, rice and coarse grains via PDS

↳ about 80 crore population depend on PDS PDS for food security needs

→ No provision for fruits, vegetables in PDS → nutritional deficit

(4) Structural issues in cropping patterns of India → limited acreage for horticulture yet similar productivity (≈ 350 Million Tonnes)

(5) Dietary issues

↳ Indian diet focused on cereals and pulses

↳ low intake of fibre → resulted in poor gastrointestinal health

(6) Vegetarian diet → limited source of Protein

Reform strategies needed

- ① Crop diversification → increase
cereal grain (millets) and horticulture
Key Mission for Integrated development
of Horticulture (MIDH)
- ② Inclusion of fibrous and protein
rich diet through PDS
- ③ National Nutrition Mission
↳ National Plan for Egg → con
and in protein deficiency
↳ National Millet Mission
- ④ Eat Right movement → to change
structural diet and incorporate
healthy items
- ⑤ Fit India movement → replace
transfats & reduce junk food.

Nutritional security is paramount for
development of people to reduce morbidity
and loss of productivity (SDG: 3)

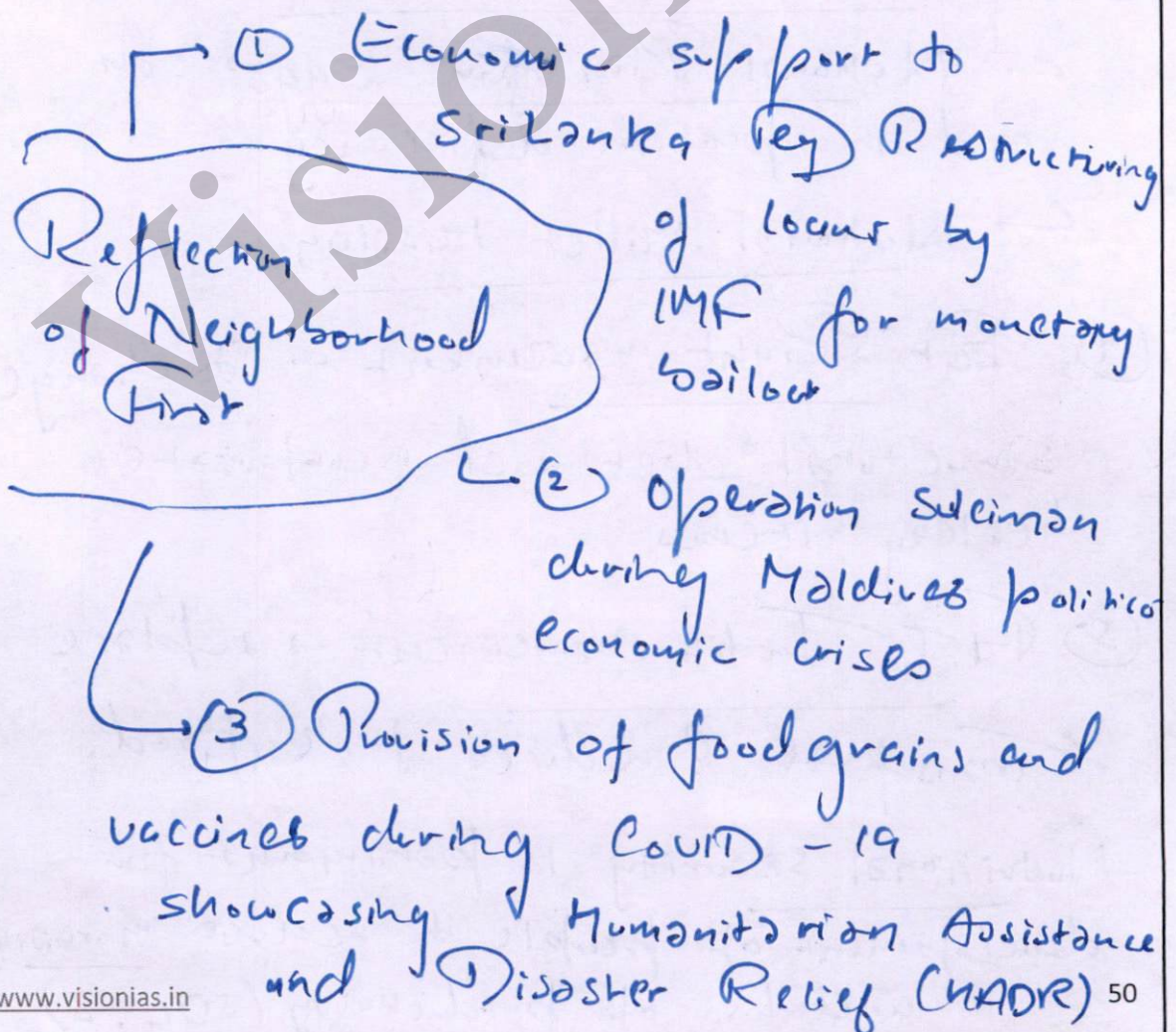
19.

श्रीलंका और मालदीव में आर्थिक संकटों के दौरान भारत द्वारा समय पर की गई कार्रवाई उसकी "नेबरहुड फर्स्ट" की नीति की सक्रियता को दर्शाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारतीय सहायता ने इन देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में सतत आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आगे क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's timely response during the economic crises in Sri Lanka and the Maldives reflects its "Neighbourhood First" policy in action. Examine how Indian aid has impacted bilateral ties with these nations. What steps can further be taken to promote sustainable economic cooperation in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words)

15

India's timely response of releasing Line of Credit for Sri Lankan crisis and infrastructure projects in Maldives showcases the 'Neighbourhood first' policy of India



#

Bilateral ties with Sri Lanka

Positives

① Frequent high level visits and conferring of highest civilian honor to PM Narendra Modi ji.

② Colombo security enclave for the security in Indian ocean region

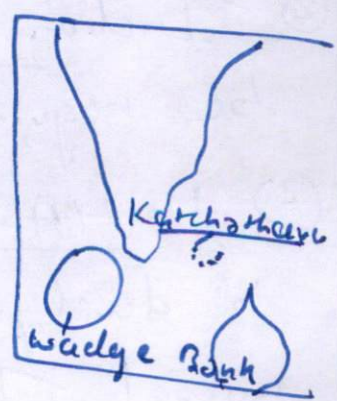
③ Partnerships in regional forums like BIMSTEC

④ India → highest FDI in Sri Lanka

Issues

① Sri Lankan Tamil issue in Northern Sri Lanka

② Katchatheevu Island and wedge Bank issue with Sri Lanka



#

Bilateral ties with Maldives

Positives

① Cultural and Tourism cooperation

(2) Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital
in Maldives

(3) UTF atoll development by India

(4) LCH Pradhan aid to Maldives

Issues (1) India out campaign by
President Muizzu strained ties

(2) Decrease in tourist bookings from
India

(3) Growing China - Maldives nexus
can trouble the sea-line of
communications (SLOCs)

(4) Further steps for cooperation

(1) Indian Ocean Fusion Centre - IOR -
discussions and security in region

(2) Indian Ocean Naval Symposium to
be regularised

(3) MAHASAGAR initiative of India
to develop open, free and rule
based Indian ocean.

The states of Sri Lanka & Maldives
are important steps in Indian ocean
region and must be incorporated.

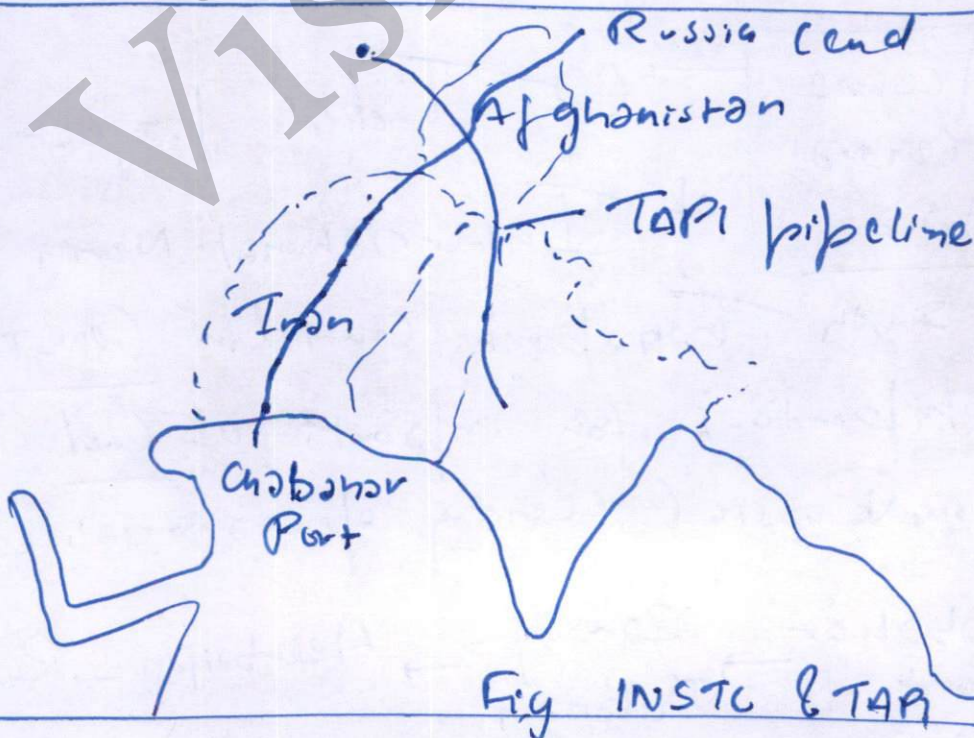
20.

महाद्वीपीय संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) और मध्य एशिया तक पहुंच के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए अफगानिस्तान के भू-रणनीतिक महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। 2021 के बाद बदले राजनीतिक परिदृश्य ने भारत की कनेक्टिविटी और ऊर्जा गलियारे की महत्वाकांक्षाओं को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the geostrategic significance of Afghanistan for India in the context of continental connectivity and access to Central Asia. How has the altered political landscape post-2021 affected India's connectivity and energy corridor ambitions? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The India-Afghanistan relations are time tested since the Gandhar period. Afghanistan stands at heart of connectivity towards Central Asian Republics.

(#) Geostrategic significance of Afghanistan



① Connects the central Asia and Eurasian via the Durand Line (POK area)

Continental Connectivity

② Heartland of Asia → important for gas imports via TAPI pipeline for India

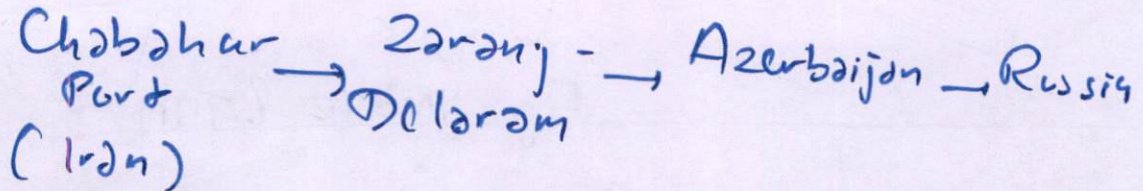
→ Important juncture for land based exports to central Asia

Key Zarandj - Delaram road project by India to ensure continental connectivity

Access to Central Asia

① India's project of International-North South Transport Corridor (INSTC)

↳ important for imports of Coal from Russia (recently operationalised)



Changes post-2021

- Post 2021 USA withdrawal of troops and Taliban takeover of Afghanistan changed the geo-political dynamics in the region
- ① Delay in the formalization of INSTC
- ② Development of TAPI pipeline stalled due to hostile takeover & growing animosity between Taliban regime and Pakistan
- ③ India's noble idea of One Sun one world one Grid (OSOWOG) under International Solar Agreement also has Afghanistan as critical component

Recent developments → India began the talks with Taliban citing 'Pragmatism' and 'Realpolitik' while dealing in global affairs

→ Thus, Afghanistan is a critical cog in the wheel of energy security for India.

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