



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. : 01387488

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSH NEHARA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

Eng

तारीख
Date

26/7/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Karol Bagh

001

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Sharma

	<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 बर्जित 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)					



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

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

Article 30 allow minority to establish & administer own education institutions.

Recent decision on AMU minority status

① S.C. determined two criteria for determining minority institution status

↳ (a) Origin of the idea of the institution

↳ (b) funds provided for establishment

② ~~The~~ Another two judge bench will decide onto the status of AMU based on the above criteria.

Affect on interpretation of Article 30

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

- ① Provide concrete basis for determining the nature of institution for education
- ② Greater objectivity & helps in curbing & identifying fake MEI.
- ③ Strengthen minority rights in India.

Thus, the case mark an important milestone in evolution of minority rights in India.

2.

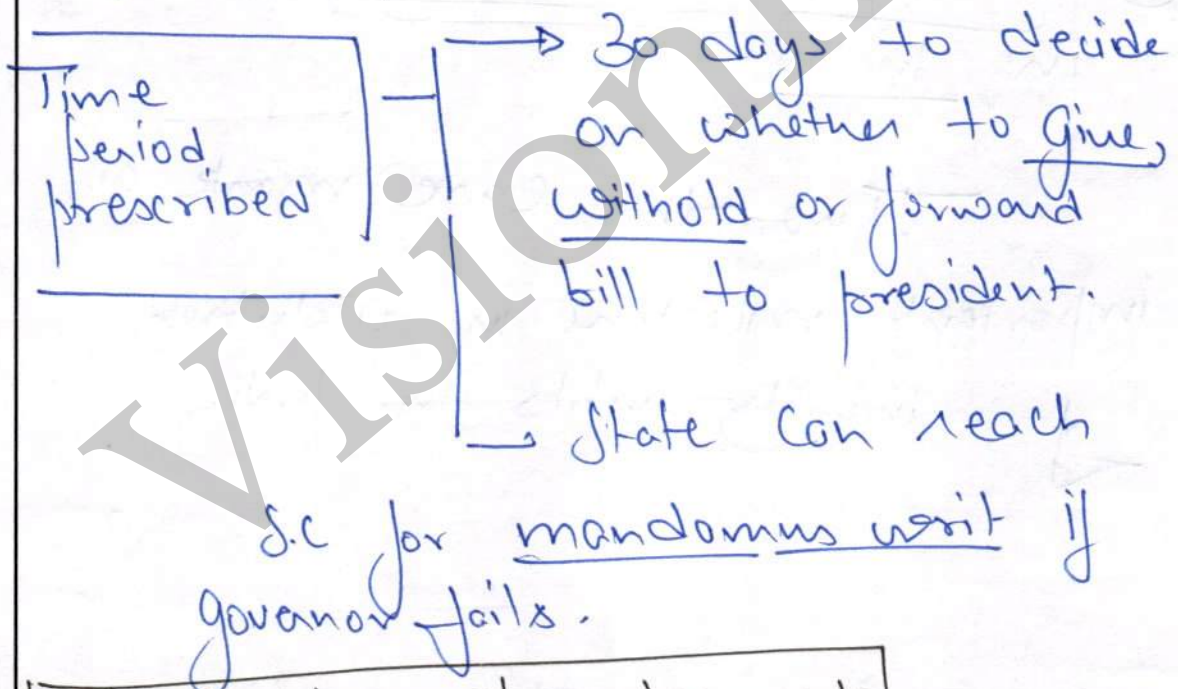
उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपने हालिया निर्णय में राज्य विधान-मंडल के विधेयकों पर राज्यपाल की स्वीकृति के लिए एक समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है। इस निर्णय के भारत में सहकारी संघवाद और विधायी जवाबदेही के लिए क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

Hon. Supreme Court in recent Tamil Nadu case limited the governor's discretion under Article 201 to ensure smoother legislative procedure



Implications of Judgement

① On Cooperative federalism

① Address state's grievances regarding misuse of Art. 201
→ T.N. NEET bill

- ② Binds Governour to Constitutional discretion
- ③ Greater ~~say~~ Control of state on 7th Schedule List II subjects.
- ④ Smoother legislative procedmes in legislative assembly
- ⑤ On legislative accountability
 - ① Might limit governour's role to check legislative action.
 - ② Put supremacy to legislative will over governour's discretion
 - ③ No role of governour once bill comes on to president

Thus, there is a need to uphold Constitutional objectivity to ensure proper functioning of institutions in line with the spirit of constitution.

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 Cooperatives to ensure transparent development.

Recent changes

① Act for elections in cooperative society

↳ (a) Ensure timely election

↳ (b) Deter suspension of board

↳ for long periods

↳ (c) Uphold the principle of equal vote

② Ministry of Cooperation

↳ (a) Ensure smooth & uniform development of cooperatives

↳ across country

↳ b) Manage & aim to minimise
Centre - state conflict regarding
Cooperatives.

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

Smoothening of work

- (A) Clarity over governance of
multi state cooperatives.
- (B) Outline the jurisdiction of states
over governance of state cooperatives,
District Central Cooperative bank, &
PACS
- (C) Allow for minimising the
inter state disparity in Cooperatives
development.

Thus the initiatives are
a right step towards attainment
of sahakar se Samridhhi

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)

10

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

With over 500 million active social media users, pressure groups have realised and are utilising the potential of digital mobilisation.

Powerful form of pressure politics

- ① Shape public opinion through targeted campaigns
↳ Ads during election
- ② Engagement of youth on twitter(X) or instagram through meme culture
- ③ Highlight their cause through digital petitions, influencer engagement, etc.
- ④ Use of AI व deepfakes to create content.
- ⑤ Contact public representatives &

bureaucrats online for lobbying.

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

Impact on policy making & democratic accountability

Positive

- Greater reach thus allow wider stakeholder consultation
↳ MyGov India
- Highlight policy decisions through audio-video forms
- Questioning inaction through digital spaces
- Wider public scrutiny of official conduct

Challenges

- Possibility of manipulation through deepfakes
- Challenge of balancing privacy & security
- Anonymous troll attacks
↳ Vikram misri targeted

Thus, we must realise that digital media is a double edge sword thus must be used responsibly.

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

Companies act, 2013

require companies ~~to~~ ~~with~~ with certain turnover, networth & profit to spend at least 2% of their profits on social cause.

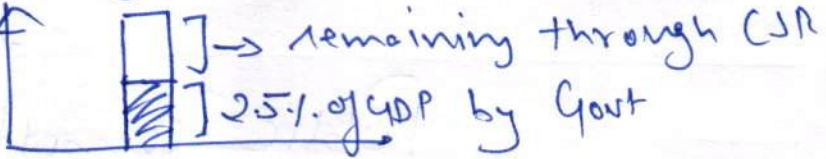
CSR Development Challenges of India

- ① Inadequate spending on healthcare
↳ 1.9% of GDP vs Goal of 2.5% of GDP
- ② Limited penetration of skills into workforce ↳ Only 13% workforce formally skilled vs 96% in S. Korea
- ③ Limited educational infrastructure in backward areas.
- ④ ~~the~~ Nutritional deficiency in young, adolescents & women

CSR as business led solution

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

① Supplement government resources

6% ↑ 

Spending on Education

② Engagement of civil society to enhance reach → Akshaya patra

③ Addressing hunger challenge of India → feeding India by Tomato

④ Developing innovative service delivery models

→ Sectoral & regional disparity

Limitations → Seen as additional tax

↳ Outsourcing functions without

oversight
Way forward

a) Collaboration between public & private sector

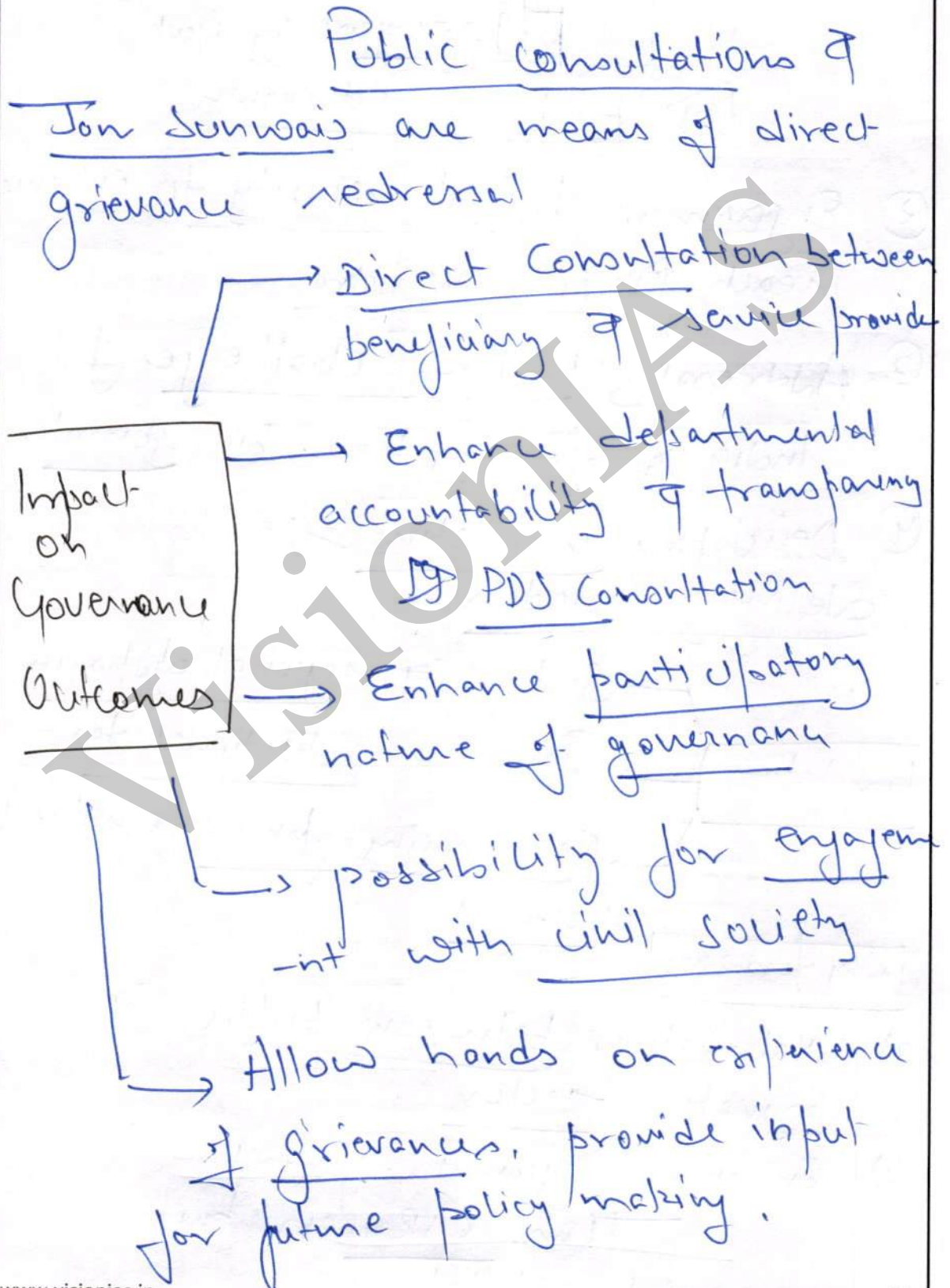
b) Enhance regional spread
→ Thus CSR can build

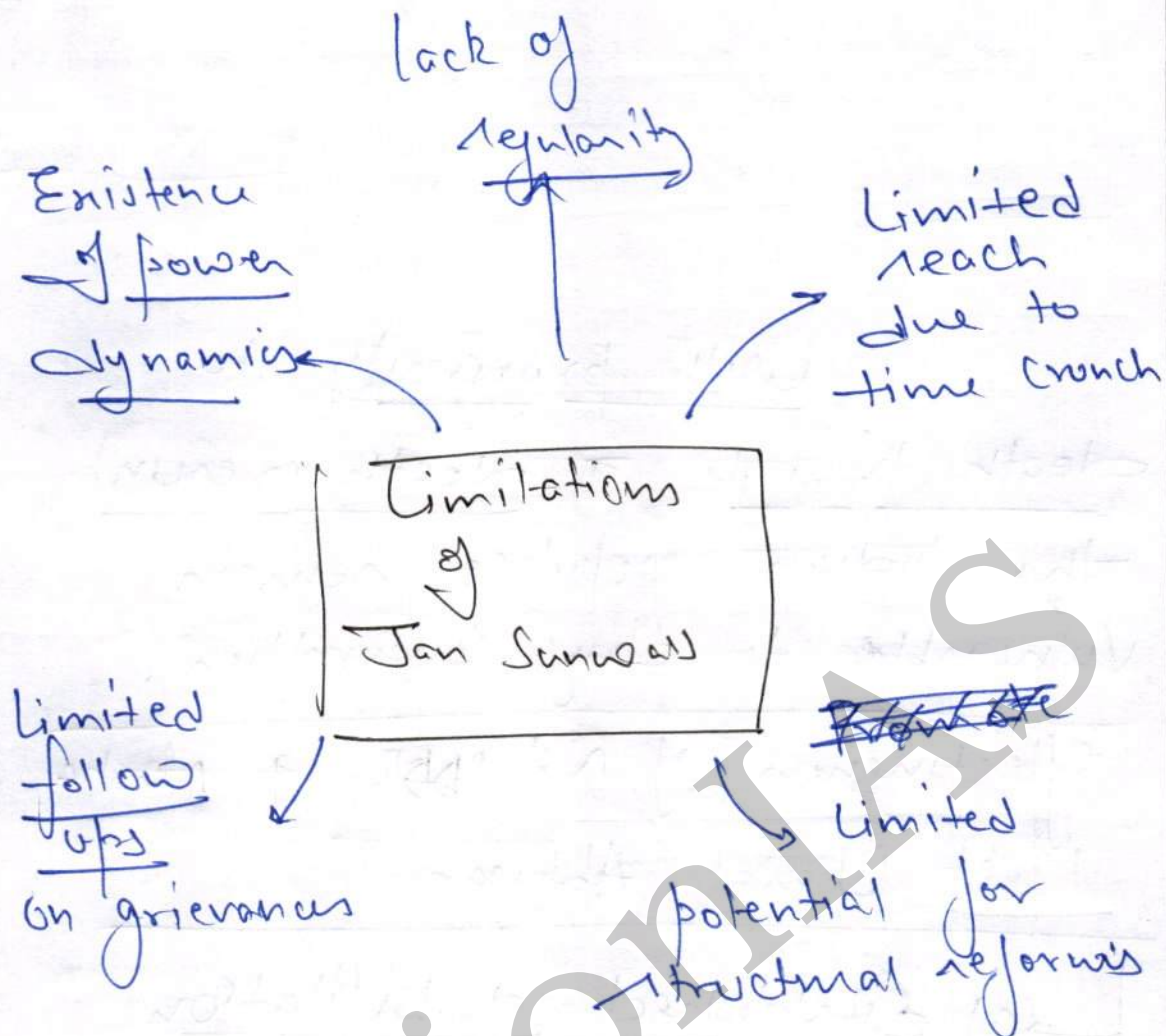
6. चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में जन परामर्श और जन सुनवाई जैसे तंत्र गवर्नेंस के परिणामों को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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Way forward

- L a) Promote digital Jan Sunwas
 - L b) Mechanism for follow ups
 - L c) Regularise public consultation
 - L d) Greater engagement of civil society
- Thus for people centric governance, governance centric citizen are also necessary

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

With proximity to
death triangle व death crescent
the Indian populace remain
vulnerable to drug consumption.

effectiveness of NAPDDR & Nasha
Mukt Bharat Abhiyan

(a) Established rehabilitation
Camps for recovery

(b) Narcotics Control Bureau &
State police cooperation for
Capacity building of officers

(c) Destruction of financial &
dark web networks

(d) I E C campaign to deter
youth from participation in

Drug Consumption

Limitations

- ↳ (a) focus on petty peddlers & not on transnational networks
- ↳ (b) Abuse of victims in rehab centres.
- ↳ (c) Social media & media influence on Adolescent
- ↳ (d) Doesn't put enough focus on tobacco & Alcohol Consumption

Way forward

- ① International cooperation to destroy transnational network
 - ② Tackle consumption among youth through greater engagement.
 - ③ funds for rehab centres
- Thus for attaining potential of demography, tackling drug is necessary

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)

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

10

Rote learning focus only on marks & limits creativity & critical thinking among youth

→ Limited in depth knowledge & clarity of concepts
→ formulae learning based maths

→ Limits creativity thus hinders product development

→ Lack of emotional intelligence & leadership skills

→ Not up to date with current trends

Rote learning, a Challenge & burden today

Way forward

- ① Develop activity based learning
- ② Enhance Creativity & Leadership
skills
- ③ Utilise interdisciplinary learning
for holistic development
- ④ Teach students to be builders
- ⑤ full implementation of NEP, 2020
- ⑥ Value based learning in
modern age

Thus, to ensure Survival
& Utilisation of workforce in
modern age reforms in pedagogy
are essential

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)

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

10

G7 is a grouping of seven largest economies of the world



From unity to contradiction

① Diverging interests in global order

→ USA → Inward looking

② Inability to uphold democratic principles despite democracy

→ limited partnership

① Exclusionary policies

⇒ refuse tech transfer

Navigation for India

① Advocate reforms in multilateralism

② Engage with global south

③ Build alternate grouping

— Thus, in new world order India must emerge as Vishwa bandhu

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

IMF established after
1945 aim to ensure
global financial security

Role

(a) Provide relief in 1930s

crisis in Sri Lanka
(b) Initiate reforms

(c) Build capabilities

However, it has been
criticised

Criticism

↳ (a) Dominated by western
low influence

↳ (b) Top down reforms

↳ (c) ~~Actual~~ Limited share
of global south

Way forward

↳ Reform voting
↳ larger share to global
south

Hence to remain credible
reforms are necessary

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

103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 enabled the provision for 10% reservation in education & public employment for economically weaker sections.

New dimension in affirmative action

(a) Reservation for economically disadvantaged along with socially backward section.

(b) Detailed criteria defining EWS.
↳ less than 5 acre land
↳ 8 lakh per annum income ceiling etc.

(c) Aim to widen scope of Article 16

(d) Addressing rising inequalities

through Constitutional action.

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

Implication for broader goal of social justice

(A) A Right steps forward.

(i) Addressed gap between have & have not. [top 3% own 60% of resources (oncom)]

(ii) Aim to bring inclusivity in institutions

(iii) Address changing nature of social disadvantages
↳ Class

(iv) Address Commodification of Education
↳ privatisation

(B) However, certain Issues are highlighted

(i) Dilute original purpose of reservation i.e., social upliftment not economic.

(ii) Enclaves SC, ST, OBC, might violate Art 14.

(iii) Vagueness in criteria
↳ Treat someone with 795k & 805k income differently

(iv) Scope for misutilisation & faking certificates.

However,

Hon. S.C. highlighted following points

↳ it addresses the changing nature of inequities

Way forward

- ① Utilise AI, Blockchain for document verification & DILRMP for land
- ② focus on building capabilities across demography

Thus, the 103rd amendment has widened scope of Social Justice

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

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

DPC is a constitutional body established through 74th CAA, to ensure grassroots planning.

functions of DPC

- Compile plans from local level
- Build a comprehensive plan for district
- Representation of local MP, MLA, Bureaucracy, etc

Key instrument to strengthen grassroots planning

- ① Enable to goal of decentralised plans & Bottom up approach to development
- ② Enable felt need approach to

Planning & proper utilisation
of resources.

③ Greater acceptance & utilization
of plans for socio economic
development

How far it has succeeded

A) Case for success

↳ ① Enabled ULB led reforms
↳ Indore model of Sanitation

↳ ② Provided greater say to
local representatives

↳ ③ Effective social audit of
projects ↳ Meghalaya

↳ ④ Built capabilities & capacities
of local functionaries.

B) However, certain challenges remain

↳ ① Dominated by state bureau-
cracy & limited role

↓ Local functionaries

↳ DM as Chairman

↳ ② Irregular meetings & limited time for discussion.

↳ ③ Overlook local level Gram Panchayat plans

↳ ④ ULB dependency on state in fiscal matter hinders proper implementation.

Suggested Measures

① Establish primary of local functionaries (Manishankar Jyer Committee)

② Record meetings & publish work done.

③ ULB report card to include performance of past plans

④ Promote fiscal autonomy.

↳ Municipal bonds

Thus, to strengthen roots of grassroots a strong DPC is necessary

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

Article 293 allow Central government to put a ceiling on the state capacity to borrow funds. It further require state to ask permission if there is any outstanding debt from central government.

Constitutional Validity

- ① To ensure centre's control over state finances. \Rightarrow Asymmetric federalism
- ② Deter populism \Rightarrow maintain fiscal discipline \Rightarrow freebies
- ③ Avoid crowding out effect for private sector.
- ④ Maintain ~~the~~ credit health of financial institutions
 \Rightarrow deter loan waiver

Hinderance to fiscal autonomy

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

- ① Create dependency on central government \rightarrow withdrawing of Samagra Shiksha fund
- ② ~~Allow~~ ~~cont~~ Deter State's capacity to implement policies in local Context \rightarrow ~~set~~ T.N chief minister's health insurance scheme
- ③ Violation of principle of Subsidiarism
- ④ Promote discontent among certain states \rightarrow South Indian states over 15th FC criteria

Disrupt Cooperative federalism

- ① Impact implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes \rightarrow Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- ② Widen Trust deficit among Centre & state \rightarrow withdrawal of general Consent to CB

③ Impact functioning of institutions
↳ GST Council (279A)

④ lead to overlapping of schemes
↳ wastage of resources

Way forward

① Allow borrowing under certain clauses ↳ based on fiscal health index

② Initiate reforms for strengthening fiscal capacities of states
↳ delet tax evasion

③ A permanent finance commission under Article 280

④ fiscal responsibility council establishment (A.K. Singh Committee)

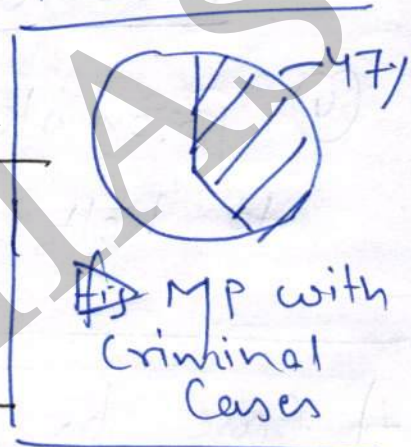
To ensure cast of development move smoothly both wheels (centre & state) should work together

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)

Representation of people Act through certain clauses aim to deter criminalisation of politics, yet it fails to achieve the goal.

Tension between right to contest election & electoral ethics



(A) Upholding right to contest election

① Essential part of democracy & principle of universal adult suffrage. (A. 326)

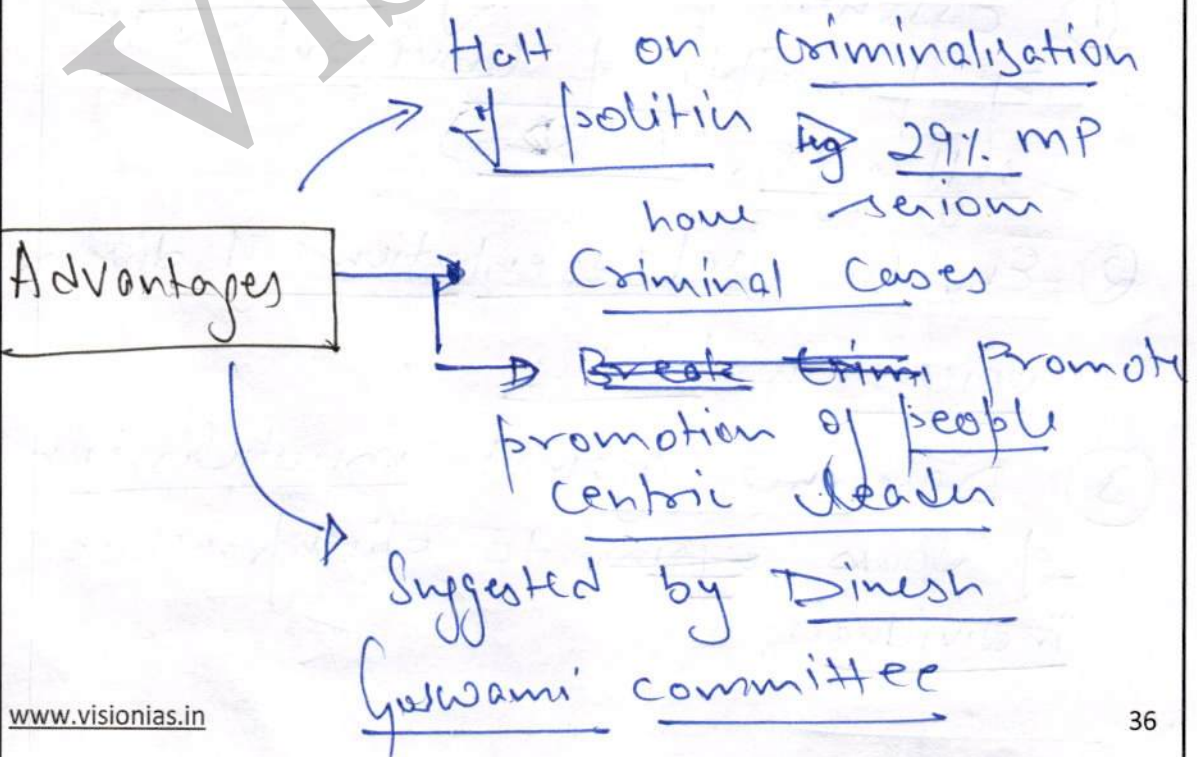
② Enable representation of diverse voices in politics.

③ Deterrence against misutilisation of laws ~~again~~ to disenfranchise individuals.

③ Need for electoral ethics

- ① Preserve people's trust in institutions → Avoid Jan 6 like events (Washington)
- ② Deter criminalisation of politics
- ③ Reduce influence of money, muscle, etc in elections
- ④ Promote true people's participation to halt democratic backsliding.

A Case for lifetime ban post conviction



Certain Challenges → Large pendency in Comt.
→ Over 500 cases
→ Low conviction rate
of politicians
↳ Misuse for political gain

Way forward

- ① Establish special fast track Comt for trying politicians
- ② Ban on conviction & imprisonment over certain years
→ 7 years
- ③ Provision of cooling off period
→ should be extended
- ④ Power of de-recognition parties to ECI
- ⑤ Awareness among citizens
→ SVEEP
→ Thus, to ensure sanctity of electoral process, reforms are necessary.

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

15

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

scheme aimed at halting the fall of child sex ratio (886 in certain states) & promote child education.

Success of the scheme

① Addressing CSR decline

(a) Rise in CSR of Haryana, Rajasthan since 2015. (NFHS-5)

(b) People led reforms.

↳ engagement of Khap panchayats

(c) Change in attitude towards girl child.

↳ Meri Beti Meri Pehchaan campaign (Jharkhand)

② Empowering girl child

(a) Increased enrollment at primary level (97% as per pratham)

(b) financial empowerment through sukanya Samridhi yojana

(c) Nutrition security for girl child → POSHAN

Certain Challenges remain

① Sex ratio still below parity
→ 939 (NFHS-5)

② Continued son meta preference
in single child families

③ Problem of Anaemia persist in young girls & Adolescents.

④ Social change require sustained efforts

⑤ Reduction in funds allotted to scheme

⑥ Majority of funds spent on advertis

-ement (Parliamentary Standing Committee report)

Measures to enhance impact

- ① Social change through targeted & culturally sensitive IEC campaign
- ② Enhance Cash transfer schemes on birth of girl child.
- ③ Registration of pregnancies post first trimester through ASHA.
- ④ Take the menace of mobile ultrasound vans
- ⑤ Incentivise girl child education post secondary level
 - ↳ Create infrastructure
 - ↳ Enhance safety & security

— Thus, to attain SDGs concrete efforts are necessary.

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)

15

There are more than 18 million SHG in India & 88% of these are primarily women led. Thus acting as anti poverty vaccines

SHG: Vehicles of Socio-Economic transformation

- ① Provide productive employment avenues in rural areas.
eg LOOMS in Lodakh
- ② Control rural - urban migration
- ③ Enable women led development in rural India
eg Kudumbshree
- ④ Greater income levels for rural household
eg reducing gaps between urban & rural consumption expenditure

⑤ Greater financial autonomy translating
in social autonomy for
women.

⑥ Reduced reliance on agriculture
& shifting labour force.

⑦ promote a culture of savings
& enhance financial inclusion
↳ financial inclusion index
reach 64.2 (RBI)

Role of government in scaling

① Enhancing reach

① Emulating best practices in
under penetrated regions
↳ Kudumbshree model
in meghalaya

② I EC Campaigns for promoting
participation.

③ PM-Jan Dhan Yojana to
promote financial inclusion
↳ 55 cr accounts

③ Enhance effectiveness

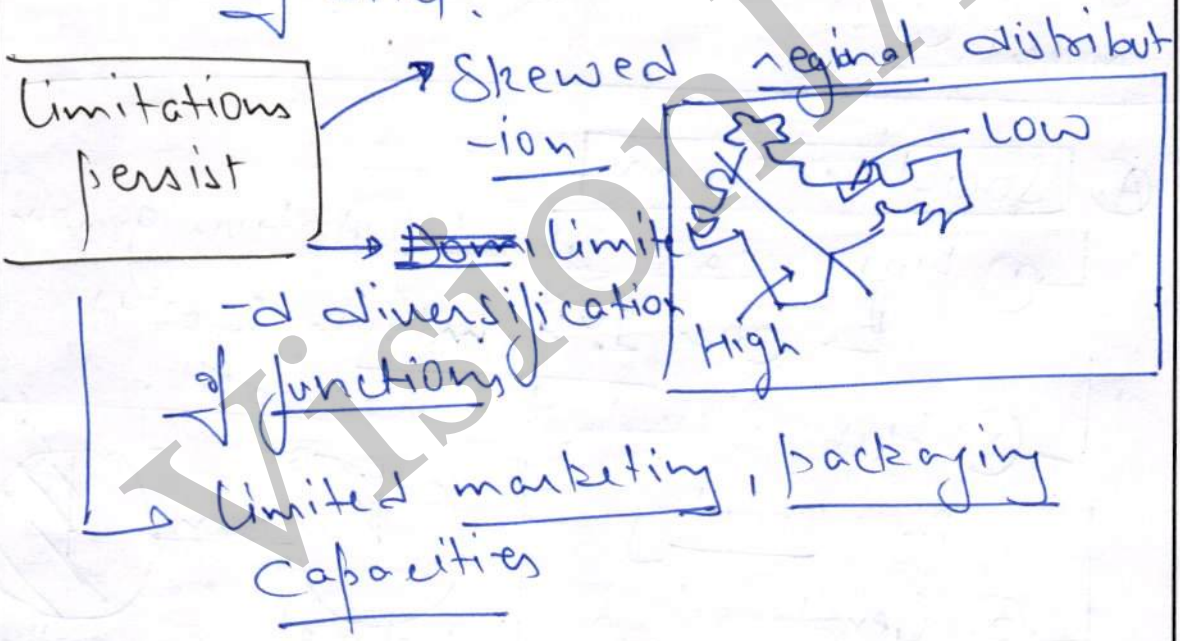
① Capacity building of members through skills

→ Droon didi Scheme

② Diversified the functioning of SHG to enhance income

→ Lakshpati didi Scheme

③ Modernisation & digitization of SHG.



Thus, an SHG mission becomes necessary to promote participation, build skills & attain SDG 1.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्किंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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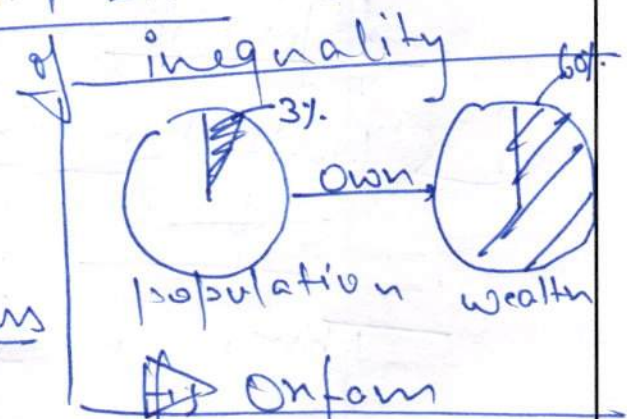
Despite becoming 4th largest economy of the world, around 16% of population is multidimensionally poor (NITI Aayog)

Underlying Causes of multidimensional poverty

A Social reasons

↳ ① High rate of population growth
↳ Over 1.44 billion (2024)

↳ ② High level of inequality in country



↳ ③ Gendered poverty & inter-generationality

↳ 1/6th poor household in women-headed

↳ 45% ST BPL

↳ ④ Historical inequities due to Caste system.

③ Politico - administrative reason

- ↳ ① failure of land reforms
- ↳ ② Inadequate social sector expenditure. (6% of GDP India) vs (23% in Sweden)
- ↳ ③ Corruption & leakages in programmes.

④ Economic reasons

- ↳ ① High dependence on agriculture
↳ 43% workforce
- ↳ ② Jobless growth post LPG reforms

Key measures taken by government

- ① Nutritional security through PDS based on SECC, 2011
↳ PM-GKAY
- ② financial inclusion through Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- ③ MGNREGA to provide employment in case of necessity.

④ Ayushman Bharat Yojana for health insurance cover

⑤ Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Art. 21A
→ Skill India mission to build capabilities

Persisting Challenges

- Inadequate reach of benefits
- Top down approach of development

→ Persistent leakages & Ghost beneficiaries

Way forward

- Infusion of technology
→ DBT saved 3.7 lakh cr in leakages
- Decentralised approach to ~~the~~ human development

↳ Building capabilities through health, education & skills

Thus, to attain Vision
Bharat @ 2047 the evil of poverty must be slain.

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

India produced on all time high of 332 mmt grains in 2023-24 yet 17% of the population is malnourished.

Paradox of surplus & deficit

① Largest producer of milk yet

57% females anaemic

② largest aquaculture production yet protein deficiency & 37% children stunted.

Reasons behind paradox

① High poverty making quality food unaffordable.

eg 16% population multidimensional poor.

② High wastage of produce

eg 25% grains wasted before reaching plates (Shakti Kumar committee report)

- उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्षिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin
- ③ Inadequate reach of PDS & exclusion - inclusion errors.
 - ④ Low productivity of agriculture, due to land fragmentation (1.03 hectare average holding)
 - ⑤ High level of corruption & leakages
eg 96th rank in corruption percepti-
-ion index
 - ⑥ Changing dietary patterns promote hidden hunger. (Nutrition deficiency)
 - ⑦ Socio-cultural beliefs hindering egg, meat consumption.
 - ⑧ low government expenditure per children on POSHAN.
 - ⑨ Centre state tussle deter effective implementation.

Reform Strategies

- ① Decentralised Public distribution system for effective reach
(Shanta Kumar Committee)

② Diversify Consumption basket in mid-day meal, include breakfast as well.

→ Tamil Nadu CM breakfast scheme.

③ Direct cash support for vulnerable groups → homeless.

④ Awareness through anganwadis & Eat right India Campaign

⑤ Address leakages through DBT

⑥ Scientific storage & logistics at local level to address wastage of food.

Hence, to attain SDG 2 (zero hunger) in true sense concrete steps are needed.

————— ✗ —————

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)

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

India's proactive extension

of line of credit to Sri Lanka & Maldives highlight the spirit of Neighbourhood first in true sense

Impact of aid on bilateral ties

① With Sri Lanka

(a) Highlighted Commitment of India to SAGAR doctrine

(b) Laid foundation for greater economic relations

→ Trade ties (Automobiles)

(c) Visit of Hon. foreign minister highlighted reinvigorated ties.



Sri Lanka

Maldives

Central Nations of IOR

- (d) Showcase commitment to transparent funding
- (c) Potential to initiate program on fisherman & Sri Lankan family issues

② with maldives

- (a) Realignment of ties post rise of anti India sentiments
 ↳ visit of Maldivian president
- (b) Deter Chinese desire to enhance influence in IOR
- (c) Open doors for military exports, sea surface mapping together.

Further steps for Economic Cooperation in IOR

- ① Boosting trade relations through a regional free trade agreement in IOR
- ② Greater economic cooperation for FDI & ease the movement of factors of production

- उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin
- ③ Adopt models from ASEAN for greater cooperation.
 - ④ Advocacy for transparent multilateral financing & avoid debt trap.
 - ⑤ Greater integration of regional supply chains
 - ⑥ Regular IORA meetings & proposal for aiding countries with DPT
 - ⑦ Agreement for promotion of sustainable fishing & exploration of minerals
 - ⑧ Cooperation to ensure safe sea ~~at~~ lines of communication

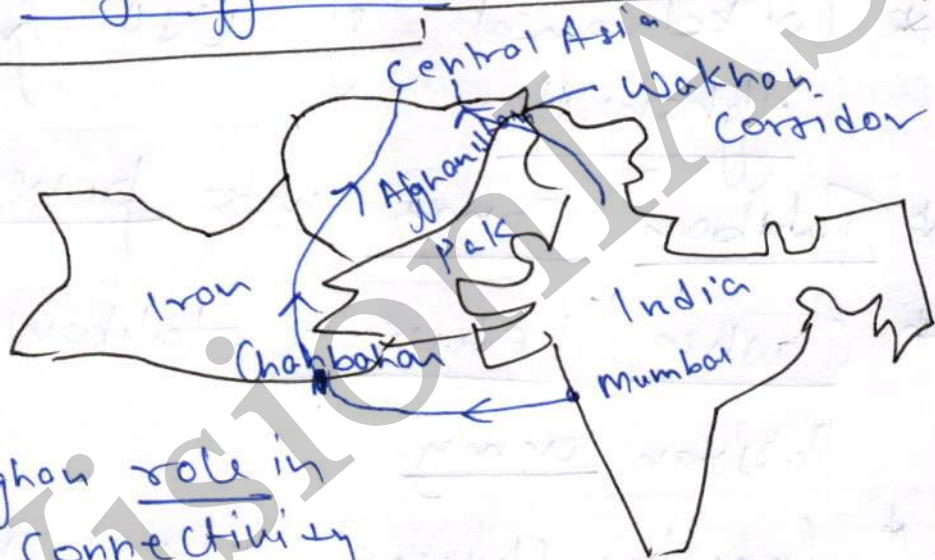
Thus, through sustained cooperation the goal of security & growth for all in the region (SAGAR) can be attained

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 Indo-Afghan connection goes back several millennium & the road of central asia connectivity pass through Afghanistan.



High Afghan role in Connectivity

Geostrategic significance of Afghanistan for India

- ① Act as gateway to Central Asia
↳ Ashgabat agreement
- ② Crucial for energy security
↳ Energy imports from Afghanistan Turkmenistan.

③ Crucial part of new central Asian silk route

→ China to Europe

④ Crucial for security in Kashmir
→ IC 814 hijack

Altered political landscape post 2021

* Withdrawal of USA from Afghanistan

* Taliban come into power.

* Clashes between Taliban & Pakistan army

* Growing Chinese interest in Afghanistan

Impact on India's energy & connectivity ambitions

① Disruption of TAPI pipeline for natural gas imports

② Pakistan refusal to allow land connectivity to Afghanistan

③ potential impact on INSTC &
Ashgabat agreement.

④ Challenge of non-recognition of
Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

⑤ Clashes in Pakistan might fall
over to Kashmir.

⑥ Security of Indian assets like
Delaram highway, Nagme dam,
etc

⑦ Violation of Human rights
in Afghanistan

Way forward → Continued engagement
& humanitarian support

→ Special Visa for
medical tourism.

→ Engage Afghan diaspora
in India

— Thus, efforts to enhance connection
can be joint.

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