



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. : 01158734

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Simrandeep Kaur

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

Chandigarh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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)	

प्रासांक 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.

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

Supreme Court's recent decision on Aligarh Muslim University marked that minority status of institutions to be gauged through the historic intent behind formation and not on who manages the institutions.

Affect on Interpretation of Article 30

1. Minority rights - educational institutions
on ownership, management.

2. Broad parameters of determination -
Historical, founding intent.

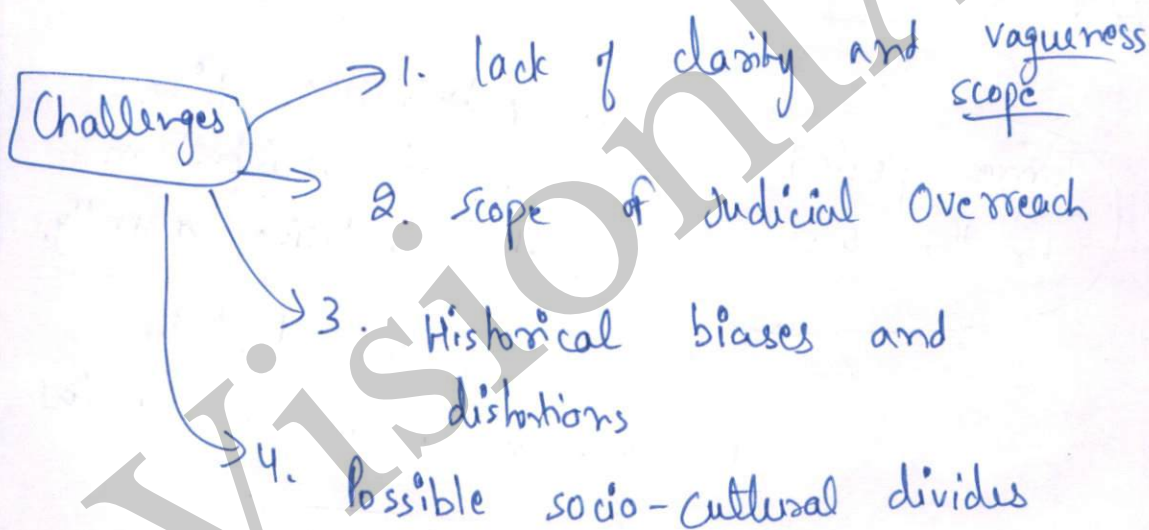
(eg.) Syed Ahmed Khan founded Aligarh University with intent of empowering Muslims.

3. Constitutional recognition of Minority :-
Jain, Buddhist, Sikh Jain.

4. Interpretation on spirit rather than rigid management.

5. Broadening the scope of Article 30 for minority inclusivity.

6. Judicial scrutiny on the minority institutions.



There is need of balancing constitutional morality; cultural autonomy and national integrity for Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.

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

Cooperative federalism reconciles shared rule with aspirations for autonomy.

The T.N. Governor case of Supreme Court have implications on federalism as well as Parliamentary democracy.

- Time period for the Governor
1. Article 200 - time bound decision on state legislative assembly.
 2. 6 months deadline for Governor as well as President.

Implications of this Judgement

(A) Cooperative Federalism

1. Reasonable discretion of Governor - balanced relation with state legislative assembly (Nabam Rabia, 2016 judgement)

2. No indefinite Governor veto on the 'legislative will' of the state legislative.
3. Governor - not as employee of centre but Constitutional head of the state (Harivallabh Pant Judgment)
4. Enhanced S.R. Bommai Centri-fugal federalism - strong states autonomy.

(B) Legislative accountability

1. Equal ~~rights~~ check on Parliamentary decline in the states (legislative vacuum)
2. Empowered legislation on State list subject (Article 246) eg. Tamil Nadu laws.
3. Good Governance - continuity of legal reforms eg. Punjab land digitalization
4. Citizen-empowerment :- Accountable laws to people (eg. West Bengal women safety).

SC used Article 142 to deliver complete justice to empowers the states against unreasonable discretion of Governor. 9

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

Indian federalism has centralizing tendencies as per Ivor Jennings. In recent times, there are rising cooperation & healthy competitions.

Recent changes in Cooperatives

1. Constitutional Changes:- 97th Constitutional Amendment to amend fundamental rights, DPSPs (A. 19, 40).
2. More state autonomy to regulate affairs of state cooperatives.
3. Facilitative governance:-
4. Chains of Interdependence:-
eg. Amul
5. Incentivization of Innovation:-
eg. Nano Urea by IFFCO.

- Challenges
1. Regulation of Multi-state cooperatives
 2. Declining fiscal health (RBI on NPA of RRBs)
 3. Social exclusions on caste, gender basis
 4. Poor tech integration :-
 - outdated methods.
 - eg. textile cooperatives.

There is need of community empowerment; Centre-State coordination for promoting best models → eg. Aquaparks of Telangana.

That will help in realising
Sahakar se samriddhi

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

Social Media and Digital mobilization are demonstrating youth wave of social movements (first liberal, second-social, third-radical) with unparalleled reach and ~~other~~ expansion

Impact on Policy making

1. Digital lobbying

(e.g.) Anti-Kolkata rape cases.

2. Algorithmic Propaganda setting

(e.g.) ~~Ki~~ Farmer Protest in 2020

3. Identity polarization

(e.g.) Anti-Hindi policies in South India

4. Democratic upsurges of lower class-caste

Voices (e.g.) Dharavi Rehabilitation.

Impact on Democratic Accountability

1. 24/7 Public scrutiny of officials
eg. suspension of Punjab Patwari based on
viral video of Bribery.

2. Promotion of Complete Justice
eg. SC suo moto case in Chandigarh
Mayoral election fraud.

3. Social media vote gathering through
memes, editing. (eg) # Bharat Jodo
300 paar campaigns.

Challenges → deepfakes, misinformation
eg. Cambridge Analytica USA

→ Algorithmic polarization
(T.K. Vishwarathan Committee on Hate
speech).

Digital mobilization have potential to
fuse people, planet and platform. But it
should be regulated against unbridled
non-democracy.

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

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

under section 3 of Companies Act, 2013

ensures corporate-led solution to socio-economic challenges.

Addressing development challenges in India

1. Education empowerment

(e.g.) Aardiy to NIPUN Bharat

2. Health & Well-being

(e.g.) Reliance on Cancer, Diabetes

3. Skill penetration

(e.g.) TATA Shire initiative

4. Youth empowerment

(e.g.) JSW Olympic preparation

5. Poverty alleviation

(e.g.) SWADES in Maharashtra.

6. Women empowerment

eg. LIC \Rightarrow ~~Bank~~ female Banking Mitras.

limitations

- 1. Sectoral Imbalances
 - Over-promotion of education, health
 - less focus on skill development
- 2. Regional Imbalances (e.g. North-East India neglected)
- 3. Round-tripping to shell NGOs
- 4. Concealed Net profits
- 5. lack of outcome-based approach

CSR are trusteeship & model of Gandhiji for class-cooperation. They must be sincerely & legally followed for responsible & compassionate capitalism.

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

Public consultations and Jan Sunwais promote polycentric governance where beneficiaries self-assess the outcome of governance.

Impact on governance outcomes

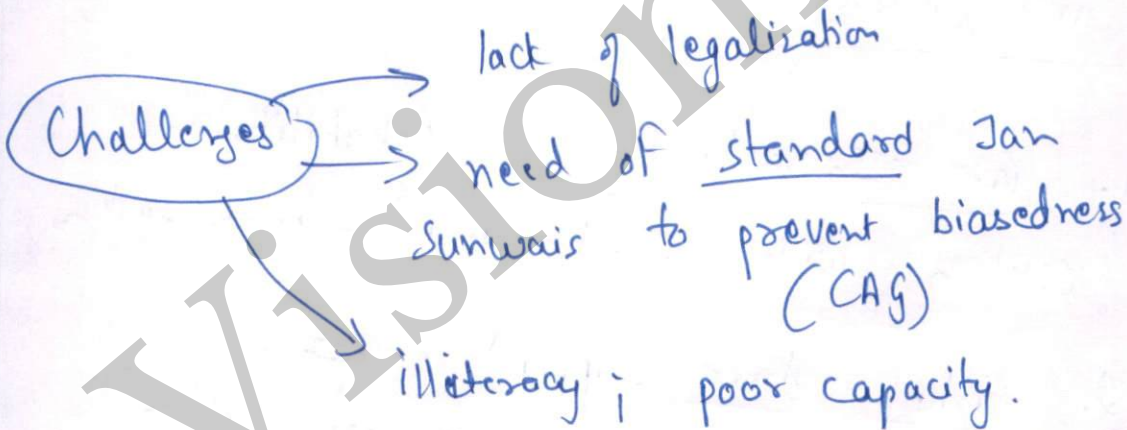
1. Public scrutiny and transparency
eg. MGNREGA.
2. Tribal empowerment (eg.) Gram sabhas
in 5th - 6th schedule
3. Public Participation → Comprehensive bottom-top development.
(eg.) MKSS led Rajasthan Jan Sunwais on PDS.
4. Social cohesion & Public Trust
eg. smashing Naxalism through
heart & mind Jan Sunwais

(eg) Chhattisgarh Bulao initiative → public grievances.

5. Best Models

eg. IAS Divya Devasanjana learning tribal language to connect to their local grievances.

6. District Planning Committees led Jan Yojana Abhiyaans.



Way forward → Meghalaya law on Social Audit
Rajasthan workshops on Jan Sunwai
CAG guidelines.

This way through Jan-Sunwai;
India will witness Participative & Deliberative Democratic Sanghas.

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

Almost 2% of Indians are suffering with substance abuse as per (NCRB) data.

Effectiveness of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) and Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan

1. Care Infrastructure :- Rehabilitation centres with psychological support systems
2. Curbing drug supply :- ~~on~~ Border surveillance ~~on~~ on Golden crescent and Golden triangle posts
3. Addressing root causes :- Mandatarpan for Mental Health.
4. UGC led curriculum in colleges and universities (e.g.) Drug Abuse crisis.

5. Centre - State Coordination

e.g. Uttar Pradesh Punjab Initiative.

6. Countering Smuggler - Police Nexus

e.g. CB I led inquiry on former DSP Bhole in smuggler nexus.



Required changes

1. Stringent smashing of Smuggler - Police Nexus.

2. Data-driven policy on demand & supply of Drugs

3. International Collaboration! - UN Drugs.

Drugs are silent killers of our demographic dividend. They must be loudly killed.

8.

भारत की बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रणाली में रटकर सीखने की प्रवृत्ति और रचनात्मकता की उपेक्षा, इसे आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस द्वारा संचालित हो रहे बाजारों 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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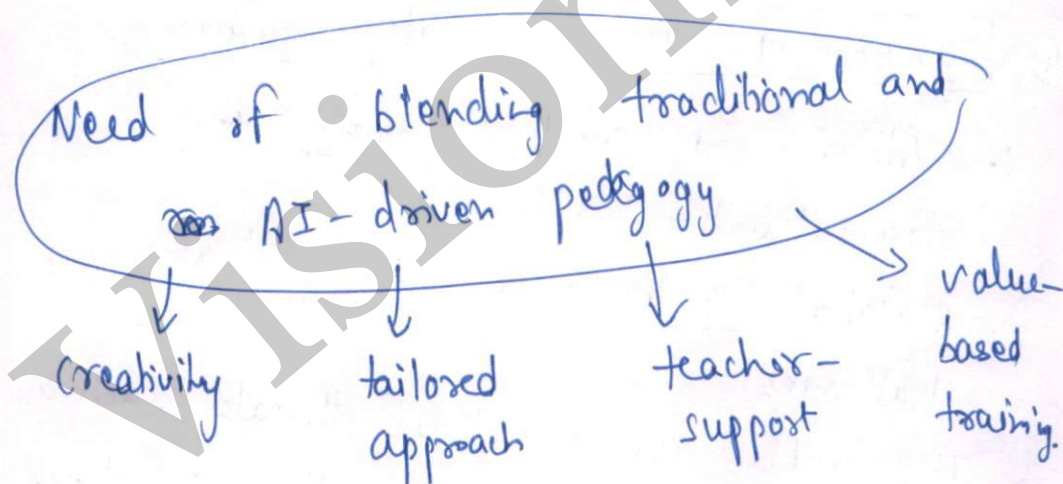
The Indian foundational education set-up is criticized for not producing market ready skills like AI.

Limitations of Educational Setup in India

1. Rote-learning and aggressive competition for marks.
2. lack of teacher quality for qualitative pedagogy e.g. Robotics, Machine learning.
3. High school dropouts in Rural Areas.
4. lack of Industry - Academia linkages (a. v. of workforce trained through this link).
5. lack of foundational skills (ASER report \rightarrow 43% of students can't read English textbooks).

Initiatives taken

1. **NIPUN - BHARAT** for foundational literacy and numeracy
2. AI for youth (NFI I Aayog)
3. New Education Policy for 21st century skills.



There is 70% workforce with no market ready skills (CII) and merely 4% having formal training. This can be prevented with AI-integration in traditional education.

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

Group of 7 (G7) was formed in 1990s as a ~~group~~ multilateral of advanced Western powers including - US, UK, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, EU.

Transformation of G7

(A) Symbol of Western Strategic Unity

1. Alliance of Western powers for transatlantic alliance
2. Global Governance for financial challenges.
3. To tackle unconventional threats such as climate change, terrorism, financial shocks

(B) Internal Contradictions

1. Weakening transatlantic alliance of US & EU under US President Donald Trump.
2. Deglobalisation - rising protectionism
(eg) Brexit.

3. Trade wars - Diminishing giant syndrome

(eg) Tsunponics ~~to~~ Tariff unilateralism

4. Geopolitical challenges - Aggressive Russia and Revisionist China. (BRICS).

5. Weakening liberal International Order

eg. democratic deficiency at UNSC;
dysfunction UN, WTO.

Navigation of India & its strategic interest

1. Global link power (Vishwanitra) :-

linking G7 with G77 on common issues
(eg) International solar Alliance.

2. Realistic Hedging policy (multi-vector)

without antagonizing any power - maximum engagement with all (eg) QUAD, BRICS.

3. Diversifying ties (eg) India-UK Free Trade Agreement 2015

4. Leveraging soft power (eg) Yoga, Ayurveda,

5. Diaspora diplomacy (eg) Howdy Modi.

India has to navigate the choppy waters for always pursuing 3Ms - Multilateralism, Multialignment and Multipolarity.

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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International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a Brettonwoods institution formed in 1945 for macroeconomic stability of the world.

Role of IMF in development of developing countries

1. Resolving Balance of Payment crisis (BOP) (eg) Aided India in 1991
2. Economic reforms for efficiency and global integration, i.e., Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).
3. Reasonable lending programmes
(eg) Standalone agreement, Extended agreement
4. Overcoming financial emergencies
(eg) Sri Lanka in 2021-23
5. Global integration :- promotion of capital & tech flow
(eg) Apple jobs in India

Key criticisms associated with IMF Approach

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

1. lack of Economic Sovereignty of the under-developed nations
(eg) full capital convertibility caused Asian financial crisis in 1960s.
2. Democratic deficiency in structure and functioning \Rightarrow Quota based voting \Rightarrow more power to ~~the~~ global west.
3. Development of Underdevelopment (Marxist).
(eg) Job losses of local industries; insecurity of the workforce.
4. lending without impartial reforms
(eg) IMF lending to Pakistan without responsibility on terrorism.
5. financial vulnerabilities (eg) COVID-19 disruption

for contemporary climate change,
AI-driven, terrorism caused economic
challenges, IMF must be reformed
with democratic, inclusive & resilient
approaches.

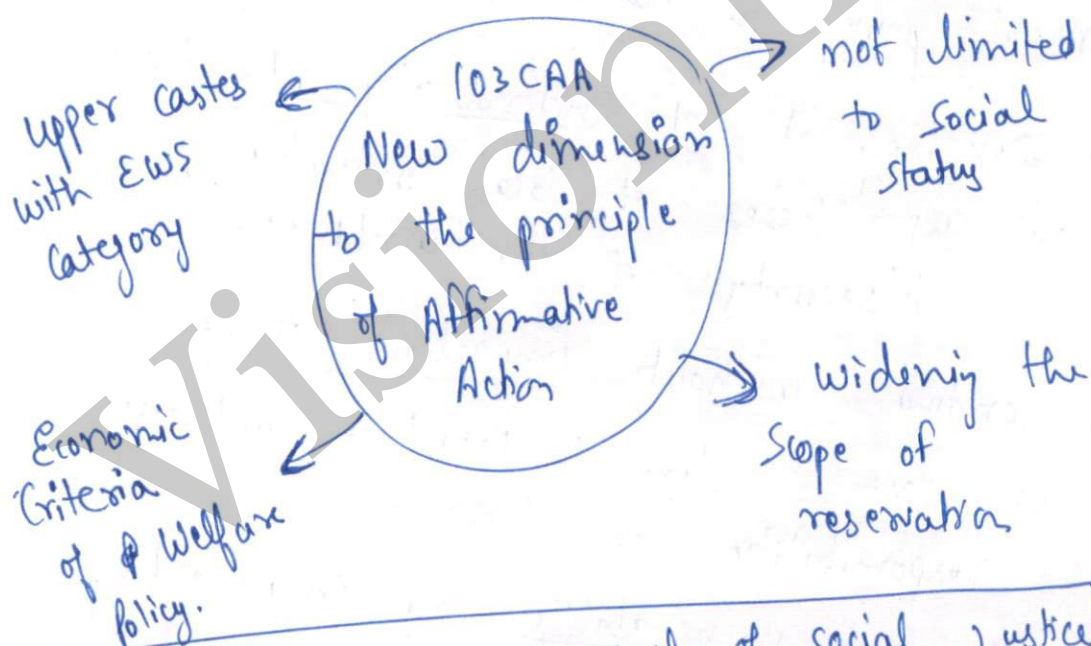
11.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 introduced Economically Weaker Section (EWS) based reservation - (10%) in education and employment sections amending Article 15 and 16.



Implications on goal of social justice

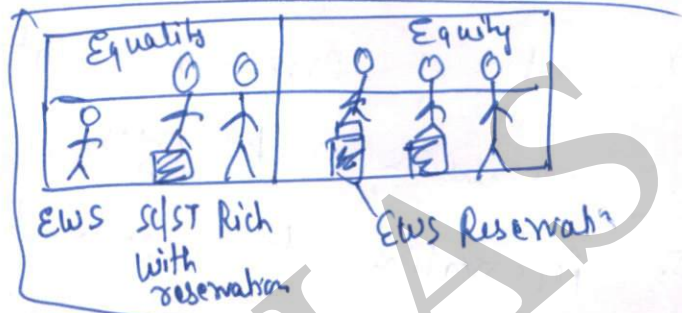
(A) Favourable

1. Poverty alleviation and inclusivity

(eg) 11.28% of Indian population under Multi-dimensional Poverty (Niti Aayog).

2. Tailored approach of welfarism to downtrodden upper castes
eg. lokclass.

3. Equity & social justice redistributive justice.



4. Fair representation of EWS in educational institutions →

breaking the vicious cycle of poverty.

5. Fair allocation of public employment opportunities → addressing the economic backwardness.

(B) Challenges

1. Unfavourable competition to the un-reserved students & aspirants.

2. Reservation becoming permanent right and not just temporary social justice policy.

3. Against the universal standard of meritocracy :- different benchmarks → questions on credibility.
4. lack of empirical data :- Inclusion & Exclusion Challenges.
5. Reservation for socio-historical disadvantages is necessary for social mobility but EWS have scope of political expediency.
6. Rising demand of quota benefits
e.g. Jats, Marathas, Pehidan.
7. Breaching limit of Indira Sawhney Judgement (~~80%~~ less than 50%)

There is need of empirical data based, sunset-clause enabling and alternative Affirmative Action such as skilling, Capacity building. It will empower all corners of Vatsit Bharat — Poor, farmer, youth & women

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 Committee (DPC) is a constitutional body consisting members indirectly elected from college of local body leaders of comprising villages and municipalities.

Success of DPCs in strengthening grassroots democracy

- 1. Formation of district plans to collaborate down-to-p model (Villages → district)
- 2. Devolution of funds and functionaries (MoFR)
- 3. SDGs goal realization
 (e.g) Telangana - Ibrahimpur village with 0% mortality, 100% sanitation
- 4. Tax buoyancy :- (e.g) Odantathuri self-sufficiency using wind power.
- 5. Empowering women → Women led development (Esther Duflo Report).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges
faced
by DPCs

- 1. Vacancies and Dysfunctional bodies (MoPR)
- 2. Scarcity of funds devolutions due to State's reluctance (eg. 10% fund devolution)
- 3. Bureaucratic apathy
eg. Chhattisgarh DC ordering mining w/o consulting Tribal districts.
- 4. Lack of independent cadre
- 5. Weak institutional memory with frequent disruptions
- 6. Poor capacity of local leaders on best practices.
- 7. Lack of people-driven initiatives

Measures to
make DPCs
more effective

- 1. Institutional Reforms :-
devolution of funds, functions,
functionaries
- 2. Activity Mapping to
Curb corruption (2nd ARC)
- 3. Independent Panchayat
Bureaucracy Cadres.
- 4. Capacity building :-
(eg) PM Mahila Samakhya
Sashaktikaran Yojana
- 5. Strengthening Gram Sabhas to
propose proposals to DPCs
(eg) Jan Yojana Abhiyan
- 6. Transparent & timely
vacancy filling.

DPCs are important for democratic
seed drilling to cultivate Atmanishtha &
Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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 राजकोपीय 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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Article 293 of Constitution limits borrowing power of the state - limited to state's territory, on consolidated fund of state (collateral) and Centre's permission in case of pending debts.

consistent fiscal health of the states

Constitutional Validity

fiscal health of the states

Centre's regulation against market shocks.

to prevent financial emergency (A-260)

Hindrance to fiscal autonomy

1. States as growth engine require foreign borrowings (eg) Gujarat from Japan.

2. Inter-state borrowings for regional balances

(eg.) developed Kerala, T.N. to invest in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh.

3. Demand of removal of Centre's permission (T.N., Maharashtra).

4. (eg.) Centre's state apex 50 year interest free loan may put them into perpetual Centre scrutiny.

Disruption to Cooperative Federalism

1. Centre's undue interference violating principle of subsidiarity (2nd ARC)
(eg.) PM SHRI Punjab v/s Centre.

2. Perceptions of cultural mapping
(eg.) NEP and anti-Mindi chauvinism in South India.

3. Poor fiscal discipline if Centre is eroding fiscal autonomy
(eg.) NITI Aayog fiscal Health Index.
(16%) Debt to GDP in Punjab, West Bengal

4. Responsibility without fiscal powers

Eg. SDG goals ^{can} be realised with more fiscal autonomy to the states.

Suggested balanced way

1. Constitutional amendment of Article 293 for more fiscal autonomy to states.
2. Foreign borrowings with RBI's facilitation
3. Apex body like finance Commission (A.280) to promote more devolution to the states (41% in 15th FC.)
4. Strengthening GST Council (A.279A) for Cooperative fiscal federalism.

The fiscal discipline under FRBM Act is necessary for sound health. Centre should stabilize macroeconomy and real allocation of values should be given to states as per principle of Subsidiarity (2nd ARC).

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)

15

Representation of People Act (RPA) is the statutory architecture to promote procedural democracy through free and fair elections.

Tensions between Right to Contest elections and need to uphold electoral ethics.

(A.) Challenge to Right to Contest election

1. Criminal Conviction under section 8 of RPA → immediate disqualification
2. Preventive Detentions (eg. Amritpal Case in Punjab.)
3. Model Code of Conduct :- (MCC) on discontinuance of policies.
4. Mute speech & violence (SC. Abhiram Case)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. No participation to the person
in ~~prison~~ custody (Right to vote barrier)

Challenges to uphold elections ethics.

1. Hate speech - violence need to be curbed →
but weak ECI
2. Convicted criminals → Cannot contest
elections

lifetime ban on convicted criminals

Supreme Court struck down
Section 8(4) which promoted convicted
criminals to participate in election for
6 years.

lifetime ban → To curb criminalization
of politics (43% in 18th
Lok Sabha)
To curb hate speech, electoral
offences.

But challenges → lack of scope of
improvement.
Against ~~the~~ freedom, dignity
and privacy.

There must be a cooling off period,
not a life time ban on convicted criminals

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) 15

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was a Behavioural revolution to curb missing girl child (970/1000) sex ratio.

Achievements
of Beti Bachao
Beti Padhao

1. Improved Adult Sex Ratio (1020/1000)
2. Fertility transition :-
43% Women in STEM graduates (AISHE)
→ delayed marriages
3. Dismantling of sex determination rackets (eg. Punjab, Maharashtra)
4. Increased Female LFPR (PLFS)
eg. from 27% - 37%
5. Women in public spheres
(eg.) Women Start-ups in tier 2-tier 3 cities (51%).

Challenges

- 1. declining child sex ratio
~ ~~950~~ (975/1000)
- 2. Pre-natal sex-determination
rackets in few areas
(eg. Madhya Pradesh)
- 3. lack of Reproductive Autonomy
of women (21% of females married
before 18 - having early pregnancy)
- 4. unequal educational opportunities
(eg.) female school dropouts
- 5. Technical divides
(eg.) 29% ~~women~~ girl, 45% males in
rurals with mobile phone
- 6. lack of decisional autonomy :-
eg. Khap Panchayats
- 7. ~~women led~~ empowerment through
Sarpanch Patis syndrome
in local governance.

Suggested
measures

- 1. Empowering frontline workers — ASHA, Anganwadi to curb female foeticide
- 2. local teachers to promote educational & skill development of girl child (NESHITA)
- 3. fundational capacity building (NIPUN Bharat)
- 4. UNESCO - sexuality education for both boys & girls → social engineering.
- 5. Proper utilization of funds with innovation
(eg.) Selfie with daughter (U.P.).

Empowered & safe Behis of India are
100% hitux of Vitsit Bharat @ 2047.

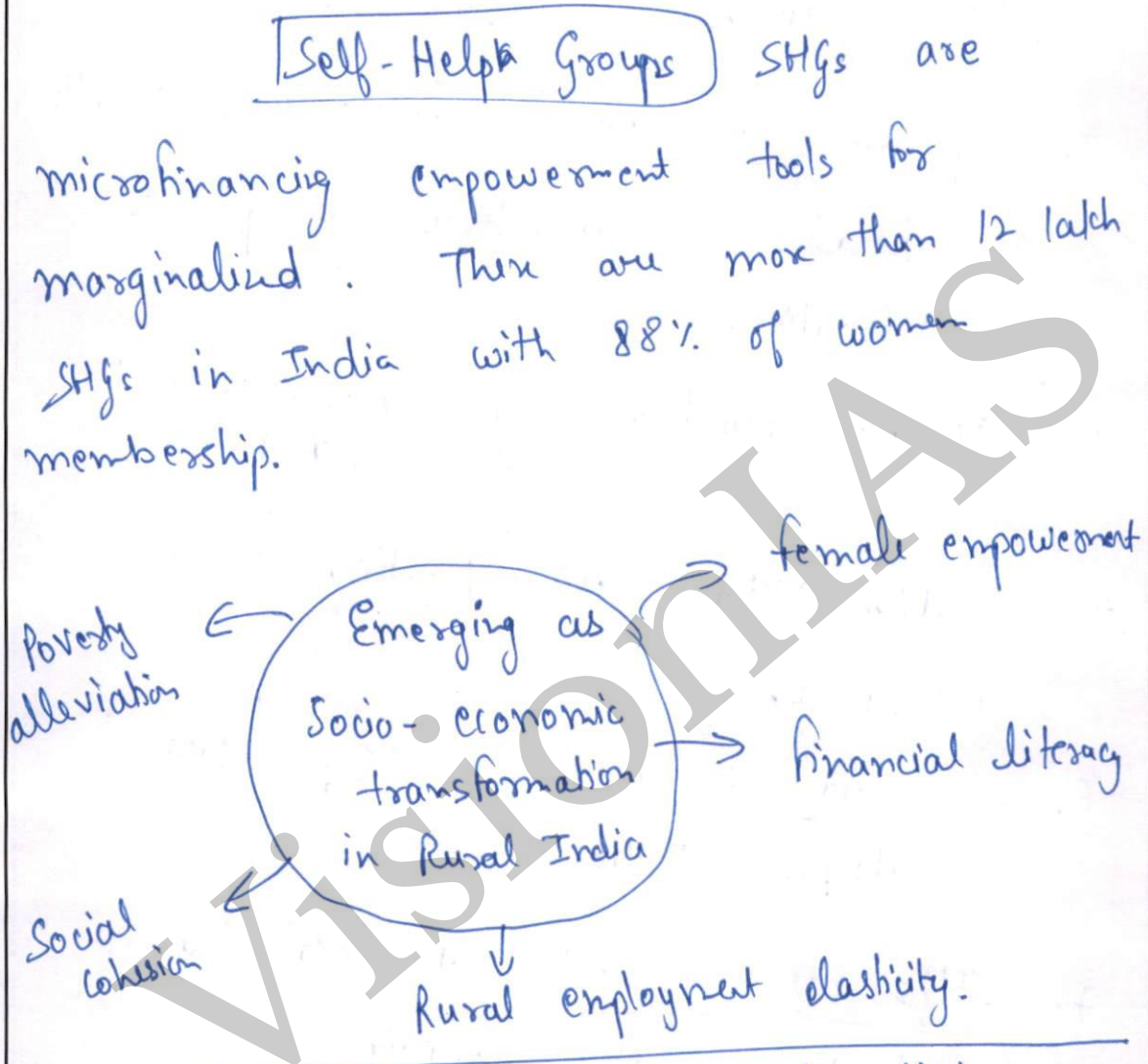
16.

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)

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15



Role of Government in scaling their reach and effectiveness

A. Achievements

1. Microfinancing Institutions. 'ex. NABARD, RRBs links with rural banks, SHGs.

2. Women-oriented focus
eg. Odisha's Mission Shakti
3. Spillover to Rural democratic growth
eg. Kerala's Kudumshree in poverty alleviation.
4. Capacity building (eg) Namo Drone Didi initiative.
5. Banking Mitras for fronting Public interface.
6. Financial independence - (e.g) ~~lakh~~ Lakhpati Didi's
7. SHGs as nurseries of local leaders
(eg) #Vote for Her Campaigns in Karnataka promoting women leadership.

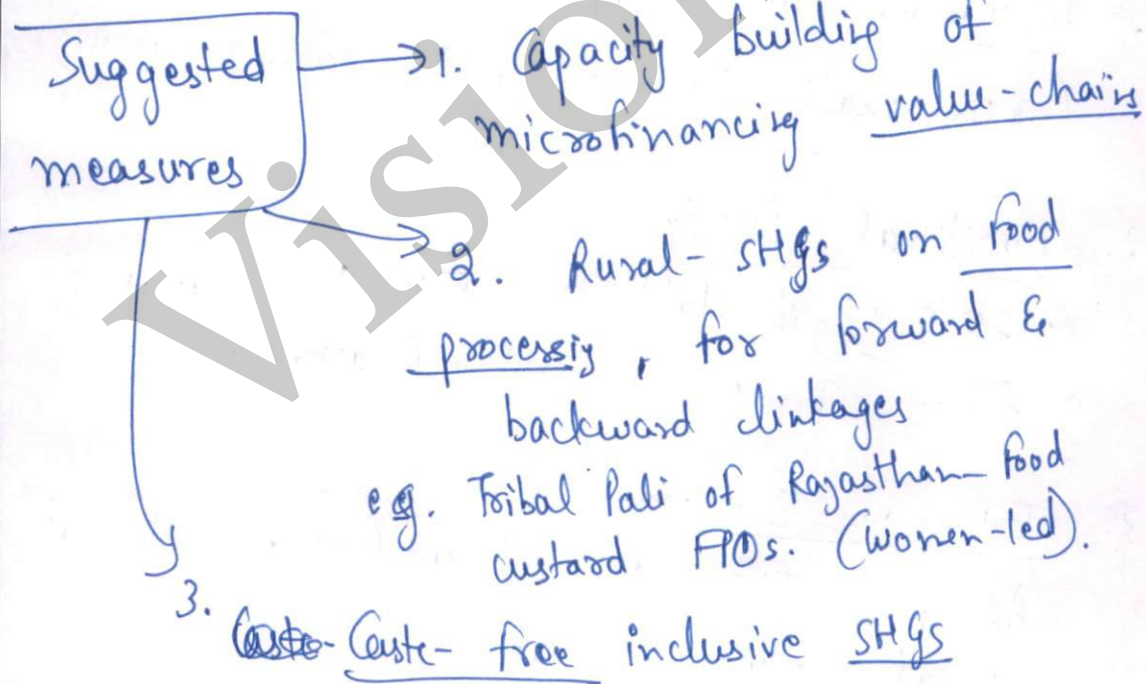
Limitations in govt steps.

1. Weak Rural Infrastructure
(eg) ~6 lakh villages with 1 lakh banks.

2. Rising NPAs of RRBs (6-17. RBI Report)
- debt traps and low scaling.

3. Social barriers to mobility →
e.g. Time poverty → on an average 5hrs of women time on unpaid care economy (Time Use survey 2019)

4. Traditional ~~see~~ rural set-ups
e.g. caste-system, patriarchy.



SHGs are the hope of Amartya

Sen's Capacity as development.

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)

15

As per Niti Aayogi, 11.28% of Indians are multidimensionally poor. Although, 450 mn Indian people came out of Multidimensional (MDP) poverty in last 11 years as per UNDP.

Causes behind Persistent MDP

1. Disguised unemployment in Agriculture (80% small farmers with family labour)
2. Nutritional Poverty :-
~ 35.5% of children stunting (NFHS-5)
~ 57% of women with Anaemia (NFHS-5)
3. Informal Economy :-
As per ILO, 25% of workforce without social security net.
4. Urbanization without habitation
eg. 43% of slum dwellers without piped water connectivity (MOHUA).

5. Social determinants of Poverty

(e.g.) ~~STs~~ 44% of STs below poverty line
(2011 census data)

6. Gender injustices :-

- (e.g.) - unpaid care economy burdens (Time Use Survey 2019)
- only 30% without bank accounts.
 - feminization of agriculture without land entitlements (30% ownership, 70% workload).

7. Structural unemployment

60% of workforce with skill mismatches with market (CII).

8. Poor educational enrollment

only 45% in Higher education (AISHE).

Measures taken by the government

1. Jan-Dhan-Yojana for financial inclusion
57% women beneficiary (Economic Survey 2019)

2. Real time- dashboard on Poshan Tracker 2.0
E Mission Indradhanush.

4. PM Swanidhi Yojana for street vendor empowerment

5. Formalization drives
e.g. 8.5 crore new EPFO subscribers in last 11 years
e-Shram portal

6. Urbanization empowerment
PM Awas Yojana Smart City AMRUT

7. Empowering the indigenous population
e.g. PM Janman, Tribes, etc

8. Gender Justice :- Namo Drone Didi;
PM Nyaya Vandana ~~Yojana~~ ^{Amendment} for equal participation

9. Foundational learning (NEPUN Bharat) to
Advanced upskilling (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana)

If China has rare earth, Middle East has oil, let us build Human capital to say India have knowledge led economy.

18.

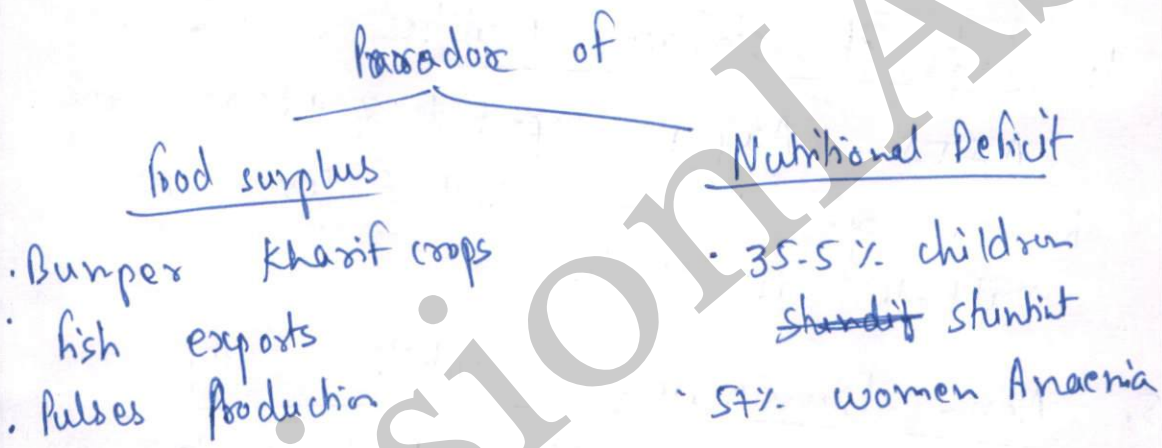
भारत खाद्य अधिशेष और पोषण की कमी संबंधी विरोधाभास का सामना कर रहा है। इस विरोधाभास के पीछे निहित संरचनात्मक कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और सुधार हेतु रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is ranked lower 105 out of 127 countries in Global Hunger Index.

Despite granaries of wheat, paddy, pulses; there is nutritional deficiency.



Structural reasons behind this paradox

1. Fragmented Governance on Nutrition
 - e.g. Koshane (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare)
 - ICDS (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare)
 - Poshan (Ministry of Women).

2. Silos data availability

Poshan, Indradhanush; NFHS-5 →
lack of informational clarity (Economic Survey 2025)

3. Fragmented Agricultural Market

weak food processing due to APMC; middlemen monopoly.

4. lack of storage facilities

NITI Aayog reported ₹92000 crore food wastage due to plinth & cover storage methods at Mandis.

5. Non-diversification to nutritious crops

eg. over reliance Paddy, wheat → less on Millets, Pulses.

6. (Hidden Hunger due to social determinants)

Poverty; lack of sanitation facilities
e.g. 17% slum dwellers in India.

7. Over-nutrition challenges

fast-focused food in urbanization, cultural changes → McDonaldization, McDonallization

Reform Strategies

1. Consolidation of governance scheme & data (eg.) Poshan Tracker for real time governance
2. Capacity building of Primary Health Care (PHC) Centres → (eg.) TB - Milkshay - Mitrus.
3. Agriculture reforms → food processing
→ e-NAM
→ cold chain infrastructure
→ Crop diversification
4. Addressing Hidden Hunger → WASH initiatives.
5. Anaemia Mukt Bharat by 2030
By addressing the Nutritional deficiency, India can achieve SDG (3) goal on sound health

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 Neighbourhood first policy and Net security provider in Indian Ocean are continued enlightened National Interest under Gyrul Doctrine.

Indian aid impacts on Sri Lanka

- Achievements →
1. line of credits (\$4 bn) to ~~re~~ aid restructuring Sri Lankan Economy
 2. Promotion of regional good will.
 3. Message of Indivisible Security → Multilateralism
 4. Resolving issues such as Katchatheera disputes.
 5. Countering Chinese strategic footprints (Hambantota islands).

Indian aid in Maldives

1. Changed outlook for 'India Out' to 'Thankyou India'
2. Displaying all-weather reliability of India through lines of credit
3. Transparent & Conditionally free aids → Countering opaque chinese strategies
4. Net Security - SAGAR in Indian Ocean against piracy, terrorism, disasters

Further steps to be taken

1. Addressing delivery deficiency
eg. Kaladaan Multimodal Project
2. Necklace of Diamond to Counter Chinese string of Pearl
(eg.) Aceh port in Indonesia.

- उम्मीदवारों व इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Promotion of Regional grouping → SAARC minus One ; BBIN, BIMSTEC.
 4. Collaborations on Hydrodiplomacy
eg. Koshiyara river with Bangladesh
 5. Transparent & equitable lines of credit to downtrodden. eg. Sri Lanka
 6. Panchsheel policy to solve border disputes (eg.) Katchatheevu with Sri Lanka
 7. Act East :- ASEAN synergy for open, free & inclusive Indo-Pacific
 - 8- Issue-based alliances :- (eg.) QUAD for Indo-Pacific stability.

India portrays itself not a regional hegemon but Vishwamitra in the Indian Ocean.

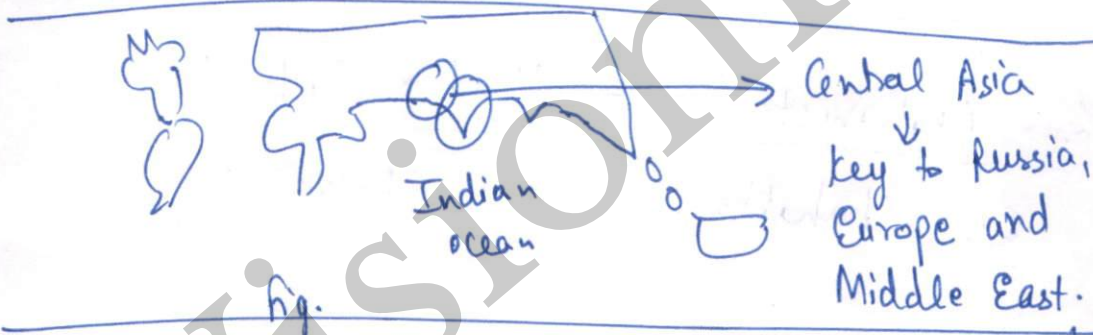
20.

* महाद्वीपीय संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) और मध्य एशिया तक पहुंच के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए अफगानिस्तान के भू-रणनीतिक महत्त्व 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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Afghanistan comes under II
Concentric circle of India's Neighbourhood.
Post 2021 with Taliban overpower,
the political engagements have been slowed
down.



Geostrategic Significance of Afghanistan

1. To bypass obstacles of connectivity posed by Pakistan
2. Trade & Energy diversification with Central Asia Republics
eg. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

3. Balancing great power rivalries
- engagement with Russia
- contengment (containment + engagement) with China.

4. Geo-connectivity :- International North - South Transport Corridor (INSTC)

5. to check terrorism and unconventional threats to security.

6. Afghanistan to Middle East
eg. Chabahar port in Iran

Affect of Altered Political land-scape post - 2021

1. Taliban authoritarianism → limited diplomacy options
2. fear of Afghanistan becoming ~~the~~ hub of terrorism
3. Taliban-Pakistan nexus → threat to Indian territorial integrity.

4. Humanitarian Concerns of
women exploitation in Taliban.
5. Inconsistencies in Good and Bad
terrorism
6. Incursions of Chinese footprints in
Hindu Kush mineral scramble

India's initiatives

1. Engagement without Entanglement
eg. on humanitarian aid for hospitals
2. SCO led Afghanistan ~~check~~ &
engagements.
3. Chahabar, INSTC for connectivity.
4. IMEC for Middle East aspirations
& European.

Afghanistan & is a key for
India to enlarged its diplomatic
options in Central Asia, Middle East.

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