



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. : 01055139

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANANYA RANA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26th JULY 2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

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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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.

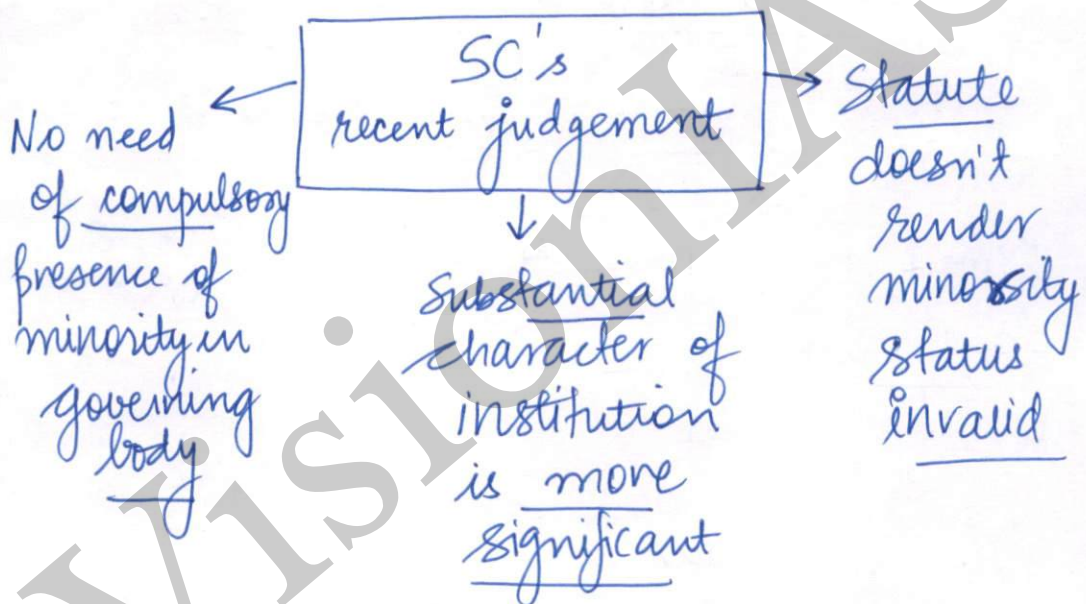
6.

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

Supreme Court in recent judgement restored the minority status of Aligarh Muslim University rejecting the government's argument that it is a Statutory Body



Judgement's impact on interpretation of Article 30 of the Constitution

Article 30 - Every minority shall have right to establish and govern educational institutions.

- (1) Move from textual to purposive interpretation of Article 30 - so as to protect rights of minorities.
- (2) Substantial character of institution defines its status & AMU was established for Muslim welfare.
- (3) Statutory status can't override constitutional safeguard.
- (4) Promotes idea of ^edemocracy as majority will have its way but minority must have its say?
- (5) Ensures adequate Safeguards and harmonious construction between statutory and minority institutions.

This judgement highlights the transformative nature of Constitution where it evolves itself with the needs of the changing new times

2.

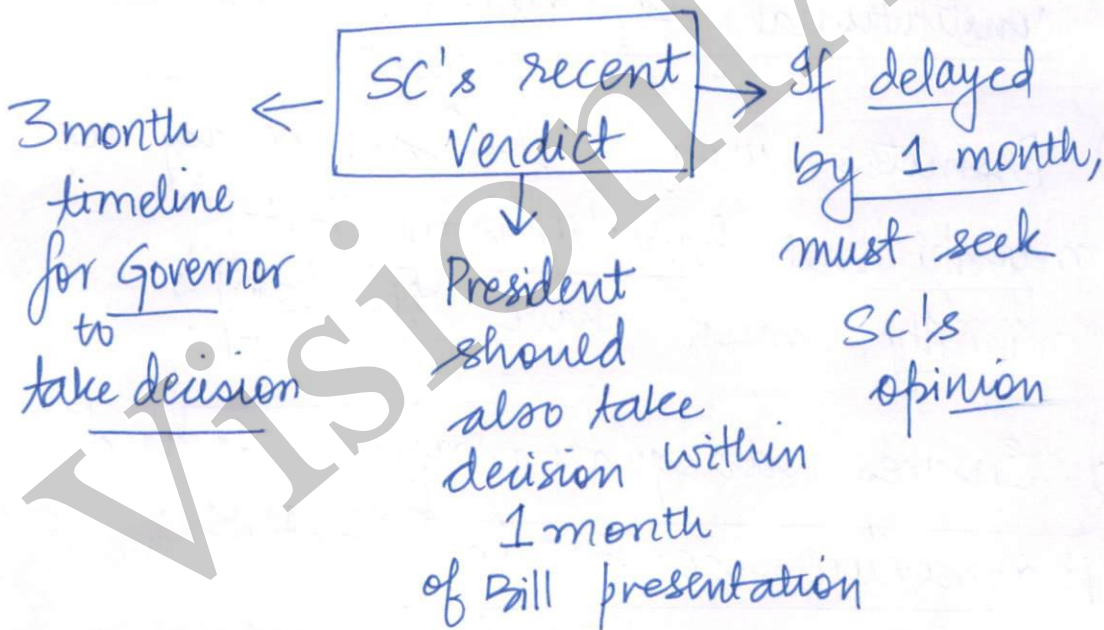
उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपने हालिया निर्णय में राज्य विधान-मंडल के विधेयकों पर राज्यपाल की स्वीकृति के लिए एक समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है। इस निर्णय के भारत में सहकारी संघवाद और विधायी जवाबदेही के लिए क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

10

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

Supreme court in state of T.N v/s Governor's office case 2025
detailed down timelines for passing of bills under Article 200



Implications of SC's judgement for :

(I) Cooperative federalism

(1) calls for Governor's role as friend, guide and philosopher of the state government.

(2) Elected governments at both levels - Centre and state must work for welfare of people.

(3) Development should not be victim of political differences.

(4) Idea of cooperative federalism should be at heart of legislative process.

(II) Legislative accountability

(1) Unelected institution can't override powers of an elected government :

(2) Reasonable grounds must be given for returning of Bills.

(3) Ensures checks and balances as basic feature of our democracy.

(4) Even discretionary powers of Governor under Article 361 can't be applied malintentionally.

This verdict has fused the accountability and transparency in working of constitutional bodies

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

Year 2025 has been declared as Year of Cooperatives by the UN highlighting the role of cooperatives in rural and economic development.

Tussle between Centre and States
in Cooperative Sector

- ① Allegations of Centralisation of cooperatives as seen during 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011
- ② Encroachment of rights of states
(eg) Cooperatives is a state subject.
- ③ Delay in elections to executive posts due to political interference.
- ④ Failure of banks leading to distrust among people
(eg) Failure of Punjab & Maharashtra Cooperative Bank.

Recent changes and initiatives related to Cooperatives to resolve the Centre-State tussle

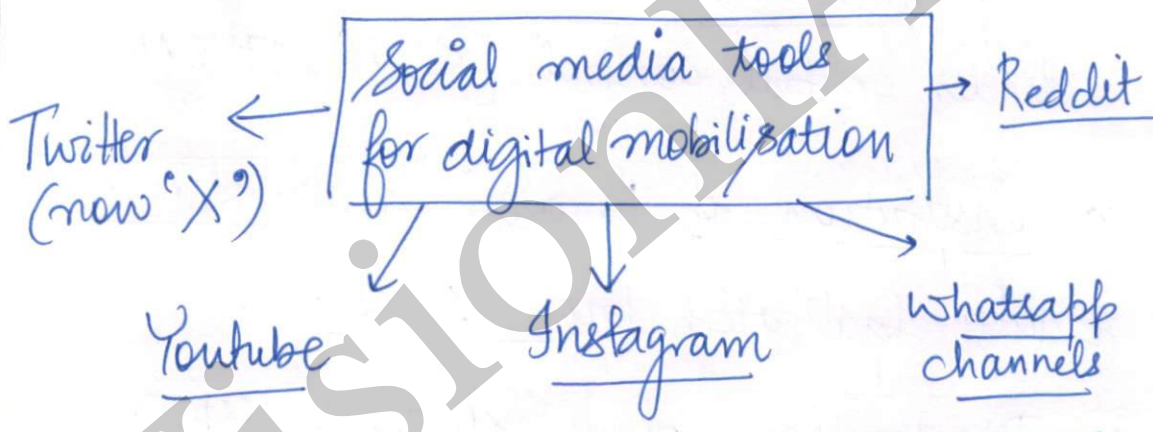
- ① Establishment of Cooperative University
(eg) Tribhuvandas University in Anand, GJ.
→ to train in managerial skills.
- ② Freedom of state Cooperatives from Central control.
→ only Multi State Cooperatives will be under Central control. [SC in 97th CAA judgement]
- ③ Constitution of largest grain storage facility facilitated by PACS
- ④ Digitization of records of Cooperatives to enhance transparency and accountability
- ⑤ Frequent and regular audits of accounts of Cooperatives.

As PM Modi said, 'For others cooperatives may just be a model, but for us it is a way of life'. These initiatives will help take development benefits to the last mile -
the Antodaya

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

with the increase in internet penetrability [55% in India], there has been consistent rise in social media and digital mobilisation campaigns.



Impact of digital mobilisation as a form of pressure politics on:

(I) Policy making

① Raising awareness about ground realities

eg flaws in implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana

② Providing inputs to draft Bills
① Data Protection Act.

③ Redressal of gender inequities
① Me Too movement against workplace harassment.

④ Ensurance of voice of the voiceless
① slum clearance in UP. - buldozer justice

(II) Democratic accountability

① Making leaders/representatives answerable ① # Kya ye Theek kar Sakte Ho campaign.

② wider reach and 24x7 hour access.

① Politicians misbehaving with officials

③ Promotion of checks and balances

① Suspension of IAs ordering police to hit farmers' heads. (in Haryana)

④ Fosters participative governance.
- Jan Bhagidasi

These digital campaigns, however suffer from lack of internet penetrability in remote areas. The need is to boost internet connections via schemes like Bharatnet

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

Corporate Social Responsibility, is a legal mandate of Companies under Companies Act, 2013 to give their share towards society.



CSR emerging as a business led - solution for addressing development challenges in India

① Education - Many CSR are contributing for improving infrastructure, quality of education etc.

② Health and hunger - CSR initiatives for addressing malnutrition and food security concerns in tribal areas.

③ Broadband facilities in hard-to-go places @ forests.

④ Skill development - PM Internship Scheme along with CSR initiatives.

⑤ Provisions for elderly in aid devices, new-tech assisted tools.
@ SAGE initiative.

⑥ Employment generation by peripheral development of ancillary industries.

CSR should complement government efforts to improve quality and timelines of services to transform India into world-class infrastructure country.

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

Mechanisms like public consultations and Jan Sunwais encourage and foster participatory governance.

Role of mechanisms in impacting governance

① Public consultations

① Builds public trust in public service delivery.

② Citizen Charter

② Ensures transparency & accountability

③ Inviting public opinion on Bills

③ Prevent misuse of discretionary powers

④ Citizen feedback via QR

④ Promote environmental conservation

⑨ Environment Impact Assessment

⑤ Ensure integrity in governance.

⑨ Audit in MNREGA

(II) Jan Sunwayi

① Address grievances at the very moment.

② Reassure whether direction was implemented.

③ Bring out corrupt practices

④ Promote 2-way communication

⑤ Prevent citizen disenchantment and movements like Naxalism

① Trust Based institutions are the bedrock of effective governance - Economic Survey (2025)

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Due to proximity of India to golden triangle and golden crescent, drug addiction among citizens need frequent checks.

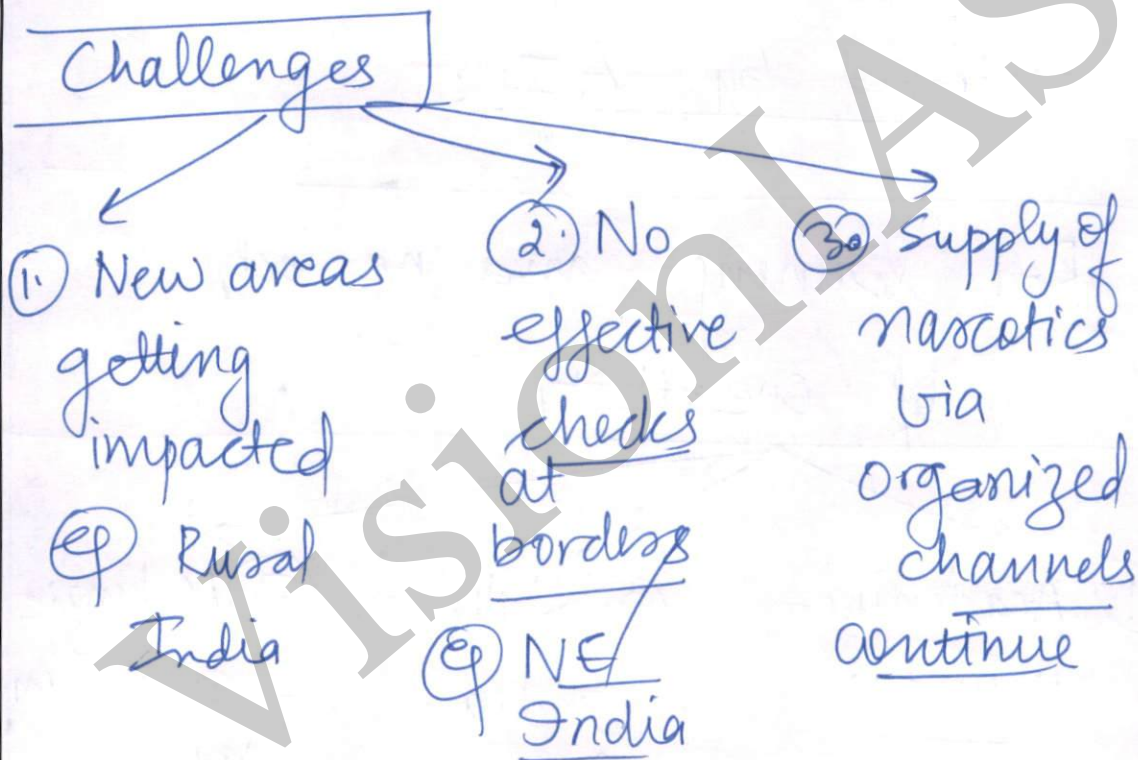
Effectiveness of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction and Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan

Achievements

- ① Creating awareness on inter-generational basis
- ② Involving community mobilization
- ③ Promoting healthy diets among adolescents

④ Behavioural nudge by displaying
healthy life style

⑤ Incorporating celebrities as
Credible source.



This demand at ground checks and monitoring to prevent youth from moving into darkness of life

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Years of focus on rote learning and examination oriented curriculum will pose challenge in era supported by AI.

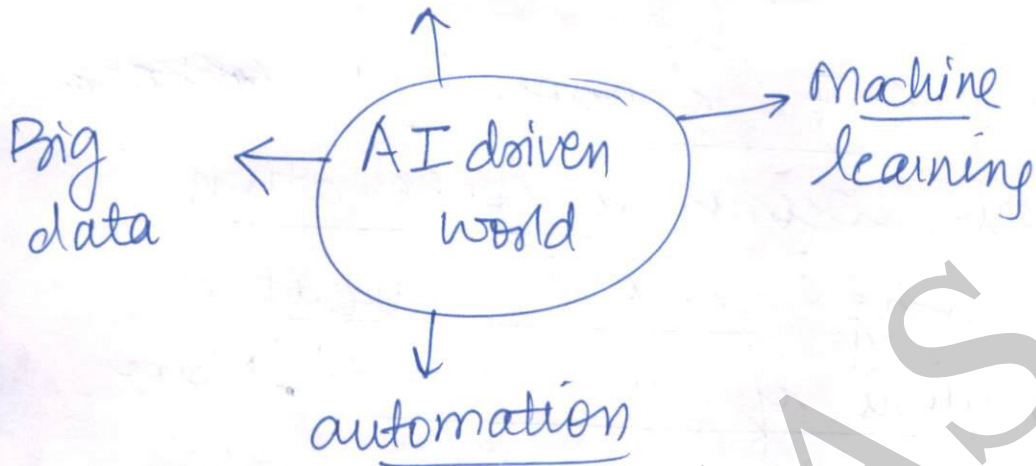
Rote learning and neglect of creativity

① Academia - industry mismatch

② Skills India Report - only 55% of graduates are employable

③ Mckenzie - 80 million jobs will be lost by 2030 due to AI

data analytics



① Reskilling and upskilling
- skill India Mission

Measures needed

② Collaboration with
foreign players

Ⓞ Google

③ Indigenous AI

④ Foreign Univ - Cambridge etc

'AI for all' and focus on
ECCE, NEP 2020 is the

key improvement
required

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

G7 developed to ~~contain~~
have economic cooperation
among most developed
nations of the world. Now
seeing change in structure.

Transformation of G7

① Frequent disagreements

eg) American Prez left G7 meet
in between (Canada 2025)

② Different aspirations

Demand of American Prez to
re-include Russia

③ Divergence in support to Ukraine - No military support by US Prez but now granted.

④ Tackling Russia - American Prez wants ceasefire without guarantees asked

India measures

→ ① Strategic autonomy

→ ② Focus on national interest

→ ③ Promote diplomacy

→ ④ Russian interest must be strengthened

→ ⑤ Trade negotiations on bilateral bases.

India can navigate path by using strategic autonomy and good will

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)

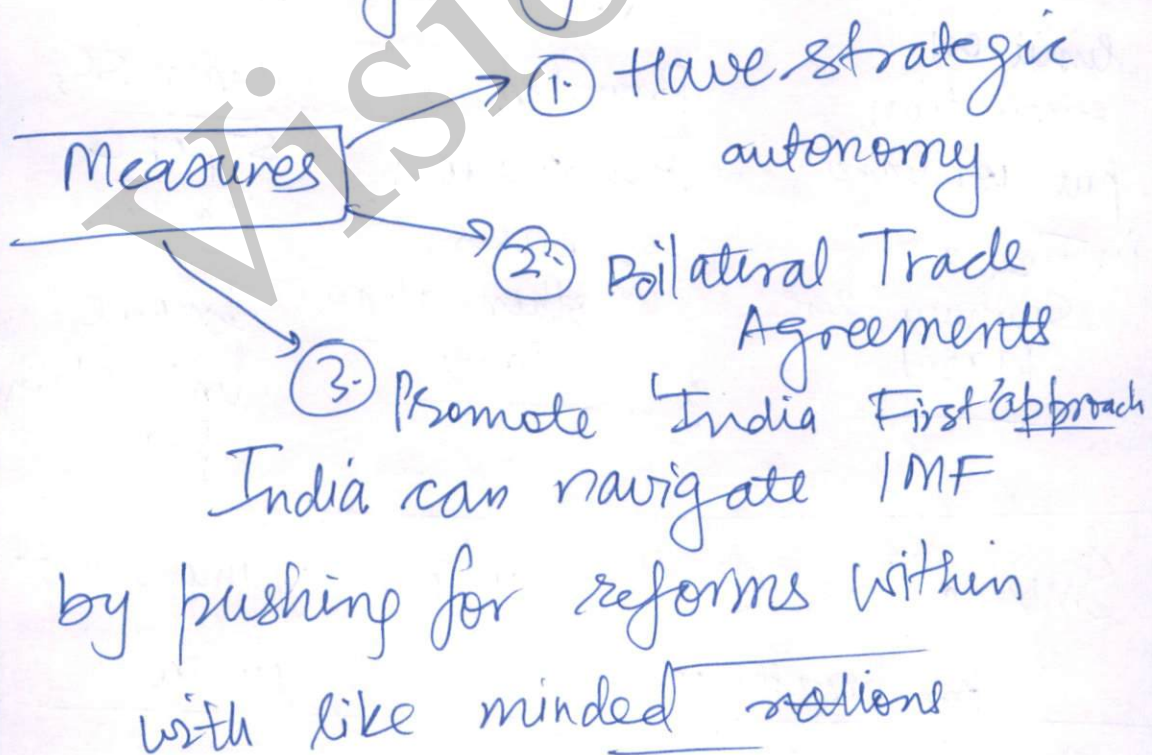
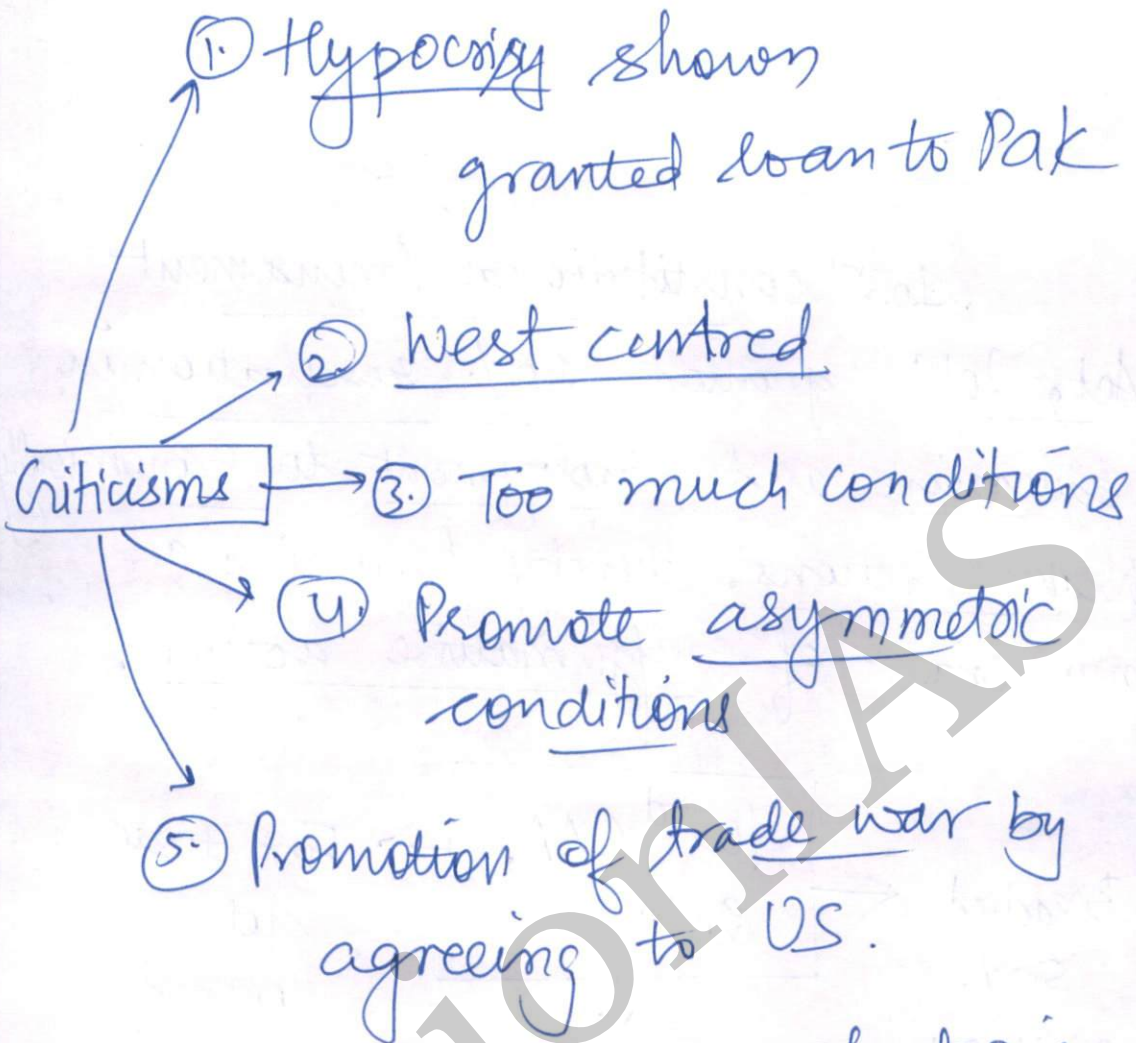
Discuss the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the development of developing countries. What are the key criticisms associated with its approach? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

IMF developed as Britton Woods institution in 1945 post WWII. but has now faced criticism wrt its policies

Role of IMF

- ① Grant of credit during BOP crises e.g. Pakistan
- ② SDR as strategic asset of countries
- ③ Policy guidance for development
- ④ Gives economic growth rates for better decision making.



11.

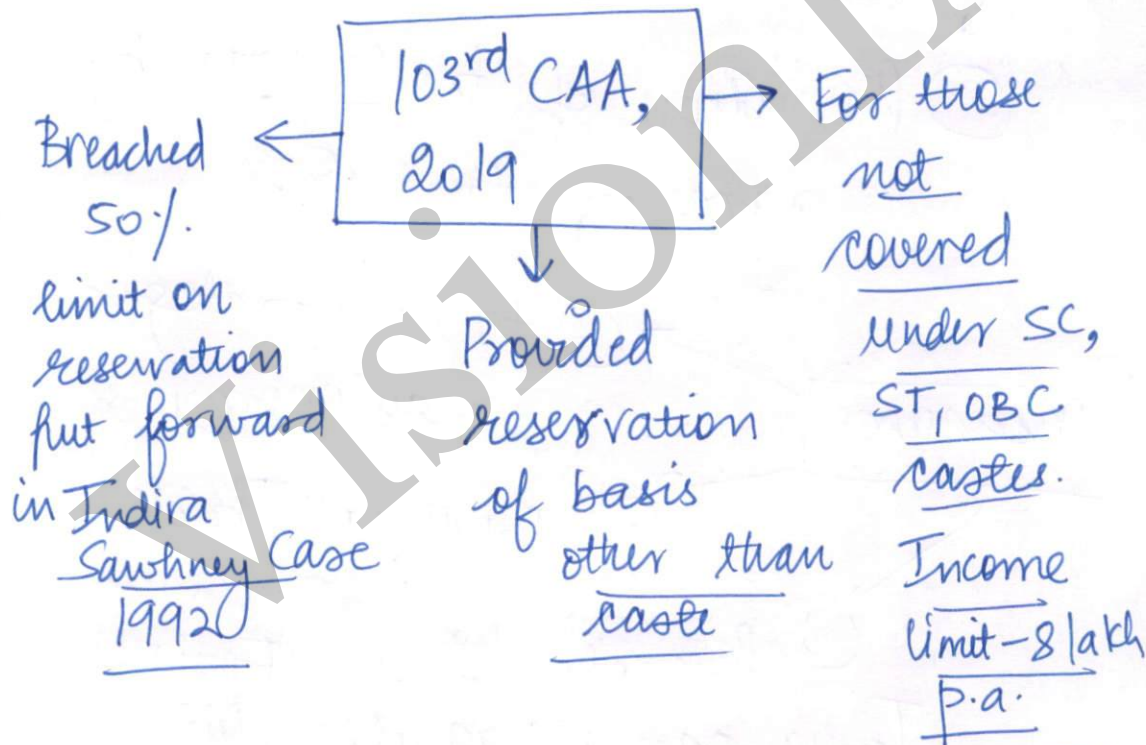
103वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 2019 ने भारत में सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के सिद्धांत को एक नया आयाम दिया है। सामाजिक न्याय के व्यापक लक्ष्य के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

103rd constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 granted 10% reservation in education and employment to Economically Weaker Sections, thereby heralding a new era of affirmative action.



Implications of this judgment / amendment for broader goal of social justice

(I) Positives

① Introduced broader idea

of social justice by diverging from
concept of historical injustices

(2) Arriving at decision based on new
yardsticks of backwardness.

(3) Class not caste taken into
account for affirmative action.

(4) Demonstrates other reasons of
incapacity than caste dynamics.

(5) Promotes idea of reasonable
classification under Article 14.

However, such decision also
have some challenging ramifications

(II) Negatives / Challenges

(1) Could open pandora box for
affirmative action demand.

eg women, LGBTQIA+ etc

(2) could divert motive of development by promoting reservation as end in itself.

(3) Can be a potential disenchantment among unreserved class

(4) Could further reservation vs meritocracy debate

(5) Difficult to assess income every year — cases of fake EWS certificates doing round on social media.

(6) Revision in EWS list every year — inclusion and exclusion errors.

While 103rd CAA, 2019 opens up new era of affirmative justice, it should be complimented by increasing 'capability theory' of citizens. So that they act as 'job giver' rather than 'job seekers'.

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)

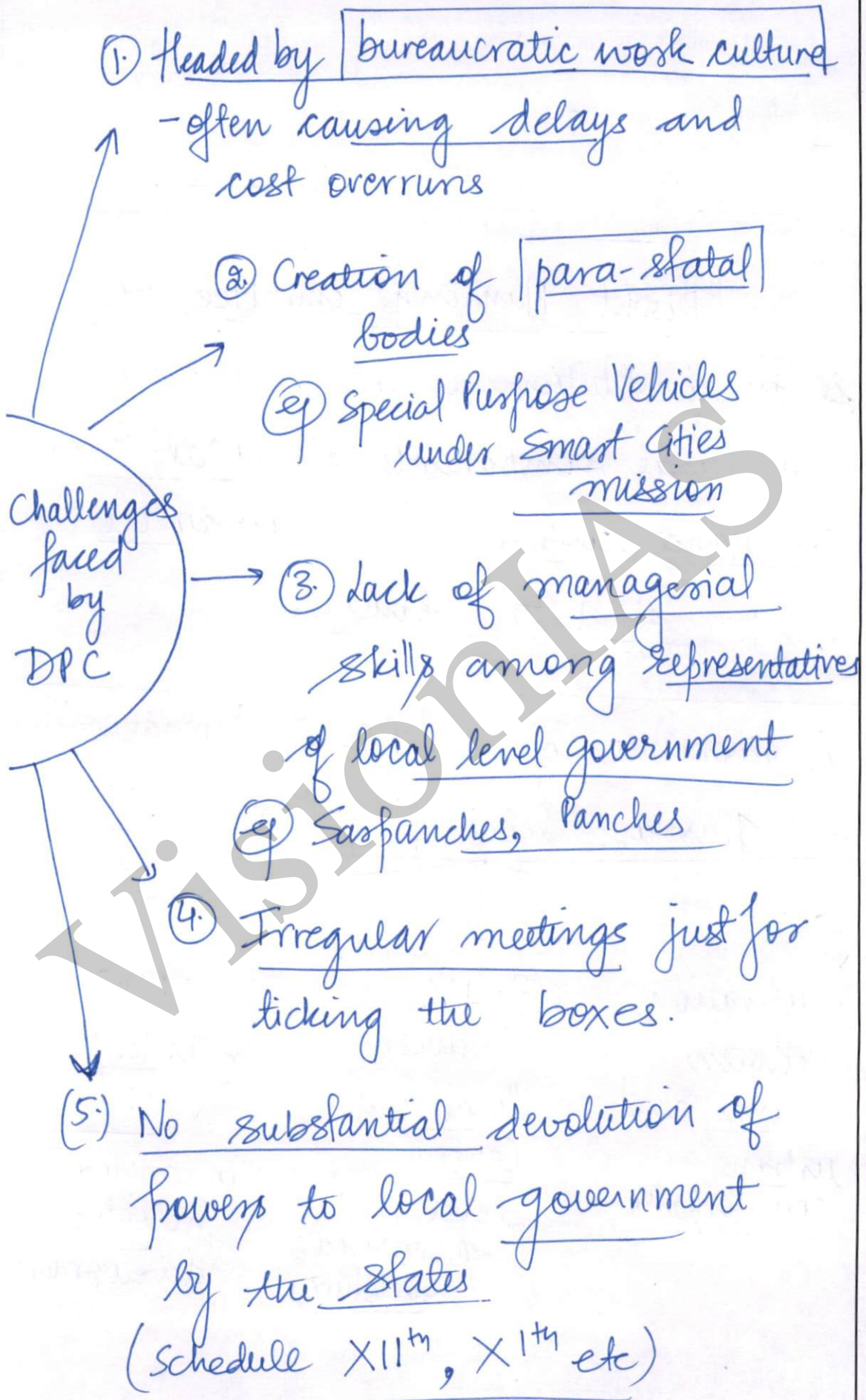
The District Planning Committee (DPC) was envisioned as a key instrument to strengthen grassroots-level planning. How far has it succeeded in achieving this goal? Discuss the challenges faced^{ed} by DPCs and suggest measures to make them more effective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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District Planning Committee (DPC) is an institution where both urban and rural components of local-level governance cooperate and coordinate to give effect to policies.

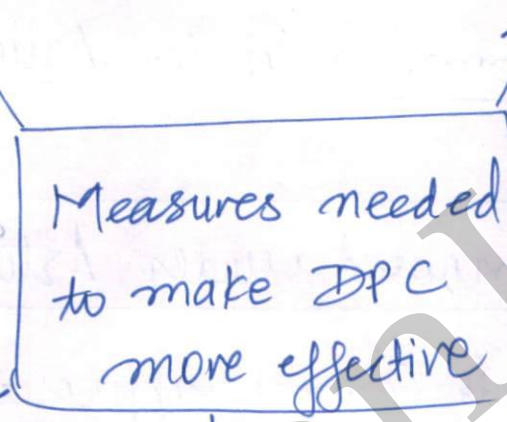
Achievements of DPC in Strengthening grassroots-level planning

-
- ① Cooperation between rural and urban counterparts
 - ② Link between local and Central level governance structures
 - ③ Preparation of District level Plans to ensure holistic development



(1) Skilling of local level government representatives via National Institute of Local Governance

(2) On-line monitoring of works implemented by DPC.



(5) Giving clearcut and separate mandate to DPC and SPVs

(4) Removing red-tapism by streamlining procedures

(3) QR-Code based public feedback system

DPC as an instrument of grassroot development must pay heed to public grievances by keeping its ears and eyes to the ground.

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

Kerala government has criticized central government for restricting its power to borrow under Article 293.

Restrictions imposed under Article 293

↳ States need central approval for borrowing if it already has debt taken from the latter.

↳ States can't borrow directly from foreign sources, rather can do so via Centre.

Impact of such restrictions

(I) Positives

(1) To maintain fiscal health of State

by detering extravagant expenditure.

(2) To prevent freebies which may have impact on overall fiscal autonomy of nation

(3) To promote prudent and pragmatic expenditure of public money.

(4) To act as trustee of taxpayers' money

However, these restrictions have time and again caused 'cooperative disruption'.

(II) Challenges

(1) States as autonomous units in their own domain rather than satellites of Centre.

[Schedule VII - List II]

(2) Hinders state's capacity to give effect to 'niche' needs of its people

- (eg) Health burden on Kerala due to frequent epidemics.
3. Tied nature of grants often restricts State's capabilities and promote uniformity
- (eg) Centre government didn't release grants under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan for T.N.

4. Affects development works and distorts public trust

(eg) protests, agitations [anti-Hindi campaigns]

5. Disregards idea of context specific spending and replaces it with 'one size fits all' approach.

Maintaining fiscal health is the prime responsibility of any government, however some special fiscal autonomy based on performance can be the way forward

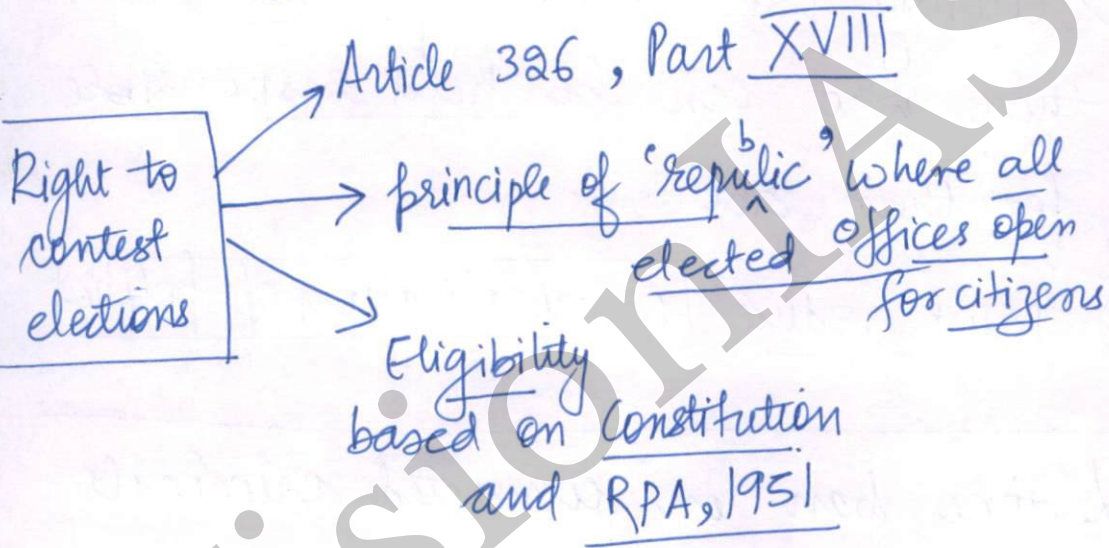
14.

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

Supreme Court is hearing a case filed petitioning for lifetime ban on convicted criminals for contesting elections.



However, there is a tension between right to contest elections and need to uphold electoral ethics.

Upholding electoral ethics

- ① Representatives should be of high moral-ethical values - to serve purpose of substantial democracy

2. Law violators can't be expected to be law makers.

3. Needed to maintain public trust in State's institutions
→ Trust - based governance

4. Country should be governed by those who can be held responsible for their acts.

5. Must reduce Criminalisation of politics

Lifetime ban on convicted criminals from contesting elections?

Currently, convicted criminals getting more than 2 years of imprisonment can't contest elections till 6 years after coming out of jail.

Arguments for

① People deserve

Arguments against

① Punishment is to

ethical governance

reform not furnish

② Broken window theory should not be promoted

② Sometimes, second chances are needed

③ Will encourage entry of criminals into politics

③ May be decided by people themselves

④ Lily Thomas case judgement clearly stated no delay in suspension

④ Right to contest elections is constitutional rights

⑤ Promotes clean image politics.

⑤ Parameters other than those defined should not be taken into account

Lifetime ban on convicted criminals especially for those involved in heinous crime can be an option. This will surely further the principle of 'politics with morality'

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BBBP scheme has completed 10 years of its inception from Panipat, Haryana. Although it has led to change in mindset of people, yet true effect on ground is yet to be seen.

Impact of BBBP scheme on:

(I) Declining child sex ratio

① 2011 Census - 919, some reports like that by NGOs suggest improvement

② more stringent application of PCNDT Act to arrest female

foeticide.

③ Launch of PM-POSHAN scheme to improve nutritional status of girls

(II.) Empowering girl child

① Positive mindset change among parents

eg Girls shining in sports - Antim Panghal
in STEM field - 2025 saw
more pass % of girls in STEM than Arts.

② Decrease in drop out rate at secondary level

③ Girls as role-models

eg Balika Panchayat concept by
Haryana Saspanch.

④ Promotion of economic independence

eg PM - KIRAN scheme - STEM field
Startup Stand up India scheme

However, there are some challenges
remaining

Challenges in BBSP

① Majority of expenditure in advertisement

- Parliamentary standing Committee
on women & child - Nearly

80% funds spend on advertising

② Show impact on ground - male preference has not declined.

③ Incidents of crime against women are still significant

④ Odisha Balasore case

④ Concerns about safety of women stagnate their progress.

④ An accused in stalking case appointed law officer in Haryana.

→ ① Walking the talk and providing substantial economic independence to women - safe workplace, safe transport etc.

Measures needed to enhance impact

→ ② Include Men in campaign

④ He 4 She Campaign

→ ③ Promote ideals in every field

④ Nari Shakti Puraskar

Stingent application of PCPNDT Act where quacks are arrested will surely serve the purpose of BBBP 40

16.

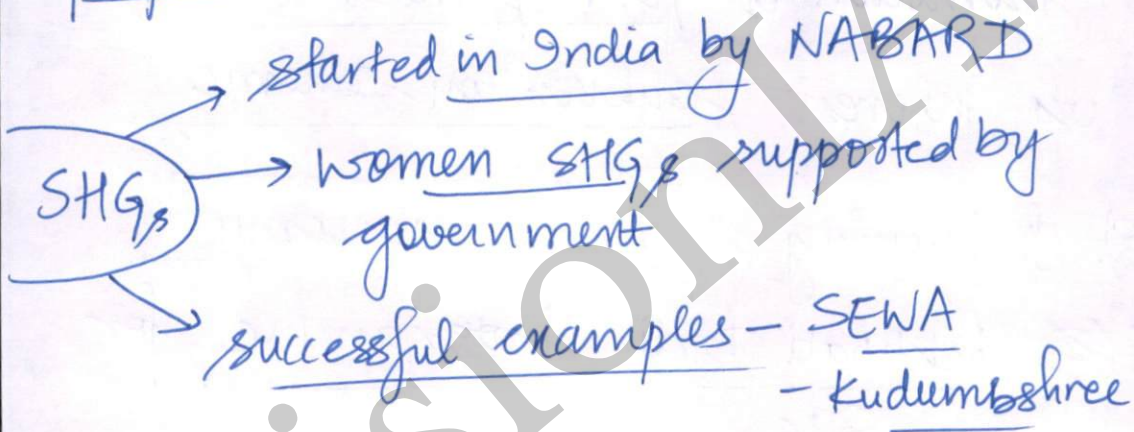
स्वयं-सहायता समूह ग्रामीण भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक कायाकल्प के चालक के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। उनकी पहुंच और प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने में सरकार की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Self Help Groups are voluntary groups formed by individuals belonging to similar socio-economic background to work for attainment of a common purpose.



SHGs emerging as vehicles of socio-economic transformation in rural India

- ① Economic emancipation of women by providing local level saving opportunities.
- ② Alternate to migratory hesitation

where women are often bounded by 'familial restrictions'

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

(3) Women empowerment in true sense

- Power to : women to change
- Power with : women to mobilize
- Power within : women to have self confidence

(4) Promotion of Entrepreneurial skills via interest subvention scheme

(5) Improving rural economy
⊕ Lakshmi Didi programme for SHGs

Role of government in scaling SHG reach & effectiveness

① Online platform for selling products

⊕ SATH initiative in J-K

② Loan availability via interest

Subvention scheme.

- (3) Transformation of SHG to NHGs
(National Help Groups) - motto of govt.
- (4) Rewards for performance of SHGs
- (a) Mention in Mann ki Baat
- (5) Acting and showcassing as role models for others - providing a chain reaction for their growth.
- (6) Provision of technological empowerment
- (a) Dome Didi scheme
↳ for fertilizer spraying in fields

SHGs are institutions of social transformation that has the potential to make India present a model to the world regarding its progress on rural development.

17.

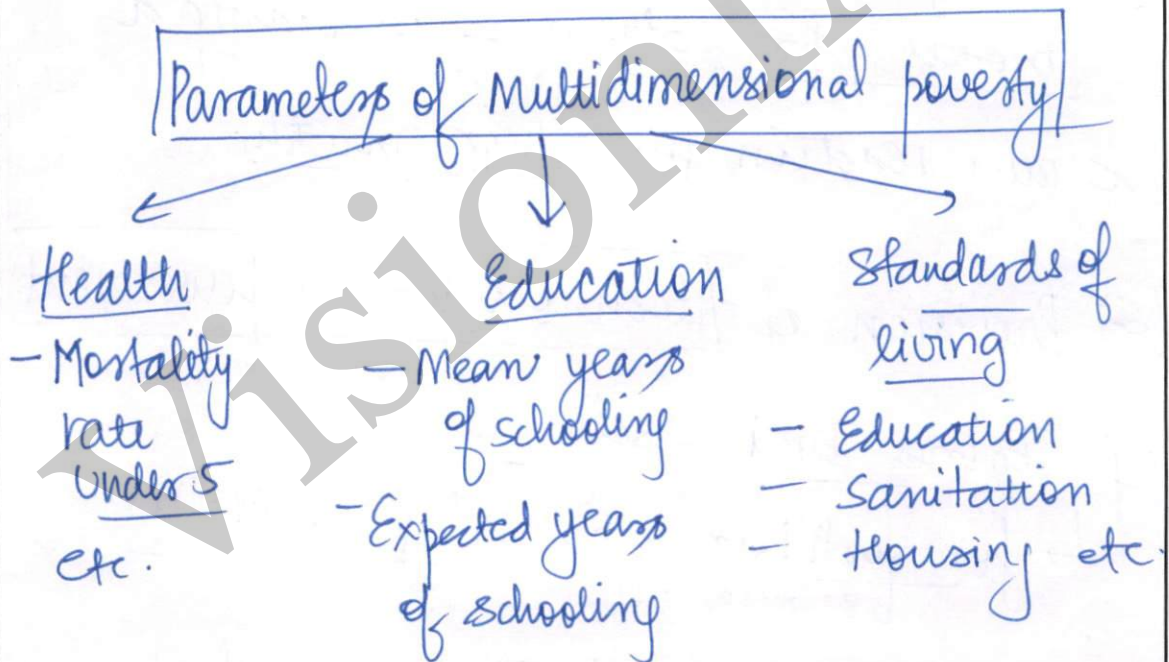
आर्थिक संवृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत में बहुआयामी निर्धनता बनी हुई है। इसके अंतर्निहित कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

15

India is on the verge of becoming 4th largest economy of the world, yet it holds the title of having significant number of multidimensionally poor citizens.



Underlying causes of persistence of multidimensional poverty in India

① Transitioning poor have significant number who keep on oscillating

near the poverty line.

② Accidents of birth and life like COVID impact their standards of living.

③ Hidden hunger where significant population lacks the vital micronutrients

④ WASH habits ^{Poor} cause non-absorption of vitamins & minerals.

⑤ Affordable housing is still a challenge in rapid urbanisation scenario

⑥ Eviction drives in Delhi

Measures taken by government to address above issues

① Social security measures - like Atal Pension Yojana, Disability allowance etc

② Employment generation by ensuring right to livelihood @ MNRCA

- ③ Special initiatives during accidents of life (e) PM Anna Kalyan Yojana
- free 5kg foodgrains.
- ④ Improving nutritional requirements
(e) PM POSHAN Abhiyaan.
Sashakt Anganwadi Scheme.
- ⑤ Enhancing behavioural change
- Swatchh Bharat Abhiyaan to improve WASH practices.
- ⑥ Improving accessibility to education opportunities
(e) SWAYAM Prabha - 32 DTH channels
Eklanya Residential Schools for STs

Concept of Universal Basic Income as a way to ensure social security can go a long way in decreasing multi-dimensional poverty in India.

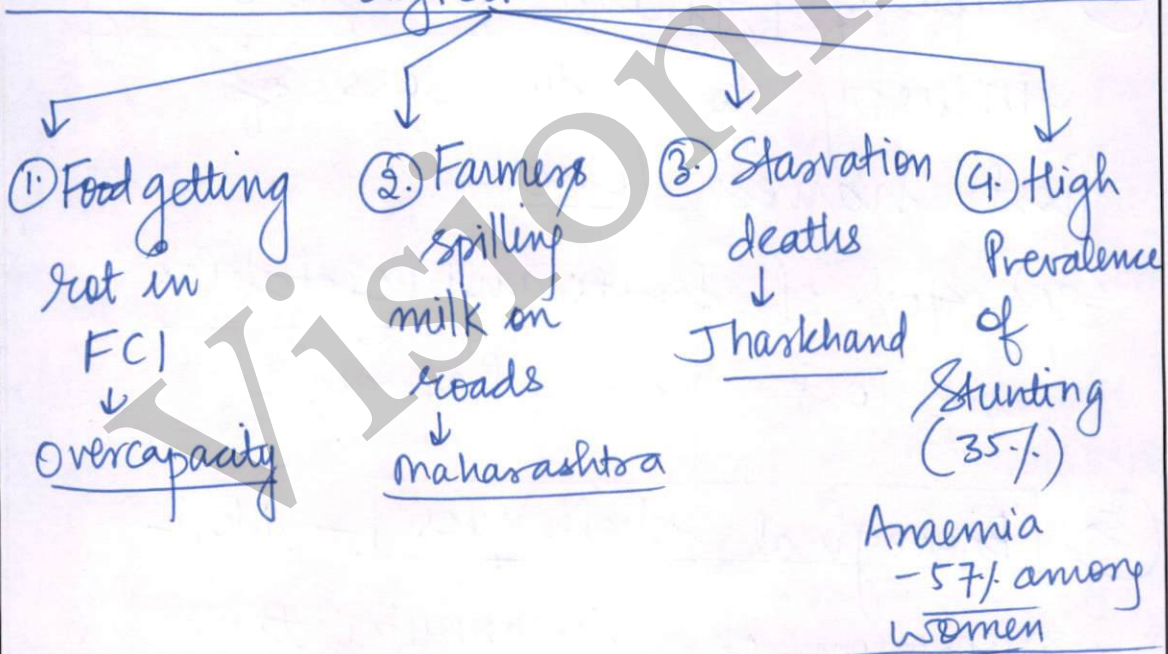
भारत खाद्य अधिशेष और पोषण की कमी संबंधी विरोधाभास का सामना कर रहा है। इस विरोधाभास के पीछे निहित संरचनात्मक कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और सुधार हेतु रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India has production capacity of 415 mn tonnes of food grains, still it ranked lower in Global Hunger Index, 2025 in 'serious category'

Paradox of food surplus and nutritional deficit



Structural reasons behind this paradox

- ① Cereal centric diet with less focus on micronutrients, proteins etc.

- ② Sedentary lifestyle leading to uptake of processed food
→ Increase in Non-communicable diseases
(cardiovascular, diabetes etc)
- ③ Distribution and procurement
challenge - transfer of food grains from surplus states to deficit states
- ④ Lack of efficient food processing industry to reduce loss of post harvest losses
eg 40% of fruits and vegetables are lost post-harvest.
- ⑤ Biological challenges - Non-absorption of micronutrients due to poor sanitation habits
- ⑥ Budget squeeze due to government withdrawal from social security schemes

① Improvement in crop diversification towards protein rich - pulses, vitamin rich horticulture

② Investment in R&D (+)

→ food fortification: golden rice (vitamin-A)

Measures needed

③ Development of cold chain storage by PPP structure

④ More focus on food processing - PM Sampada Scheme

⑤ Eat Right India and Fit India

campaign (+) Oil Boards in Schools - right steps

This 'Asian Enigma' of rising economic growth but calorie deficit among people can be resolved via development of cold chain storage, behavioural nudge of people & effective food fortification.

19.

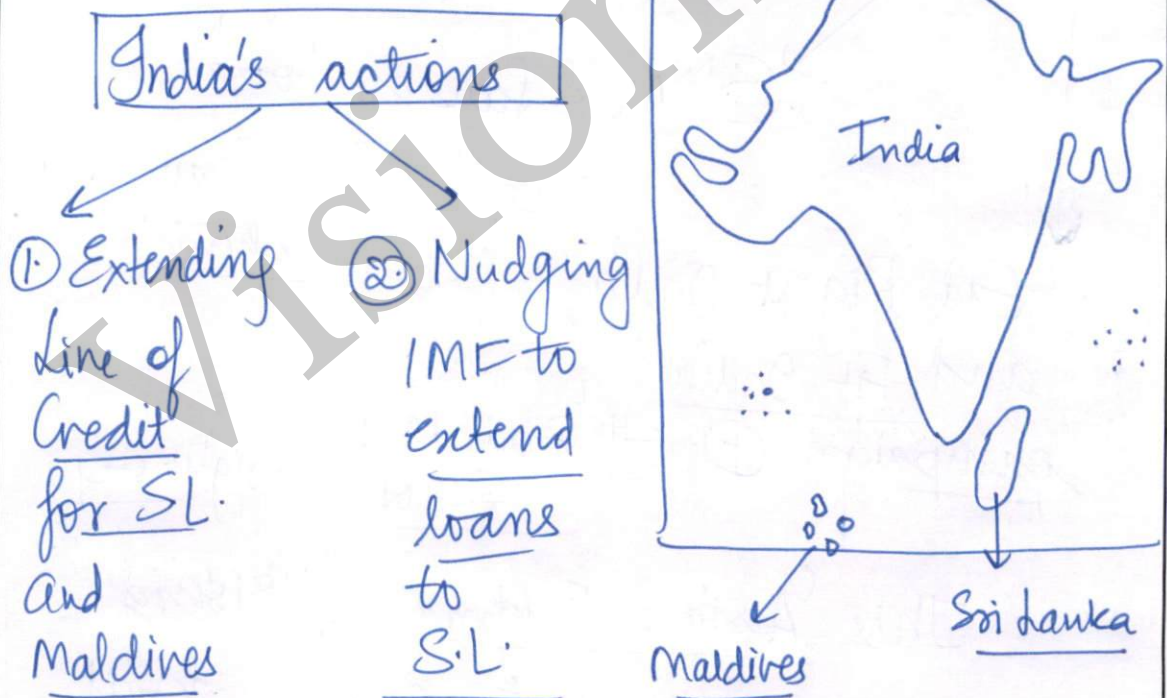
श्रीलंका और मालदीव में आर्थिक संकटों के दौरान भारत द्वारा समय पर की गई कार्रवाई उसकी "नेबरहुड फर्स्ट" की नीति की सक्रियता को दर्शाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारतीय सहायता ने इन देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में सतत आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आगे क्या 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 क्षण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy combined with policy of non-reciprocity' have helped in averting economic crises in Sri Lanka and Maldives



Impact of these actions on bilateral ties

(I) Maldives

- ① Change in stance from 'India-Out' campaign to inviting PM Modi on its Independence Day celebration.
- ② Creating good will among people enhancing P2P ties.
- ③ Promoting India's image as facilitator as against exploiters (China).

(II) Sri Lanka

- ① Granting projects to Indian companies for development of oil fields.
- ② Gaining trust of people
- ③ Enhancing cultural ties via Buddhism.
- ④ Presenting India as 'first responder' in crises - when China refused to moratorium on debt offer

① Reducing time of implementation of projects to uphold credibility

② Strengthen image of 'cooperation' rather than 'coercion'

Further steps needed for sustainable economic cooperation

⑤ Enhance diplomatic and Track-2 diplomacy for economic strengthening

④ Promotion of signing of Regional Trade Agreement

③ Creation of Fund of funds among littoral states

India's position in Indian Ocean as a stationed ship calls for more credible steps to reduce Chinese growing influence

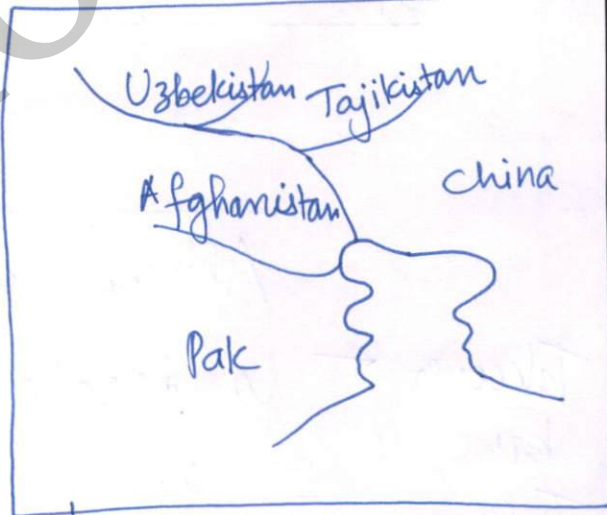
महाद्विपीय संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) और मध्य एशिया तक पहुंच के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए अफगानिस्तान के भू-रणनीतिक महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। 2021 के बाद बदले राजनीतिक परिदृश्य ने भारत की कनेक्टिविटी और ऊर्जा गलियारे की महत्वाकांक्षाओं को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Recently, India's Foreign Secretary met Afghanistan's Foreign Minister to discuss cooperation in economic development of the nations.

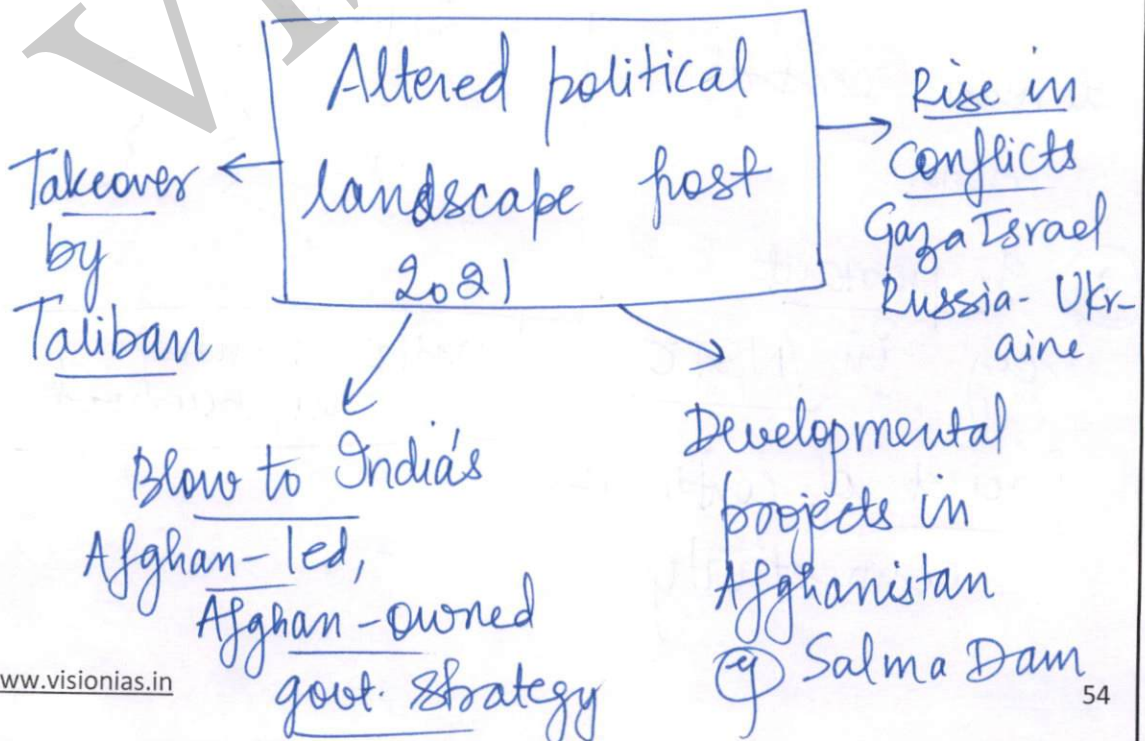
Geostrategic significance of Afghanistan for India - continental connectivity

① Alternate to bypass Pakistan to reach Central Asia.



② Important cog in INSTC project of continental connectivity.

3. Diversification of sources of rare earth elements away from china @ Central Asian nations
4. Import dependence on oil resources (nearly 88%) - from Tajikistan can be achieved.
5. Shorter route to reach Europe by passing the choke points of Suez Canal, Persian Gulf region



① IMEC corridor proposed to be passing through Europe and Middle East - but conflict in Israel, Iran, Gaza etc

② INSTC corridor - Russia engulfed in war

③ Africa corridor with Japan still pending

Impact on India's connectivity and energy corridor ambitions

④ Trade war initiated by Trump - threats of sanctions on those buying Russian oil.

① Far East corridor in Russia - fast past development

Measures needed

② Display of strategic autonomy

④ Diversifying oil sources

③ Mediating role in global conflicts

India need to navigate difference and cooperate on convergences for overall peace & security

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