

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. : 00365537
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DEEKSHA CHOURASIA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26th July 2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

JUSD -
Keral Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

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

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

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



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

Supreme Court has recently upheld the minority status of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in line with article 30.

Article 30 → allows minority to form educational institutions to protect minority language / values

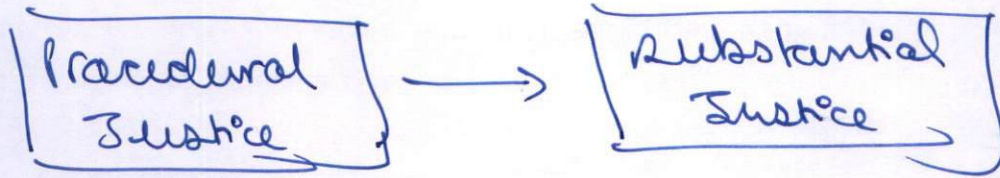
Historical context

① AMU's minority status questioned

↓
Formation was political / via an act - did not prove minority interest during formation in 1920's.

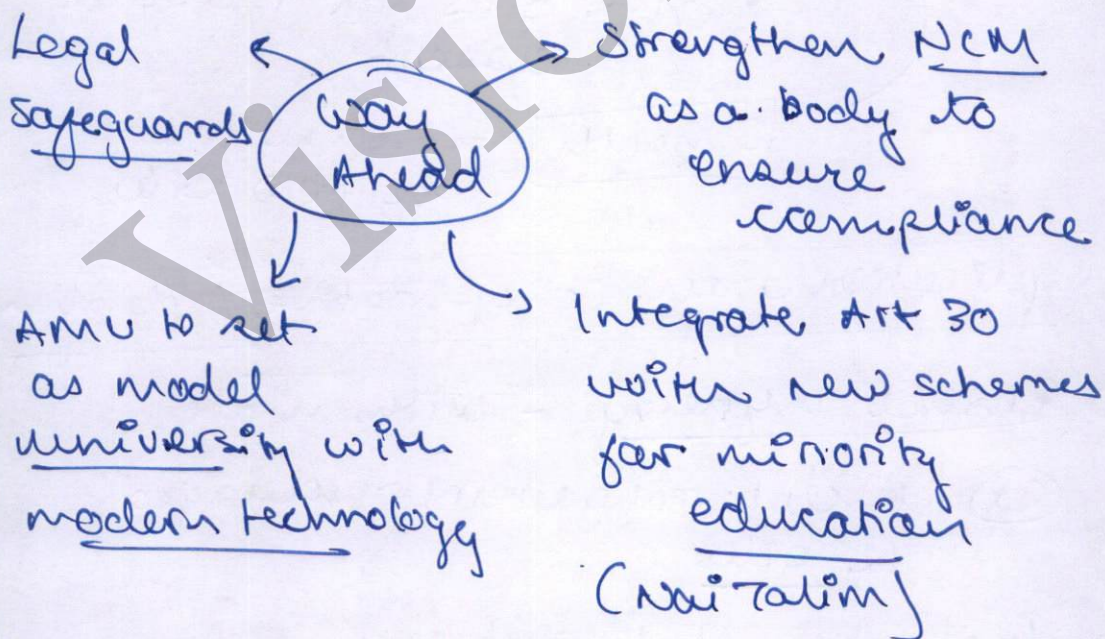
SC Judgement - IMPACT

① Taken a broad / liberal interpretation of Article 30 - to include "motivation" and intention,



② Boost to minority community's right - National Commission for minority (NCM) - proclaimed it to be "constitutional victory"

③ Article 30 - seen broadly -
↳ empower local education institutes
↳ empower local cultural values of Islam.



SC Judgement has upheld moral constitutionalism - sine qua non for ek Bharat - Shreshtha Bharat.

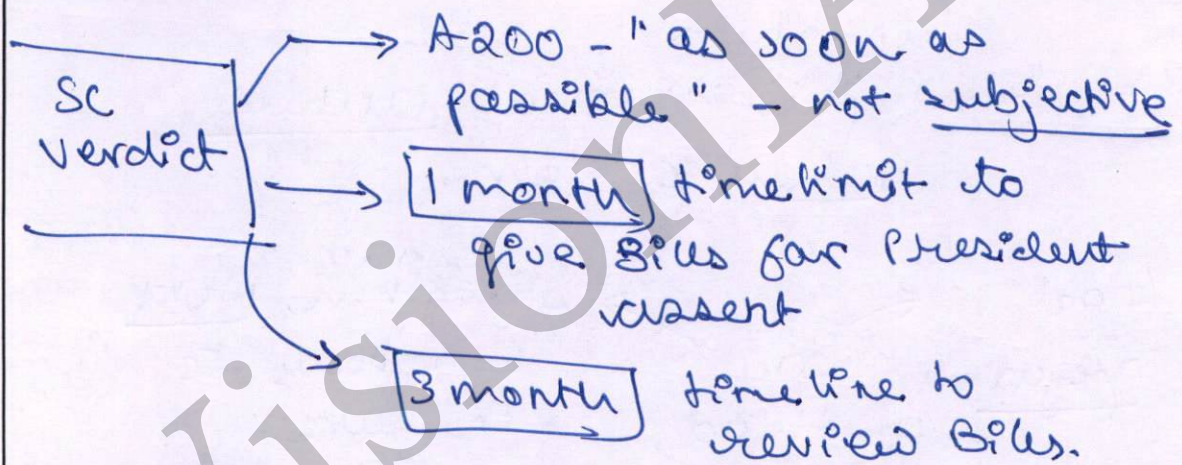
2.

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) 10

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

SC has recently ascribed time limits on governors assent to reduce the misuse of Art 200 and make 'governor' a bridge between centre and state.



Implications on co-operative federalism

- ① Ensure synergy - with state.
(Ex) - Recent TN governor delayed 12 bills
- ② Increase state autonomy -
(Ex) - Kerala Lokayukta Act.
- ③ Increase no-ordination on

Federal list subject

- ④ Ensure Sarkaria committee's recommendation of unity in decision making

Legislative accountability

- ① enhance constitutional puctuality in governance

↳ reduce "obstructionist" use of governor by political party

- ② In line with Nehruvian

↓
discretion that solely the prerogative of governor to be used with responsibility

Judicial overreach ← limitation → No law to prescribe the time limit

↓
governor election remains centralised / opaque

Judgement has to be supplemented with Sarkaria / Punchhi recommendations and legal accountability with a new Act.

3.

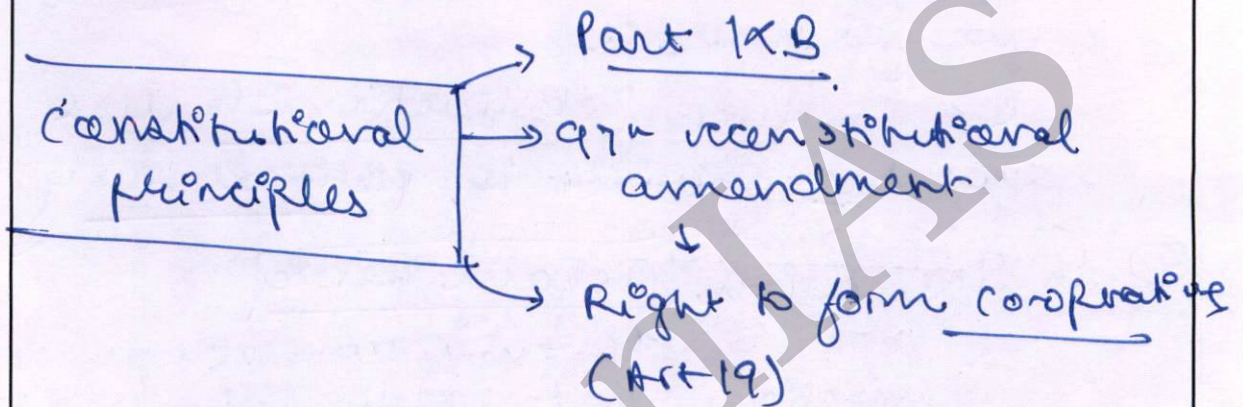
सहकारी क्षेत्रक में केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच के गतिरोध को कम करने के उद्देश्य से किए गए सहकारी संस्थाओं से संबंधित हालिया परिवर्तनों और पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Co-operatives were formed on the basis of 'handicraft voluntarism principle'.



Recent changes

- ① Multistate co-operative Act - Amendment annulled as it breached "federalism" (state subject - co-operatives)
↓
this ensures state autonomy

Initiatives taken

- ① National co-operative Policy 2025 - released to formalise the goals and ideals

- ② Promotion of FPO's (farmer producer organisation) -
aim to form (20,000) in 2030.

- ③ Ministry of co-operatives -
under min. of Home affair
punit shah - collaborate in
efforts. + awareness.
- ④ Capital incentives to co-operative
↳ Budget 2021 : aim to expand
AMUL model in agriculture
- ⑤ Diversify co-operatives -
 - ① urban co-operative banks
(new RBI regulates)
 - ② IFFCO - seeds and organic
 - ③ Textile - gujarat

The above steps will
ensure streamlining of co-operative
legislation to achieve -

"Sahakar se samridhi"

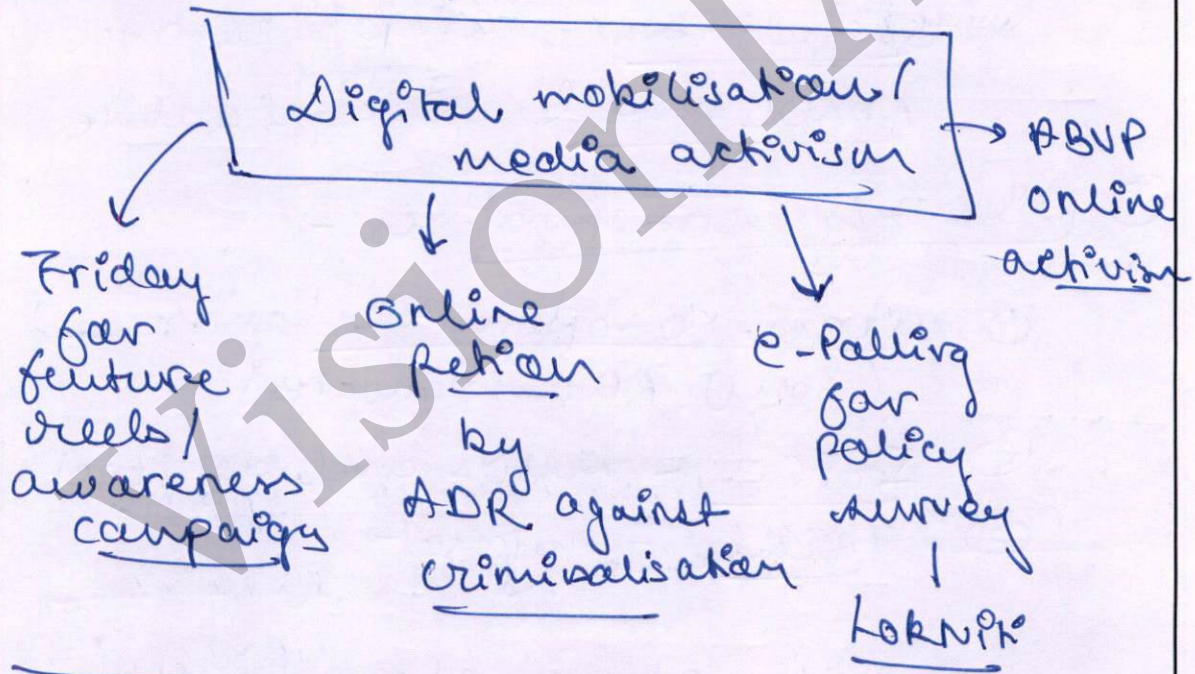
4.

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

Democracy is not just about voting - but also voicing. Pressure groups and civil society act as "amplifiers of voice" - now seen in digital space as well.



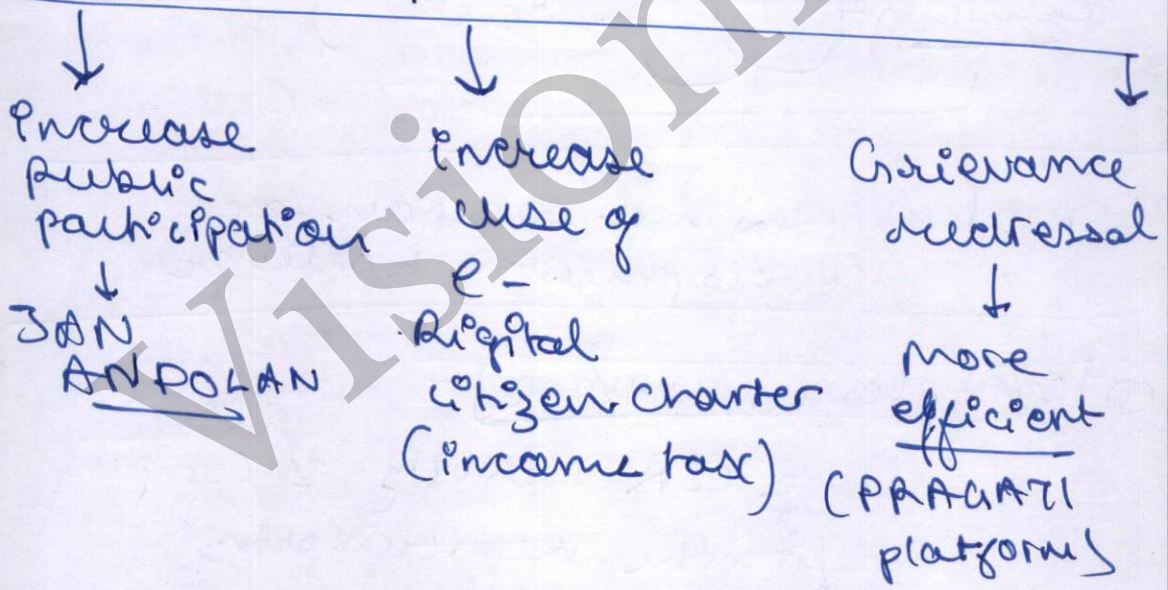
Impact on Policy making

- ① Digital democratisation - review and reform needs from online space.
- ② - min of Road Infra - accepted

Grievances from QR code

- ① Inclusive variety of agenda
- ② Removing the [elite] Bias in civil society (gram sabhas, online grievance)
- ③ Dynamic process (PARAM)
- ④ Dangers in [Biased, propoganda]
- ⑤ - Greenfield online democracy

Democratic accountability



Yet, unlike western democracy, we do not have dedicated law to regulate digital space.

Need for a [social media] regulation Bill 2021 to streamline civil society.

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)

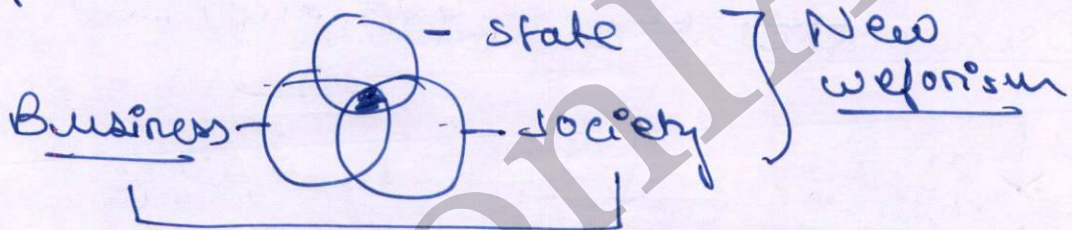
How is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) emerging as a business-led solution for addressing development challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

CSR activity - mandated by companies act - work on the principle of "Trusteeship" of Mahatma Gandhi.

It upholds the Neo liberal framework of governance:



CSR: business led solution for development challenge

① Employee welfare →

↳ ensure CSR activity of company benefit the surrounding

② TATA CSR → skilling of women members of factory workers

③ Environmental welfare -

↳ planting of trees and cleansing of rivers by SHELL

③ Social development

↳ counter malnutrition / hunger +
learning poverty (World Bank)

↓
via dedicated CSR schooling
+ skilling (Azim Premji Foundation)

④ Agricultural growth

↳ credit extension in rural
areas by private companies

Limitation

→ greenwashing
principles (Volkswagen)

→ CSR being narrow/
parochial - area focused

→ lack of diversification

70-80% - in social sector only

CSR will ensure that government
acts as a 'facilitator' and not
a regulator in governance by
making development - a participative
endeavour.

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

"Public participation" is the key to good governance in India (2nd ARC)

Public consultation

① Improve the policy making framework

② Public consultation in Digital Protection Act

→

Internet foundation
Civil Society

VIRTUOUS
CYCLE

↓
gave inputs

↑
Better laws/
policy formulation

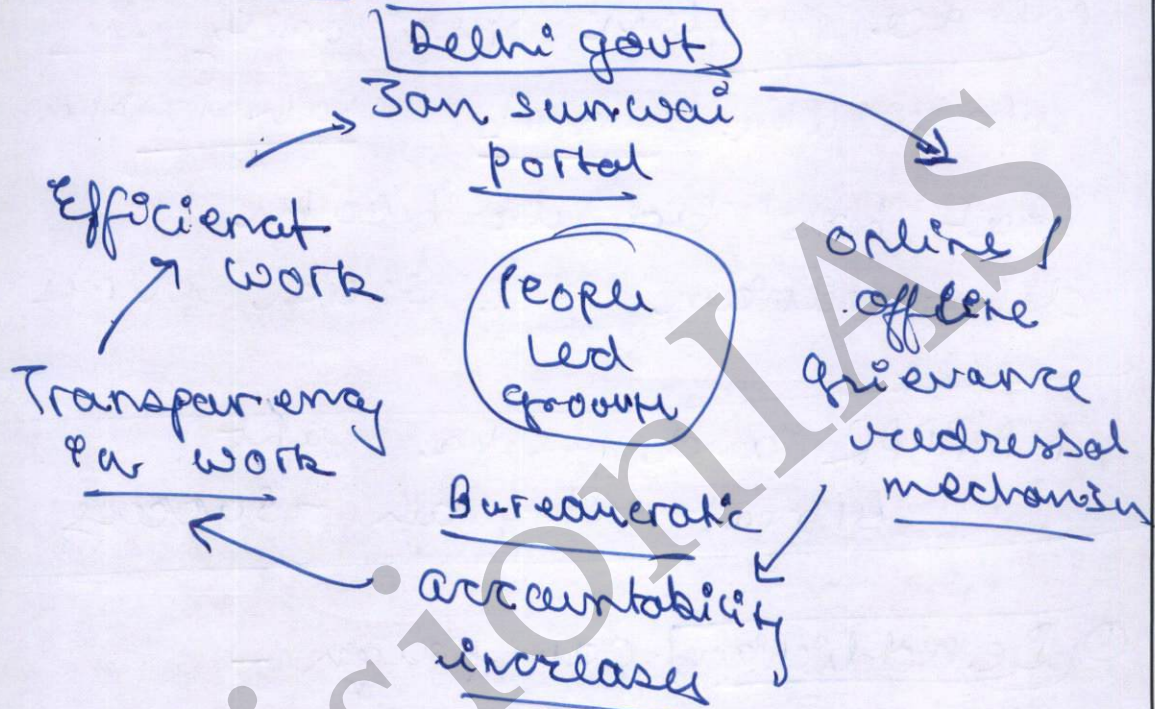
③ Makes gender specific policy
↳ NCW consulted in 106th constitution amendment Act

③ Makes Public feel included
"Skin in the game" syndrome
by 2nd ARC

Q2 - EIA public consultation

Q1 Democratic decentralisation
(in line with constitution)

Jan Sunwai



- 1) Aids in public empowerment
- 2) Good governance - aided by participation.

The virtuous cycle of Jan andolan needs to be leveraged for Atmanirbhar Bharat.

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

India suffers a drug menace problem specifically in states like Punjab, Maharashtra that has led to health deterioration and social crimes

NAPDDR and Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan - Success

- ① De-addiction campaign - by local NAO / civil society
- ② Rehabilitation of the drug addicts in safe environment
- ③ Skilling - of volunteers in Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan
- ④ Demand reduction - by solving the root cause

of misuse of drugs and

(A) dismantling of Drug Networks

↳ Mundra port - scandal

(B) Youth empowerment → with alternatives like sports

Chief of drug lords not caught

Challenges

entry of new synthetic drugs

under the table drug deals - new in urban area (drug peddlers)

External Border smuggling continues

(Naxal/insurgency)

While the campaigns have tried to remove the root cause, it has to be supplemented with security and health measures to secure a Drug free India by 2030.

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

India suffers from a skill gap problem with only 40% of graduates employable acc. to skill India report.

Rote learning and Neglect of creativity

↓
Produces children with knowledge but no skill / values

↓
Lack of social and emotional learning (eco survey 2021) - SEI

↓
Reduces specialisation and innovation led mechanism

↓
leads to structural unemployment

due to replacement of
mundane / mechanical work
by (AI) - Artificial machinery

Way ahead

- ① Digital skilling - Future
skill PRIME platform
- ② Creative outlook in NEP
2020 - vocational
pedagogy
- ③ focus on:
 - Digital
 - Social
 - Creative } skill
frame
work
- ④ Pr. Kaushal vikas ko -
for AI ~~work~~ led skilling.
- ⑤ (AI) - will not replace but
augment workforce with
skilling that builds character
and not just degrees

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 grouping was made by the developed nations to collaborate on western unity.

Issues in G7 - Today

- ① Transactional diplomacy under Trump regime
 - ① - Tariff on Europe
- ② Unpredictable geo economic policies
 - ↳ ① USA against CBMI & Taxes of Europe
- ③ Geostrategic rivalry
 - ↳ USA vs. Germany / Britain
- ④ USA and Canada - Shift in Policy outlook

④ Post Brexit EU - trying
to anchor its economy

⑤ Issues and Topics like →

- ① Climate change (USA exit UNFCCC)
- ② IPR rights
- ③ migration policy

India's way in charting out
its interest

- ① Constant dialogue and not
ad hoc mechanism
- ② Issue based alignment @ -
Green energy with Europe
- ③ De-hyphenation - focus on strategic
autonomy to counter western
hypocrisy (India - Russia OIL
Trade)
- ④ Leverage G20 to make G7
inclusive and dialogue-led

India - with highest
population and 3rd largest
economy (PPP) - deserves a place
in G7 as well and must
claim it.

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)

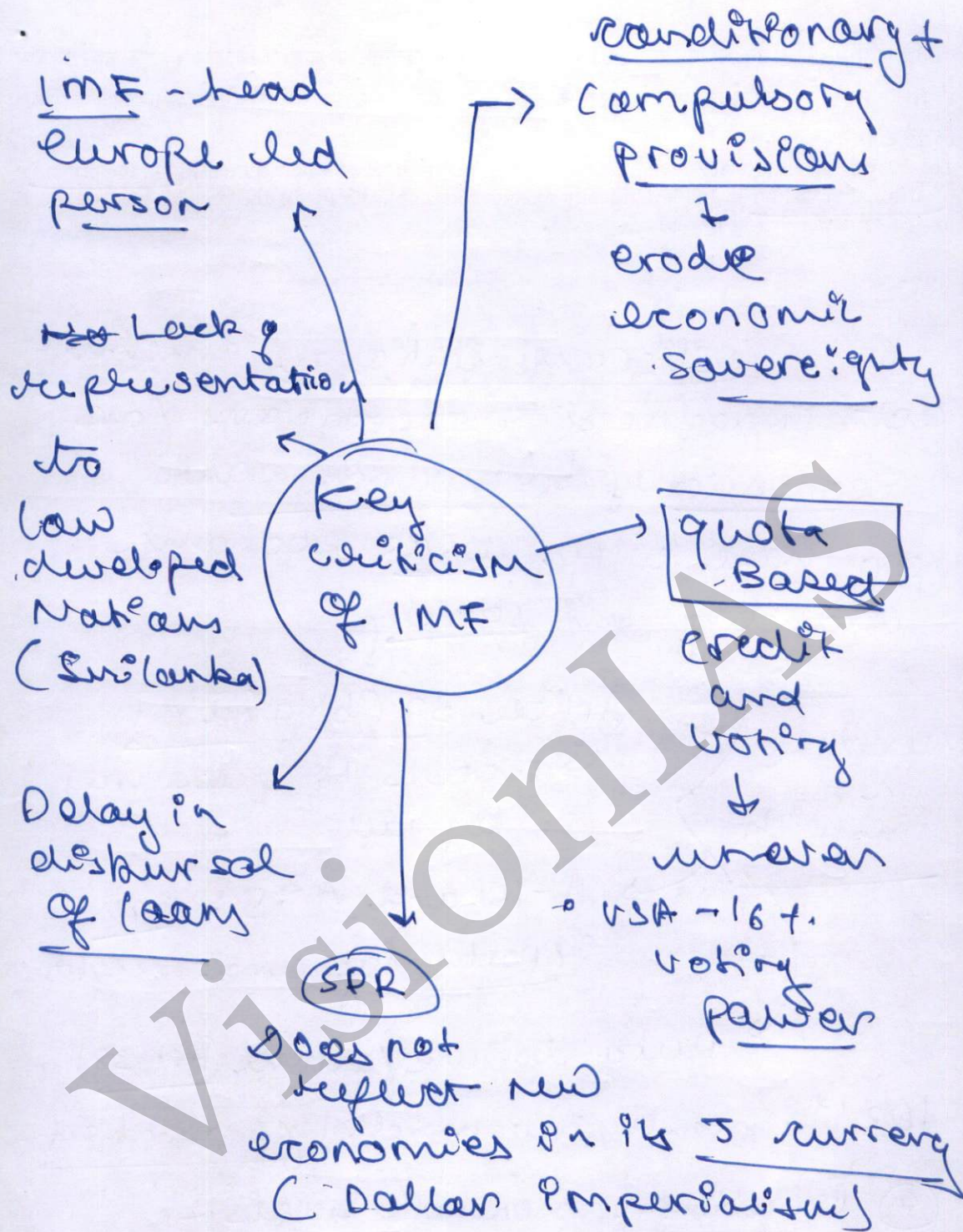
Discuss the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the development of developing countries. What are the key criticisms associated with its approach? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF was an outcome of Bretton Woods Institutions (1945) with aim of global financial stability and monitoring.

Role in development of countries

- ① Extend loans in emergency to Nations
(Ex) - Sri Lanka / Pakistan
- ② Provide alternative economic models for growth
(Compulsory policies for economic reform)
- ③ Quota based voting
- ④ SDR - can be used as loans / capital.



"21st century institutions can not be governed by the ideas / rules of 20th century"
- Kofi Annan

[IMF] requires a haul for its working.

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)

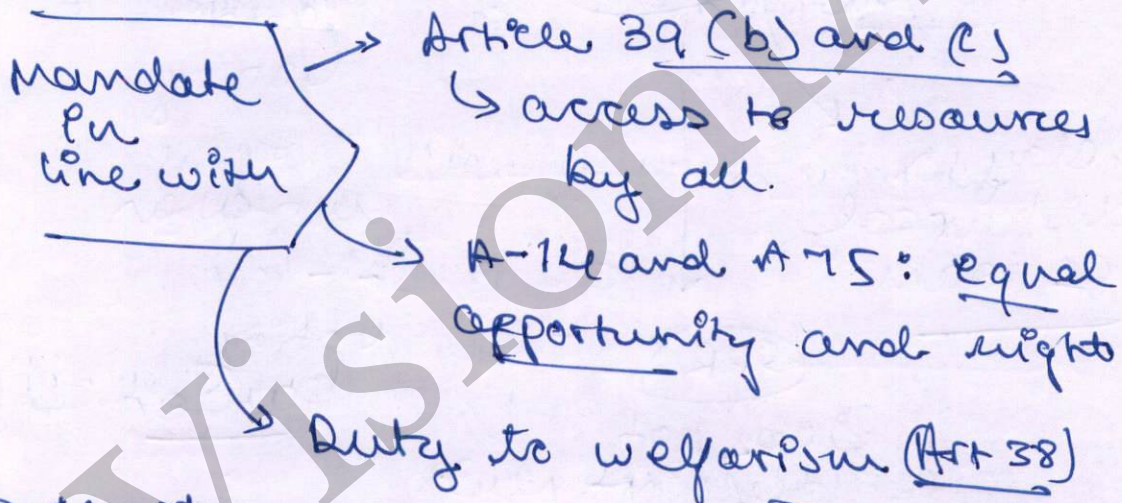
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 has introduced a new dimension to the principle of affirmative action in India. Critically examine its implications for the broader goal of social justice. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

103rd constitutional amendment

act introduced reservations for "Economically backward caste" for those with weak economic standing in society.



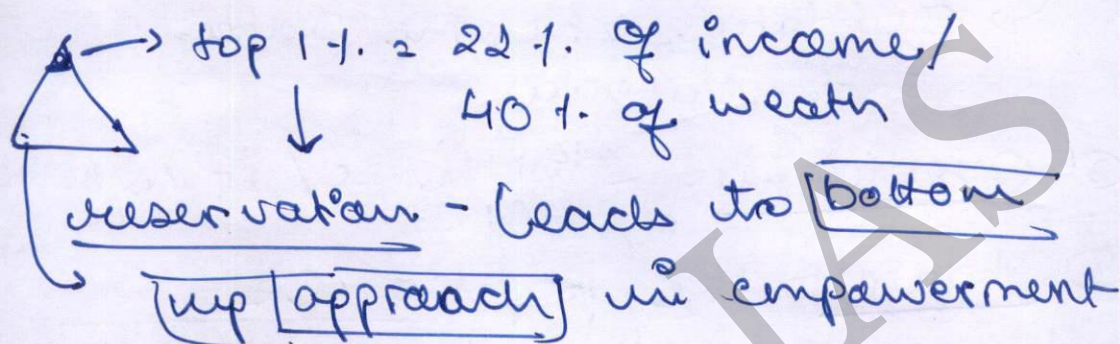
⑩ 103rd amendment made affirmative -

- ① Based on monetary basis - not social backwardness
- ② Shows shift from social empowerment to (economic empowerment)

Implication on Social Justice

Positive

① Reduce the attachment to archaic caste / ~~set~~ and make reservation based on class



② Enhance participation of OWS in education and Job creation

③ Making reservation "Right based and Objective

④ Inclusive governance model (NITI Aayog @ 75 vision)

⑤ Multiplier effect on social inclusivity and economic poverty reduction } SDG I

Lacunae in reservation

- ① Classification ambiguous -
↳ 3 lakh limit - objective
- ② Danger of beneficiary exclusion
↳ outdated income data and criteria
- ③ Overlapping - with SC/ST/Women
- ④ Against the proportionate principles - breach (50% limit)
- ⑤ Slippery slope - politisation of affirmative.

Way ahead

- ① Sunset law in reservation policy
- ② Focusing on Amartya Sen's - Capacity Development

Social Justice is not achieved solely by policy - but with an inclusive process of participation and empowerment.

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act introduced local self governance with District planning committee (Art 243) as a means to achieve it

Objective of DPC

① Grass root mobilisation of citizens in governance,

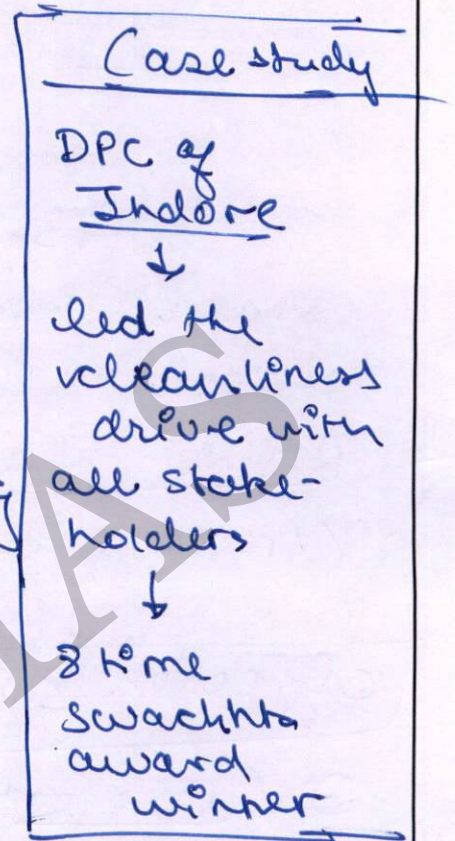
(ix) members from → Municipalities (1/12)

↓
governor appointed people → school/colleges/Teachers
↓
state legislative assembly

② Make comprehensive Policies by mixing regional plans → District planning

Success story of PPC

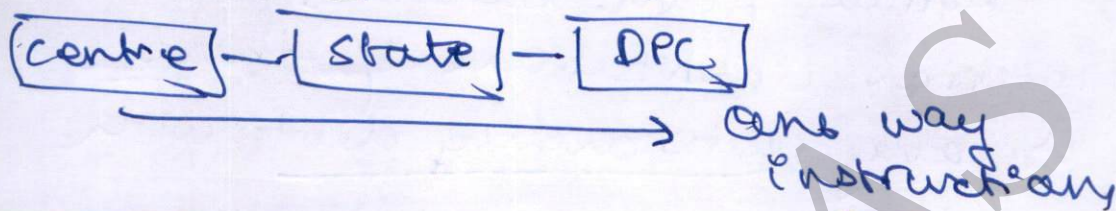
- ① Enhance public voice in local matters
- ② Combine panchayats + municipalities planning
- ③ Remove Siloed approach to planning
- ④ Jan Andolan
- ⑤ Policy review by student / teachers.
- ⑥ Regionalised planning as per needs.
- ⑦ - Rantewada drought management



Challenges of PPC's

- ① Democratic accountability - low
 - ② No DPC formation / delays in election
- ↳ ② - Jabalpur lacked DPC for 2 years

- ② Bureaucratic friction/apathy
- ③ Inadequate [civic] participation in local governance
- ④ Lack of funding with DPC.
- ⑤ Chain of hierarchy breaks co-ordination



Measures Needed

2nd APC suggested to empower PPCs with social audits.

- A - Align with state planning
- B - Boster civil participation (award)
- C - co-ordinate with NAO / civil society
- D - Deepen presence in villages
- E - emission long term plan (Delhi)
- F - Foster fund accumulation with PPP

DPC are vehicles of self governance. 75 years of independence (Amrit keel celebrate) mandates its revitalisation

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

Article 293 prohibits states to borrow from external or internal institutions if there is any outstanding debt with centre.

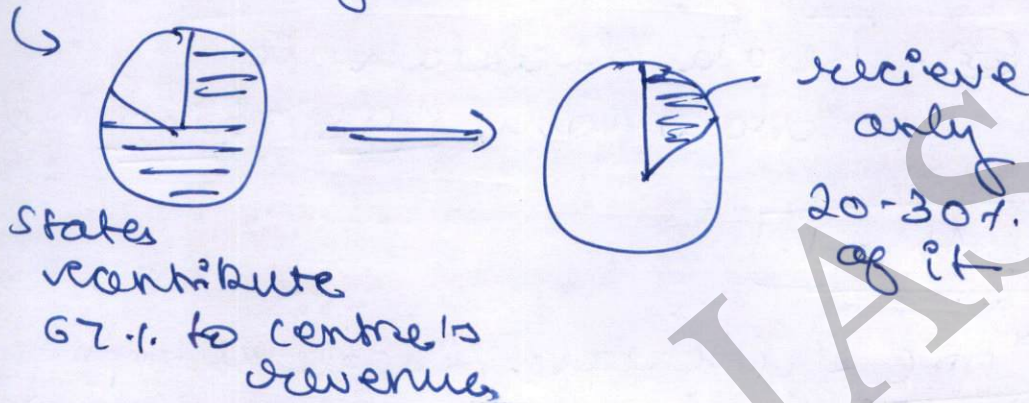
Recently, states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab have called for fiscal flexibility in borrowing.

Constitutionally valid

- Centre - has the power to give fiscal instructions (autonomy of centralisation)
- Centre's duty to ensure states fiscal vitality (Art 360)
- Centre can give executive directions
- In line with FRBM act - 20f. debt limit on state.

Art-293: can hinder autonomy of states

- ① Reduces fiscal autonomy and spending power



- ② Borrowing has become essential for - developmental needs
① - Infrastructure - cities
Need \$4.2 trillion
- ③ CST regulation + cess - has further reduced state finance
(cess = 20% of central revenue)
- ④ Leads to crawling out effect for private investors

Disrupt co-operative federalism

- ① Sarkaria commission - warned of a "High BP"

at centre and anaemia
at periphery " syndrome in
State - centre.

② Increased dependence on
centre for each decision

③ - Kerala decision to
borrow from ADB - hindered

Way Ahead

① 2nd ARC - increase fiscal autonomy
with caps on borrowing limit

② streamline permit system
with single window approval

③ Amend the clause to
allow FDI / foreign loans
with centre liability

(Credit Insurance act)

Finance should not be
obstruction in federalism but
a facilitator to it.

14.

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

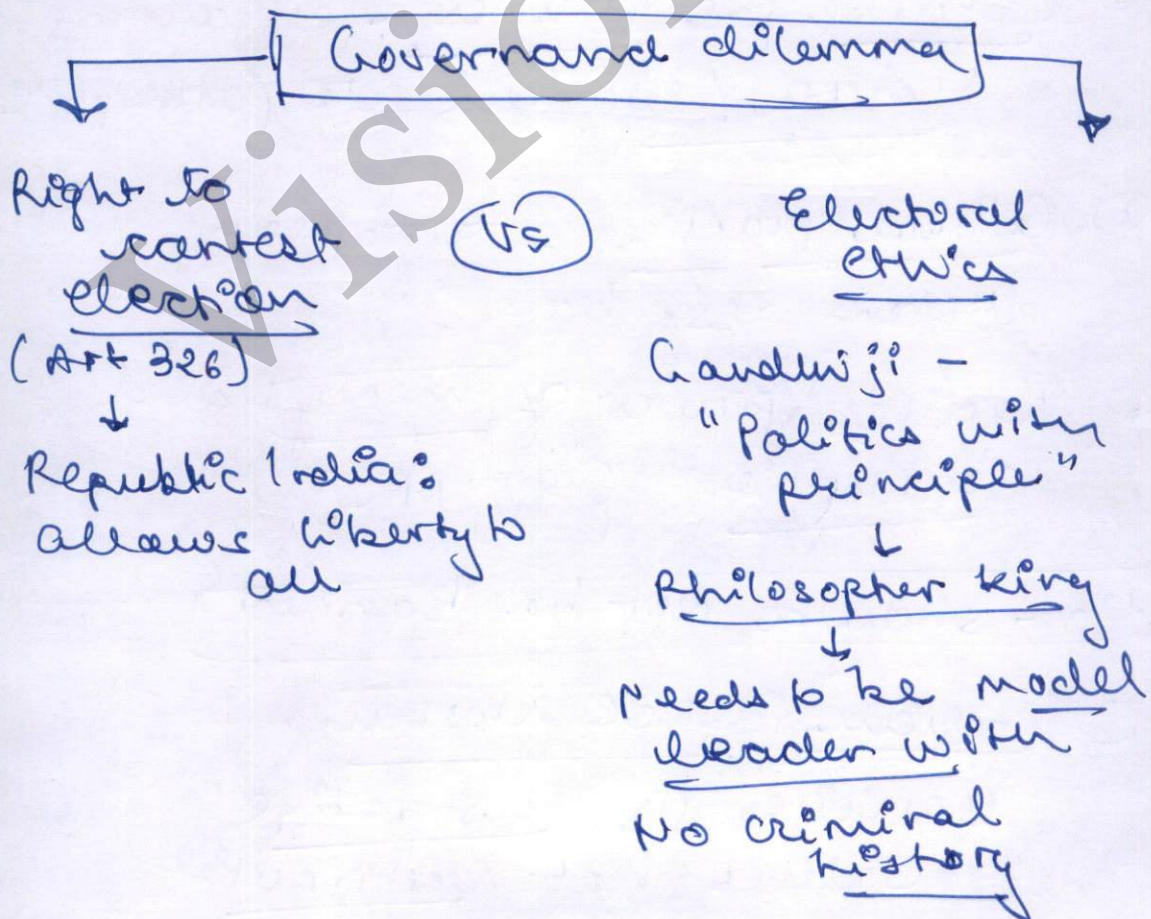
Examine the tension between the right to contest elections and the need to uphold electoral ethics under the Representation of the People Act. Should there be a lifetime ban on convicted criminals? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

According to recent Lok Sabha (2024) data, 46% of the MP's have a criminal case pending against them.

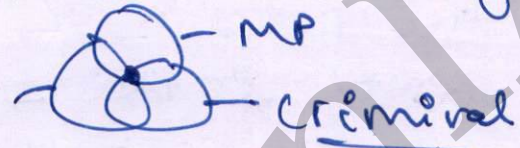
While Jyoti Thomas case quickened the process of de-registration of convicts but the problem still continues.



Should there be a lifetime Ban?

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

Yes, In favour

- ① Acts in line with constitu-
tional vision of fraternity
- ② Crimes against society - measure will act as deterrence
- ③ Reduce the Nexus of -
Police  MP Criminal Johra committee
- ④ Cleanse the politics - encourage Youth / Women to participate
- ⑤ Global practice - European nations also ban.
- ⑥ Reduce power of [money] and corruption (and ARC)

No - should not be Banned

- ① Indian justice system.
Believes in 'restorative'
values not retributive

② Hamper Liberty - values
of preamble

③ "Punish the crime not the
criminal" - Law Commission

↳ Need for structural change
in value education

④ Politics and elections - freedom
to participate (Basic structure
under Indira Gandhi vs Raj
Gandhi case)

Way ahead

① 6 year cooling off period to be
upheld

② Fast track courts of MP/MLA
criminal cases

③ Public scrutiny to increase -

AOR - reform agenda by
online popularisation

Criminalisation of politics needs
to be weeded out with
"whole of society approach"

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)

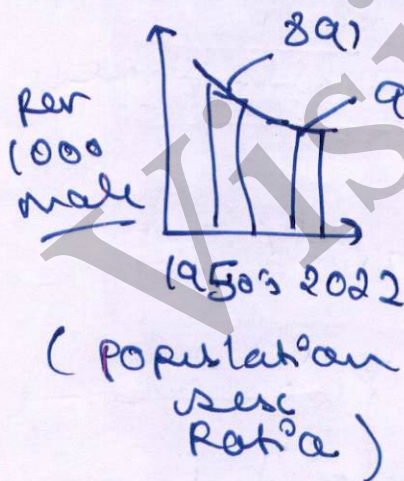
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is a behavioural campaign launched to change the "mindset" of citizens against patriarchy.

Success of Beti Bachao Campaign

① Child sex Ratio



In the recent NMFS II survey, child sex ratio at birth for female has increased from that of male

② Success in Behavioural change - Gross enrollment ratio of female child more than male in primary

- ③ Greater participation of women - in secondary / higher education as well (291. GER in High education)



→ 42% enrollments = women students,

Stem Courses

Further empowerment by schemes like :-

① Saving interest rates high for girlchild account

② Selfie with daughter - GIA campaign

Lacunae in Policy

① No dedicated funding - gender Budgeting remains at 2.6% of Budget

② Leaky pipeline - Labour force participation lower than global average

↳ 41% - PLFS.

- ③ Village / remote area access still limited
- ④ Learning-poverty gap - ASER report
- ⑤ Child female infanticide episodes continue in parts of Haryana / Punjab

Way ahead

- ① 100% saturation agenda
↳ inclusive outreach
- ② dedicated funding with PPP
- ③ girl child incentives under Vatsalya scheme to unify with BBBP agenda.
- ④ IGA campaigns to be made digital - (a) reels / youtube videos
- ⑤ Baal panchayats to empower (Haryana)

BBBP ~~was~~ is a shining star of public policy and is essential for women led development (SDG 5)

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

15

SHGs are self governing bodies that work on the basis of collective cause and common growth objective.

SHG - vehicles of socio-economic transformation

- ① Saving habits increased
- ② Autonomy to women in public / private space
↳ Esther Puflo study of SHGs in Rajasthan
- ③ Banking credit and better Bargaining power
- ④ Social upliftment with women agenda
- ⑤ Kundumbshree → distribute sanitary napkins
menstrual awareness

- ① Women from Passive
caregivers → Active partners
in development
(SCWA model - Maharashtra)

Role of government

- ① Expand credit facilitation
② SBI - NABARD : Bank
linkages
- ② Provide technology - Namo
drone didi (Drones to SHGs)
- ③ Expand marketing -
④ Gen. portal for SHG
- ④ State govt measures -
⑤ Karnataka SHG policy.
- ⑤ MSME - incentives for
women
⑥ - Standup India (Tribal women)
- ⑥ Tribal women SHG - TRIFED
linking with market

① Interest subvention on loans (PSL Norms for Banks)

② Co-operative policy 2021 -
special focus on women
↳ 88% led by women

Way Ahead

- ① Dedicated policy of SHGs for rural areas
- ② Expand + diversify SHGs in urban areas as well
- ③ 2nd ARC - expand financial reach with private aid and viability funding
- ④ Increase Social Capital with Panchayat planning + SHG - (Kerala model)

SHGs are vehicles of change that will bring revolution from Bottom up approach in Viksit Bharat.

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

According to NITI Aayog's multidimensional poverty Index, India has reduced MDP from 25.2% to 15% now - showing the gains of economic growth

Yet the poverty continues in multiple spheres

Underlying cause for poverty	Govt measures
<p>① <u>Health</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor health outcome ↓ <u>Reduces Productivity</u> ↓ Labour unskilled <p>② - <u>57% anaemic women</u> ↓ <u>32% children stunted</u></p>	<p>Mid Day <u>meal</u> with education</p> <p>POSHAN 200 Abhiyaan</p> <p>PDS - Right to <u>Food</u></p> <p><u>Fortification</u></p>

② Education

↳ Learning poverty -
IInd class student
not able to
read primary
class text (ASER)

↳ Skill report -
only 4% formally
trained

↳ 28% Gross
enrollment ratio
(below global avg)

③ Skilling gap

↳ 4% graduates -
only employable

↳ women workforce
inhibit due
to child burden

Govt measures

NISHTHA
campaign -
teacher

SWAYAM
portal -
for training

DIKSHA -
e-technology

↳ Right to
education
act (2009)

↳ UGC new
regulation
for dual
degree

PM Kaustubh
Vikas Yojana

↳ women
education
with KIRAN
initiative.

livehood measures

- ① culture of intergenerational poverty
- ② lack of access to internet / electricity
(14% villages lack 24x7 electricity)
- ③ Housing -
No pucca house

Govt steps



MANREGA for income

- PM WAN and digitalisation
- Awas Yojana (PM)
- Saamya Yojana
- Renewable Push

MPP reduction needs to be a co-ordinated process with multi-stakeholders to achieve SDG 1

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)

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

15

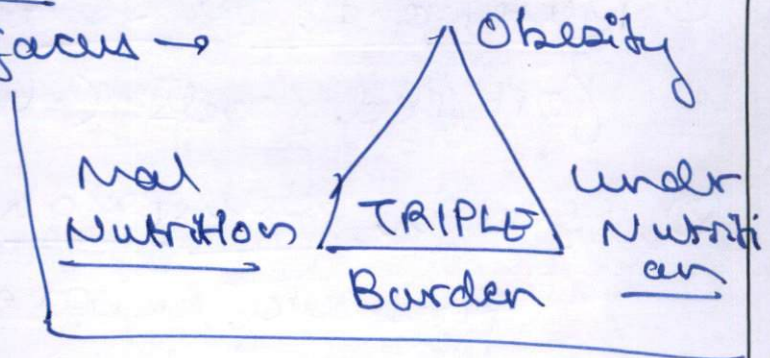
India is the highest producer of milk, pulses (Net food exporter) yet remains Nutritional deficit with NFHS II showing 27% malnutrition cases

Structural reasons behind the paradox

① Production level

↳ lack of diversification
(wheat Rice carbohydrate' dominations)

↳ Nutritional crops given less focus →



2) Last production level

① Leakages in transport / storage [Shanta Kumar comm.]

② IPDS - Beneficiary excluded due to governance lacunae

③ Food Habits - Lack awareness of healthy food

↳ Lokmit survey - only 27% can afford healthy food

④ women specific - low iron
↳ anaemia (57%)
↳ no specific policy

Reform strategy

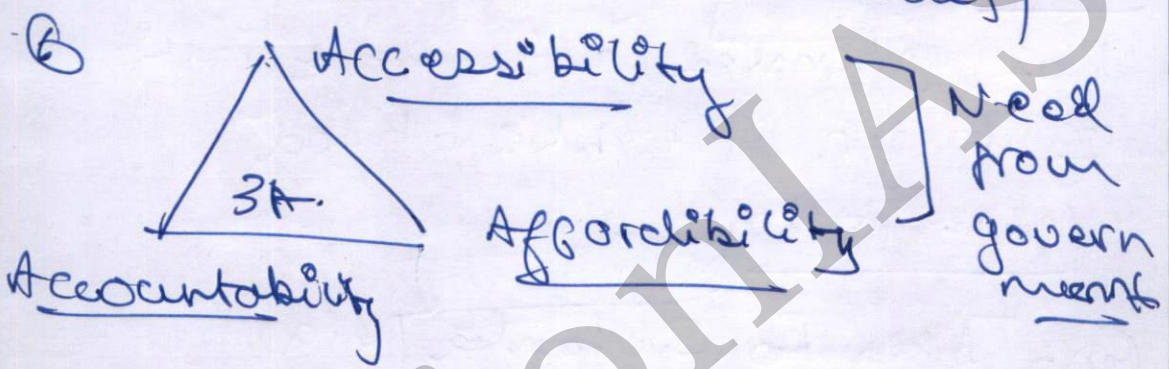
① Nutritional subsidy - fortified goods (vitamin A)

② Health campaigns (Fit India awareness)

③ Diversify crops → Pulses to millet
↳ Horticulture

④ Free health checkups and screening

⑤ mobile clinics (mahila clinic model)



National policy for India can help achieve SDG 1 and SDG 3

19.

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

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

15

India believes in "Aapka Sharma" and goodwill. So, it has extended aids as a part of larger "Neighbourhood first policy".

① - Aids to Sri Lanka via line of credit during economic crisis.

↳ Maldives - free loans / rain water harvesting structures / vaccine maitri project.

↳ Greater Male - Project

↳ Operation CACTUS

Impact on Ties

① Positive -

- ① India gained goodwill
- ② Counter Chinese BRI - (Debt
laden) by developmental aid
- ③ Leveraged soft power
(Buddhist diplomacy)
- ④ Made India as the "security
provider" in Indian Ocean
- ⑤ Public perception - for India
favourable (diaspora effect)
- ⑥ Shows the world ethos of
"Vasudha Kutumbakam"

Fallout of Aid

- ① Heavy on public exchequer
↳ public tax money
- ② India's Big brother image retains
(India ant campaign - Maldives)
- ③ Chinese clout - very big
↳ Hambantota in Sri Lanka

Steps needed for economic co-operation in Indian Ocean

- ① Leverage Indian Ocean Commission / SIMSTEC / SARAC / TIPIC to reach out
- ② Multilateral development banks like ADB and ESIM Bank for sustainable credit
- ③ Developmental collaboration
↳ IPCF
- ④ Blue economy vision 2044 - to include small littoral states as well
- ⑤ Promote capacity development
- ⑥ Set up Indian centre of skilling for foreigners

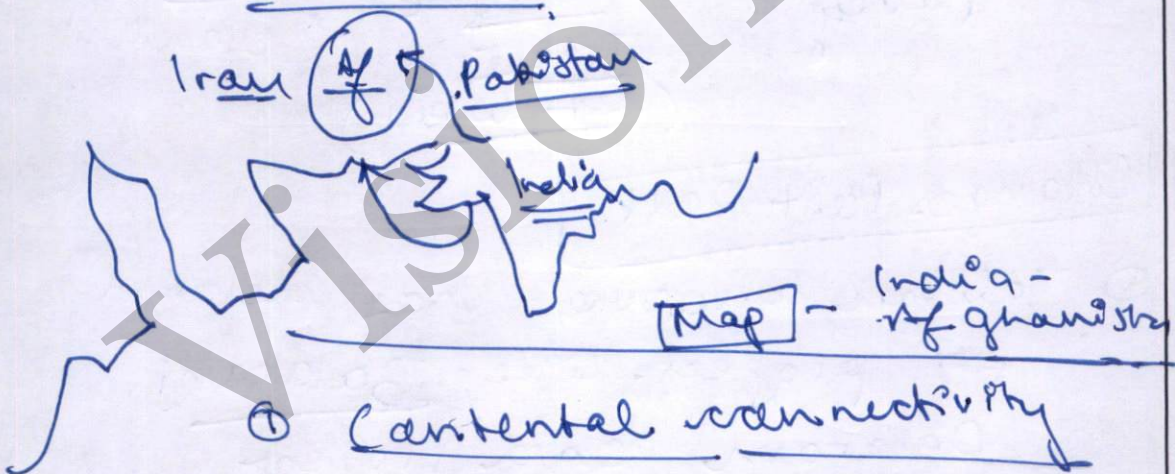
India should rebrand its aid as "Developmental grants" to earn epithet of regional leader

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

Afghanistan is seen as "graveyard of empires" and still continues to be geopolitically fragile with Taliban takeover.

Geostrategic significance of Afghanistan
Asia-Central



① Continental connectivity

↳ aids in bypassing hostile Pakistan to reach central Asia

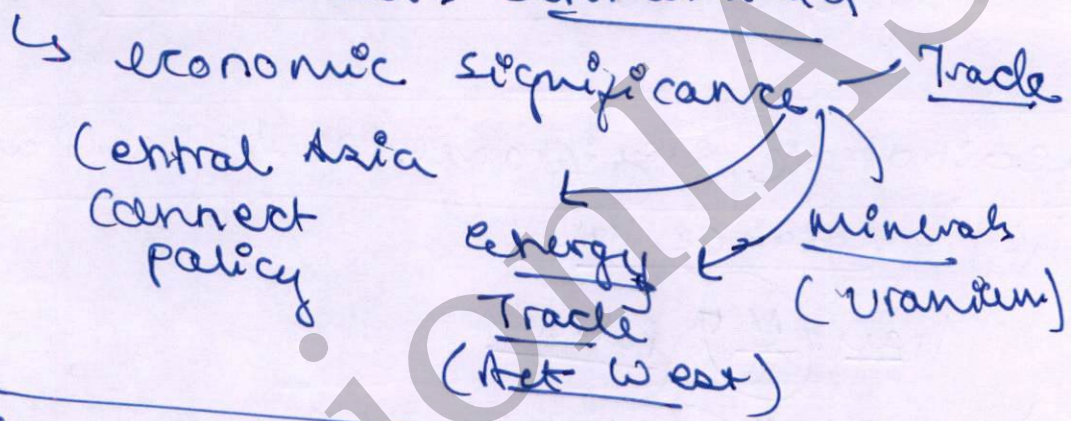
↳ with Red Sea becoming volatile - Pirates and Houthi Rebels - continental

↳ connectivity becomes important

↳ Ancient silk route connect

Central Asia

↳ Project like IMEC and INSTC with Chabahar port aims to reach central Asia



Changes Post 2021

① Taliban takeover has delayed ~~for~~ projects like - Zalwaraj Delaram road project

② Impact India's outreach to energy rich central Asia with ambiguous Taliban regime

③ - port access halted by Taliban

- ③ Delayed the progress of IMEC / INSTC - now more
So with Iran - Israel war
- ④ Safety / security of cargo
compromised
- ⑤ Opium trade by Taliban's
network

Way Ahead

- ① Dual Track diplomacy -
Back channels for economic
collaboration
- ② Promote developmental aids
⑤ - Capital Loc
- ③ Leverage SCO - for greater
collaboration with
central Asia

Afghan led process seems idealistic

India needs pragmatic strategy
to exercise ~~the~~ strategic
autonomy

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS

Gads.