



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. : 00610540

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANKIT AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Noida(030)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

In the recent case of Nareesh Aggarwal vs AMU, Supreme court upheld the minority status of Aligarh Muslim University.

Effects on Interpretation of Article 30

- ① Procedural rigidity not enough to decline minority status.
- ② Objective of creation of cultural organisation more important
- ③ Administrative composition in form of number of minority members not relevant.
- ④ Recognition of minority educational institution based on certain conditions & fulfillment of NMEI Act
- ⑤ Upheld the exemption provided under PA Inamdar case for reservation to SC, ST and OBCs.

Way forward

- ① clarification of minority status of institution through proper legal framework
- ② Promotion of secular education..
- ③ clarity of NMEI Act to define religious and linguistic minority
- ④ Involvement of women members and marginalised sect in board composition

Article 30 provide an opportunity to the state to protect the ideals of unity in diversity by protecting minority culture & Identity.

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

In the recent case of Tamil Nadu v/s Governor of Tamil Nadu, Supreme court stated that inaction by Governor under Article 200 is unconstitutional.

Positive Implications of Judgement.

I Cooperative federalism

- ① No political biasness in withholding assent by governor.
- ② Discretion limited under Article 163 → Improved relation with CM.
- ③ Standardisation of procedure will reduce cases under Article 131.

II Legislative Accountability.

- ① Judgement of Policy by Public rather than appointed governors.

- ② Upholding mandate of election as able to make and pass laws without hindrance
- ③ opportunity for assemblies for detailed scrutiny

Negative Implication.

- ① Against the Quasi-federal nature of Indian Polity (Sakpal Samad case 2024)
- ② Reduced role of Governor as link between center and state
- ③ chance of majoritarian laws as governor acted as check & balances for populist measure
- ④ Judicial Activism risk of becoming Judicial overreach.

PM Modi said that federalism is no longer seen as faultline between center and state and thus there is need for harmonious coordination to ensure cooperative federalism.

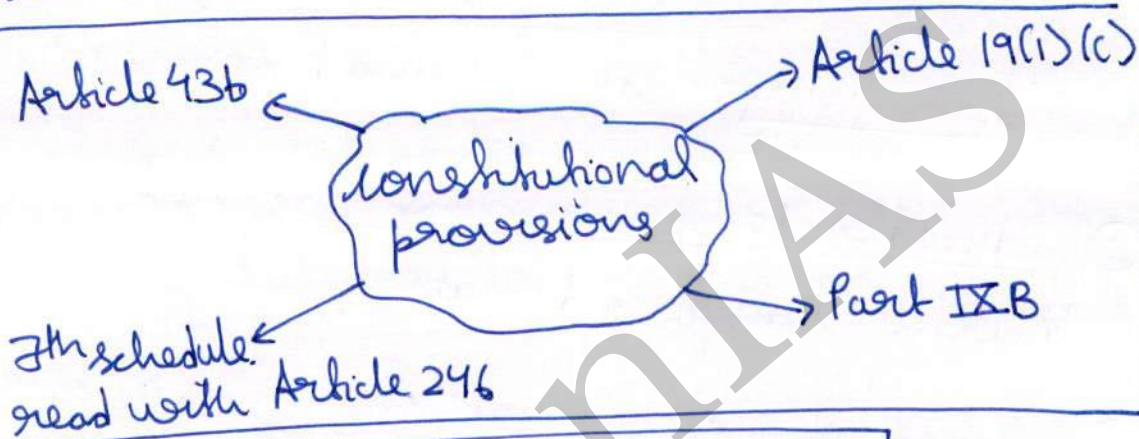
3.

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

According to Ministry of cooperation, there are more than 9 million cooperatives with >300 million members.



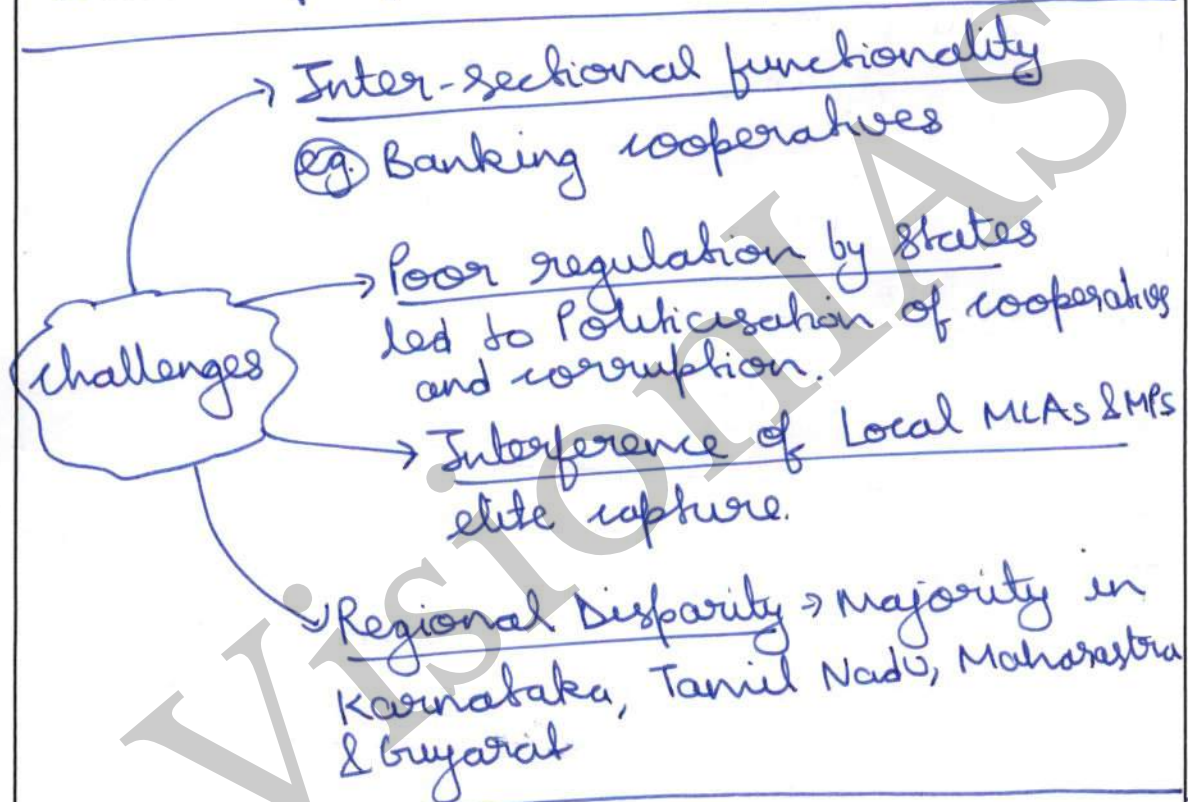
Recent changes and Initiatives

- ① Supreme Court in Rajendra Shah case found certain provisions of multi state cooperative Act unconstitutional
- ② ~~While~~ Recognised state's role in regulating the state cooperative society without interference of center.
- ③ Policy measures by center in form of support & guidelines (eg) white Revolution 20

④ Respect of boundaries → (eg) Recently center brought bye laws for PACS to operate grain storage program (Responsibility of FCI)

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

⑤ Center-state coordination → Center aims to create 2 million more cooperatives with help of state government.



To address these issues, active center-state coordination is required for which government formed Ministry of cooperation which engages with state governments.

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

Civil society plays important role in policy planning, implementation and monitoring which ensures good governance & citizen centric governance.

Impact on Policy making & Democratic Accountability

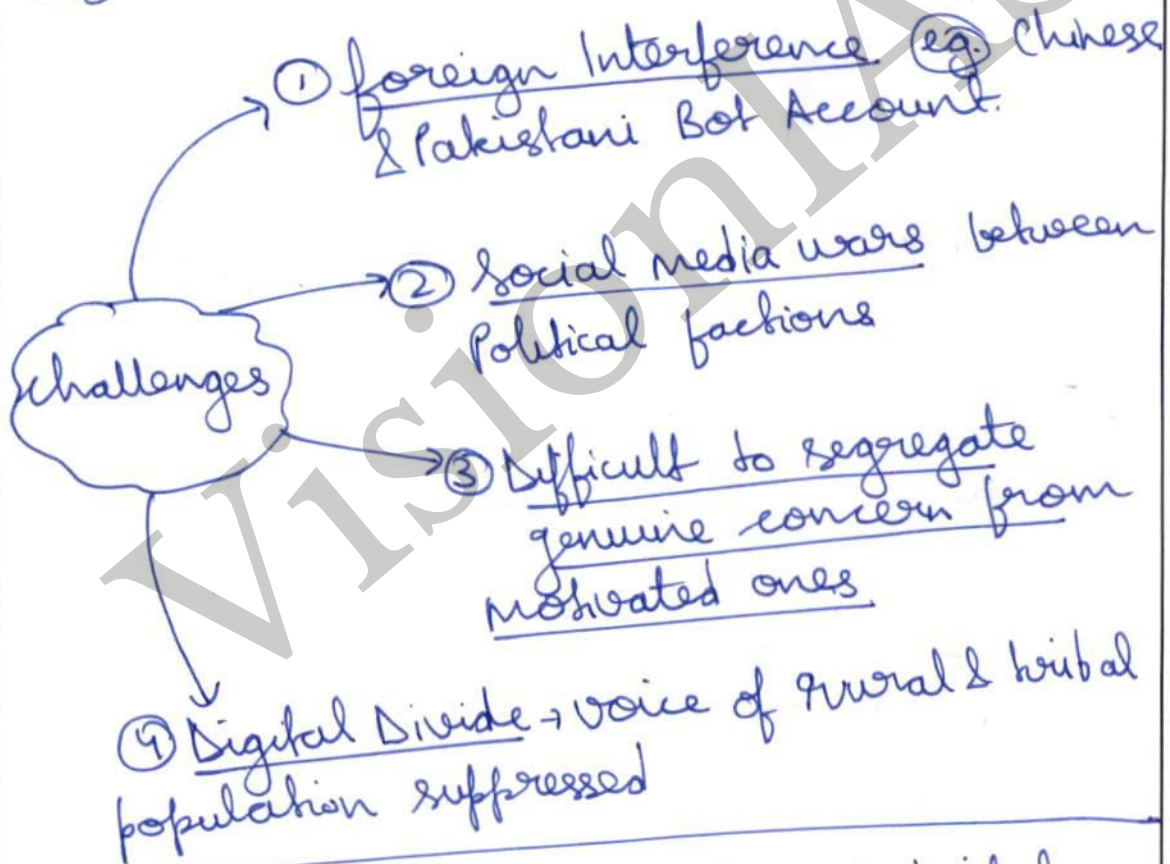
Policy making	Democratic Accountability
① <u>Policy Advocacy</u> through social media. (eg) recent changes in Biodiversity Act 2002.	① <u>Social media trials of government performance</u> (eg). India against corruption hashtag
② <u>Set Discourse & narratives</u> → (eg) BNS → sexual relation based on false promise punishable offence	② <u>Administrative & Policy scrutiny</u> (eg) recent criticism of Bhopal's rectangular bridge

③ correct the policy → eg recent ban on obscene OTT platforms

④ Human right concerns through social media activism
eg. caste census acceptance by government

③ feedback & grievance redressal → eg. Indian Railway proactiveness

④ course correction
eg. social media highlighted toilet construction but no water → Jal Sevan Mission.



social media and digital mobilisation can become potent tool if proper institutional mechanism devised like MoSarkar of Odisha and My Gov.in reforms undertaken.

5.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CSR is provided under companies Act 2013 fixed at 2% of annual profit based on performance of last 3 years.

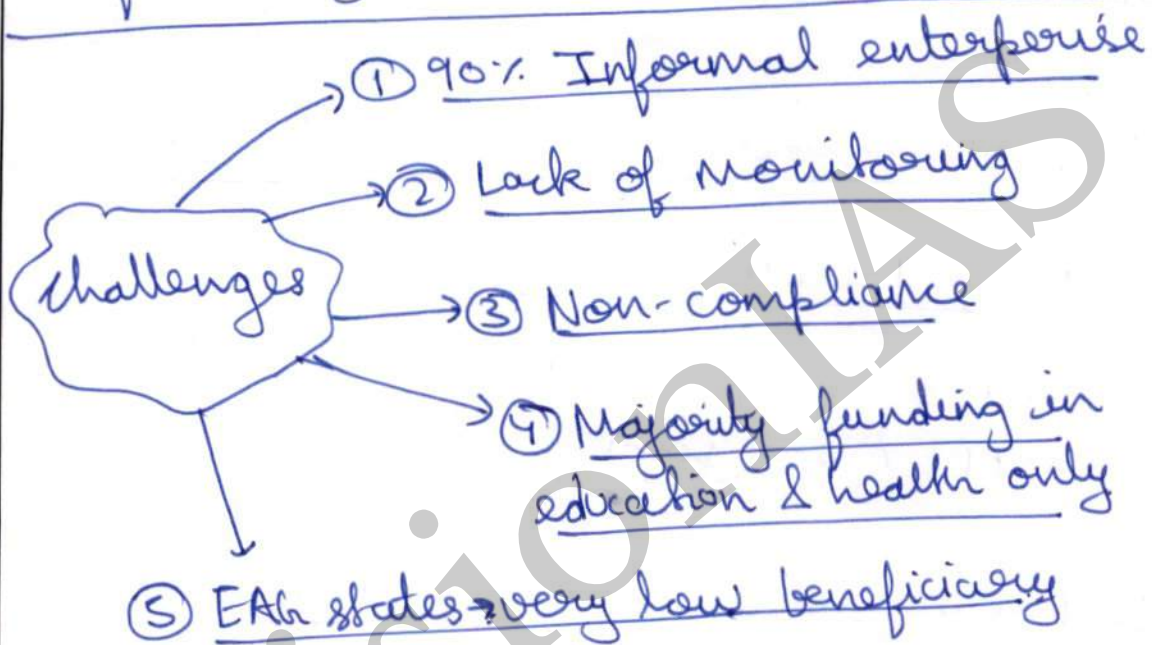
Emerging as business led solution for addressing Development challenges

- ① Policy Implementation eg. Arim Premji foundation in Karnataka → free eggs under MSM
- ② Fill service gaps → eg. Dalmia cement in Odisha → school building
- ③ Free health services in Tribal Areas → Jindal & Vedanta in Tribal Districts of Odisha & Chhattisgarh
- ④ Contribution to funds of NGOs → eg. funding to Bachpan Bachao Andolan.
- ⑤ Social entrepreneurship promotion → eg. Rs 5 lakhs by HDFC to UNESCO approved PTAL,

⑥ Clean drinking supply → Prestige group Project Narmada in Bengaluru.

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑦ Investment in climate technologies → fulfill gaps of climate adaptation financing



Government should frame broad guidelines and restrict funding to certain sector based on threshold value along with acting as repository of ideas & projects.

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

Recently, PM Modi highlighted role of community participation in proactive good governance.

Impact on Governance outcome

I Policy Planning Stage

based on needs and wants of community

(eg) PM Awas yojana.

II Policy Implementation Stage

effectiveness through community ownership (eg) Brand Bengaluru & Center for Budget & Policy making

III Targeting of Beneficiary stage

(eg) Role of gram Sabha in FRA 2006.

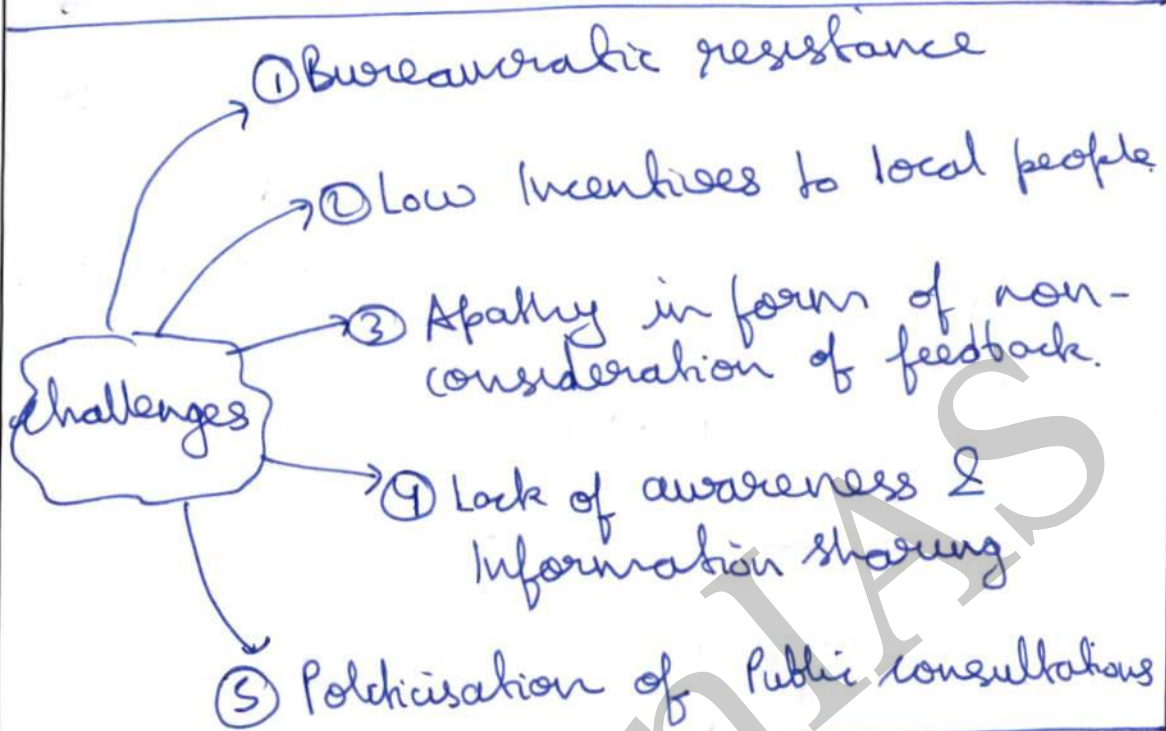
IV Policy monitoring stage

Social audit of MGNREGA, MDM, etc.

V Grievance & feedback stage

Success of Swachh Bharat Mission

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



Public consultations & Jan
Sunwai can help bridge the distance
between expectation & reality and also
leads to citizen satisfaction and ease
of living.

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 Nisha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan been in addressing substance abuse in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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According to INCB report, India is one of the largest market of opioids and other drugs in Asia-Pacific ~~neastes~~ region.

Effectiveness of NAPDDR and Nisha Mukht Bharat.

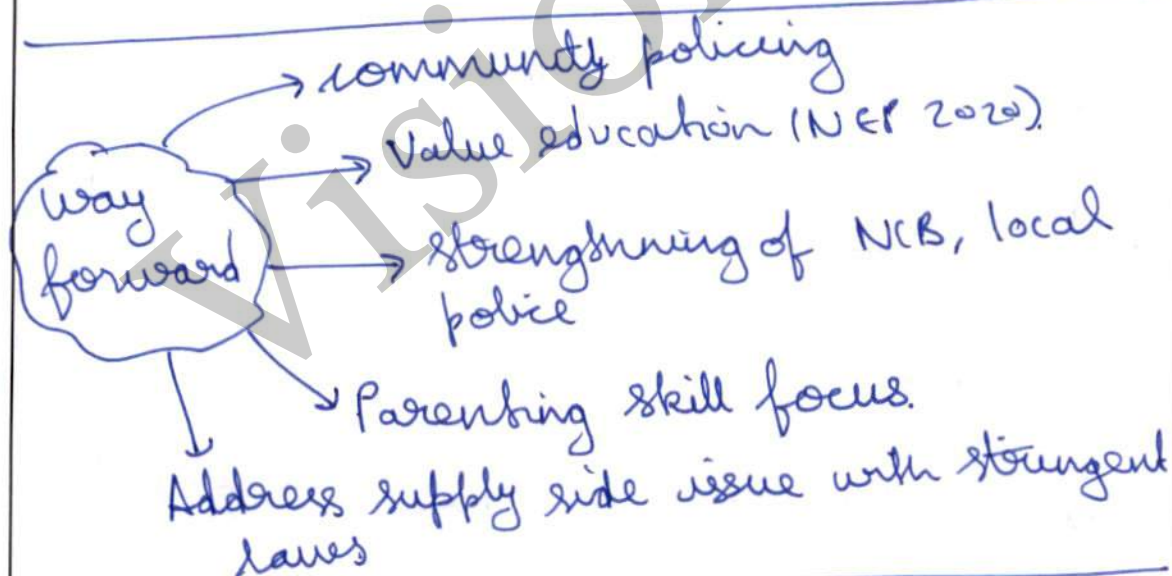
- ① Community led Intervention → eg. Mirzoram model.
- ② Awareness generation among targeted population. like youth.
- ③ Increased accessibility to help → toll free numbers
- ④ Construction of rehabilitative centers increased enrollment.
- ⑤ Engagement with role models → eg. Punjabi Music artists came forward to spread positive message.

⑥ Institutional strengthening → NCB, (BI), local police, etc.

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Issues persist

- ① Nearness to Golden Triangle & excent
- ② Glamorisation by social media & mass media.
- ③ Rising complexity of life → urbanisation
- ④ Easy Accessibility → Dark net, social media, etc.



India need to address
the issue to avoid its demographic
~~transformation~~ advantage becoming demographic
disaster

8.

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

Rote learning and neglect of creativity in foundational education setup in India make it less ready for marketplaces that are now driven by Artificial Intelligence. Do you agree with this view? Substantiate your argument. (Answer in 150 words) 10

According to India skill report, more than 52% of graduates are unemployable in India highlighting role of rote learning

Impact of Rote learning & neglect of creativity

- ① Brain Rot → lack of critical thinking & status-quo attitude
- ② Learning Poverty → 60% of class 5 students unable to solve basic math problem (Niti Aayog)
- ③ Lack of Innovation due to neglect of problem solving skill
- ④ Dependence on support or mentor in form of teacher or AI based apps.

⑤ Lack of understanding of cause-effect relationship → reduced ability in knowledge economy.

Way forward

- ① Change in exam pattern → activity based testing
- ② Minimise use of AI tools → by time control & plagiarism identification tool
- ③ Focus on foundational literacy & numeracy
(eg. Nipun Bharat).
- ④ Granification of education to deal with real life problems.
- ⑤ Increased focus on vocational training to address the issue early on.

Government through NEP 2020, Atal Innovation Labs, promotion of Startups, etc trying to move away from paradigm of rote learning

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

Recently PM attended G7 summit in Canada after invitation from Canada PM Mark Carney

Transformation of G7

- ① Trade Disputes → led by President Trump.
- ② Contribution to NATO → major friction point
- ③ Divergent view on Ukraine support → USA rush to end the war.
- ④ Leadership divergences → liberal v/s conservative ideology
- ⑤ Debate on Inclusion & exclusion of members → Trump blamed Canada for ouster of Russia.
- ⑥ Declining heft → competition from BRICS and G20.

Navigating changing dynamics

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- ① Bilateral strengthening → eg strategic autonomy goal of both India & France
- ② Issue based engagement → eg strengthen Defence partnership with France & USA.
- ③ Focus on critical issues → multilateral reforms, interest of global south, critical minerals, etc.
- ④ Counter china narratives → regional balance of power.
- ⑤ Strong Balance between other organisations highlight no Anti west or Anti china grouping of QUAD, G7, SCO, BRICS, etc.

India need to emerge as middle power in this geopolitical flux by engaging with partners in European union & Japan.

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

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इस हार्डिप में
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IMF is an international institution
focused on macro economic
stability

Role

- ① Address BoP crises eg. India 1991.
- ② Maintain Reserve fund (SDR).
- ③ Grants to deal with debt. eg.
Pakistan
- ④ Consultative meetings for global
stability eg. IMFC meetings
- ⑤ Policy guidelines → thorough annual
reports like Global financial
stability report.

Criticisms



IMF need reforms
to ensure its credibility & effectiveness
in distress situation of lack of
debt sustainability in present times

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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103rd Constitutional amendment Act 2019 introduced reservation based on economic backwardness for the first time recognising role of economic marginalisation in hindering inclusive development.

Recognising role of economic mobility in social mobility

Move from historical injustice to present injustice

New Dimension of affirmative Action

creating economic & education opportunity based on idea of economic equity

stop the process of regression

Implications for broader goal of social justice

I Positive Implication.

① see economic backwardness as point of regression (Sanjit Abhyankar case).

- ② Address issue of lack of opportunity due to economic road block
- ③ Democratic representation of all section of society
- ④ Promote unity & fraternity → populist demand
- ⑤ Adhere to principle of equity rather than blind equality
- ⑥ Does not impact affirmative action for other classes like SC, ST and OBC
- ⑦ Integrate the doctrine of creamy layer.
(eg. 8 lakh limit and land ceilings.)

II Negative Implications

- ① Against the principle of equality set in M. Nagaraj case 2006
- ② Breach 50% ceiling limit as set in Indra Sawhney case 1992.
- ③ can lead to Domino effect → eg. Demand

for breach of 50%, Tamil Nadu $\rightarrow$ 69% reservation.

④ Exclude SC, ST and OBCs in availing EWS benefit.

⑤ cases of misuse of EWS certificates recently $\rightarrow$ manipulation of 8 lakh limit



Sachin Sanyal, recently suggested that there has been Poverty of aspiration in the context of tension in society for government jobs and reservation thus there is need for creation of more job creators than seekers.

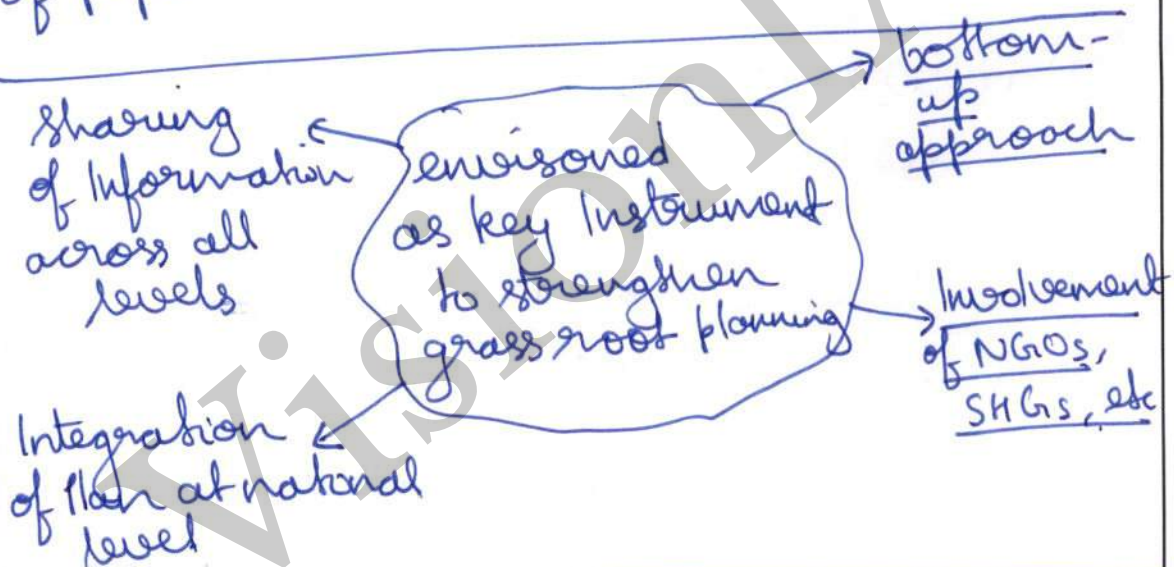
12.

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 by DPCs and suggest measures to make them more effective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Article 243 ZB provides for District planning committees comprising of members from both Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban municipal councils based on proportion of population.



Success in achieving this goal

① Constitutional status through 73rd and 74th Amendment Act, 1992.

② Participation of members → mandatory through elections.

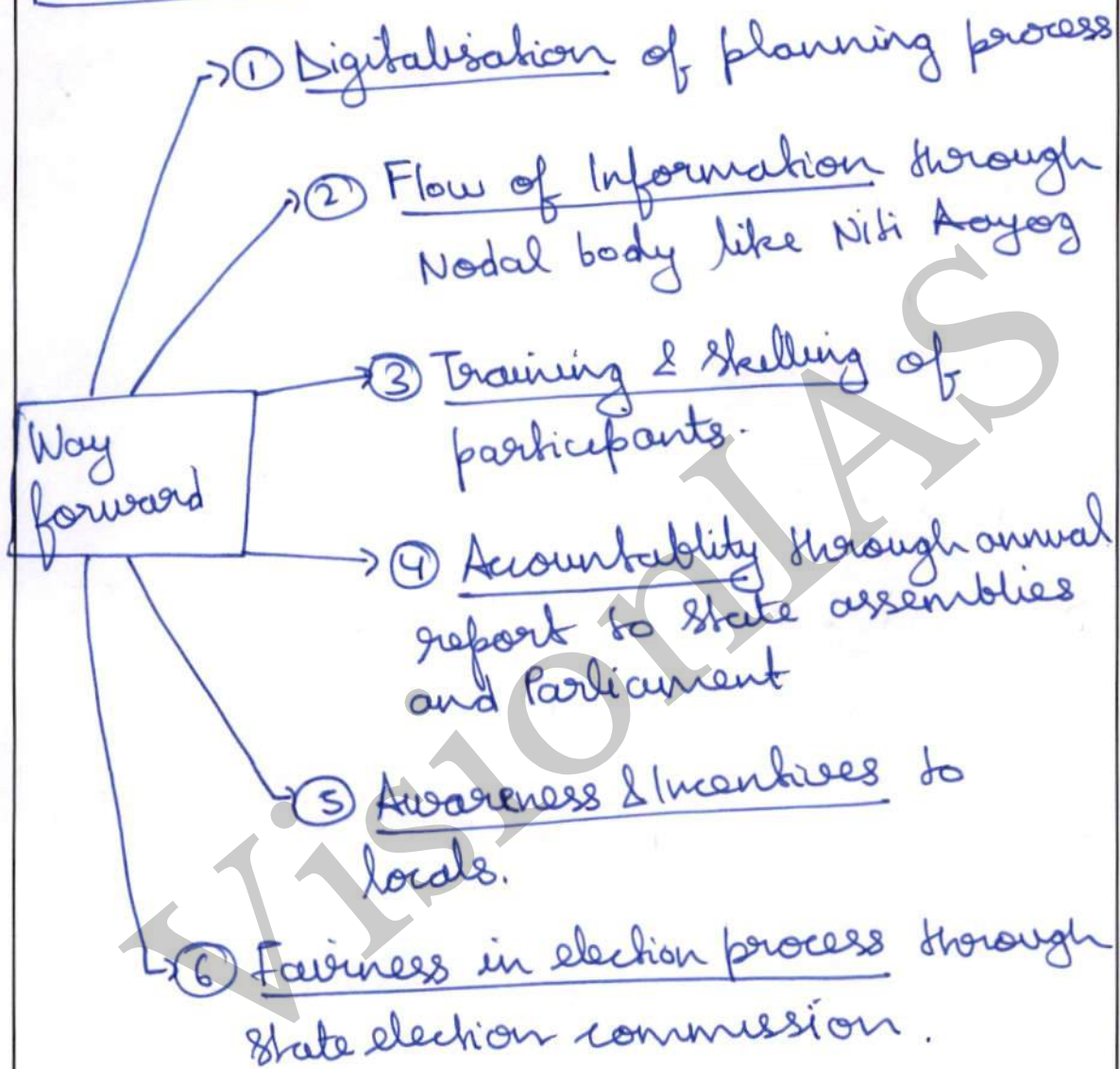
- ③ Citizen centric planning → e.g. launch of MGNREGA, Jal Sevan Mission, etc.
- ④ Registering needs of locals → deliberation and discussions methodology.
- ⑤ Better Implementation of plans → due to sense of ownership e.g. Success of Swachh Bharat.

Challenges faced by NDCs

- ① Non-formation in many states like Odisha, West Bengal, etc.
- ② Poor election method → allegation of bias appointments
- ③ Poor Incentives to Participate → Non consideration & Implementation of plan.
- ④ Low awareness among rural areas → leads to non-participation
- ⑤ Non-Sharing of Information & data → from higher level.

- ⑥ No power of budget allocation → reduces viability of plans.

Measures to make them more effective



District planning ~~and~~ committee can act as catalyst to promote community participation in governance process thus it need to be strengthened.

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

Recently Supreme court rejected the plea of Kerala Government to borrow more despite center's objections under Article 293 of the constitution.

Hinders Fiscal Autonomy of states

- ① Reduced Source of Revenue after GST implementation → dependent on center
- ② Finance Commission Devolution (Article 280) → skewed against well performing states (eg) Karnataka receive Rs 0.18 for Rs 1 contribution
- ③ Reduction in gross transfer → around 35% since 2019
- ④ Increase in surcharge & cess → since 2011 (N.K. Singh committee).

⑤ Increase in ties nature of fund
through central sponsored scheme
(around 23% of total transfer).

Disrupts cooperative federalism

- ① Impact the achievement of SDGs. → Niti
Aayog → Localisation of SDGs.
- ② Friction in GST council (Article 279A) →
eg. Mohit Mineral case. → recommendation
not binding
- ③ Reduce devolution to local government. →
Finance Commission suggest measures
to supplement local finances
- ④ Diversion of funds. → eg. PM AWAS → West
Bengal → rerouted to other schemes.
- ⑤ Politicisation of Finance commission
Devolution. → eg. Southern states concern.

Way Forward

- ① Expenditure & Development council on
lines of GST council

- ② Performance linked borrowing limits
- ③ Guidelines around freebies and wasteful expenditures
- ④ GST compensation less continuation
- ⑤ Encourage monetisation of assets by state government.

Recently, in MADA VS SAIL case and Laba Prashad Vaish case Supreme court tried to bring Fiscal equilibrium between state and center to increase fiscal autonomy of states.

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

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

Representation of People Act 1950 allows preventive detention person to both cast & participate in election but ban convicted criminals from both to ensure electoral integrity.

Tension between right to contest election and need to uphold electoral ethics

① Constitutional direction dilemma →

Article 324 provide for free & fair election and Article 325 → universal adult franchise

② Objective of criminal free politics v/s increasing democratic representation → free & fair election mandate (Article 324)

③ Lily Thomas judgement 2013 → immediate disqualification from membership & contesting election for 6 years after release

④ Right of Public to decide in democracy
to reject or elect the candidate.

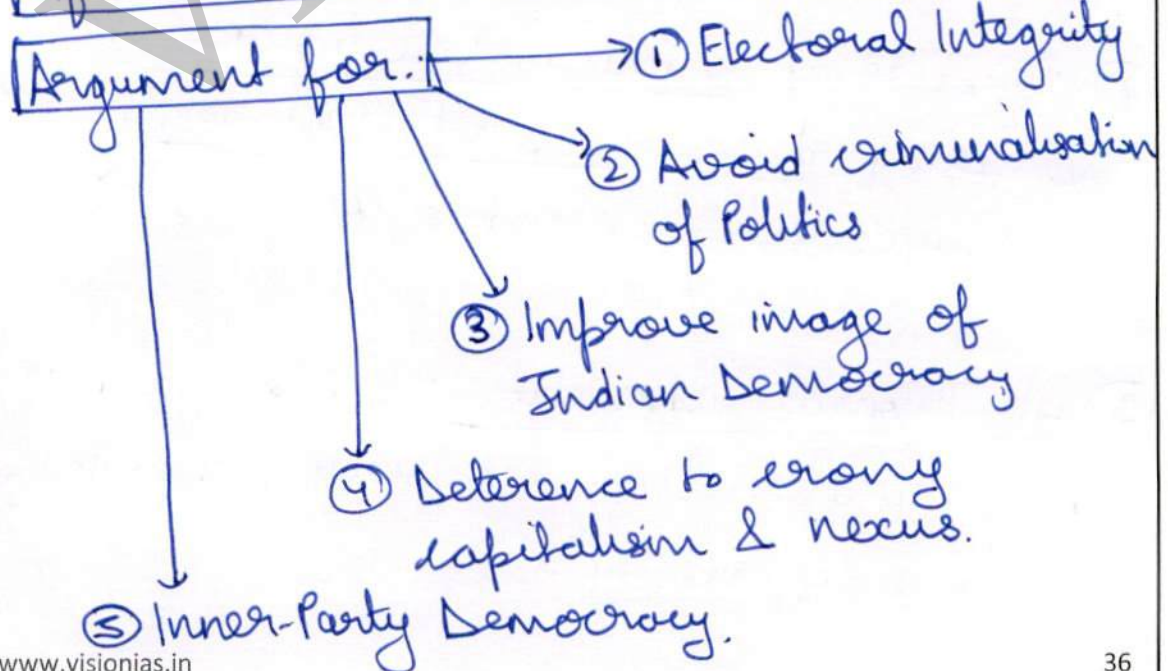
⑤ Set Public discourse and impact on
image of democracy

⑥ chance of error in judgement can
take away democratic right.

⑦ Description of ECI → to remove ban
on contesting election (eg) Sikkim CM.

⑧ Political misuse → (eg) 160/200 cases by
CBI in last decade against opposition
member.

Lifetime Ban on convicted criminals



Argument against

- ① Disproportionate punishment and double punishment (against Article 20).
- ② Petty case conviction like violation of election expense by small margin.
- ③ May be misused for political vendetta.
- ④ Lack of clear laws for the same.

ECI has suggested, Fast track court to trial all the pending cases and advocated for immediate disqualification in case of serious charges to clean the political system which is life blood of democracy.

15.

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

To what extent has the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, launched in 2015, succeeded in addressing the declining child sex ratio and empowering the girl child? Suggest measures to enhance its impact at the grassroots level. (Answer in 250 words) 15

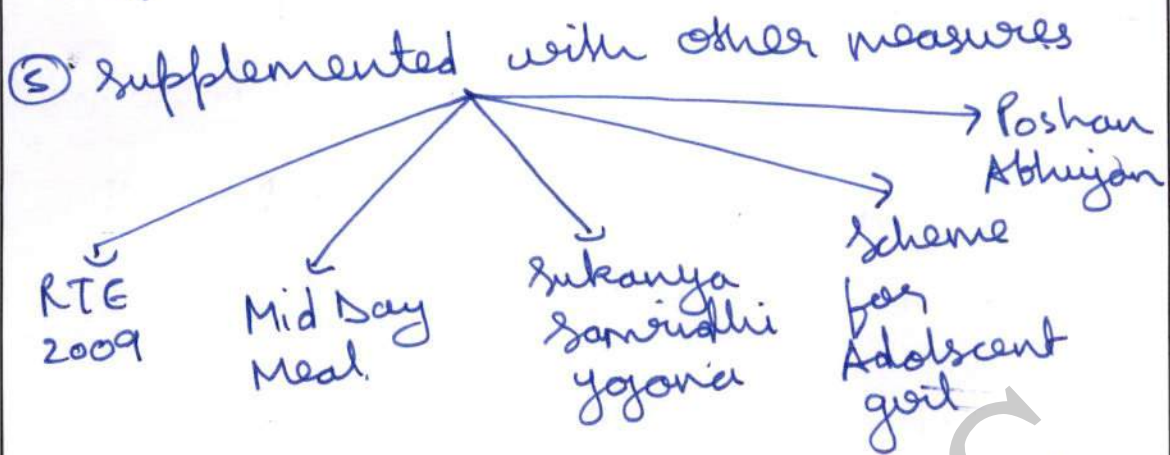
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is a flagship scheme of Ministry of women and child development for awareness generation and attitudinal change toward girl child.

Success in Addressing Declining CSR and empowering girl child

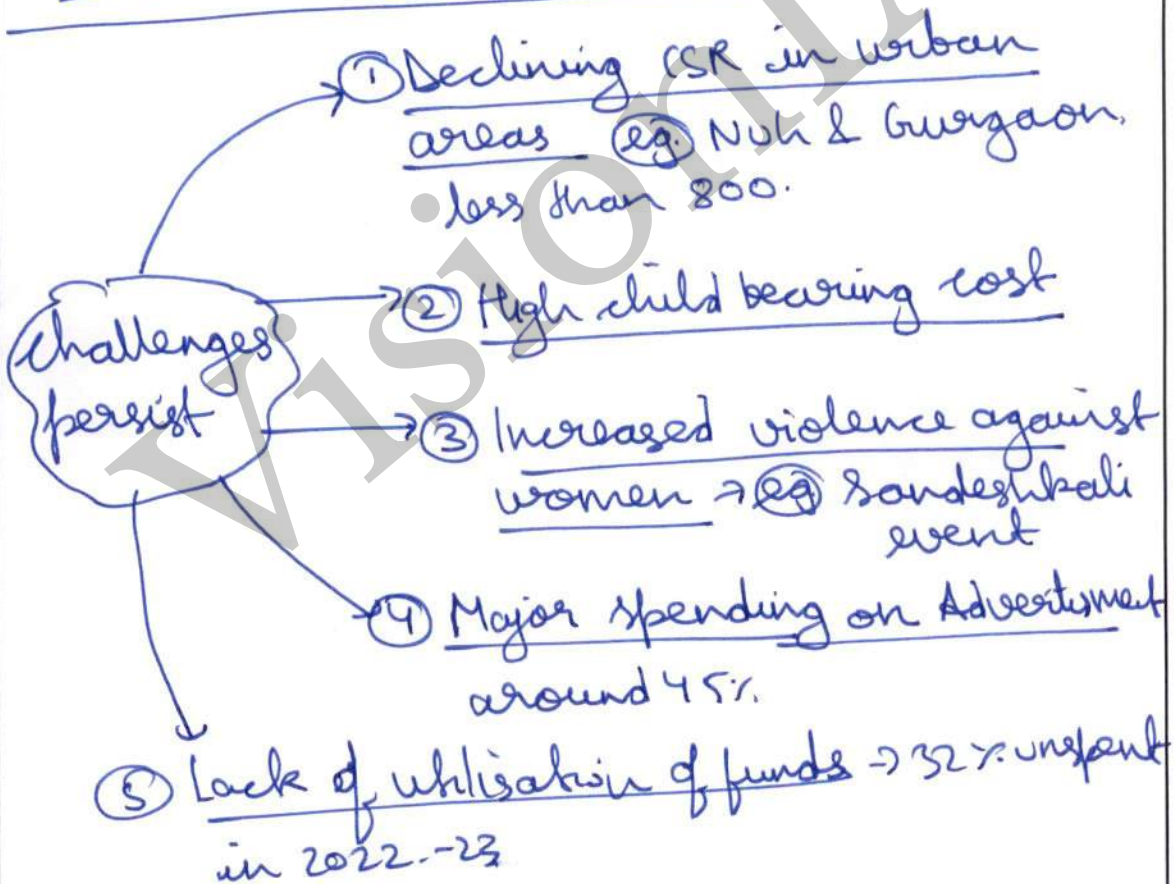
- ① Targeted states & districts saw improvement
eg. Jajhar in Haryana → 717 to >913.
- ② Reduce the decline across India → NFHS Report 5 → improvement in Punjab, Haryana & eastern states.
- ③ Ban on Pre-Diagnostic tools like ultrasound in both rural and urban areas
- ④ Community participation → collaboration

in Panchayat office, Auto workers, etc. to spread the message.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑥ Engaged locals like SHG, Anganwadi & ASHA workers.



Measures to enhance its Impact.

- ① Free child care for girl child → to reduce economic burden.
- ② Eliminate the prevalence of Dowry in rural & semi-urban areas
- ③ Rationalisation of allocation → Invest in ASHA & Anganwadi → ground reporting
- ④ Reduce IMR of girl child → special nutrition focus
- ⑤ Increase surveillance → community policing.

B.R. Ambedkar said that "I measure progress of any society by status of women in that society" thus first step should be to save girl child just after being born.

16.

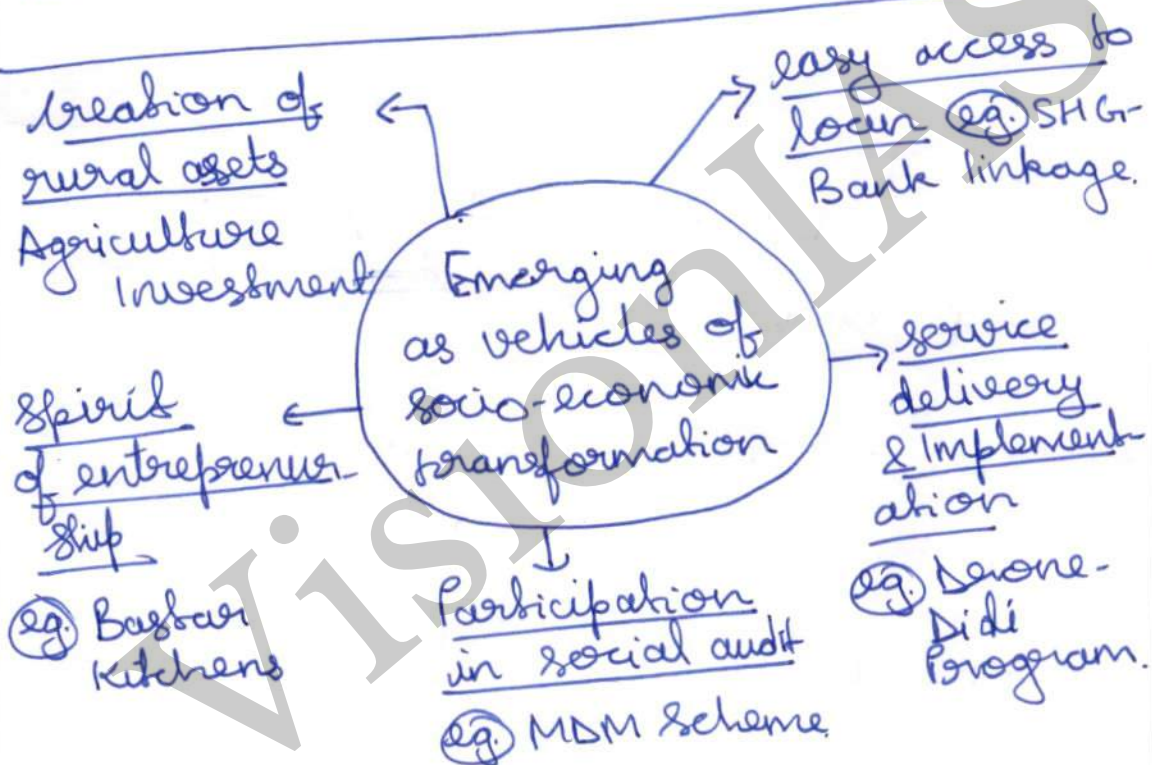
स्वयं-सहायता समूह ग्रामीण भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक कायाकल्प के चालक के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। उनकी पहुंच और प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने में सरकार की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

According to NRLM data, there are over 6.9 million SHGs with more than 100 million women members leading to collective development and inclusive development.



Role of Government in scaling their reach & effectiveness

① Legal Intervention → registered under societies registration Act 1860 and Companies Act 2013.

② Regulatory streamlining → RBI regulate microfinance Institution & NABARD → SHG (Mallegam committee)

③ Policy measures → Prayashchini Scheme, Mahila Kisan Sakshikaran, etc.

④ Digitalisation of SHGs → Mission e-Shakti of NABARD.

⑤ Making them partner in Implementation.
(eg) Drone Didi Program, Agri Infra fund, world's largest grain storage program.

⑥ Structural reforms → training and skilling for accounting, branding, etc

(eg) Koraput Turmeric SHG → training → Rs 4000/month additional income.

⑦ Geographical expansion → (eg) Mission Son chariya of MoH&VA.

Challenges Persist

① Poor Accounting & aggressive recovery

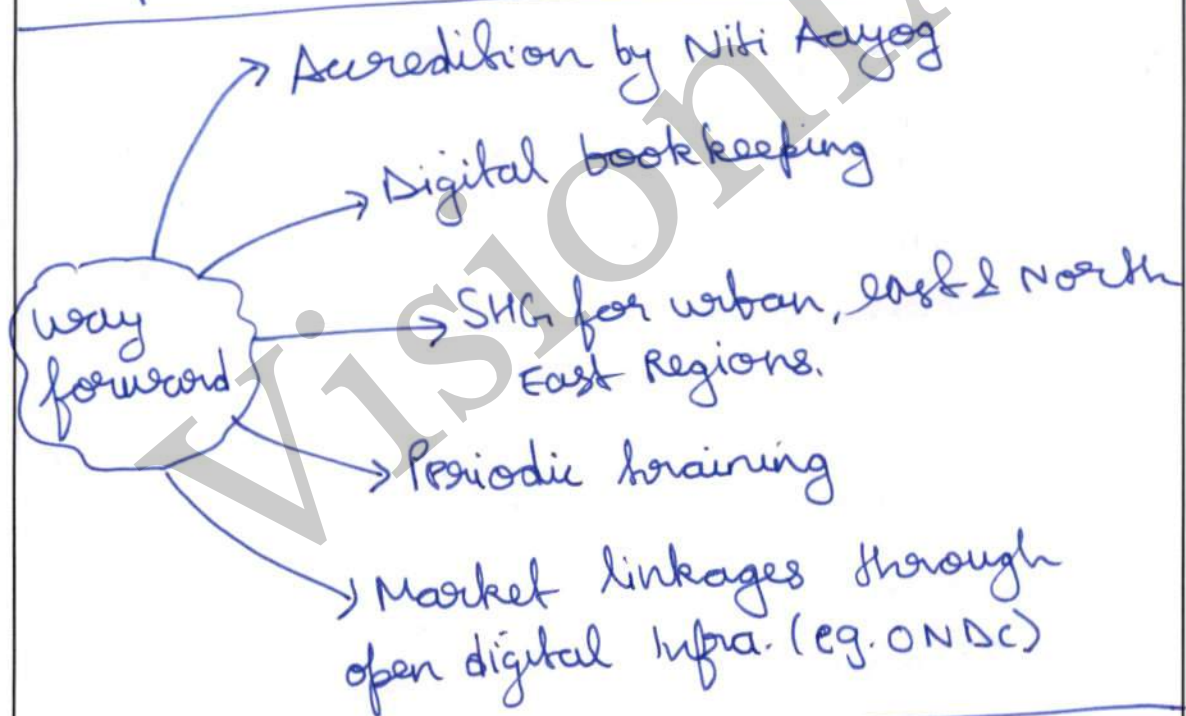
(eg) Andhra Pradesh multiple suicide case

② Regional Disparity → West and South India > 60% of SHGs.

③ Low Entrepreneurial spirit & Digital Divide → Hinder economies of scale.

④ Fragmentation → due to women migration due to marriages

⑤ Class and caste divide → Politicisation, Elite capture, etc (eg) SKS scandal.



PM Modi recently commented that, with evolving need of women, SHGs can be an effective tool for women led 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

Despite average growth of 6% per annum, in last decade still, 22.5 crore people are multidimensionally poor (Niti Aayog MPI Report 2022).

Causes of Persisting Poverty despite growth

I. Social Reasons

① aste division & discrimination → MPI report → 46% SC landless, SC, ST & OBC per capita income 50% less than national average.

② Educational Inequality → Despite >90% GER in primary education, only 23% in higher education (ASER).

③ High out of pocket expenditure → "Missing middle" in case of insurance → Risk of Poverty

④ Gender Inequality → Global Gender Gap report → 128/141 countries

II Economic Reasons

Agriculture Stagnation

48.1% employment
but only 16% to
GVA (Economic
Survey)

Decline in
quality of
Job

PLFS →
Gigification
of workforce

Jobless growth
due to pre-
mature
deindustrialisation

eg. Wage
Inequality
in service
sector.

III Regional Disparity

- 6 states (EAG) ⇒ 60% of Multidimensional poor.
- High rate of outmigration (Bihar, Odisha, etc)
- Disaster & environment → Hilly region, Odisha, etc.

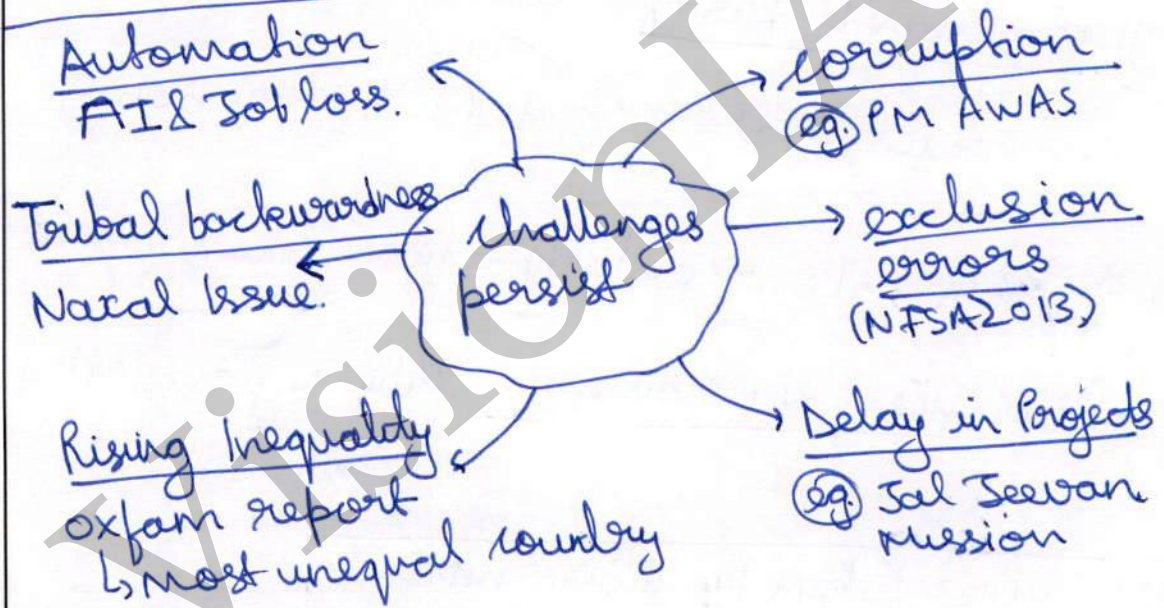
Measures taken by Government

- Focus on Bare necessities eg. PM Awas, PM Ujjwala, RTE 2009, Jal Sevan Mission
- Reducing Inequality of consumption eg. PM Garib Kalyan Yojana → 80 crore beneficiary
- Employment focus eg. PLI scheme, ELI scheme, etc.

④ Regional focus → Aspirational District program, Mission Purwodya, etc.

⑤ Agriculture & Rural Development → 2nd highest budget allocation, PM Gram Sadak yojana, etc.

⑥ Community led programs → MGNREGA, SHG formation, etc.



To address the issue of poverty comprehensively there is need for structural reforms as input, Inclusive development as spirit and Vikshit Bharat as destination (Economic survey)

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Despite, producing more than 329 mmmt of food grains and being net exporter of food grains and being net exporter since 1991, India's ranking in Global Hunger Index stands at 105th (serious category).

Structural Reasons behind this paradox

I. Social Reasons

- ① Gender inequality in distribution of food → women last to consume food.
- ② Low focus on child care in EAG states
NFHSS report → high IMR in Bihar & Jharkhand
- ③ Health reasons → ~~for~~ poor absorption of nutrient in anemic & morbidity affected.
- ④ Low focus on WASH → causing malnutrition issue (World bank).

II. Economic Reasons

① Affordability Issue → high inflation of vegetable, milk & meat items (9%) → RBI.

② Accessibility Issue → eg. Rangarh PVTG. death due to exclusion error.

③ Rainfed & Subsistence nature → eg. Vidharba, Rayalseema, etc.

III Other Reasons

Governance Deficit

Top-down approach, corruption in fair price shops, etc.

eg. Black marketing issue in Punjab

Environmental Issues

Heatwaves, cyclones, etc. destroying crops

eg. 2022 Heat waves → decline in wheat

Geopolitical Issues

Supply chain disruption

eg. Russia-Ukraine war.

Reform strategies

① Engaging SHGs, NGOs, Anganwadi & ASHA workers eg. Mission Shakti in Odisha.

② Common surveillance application to monitor nutrition progress eg. Thailand model.

- ③ Diversification & Avoidance of one size fit all approach (eg) Tithi Bhajan in Maharashtra.
- ④ Nutri gardens & Nutri farms in schools
(eg) Tamil Nadu model.
- ⑤ Food Bank network to collect food from restaurants → distribute it to homeless
- ⑥ Bio fortification of rice → to improve nutritional outcome.

India in the year 2025, should be able to ensure minimal human right by ensuring food security for all (SDG2) for which POSHAN abhayan, PM Garib Kalyan yojana, POSHAN Tracker, etc are steps in right direction.

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)

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In the era of geopolitical uncertainty with rising china, uncertain US policy under President Trump and ongoing conflicts, it is time for India to invest its political leverage in Neighbourhood.

Impact on Bilateral ties with these nations

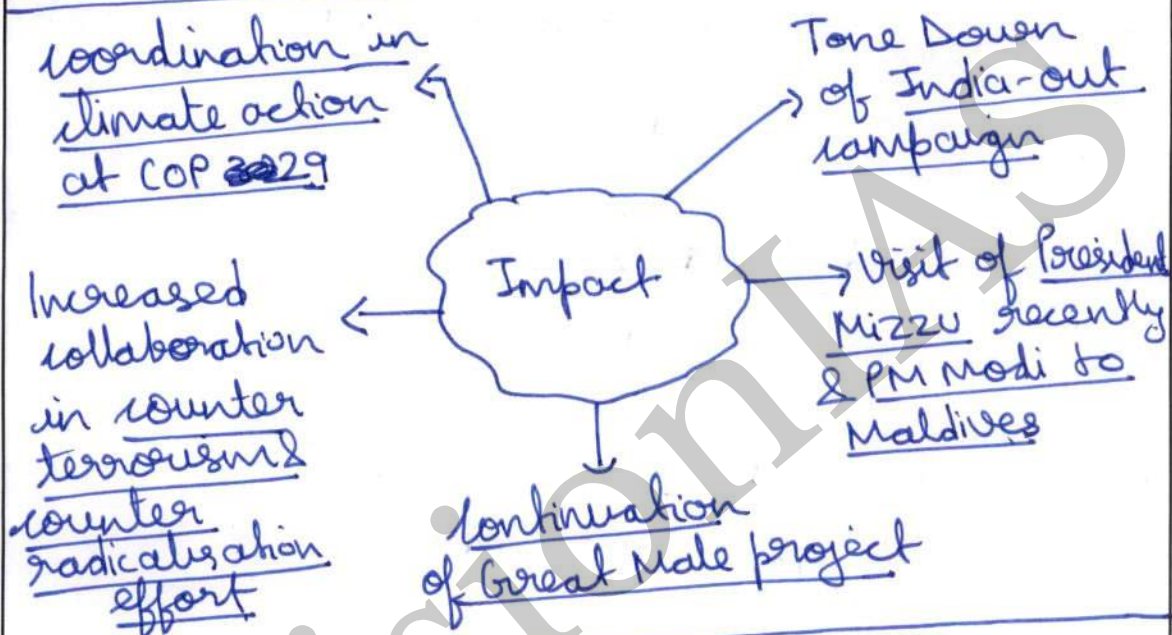
I. India-Sri Lanka

- ① Reversal of negative attitude among public → Anti India & Pro china Government during crises.
- ② Increased trust due to non-conditionality of help by India → unlike china's BRI debt trap diplomacy
- ③ Established India as first responder in crises situation → Increased credibility of SAGAR doctrine.

④ Visit of Sri Lankan President to India as its first overseas visit

⑤ Resolution on resolving fishermen issue in Palk bay area.

II India - Maldives



Further steps to Promote Sustainable economic cooperation in IOR

① Blue economy cooperation → Joint exploration of resources

② Integration through Sagarmala project and Maritime Vision 2030

③ Collective security of maritime domain

(eg) Colombo security conclave.

④ Promoting tourism which benefits mutually → creating joint package.

⑤ 3rd country partnership → on the lines of Asia-Africa growth corridor to counter chinese presence in the region.

⑥ currency swap arrangements → to create buffer against dollar flux.

⑦ Increased Trade → through creation of common trade zone.

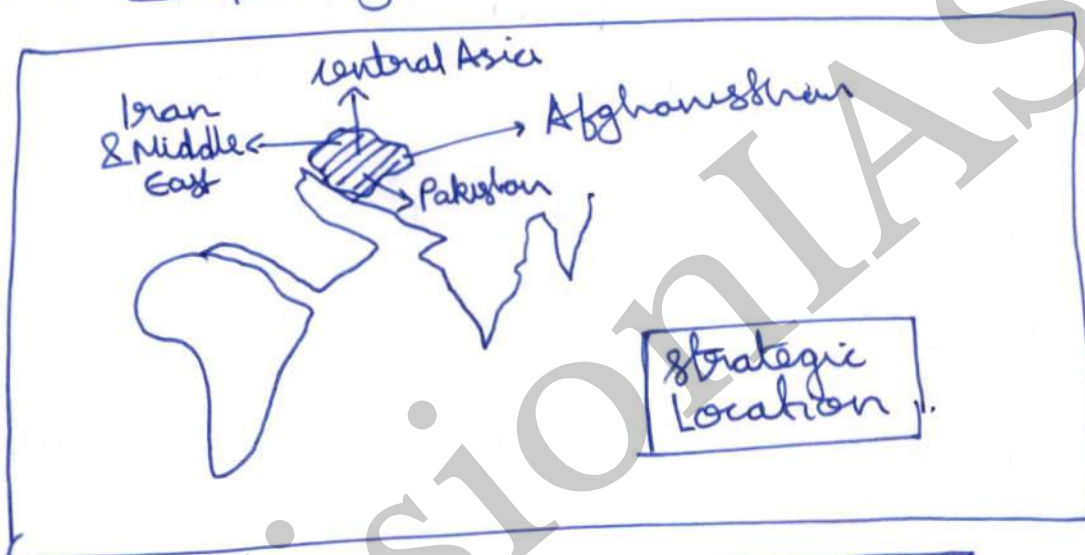
⑧ Line of credit from India to facilitate increased defence trade.

To further strengthen the relations, there is need for 5"S" given by Prime Minister to increase trust in the region and promote regional growth.

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

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

Afghanistan is also known as "Heart of Asia" due to its strategic location and complex geopolitical situation.



Geostrategic Significance for India

- ① Direct connectivity to Central Asian republics → rich in critical minerals
(eg. Kazakhstan → Uranium).
- ② Reduce trade distance in both space & time → crucial for INSTC project and Chabahar objective.

③ Bypass Pakistan to Increase trade relation with Eurasian region.

④ Increased scope of bilateral trade → cultural similarities, demand for Indian products

⑤ Increased sphere of Influence of India in the region → Middle East and Central Asia → Great Power rivalries

Effects of Post 2021 Political landscape change on India's ambition

① Halting of chabhar connectivity through Delaram Highway & Rail project.

② Increased security threat to Indian asset → high risk in new Investment.

③ Increased cost of Imports of energy minerals from Central Asia → due to increased route length.

④ Increasing Influence of china and Pakistan post withdrawal of USA.

⑤ Focus shift on alternatives like IMEC, increased energy collaboration with Gulf

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

- ① Real Politik → formal & informal engagement with Taliban
- ② Multi country initiative → involve other powers like France, Japan, etc.
- ③ Engage multilaterally through SCO and SAARC
- ④ Detach Political Ideology from connectivity project eg. Positive response of Taliban.

To benefit mutually, Afghanistan need to understand that its "future cannot be its past" as suggested by EAM S. Jaishankar.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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