

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. : 00162127

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Mohit Agrawal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

Jaipur - 019

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.

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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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

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

Recently SC's decision ~~to~~ regarding
AMU highlights that education
can not be the perogative of
any ~~uni~~ institution which
is sufficiently aided by the states.
It can't limit the enrollment
to certain section of society.

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

VisionIAS

2.

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

The Supreme Court, in a recent verdict, prescribed a time period for the Governor's assent to state legislative bills. What are the implications of this judgment for cooperative federalism and legislative accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words)

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

Recently in Governor of Tamil Nadu vs State of Tamil Nadu judgement Supreme Court highlighted the limitation of constitutional discretion granted to the governor.

* Implications :-

on 'Co-operative federalism'

i) ensure that delay is not intentional → highlight legislative supremacy

ii) Autonomy to states under schedule - I, Part II

iii) Balancing vertical equity by exercise of rights by states to their legislative domain.

Challenges: may lead to mistrust
between centre and states.

(eg:- the statement by Hon'ble
Vice President (ex).)

* on [Legislative Accountability]

i) Dilute the Governor's power
to check and balance (A. 200)

ii) A clear Timeline may lead to
legislative Tyranny and
legislative overreach.

iii) positive effect

while this will ensure that
good intended bills are not
vetoed unnecessarily.

[Article 142] was used by Hon'ble Apex
Court in pronouncement of the
Judgement, This use of A. 142
should be with judicial restraint.

3.

सहकारी क्षेत्र 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)

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

Recently co-operative affairs ministry

• has come into being to ensure collective efforts of centre and states.

• New initiatives

i) Technical support and upgradation to 118000 cooperatives

ii) improving the structure of co-operatives by dual supervision

iii) A registration portal

iv) A multistate co-operative bill makes states equal partner in state co-operative development

India has 27% of
world's cooperatives
but majority are
concentrated in few states



/// Cooperatives
Concent.

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

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)

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

Social media through digital penetration led to democratisation of youth.

This is leading to people-led policy

i) Adoption and implementation of Lokpal act, 2010 after popular pressure

ii) Ensuring Gender Justice : Bill
post N.G. Kar rape case in Kolkata
for fast track cases.

iii) Inclusion of people → Transgender rights 2019 after huge social media uproar post Nautansingh Johar

iv) Ensuring meritocracy → unfair examination practices act, 2024
post NEET 2024 leak

Democratic accountability

i) Ensuring safety ~~in~~ by reporting railways incidents on Twitter.

ii) Conduct by civil servant: Chhattisgarh IAS (DM) was suspended post video of slapping a person during Covid went viral.

iii) Popular discourse on social media shape the behaviour of public servants

Challenges →

i) Parochial interest - Threatening National security e.g. 2020 Delhi riot, Hududululum protest. by NGo

ii) Fast mobilisation (symbol mosque

riots) may overwhelm state's capacity

Social media is double edged sword while it empowers citizens, it may also threaten national security. A careful balance between Article 14, 19, 21 is required.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

CSR is an ethical responsibility of a corporate entity towards its social and environmental responsibility, in line with Commerce with Ethics principle.

In India, companies act, 2013 mandates 2% of profit from companies earning ₹500 crore annually with networth of ₹500 crore.

* Business led : India's Development Solution

i) Rural Progress : through CSR led projects such as development of Schools, PHC/CHCs

eg: Vedanta's developmental projects Rampura Agucha (Bhilwara)

ii) Empowering youth → by skilling them in livelihood opportunities

eg ITC's programme to train Divyang Jan in Tailoring, weaving

iii) Towards Vulnerables: Empowering
Senior citizens $\rightarrow$ Fun Bus by
Azim Premji Foundation

iv) Providing Health facilities: by
Big Business houses (Tata, Reliance)
For quality and affordable care.

v) Filling the gap of Government resource deficit
by donating to PM CARES

vi) Supporting flagship programmes
like SDM, Uttarakhand Yojana,
Saubhagya by building infrastructure
eg Tata Trusts

Challenges $\rightarrow$ possibility of crony capitalism
 $\rightarrow$ Concentration of CSR
- few states, urban areas
 $\rightarrow$ Lack of personal involvement
NGOisation of CSR

CSR could be the guiding light
for other nations to implement similar
policy by law.

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

Public Consultation and Jan Sunwai are emerged as new mode of citizen-centric, participatory governance.

* Impact on Good Governance

- i) more inclusion of people in government decision making and policy implementation
- ii) Prompt and Timely Redressal of a citizen's governance at one place
- iii) People led Governance model:
Administration at the door of Citizen to hear grievance and solve grievance.
- iv) Ensuring Accountability of public officials towards citizens

v) Inter and Intra departmental accountability
by involving all departments under
single banner.

vi) strengthening social audit and
Empowering citizens towards their
rights

vii) 'Reducing Corruption' and
litigations & face to face governance

* challenges :- (i) structural: focus on
quantity of Jansunwai rather than
quality of services.

(ii) Lack of timely grievance redressal
due to unintended issue → Erosion
of Trust

Jansunwais are right approach
that can deliver governance in a
welfare setup, but instead of Top down
approach, focus should be on quality
than minimise frivolous litigation &
Complaints.

7.

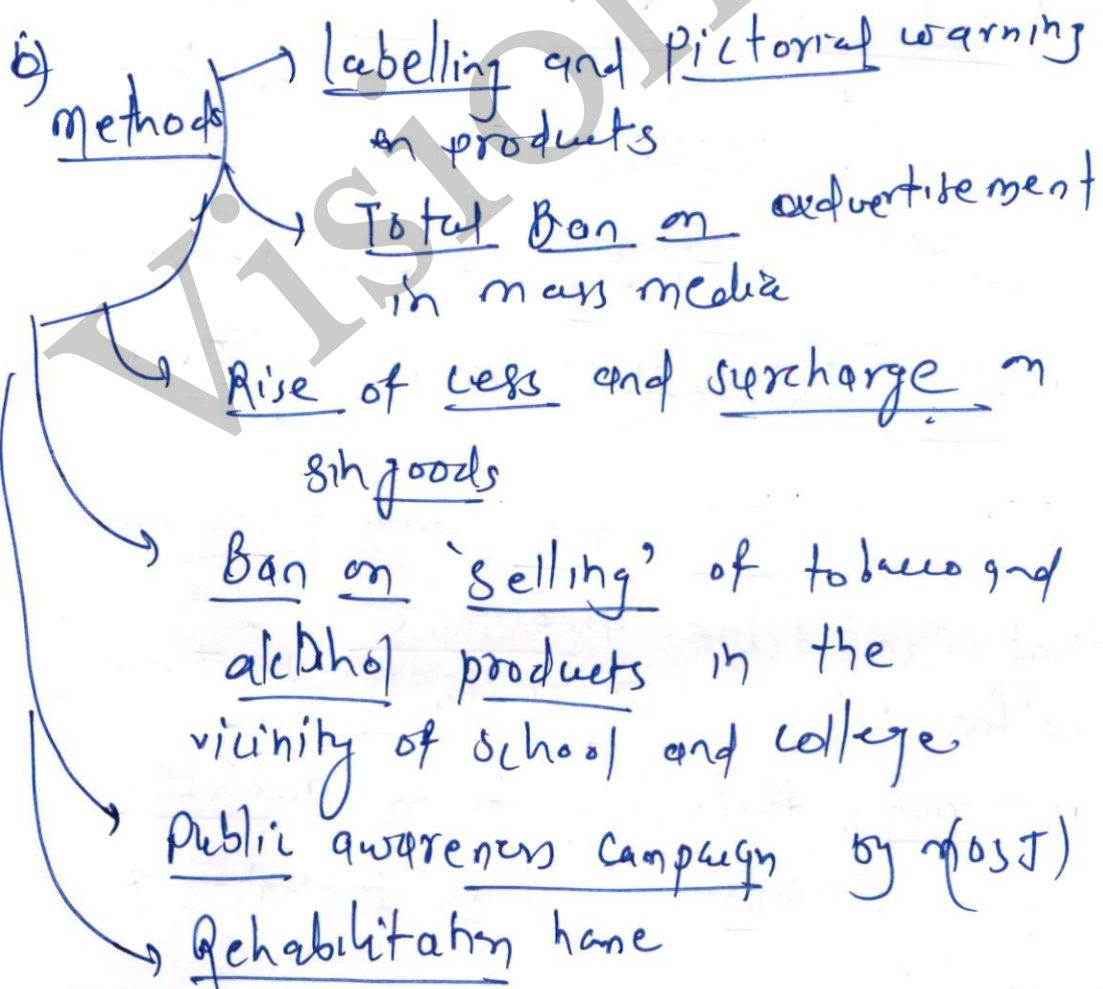
भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग की समस्या से निपटने में राष्ट्रीय मादक द्रव्य मांग न्यूनीकरण कार्य योजना और नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

[Drug abuse] among youth is increasingly becoming a challenge in ensuring safe future of our country

The NAPDDR and Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan aims to reduce the incidence among youth.



* Success :- Reducing is not

The labelling, 'rise in Tax helped in reduction of intake of products, but new problems have emerged +

- i) new type of drugs (banned) —
LMD, Marijuana, Hukka Bar
- ii) Unemployment of youth → rising
uptake
- iii) Social acceptance

more than anything, social attitude
needs to be changed (Mukesh's
story, cancer care in cinema hall) to
make meaningful impact.

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)

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AI is disrupting the way we work. > 89 million workforce will be unemployed by 2026 (WEF report) and 64 million new jobs will be created, will require niche skills.

* Indian Education and future of Jobs

i) Requirement of interpersonal skills, analytical and creative thinking, which is missing from Indian education system. (excess focus on Rote learning based Board examination)

ii) most jobs in India (788.2%) are semiskilled, which is threatened to be replaced (Economic survey 2024-25)

iii) Focus on

ii) Curriculum is not updated as per Industry requirement. (Only 51% of graduates are employable in current scenarios)
- (Skills report 2024)

iv)

Way forwards-

- i) Implement NEP 2020 in letter and spirit by including vocational education with theoretical
- ii) skilling, reskilling & upskilling of the labour force.

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)

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G-7 emerged as a group of 7 most advanced nations which includes The USA, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, UK and Germany. (Russia excluded)

* Transformation

western → internal contradictions

- Accusation of each other on the current global financial position.
- mutual distrust between USA and Europe in post Trump era (Recent summit in Canada)
- Considering Canada as 51st state of USA by President Trump.
- Reciprocal Tariff Threat by USA, the biggest consumer nation will jeopardise the other G7's economy

- on issue of WAR, there is no mutual Consensus like earlier.

* India's opportunities

- i) Role as middle power to gain Concession from Europe, Canada and USA
eg Recent invitation to PM despite deterioration of relationship with Canada, shows importance of India on Table
- ii) Forging FTAs based on India's interest, along with concession on EU's CBAM
- iii) Diversification of relationship with other nations by leveraging position of NAM.
- iv) Exercising strategic autonomy by engaging with Russia and Ukraine.

India could benefit from rising distrust between advanced economies to its advantage. Diplomatic Balancing

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

IMF was established in 1945 under Bretton-Woods conference, in post world war era to ensure global financial stability

* Role of IMF | $\div$ > 188 members

i) Assess and analyse the financial position of country to give policy suggestions and forecast the growth.

ii) 'Assists' countries during BOP crisis via facilities such as Extended Credit facility, Poverty & growth ~~red~~ initiative, $\rightarrow$ Pakistan's loan 2005

iii) Provision 'SDR' and 'Reserve Tranche' to assure sufficient Forex in developing nation.

iv) Publish Biennial report on

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Global financial stability-

- v) Helps in structural changes in nations
eg 1991 LPG reforms in India.

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* Criticism :-

- i) Western philosophy led approach towards opening up, Capitalism is not liked by Socialist nations.
- ii) Control of United States (>16% vote) on major decisions (appointment of MD, granting loans)
- iii) Differential treatment towards developing and LDCs → Carrot and stick approach
- iv) 5 year Review does not reflect accurately the true role of nations
eg India's voting power (4.272%), but 4th largest GDP

Brick Bank (NAB), ADB, AIIB are emerging as an alternative to western Block led IMF.

11. 103वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 2019 ने भारत में सकारात्मक कार्यवाई 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)

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Women's representation in Parliament and state legislature has been < 15% despite 50% of Indian population.

103rd CAA was introduced in India with a aim to provide reservation to economically weaker section (EWS) upto 10% in economic employment and educational opportunities, Article 15(6) and 16(6) respectively.

* A New dimension to Affirmative action -

- i) Correct the historical injustice based on 'economized' weakness'
- ii) ensure principle of equity as per article '14', article 15, 16.
- iii) Proactive state measures towards EWS by constitutional recognition

iv) In line with principle of Newereltonism
(sabka sath, Sabka vikas),

2) leaving no one behind.

v) 'social inclusion' and inclusive growth

* Implications →

* Positive →

i) Empowerment of poor section
of society by recognising
their right to education (Article 21A)
and right to employment (A. 41)

ii) Correct income inequality and prevent
concentration of wealth (A. 38, A 39)

iii) Ensure growth with inclusive
development.

iv) 'Positive' role of state towards
Citizens welfare.

However, there are negative implications too

- i) Breaching the 50% limit as mentioned in Indira Sawney judgement
- ii) Demand for more reservation → division in society, political polarisation
- iii) Threat of replacement of society ~~with~~ from 'meritocracy' to 'medocrasy'

Way forward →

- i) ~~Limit~~ proper screening before issuing a certificate (fake CWS) issue
- ii) Revising the assets limit as per inflation index.

The honorable supreme court in

Common Cause vs UOI also conferred the amendment; ~~but~~ The

implementation needs to be objective, transparent and accountable.

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)

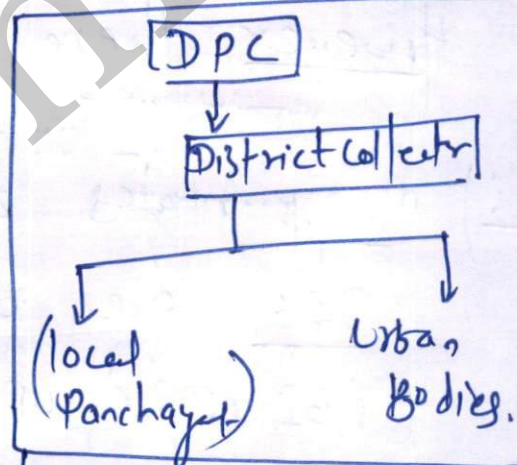
The District Planning Committee (DPC) was envisioned as a key instrument to strengthen grassroots-level planning. How far has it succeeded in achieving this goal? Discuss the challenges faced by DPCs and suggest measures to make them more effective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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73rd ^{74th} Constitutional amendment also
envisioned District Planning Committee (DPC)
under A-243 to make planning at
panchayat level truly broad based
and inclusive.

* Success

i) Established 3rd
tier of governance
in letter and spirit.



ii) Whole-same planning (4/5)th Representatives to elected.
at district level, ensure duplication,
wastage of resources does not take place

iii) Planning by elected members →
(4/5)th of members are elected
by the representatives of local and
urban bodies.

ensure 'Jan-samaj', people led governance

iv) suggestion to the state government by consolidating plan of local bodies.

v) well-round development of districts based on unique characteristics (co-operative subfederalism)

However, there are certain lacunae:-

i) many states did not yet constituted DPC even after 30 years (ABT report on Panchayat finances)

ii) Nominated members have greater say and knowledge.

iii) Role of District collector as Chairman is against democratic sprit.

iv) phenomenon of sarpanch pati/ pradhan pati leading to underrepresented a section of society.

1) limited budget - states did not devolve, constituted finance commission (A-243 I, 243 2A)

* Measures Required

i) legal reforms: to mandatorily constitute DPZ, a electal members of chairman

ii) financial reforms: inclusion of DMF (mmor, 2015), district disaster fund and devolution of financial power to local B.dies (15th Fe)

iii) Attitudinal Changes: by nudging and operant conditioning to disallow male spouses from meetings

iv) training, personnel capacity building.

Indian Institute of Administration suggested capacity building, regular training and granting more responsibility by states way forward.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 293' of Indian constitution

limit the borrowing powers of states on the guarantee of union.

This provision was introduced as :-

- i) To maintain fiscal responsibility on part of states
- ii) Maintain sovereign rating and eliminate chance of default.
- iii) Maintain unitary character in Indian federal setup.

But this may hinder Fiscal Autonomy and disrupt Cooperative Federalism

- i) Limit the state with resources, especially when in need.
(recent Kerala government's issue)

ii) Hinder Responsibility of states
under schedule 7 list II, III

iii) Limit the welfare and development
role of states by ~~reducing~~ reducing
revenue and Capital Receipts

iv) Against cooperative federalism -

a) Tussle between union and states
for more resources (cess, surcharge),
Issue over vertical transfer of
Finance Commission.

b) $\rightarrow$ Disrupt horizontal balance between
revenue surplus and Revenue deficit
states.

c) $\rightarrow$ Fuelling Regionalist tendencies
(North vs south divide), Tamil Nadu's

Objection -

v) Mutual disputes between states based
on Resources

vi) Demand for special category,
status

iii) Solution →

i) make finance commission more inclusive by including state's cadre.

ii) Revival of Interstate Council (263) with Regular meetings -

iii) Incentive based mechanism (as envisaged by 15th FC based on fiscal prudence)

iv) Short Run - special Package
⇒ Andhra, Bihar (Budget 2024-25)

Fiscal Co-operation is need of the hour to realise the goal of Viksit Bharat - 2047.

In that respect, states must be empowered with sufficient resources and adequate responsibility.

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)

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Right to contest election is a Constitutional right, given conditions mentioned in Constitution and parliament's law i.e. RPA, 1950, & RPA, 1951.

* Tension between Contest Election and Electoral ethics

i) Prevention of Criminalisation of Politics: Anti Section (8), (9), (10)(11), RPA 1951
ban politicians from contesting election,
but for a limited period of 6 years
only after conviction of ≥ 2 years

This undermines the policies with principle of gandhiji, as 44% are having Criminal antecedent. (Lok Sabha - 18th)

ii) "Ban on Political Corruption": Cash for query, horse trading was not considered electorally wrong till recent judgement of [Sita Soren].

iii) Only convicted politicians are banned, not ~~having~~ who facing [grave charges]
e.g. 18th L.S. has 29 MP with grave crime charges.

iv) Limit on electoral malpractices:
However unethical it may be
Can't be quantified,
e.g. Hate speech during 2024
General election (explicitly banned
A.S. 126,) but no action taken

* Lifetime Ban on convicted Criminal

Yes, there is a case :-

i) As it undermine the underlying
idea of electoral politics

- philosopher king (plato)

ii) will deter potential politicians from committing crime.

iii) Regaining faith in politics of youth
(will boost political participation)

iv) Equitable growth as envisaged in part (IV)

* However, there are issues:-

i) It is against the rights of people to exercise their voting rights, "Let The People" - The actual guardian

ii) Conviction rate is very low and Courts are overburdened (> 44 cr Cases, pending, NCR NJDC data)

iii) what about those who are not convicted?

To restore the political system,

Souctel ethics and awareness must be the priority. In the mean time fast tracking of Cases (Indrapreet Gupta Committee) will help.

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

NFHS-5 ~~the~~ data for the first time shows the higher female child compared to male (1020:1), depicting the reversal of trend of son-male preference.

BBBP was launched initially in the states with very low child sex ratio from Haryana (one of the lowest) to raise awareness about girl child.

Component →

- i) Ban on 'sex-selective' ultrasonography
- ii) Institutional delivery
- iii) Linkage with other schemes:
ICDS, Janani Suraksha Yojana
- iv) Care of girl child with financial inclusion.

* Success

- i) Rising overall sex ratio from 943 (2011) to 979.50 (UN Population)
- ii) Increase in Enrolment of girl child (near universal → primary, secondary)
- iii) Rising awareness through Nudge:
"BBBP → BADLAB" (Economic survey 2018-19)
- iv) female labour participation rate -
risen from 23% (2017-18) → 42% (2022-23)
(PLFS data)
- v) Rising educational outcome of girl child in Board examination.
- vi) female child marriage reduced to 23% from 27% NFHS-4

* challenges, still persists

- i) Non institutional delivery → still 12% (NFHS-5)
- ii) social taboo and stigma
→ Recent murder of a shining Tennis star in Haryana

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ii) Health: anemia is rising despite programmes eg 67% (2020) from 57% in NHIS-4

iv) limited access to higher and STEM education

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* Measures required

i) 'Attitudinal change' : by role modelling (Urdhya Balan), nudging behaviour (#mydaughtermypride)

ii) Inclusion of women representatives by providing them training (46% of total self govt)

iii) Providing safety net (study by Gita Gopinath) → rising safety will improve sex ratio

iv) Improving the rural and local facility (e. school, college, hospitals)

v) Empowerment of rural SHGs (Drone Pidi)

Whole of society approach is needed to meaningfully realise the SDG-5 by removing Bias against female

16.

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

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are emerging as vehicles of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Examine the role of government in scaling their reach and effectiveness. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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~~Self~~ SHGs are the informal groups of people with similar socio-economic background, that help each other

A vehicle of Socio-Economic Transformation

i) 'Empowerment of women': more than 88 lakh SHGs out of which 80% are by women in self-employment, Cottage industry

eg Rani mistri of Jharkhand.

ii) Entrepreneurship culture: by

access to cheap loan (credit), rising bargaining power, access to market eg Lizzet papad,

Usha Unnati Usha Sha of Jharkhand training of women in entrepreneurship

iii) 'Development of periphery' → from shift
progress from urban areas to Rural
hinterland at grass root.
e.g. Kudumbashree of Kerala.

iv) 'Financial inclusion' and availability
of financial product.

e.g.: CSR activities of vedanta helped
rural SHGs in getting POS for
UPI

v) Shifting disguised
employment to
meaningful employment
by absorbing surplus
labours.

"Case-study"
maadimleshwari
Jan Utthan Abhiyan
• empowering 2 lakh
women a year

* Role of Government :-

i) formalisation of SHGs through
registration → access to credit,
government support, effective
policy making.

ii) financial empowerment through NABARD - SHG linkage programme.

iii) provide meaningful opportunities :
eg 'Prone-Bidi' (100% subsidy) and
minimum 1 Lakh / year income

iv) 'Inclusive growth' - reaching far and beyond by supporting NGOs and civil society.

v) Rural industrialisation

future way forward

- Technology integration by linking with Co-operatives
- Partner with local bodies
- mandatory CSR targets under S.135 of Companies act

SHG's are [National help group].

Their effective inclusion across India,

not just in few states (Tamil Nadu, Gujarat)

with help in - Goal of Inclusive growth

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)

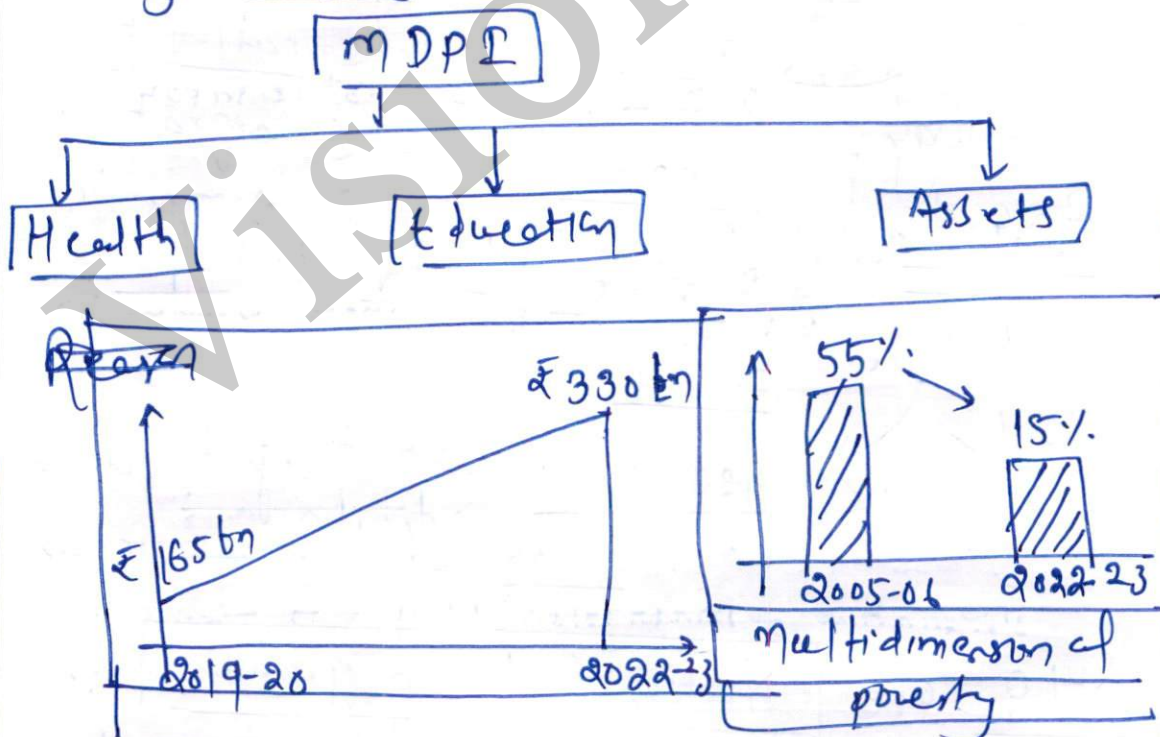
Despite economic growth, multidimensional poverty continues to persist in India. Analyse the underlying causes and discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Multidimensional poverty is an all encompassing definition involving all round development and minimum basic requirement of a person on caloric count.

In India, it is measured by

NDI आय by A-F method, by changing modifying UNDP's MDPI.



Reasons of MDPI has decreased since 2005-06, by removing more than

170 million people out of 700 - but 15% still persists.

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The Causes

i) Failure of Trickle down growth effect

majority of growth is from few states (Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka) creating inequality. (UP, Bihar has highest poverty)

ii) Rising population → still in 2nd and 3rd stage of demographic transition, reducing per capita resource availability

iii) Service led growth → Jobless growth and failure of absorption of Agriculture labour (45.5%) into other productive sector

iv) Dwarfism of Indian industry and premature deindustrialisation → Economic Survey 2018-19

v) High unemployment (45%) and among youth (71%) with quality

of jobs missing (788% is in low and semi-skilled)

Measures taken

i) Direct attack on poverty: - NPSA, 2013,

PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana - Food to poor people

• MGNREGS, guaranteed employment in rural areas.

• PM Awas Yojana, rural and urban

• PM Bharat Ashraya Yojana, Aspirational District and Block programme

helped in poverty reduction from considerably, but more need to be done

i) Social inclusion: quality of education, health care and local governance

ii) Development of India's middle stand (Survey 2024-25) to absorb surplus labour

In reality, the poverty attack requires [empowerment approach] rather than giving people dole (MGNREGS, subsidy)

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)

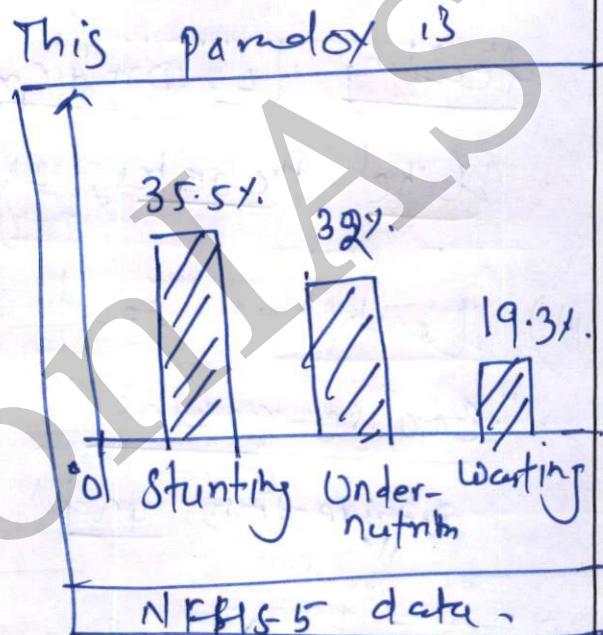
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India produces > 330 million te of food
in FY (2023-24), (RBI annual Report - 2024)

But as per NFHS-5, nutritional levels
are below par. This paradox is

due to —

i) Focus on food
availability and
distribution —
but neglecting the
nutritional intake



eg: > 80 cr people are receiving food
grains under pm Garib Kalyan Anna
yojana, but only fine cereals
"Wheat" and "Rice" (unfortified) is
distributed.

ii) Lack of availability of nutritious food
at affordable price:

Reasons :- wastage of horticulture
produce (~30%)

• insufficient availability of fertilised
food (Bharat Brand)

iii) changing structure of agriculture
towards Urea based cropping pattern
leading to problem of chronic diseases
like Diabetes, Hypertension.

iv) lack of food preference towards
"coarse-grains" due to lack of
awareness and rough taste.

v) wastage of cooked nutritious
food and lack of channels

vi) 'Low per capita income' and the
perpetual dependency on government
provision food grain. (~ 1,72,000 ₹/year)

vii) Inadequate Research environment
to produce nutricereals

VIII) Superfoods are beyond Reach of poor

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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* Reforms Required

- i) Distribution of food fortified food under governments PDS. (vitamin A rice)
- ii) Biotechnology research to improve food grain nutritional content.
- (iii) Role of civil society and NGOs to distribute surplus food. eg
- iv) Move towards organic farming along with promotion of Horticulture
eg MSDH
- v) post harvest supply chain management
eg AQDF, Krishi reel, Krishiuddan.
Startups: slurp farming, Dehaat

Nutritional security, not just food security should be the goal going forward. Recommendations of M.S. Swaminathan commission must be followed.

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

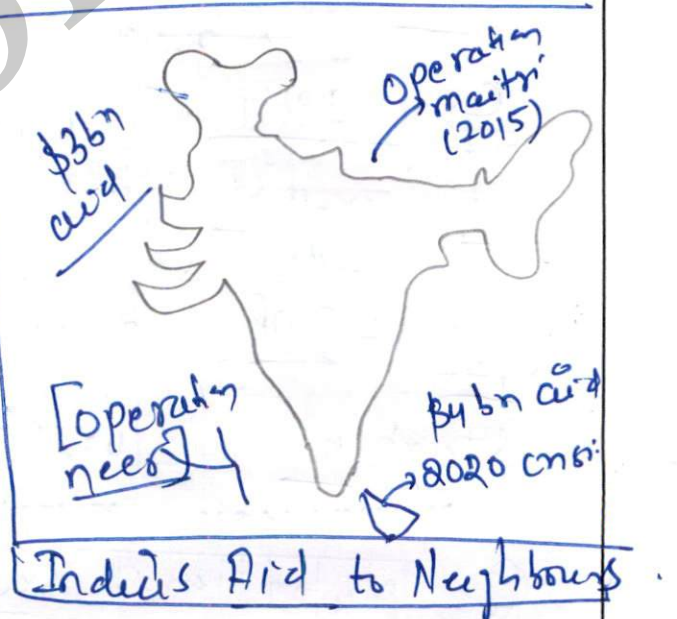
Quadrilateral's Doctrine' and India's

non-reciprocal engagement with
its neighbours during time of crisis
helps in India's role as Net-security
provider in its neighbourhood.

* Timely Response

✓ Sri Lanka, even
before IMF's loan
during 2020 crisis
extending \$4bn

LoC + food support



✓ During LTTE civil war, proactively
provided humanitarian aid.

* maldives → during water crisis supplied
water (packaged & distilled)
→ supplied defence support (by
donating helicopter)

other aid → COVAX - vaccine matter
↳ EWS during disasters

* Impact of Bilateral Aid

i) Geopolitical impact → support of
both nation in India's bid to
UNSC (permanent seat), supporting
India as leader of Global South,
balancing chinese OBOR and
String of Pearls.

ii) Bipartisan support to India,
even after anti-India government
in maldives - + Thankfulness

iii) Economic impact → Ensuring
regional trade with India as surplus.

iv) Connectivity in 'Arabian sea' and Joint Petroolling

However, there are some challenges like Anti-India protest and mutual distrust [Tamilnadu ~~over~~ and Sri Lanka]

[* Steps Required] -

i) Revival of SAARC, with or without participation, a mutual forum for dialogue and diplomacy.

ii) 'Policy of extended friendship' by signing FTAs with access to Indian market (as leverage in negotiation)

iii) Trucks Type II, 1.5. diplomacy in line with recent operation Indoor.

iv) mutual partnership in Indian Ocean region with joint exercises (SLINEX)

Both Sri Lanka and Maldives are situated in global sea lines of communication. High importance of Indian

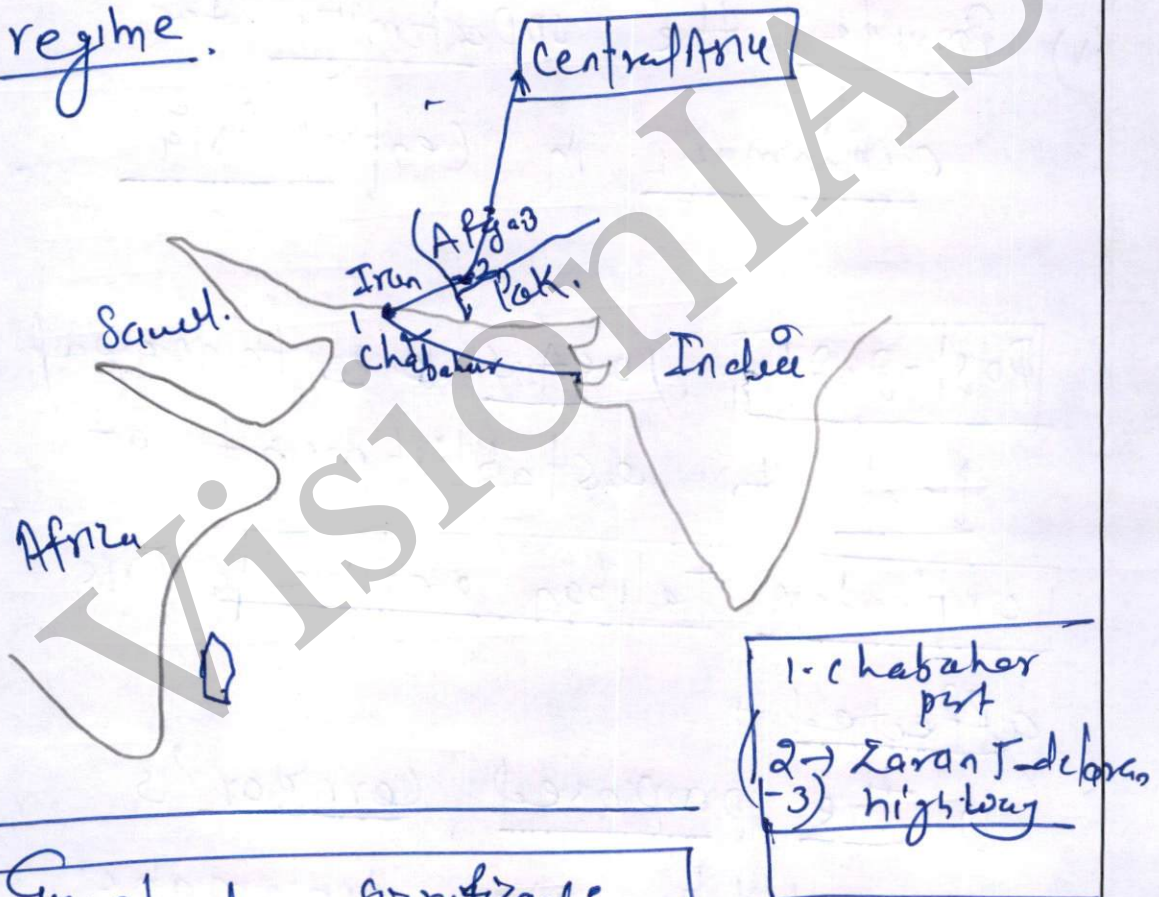
20.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Afghanistan and India are having historical relationship and India has invested > 36n in pre-taliban regime.



i) provide alternative to Pakistan

India - Chabahar → Zahedan
↓
Karant
↓
Delaram

ii) Reducing the distance between India and central Asia.

- India's Uranium security

iii) Broadening the India's footprint in west Asia and central Asia and Countering China's OBOR

iv) Provide the opportunity for diplomacy in central Asia

Post-2021 , USAs is with drawal lead to establishment of orthodox Taliban Regime , This affected →

i) The proposed Corridor's viability given diplomatic Backsliding , instability in the region.

ii) Energy security that would have assured through supply of uranium from Kazakhstan and Afghanistan has jeopardised,

way forward

i) Renewed engagement with new regime by decreasing India's development aid.

ii) Revival of INSTC and IMEC

iii) Diplomatic support by ensuring stability in the region.

Afghanistan's Golden Crescent and proximity to Pakistan is a hurdle, but India must navigate this challenge to secure communication

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