



**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. : 01501361

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ujwal Priyank

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

26.07.25

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

केंद्र  
Centre

PATNA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Richa  
26/07/25

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></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)		
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</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

Aligarh Muslim University was established through a central legislation in 1920. This led it to the debate whether it constitutes a minority institution or not

Supreme Court's recent decision

1. SC held that AMU was established through central law, but this cannot be the sole criteria of deciding its minority status.
2. [S. Azeem Basha] judgement held that AMU is not a minority institution
3. This led to striking down the reservation policy it provided to Muslim candidates later on

## Interpretation of Article 30

1. Article 30 provides the right to establish, administer and run their own educational institution to minorities in India
2. Being a fundamental right, Article 30 enhances the dignity of life of minorities
3. Providing protection to minorities interests.
4. Upholding aspiration to protect their culture and heritage
5. Ensuring an inclusive society.
6. Accountability of government to uphold constitutional morality.

The judgements given by Supreme Court to further test the minority status through Objective test will promote integrity.

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

Recently supreme court set the guidelines for Governor to assent and reserve a bill under Governor vs state of Tamil Nadu judgement

- Guidelines for Governor
1. Provide assent within 3 months
  2. Must return the bill within 3 months
  3. If sent again after reconsideration, give assent in 1 month
  4. Decide for reserving the bill for President within said time

Implication of this judgement for cooperative federalism

1. State Autonomy is upheld

2. Due recognition to the mandate of public, since legislature is elected body.

3. Effective governance through speedy implementation of law.

4. Threat to cooperation :

Union and state (particularly opposition-led) may have federal tension.

5. Undermine authority of Governor and President.

### Legislative accountability

1. Promoting transparency in law making with specified time line
2. Ensure efficiency in legislative process
3. Reduces delay due to centre interference.

Timely implementation and execution of law is pre-requisite for effective governance.

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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

UN has declared 2025 as the International Year of cooperatives with the motive that "Cooperatives build a better world" .

Recent changes and initiatives related to cooperative

1. Constitutionalisation of cooperative through 97<sup>th</sup> amendment Act 2011

Part IX B

Art 19(1)(c)

Art 43 B .

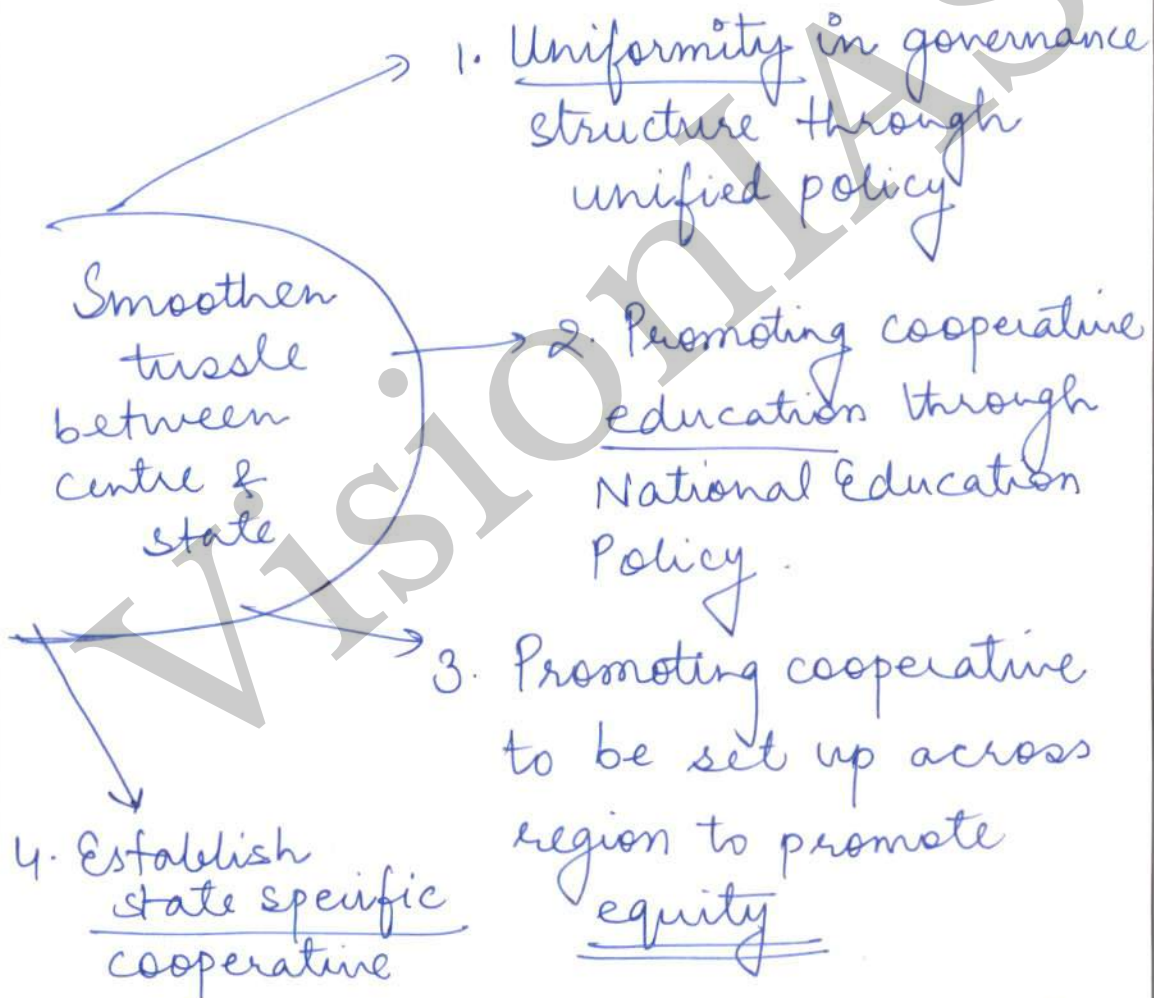
2. Cooperative have been brought under RBI's control to reduce cases of financial loss.

[Eg.] Multi-State cooperative Act 2020.

3. National Policy on cooperative have been modified recently to ~~face~~ face evolving nature of threats .

4. Ministry of Cooperatives has been established as separate ministry  
↳ Earlier it was under ministry of agriculture

5. Cooperative University being established in Gujarat.



Cooperatives provide 20% of rural credit and help in 35% of fertiliser distribution. They are engine of rural prosperity

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

10

Civil society are associations or voluntary organisation that are outside the ambit of state.



Use of social media and digital mobilisation

1. Information dissemination and awareness generation  
 [Eg] → Social media handles to promote transparency
2. Mobilise people for protest  
 [Eg] → Farmers protest in 2020.
3. Mobilisation of resource and fund  
 [Eg] → Digital media & videos for public appeal.
4. Feedback mechanism

Impact on Policy making → 1. Articulation of public interest  
|Eg. Role of NGOs in ecological cause

→ 2. Promotes equality and sustainability  
|Eg. Role of Akshay Patra in nutrition

→ 3. Giving voice to voiceless  
|Eg. HelpAge India, Child Rights and You, etc.

Democratic accountability → 1. Holds government to account  
|Eg. Social Audit (MGNREGA)

→ 2. Vigilance over public fund.  
|Eg. ADR

→ 3. Ensure participatory government  
|Eg. Trade union & Pressure group.

Thus civil society is a bridge between government and

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

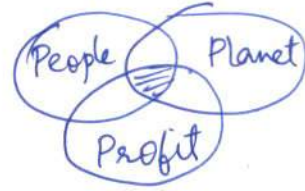
उम्मीदवारों को इस हदिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Corporate Social Responsibility refers to the corporate ethics of utilising a share of their profit for social cause of the community

CSR emerging as a business-led solution for development

1. A minimum proportion is required to be spent for social welfare
2. Promoting environment causes.
  - ↳ Precautionary Principle in development
3. ESG norms for environment, social, governance structure
  - ↳ Transparency in administration
  - ↳ contribution to society
  - ↳ Addressing multiple stakeholder

4. Orienting profit with people and planet



5. Addressing various challenges of society

- Women Empowerment  
Such as contribution to women reproductive health & hygiene
- Education  
"School chale hum" campaign by corporates
- Waste disposal and green growth  
[Eg.] Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- Catering to people health and treatment  
[Eg.] Tata Memorial Hospital for cancer treatment

CSR is way of not just philanthropy, rather a way of reciprocating the contribution of society.

6.

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में जन परामर्श और जन सुनवाई जैसे तंत्र गवर्नेंस के परिणामों को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss how mechanisms like public consultations and Jan Sunwais in India impact governance outcomes. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

In recent times, public participation in governance has gained importance due to "participatory governance".

Public consultation → Governance outcomes.

1. Effectiveness of public service increases → public trust building.
2. Transparency and accountability improves  
[Eg. Central Vigilance Commission's concept of Participatory vigilance]
3. Better quality of deliberation in legislative bodies  
[Eg. considering issues faced by public at ground level.]

4. Valuing public as a stakeholder  
in governance  
↳ Citizen charter.

### Jan Sunwai and Governance outcome

1. Justice at door-steps  
↳ Gram Nyayalaya.
2. Promoting alternative dispute  
redressal mechanism (ADR)  
↳ Lok Adalat
3. Ensuring democratic decentralisation  
principles  
↳ Role of Gram Sabha
4. Empathy for public need.  
↳ Public service as a "right".
5. Ensuring participation of  
marginalised

Public consultation and Jan Sunwais  
Present the opportunity to reach  
the last mile.

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

Indian government has been vocal on containing the spread of drug abuse in India over the past few years.

Effectiveness of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)

1. Coherent national plan brings uniformity across states
2. Role of institution such as Narcotics Crime Bureau (NCB) in deterring the spread.
3. Vigilance over cross-border drug trafficking  
|Eg. Punjab & Haryana where drones were used.

Effectiveness of Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan

1. Creating awareness through social media, messages on phone etc
2. Mobilising society through involvement of family, friends, schools etc.

However there are certain limitations

1. Simple awareness cannot be sufficient for those who are habitual
2. Infrastructural gap : Lack spread of camps and institution across regions.
3. Resource constraint : Low involvement of dedicated officials, funds, etc.
4. The problems needs a vigilant network to trap and punish those involved in pedalling drugs.

The steps taken to contain substance abuse is a sunshine, however it require multi stakeholders to collaborate and act.

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

Artificial intelligence has brought revolution to the education field through personalisation.

Limitation of foundational education system in India

1. Rote learning → Focused on memorisation of facts, rather than practical application
2. Creativity → Lack of creative setup to imbibe imaginative and innovative skills among students.
3. Poor infrastructure → Lack of digital classroom in remote areas.

This makes India less ready for technology driven marketplaces

1. Industry-academia linkage is poor.

2. Non applicability of theoretical knowledge in real life
3. Lacks proper skill for employability  
↳ Almost 50% of Indian graduates
4. Unable to adapt to digital technologies
5. Low level of financial and digital literacy across region and society

However, there are also strength in Indian foundational education

1. Promote research innovation and development → Atal Tinkering Lab
2. Enhanced digitisation of economy contributing to 11.7% of GDP
3. Ensuring personality development through holistic evaluation

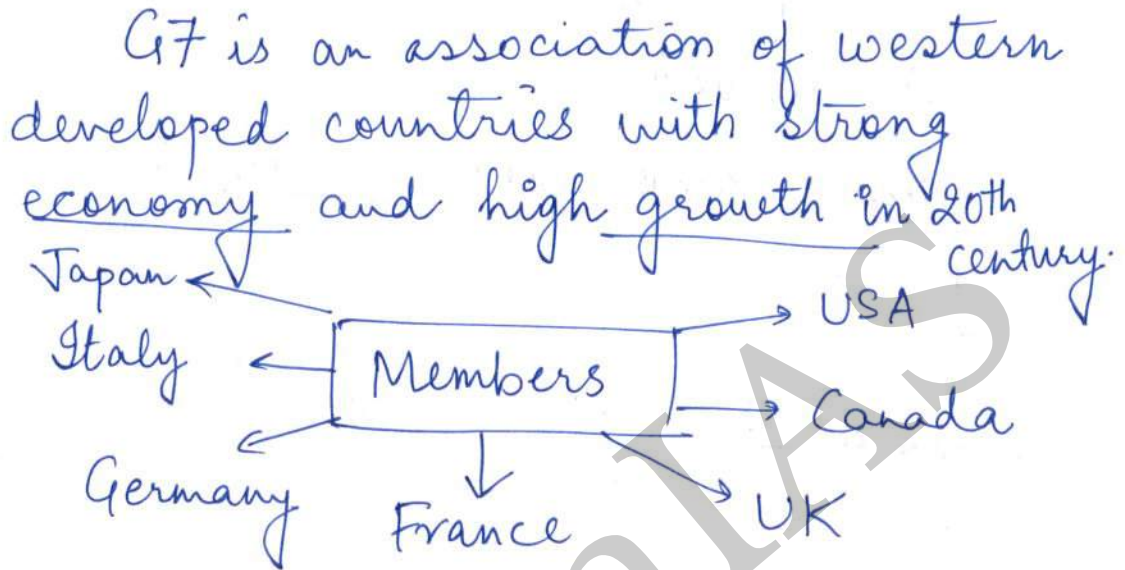
New Education Policy 2020 aims at making skilled and talented citizens who contribute to inclusive growth

9.

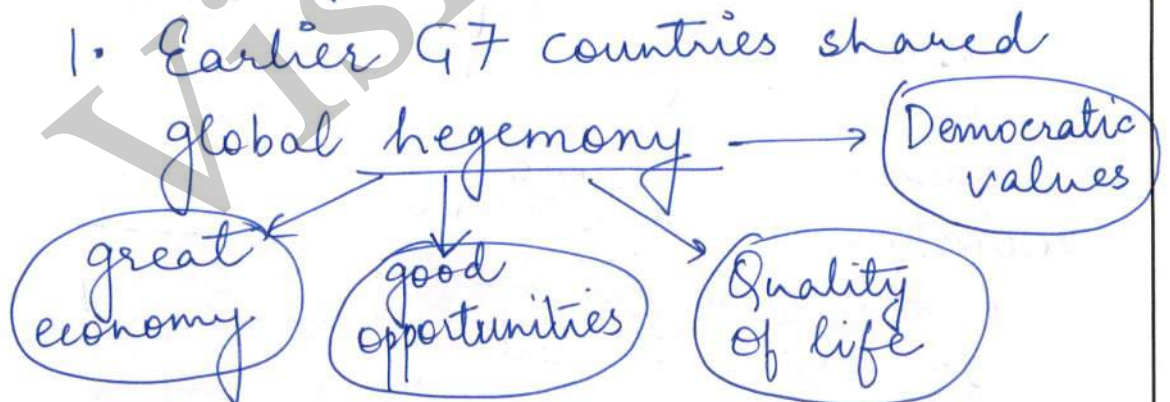
G7 के पश्चिमी रणनीतिक एकता के प्रतीक से आंतरिक विरोधाभासों से भरे मंच के रूप में रूपांतरण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने रणनीतिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु इस बदलते परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Western strategic unity to a forum marked by internal contradiction



2. However recent contradictions have arisen:

(a) US President Trump's policy of Protectionism and reciprocal tariffs

(b) Poor growth in the recent past with US struggling at 1.8%.

(c) Political destabilisation

Rise of right-wing conservative in Europe

(d) Divergence over immigration policy

India's strategic interest in changing dynamics

(a) Diversifying export market

[Eg.] FTA with UK.

(b) Maintaining strategic autonomy

India-US  
COMPACT

France  
as strategic  
Partner

Russian  
oil  
trade.

(c) Involvement with multilateral institution such as G20 as well as BRICS and SCO

In times of global uncertainty,  
India's stance of neutrality will  
reap multiplier benefits.

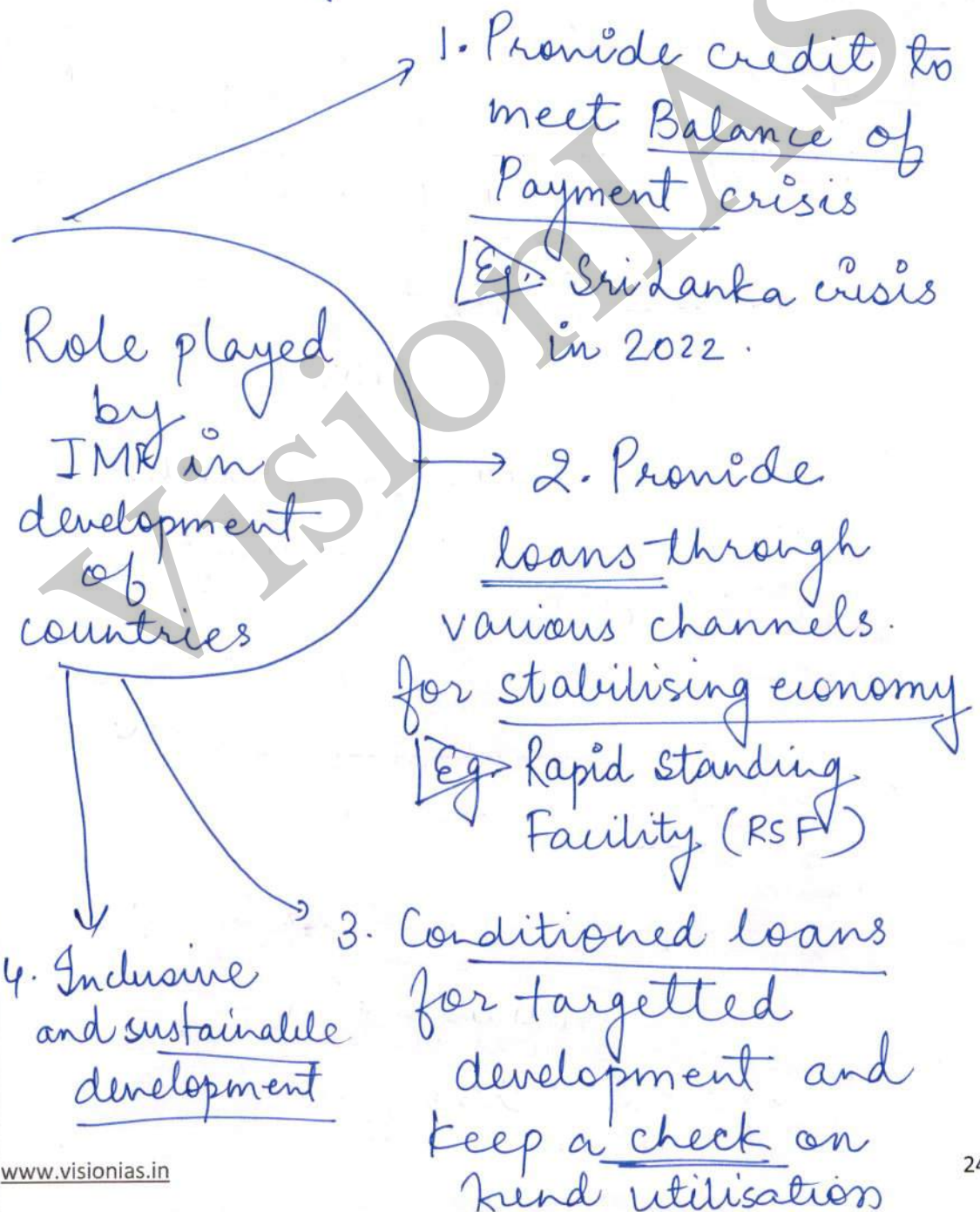
10.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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International Monetary Fund (IMF) is often called as Bretton Woods twin along with World Bank.



## Criticism associated with IMF

1. Western dominated institution  
↳ 85% majority required for approval with USA voting share at ~16%.
2. Not representative of changing global reality  
↳ India is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest world economy, but its voting share is ~2.5%.
3. One-size fits all approach  
↳ IMF is unable to provide diversity in its approach.
4. Lack of diversification of currency basket for calculating reserve tranche and quota

Thus, there is a need to bring reforms in multilateral institutions like IMF for better global organisation

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

The 103<sup>rd</sup> amendment act 2019 aimed at providing 10% reservation to the economically weaker section (EWS) among the unreserved category.

New dimension to the principle of affirmative action in India

1. Inclusivity →

Article 15(6) and 16(6) were added to provide reservation to those uncatered among unreserved

2. Widened scope -

Promoting "justice to all" and reaching the last mile.

3. economic backwardness. or "class" based reservation



- c) Enhance life-chance and opportunities available to weaker and poor section

### 3. Threats

- a) May further the divide between society based on caste
- b) Article 335 is about efficiency in administration → lowered standard may affect quality of governance.

### 4. Weakness - 1

- a) The definition of EWS is ~~very~~ wide → leading to misuse.
- b) Ensuring uniformity across nation is a challenge.

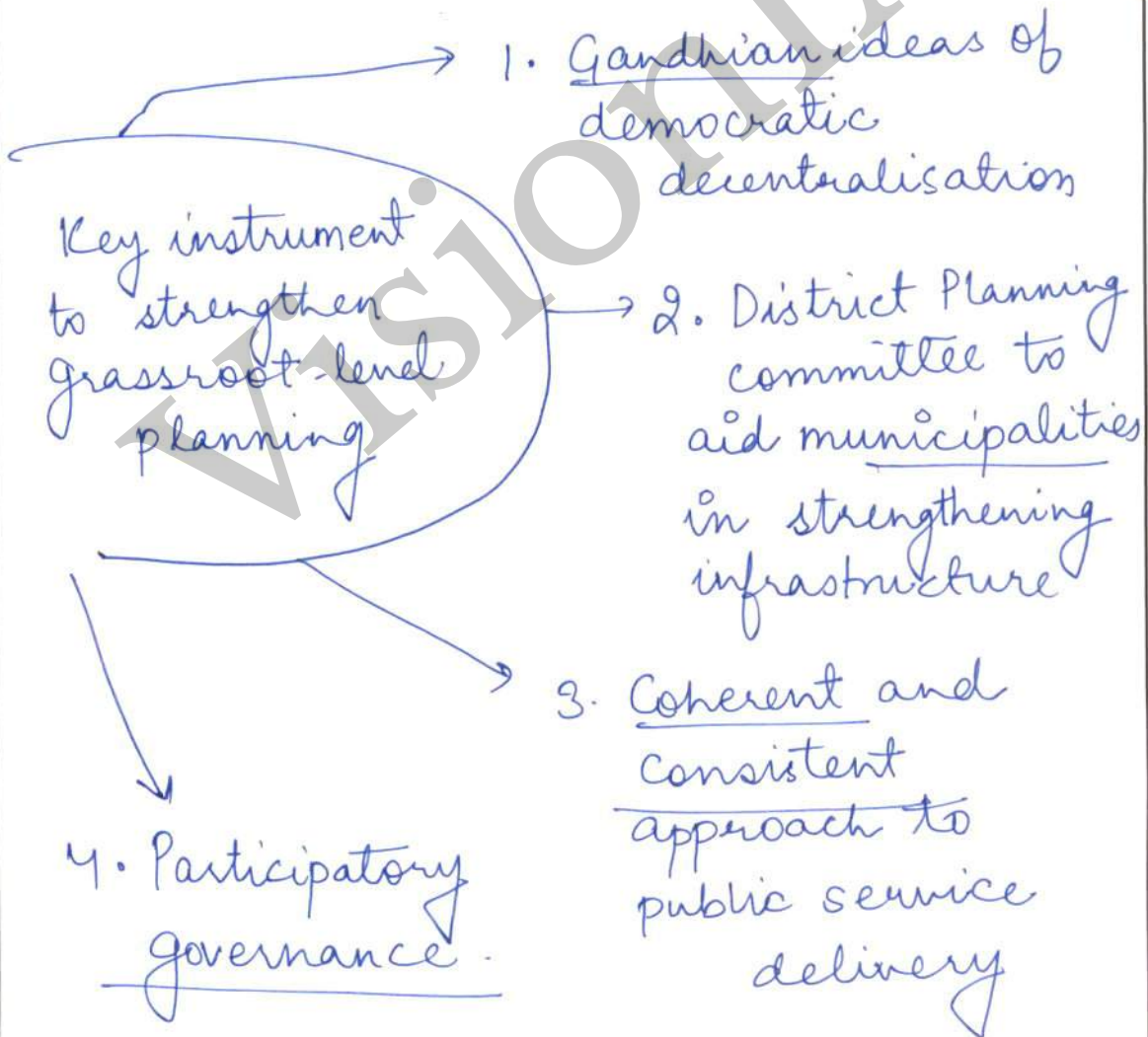
Economically weaker section (EWS) belongs to QYAN framework of Modi ji who are stakeholders of governance.

12.

जिला योजना समिति की परिकल्पना जमीनी स्तर पर नियोजन को सशक्त बनाने के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में की गई थी। यह इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में कितनी सफल रही है? जिला योजना समितियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा उन्हें अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The District Planning Committee (DPC) was enshrined the constitutional status through 74<sup>th</sup> amendment act 1992 that inserted part IXA.



## Success in achieving the goal of grass-root level planning

1. Improved access to basic amenities  
[Eg.] Role of DPC in Swachh Bharat Mission.
2. Promoting sustainable and inclusive growth  
[Eg.] Waste Management Rules 2016.
3. Promote participatory alliance and principle of subsidiarity.

## Limitation in goal of grass root level planning

1. DPCs are not constituted in many districts
2. Lack of functions
  - a. Municipality acts as means of service delivery and not as body of governance
  - b. Many states have not fully devolved the 19 functions under Schedule 12.

### 3. Resource constraint

↳ High vacancies in technical staff

↳ No proper infrastructure such as poor harnessing of technology

### 4. Fund crisis

↳ Dependent on state transfers and centre's grant

↳ Low level of own-resource funding

### Reforms for effective functioning

1. Mandatory formation of DPCs in every district
2. Real-time digital reporting of decisions made → Public Participation
3. Effective use of Municipal bonds for resource mobilisation.
4. Efficient process for recruitment of staff

District Planning committee are institution to promote accountability in a democratic society.

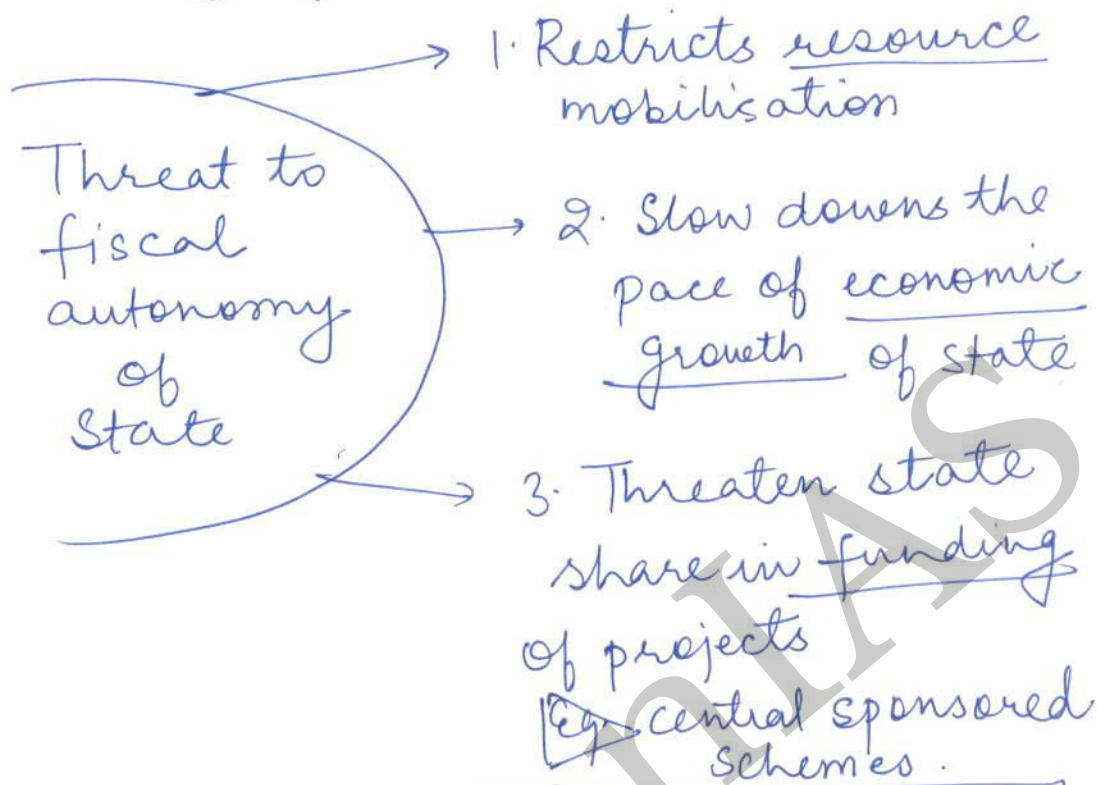
13. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 293 के तहत राज्यों की उधार लेने की शक्तियों पर लगाए गए प्रतिबंध, यद्यपि संवैधानिक रूप से वैध हैं, लेकिन ये राज्यों की राजकोषीय स्वायत्तता को बाधित कर सकते हैं और सहकारी संघवाद को क्षति पहुंचा सकते हैं। हालिया घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- 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)

Article 293 under Part 12 of Indian constitution deals with financial relation between states and Union.

Restriction imposed under Article 293

1. The states borrowing capacity can be restricted by centre
2. This ensures fiscal discipline among states.
3. Keeps a check on state's finance, thus ensuring sustainability over the long run.
4. Centre responsibility to protect states interest even

- upheld in article 360 (financial emergency).



### Disrupts cooperative federalism

- 1. Creates tension between centre and states  
[Eg.] Recent allegation of low funding by opposition ruled states
- 2. Competitive federalism slows the prosperity of state  
[Eg.] Misuse of article 356.

### 3. Judicial interference

↳ State of Kerala vs Union of India  
(2021) → Supreme court upheld  
the restriction imposed by centre  
on borrowing

### Way forward

1. Promote cooperative federalism through constitutional bodies such as GST council (Art 279A)
2. Role of think tanks such as NITI Aayog.
3. Objective and fair implementation of recommendation of finance commission.

In a country as diverse as India, state and union must act in synergy to promote federal interests.

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 हार्जि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Representation of the People Act 1951 acts as the torchbearer to promote transparency and fair playing field for elections in India

Right to contest election

1. Democratic governance is about expanding people's choice
2. Constitutional mandate of equality and political justice ensures that people can cast vote as well as contest election

However, there are certain

restriction in RPA Act 1951

imposed on contesting election:

# 1. Section 123 of RPA Act

↳ denial of right to contest based on corrupt practices.

A. preaching offensive acts such as Sati

B. involved in Bribery

C. pleading for votes through illegal means.

2. Section 8 disqualifies a sitting MP if convicted for a minimum of 2 years. → bans contesting election for 6 years from release

3. Use of money and muscle power

4. Use of forged document for affidavit of property, etc.

Strengths of lifetime ban on convicted criminal

1. Promotes ethical leadership

- prevents social disorder or threat to harmony
- 2. Political power in hands of criminals can lead to ANARCHY
- 3. Reduce criminalisation of Politics
  - ↳ ~46% of sitting MPs have criminal charges.

### Limitation of ban on convicted criminal

1. Threat to Article 21
  - ↳ Protection of life and personal liberty.
2. Marginalisation of choices of a particular section of society.
3. Leads to skewed representation of public in Parliament

The recommendation of Vohra Committee can be instrumental to deal with issue of rising criminal-politics nexus

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 (BBBP)

scheme launched in 2015 aimed to ensure gender equality (SDG 5) for inclusive development

Success in addressing declining child sex ratio

1. Despite better sex ratio at adult level (~940 as per census 2011), the child sex ratio was highly skewed against girl child. (below 900).

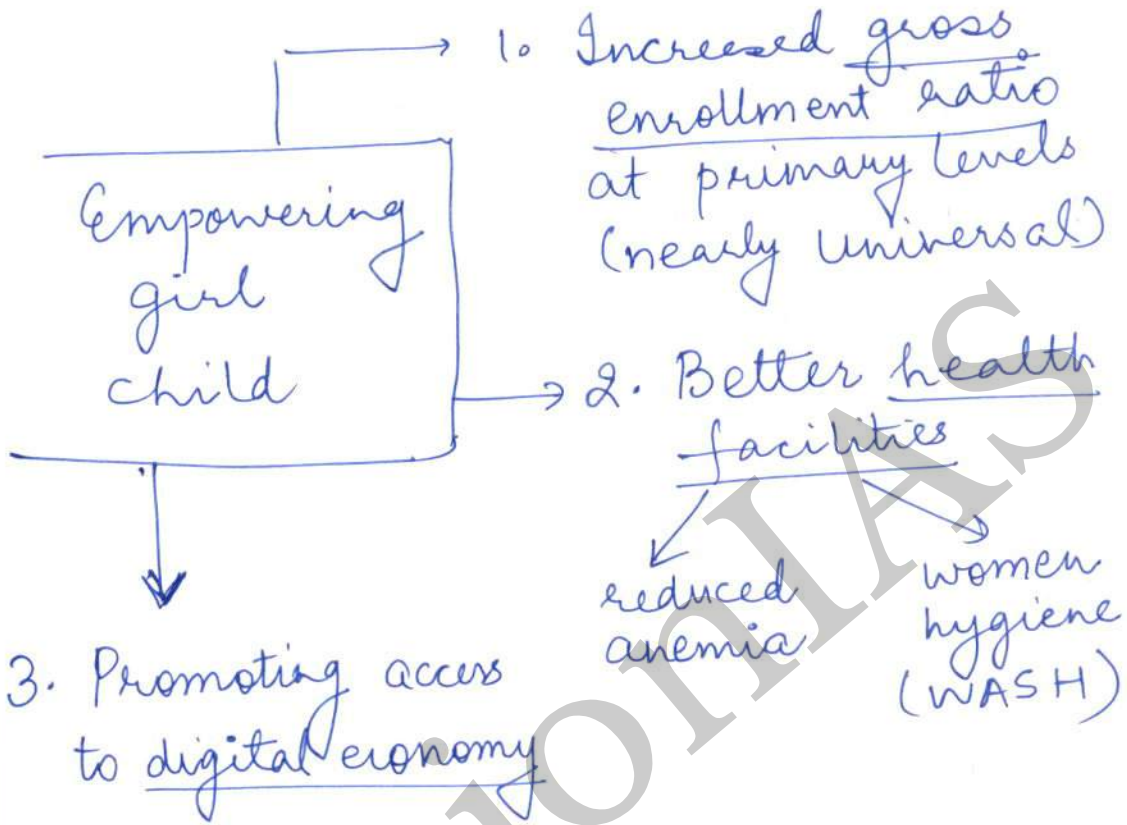
2. Awareness campaign about

Sexual and reproductive health

changing gender roles

role of women in development

3. NFHS-5 data reveals better sex ratio and improvement at children level as well



### Limitation of BBBP

1. Poor education parameter at higher level → low women involvement in STEM facility
2. Health indicators → About 60% adolescent girl suffer from iron deficiency.

3. Low participation in sports
4. Reduction in economic opportunities  
↳ due to early marriage.

### Measures to enhance impact of BBBP at grassroot level

1. Reduce "hidden hunger" → through nutritious meals at school.
2. Educational opportunities at higher level such as medicine, technology.
3. Jaya Jaitley Committee recommendation to prevent child marriage.
4. Enhance participation in sports through conducive environment

As Modi ji said - it is the time to accept BADLAV → Beti Apki Dhan Laxmi aur Vijay Laxmi

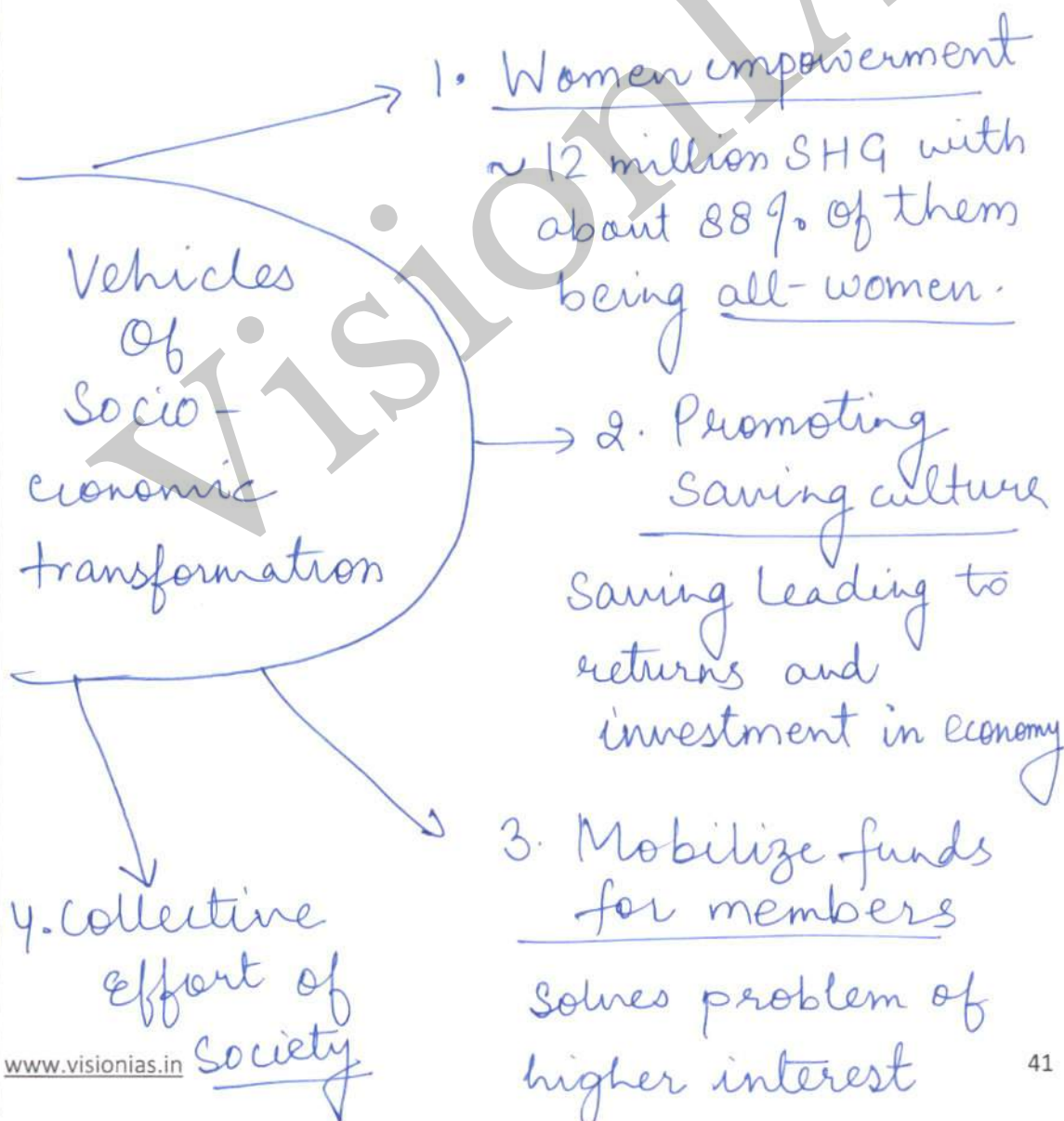
16.

स्वयं-सहायता समूह ग्रामीण भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक कायाकल्प के चालक के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। उनकी पहुंच और प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने में सरकार की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are emerging as vehicles of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Examine the role of government in scaling their reach and effectiveness. (Answer in 250 words)

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SHG (Self Help Groups) are grass root level organisations aimed to mobilise funds and support of masses for ensuring public participation in development.



Positive steps of government in scaling SHGs reach and effectiveness.

1. Participatory governance and its role in policy making

2. Collaboration with civil society organisation and NGOs  
↳ spread awareness.

3. organising skill-training camps

[Eg: Recognition of Prior Learning, Rashtriya Kaushal Vikas Yojana, etc

4. Formalisation of credit to SHGs. at cheaper rate  
↳ multiplier effect and

self-employment opportunity.

5. Promote women cottage industries

- Such as Papad, soap, khadi at fairs and global expo.

## Limitation in reaping benefit of SHGs

1. Lack of formalisation of care economy
2. Bureaucratic hurdles and red tapism
3. SHGs seen as mere local groups → lack of social apathy
4. People awareness.  
↳ Required collaboration with multiple stakeholder

The micro-finance model of SHGs can be transformative and acts as growth engine for self reliant India

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)

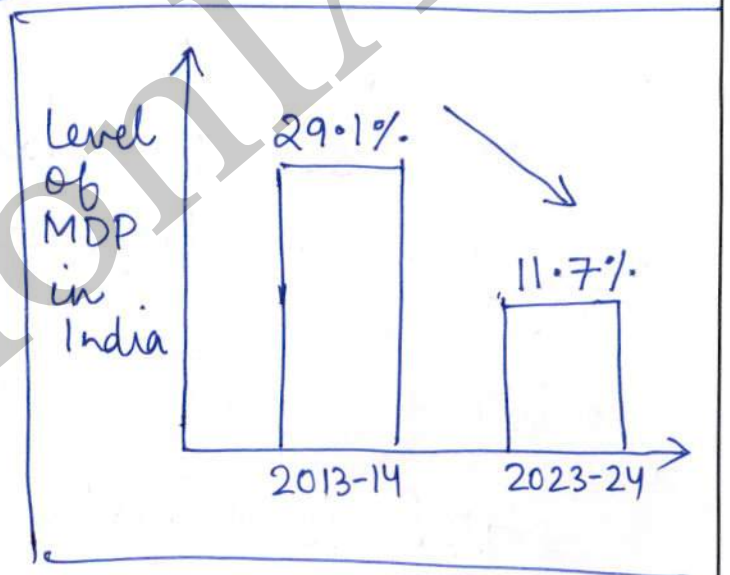
Despite economic growth, multidimensional poverty continues to persist in India. Analyse the underlying causes and discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. (Answer in 250 words)

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Recent estimates of multidimensional poverty indicates that over 24.8 crore individuals have been lifted out of multidimensional poverty in (MDP) last decade

However, a large portion of India's 140 crore population is still facing MDP



Economic growth

1. over 6.5% growth rate
2. reduced inflation (2.1%)

MDP

1. over extraction of resources
2. dependence on scarce opportunities

## Causes of MDP in India

1. Approx  $\sim 18\%$  of global population with mere  $2\%$  of global land and  $4\%$  of freshwater

### 2. Health Indicators

↳ Malnourishment and hidden hunger among children

↳ Infant mortality rate due to neglect of maternal health

↳ low public expenditure ( $\sim 1.9\%$  of GDP)

### 3. Education

↳ low availability of quality education in rural areas.

↳ High cases of dropout.

### 4. Quality of life

↳ Poor housing ( $17\%$  in slum)

↳ Electricity shortage

↳ water crisis.

## Measures taken by government

1. PM-Jan Arogya Yojana for affordable health care
2. PM-SHRI and Eklaya model residential school.
3. PM-Jan Dhan Yojana for financial inclusion → over 53 crore bank account
4. Jal Jeevan Mission for household tap connection.
5. PM-Saubhagya for efficient electricity supply
6. PM-Awas Yojana for affordable housing.

Thus, to achieve equality and realise the aim of an ideal vitsit Bharat @ 2047, India must reach the last mile.)

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

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India achieved sufficiency in food production after Green revolution and has overflowing grain stock with Food Corporation of India

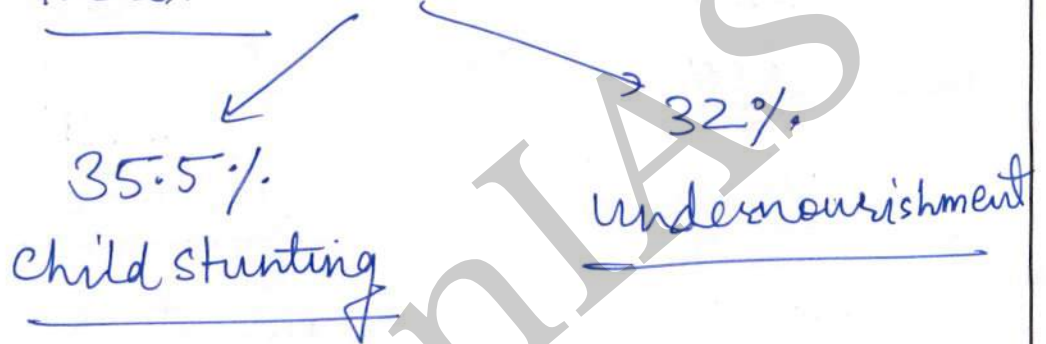
Issue of nutritional deficit

1. over reliance of wheat-rice.
2. low diversification of crop such as millet and pulses.
3. Public distribution system focuses on basis survival through wheat, rice and coarse grain
4. Balanced diet  
FAO estimates about 74%.

Indian lack a healthy diet

5. Hidden hunger due to lower nutrition intake

6. India ranks 105 among 127 countries on Global Hunger Index



### Reform strategies

1. Focus of nutrition

(Eg) PM-POSHAN

2. Healthy child delivery with institutional support

(Eg) PM-Matru Vandana Yojana

3. Promote integrated child development scheme.

4. Role of Asha workers in Early Childhood care and education

5. Promote health and hygiene among women and girl child  
↳ WASH strategy.

6. Promote nutrition among women

[Eg.] Anemia Mukt Bharat

Malnutrition is a silent assassin

It creates an army of sick people who are unable to contribute to nation.

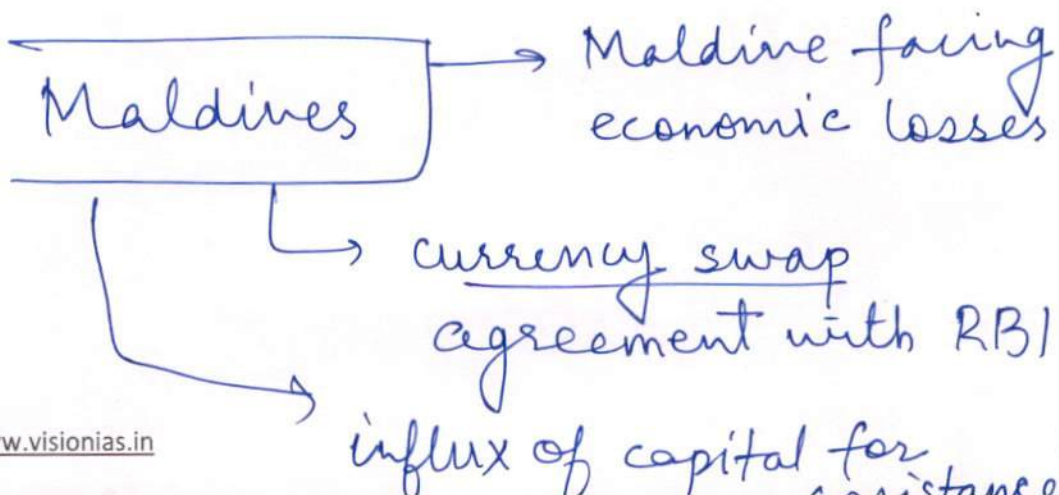
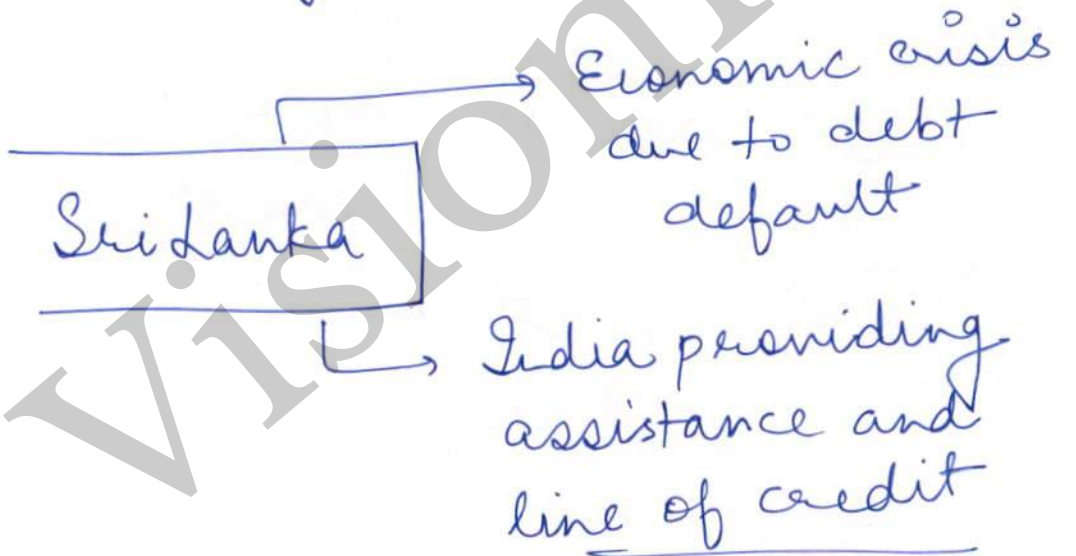
19.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India's "Neighbourhood First Policy" promotes the value of early response without expecting reciprocity in India's neighbour.



## Bilateral ties with neighbour

1. India as a security provider in the region.
2. Role of Digital Public Infrastructure
3. Promote Global South interest
4. Military ties  
↳ India giving Dhruva Helicopter and Dornier aircraft to Maldives
5. Promoting hydrographical research in Indian Ocean

## Sustainable economic cooperation

1. SAGAR (Security and Growth of All in the Region)
2. Counter Chinese influence

Such as Pearl of String strategy.

India can advance its strategic interest in neighbourhood and secure its maritime borders.

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महाद्विपीय 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

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Afghanistan has recently faced political instability due to overtake by Taliban in 2021.

Geostrategic significance

1. Access to central Asia.
2. Promote

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