

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. : 00379894

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YOGENDRA KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.7.25

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

केंद्र
Centre Karnal-Bagh
Delhi

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

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

Supreme Court recently upheld minority status of Aligarh Muslim University in AMU vs Shivakanth Upadhyay case.

Article 30 protects cultural and educational rights of minorities. It grants them right to establish and administer educational institutions.

[Ruling (SC) affecting interpretation of Art 30]

① Ruling clarified that Art 30 is applicable to all.

- Writ grants and regulation
- Its syllabus can be regulated by UGC
- It can't force religious instruction on capus.

② Art 30 allows for sections of minorities to establish institutions hence Muslim Minority do have the same right.

③ Article 30 limitation can't be applied w.r.t. extension of affirmative action

☞ SC/ST can be granted constitutional reservation.

④ Similarly UGC can regulate administration of institution as it is not completely autonomous.

⑤ Central Govt can appoint VC to this university along with prescribing recruitment methods.

☞ Recent appointment done.

⑥ Other minorities on campus to have safeguard to their Right to Freedom of Religion.

☞ Art 25; → also temples allowed

⑦ Being minority institution doesn't absolve it of its duty towards Constitution and obligation of statutory law.

SC thus has broadened understanding of Art 30 as well as 29.

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

10

SC in State of Tamil Nadu vs Governor of Tamil Nadu prescribed maximum time limit of 3 months to give assent / withheld assent to bill. (Art 200)

[Time period]

- ① 1 month if doing with consent of Council of minister (COM)
 ↗ reserve (201)
 ↘ withhold give
- ② 3 month if doing against the advice of COMs
- ③ 2 month if re-passed and give assent. In second instance can't reserve unless profound changes. otherwise give assent.

[Implications for cooperative federalism and legislative accountability]

- ① Upholds balance of federal structure
 → SR Bommai Case. (1994-Basic Str)
Federalism.

② Checks arbitrariness of gubernatorial power.

Art 163 discretion or Art 200 (2) discretion.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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③ Even for President 3 month limit
proscribed for State Bills.

→ Checks homogenization of federalism
→ Prevents Doctrine of Unjust Obstruction.

④ Promotes spirit of cooperative federalism
where govt is not just rubberstamp
at state level or glorified municipalities.

⑤ Can create friction as well as 'SC
jumping in legislative domain (Judicial
overreach)

Legislative
accountability → ① Ensures govt remains accountable
to legislature and not whims
of governor.

→ ② Ensures will of legislature
prevails as per Constitution.

→ ③ Legislature represent popular
sovereignty thus be allowed
to enact laws.

→ ④ Leads to checks and balances establishment
which are not arbitrary.

Thus Governor should act as
friend philosopher and lynchpin in cooperative
federalism. Sankar
Commissioners

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)

10

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

Ministry of Cooperatives was established at Centre as well as SC struck down ^{some} provisions of Part IX B in Rajendra N Shah Case.

Recent changes

- ① State allowed to regulate state cooperative societies.
- ② Centre can regulate multistate cooperative societies.
- ③ Centre on consent of states can regulate state cooperative societies.
- ④ RBI will have jurisdiction over Financial Cooperative Banks like PMG (Maharashtra)

Initiatives and changes smoothing tussles

- ① Provide guidelines for regulation like Dairy cooperative societies
- ② Consensus based decision making

leading to enhancement of cooperative federalism.

- ③ Ministry of Cooperation Representatives to consist of Home minister and other minister nominated by states
- ④ Focus on promoting "Shekhar se Samridhi" spirit like promotions of PACs.
- ⑤ Promotion of FPOs like Nandini and Amul in respective states.
- ⑥ Professional management, independent functioning and voluntary associations focus (Art 43B)
- ⑦ Oversight to be not arbitrary but based on overarching principles.
- ⑧ Initiatives like [10K FPOs mission] on cooperative - competitive basis.

Challenges

- ① Cooperatives lack autonomy and professional management
- ② Members lack skill and are smaller in size

The launch Jan Bhagidara Abhiyan can help address the same.

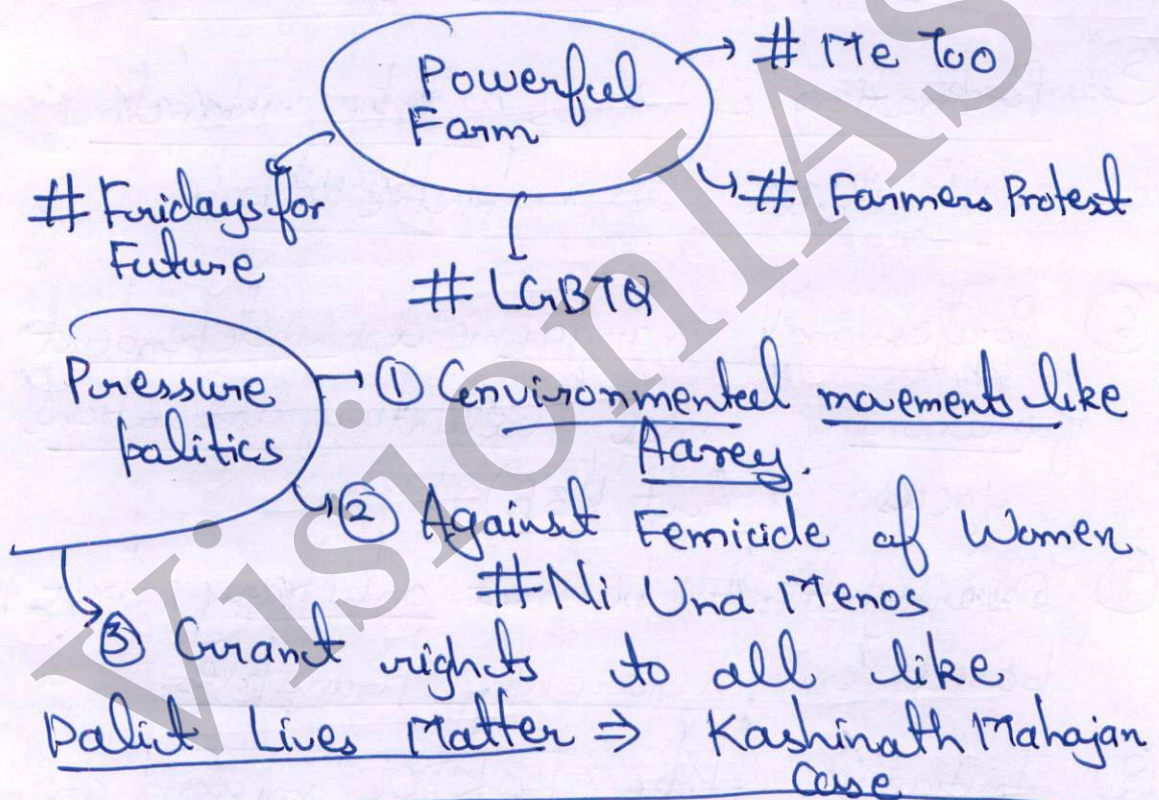
4.

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

Social media and digital mobilisation
by CSO refers to new form of social
movements by Haber Mas.



Impact on policy making and democratic accountability

① Public consultation done in policy making
→ TRAI net neutrality.

② Resignation of ministers/administrators

on highlighting of grievances.

as Spanish Football Chief (Kiss scandal)

③ Inclusive policy making like Right to Transgender Act (Protection) 2019

④ Bringing of transparency and accountability in institutions.

as Lokpal mobilisation.

⑤ Withdrawal of unjust legal laws
as Farm laws by Govt.

⑥ Policy making becoming consensus oriented and authority becoming more responsible
as Salli Bai Deals → Arrest.

⑦ Environmental consciousness in development projects

as Kacha Gachibowli protests.

⑧ However it can also lead to vested interest, promote fissures can create disruption

as IB report - Greenpeace (Kundukulam)

Thus social media regulation has been done as part of Digital Media Ethics 2021

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

Corporate Social Responsibility has been mandated to spend 2% of profit as per Companies Act in India. ^(3 years) _(7500 crore turnover)

Business led solution for development challenges

① Empowerment of women: Like livelihood opportunity

↳ Grihini Initiative of Tata

② Empowerment of PwDs: Like skilling

↳ Athulya of Tata

③ Education of underprivileged kids of rural India.

↳ Mahindra → Udate Phankh.

④ Health initiatives like by Apollo Express → Free counselling or Ganga Ram Charity.

⑤ Digital connectivity at railway stations ↳ Google Wifi.

⑥ Rural poverty elimination and upliftment of tribals.

→ Reliance Tribal Haat. (Market)

⑦ Promotion of market linkages of farmers, to provide information.

→ IC e chaupal.

⑧ Addressing cases of orphans like Balasore or Covid-19.

→ Adani Free Care initiative.

⑨ CSR activities for sustainable agriculture promotion.

→ Intel-Funds for DSR, SRI equipments,

- Challenges →
- ① Duplication of Funding and Work
 - ② Seen as extra tax burden
 - ③ Lack of Quality Work.
 - ④ Skewed expenditure.

Hence Injeti Srinivas Committee has recommended reforms and promoted Vidyanjali portal contribution.

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 हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Public Consultations and Jan Sunwais
refer to address of grievances by
bottom up approach - Swaraj

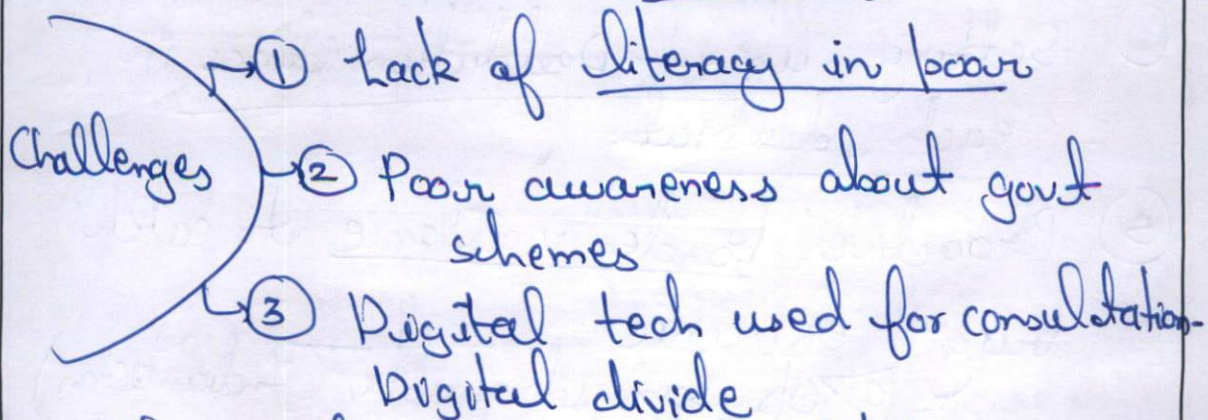
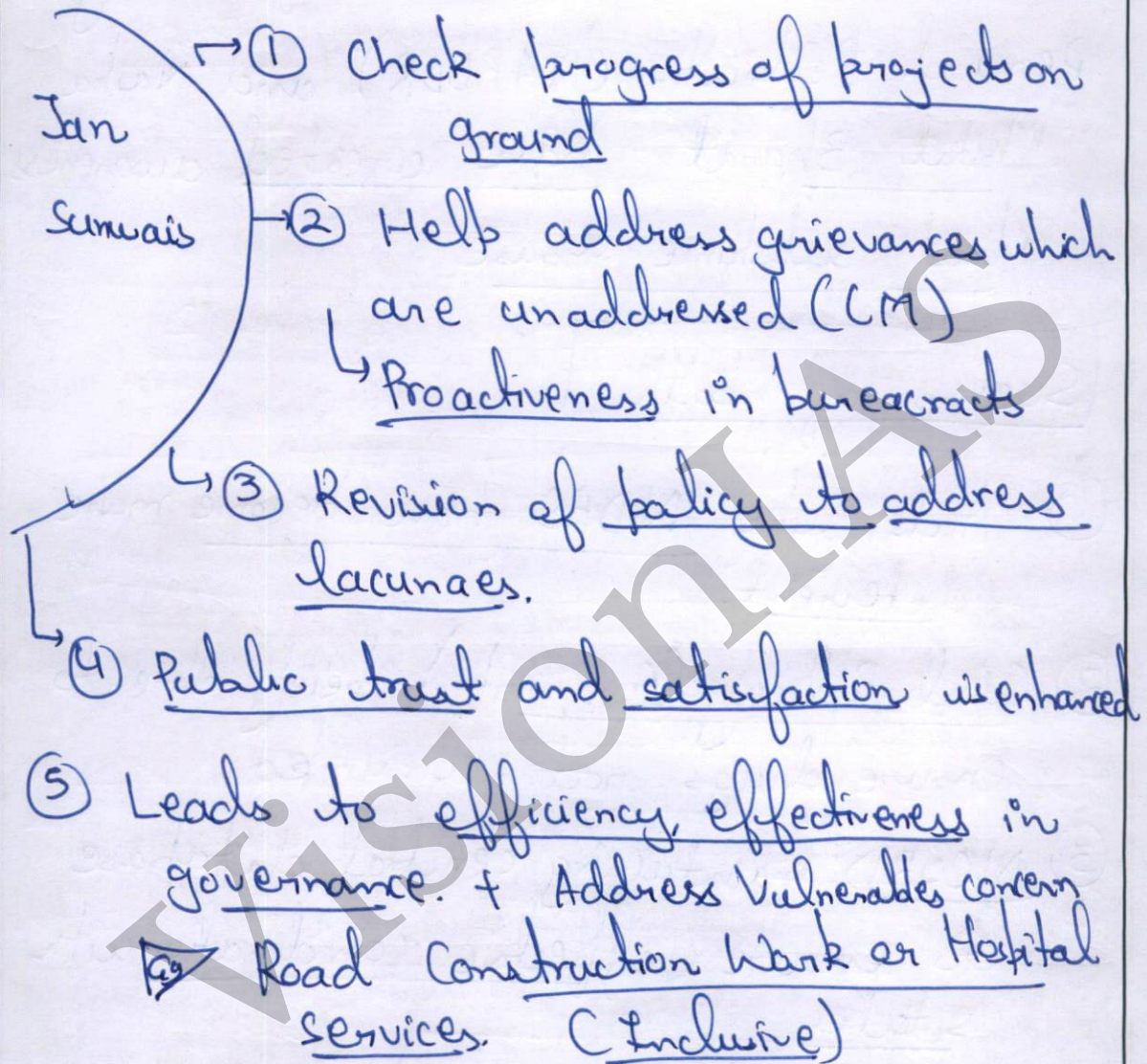
Impact on governance outcomes

- ① Consultation leads to incorporation of expectations. ⇒ Consensus based governance
- ② Promotes effective utilization of public services.
- ③ Democratic decentralization in true sense,
eg Social Audit in MGNREGA
- ④ Enhance the Good governance which is responsive, accountable and promote rule of law.
eg Dinika Mittal addressing water needs
- ⑤ Leads to Transparent governance with social change.
eg Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Suggestion

⑥ Voluntary adoption of policy since public important stakeholder.

➤ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus it is necessary to adopt consensus based mechanism for Sarvodaya or Seva

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

National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) and Nasha Mukta Bharat have created awareness about substance abuse

Success of both

- ① Acts like NDPS have become more deterrent.
- ② Civil Policing Community being done to ensure drugs not consumed
- ③ NCORD maintaining central database to ensure effective coordination with states.
- ④ Setting up of Addiction Clinics in each district.
- ⑤ Proactive border vigilance to catch drug entrance
(as op sameudragupta, (Indianocean))
- ⑥ Promotion of teleapps/help line for

Counselling

➤ TELEMANAS.

⑦ Raised vigilance over narcoterrorism, strict enforcement of law resulted in ➤ 50 K crore Munda Post caught,

⑧ Overall reduction by 10% in last year by effective policing.

➤ ① Use of dark web for drugs
➤ Kerala Techie.

Challenges

➔ ② Friction b/w Centre and states over BNS implemen-
tation.

↳ ③ Lack of drug enforcers manpower and lack of safety
guidelines on usage.

↳ ④ Failure to address growing demand of synthetic drugs in youth, like benzodiazepene

↳ ⑤ Risk to life and money of parents not addressed
This needs to become Jan Bhagidari

Abhiyaan for addressing growing menace.

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 recent Pratham Foundation Indians are practising rote learning over inquiry based learning.

46% can't solve class 2 math problem (class) ASER.

Rote learning leading to neglect of creativity

- ① Weak pedagogy and outdated curriculum
- ② Race for first without understanding concepts.
- ③ Exams designed to check memorization rather than creativity.
- ④ Lack of resources like 'Pathshala' or Lego Blocks to promote creativity.
↳ Capacity in teachers.

Less ready AI

- ① AI focuses on creativity
- ② Foundational models require innovation
- ③ Problem solving skills required

less Ready for AI

- ④ Appropriate skills not harnessed
- ⑤ Leads to supply demand mismatch in market.
- ⑥ 60% - unemployable graduate (Kor Samiya Committee)

⑥ AI will disrupt the rote based jobs

- ⑦ BPOs and Entry level jobs (60% loss by 2035 - IMF)

Still Govt has taken several initiatives like

- ① NEP 2020: Inquiry based and activity based learning
 - ② FUTURE Skill Prime: To reskill labour force
 - ③ RAISE: and GPAI: for AI ethical inclusive usage.
 - ④ NIPUN Bharat: For Foundational learning by 2027.
 - ⑤ Samagra Shiksha and Atal Tinkering Labs: To create innovation spirit.
- India needs to strengthen grassroots education for SDG 4.

9.

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

Analyze the transformation of the G7 from a symbol of Western strategic unity to a forum marked by internal contradictions. How should India navigate this changing dynamic to advance its strategic interests? (Answer in 150 words)

10

G7 represents a symbol of western hegemonic grouping of 7 countries like USA, Canada, UK, Italy, Germany, Japan, Australia etc.
~~France~~ (29% GDP 15% population)
 Transformation from Western unity to forum of contradictions

- ① Unity shown in OPEC crisis-1973 (Origin)
- ② Previously united on Liberal Economic and Political order.
- ③ G8 established with inclusion of Russia (Cold war end)
 ↳ Thrown out in 2014 after annexation of Crimea.
- ④ Rising fissures with coming of Trump and Populist leaders (Melony)
 ↳ On Russia-Ukraine War Funding
- ⑤ Trump wants Russia to be part of it

- ⑥ Lack of consensus on climate change, AI regulation, NATO, tariffs and global minimum corporate tax of 15%, clean energy
- ⑦ Rising contradictions over migration, Israel - Gaza War
 → France recognised Palestine vs USA not.
 → Trump imposing tariffs on EU members etc.

India needs to

- ① Pursue strategic autonomy and has been a regular inviter to summit.
- ② Promote Aatmanirbhar at home by building multiple partnerships.
 → Russia - Oil, USA - Trust, CICET, S400, Compact.
- ③ South-South Cooperation via BRICS, NAM, SCO and Voice of Global South Summit
- ④ Promote multilateral engagement with great powers.
 → China - engage, de-escalate, USA - through Quad, (FOIP) MAHASAGAR
- ⑤ Promotion of strategic capabilities in sectors like semiconductor, AI, Critical Minerals.

India needs rebalanced diplomacy
 - Ravi Bhatia.

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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IMF is one of the pillar of
of treaty of Bretton Woods

Role → ① Loans to meet BOP crisis
→ SAPs
→ Structure economy

Issues → Reduce tariffs, subsidies,
→ Exchange rate regulated
→ Forceful methods
→ USA hegemony
→ Democratic deficit
→ Neo colonialism.

Hence need Reformed Multilateralism

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Vision IAS

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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103rd CAA adds 10% reservation for EWS. through Art 15(4) & 16(4) in matters of education and employment.

Adds new dimension to principle of affirmative action

- ① Recognize economic dimension of backwardness (Art 46)
- ② It is in addition to 50% (49.5%) for OBCs / SC/STs based on backwardness and untouchability in social hierarchy.
- ③ Showcase changing dimension of backwardness with time.
- ④ Promotes Justice (social, economic) as imbibed in Preamble.
- ⑤ Realisation of giving equitable opportunity to people of General Class.

- ⑥ Class sense of reservation devoid of identities added leading to 1st step towards castless society.

Implications for broader goal of social Justice

- ↳ Limits to poor only (< 1 lakh)
- ① Promote social justice comprehensively via enabling policies.
➤ All eligible in their own category
 - ② Doesn't disturb the existing mechanism for social justice for other classes.
 - ③ Promotes equality of opportunity for people who have been left behind and not part of any reservation (Reservation)
 - ④ Fulfills vision of Fraternity in society by helping create more equitable society
 - ⑤ Leads to inclusion of Muslims, Christians who may have become ineligible to SC/ST reservation.
 - ⑥ Removes the stigma of reservation as reserved candidates were looked down upon. (Sudipta Kaviraj)
 - ⑦ Upheld by SC in Tankit Abhiyan Case

Challenges in goal of social Justice

- ① 103rd CAA review was not unanimous as 2 judges gave dissenting judgement
↳ Apartheid like practice - UU Lalit & Bhat
- ② Demonise the original spirit of reservation as previous reservations were facet of equality.
- ③ Can lead to increased demand for reservation in future.
↳ Maratha agitation.
- ④ Pandora Box opened after Indra Sawhney Case (1992)
- ⑤ Question mark over efficacy of reservation as it creates class within class
↳ Nagray Case (2007) and affects quality.
- ⑥ Limits like 5 acres, 1000 sqft 70% eligible.
Thus subcategorisation as suggested in Devendra Singh case (1994 SC) can also be used for it.

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

District Planning Committee consists of representatives of urban, local and state governance.

It aims to enhance planning at district level.

Strengthen grassroots planning

- ① Consider plan and prepare for effective implementation
- ② Help avoid overlapping and promote efficiency in resource utilisation.
- ③ Strengthen coordination between urban and local governance members.

Success in achieving goal of grassroots

- ① Promote spirit of coordination as roads are being improved.
- ② EBDP like novel approaches being

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adopted by Bihar.

③ Promoted bottom up democracy through
subsidiarity principle.

④ Reduced overexpenditure and spurious
expenditure. and enhanced people's
power
➤ Consensus based decision making

⑤ Uniformity in preparation of plan,
strengthening of monitoring of
projects.

⑥ Empowered women in DPC as well as
Palits (1/3rd reservation) and brought
their grievances on out.

Challenges faced by DPCs

① Generalist planning as they lack
Capacity (Dsouza)

② Lack of funds for policy implementation.
(2nd ARC)

③ Decentralisation of Corruption (Manishankar
Committ)

④ Lack of cooperation by urban panchayat

members with Zilla Panchayat members.

⑤ Functions are not clearly defined and it thus promotes confusion
As Devesh Kapoor → Weakness of PRTs

⑥ Fiscal devolution by state not done to state CFI and state bureaucracy non cooperative nature in implementation.

Measures needed

- ① Adopt Bihar's Entitlement Based District Planning
- ② SFC be setup regularly (Art 243CI) and elections be regularly held (243CK)
↳ Augment funds of SFC
- ③ Devalue powers to 3rd tier in letter and spirit
- ④ Provide for dedicated personnel for 3rd tier (DPC)
- ⑤ Promote capacity building of members, via training.
Kerala Big Bang Model be adopted for Gram Sadak (Art 40)

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

Art 293 of Constitution imposes ^{fresh} restriction on state borrowing if borrowed from Centre and not returned or from market and Centre has given guarantee.

Apart from it states can't borrow from outside India.

Constitutionally valid

- ① Due to responsibility of Centre towards states (Art 355, Art 363)
- ② Aims to check prudent policies at state level
 Ex) Punjab Borrowed debt.
- ③ Promote fiscal hawkish at state level as per FRBM for sustainability
 Ex) 2.5% limit on Fiscal limit. (280)
- ④ Centre gives grants through FC (Art 275) and also Revenue Deficit Grant

and Devolution (41%). Discretionary Grant (282)

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⑤ situation like financial emergency doesn't arise (Art 360)

⑥ Promote balanced regional development

It may hinder fiscal autonomy and disrupt cooperative Federalism.

(A) Recent development

① Introduction of GST → subsume VAT, sales tax.

② States lost taxing powers which are being decided by GST Council (Art 279A)

③ Cesses and Surcharges (Art 271) not devolved. 10% of total collection.

④ States tax are now inelastic and disputes over compensation cess.

⑤ FG using 2011 population data. (45%)
Concern in southern states. ^(15%) income distance

(B) ① Hence it may hinder states taxation powers or revenue powers.

➤ Kerala vs Centre over pensions.

- ② Conditionalities imposed by Centre over states for loans.

➤ 50 year interest free: Electricity reforms (1 lakh crore)

- ③ Issue for meeting necessary expenditure and plan for economic development as per need.

- ④ Leads to states being reduced to glorified municipalities
↳ Implementing CSS (Central Sector Schemes).

- ⑤ Creates wedge in cooperative federalism and leads to function to follow Centre directions.

➤ West Bengal. MGNREGA fund with held.

Way
Ahead

- ① State be allowed to levy duties as suggested in Mohit Mineral case

- ② Sharing of taxes be enhanced via share of surcharges and duties

- ③ GST reform can be done to boost state share - PB Mehta.

Fiscal federalism is oxygen to federalism.
Dr Ambedkar

14.

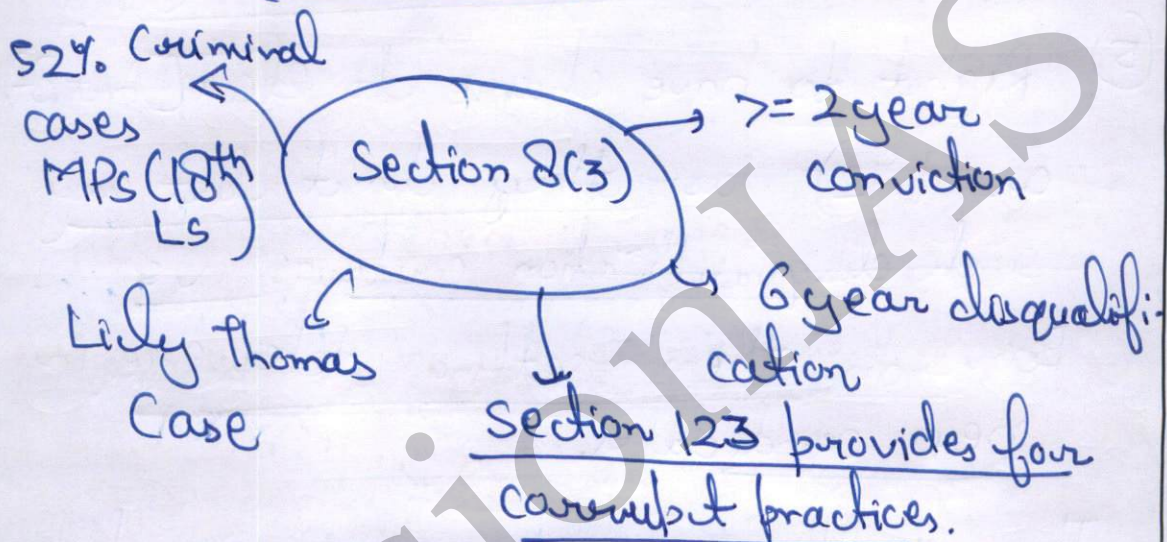
लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम के तहत चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार और चुनावी नैतिकता बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता के बीच के तनाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या दोषसिद्ध अपराधियों पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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RPA 1951 allows for criminals
to contest elections if they haven't
been convicted.



Right to contest elections & electoral ethics

- ① Politics without ethics is Sin → Gandhi
↳ Case can be politically motivated.
- ② Need criminal, muscle money power
free politics vs Fraud Case or Frivolous Complaint.
- ③ By banning criminals increase trust

of people in democracy. However it may lead to denial of chance to genuine candidates.

- ④ Promotes ~~carcignent~~ chemetheraphy of carcigoneic palities vs Right to speedy Justice as cases delayed.
- ⑤ Right to have chance to elect (Art 32, or 172) as they don't list any such disqualification criteria. vs Ban on them setting deterrence in new candidates.

Thus following dilemmas are created. and thus there should not be lifetime ban because if done

- ① It will lead to retributive justice rather than reformative
- ② Promote frivolous cases to dissuade honest candidates.

Hence need is for reform

- ① Timeline based speedy resolution

• of cases like RIP/MIA court

② Graded punishment if crime heavy
↳ Rape, Murder.

③ Electoral reforms to check criminalization of politics

④ State Funding of Elections as per
Dr Indrajeet Gupta Committee

⑤ Parties encouraged not to give ticket
to tainted candidates,

⑥ Publicise tainted candidates in
public through Social Media, Newspaper.

⑦ MCC be enhanced and made statutory.
Dinesh Goswami Committee.

Thus with ONOG (Covid Panel)
and 106th (1/3rd women) AA one may
see less criminalisation of politics

15.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)
was launched with vision to reduce gap btw men women and improve sex ratio.

Success of scheme

- ① It has increased female sex ratio to 1067:1000
- ② In Haryana Child sex Ratio improved from 910 to 967.
- ③ Empowered girls in other states and India 987:1000 sex ratio
- ④ Kanya Samangala and Samridhi have led to deposition of money in name of girl child
- ⑤ Promoted the reduction of

child determining sex therapy.
(Ultrasound)

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इस हार्शिए में
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⑥ Reduced female infanticide and
more educational outcomes
ASER 46 → 56%. private

Challenges w.r't it

- ① Funding has remain unutilized and
funds spent on advertisement (80%)
- ② skewed expenditure without empower
ment of ASHA ANMs
- ③ Didn't empower grassroot PRIs
and top down approach.
- ④ Lack of awareness among masses
regarding its benefits.
- ⑤ It has led to corruption in
procurement of medicines
as CAG report.

Hence following measures needed

- ① Empower ASHA ANMs
 - ② Social Audit of Funding.
 - ③ Promote infrastructure like One stop Centres.
 - ④ Raise awareness through Mission Shakti
 - ⑤ Use funds for accessing medical care and toys for girls.
 - ⑥ Ensure girls don't drop in schools
- Fig Bicycles Distribution.
- Thus India can achieve Naari Shakti in Amrit Kaal.

16.

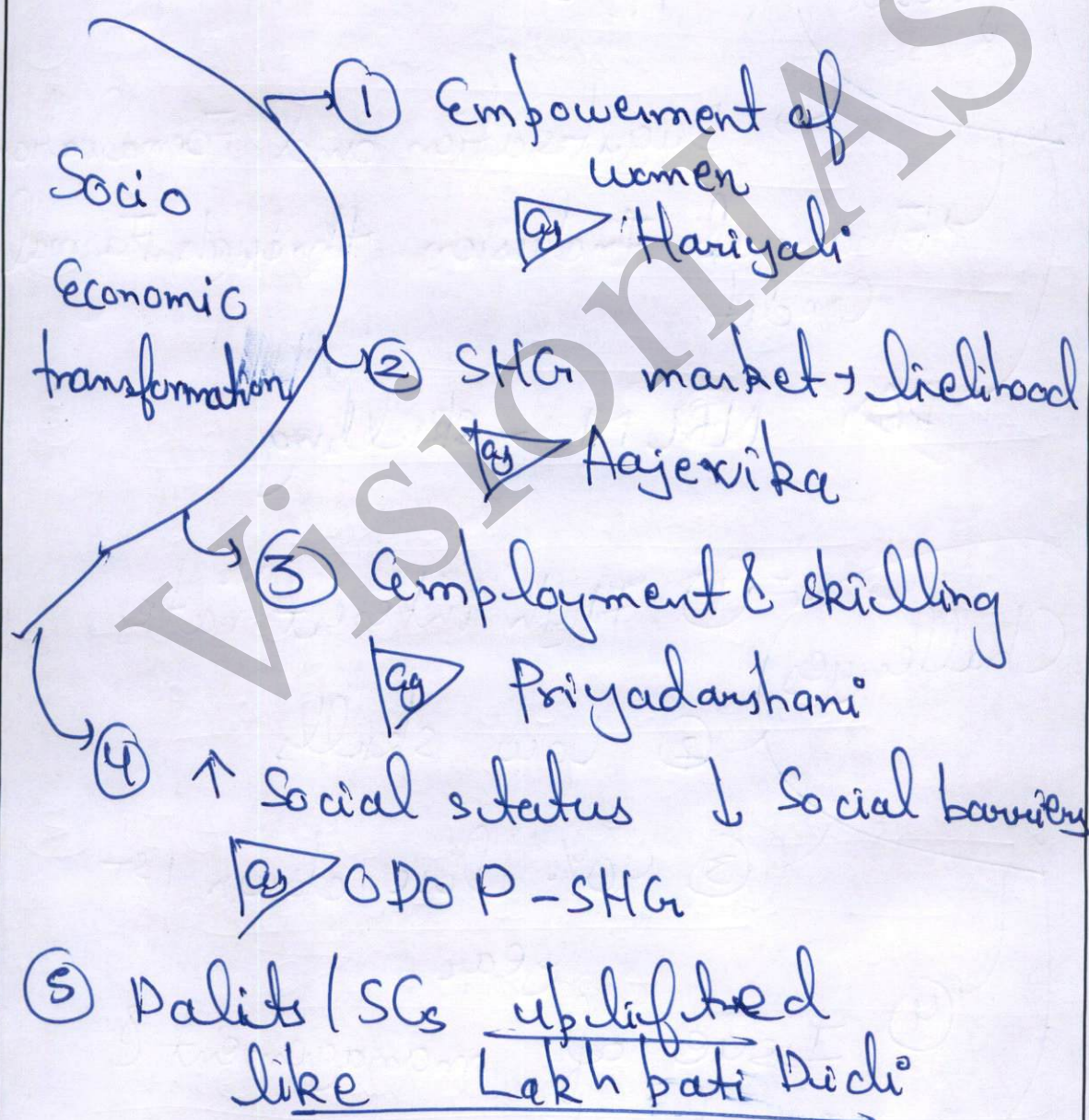
स्वयं-सहायता समूह ग्रामीण भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक कायाकल्प के चालक के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। उनकी पहुंच और प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने में सरकार की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

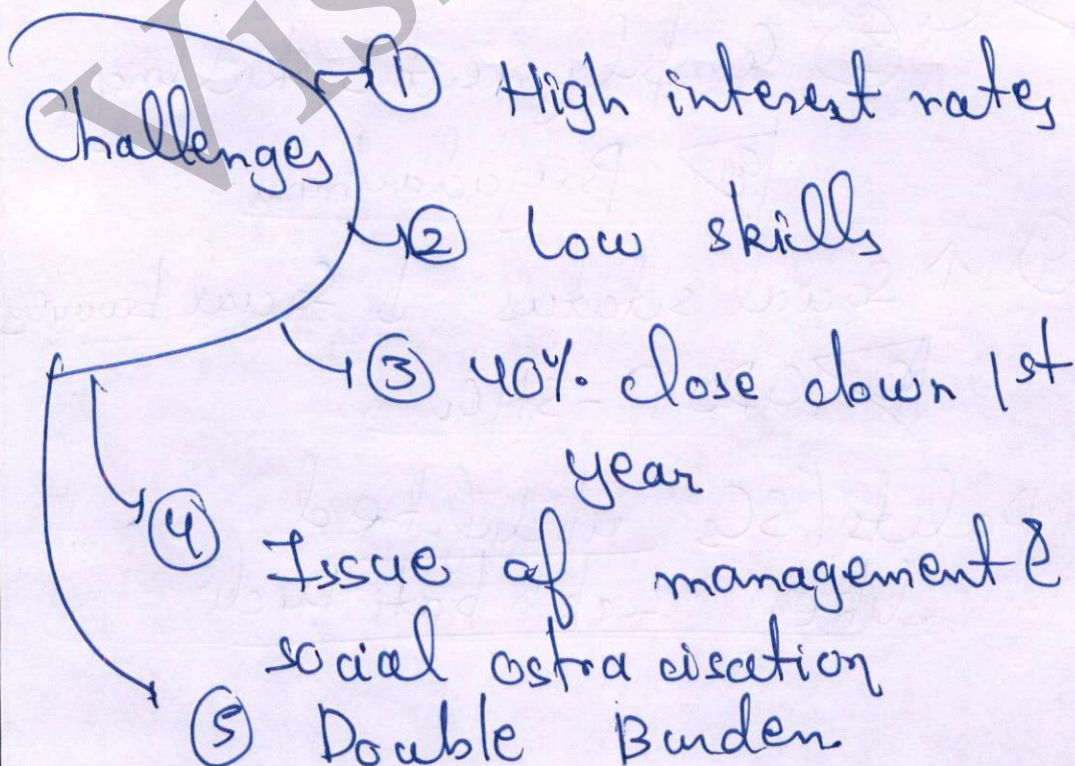
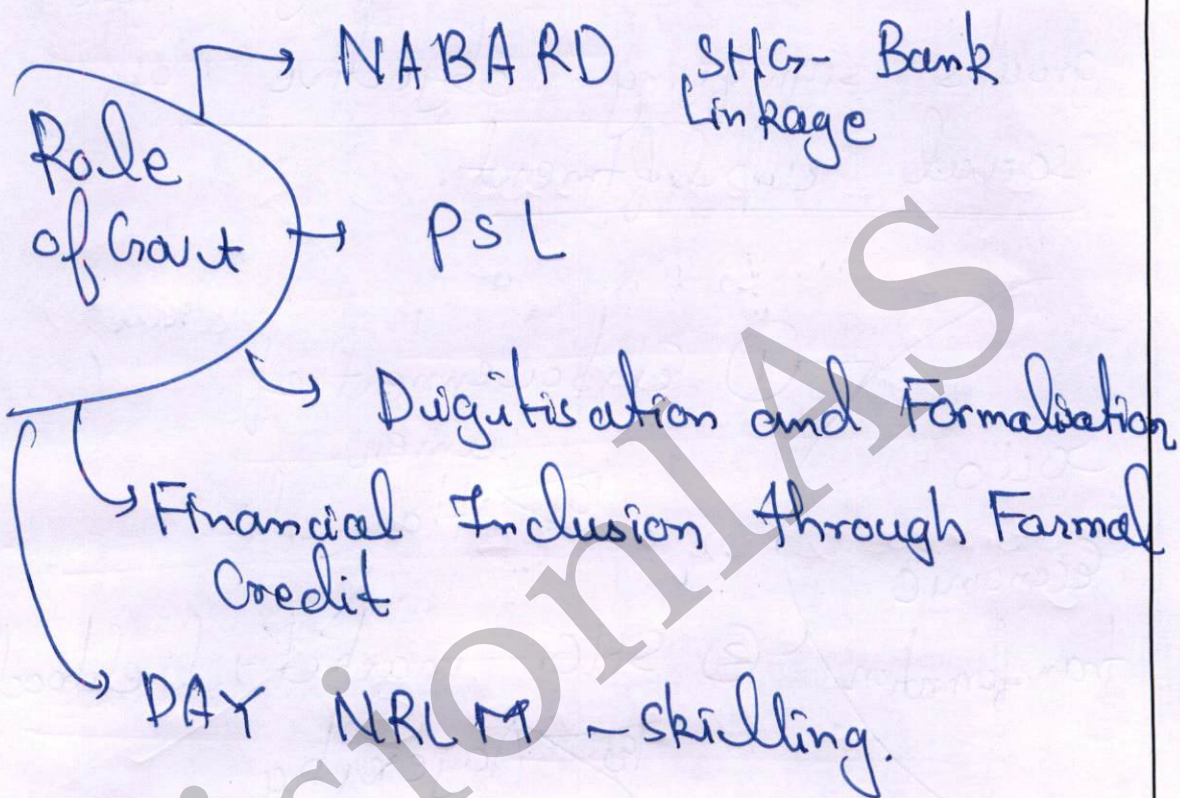
Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are emerging as vehicles of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Examine the role of government in scaling their reach and effectiveness. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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SHGs are self governed groups signifying objective of social upliftment.





Way
Ahead

- ① Promote CPO-SHG
in handloom
- ② Tejaswani Clubs
- ③ Use CSR → Pratham
Fund
- ④ Financial linkage
(Kalia Committee),

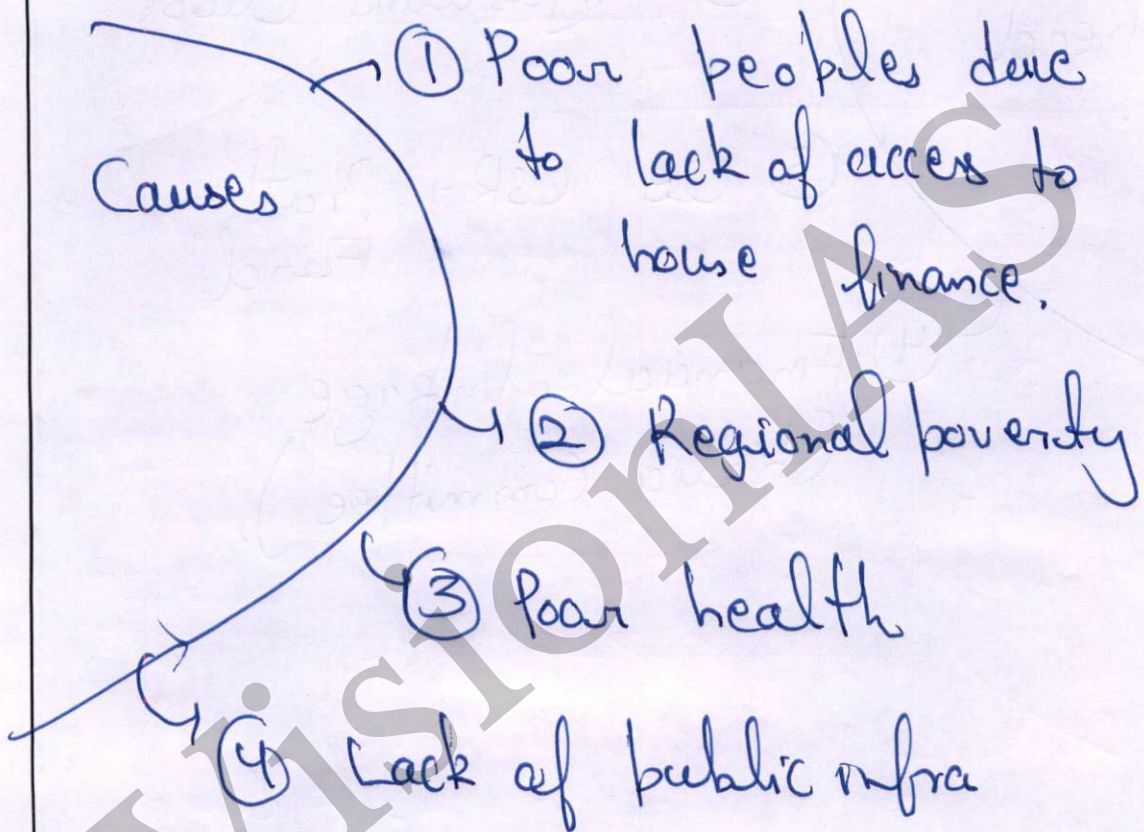
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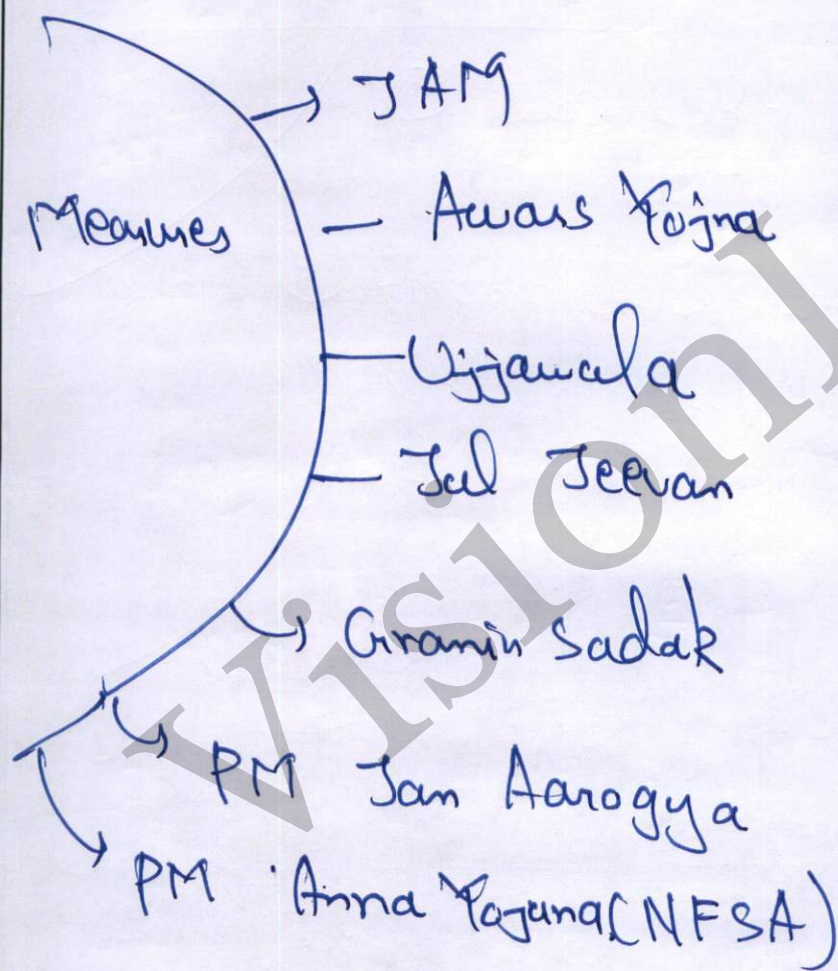
आर्थिक संवृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत में बहुआयामी निर्धनता बनी हुई है। इसके अंतर्निहित कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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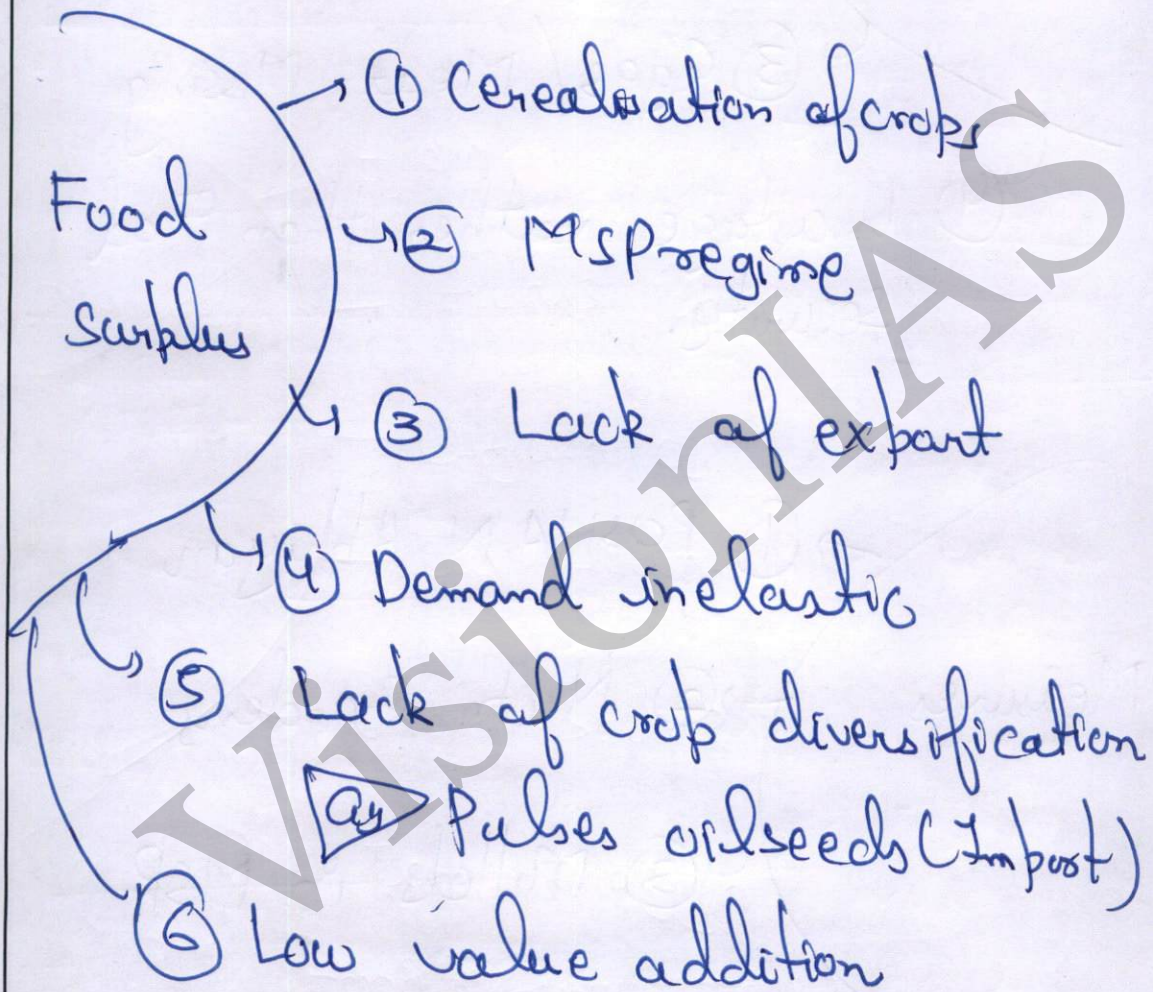
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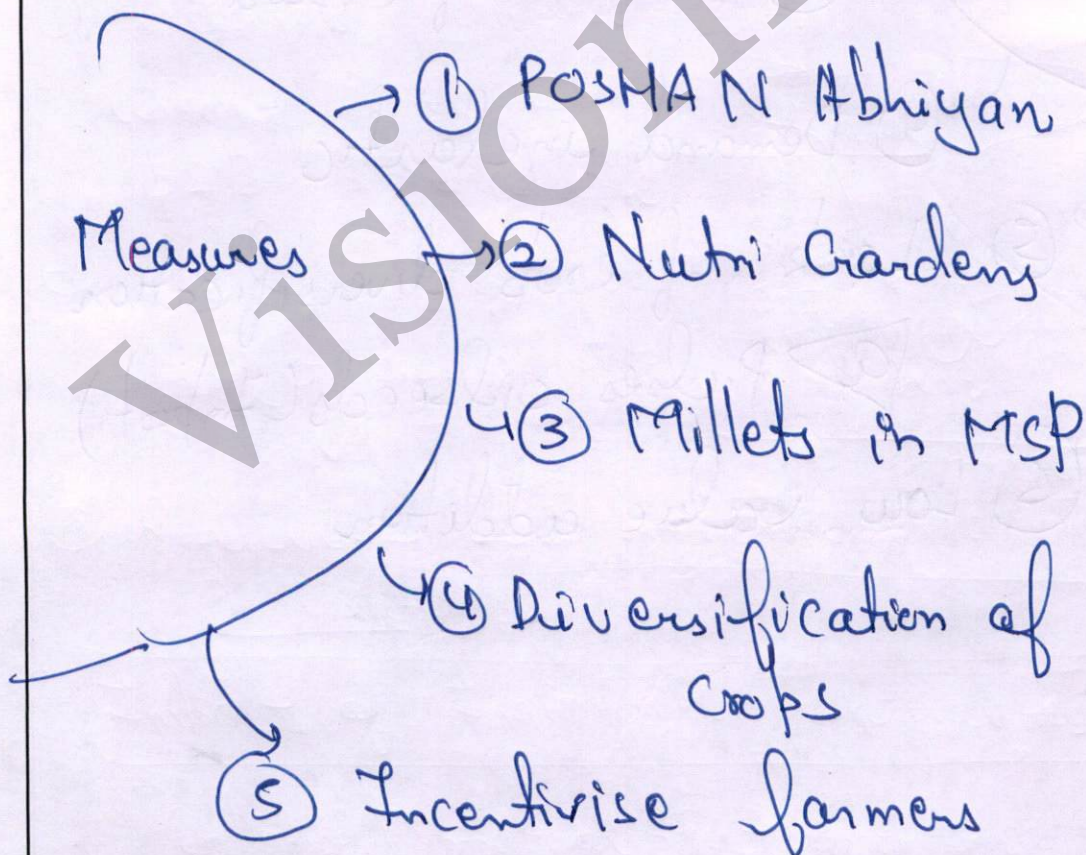
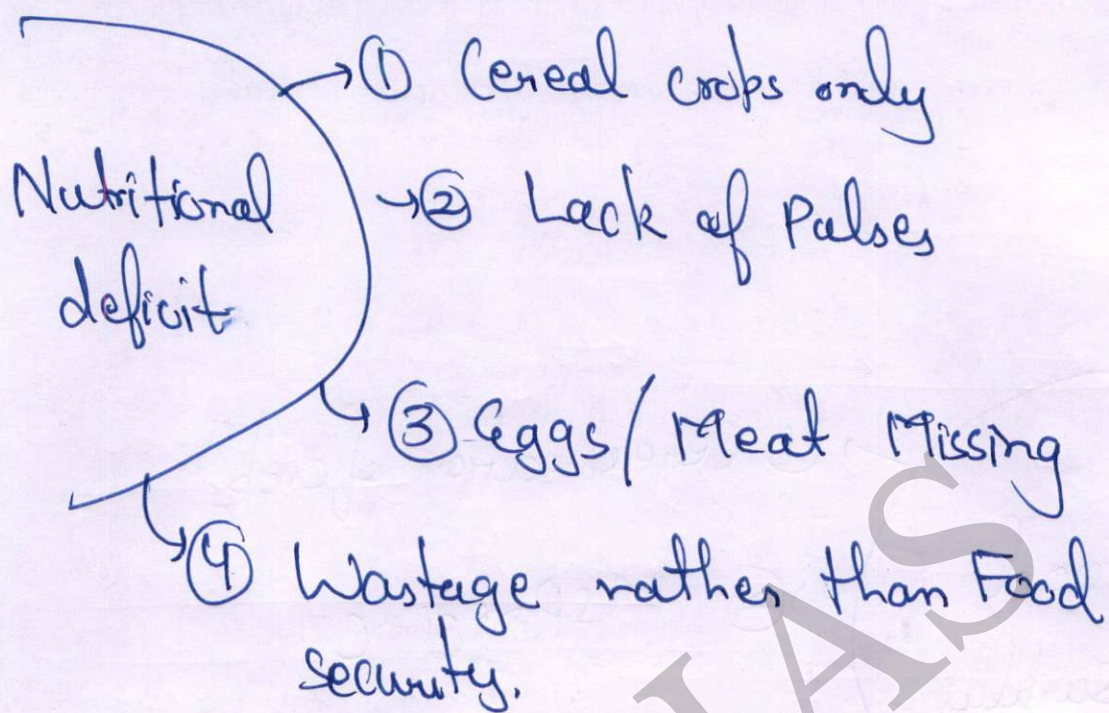
भारत खाद्य अधिशेष और पोषण की कमी संबंधी विरोधाभास का सामना कर रहा है। इस विरोधाभास के पीछे निहित संरचनात्मक कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और सुधार हेतु रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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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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

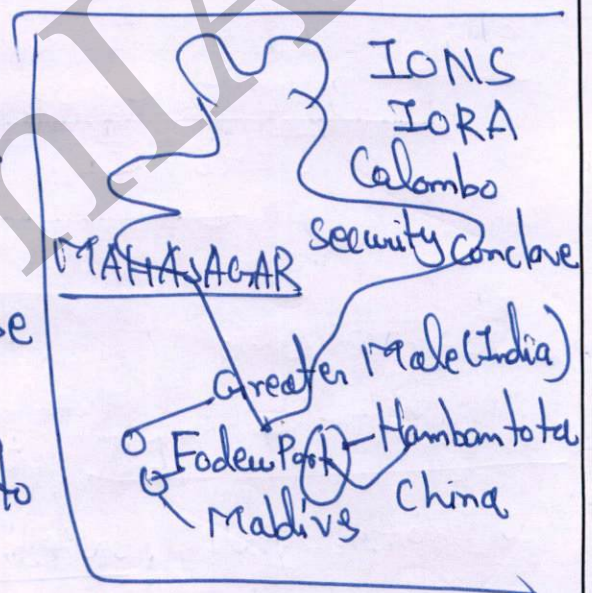
According to PM Modi Neighbourhood First Policy embody the vision of Vasudheva Kutumbakam.

Timely response

① Sri Lanka extended Credit lines of \$2B since collapse

② 600 crore given in budget as grant to Maldives

③ Rollover of LOC \$400 million on recent PM visit.



Impact of Indian aid bilateral ties

- ① Enhanced mutual trust and partnership
- ② Check growing influence of China.

- ③ Embody the vision of SAGAR and free open inclusive Indo Pacific
- ④ Mutual sensitivities towards India's security concern
Ag → China - Yuan Wangs Park (Sri Lanka)
Submarine (Maldives)
- ⑤ HICDP promotes people to people ties
Ag → Tourism → 3rd largest Indians (Maldives)
- ⑥ Promote win-win relationship where neighbour grow equals
Ag → Trincomalee Oil Farms India.
- ⑦ Helpful in resolution of disputes amicably (Katchatheevu)
Ag → Fisherman - Lanka (Sustainable not illegal)
- ⑧ Earns goodwill in people, promotes capacity building of local populace
Ag → Indian Doctors - Maldives.
- ⑨ Promotes maritime security, cooperation and dialogue.

Further step

- ① Freedom of navigation, trade in SLOCs

through joint maritime operations

eg Piracy.

② Disaster and Marine Ecology cooperation like Hydrographic surveys (Maldives) and sustainable fishing Palk Bay

③ Countries should not engage in great power rivalry and take into account India's concerns.

④ Promote goodwill among people through cultural cooperation

eg Tourism, ↑ Visas.

⑤ FTAs can be enhanced and signed with Maldives and ^(Lanka) BIMSTE FTA finalised.

eg DPI cooperation, cooperation in agriculture, energy, food etc.

⑥ Technological cooperation can be enhanced like launch of UPI (Maldives done).

Thus trade of \$GB with Sri Lanka and \$2B _{Mal} can be boosted sustainably to \$20B and \$10B by 2030 - PM Modi

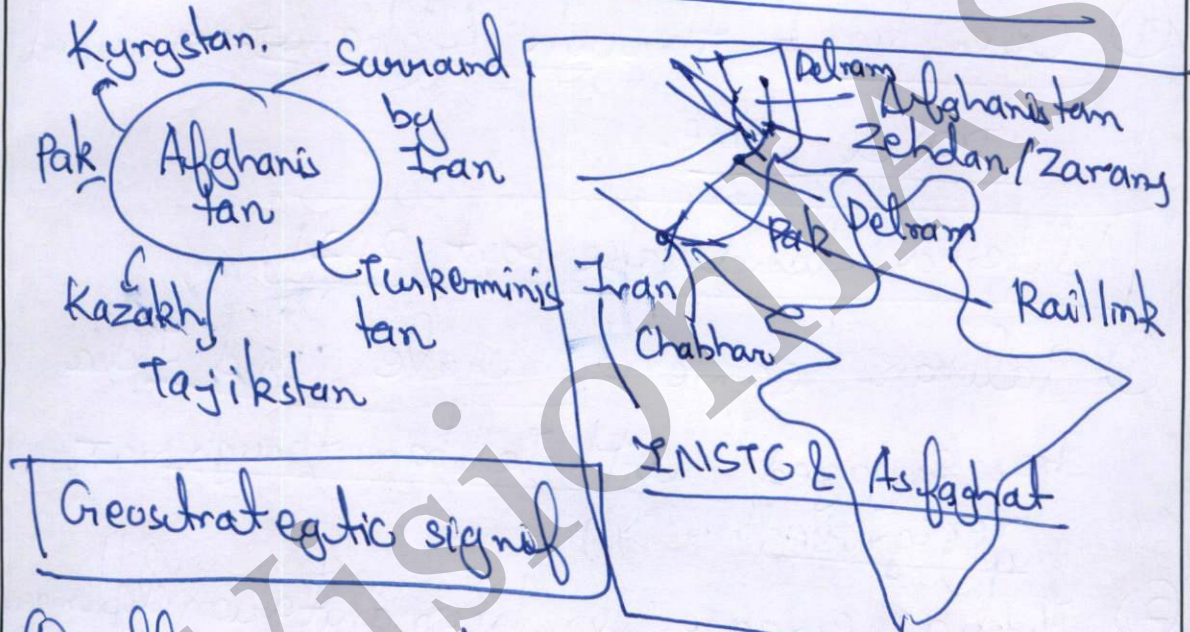
महाद्वीपीय संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) और मध्य एशिया तक पहुंच के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए अफगानिस्तान के भू-रणनीतिक महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। 2021 के बाद बदले राजनीतिक परिदृश्य ने भारत की कनेक्टिविटी और ऊर्जा गलियारे की महत्वाकांक्षाओं को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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According to Mandal Sridhanta (Kautilya)

Afghanistan is our natural friend since it lies in 2nd concentric circle (Mitra)



- ① offers connectivity to Central Asia countries through Iran - Afghanistan
- ② Help bypass Pakistan and its Zero sum game approach.
- ③ Enhance greater engagement with countries of Central Asia. (+Connectivity)
- ④ Complements Connectivity via INSTC

and Ashabagat agreement.

- ⑤ Central Asia Important for critical minerals, uranium imports, energy and access to Eurasia.
- ⑥ similarly all countries in region important for counter terrorism.
- ⑦ Overflight through Afghanistan reduced travel time.

[Altered landscape post 2021]

- ① Taliban came to rule and India has engaged with Taliban though not recognised.
- ② India engages in humanitarian diplomacy, protects its projects like salal Dam, Salma Dam etc and Library C&B total
- ③ People - People contact maintained and UNSC 2593 resolution on its territory not being used for terrorism.
- ④ India is now focusing on IMEC and I2U as well as INSTC.

- ⑤ Sanctions on Iran has limited Iran oil purchase and Goods from Central Asia now coming via flight.
- ⑥ India has diversified its energy carriers mix 40% Russia, and pipelines like TAPI peton hold.
- ⑦ INSTC progress has not been that fast as India has been thrown out Zarandj - Zehdan Railway line (Iran alone)
- ⑧ Proactive measures by India like earthquake relief, Doha meet with FM Mukhi has put India as major player in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is part of India's extended neighbourhood and its breath-takingly strategic for connectivity to West Eurasia.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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