



**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. : 01347890

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Zinnia Aurora

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

26 July, 2025

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

केंद्र  
Centre

001  
JVSD, Delhi

Jeevachadh  
26/7/25

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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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

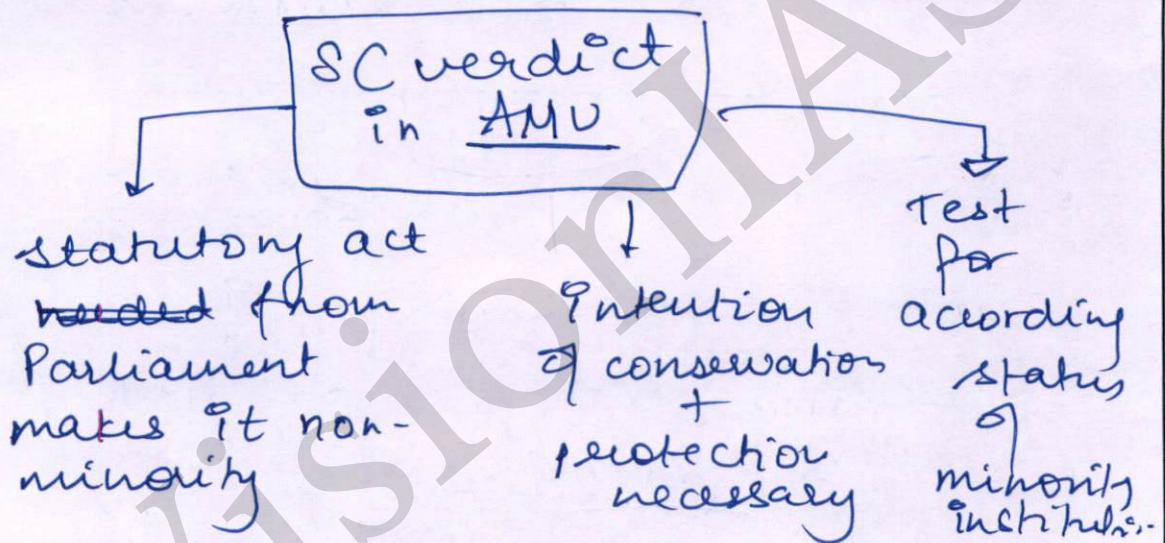
1.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Indian model of secularism centralizes 'equitable respect' to all, whilst according respect to all minorities, cornerstoned in Article 30



Impact on interpretation of A 30

1) 'Minority Institution' test

↳ ease of determination of status for effective realisation

2) Reduced delays in exercise

of autonomy by such  
institutes.

(c) St. Stephen's College case.

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

3) Differentiation between 'intent  
of establishment' and statutory  
enactment

(e) Parliamentary statute  
in AMU's case.

4) Conservation and protection  
laid as primary heralders.

(e) autonomy of administration

5) Proper vision-laying of  
funding and aid by state  
in MUs. (e) linkage of DU with  
SSC.

6) Rights of MUs chartered with  
emphasis on clear mandate of  
protection of minority rights.

However.

> AMU not recognised as MU.

> Judicial interpretation of Article 30  
has not properly laid  
definition of 'minorities'.

Thus, Article 30's fruitful realisation  
requires effective usage of 'MU test'  
intermixed with autonomy granting.

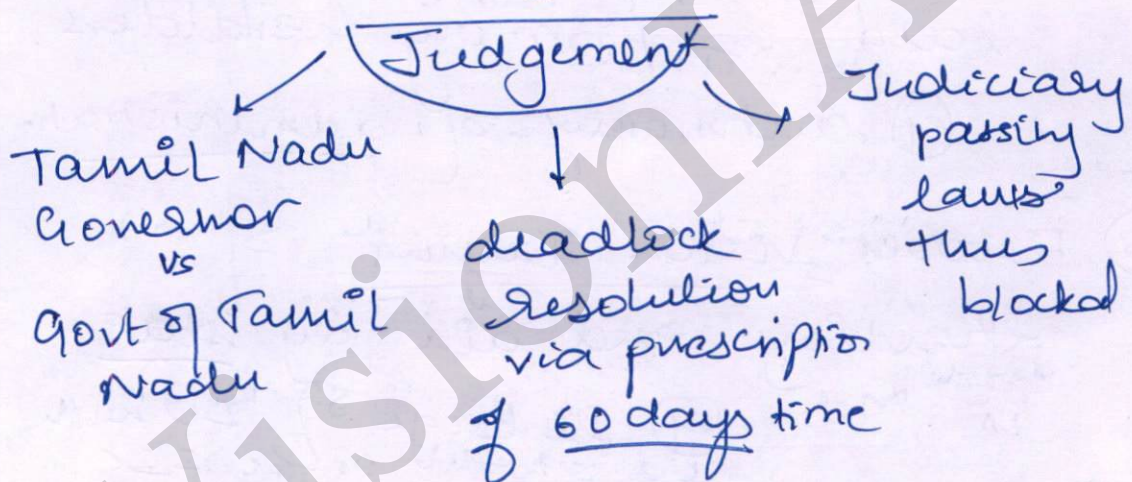
2.

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

Article 200 and 201 lay down provisions and powers of Governors with regard to legislative assent powers, wherein the recent judgement was awarded.



Implications of judgement

Cooperative federalism.

1) Friction between two tiers of government

(a) Governor labelled as 'centre's agent'

2) Subvention of gubernatorial powers under state legislature

(a) state can send bill again - mandatory passing

3) More space for 'reasons'  
↳ reasoned blockade by Governor hereafter

4) Time-based exercise of legislative competence by state

⊕ Bills on NEET, etc passed by SC in given case.

5) Widening power tussle between Union and state  
→ no mechanism of dialogue laid.

### Legislative Accountability

6) Constitutional scheme based working with enhanced legislative might ⊕ Article 200 teethed now.

7) Governor accountable to state legislature, not Union.  
↳ viable linkage.

However, questions remain

▷ President's power of assent

⊕ Advisory sought by President Minerva under Article 143.

⊕ Discretionary power removed - 'constitutional puppetry of state' by Governor.

With emphasis on ARC-1 recommendation

on consensus-based gubernatorial office, reformed Union-State relations can be fostered.

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

Part IX B and Article 43D  
lay down the constitutional  
ethos of cooperative movement,  
via 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act.

Centre-state tussle

1) Multi-state cooperatives

Union ambit per  
Schedule 7

2) Cooperatives under state list  
otherwise

3) Issues arise with involvement  
of Central Registrar in  
appointment and registration of  
cooperatives.

Initiatives

1) Multi-state Cooperatives Act

→ induction of mechanisms  
for fair, voluntary,  
democratic movement

2) Ministry of cooperation  
to enhance coordination

of efforts to aid cooperative movement.

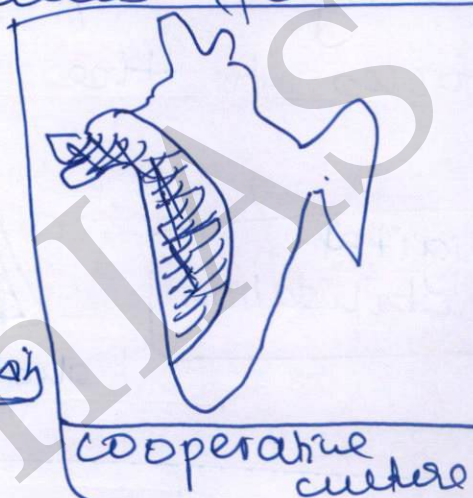
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3) Supreme court : striking down of 'concentration of powers with centre'.

4) Autonomy to states to determine cooperatives.  
rules for  
(e) Karnataka Act

5) Establishment of Cooperatives Unions in Gujarat

↳ training of cooperative leaders for enhanced entrepreneurial capital.



6) Revitalised emphasis on FPO-cooperatives (e) credit guarantee  
(e) PM Sampada Yojna.

7) Region-based specialisation focus  
(e) Sahyadri cooperatives

Issues → regional imbalance  
→ Access to credit (now case provided with PSL)

In congregating 'cooperative movement', India is paced for a bottom-up growth model.

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)

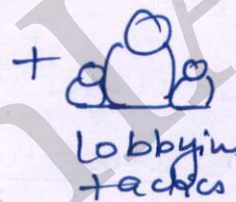
In recent years, use of social media and digital mobilisation by civil society has emerged as a powerful form of pressure politics. Examine its impact on policymaking and democratic accountability. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Pressure groups rally for  
Interest articulation and  
lobby for furthering unheard  
voices to the mainstream.

Digital mobilisation



Impact of social media

1) Decentralized access to marginalised.

(e) mobile penetration capitalised for pressure generation...

2) Awareness generation eased

(e) CSE India environmentalism

3) Key focus driving via narrative building

(e) caste census debates.

4) Change of mode of mobilisation

(e) online protests like 'hashtag protestations'

5) Quickened access to authorities

(e) CPGRAMS - ekranti access.

policy making

6) secular, holistic policy design

(e) stakeholder mapping.

7) Bureaucratic myopia reduced

(e) policy implementation now socially checked.

8) Rise of 'new welfareism'

(e) state provision of 'iron, kapda, makaan'

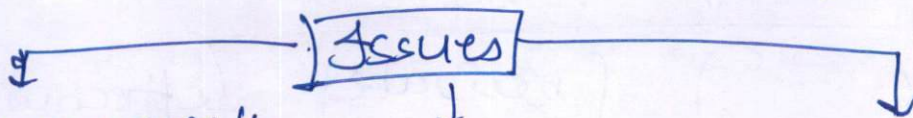
accountability

9) Ready civil society audit

(e) Down to Earth checks.

10) Revolution of social accountability

(e) Twitter usage to put forward grievances



commercially driven agenda  
(e) algorithmic tailoring

civil society 'overactivism'  
+  
L2-3% GDP (MHA)

marginalized further marginalized  
digital divide

Importance of interest articulation

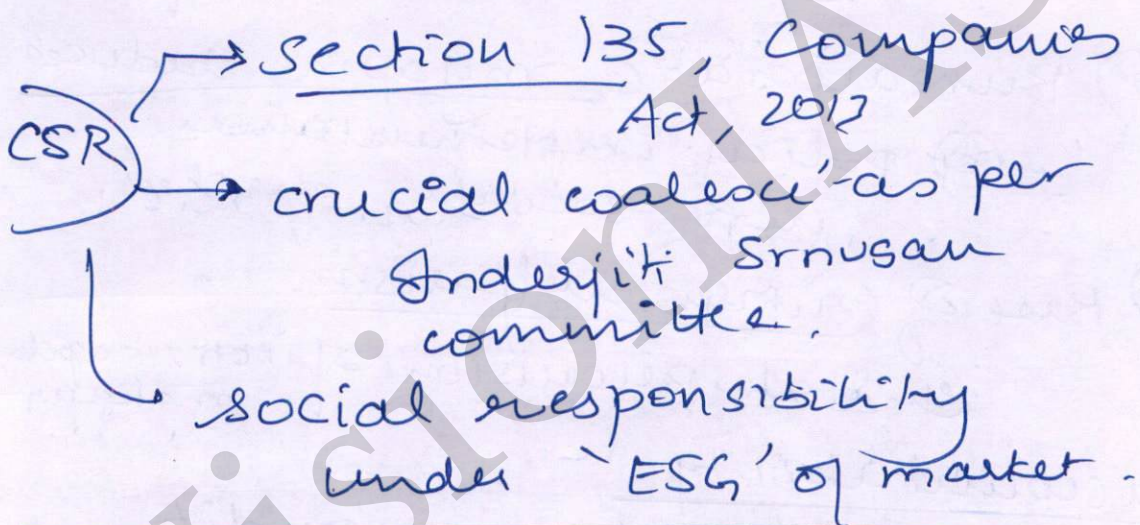
5.

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

Bhauriya model of Inclusive Growth (NITI Aayog) envisions 'market economy' as a crucial pillar to address developmental challenges.



Business Led solution

D 'Expertise' prognosis in collaboration with state.

$$2) \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{State} \\ \text{Infrastructure} \\ \text{power} \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{private} \\ \text{sector} \\ \text{drive} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{effective} \\ \text{development} \end{array} \right]$$

3) Sectoral focus of CSR

① MNC's WASH focus

4) Enables efficiency  
inclusion in public  
service delivery

(eg) Mahindra's upliftment of  
500 tribal girls.

5) Synergy for social responsibility  
in giving back to community

(eg) POSHAN 2.0 synergy with  
corporates.

6) Centre-staging of traditional  
arts as CSR - recultivation  
of tradition.

7) Governmental vacuum addressed

(eg) SEBI's Business responsibility  
rules suggest areas.

### Issues persist

1) Lack of audits  
(independent  
conduct)

2) Crowding in  
2-3 sectors like  
WASH, food

3) Employee benefits  
misrepresented

### Way forward

Srnsan Committee  
+ SEBI Mandate

→ ESG governance  
of market

1) CSR committees.

2) Transparent  
audit into  
expenditure.

3) tax free inclusion  
in PM CARES.

CSR holds key to effecting

6.

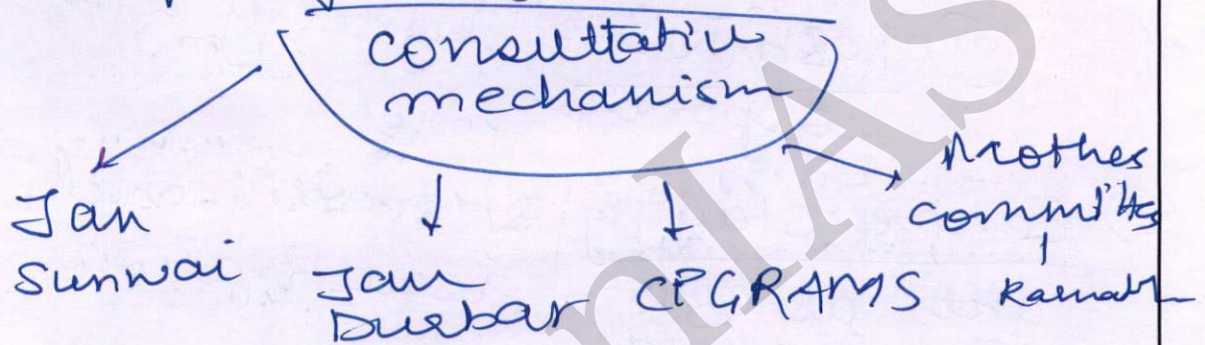
चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में जन परामर्श और जन सुनवाई जैसे तंत्र गवर्नेंस के परिणामों को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Consensus is key to development  
of participatory governance  
edified on trust and  
impactful governance.



Impact on governance outcomes.

1) Responsive governance

① Mann ki Baat Secretariat  
'Divyangjan' coinage

2) Feedback-based policy design → holismcity

① Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan 4.0  
works upon SBM 1, 2, 3.

3) Bureaucratic resistance

deconstructed →

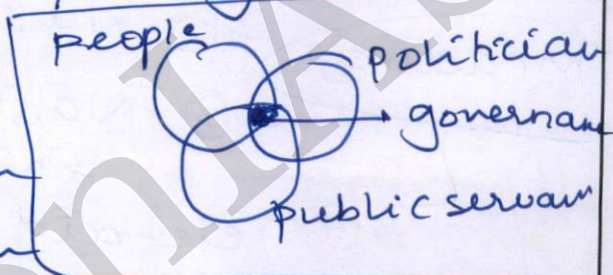
Karmayogis on ground 16

4) Localisation of development  
(eg) Dhan Dhanya Committees under PM-DDY.

5) Accountability setting  
aids effective and timely working (eg) Jan Sunnais of Anil Vij → ↓ crime.

6) Enhanced public trust  
aids better policy outcomes.

7) Stakeholder representation  
aids long term and behavioural accountability  
(eg) Bet Bachav Bet Padhao



8) Deterrent against corruption  
↳ enhanced transparency

However → delayed governance  
↓  
'harassment of public servants - Anandabai HC'  
↳ measures like RTI aid similar purpose. can lead to snowballing of issues.

Public consultation balanced with forward looking vision  
can aid governance promulgation  
(PCHoP Committee)

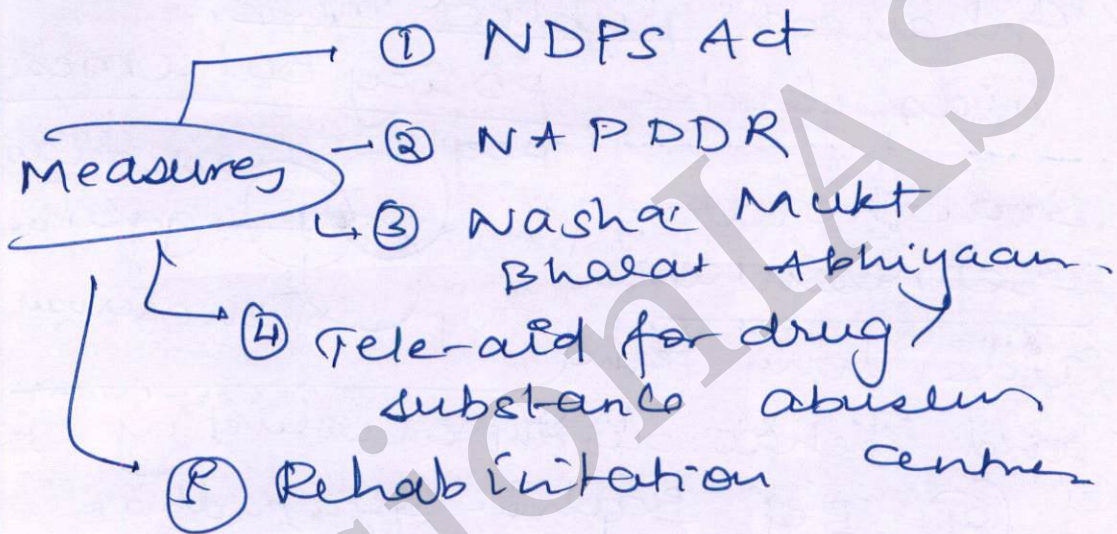
7.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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~~Directive~~ Principles of State Policy (Part IV) and Fundamental Duties<sup>(vii)</sup> envision an intoxication-free India



Effectiveness of NAPDDR

1) Synergised with NDPS Act + stringent enforcement

② Khan case of Mumbai

2) Coastal Guard + MHA

synergy in weeding out suppliers

③ Gujarat coast guard

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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- 3) Addressal via rehabilitate centres opening
- 4) Creation of tele-helpline under Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan
- 5) Stronger checks under BNS (a) Noida drug dealer caught.
- 6) 14C working - cybercruising (a) Golden triangle and crescent eye out.
- 7) Behavioural nudges - activated via advertisements and call-based instructions.

Issues persist

- 1) Rising intake among youth -> destruction of democratic dividends.
  - 2) Issue of regional hotspots (a) Punjab
  - 3) Border area menace -> use by enemy countries
  - 4) Social media as fuel of peer pressure
  - 5) Easy going judiciary (a) 17 year old substance abuser let go - Juvenile J.B.
- Drug menace has been identified as a core problem area by MMA, this needs to be better implemented.

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

## National Education Policy

2020 configures a shift from rote learning to creative and flexible learning model.

Less ready human resource?

- 1) crude focus on rote learning  
↳ depleted focus on creativity
- 2) Marks based system over entrepreneurial focus.
- 3) Pedagogical unilateralism, fostering 'labour mentality'
- 4) Emphasis on curricular over extra curricular  
↳ reduced cognitive development
- 5) Lack of practical & applied orientation

However, market place readiness is seen:

1) 16 Fortune 500 CEO's with rising AI integration are Indian.

2) Introduction of STEM and flexible learning - aid to AI readiness.

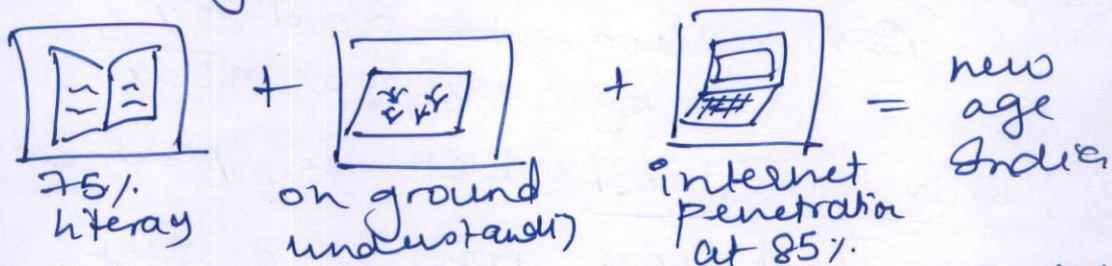
3) Secular AI access: India is largest user of AI.

4) Localised model-making pivoted. (e.g) Sarvam AI launch.

5) Creation of Atal Tinkering Labs to enhance technological integration at young level.

6) Incentive-based pedagogy (e.g) INSPIRE Awards (CST)

7) Divergence from traditional outlook.



Thus, India's AI readiness builds on Aspirational India (AI).

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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10

G7 or 'Group of 7' was the epitome of western unity and market left, now increasingly faced with fragmentation.

## Transformation of G7



### 1) Rising fragmentation

⊕ US walkaway from leadership

### 2) Overshadowed by NATO politics

⊕ US urge to add 5% GDP by European allies.

### 3) Rising mistrust between partners

⊕ MAGA politics around Russia - Ukraine war

- 4) Rise of G20 as alternative
  - ⊕ Higher leader density
- 5) Economic capital shifting  
to emerging economies of G20.
- 6) Financial systems of West  
discredited ~ G7 discredited.
  - ⊕ Fall of WTO, etc.

Indian navigation

- 1) Multivector balancing
  - ⊕ G7 dialogue partner, 2025
- 2) Recognition as key partner  
with individual G7 nation
  - ⊕ Canadian PM 'cardinal partner'
- 3) Alternative forums leadership
  - ⊕ G20 - Delhi Declaration success
- 4) Positioning as 'South Western' power (EAM). ⊕ AI summit partner with France.
- 5) Building 'counter relations' to ensure alternative to China.
  - ⊕ QUAD involvement.

Thus, in an increasingly transforming western geopolitical landscape, India's prism of multialignment is key.

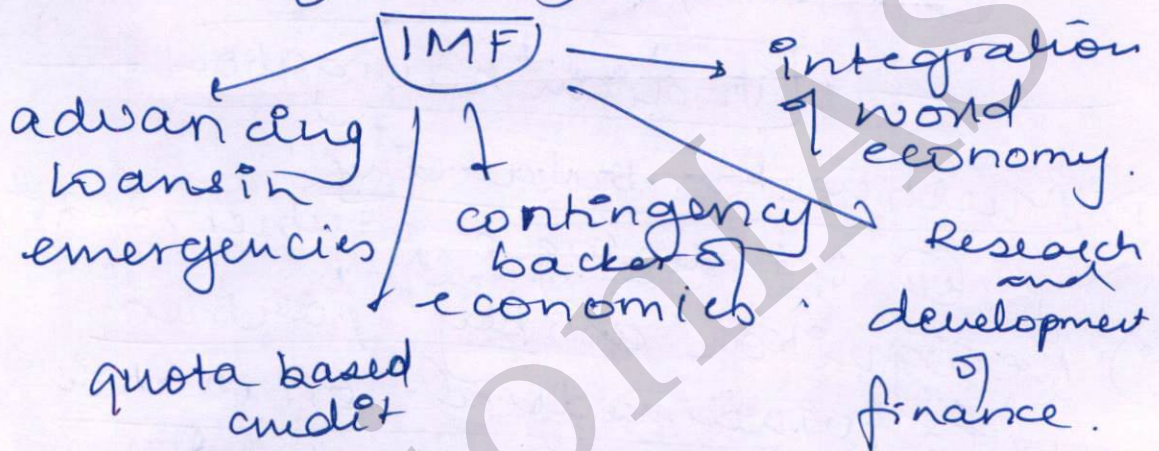
10.

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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Brettonwoods Institution - International Monetary Fund is a financing agency accredited to the UN that was originally the IBRD.



Role of IMF

1) Article IV aid to developing countries.

ⓐ 1991: India.

2) Provision of discounted loans in times of crisis

ⓐ Sri Lanka financial crisis of 2020

3) Aids economic restructuring to help achievement of self reliance

ⓐ aid to East Europe post 1991

4) Advances economic research and innovation in financial instruments

(a) world economic outlook

5) Country roadmap mapping and economic advisory on quota basis

6) Cutting strings of terror finance  
(a) FATF help!

Key criticisms

1) West's tool to advance own interests

(a) forced restructuring of developing economies to suit MNCs.

2) Aid to authoritarian governments and terror sponsoring states.

(a) loan to Pakistan during operation Sindoor.

3) Geopolitical tool hegemonized by the United States basis 'quota' dynamics

4) Rising global economic uncertainty not captured properly.

Thus, IMF remains a crucial international financing institution but with need for 'reformed multilateralism'

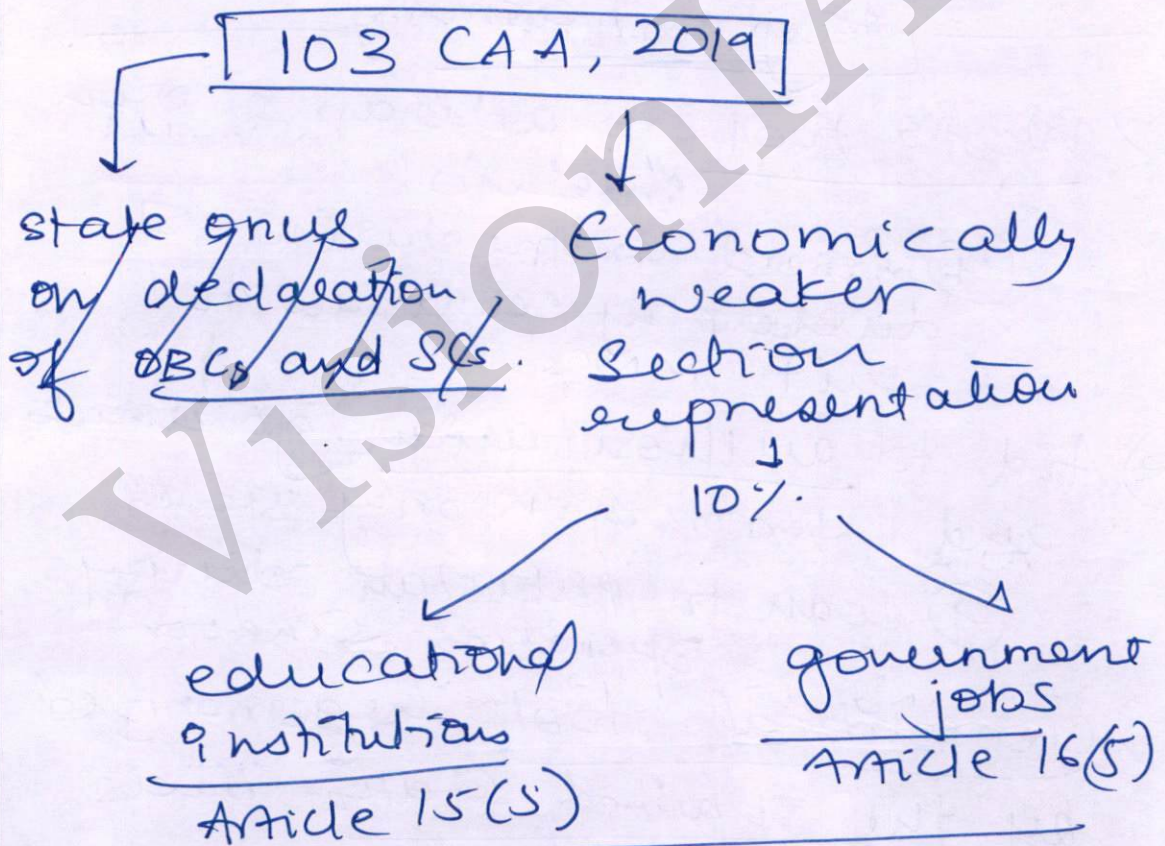
11.

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

Affirmative action is crucial to redressal of historical disadvantages and for fostering equity-based socio-political justice.



Implications for social justice

Positive

1) Broad based definition of 'affirmative action' and

• those deprived.

2) Effectuation of 'Justice - economic' (Preamble)

3) "Without economic democracy, political equality is chimerical" - S Radhakrishnan

4) True multidimensional understanding of depravity requires economic dimension

5) Effecting pro-poor policies to create true 'republic' of people.

6) Representation in public office aids social mobility.

7) Capability approach secularised access to education - Amartya Sen's capability approach.

8) crucial in the face of rising inequality (Oxfam)

## Negative

1) Violation of 50% rule  
(Indra Sawhney)

2) Lacks data-based  
determination of  
economic weakness threshold  
at ₹ 8 lakh (SC)

3) Constitutional provision only for 'social' historic  
disadvantage (Article 330)

## Goal realisation

1) SC approval of ews reservation  
given

2) socio-economic conjunction  
of justice.

3) Aids opportunity seeking for  
all sections.

The amendment postulates  
India as a true 'welfare  
state' edified on industrial  
growth.

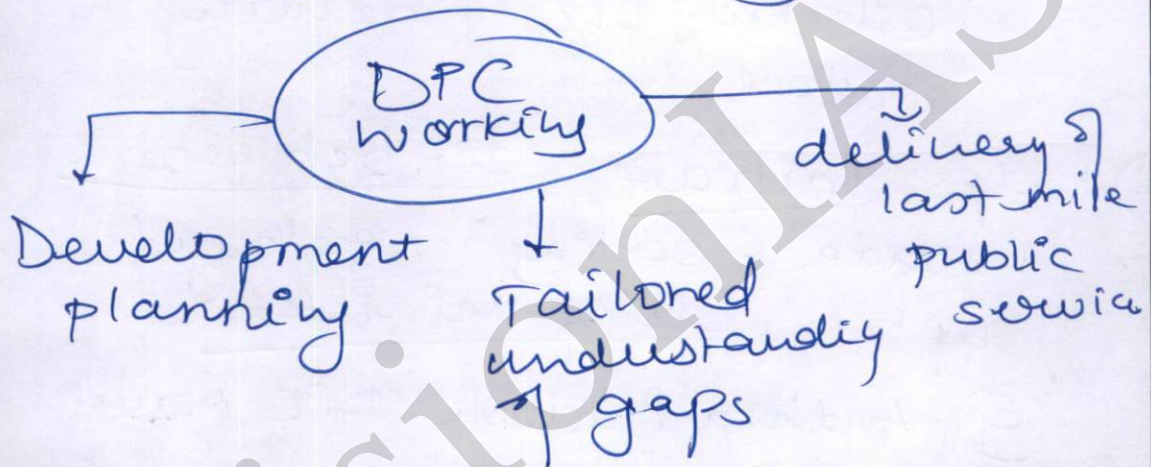
12.

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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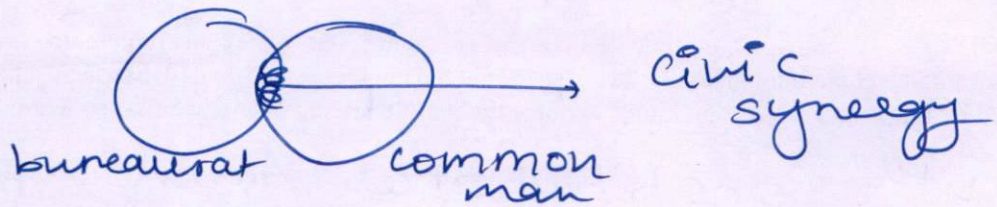
74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment focusses on grassroots development planning and implementation via District Planning Committee.



Success thus achieved

- 1) Tailormade and customized planning (e) urban planning wise.
- 2) Consultative plan making (e) stakeholder participation in Kerala model.
- 3) Stronger decentralization without financial devolution.

4) Introduction of electoral component with bureaucracy



5) Better working for municipal finance as well

(e) Glass's study on effective DPC financing in Andhra.

6) Helps initiate citizen centric agenda - setting, relayed upto Chief Minister

(e) Andhra Pradesh DPC portal

7) Introduction of 'competitive districts' and 'block' under

(e) NITI Aayog's APD and ABP

## Challenges

1) Financial fetters

→ low of devolution

2) Functional deprivation ↓

inability to autonomously work.

3) Tied grants cut down innovative policy making.

4) Lack of focus in small tier 2 and 3 towns.

5) Overlap of jurisdiction caused lack of accountability.

### Measures

1) Municipal finance innovation  
① WB manual on innovation financing.

2) Integration with market  
① SPV model of Smart Cities Mission.

3) Holistic programme development with 'ownership' ethos.

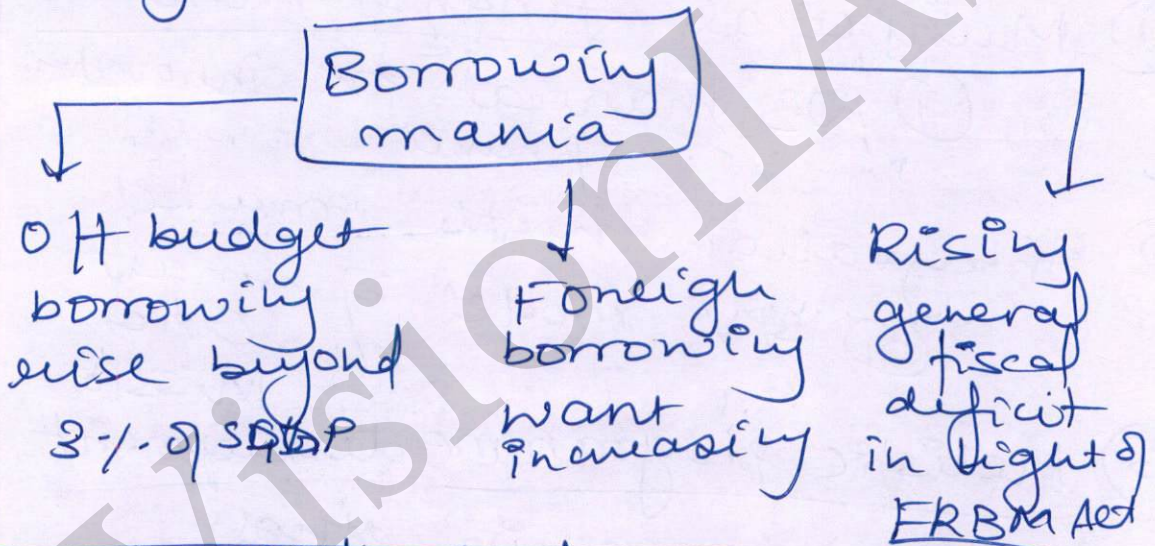
↳ ① Village Adoption Programme for MPs.

4) Stronger 3Ps → friend function devolution  
franchising

Thus, DPCs hold the key to reaping 'urbanisation dividend' and last mile.

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 की क्षति पहुंचा सकते हैं। हालिया घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- The restrictions imposed under Article 293 of the Constitution on State borrowing powers, though constitutionally valid, may hinder fiscal autonomy of States and disrupt cooperative federalism. Discuss in the light of recent developments. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Article 293 restrictions on borrowing powers stem out of 'off-budget borrowings' that call NK Singh Committee regulations



Cooperative Federation + Fiscal autonomy hindered

1) State prerogative and fiscal depravement

Ⓒ fetters on Article 293 go after state PSUs

a) States demand 'federalism' in fiscal discipline

Ⓒ demand for easing foreign borrowing

3) Gst compensation lag  
quoted as reason ↓  
state-funds cut down

(e) 'destination based' tax  
affects South disproportionately

4) Inability to feed basic  
programme expenditures  
with mounting debt

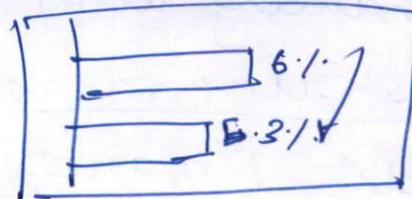
(e) Punjab ranked lowest  
by RBI State Finance Report

5) Central tied grants mania  
↳ states unsettled with  
demands.

6) Rising cases of lack of central  
devolution in Centrally Sponsored

Schemes (e) Sarva Shiksha  
Abhiyan Funds →  
Tamil Nadu

7) Fiscal discipline calculus  
hay mere



However, this is  
constitutionally valid:

1) Centre within ambit of Article 293.

2) FRBM Act considerations of fiscal discipline as guide

3) Need to cut on unconditional welfare important  
↳ social infrastructure focus

4) Introduction of 'competitive federalism' for higher grants

5) NK Singh Committee Recommendations in line.

### Way forward

1) Cooperative fiscal federalism to ensure state financial health

2) Innovative PPP models for financing and operation (e.g. EPC model)

3) Austerity measures and

4) Public Finance Management System introduction (2nd ARC)

Thus, with 'bargaining federalism' as our model, there is a need to enhance the pie and follow Finance Commission guidelines.

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

RPA, 1950 and 1951 are the structural edifice of Article 325 and 326 that uphold electoral ethics and franchise rights.

Right to contest election

- 1) Belief in 'reformation' and phoenix like goodness of judicial system.
  - (a) BNS new vision.
- 2) Structural safeguards already persist per legislative width
  - (a) Section 8, RPA with buffer period post conviction.
- 3) Adversarial model balanced with 'innocent until proven guilty'
  - (a) Lily Thomas case

4) Constitutionally enshrined right to contest cannot be arbitrarily circumvented.

But, electoral ethics key

1) Criminalisation of politics depletes quality of Parliament

2) Ethicality dictates presence of 'clean and integrity filled' leaders



3) Right to contest elections not absolute. — Balanced with principles of uprightness  
(a) Oaths of candidates standing for election.

4) Muscle power + money - power ban is crucial. Right to contest does not include right to corruption — Sita Soren case

# Life time ban

No

- Feasibility improper
- right to reformation
- creation of 'fake FIRs'  
↳ innocents jailed.

Yes

- stringency as measure of deterrence.
- upright leadership for effective probity exercise.
- constitutional mandate requires upright individuals.

## Measures

- 1) Judicial activism  
(eg) Sita Soren case
- 2) Parliamentary shaming  
by Public → increasing public accountability.
- 3) Reducing profile of criminals  
in politics → Article 19(1)(a)  
inclusion of right to  
information of candidate.

Thus, a clean and criminal  
body politic is crucial for  
conserving the Parliamentary  
supremacy & sovereignty

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

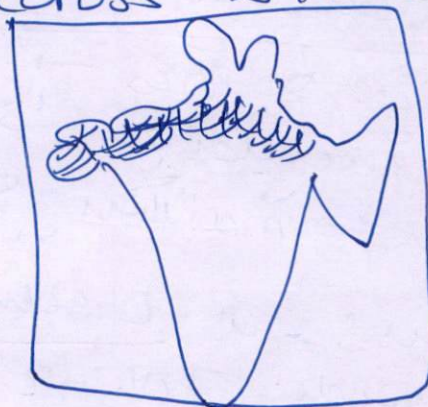
The Preamble establishes an India where 'equality' and 'justice' are foundational values - applied to the gender empowerment dynamic via BBBP.

BBBP → nudges for social acceptance of all genders  
→ incentives to ensure girl child rights  
↳ creation of media campaigns for social behaviour alteration

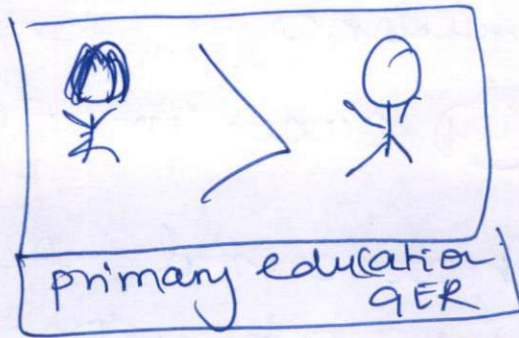
Effectiveness High

1) Decline in Child Sex Ratio addressed across states

(e.g.) Haryana saw immediate rise in CSR to 962.



2) Rising girl child enrollment rate (eg)



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3) Culling of 'pipeline leakages'

- (eg) increased STEM participation of women
- (eg) ISRO teams.

4) Social media: social preference acceptance display

- (eg) ~~Z~~ Meri Beh Meri Pehchaan

5) Rising benefits across states  
due to BBBP success

- (eg) Delhi's scholarship programme

6) Empowerment via educational excellence

- (eg) Higher % of girls scoring above 90% in CBSE boards.

Issues persist

1) Higher financial expense on advertisement than campaigns and tangible infrastructure.

2) Focus on girl child, still presence of female foeticide.

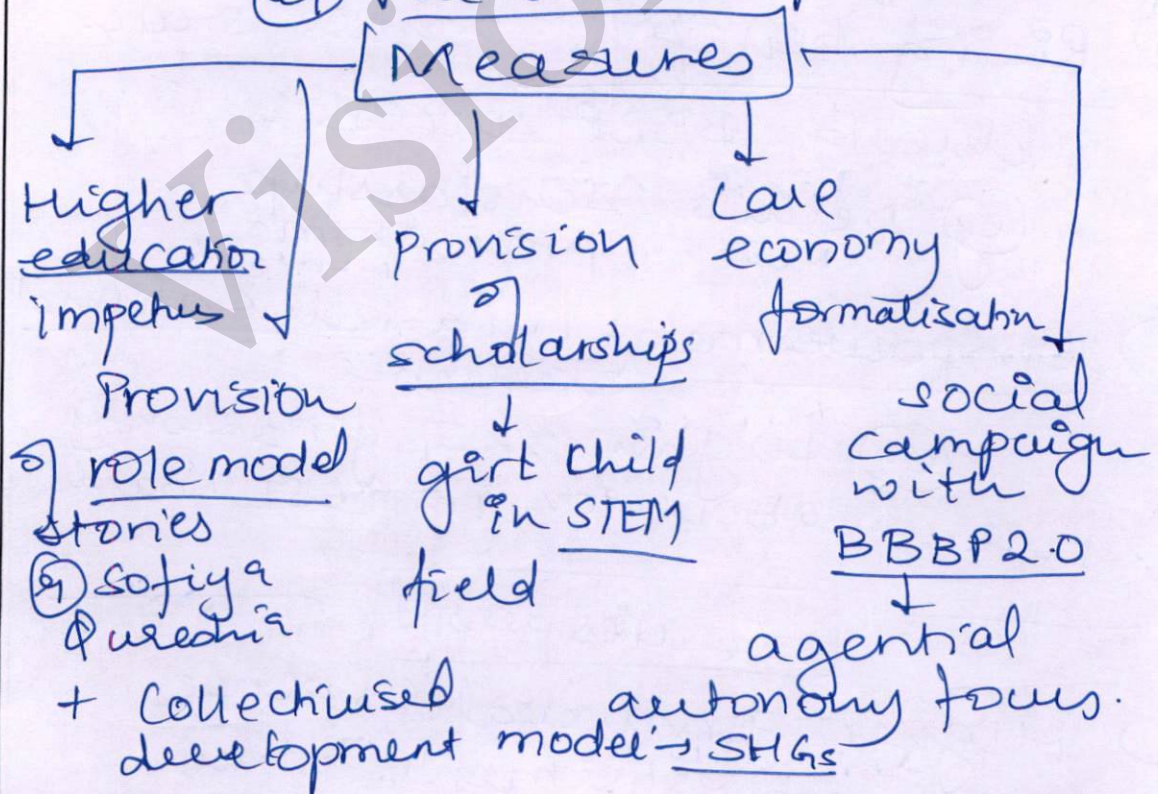
(e) cases in Faridabad, Haryana.

3) Behavioural rigidity towards son-preference (Economic survey)

4) Rising cases of domestic violence (NCRB)

5) Gender injustice: judicial laxity in POCSO courts

(e) vacancies persist



BBBP was a trailblazer campaign with enhanced social focus but can aid in heaping gender divides

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

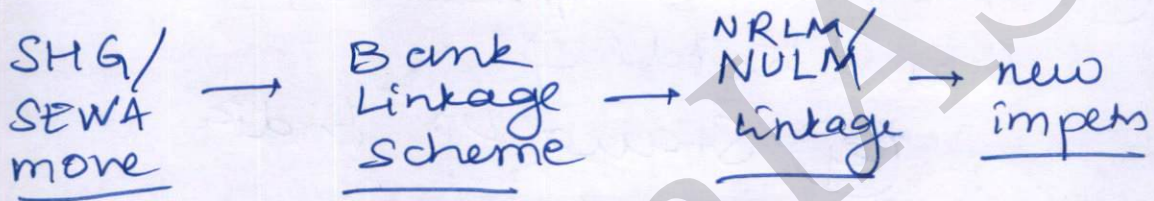
16.

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

SHGs, called as National Help Groups (PM) are the grassroot enablers of change.

SHG movement



Role of scaling government

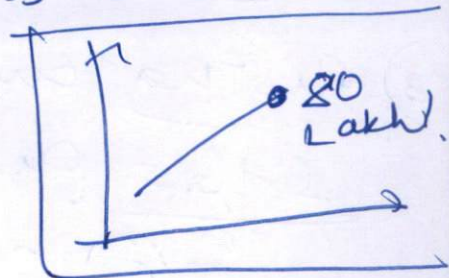
1) Financial access

Ⓐ Bank Sakhis, Kisan credit card benefits.

2) Technology provision  
subsidised

3) Posturing SHGs as a movement

Ⓐ ↑ numbers



4) Rising women participation via incentives

Ⓐ targetting Ⓐ Drone Didis.

## 5) Training & Learning Impetus

(e) PM-KVY has special modules for women SHGs.

## 6) Interest subvention across schemes

(e) MUDRA loans.

## 7) Provision of entrepreneurial hand holding

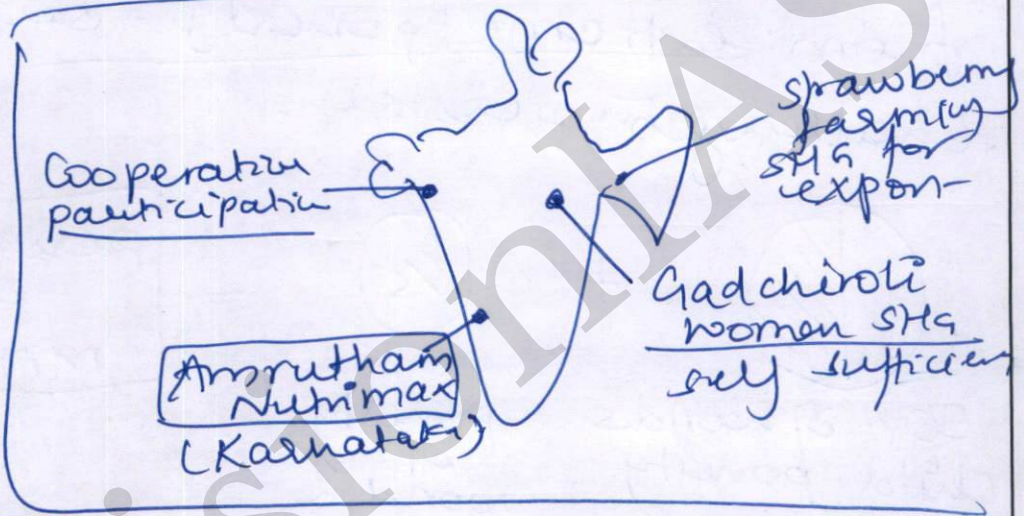
(e) Stand Up India.

## Vehicles of socio-economic transformation

- 1) Agential access to women for 'accommodative democratic' living.
- 2) Eventualizing 'ownership' based development
- 3) Rising credit access among SHGs and also repayment  
(e) 80% SHGs make timely repayment

4) Fostering 'Bandhutva' or social cohesion.  
 (c) Pooling resources for efficient work.

5) Spillover effects massive  
 (e) industrialised rural realities aiding traditional arts



Issues

↑ regionalised growth  
 ↓ dwarfism syndromes get benefit.  
 ↓ use of resources for consumptive purposes  
 ↓ rising credit default

Way forward

- 1) Diversified activities.
- 2) Push for entrepreneurial industries.
- 3) Aid in scaling economies.

SHGs are the new age upholders of 'development from below' — broad based growth

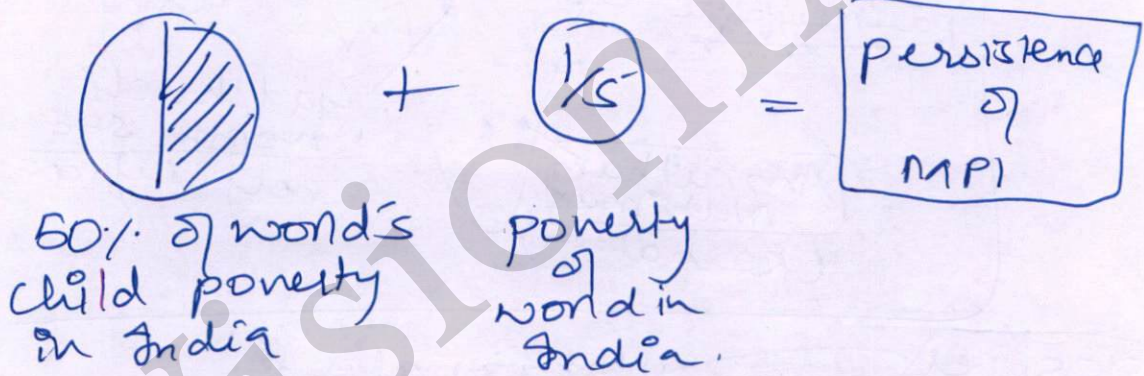
17. आर्थिक संवृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत में बहुआयामी निर्धनता बनी हुई है। इसके अंतर्निहित कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Despite economic growth, multidimensional poverty continues to persist in India. Analyse the underlying causes and discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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15

## Multidimensional poverty Index of UNDP and Oxford

delays India's massive success of removing 236 million from extreme poverty but challenges persist.



## Underlying causes

- 1) Social barriers persist
  - (a) caste, religion, region.
- 2) Lack of broad based growth
  - (a) top 1% population saw 10% ↑ in economic pie.

### 3) Inequitable wealth creation

217 billionaires

₹ 2 J

2 2  
1/3 of GDP  
2 2

4) Feminisation and marginalisation of poverty.

5) Lack of access to healthcare

(e) out of pocket expenditure still 29% (NFHS 5)

6) Nutrition security low.

↓  
reduced productivity

(e) 31% malnutrition (GMI)

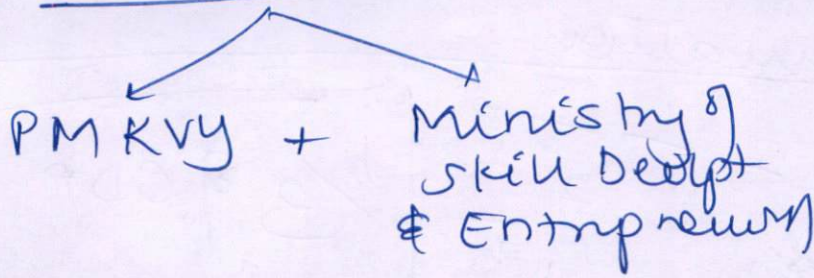
7) Disproportionate educational outcomes

Measures taken by govt

1) Samagra Shiksha [Education] +  
Abhiyan

2) Healthcare infrastructure [Health] +  
under National Health Mission

### 3) Skill India



[ Skill ]

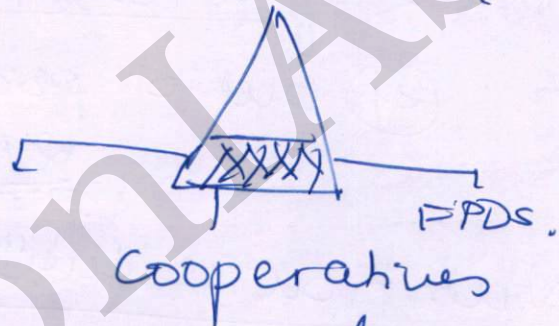
||  
Amartya  
Sen's  
triad

### 4) Employability focus

(e) PM Internship scheme

### 5) Enabling the bottom of pyramid

SHGs



### 6) Emphasis on social security

(e) 64% of Indians get some form of social security (ILO)

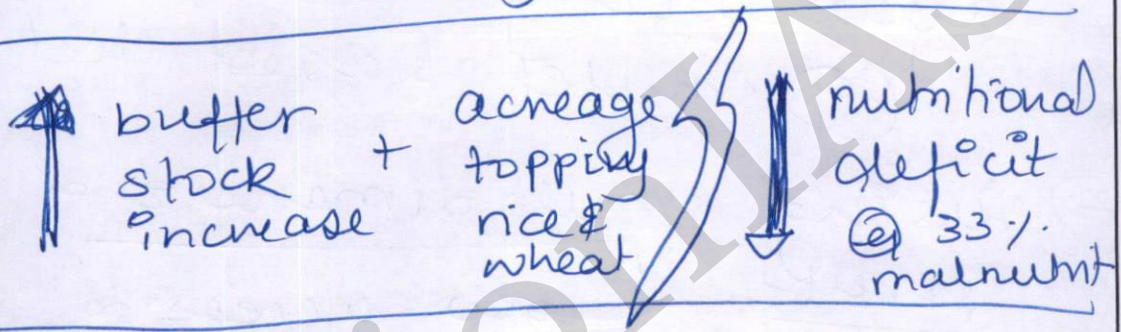
Thus, redressal of multidimensional poverty, aided with rising realisation of Article 21 via citizen centricity (Ranohal Kishore case) is causing MPI.

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) 15

WHO lists nutritional security as most crucial determinant of 'health' and well being.



### Structural reasons

- 1) Cereal centrality in dietary intake @ rice-wheat focus.
- 2) Rise of over-nutrition as 'nutritional deficit'  
@ obesity #2 in India by 2050.
- 3) Consumption trends inclined towards HFSS foods over nutrient containing balanced diet.

4) Inefficiency of buffer stock redistribution via PDS.

5) Ration shop in accessibility  
(e) Aadhar fudging cases.

6) Lack of diverse options availability  
(e) millet based diet.

7) Rising multidimensional poverty → low access to nutritional food.

8) Rising food inflation  
↳ food budget squeeze.

9) Lack of transportational and logistical soundness  
(e) 40% food loss due to absence of cold storage (RBI report on Fruits & Vegetables)

# Reform strategies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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- 1) PDS Interoperability  
(e) ONORC introduction.
- 2) millet based diet promulgan  
(e) PM Ann Shri
- 3) Rising standard of living  
↳ enhanced access to food.
- 4) ICDS - Poshan 2.0  
(e) Mid Day Meal emphasis on protein-based diet.
- 5) Increased emphasis on physical literacy  
(e) Fit India with clean eating component
- 6) Cross-exchange of food surplus with food deficient areas at parastate levels.
- 7) PM-Dhan Dhanya Yojna  
emphasis on rural empowerment : ~50% poverty in rural India

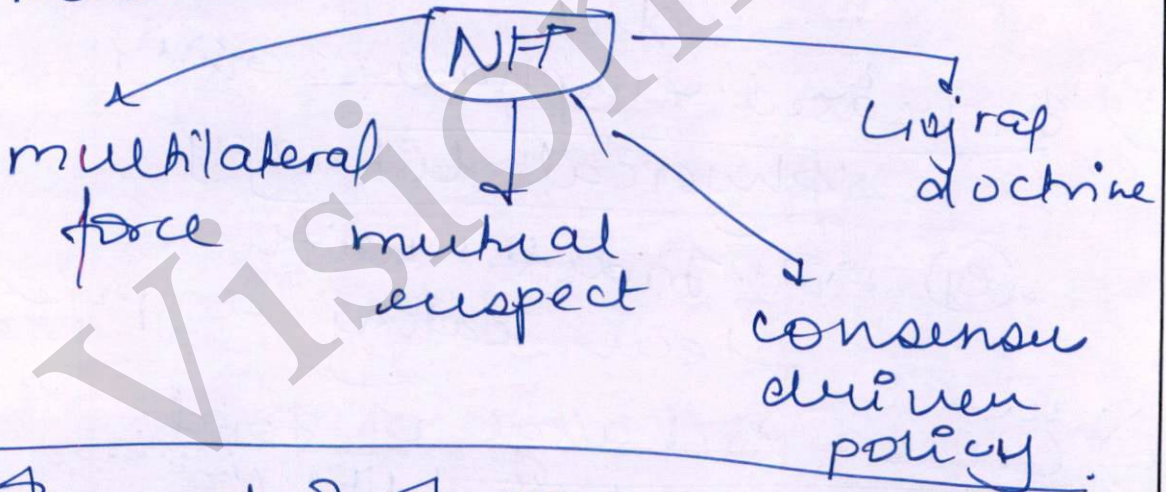
Thus, with focus on variegated vectors, a holistic culling of nutritional deficit is underway (SPE)

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

Neighbourhood First Policy  
 Intermingles India's vishwamitra ethos with its regional integration want, posturing it as a development behemoth.



Impact of Indian aid

Sri Lanka

1) Building of resilient ties.  
 post extension of  
line of credit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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2) First Responder despite  
embittered relations

3) Positioned as 'trusted  
ally' with 'no reciprocity'

↓  
enhanced people to people  
connect.

4) Integration of Track II  
and III diplomacy

5) Port development projects  
(e) Northern Sri Lanka.

6) Counter to Chinese aid  
which was stopped.

7) Presidential visit

Maldives

1) Guard of Honour welcome  
to PM Modi

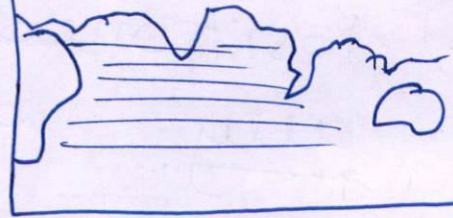
2) tourism as leverage of  
India

3) strategic reinstallation  
(e) Ekulukia and  
Indian Navy

# Steps for sustainable economic cooperation

1) Net Security Provider

↳ Littoral states align



2) Multilateral + plurilateral engagement

↳ IORA

3) Rising ASEAN - India relations

↳ relook of AITIGA

4) Indo-Pacific centrality ↳ QUAD leadership

5) Impress of Small Island Developing states ↳ Papua New Guinea

6) Trade enhancement ↳ India

↳ BTAs with Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand

↳ Focus on East African ties

↳ Recent visit of EAC

India is slowly posturing itself as a development partner with various tools of foreign policy.

20.

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

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

Afghanistan, known as the 'graveyard of empires' holds special space in Indian geostrategy due to neighbour connect.

Geostrategic significance

- 1) Counter magnet against Pakistan (e) Strategic depth theory
- 2) Connectivity to Central Asia (e) oil import.
- 3) Infrastructural investment (e) INSTC goes via Afghanistan.
- 4) 'Cultural capital' among India - Afghan people is high.

5) Chinese involvement  
can risk Indian interests  
leading to  
(Afghanistan) + Pakistan =  
playground of terrorism.

6) Connection to 'Arc of  
energy' (Rajiv Sikri)

7) Posturing as Asian power  
requires involvement  
in Afghanistan.

Impact on  
Indian ambitions

Connectivity

1) Newer impetus on IMEC  
instead

2) Re-engagement with  
Taliban to safeguard  
earlier investments

3) Dehyphenation policy to  
ensure economic interests  
safeguarded

4) Trade tussle - stoppage of trade via Afghanistan route.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## Energy corridors

- 1) Shift towards land sea-based energy trade
- 2) Forward looking REE focus (eg) 4BA, ISA
- 3) Shift to Russian and American oil instead of Iran and Gulf states.
- 4) Longer trade times ↓  
newer trade exploration  
(eg) Vladivostok - Chennai corridor.

Thus, the 'Afghan' factor in our backyard remains a key determinant of 'connectivity diplomacy'.

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