



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. : 45884948

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ankit Jawar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi -
Kharol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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

Article 30 of constitution allow minority groups to setup educational institutions in India without any discrimination

Supreme court ruling on aligarh muslim university

① continued minority status ~~overturning~~ against allahabad high court decision against such

② educational institutions under article 30 can be minority even if established by statute / act

③ minority institutions need managed by minority body at present

④ rights ~~against~~ to other minority institutions will be extended towards minority statutory bodies

⑤ provide autonomy in operations of minority institutions.

However, Supreme Court in St. Xavier vs State of Gujarat held that minority institutions do not enjoy any promoting right, it is mainly to bring parity among others

Article 30 scope has been widened by Supreme Court after allow statutory institutions as minority status.

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

10

The supreme court in State of Tamilnadu v/s Governor of Tamil nadu, set timeline for governor to provide assent to or return the bill under article 200 of constitution.

Time line imposed on governor

- ① 1 month to return bill against advice of council of minister
- ② 1 month to reserve bill for president
- ③ 3 month to grant assent / return bill to assembly for reconsideration

Impact on president → to decide on state bill within 3 month time

Implication of judgment for federalism

- ① make assent to bill within time frame judicially scrutinisable

- ② forcing governor to decide
rather than delay the assent.
- ③ limit on withholding power
of governor
- ④ Supreme court using Article 142
to declare bill pending as approved
leads to precedent for other
situations as well.
- ⑤ shift legislative burden on
center from states in case of
presidential reference

challenges
of
judgment

→ ① presidential reference
under article 143 on
short timeline

→ ② may lead to hasty
decision making

→ ③ reduce governor ability
to check on constitutional
violation in state.

Though, there is criticism
of judicial overreach. Supreme court
had done right sticking with
its constitutional mandate.

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

United Nations has declared 2025 as International year of cooperatives which was proposed by Indian government.

Recent changes in cooperatives

- ① constitutional status to cooperative in 99th constitutional amendment 2011
- ② right to form cooperative under article 19(i)(b)
- ③ Promotion of cooperatives a DPSP under article 43(b)
- ④ Ministry of cooperation in central government.
- ⑤ National cooperation policy (2025)
updated mission of cooperative in India
- ⑥ distinction within 7th schedule
central - multi state cooperatives
state - ^{state} cooperatives only

initiatives to bring out harmony
between center and state

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

- ① defined area of influence under
schedule 7
- ② Multi state cooperative law to
manage their functions
- ③ Bringing urban cooperative
bank under dual regulatory of
RBI and states to reform functioning
- ④ Model cooperative law to bring
reform and uniformity in functioning
- ⑤ digitation of cooperatives especially
PAACs
- ⑥ world's largest cold storage chain
under cooperatives in 400+ districts
- ⑦ convergence of schemes like PM
Janaushadi, Kisan Vikas centers etc
of cooperatives.

Cooperatives have found
new traction in improving livelihood
of rural and urban ideals of
[Sahkar se Samridhi] ideals

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

The widespread use of social media is new forms of political pressure which allow faster mobilisation of support to civil society aims.

positive impact on policy making and democratic accountability

- ① highlight vulnerability of particular section (eg) recent incident of man peeing on dalit in MP
- ② wider reach of protest and campaign
(eg) Blacklives matter campaign
(eg) maunam curfew
- ③ bring accountability of executive action (eg) recent report on alleged misappropriation by CANRA funds
- ④ spread important information about CEO probing and research
(eg) hindian express report on online fraud racket in Delhi.

- ⑤ support media is acting as
4th pillar of democracy (eg) Centre for
science providing insights on
environment

Challenges of CSO using social media in policy advocacy

- ① use of false information to
build narrative
- ② spreading rumours and biased
information to garner support.
- ③ economic loss due to CSO
activity (eg) IB reported 5-6% GDP
loss due to protest
- ④ misusing social media to generate
communal tension (eg) Dellhi riots
- ⑤ hampers developmental activity
(eg) Stang HEP project protest even
during consultation

CSO should act with
caution while using social media
as risk of mis information and false
narrative can furnish their reputation
as well as peace in country.

5.

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

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

10

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

Corporate social Responsibility

(CSR) is mandate activity under companies act 2013 where company with

- (a) turn over of ^{over} ₹ 1000 crore or
 - (b) assets worth ₹ 500 crore or
 - (c) net profit over ₹ 5 crore
- has to spend of 2% of net profit of last 3 year average.

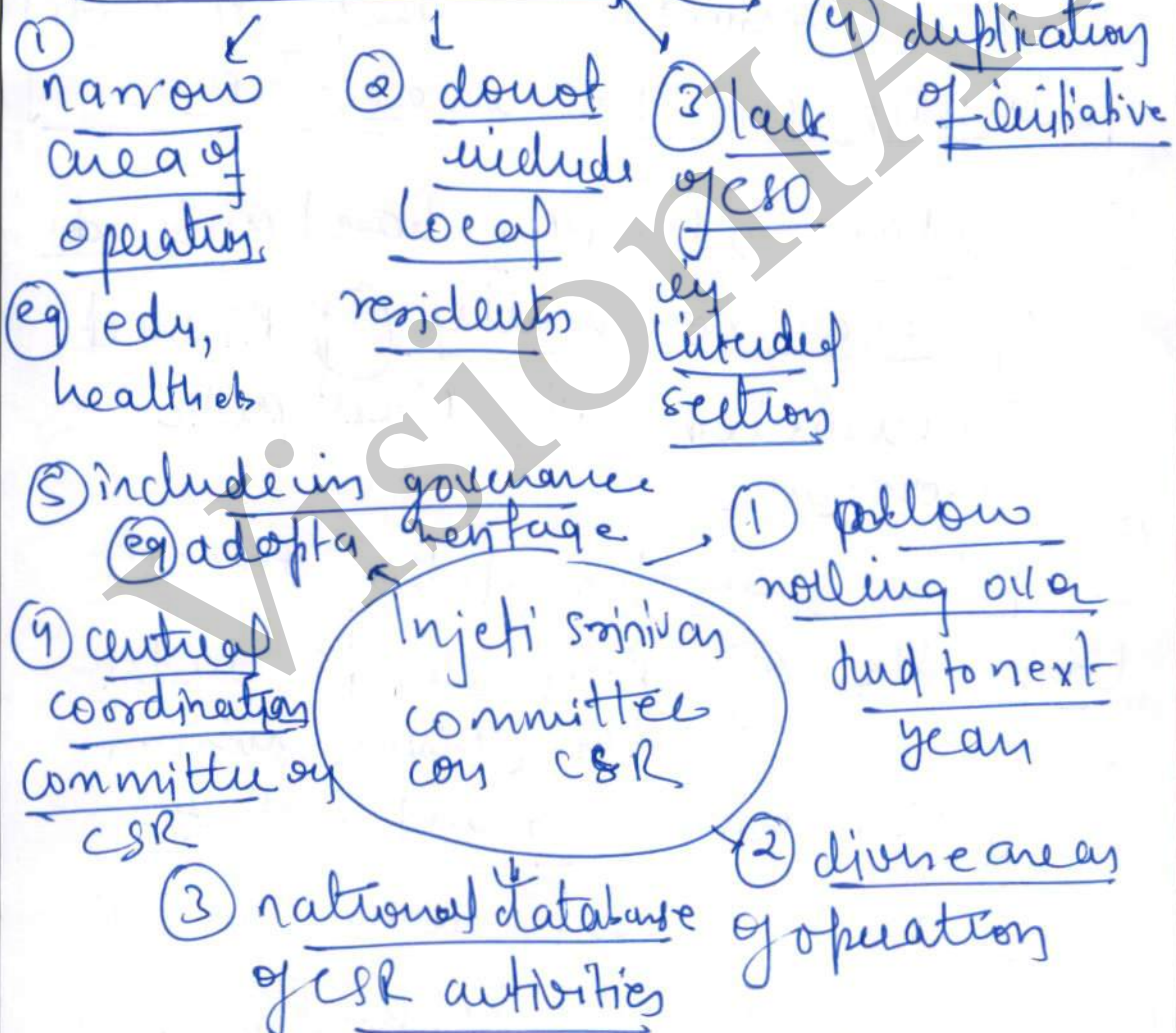
CSR addressing the ~~business~~ development challenges in India

- (1) emphasis on capacity building
eg education fund under Mahindra
- (2) take care to vulnerable group demand (eg) Tata group
grahini scheme for employees wives
self-employment
- (3) provide funds and functionary to CSOs (eg) funding to CSO, ASER etc

④ cater to regional demands of area of operation (eg) climate positive action in mining by IOCL

⑤ promoting intergenerational equity
(eg) OIL India scholarship to children of resident of disadvantage districts.

Issues in CSR



CSR is attempt to give back to society on models of Gandhian trusteeship to foster business development driven

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

Public participation and consultation are integral part of good governance model of world bank.

Public consultation and Jan Sunwai impact on governance outcomes

- ① policy advocacy based on demands of local community (eg RTI act demanded with MLC's public movement).
- ② policy implementation towards last mile (eg Pauri Saniti under Jan Jeevan mission)
- ③ policy monitoring and evaluation (eg social audit under MAREHA)
- ④ community development programme (eg Joint forest management)
- ⑤ Grievance redressal mechanisms (eg Gram sabha deciding MAREHA)

- ⑥ promote governance accountability and transparency (eg) Gram Sakshin improving mining plan.

Challenges in public consultation

- ① politicisation of meetings
(eg) Grandstanding in official meeting
- ② Malice intent of certain groups
(eg) opposition to Kudankulam nuclear project
- ③ delay implementation of project
(eg) complex land procurement and rehabilitation
- ④ dominant groups in community corner the benefits.

- Measures and solutions
- ① Digital (eg) mygov.in solutions?
 - ② effective grievance redressal (eg) CPGRAMS
 - ③ role of CSO as development parliament.

Principle / Doctrine of subsidiarity
mean decision at lowest level and people at bottom-up approach of governance carries social respons

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

National Action Plan for
Drug demand reduction (NAPDDR)
and Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan
focus upon reducing demand
side of drug abuse in India

effectiveness in addressing substance
abuse in India

- ① reducing demand and
availability of drugs (eg) social
policing etc
- ② rehabilitation of drug addicts
- ③ controlling production of
narcotics substances in country
- ④ mitigating medicinal drug
abuse (eg) antibiotics, antihistric
medicine
- ⑤ increasing awareness in society
especially in children (eg) online
anti-drug pledge etc

- ⑥ providing alternate employment opportunities (eg) Naya song initiative

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

Other factors that lead drug addiction

- ① supply - transnational underground
- ② proximity ~~and~~ to golden crescent and golden triangle
- ③ youth unemployment and dissatisfaction
- ④ harsh extreme ^{living} conditions

Solution in current programme

- ① IEC campaign to increase awareness
- ② cut supply chain especially transport connectivity
- ③ youth engagement in stopping drug to create persuasive impact
- ④ facilitating good living and work condition

Drug prevalence has been on rise in India over 2 decades and above initiatives

8.

भारत की बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रणाली में रटकर सीखने की प्रवृत्ति और रचनात्मकता की उपेक्षा, इसे आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस द्वारा संचालित हो रहे बाजारों 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

Rote learning and lack of creativity lead to reduced out of box thinking making India dependent on others for innovations.

Negative impacts in AI driven market place

- ① Lack of innovation in new technology
- ② Lack cost efficient products
(eg) China created its AI model at fraction cost
- ③ India as consumer than producer (eg) India lagging behind in LLM model generation
- ④ Wastage of huge resources
(eg) India produce huge data which is utilised outside India but not within

① Loss of jobs - WEF expect loss of 20-25% jobs in low skill by 2030 due to AI.

⑥ Lower skill reduce employability
(NASSCOM) → only 5% engineers ready in IT 4.0 jobs.

However, India do have potential
(to be ready for AI due to)

① demographic dividend - median age of India is just 28 years

② Large technology literate population

ASER survey found 80% children at class 10 knew mobile use.

Yes, rote learning and lack of creativity has impacted Indian market readiness in AI but given the large talent pool and

WEF calling out largest engineering availability in India we need to focus on formal training and entrepreneurship to gain in AI market place.

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 refer to group of developed nations with likes of USA, UK, Italy, Japan, Canada, France, Germany and EU as special invitee.

G7 as symbol of Western strategic unity

① unity against Chinese aggression (eg) P4I against BRI

② countering Chinese assertion in western nations

③ Promotion of free and fair trade

④ technology cooperation (eg) AI guidelines

⑤ following and propagating democratic values

Internal contradictions in G7

- ① contribution name of Kanwar not able to resolve
- ② diverging views as Kazawa
- ③ lack of coherence as WTO regions
- ④ EU close relations with China
- ⑤ Trump's assertive nature of India's

India's stand

Pragmatic engagement
as India is regular
invitee at annual summit
help it in platform to
voice concerns developing
global south.

10.

विकासशील देशों के विकास में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके दृष्टिकोण से जुड़ी प्रमुख आलोचनाएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the development of developing countries. What are the key criticisms associated with its approach? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an Bretton Woods institution formed after second world war to deal with creation of stable economic order

Role in development of developing countries

- ① Reserve trunk to deal with any foreign exchange crisis
- ② providing finance to economic stability and avoiding default
(eg) Grant to Sri Lanka during 2024-25 reforms
- ③ Zero interest funds in return of economic reforms in under-developed and developing countries
- ④ advocating policy reforms in achieving development targets

- ⑤ annual consultative paper on
state of economy and international
best practice helpful to deal with
challenges.

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

Criticisms in current approach

- ① may violate sovereignty of
country (eg) tied grants to
economic reforms
- ② discrimination towards global south
specially anti west nation (eg) Cuba
- ③ variable treatment of countries
(eg) Ukraine got exemption of wartime
limit on IMF
- ④ delayed response during crisis
(eg) Sri Lanka got IMF aid almost
a year after to settle debt.

IMF should be reformed
to be more inclusive bringing
needs and challenges faced
by developing countries and India
being leader of Global South can
act as a bridge to achieve it.

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

103rd constitutional amendment
2019 brought changes to Article
15 and 16 by adding 15(6) and 16(3)
providing Economically weaker
section 10.1. reservation in government
educational institutions and jobs.

Implication or broader goal of
social justice

- ① provide benefit to socially
and economically vulnerable
section in upper castes
- ② benefit lead to substantive
justice just like OBC creamy
layer
- ③ meet the distinguished needs
of economic vulnerability
- ④ implement directives of DPSP
under article 47

- ⑤ create separate quota without
reducing reservation of other
communities

Challenges due to EWS reservation

- ① may lead to social divide
between have and have nots
- ② beneficiary identification will be
a challenge
- ③ different condition between
OBC and EWS benefit challenge right to equality
- ④ constitution only mandated
reservation for social upliftment
not a poverty reduction measure
- ⑤ increasing demand for ^{more} reservation
- ⑥ Test in hargang, marath
in maharashtra
- ⑦ may lead to communal divide
based on beneficiary of reservation

measures

- ① focus on accuracy in beneficiary identification
- ② emphasis on capacity building in long run
- ③ bring social harmony in reducing differences
- ④ follow Jainail Singh case guidelines to maintain efficiency under article 325
- ⑤ any further reservation demand should be based on upcoming caste census

Supreme court in

(Jankit Abhiyan case) had upheld the amendment and said similar subcategorisation can be done in [Davinder Singh case 2024] among SCs and STs as well

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
are local self government
body created under article 14th
constitutional amendment act.

DPC in gram root planning

Composition →

- ↳ panchayat member
- ↳ municipal corporation members
- ↳ district administration

Success of DPC in achieving goal
of gram root planning

- ① creation of long term planning
for developmental activities
- ② convergence of schemes like
PM Gram sadak yojana, MGNREGS,
MPLADS scheme etc

③ Bottom up planning based on prospective local government planning

④ creating district masterplan forwarded to state government

⑤ allocation of fund and quarterly bandou performance

⑥ promoting audit and monitoring of local governance.

Challenges faced by DPC

① composition itself is skewed toward municipal bodies

② inability of panchayats to create own comprehensive plans

③ only a subsidiary body is local governance hierarchy

④ no active role in approving projects and funds

⑤ recommendation may be implemented at all

- ⑥ infrequent meeting of DPC
- ⑦ lack own functionary for
continuous monitoring and review

Measures of DPC's efficiency

- ① improving composition proportionally
- ② reducing executive interference
- ③ mandating women leaders in
DPC
- ④ vulnerable section like SC/STs in
DPC should be mandated
- ⑤ providing more autonomy and
executive authority
- ⑥ providing sufficient funds in
assessment and review of plans

DPC are key players in
linking local self government
and formal executive and
policy implementation. Institutional
capacity building is needed to
realise its potential.

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

Article 293 of constitution restricts the state borrowing power based on 2 conditions

- ① cannot borrow from outside
India
- ② cannot borrow from central
government approval if had
taken loan from it

Recent development

Supreme Court in Union of India vs State of Kerala case, clarified that the limited
borrowing power of state and
extension of it is sole discretion
of central government which
manages the economy

limit hindering fiscal autonomy
and disrupt cooperative federalism

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

- ① reduced state funds after COVID-19 slowdown
- ② negative impact of destination based tax on producing states
- ③ increasing cess and surcharge lead to declined finance to states under 15th Finance Commission
- ④ southern state complain about skewed distribution of resources
- ⑤ Centrally sponsored scheme and tie grants reduce state implementation of own policy.
- ⑥ inter state competition over resources from centre.
- ⑦ special category status demand

Managing state finance to balance
fiscal autonomy and cooperative federalism

- ① utilising power like C&T Council

Under article 279A

② Team India approach in
NITI aayog to suggest fiscal
reforms to states.

eg NITI aayog state fiscal index

③ Model FRMB act for states

④ rationalisation of CES

⑤ autonomy and untied grants
based on fiscal performance

eg promote capital expenditure

⑥ 16th Finance Commission
should involve measures to
manage fiscal federalism.

state do not ^{enjoy} complete
autonomy and it is necessary to
manage fiscal prudence to
bring reform within. Central
government should act as
guide in achieving desired
fiscal target by states.

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

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

15

Election under Representation of People Act (RPA) 1951 allow a person to contest election under trial or after ^{6 years} release from prison post completion of sentence. However there is debate regarding wheather we should allow right to contest or not.

Arguments supporting right to contest

- ① Constitutional right of people to elect person of their choice
- ② conviction may be overturned later and this deny level playing field
- ③ under trial are allowed on universal principle innocent until proven guilty

④ Lily Thomas case already
struck down section 8(4) of BPA Act
which defused any bar on
election contest after conviction

⑤ fundamental right to equality
and profession under article 19(1)(f)
cannot be dilated post release
from prison.

argument for lifetime ban and
electoral ethics

① leading to politicisation of criminals
and criminalisation of politics

(eg) 461 MP in 18th Lok Sabha ~~are~~
have pending criminal case (PRS)

② threat to level playing field

(eg) money and muscle power

③ probability in public life
highlighted in Strafman vs
Union of India (2024)

④ against democratic ideals to
allow criminals to contest
election

⑤ civil offence like insolvency
lead to disqualification but not
criminal charge

However, lifetime ban
violates the principle of proportionality
repeatedly highlighted by courts.

A 6 year limit is already in
place to bring reformis person
post conviction

measures to reform
election

- ① voter empowerment
- ② information about
criminal cases of
Candidates (e.g) POLLYS
Union of Indig case
- ③ electoral reforms
judging and sanction of
political parties.

Reforms suggested by Dinesh
Goswami committee, NCLWC etc
should be implemented to tackle
criminals in political life

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

According to NFHS-5,
for first time sex ratio has
breached 1000 male leading
to Female : male ratio at
1020 : 1000 in 2019-20.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
impact in improvement

- ① improving child sex ratio
by limiting female infanticide
to zero
- ② awareness generation among locals
and leaders about girl child
- ③ emphasis on education and
KTF 2009 act
- ④ building conducive environment,
infrastructure etc in schools
(eg) Study found 20-30%.

extra attendance due to toilets in school.

(5) Access to ^{higher} education especially in STEM (eg) India has highest percent of women STEM graduates - (43+)

(6) preventing girl child dropouts under sarva shiksha Abhiyan

(7) Access to maternal care and girl childbirths (eg) Mahatma Janani Suraksha Yojana

Challenges faced by BBEP

(1) higher dropout rate compared males from education

(2) missing girl phenomenon

(3) low employment opportunities only 14+ STEM jobs to women

(4) Access to sanitary facilities not reached to one third of girls. (Oxfam)

(5) informal nature of women employment and double burden

Measures to improve impact at grass root level

- ① emphasis on girl education completion by incentives
- ② promoting neutrality in treatment between boy and girl child
- ③ promote maternal & care especially during girl child
- ④ Panchayat level monitoring of programme
- ⑤ initiative like mahila panchayat to women issues
- ⑥ improve awareness by social persuasion & role modelling
- ⑦ IEC campaigns to increase reach

A women led development model in India's amrit Kal has roots in saturation approach of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative

15

41

Role of government in scaling reach of SHGs & Panchayats

- ① providing grassroot solution to rural problems
- ② financial inclusion via
SHG - Bank linkage programme
- ③ utilising NLU's and CSO in
guiding SHGs
- ④ providing extensive, training & marketing skills to rural areas
- ⑤ refinancing by organisation
like NABARD
- ⑥ emphasis on regular repayment
to increase SHG performance
- ⑦ q.r.f. - online payment by SHGs

Challenges for government

- ① dominance by of upper caste
and highly educated women
- ② limited to rural areas, not
in urban, semi-urban

- ③ collusion between MFI and NCUs
- ④ utilising funds in nonproductive functions
- ⑤ limited women autonomy due to patriarchal society and lower awareness.

Measures to improve SHG

- ① Nabard 5 point programme
 - ① regular meeting
 - ② regular contribution
 - ③ regular loan distribution
 - ④ regular repayment
 - ⑤ record keeping

- ② access to formal credit at subsidised rate

- ③ training women (eg) Manodhara didi scheme

Government has launched Lakshmi didi to provide 1 lakh per annum income to SHG women to realise SHG potential by various interventions

17.

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

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

15

According to NITI Aayog
India still has 11.4% of
multidimensionally poor in India
highlighting high prevalence of
phenomenon

Causes of MPI continuation
persistence

- ① high unemployment rate
(eg) Recently LPPS highlighted
5.2% unemployment rate
- ② access to social security
benefit (eg) 16% informal
economy in India
- ③ lack of saturation of all
schemes (eg) certain individual
could not get benefit of all
initiative
- ④ neglecting vulnerable section
in policy implementation

- (eg) 50% women are anemic in India
- ⑤ beneficiary identification and exclusion (eg) Aadhar match mandatory for MGNREGS
- ⑥ Topdown approach in policy planning and implementation

However, MPI has improved over the years and ~~means~~ it is demonstrable in

- ① education outcome and access
- (eg) 98% GER in primary education with only 0.4% dropout (GDIET)
- ② access to healthcare - Ayushman Bharat scheme benefit to 55 crore plus population
- ③ financial inclusion - 55 crore new accounts under PM Jan Dhan scheme
- ④ access to home PM awas scheme provided 4 crore + homes
- ⑤ household gas connection

⑨ Ujjawala provide lot more new LPG connections.

Measures to address the challenges remaining

- ① use of digital platform to reduce exclusion and inclusion error
- ② economic reforms to enhance economic output and boost employment opportunities
- ③ access to quality healthcare target universal health coverage ④ Raj'athans right to health
- ⑤ saturation of schemes with no one left behind
- ⑥ inclusion of PPP partnership, CSR funds etc to improve service delivery
- ⑦ Bottom up localised solutions
MPI ^{change} need whole of Government and whole of society partnership to achieving SDGI
i.e. no poverty

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

Indian children suffer from world's highest wasting rate of 38% and India ranked 134 in 149 countries in global hunger index.

Indian paradox

Food surplus

① 310 MT of Cereal production

② \$78 billion worth of agri ~~prod~~ export

③ World's one of largest horticulture

products (30+ items FY24)

Nutritional deficit

① High anemia
80% women
66% children

② Child wasting 38%

③ High fat consumption - 86% of oil imported

structural reasons behind this paradox

- ① green revolution leading to cereal over production
- ② MSP linked production incentive only to cereal growth due to operated production
- ③ free electricity benefit irrigation like Punjab etc
- ④ poor value chain and food processing industry
- ⑤ shift in high calorie and fat rich diet
- ⑥ nondiversified food habits (low protein - vitamin intake)
- ⑦ PDS provisioning limited to cereals only
- ⑧ lack of cold storage chains to develop protect perishables like horticulture

Reforms to resolve low nutrition paradox in India

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

- ① access to quality seeds in nutritious crops (eg) GM crops
- ② promotion of superfood like millet, amulhanga etc
- ③ diversified agricultural productivity and cropping pattern
- ④ promotion of horticulture (eg) National mission horticulture, Urban plant programmes
- ⑤ Robust cold storage chain
(eg) Cooperative cold storage
plan of 6000 cold storage
- ⑥ warehousing to store perishable
- ⑦ Crop insurance to diversified crop eg PM Fasal Bima Yojana
- ⑧ PDs should diversify food basket
(eg) Rajasthan include pulses
- ⑨ diversify midday meal

SDG - No hunger also
demand reducing hidden hunger and
above measure tackle them

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

Recently Indian Prime Minister has attended Maldives Independence day function and Sri Lankan President concluded his first presidential visit to India, highlighting close relation with India.

Neighbourhood first policy of India

also called Ashoka doctrine

① Non aggression

② Non reciprocity

③ don't allow territory to be used against member

④ bilateral resolution of conflict.

⑤ no interference in domestic affairs

Indian aid bearing relationship

① Sri Lanka

- i- line of credit ^{\$4 billion} during
Sri Lanka crisis
- ii- improved cooperation in
technology and investment in
Sri Lanka
- iii- expert groups on fisheries etc
- iv- energy supply in Sri Lanka
promoted by Indian companies

② Maldives

- i- increased line of credit
- ii- building upper male project
- iii- reformed ties after 'indig out'
campaign
- iv- security infrastructure improved
by Maldives
- v- crisis 1st reponding crisis
(eg) up need during water crisis
- vi- Indian PM invited to independence
day visit
- vii- part of MAHASATHAR
initiative

Steps to promote sustainable economic cooperation by IOR

- ① building on multilateral forums eg IFC- IOR etc
- ② maine security dialogue
eg Colombo security dialogue for security in IOR
- ③ protecting sea lane of communication
- ④ provision credit at concession against Chinese debt trap.
- ⑤ address China's phasing of pearls hypothesis offer by Indian security infrastructure
- ⑥ boosting local capacity and cooperation in trade, technology etc

India need to foster the goodwill it has earned to next levels to enhance its interest in IOR are protected and promoted

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

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

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

Afganistan has been critical to Indian priority in booting central asian ties, especially in energy and critical minerals.

Geostrategic significance of afganistan for India

- ① connectivity to central asia via Iran
(eg) INSTC and Chahabdar port of Iran
- ② providing energy security and mineral resources
(eg) Kazakhstan has Uranium reserve
- ③ managing Pakistan adventure and cross border terrorism

④ critical in direct short cut
to Runia and landlocked
central asia.

⑤ managing terrorist activity is
indicating that terrorism doesn't
get ground in afghanistan.

⑥ mitigating chinese dominance
in afghanistan

effect of ~~2021~~ post 2021 political
landscape

① change of regime and
bringing of islamic republic

② assertive
role of
china

③ Iran
challenges
in safe
trade
route



Fig: India
and
afghanistan
connecting
to
central
asia
8 routes

④ different group within
of gaisstan control different
regions

⑤ stalled development project

⑥ Humanitarian crisis in afganistan
due to sanctions.

Way forward india- afganistan

① communication with afganistan
on pragmatic line

② balancing global pressure
and autonomy in engagemt.

③ completion of current projects

④ continued humanitarian
help to afganistan

We need to reform
the approach from wait and
watch to continuous, pragmatic
dialogue for better relations.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS