



**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. : 00115128

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MONIKA SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

26/07

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

केंद्र  
Centre

KAROL BAGH

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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

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



**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

**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 हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on  
this margin

Article 30 of Indian Constitution  
aims to preserve cultural and linguistic minorities  
by granting them freedom to setup independent  
educational institutions

Recent Supreme Court decision on Aligarh  
Muslim University minority status

↳ states that irrespective of university being  
recognised as minority institution, it has the  
autonomy to decide its rules and regulations,  
set recruitment criteria

IMPACT OF DECISION

① for alignment with Constitutional morality  
by preserving spirit of fundamental rights

- ② widens scope of educational institutions  
belonging to religious, cultural and  
linguistic minorities
- ③ Sets wheel of Transformative  
Constitutionalism rolling
- ④ Acts as guardian and protector  
of fundamental rights
- ⑤ Helps in human capital formation  
by granting autonomy to universities
- ⑥ Upliftment of Minorities as  
recommended by Sachar Commission Report  
← The decision of Supreme  
Court acts as a guiding light for new India

2.

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

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

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

10

The recent decision by Supreme Court by petition from Tamil Nadu entails Constitutional punctuality in assent to state bills by Governor

### IMPLICATIONS OF JUDGEMENT

① Enhances cooperative federalism

↳ i) Helps resolve long due tussle between Centre and state

ii) Reduces scope of Confrontational

federalism

iii) Enhances accountability of office of Governor who acts as lynchpin of federalism

iv) Reinforces federalism as Basic doctrine (SR Bommai Case)

↳ v) Reduces delays in implementation of key laws and would lead to

Good Governance

(2) NEET Bill Pending for months

② Implication on Legislative Accountability

↳ i) Amends the legislative powers of Governor by indirectly making advice of Council to ministers mandatory

↳ ii) Reduces the Governor's discretionary powers provided under Article 200

↳ iii) Time bound passage of legislation in alignment with constitutional morality and Punctuality

Issues — ① Against separation of powers (Article 50)  
② Alleged Judicial overreach by experts  
The execution of changes made by SC would go a long way in much awaited reforms of Governor office

3.

सहकारी क्षेत्रक में केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच के गतिरोध को कम करने के उद्देश्य से किए गए सहकारी संस्थाओं से संबंधित हालिया परिवर्तनों और पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the recent changes and initiatives related to cooperatives that aim to smoothen the tussle between the Centre and States in the cooperative sector. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Cooperatives are associations of people from similar socio-economic background working together to achieve collective interest. It is provided as a constitutional right under Article 19 of Indian constitution.

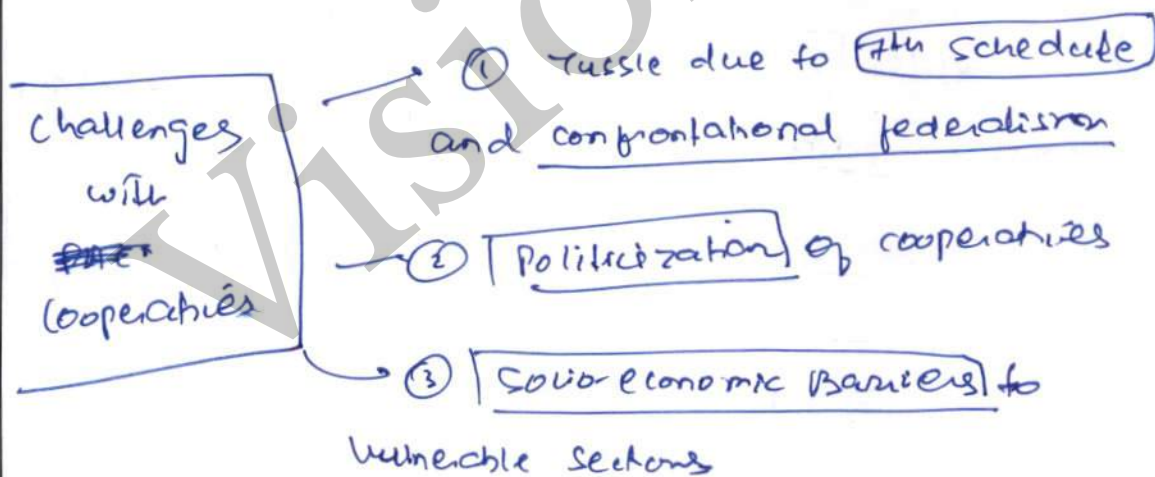
RECENT CHANGES AND INITIATIVES TO SMOOTHEN TUSSE

- ① Ministry of cooperation formed by Centre to act as bridge between government and cooperatives
- ② legislative changes brought under 97th constitutional amendment 2011 to provide clarity on multi-state cooperatives
- ③ schemes like Operation Flood, White Revolution to enhance economic prospects of cooperatives

④ Promotion of Farmer Producer Organisations  
under Budget 2024 to improve  
Collective Bargaining among cooperatives

⑤ Greater autonomy provided to  
Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies by  
keeping them outside <sup>(DAC)</sup> ambit of RBI

⑥ Computerisation of PACS and  
diversification of operations to non-Banking  
like Community Service Centres, Panchayats



Cooperatives play a crucial  
role in grassroot empowerment and  
boosts rural economy. Continuity of reforms  
along with transparency measures in functioning  
of cooperatives is need of hour

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

Civil Society is a group or association of people which acts as another pillar of democracy. It has crucial role in policy making by deepening participatory governance

### USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND DIGITAL MOBILISATION

- ① wider range of outreach via social media accounts (eg) Twitter, Instagram, Facebook
- ② Fund mobilisation using innovative means (eg) Milaap crowd funding
- ③ wider Solidarity and networking (eg) Me Too campaign by women groups
- ④ Information dissemination and key inputs (eg) ADR data on criminalisation

- ⑤ Giving voice to most vulnerable
- ⑥ Enhances Transparency and Accountability by dissent and constructive criticism

### IMPACT ON POLICY MAKING AND DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNTABILITY

- ① Criminal law amendment due to uproar on social media during Nirbhaya case
- ② Repeal of Farm laws due to online mobilisation of support from national as well as international
- ③ Advocacy for women empowerment and Mati Shakti Adhiniyam
- ④ Enhances Judicial accountability after collective mobilisation of Justice Verma case
- ⑤ Repeal of criminal laws under Iron Vishwas Bill due to pressure from Business groups

Civil Society's Role in New India has been multiplied due to increasing usage of social media. There is need for better collaboration between state, private sector and civil society

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  
इसके लिए ने  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on  
this margin

## Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

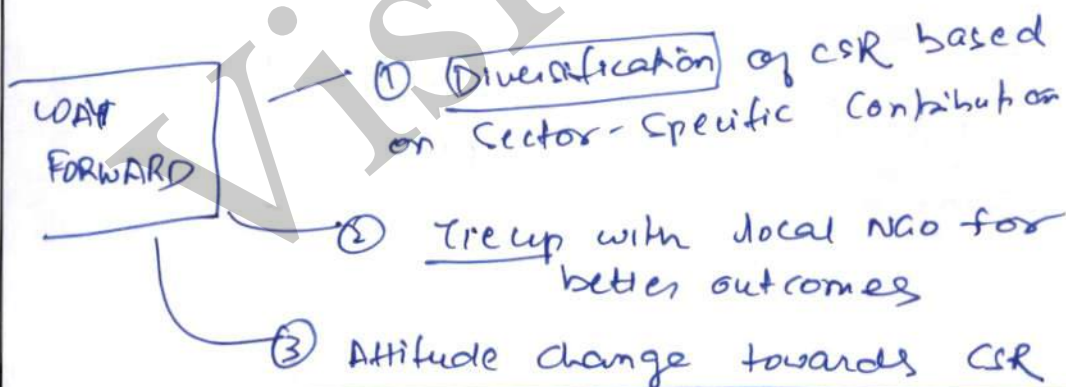
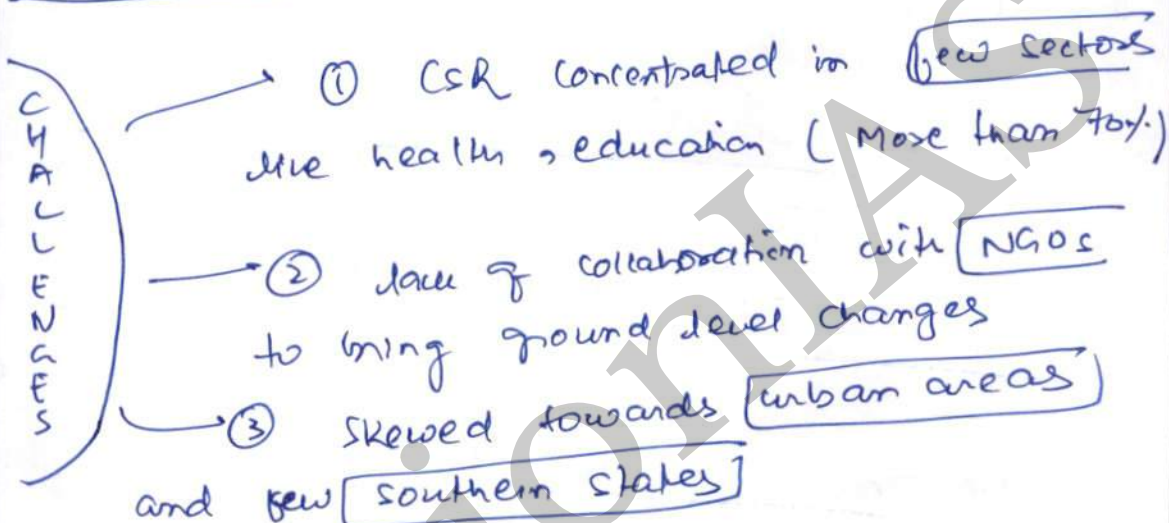
has been mandated under Companies Act 2013

where companies earning above certain threshold need to contribute minimum 2% of profits over last 3 years. It is an effort towards ethical Business and Social Justice

## BUSINESS-LED SOLUTION FOR DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES

- ① For enhancing women labor force participation rate (currently 42% as per PLFS 2022)
- ② Recharge Program by PayPal for Reskilling women after career breaks
- ③ Education Reforms to enhance human capital formation
  - ① Wanhi Kati Initiative by Tech Mahindra
- ③ Better Health Infrastructure
  - ① TATA Cancer Initiatives

- ④ Moving towards Environmental Sustainability
- ⑤ Plastic free Initiative by Microsoft
- ⑥ Technology Integration to solve developmental challenges
- ⑦ Skilling via digital means



Instead of considering CSR as an additional compliance, corporates should take the ownership to give back to the society and adopt Compassionate Capitalism

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)

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

Governance entails achieving social welfare using limited amount of resources (World Bank). To enhance outcomes, participation of citizen is the key which can be achieved via public consultations and Jan Sunwai

### IMPACT OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

① Demand-driven approach as needs of public can be communicated

(a) EIA, SIA involved public hearing  
Social/Environmental Impact Assessment

② Inputs from Public can lead to effective Policy making and formulation

(a) myGov for citizen inputs

③ Improves Public and government relations

(a) Collector BSO of Kerala seeking public opinion

## Impact of Jan Sunwai on Governance

① Effective Grievance Redressal  
mechanism and leads to resolution of  
Complaints    ② Junta Pubas

② Helps spread awareness about human  
rights    ③ NHRC Jan Sunwai in  
Guwahati for 7 north eastern  
states

③ Participatory form of Governance

Challenges

- ① Poor awareness and  
participation of citizens
- ② lack of accountability and  
non-binding mandate
- ③ Sporadic and not consistently done

WAY FORWARD

- ① Inclusion of public participation  
must for all schemes
- ② citizen charter and bottom  
model

to achieve goals of Good  
Governance and Principle of Subsidiary,  
is the way forward  
Grassroot participation

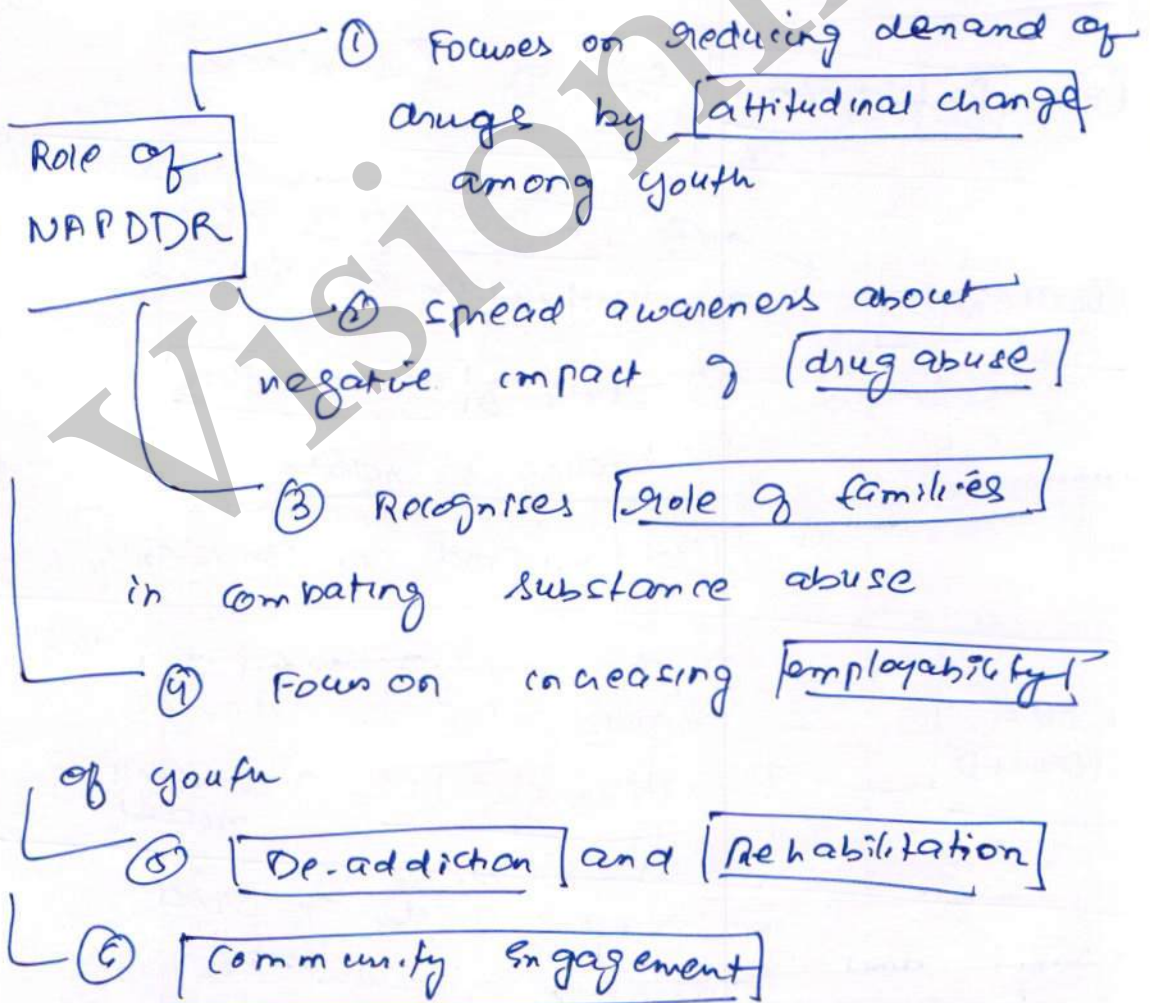
7.

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

As per UNODC, India is most vulnerable to drug abuse due to transit as well as destination hub as part of Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent. This has led to initiatives like NAPDDR and Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan



## Impact of Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan

- ① Targets Complete elimination of drug abuse
- ② Focuses on supply side of Drug abuse
- ③ Wackdown of drug networks and Choking of funds
- ④ Inter-state Collaboration for effective policing and expedited investigations

WAY FORWARD

① State level initiatives like Nasha Bhago, Beta Bachao by Haryana

② Employment generation and youth empowerment

Drug abuse has a multidimensional aspect and demands a holistic approach to avert an upcoming demographic disaster if not tackled on time

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

The education ecosystem of India faces from challenges of Rote learning and lack of Innovation, Scientific temper and Critical thinking as prescribed under Fundamental Duties. This has created a mismatch in skills in labor market

### IMPACTS OF ROTE LEARNING FOR MARKET PLACES

- ① Hinders Innovation and is Exam-centric → narrow thinking approach
- ② Risk averse attitude and lack of entrepreneurship
- ③ Emerging technologies demand new era skills → Thinking out of Box → Unique Problem Solving Skills

4) Tools like ChatGPT, Gemini acts as  
Source of Knowledge and there is need  
for Application of Knowledge

5) leads to poor employability

70% less than 45% graduates are employable

6) Job displacement trends

70% jobs are to be displaced due  
to Artificial Intelligence

↳ Need for up-skilling and  
New skilling (Economic Survey 2025)

WAY  
FORWARD

1) National Education Policy 2020

promotes Critical Thinking

2) Multidisciplinary approach  
in universities eg) Humanities with  
Electronics

3) Move away from traditional  
Exam approach eg) Open Book Tests

Opening up of education to  
Foreign universities is a step in right  
direction and holds potential to transform  
education ecosystem

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

उम्मीदवारों को  
इति हाथिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on  
this margin

G7 is a Group of 7 countries  
formed to deepen economic engagement  
among most advanced economies of world  
However, experts argue that it is losing  
relevance due to internal contradictions

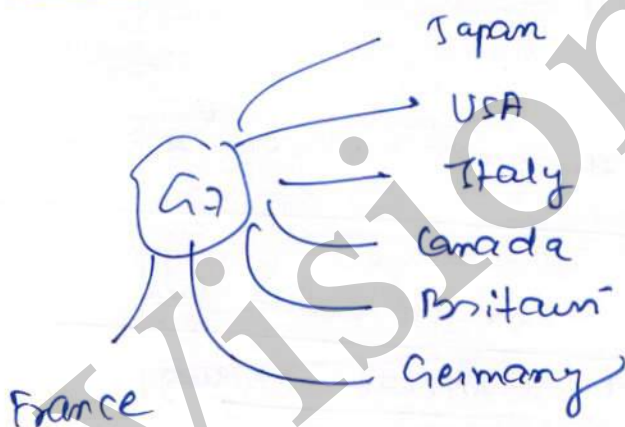


Fig: G7  
Members

Symbol of western strategic unity

- ① consists of western economic powers
- ② more than 50% of world GDP
- ③ Helps other nation come out of economic crisis

## Marked by Internal Contradictions

- ① Rising Protectionism and shifting global order (e.g.) USA effort to regain hegemony
- ② Aggressive Trade Policies hindering each other economic interests
  - (a) Retaliation of Trump tariffs by European nations
- ③ Rise of new emerging economies - India and Brazil and threat of china

## India's navigation

- ① Focus on increasing engagement on Platform
- ② Putting voice for global rules based order and multilateralism
- ③ Bilateral engagements with G7 nations (a) FTA < UK USA

India's policy of multilateralism to serve strategic interests is way forward to tackle G7

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

IMF i.e. International Monetary Fund was formed under Bretton Woods Institution along with World Bank. It aims to increase multilateral engagement in economic sphere by helping nations during economic crisis & monitoring Balance of Payment records.

Role of IMF in developing nations development

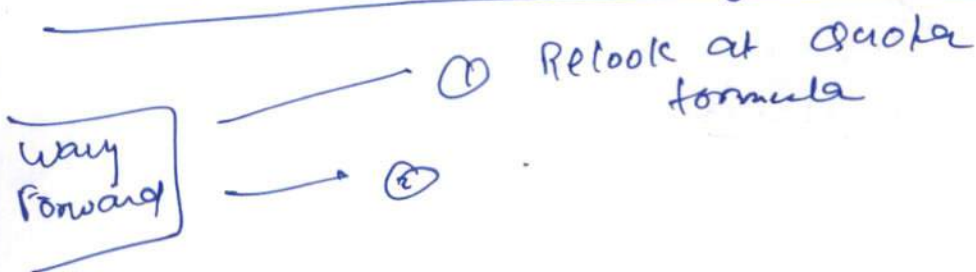
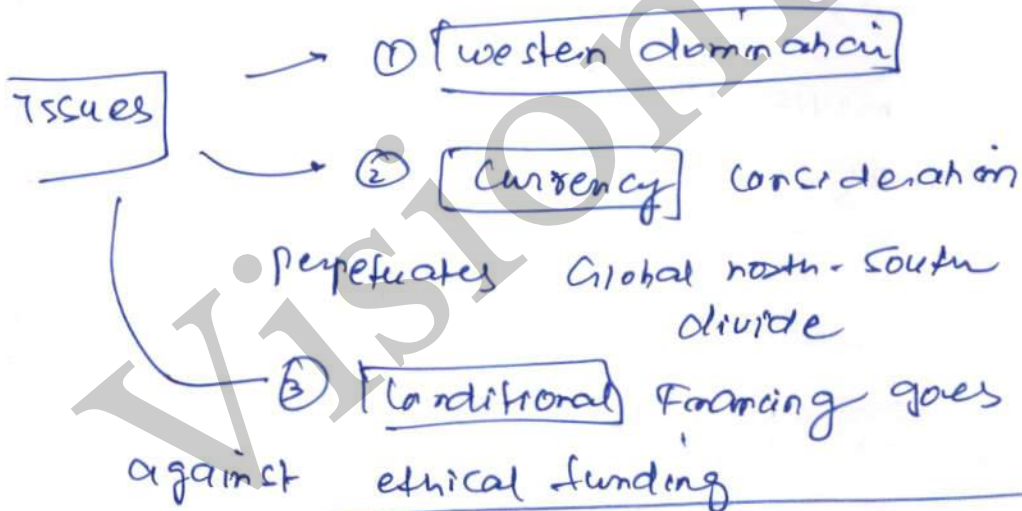
① Acted as Savior during India's 1991 BOP crisis

② Pushed for market reforms under liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation → India now 3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy

③ extend line of credit on  
Concessional terms for overall economic  
growth

④ Acts as Platform for engagement

⑤ Objective criteria using Special  
Drawing Rights



IMF reforms are need of  
the hour to move towards global  
rules based order amidst rising  
geoeconomic fragmentation

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)

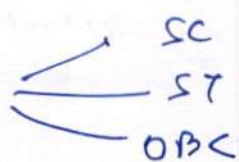
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 has introduced a new dimension to the principle of affirmative action in India. Critically examine its implications for the broader goal of social justice. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

103<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment  
2019 was adopted to uplift economically  
weaker sections of India by providing  
10% reservations in public employment and  
educational institutions. It was added  
to Article 15(4) and 16(4)

### NEW DIMENSION TO PRINCIPLE OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

① Historically, Social backwardness was  
taken as a criteria under Right to  
Equality. Hence, reservation based  
on social status 

② A new dimension of backwardness  
i.e. category with Income below Rs 8 lakh  
which goes beyond socio-political backwardness

③ In alignment with constitutional morality as validated by Supreme court in Janhit Abhiyan case

## IMPLICATIONS FOR BROADER GOAL OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

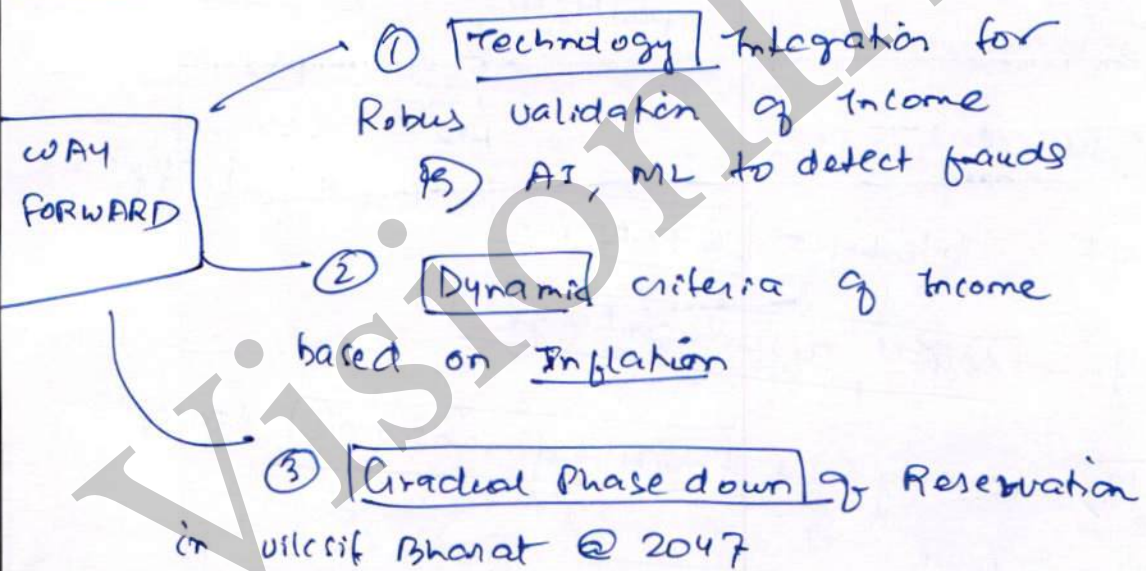
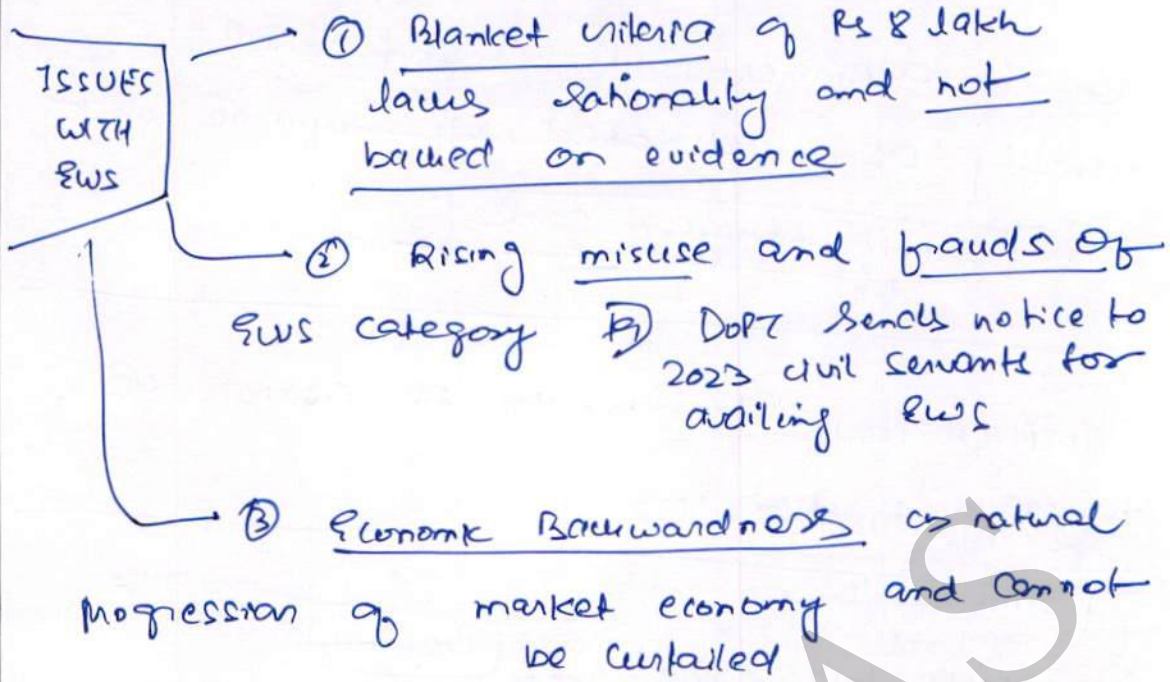
① Meets the spirit of Preamble which entails social, political and economic justice

② Interlinks economic disadvantage to social disadvantage

③ Poverty as multi-dimensional concept

④ Definite criteria for availing reservation i.e. income below Rs 8 lakh

⑤ Exemptions to exclude certain public offices to ensure targeted affirmative action



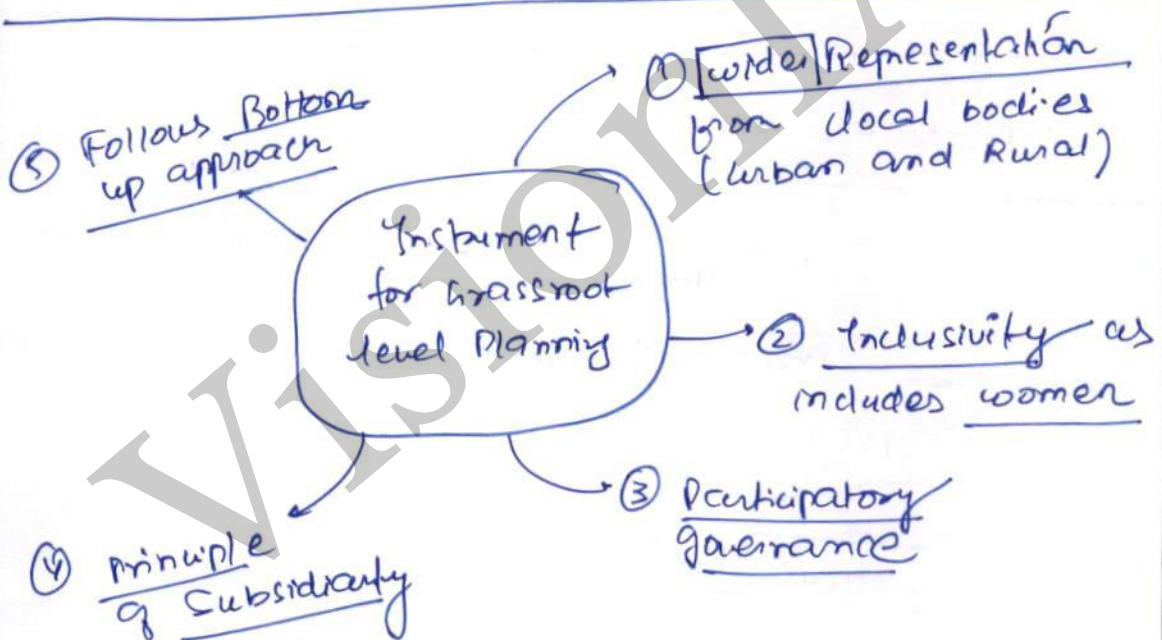
To meet the constitutional mandate of welfare state under Part IV, 103<sup>rd</sup> CA is a step in right direction. Continuous evaluation is need of the hour to assess effectiveness.

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

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

District Planning Committee (DPC) was introduced as part of 74th constitutional amendment 1993 to achieve Gandhian vision of Democratic decentralisation



SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING GOAL OF GRASSROOT PLANNING

1. Implementation of 74th constitutional amendment across all states → Success

- ① Decentralised Planning by local representatives in Tier II, Tier III cities
- ② Grievance Redressal mechanism as representation from Rural and urban bodies catering to local demands
- ④ Enhances cooperative federalism by planning on subjects under Schedule 12

### CHALLENGES FACED BY DPC

- ① Rise of Parallel Bodies like Panchayats encroaches power of DPC
  - ① DRDA in Bihar
- ② Bureaucratic hurdles due to administrative apathy
- ③ lack of funds amidst inefficient devolution of financial powers (except few states like Kerala)

① understaffed and low of Functionaries

⑤ Poor Infrastructure (e) law of computerisation

⑥ Overdependence on central and state grants (e) RBI report: less than 1% own revenue generation

WAY FORWARD → ① 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC recommendations

Devolution of financial powers

State Finance Commission Reforms

② Comprehensive Urban Planning with

multi stakeholder approach

③ Innovative financing models like

Municipal Bonds (e) Indore Municipal Corporation

④ Sharing of Best Practises among Planning committees

⑤ Capacity Building and Citizen Charter

Audit mechanisms and

Independent decision making is need of the

hour to achieve true spirit of Principle of

Subsidiarity via DPC as means

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 puts limits on Borrowing powers of the state by prohibiting states from borrowing from international institutions and seek approval from centre in case of outstanding liabilities

### RATIONALE BEHIND RESTRICTIONS

- ① To avoid Indiscriminate Borrowing by states → Impact on national economy
- ② To Indelcate fiscal discipline
- ③ Fixes financial accountability
- ④ Post-independence need of the hour due to limited resources with Centre

Constitutionally valid → Present since original Constitution  
 → India is Quasi federal state

## IMPACT ON FISCAL AUTONOMY OF STATES

① Restricts Borrowing powers needed for undertaking developmental needs

② Assumes that Borrowing is Bad an outdated philosophy as goes against Golden Rule of Borrowing

③ <sup>funds</sup> Needed during exigencies and provided during emergency relief amidst disasters. Relief for Kerala landslides demanded exceptional funds

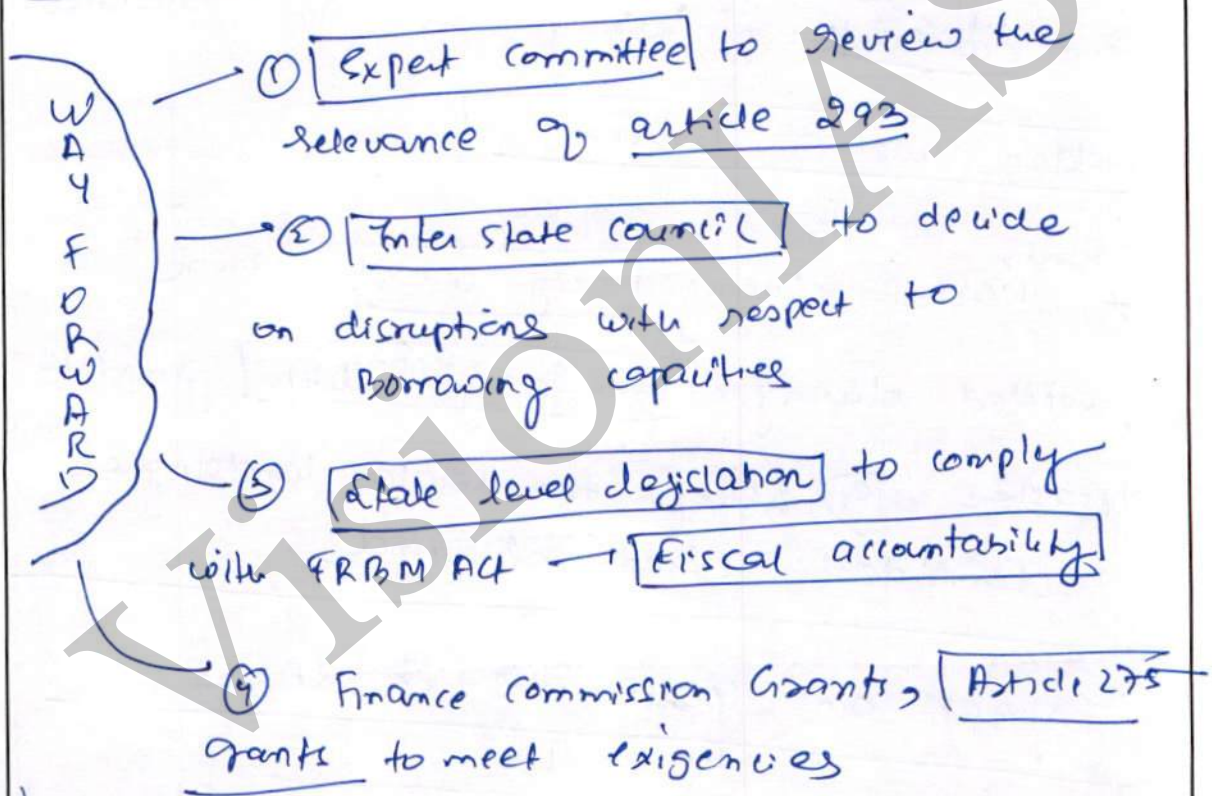
## IMPACT ON COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM

① Goes against Fiscal federalism as states are sovereign

② Federalism as Basic doctrine under SR Bommai Case

③ Treats states as subordinate  
due to clause & seeking approval

④ Allows centre to borrow from  
international market → Greater powers  
to centre → Centralising Tendencies



Though there is need for  
greater financial autonomy to states,  
there should be adequate safeguards  
to ensure debt sustainability amidst  
rising Revdi culture

14.

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

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

15

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

## Representation of People Act (1951)

was brought to enhance legal right to contest elections by stating Qualifications and disqualifications (as per constitutional mandate)

## RIGHT TO CONTEST ELECTIONS

- ↳ ① Fulfills spirit of Republican democracy
- ↳ ② Gives equal access to everyone
- ↳ ③ In alignment with Article 14 (Right to Equality)

## NEED TO UPHOLD ELECTORAL ETHICS

① Increasing Criminalisation of Politics

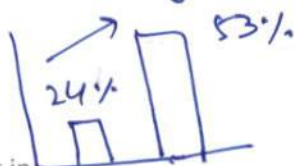


Fig: Legislators facing criminal charges (ADR data)

② Rising use of Money and muscle

Power

↳ more than 85% rise in money  
asset confiscations during elections since  
2022-23 (ADR data)

③ Erodes Public Trust and Faith  
in democracy when Law Breakers become  
Law makers

④ Leads to voter apathy (stagnant turnout)

⑤ Low participation of youth in  
active politics

⑥ Lack of Inner Party Democracy as  
tickets given on 'winability' criteria

LIFETIME BAN ON CONVICTED CRIMINALS

↳ Yes

↳ 1) Restores Public faith in democracy

↳ 2) Strong deterrence effect

↳ 3) Cleans up democracy

However, Permanent Ban could have below repercussions :-

- 1) Rise in litigations against opposition  
↳ Frivolous complaints → further clogging of courts  
(14.5 crore cases pending)
- 2) Wrongful conviction of legislator
- 3) Against Reformatory Justice and promotes Retaliatory Justice

WAY FORWARD

- ① Permanent Ban for severe cases  
(e.g. Rape, dowry and other sensitive cases)
- ② Dedicated fast track courts to decide ban on advice of Election Commission of India (ECI)
- ③ Appeal mechanism to protect honest legislators
- ④ Reforms in Criminal Justice system

long due electoral reforms like cap on funding, audit of asset disclosure and Recommendations of Vohra Committee is need of the hour to maintain right balance

15.

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

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

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

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

Completes 10 years and has been a landmark scheme in bringing attitudinal change and upholding women's right to get born

IMPACT OF BBBP Scheme on Sex Ratio  
and Empowering Girl child

① Improved sex ratio as reported by NFHS-5 survey  
(a) 1020 females per 1000 males for the first time

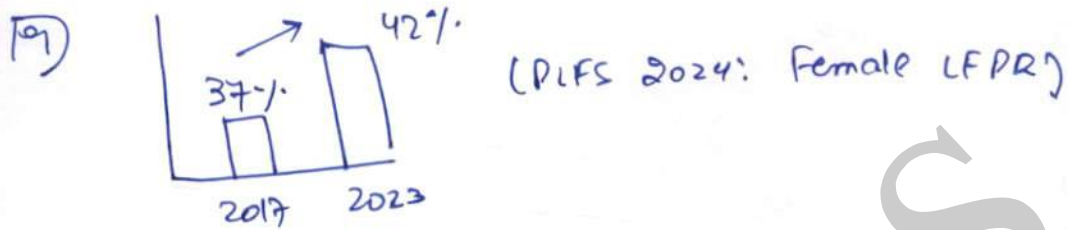
② Enhanced gross enrolment of females at primary education level  
(a) more than 97% GER

③ Improvement in Gender Parity

in higher education

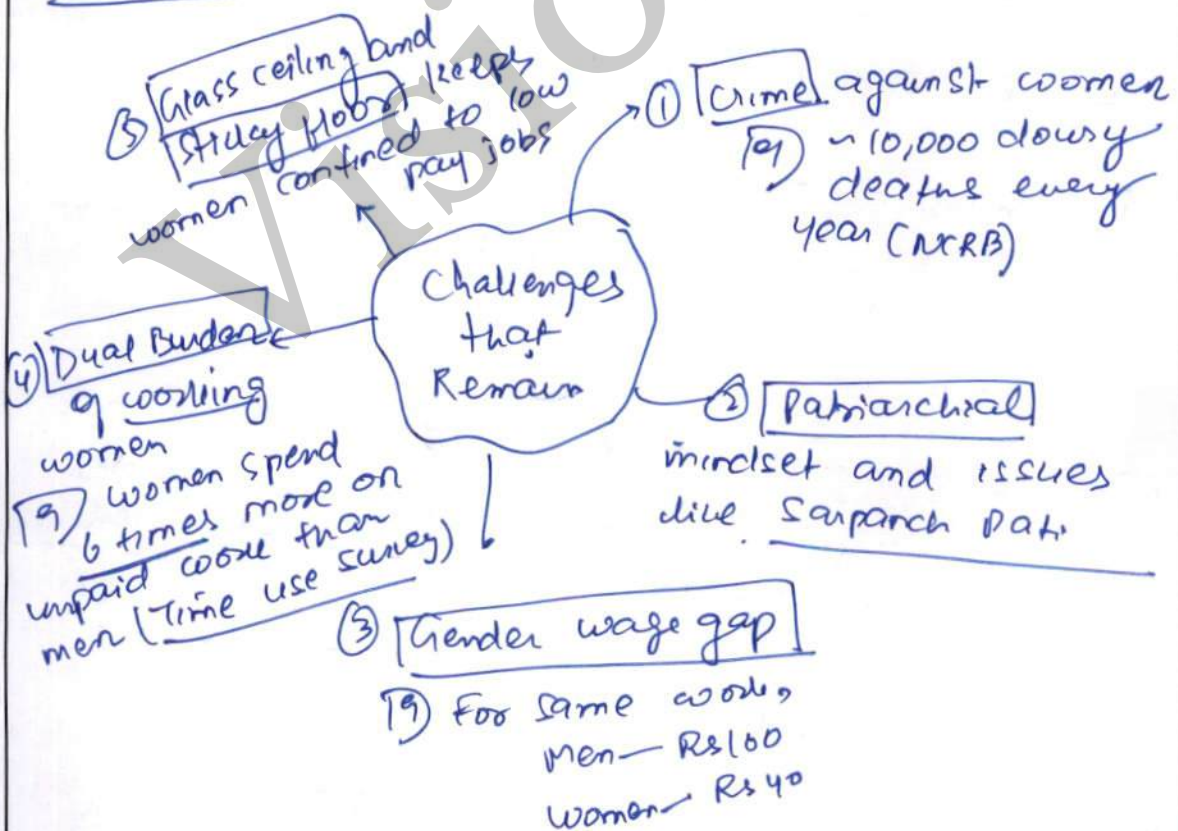
① 4.01 for Tertiary education

④ Rise in female labor force participation



⑤ Ownership of companies and women entrepreneurship

① Economic Survey: 20% MSME owned by women



## MEASURES TO ENHANCE IMPACT ON GRASSROOT LEVEL

- ① Enhanced Budgetary allocations to the scheme  
⇒ Current Gender Based Budgeting is 8%.
- ② Targeted, actionable outcomes to achieve tangible impact  
⇒ Goal of achieving 1100 Sex Ratio by 2047  
(on lines of Sustainable Development Goals)
- ③ Social audit to assess utilisation of funds under scheme
- ④ Inclusion of skill development and Vocational Training to enhance employability  
⇒ only 5% formal training
- ⑤ Role models and Mentored leadership programs  
⇒ Chhavi Rajawat! First MBA Sarpanch

To truly unleash the potential of Nari Shakti, constitutional change via value education along with policy support would help achieve Inclusive Growth

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)

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

15

Self-Help Groups are informal associations of members (usually less than 20) from similar socio-economic background who come together to achieve collective interest and improve standard of living.  
For example, Kudumbashree (Kerala)

### VEHICLES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN RURAL INDIA

- ① Financial Inclusion and inculcates savings habit (a) Access to Bank account under NABARD programs
- ② Women Empowerment (a) 82% of SHGs are owned by women
- ③ Boost Rural Economy by improving livelihoods (a) SBI: 65% rise in income of women due to SHGs

(4) Aids Welfare via scheme participation  
→ National Rural Livelihoods Mission

(8) Crisis management  
→ Patrakar Didi's of Jharkhand during COVID-19

(6) Capacity Building and Skilling  
→ Amazon Saheli Program along with Kudumbashree

---

### ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN SCALING THEIR REACH AND EFFECTIVENESS

---

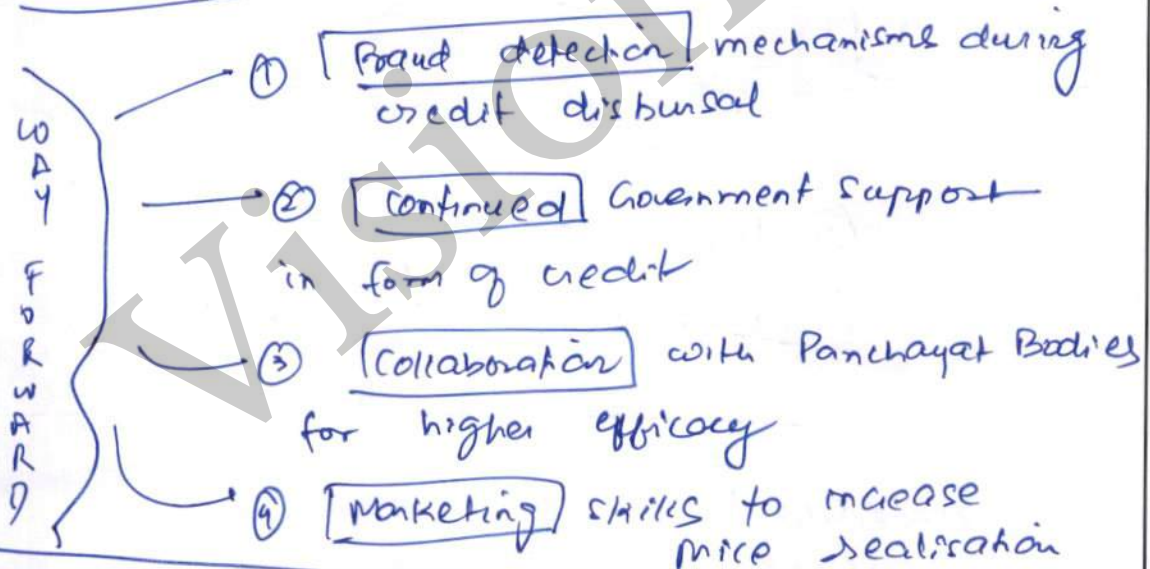
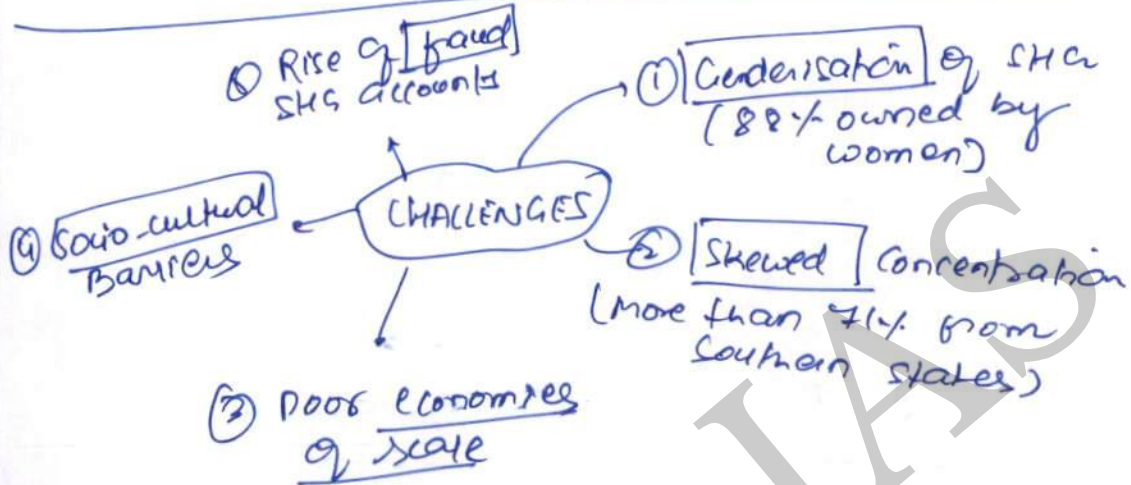
(1) SHG-Bank linkage Program for  
increase credit access

(2) Community Investment Fund as  
dedicated mechanism for grassroot  
empowerment

(3) Promotion of SHG as one of  
Goals (Saptarishi) under Budget 2023

(4) Panchsaba Principles by Hon'ble  
PM → Regular meetings  
→ Regular savings

- ⑤ Grain Storage schemes with help of SHG
- ⑥ Initiatives like Rakshak Didi to ensure 1 woman from each rural household is part of SHG



SHG can act as vehicle of nation building via grassroot development and inclusive growth.

17.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidate must not write on this margin

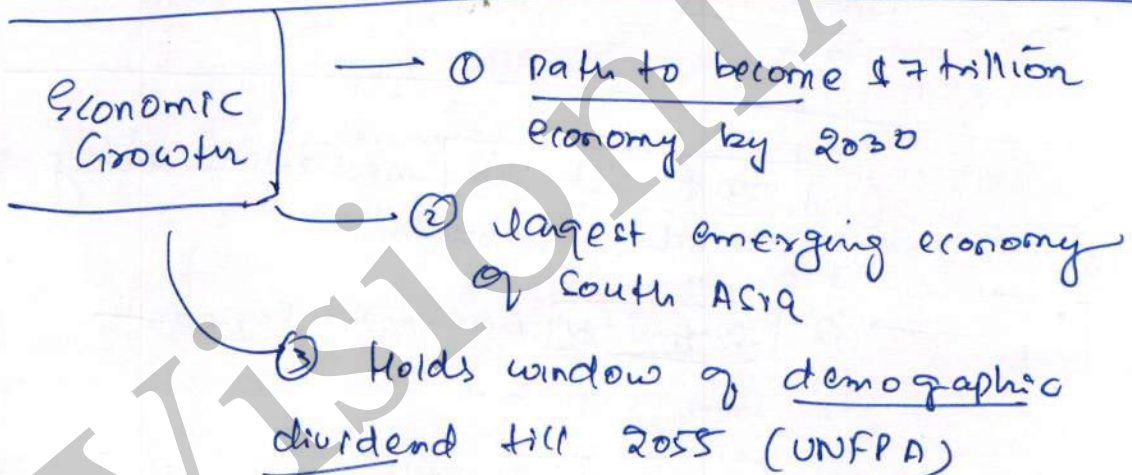
As per NITI Aayog, multidimensional

poverty continues to persist in India 11%

despite India being 3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy

(3.5 trillion) of the world. This indicates

dichotomy of India's growth story



Multidimensional Poverty Persistence in India

① Poverty levels as high as 40% among Scheduled Tribes

② More than 90% women in informal economy

- ③ Top 10% of Indians hold more than 77% of wealth (Oxfam)
- ④ less than 5% growth in agricultural income per year in last decade (Economic Survey)
- ⑤ More than 90% manual scavengers are from scheduled castes

### CAUSES OF Multidimensional Poverty

- ① Historical Reasons :- Trickle-down approach of growth and lack of Inclusive growth
- ② Red tapism and leakages in welfare schemes (i) More than 40% food grains diverted under PDS (Shanta Kumar Committee)
- ③ Jobless Growth as service sector accounts 30% workforce → 54% of GDP
- ④ Rural distress where more than 70% population resides ( Disguised unemployment )

⑤ Socio-cultural Barriers like patrilachial mindset hindering female participation, caste discrimination etc

for Gender wage gap: For same task men gets Rs 100, women Rs 40 (ILO)

MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

① Inclusive Growth model as highlighted under Saptarishi Goals of Budget 2024

- Unleashing Potential
- Reaching last mile
- Youth Power
- Anna Date
- Nari Shakti

② PM Garib Kalyan Yojana for food security

③ Job creation

- PLI, SLL
- Make in India
- Labor Intensive
- MSME Reform

④ Ayushman Bharat for health coverage

⑤ MGNREGA, Skill India, PM Internship Schemes, National Education Policy 2020

At Sen Capability approach would help in achieving true spirit of Sabda Sath Sabka Vikas in New India

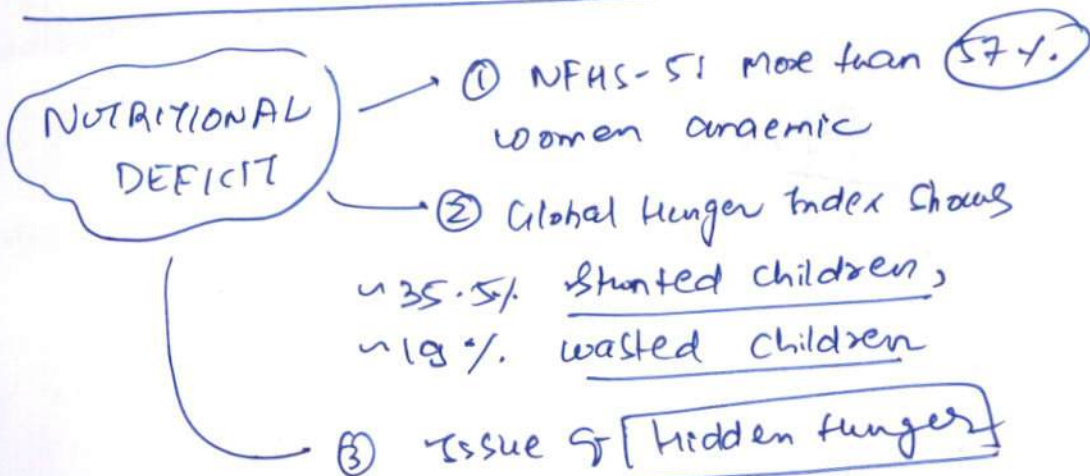
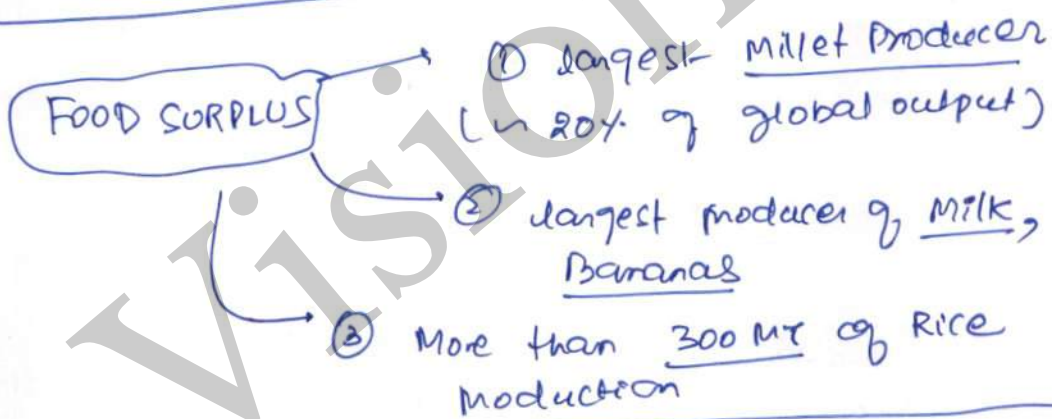
18.

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

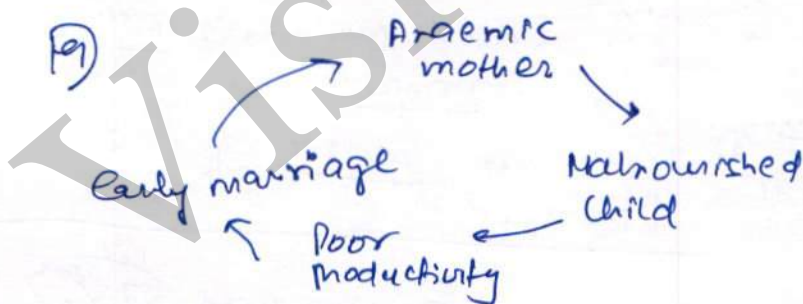
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

India despite being largest cereal producer of world (~11% of global cereal output) falls under 'Serious Category' of Global Hunger Index. This indicates the need for structural reforms to increase accessibility and affordability pillars of Food security.



## STRUCTURAL REASONS BEHIND THE PARADOX

- ① Rice-wheat centric diets and lack of Food Basket diversification  
↳ Hidden Hunger
- ② High rate of Infections due to poor sanitation limits Absorption Capacity of nutrients
- ③ Patriarchal Mindset and neglect of women (eg) women eating last)
- ④ Malnourishment among children directly linked to health of mother



- ⑤ Deficits in Government welfare Plans

- ↳ 40% wastages under PDS
- ↳ High rates of diversion to Black market
- ↳ Exclusion and Inclusion errors
- (eg) Thakhand starvation deaths

↳ Misplaced focus of POSHAN ABHIYAN  
(More than 70% funds for IT)

## REFORM STRATEGIES

- ① Poverty alleviation measures by enhancing human capital formation
  - ↳ Skill India
  - ↳ NEP 2020
  - ↳ Startup India
- ② Food diversification under Mid day meal (Fortification of Rice, Inclusion of High protein, High Quality Grains)
- ③ Supply chain Management under PDS and Reforms of Food Corporation of India (Wadhwa Committee)
- ④ De-coorning exercises, Provision of Iron-folic tablets (Doorstep delivery)
- ⑤ Best practices from Chhattisgarh food distribution, Bihar coupon model etc

"A hungry man is never a free man". To reap benefits of demographic dividend and avoid a demographic disaster, India must prioritise enhancing the steps towards 'Poshit Bharat'

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

The 'Neighbourhood First Policy' of India entails timely support to immediate neighbors for shared prosperity without reciprocity. In alignment with this, India helped Sri Lanka amidst economic crises and Maldives amidst water crisis

INDIA'S TIMELY RESPONSE and Impact on Bilateral Ties

- ① India as first line responder enhances image of Net Security Provider
- ② Shift away from Big Brother attitude
- ③ Helps reconcile and move past historical grudges (eg) India out Campaign in Maldives

④ India's guarantee for IMF loan to Sri Lanka → Restores faith and credibility

⑤ opens doors for further trade and commerce ⑥ India as largest trading partner of Sri Lanka

⑦ Enhances Soft power capability and aids cultural exchanges

⑧ Sohan Geet Performance in Maldives on Hon'ble PM visit

⑨ Improved Security in Indian ocean

⑩ Colombo Security Conclave — India  
— Sri Lanka  
— Maldives

CHALLENGES

→ ① China's rising aggressiveness in Indian ocean ② Hambantota Port

→ ③ Debt Trap diplomacy using deep pockets ④ Maldives debt → More than 70% owned to China

→ ⑤ Rising protectionism and geo-economic fragmentation

## STEPS TO FURTHER PROMOTE ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN TOR

① leveraging multilateral arrangements to further engagement

(a) BIMSTEC, ISA, SAARC

② Capacity Building using technical and economic cooperation

③ Maritime cooperation using joint exercises (a) MAHA SAGAR

④ Disaster Preparedness and monitoring mechanisms

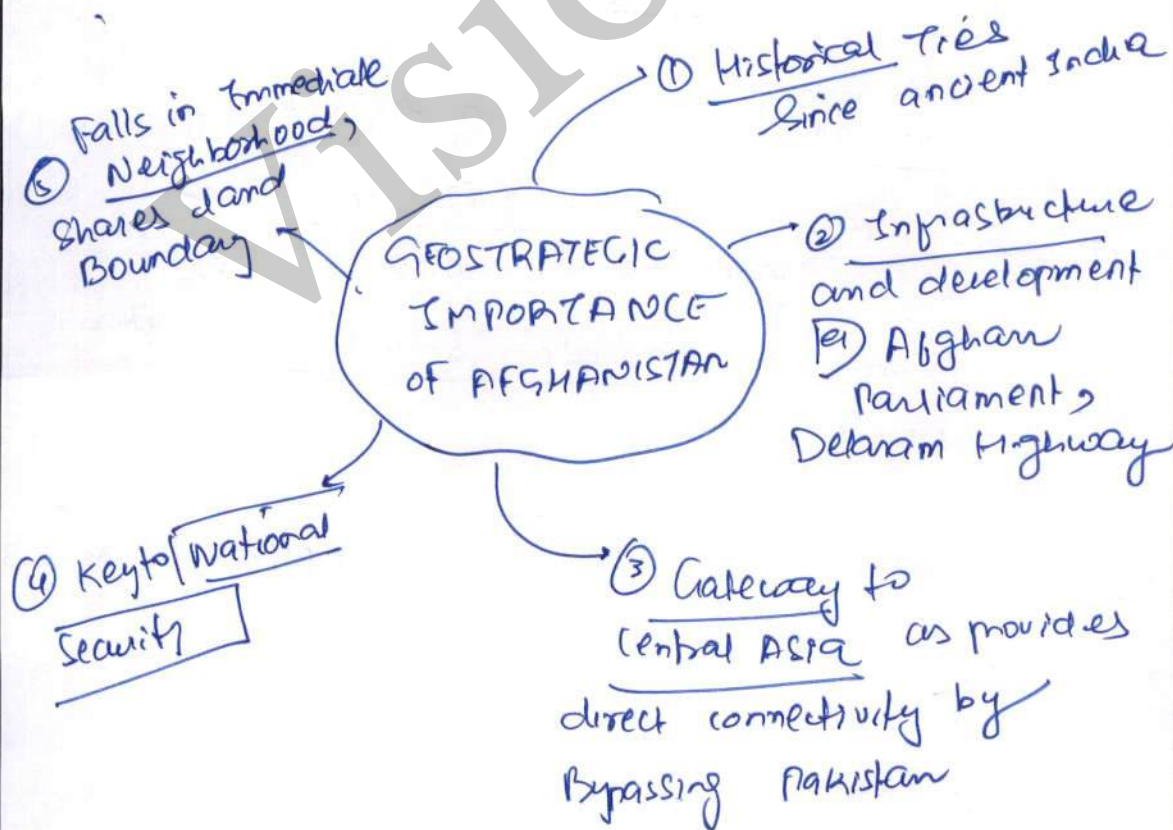
⑤ People to People ties to further cultural exchanges (a) Project MAUSAM

India's advocacy as voice of Global South and policy of vasudhaiva kutumbakam would go a long way in balancing national interests with regional interests

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

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

Afghanistan also called as Heart to central Asia holds strategic importance for India's foreign Policy. However, recent political developments in Afghanistan has put India in a Tough Spot as it balances ideological interests with strategic interests



## ALTERED POLITICAL LANDSCAPE AND IMPACT ON INDIA AMBITIONS

① Halt to Bilateral engagements due to ideological differences with Taliban

(a) India's support for Afghan-led, Afghan-owned democratic process under Delhi declaration

② Stalled Infrastructure developments as India does not formally recognise Taliban legitimacy

③ Violation of human rights by Taliban (a) Arrest of females on violation of dress code

(b) Ban on female education after class 6<sup>th</sup>

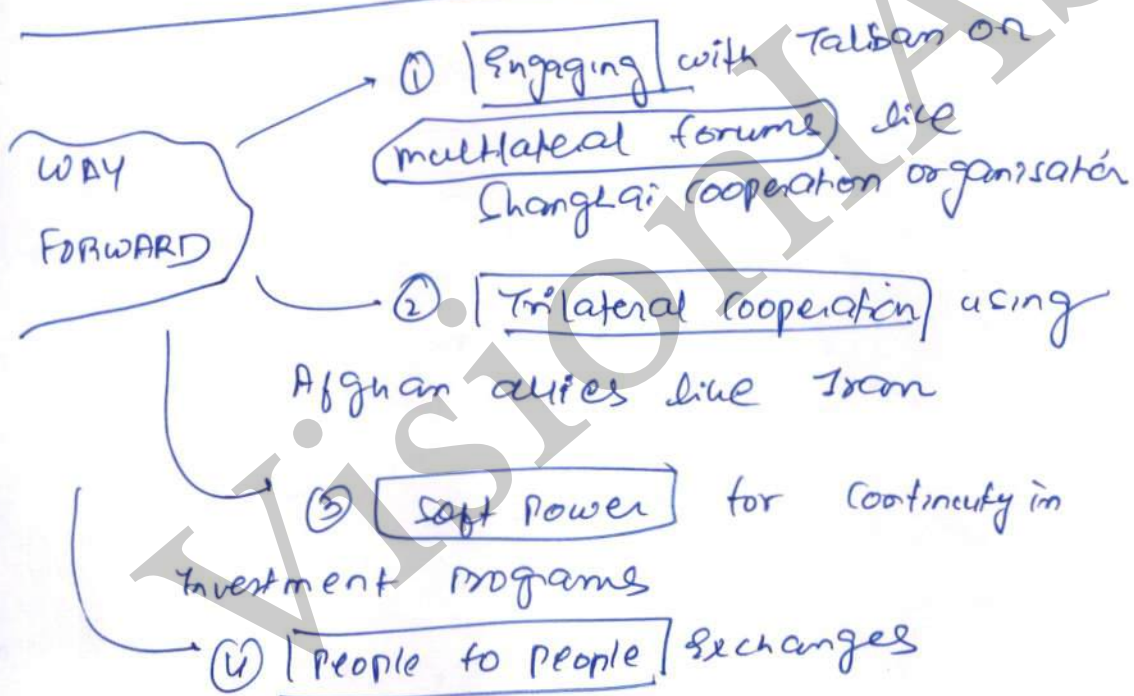
④ Negative Implications on Implementation

of TAPI Pipeline

⑤ Potential of Instability and

National Security concerns as Taliban provides safe haven to terrorists

⑥ Crescent Moon and rise of  
narcoterrorism in India (As per UNODC,  
India most vulnerable to narcotics as  
transit as well as destination)



India should choose a pragmatic approach towards Taliban as if can neither reject nor accept the regime wait and water policy would be the most rational move for now

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS