



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. : 01430179

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SAMIKSHA DWIVEDI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/7/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

MRSU
INDORE

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Jeelungodan
26/7/25

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</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;">Important Instructions</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)	

प्रासांक 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

Supreme Court recently overturned the previous judgement that denied AMU a minority status (Pasheer case) and provided criteria for ~~in~~ identifying minority institutions.

SC interpretation of A-30

- A pre-independence organisation can also be minority
- Being a central university can not deny any organisation minority status
- Presence of 'non-minority' students do not affect minority status
- Provided criteria for minority institutions
- 1. Development of Idea - was the person belonging to minority community

2. Objective of organisation — sole objective to uplift minorities

3. who contributed | The land and investment for development of institutions

Impact of SC judgement on AMU

→ Provided an objective criteria to identify

institutions under A-30

→ simplified process for AMU as minority institution without directly conferring it

→ Allowed both religious & secular subjects

to entry of non-minority students with special protection of minority

→ settles the debate of AMU ongoing since

1967 → focus on education & institutional development

The judgement upholds the idea of justice envisioned in constitution for cultural & religious rights and advances scope of minority protection in diverse India

2.

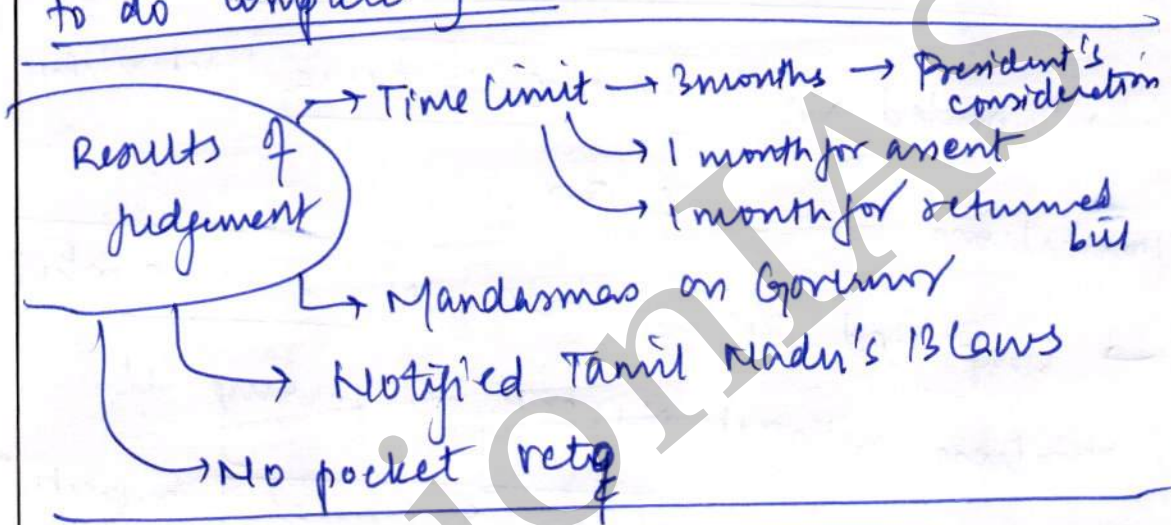
उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपने हालिया निर्णय में राज्य विधान-मंडल के विधेयकों पर राज्यपाल की स्वीकृति के लिए एक समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है। इस निर्णय के भारत में सहकारी संघवाद और विधायी जवाबदेही के लिए क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

In case 'State of Tamil Nadu vs Governor'
, SC used extraordinary power under A-142
to do complete justice.



Implications of the judgement

- Calibrated judicial Activism — clarified A-200 of constitution to stop future misuse
- Upheld federalism — notifying laws pending since 1-2 years
- Milestone judgement — precedent for action against Governor's autocracy in Kerala, Punjab

• Mandasmas to Governor → Took Governor's power of pocket veto and

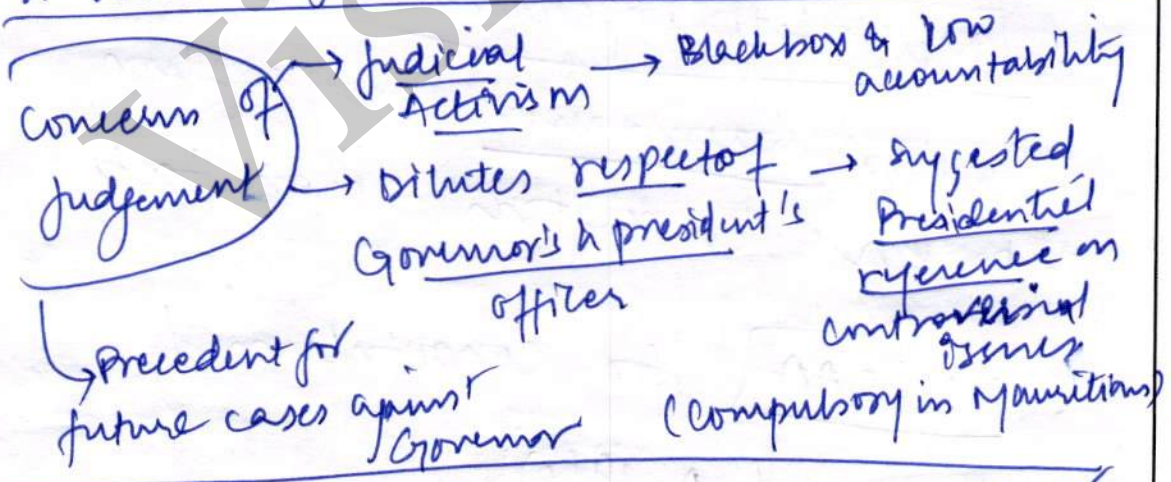
has power to 'withhold' / 'return'

→ Cannot forward Bill to president post return / reconsideration

• People's legitimacy Advanced rights of legitimately elected government

• Previous Recommendations - like NCRWC

Carikaria & Punchi also suggested timeline & reasons for withholding / delaying assent



However, it shows 'Governor too active or too inert' is antithetical to Indian federalism & should act as agent of constitution without controversies

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

2023 is International Year of Cooperatives'

reflects the significance of this
voluntary institution for development
of the country

Recent changes in Cooperatives

• Ministry of Cooperatives

Dedicated focus on cooperatives

• Multi-State Cooperatives Act

for harmonious cooperation
between cooperatives across states

• 97th CAA for constitutional

recognition (A-19(c))

• Cooperatives Election Authority

for fair election process, reduce

nepotism & political interference

- Cooperative Ombudsmen

for grievance redressal

- Cooperative Fund for reviving

and helping financially strayed
Cooperatives

- National Urban Cooperative Banks
Authority

As umbrella organisation for
urban cooperatives bank

Policy, finance & legal support

Cooperatives help in grassroots &

decentralised development, thus, main
focus of state & centre

4.

हाल के वर्षों में, नागरिक समाज द्वारा सोशल मीडिया और डिजिटल लामबंदी का उपयोग दबाव की राजनीति के एक सशक्त माध्यम के रूप में उभरा है। नीति-निर्माण और लोकतांत्रिक जवाबदेही पर इसके प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

Social media with 900 million subscribers has emerged as largest pressure group (IAMAI report)

Impact of Social Media in Pressure Politics

• Grievance Registration (Eg) #MeToo

protection of women in workplace

• Policy Suggestion - used by MyGov

platform in story sharing

(Eg) BetSafe Initiative → for children

• Grievance Redressal - CPGRAMS

creates accountability via DARPAG

on respective platforms

• Tracking progress Sharing images &
Information on progress of govt
schemes put pressure on govt for
swift implementation.

However, it can be use for
politicization & vested interests like
communism, mob violence & law &
order, which requires effective checks

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

Corporate Social Responsibility is Statutory obligation under Companies Act 2013 for companies with ₹500 crore net profit, ₹1000 crore turnover, ₹1500 crore net worth through 2% contribution of last 3 years profit

CSR as Business led solution of Development challenges

• Reducing Poverty - Contribution of around ₹12000 crore by firms for poverty alleviation and Rural infrastructure

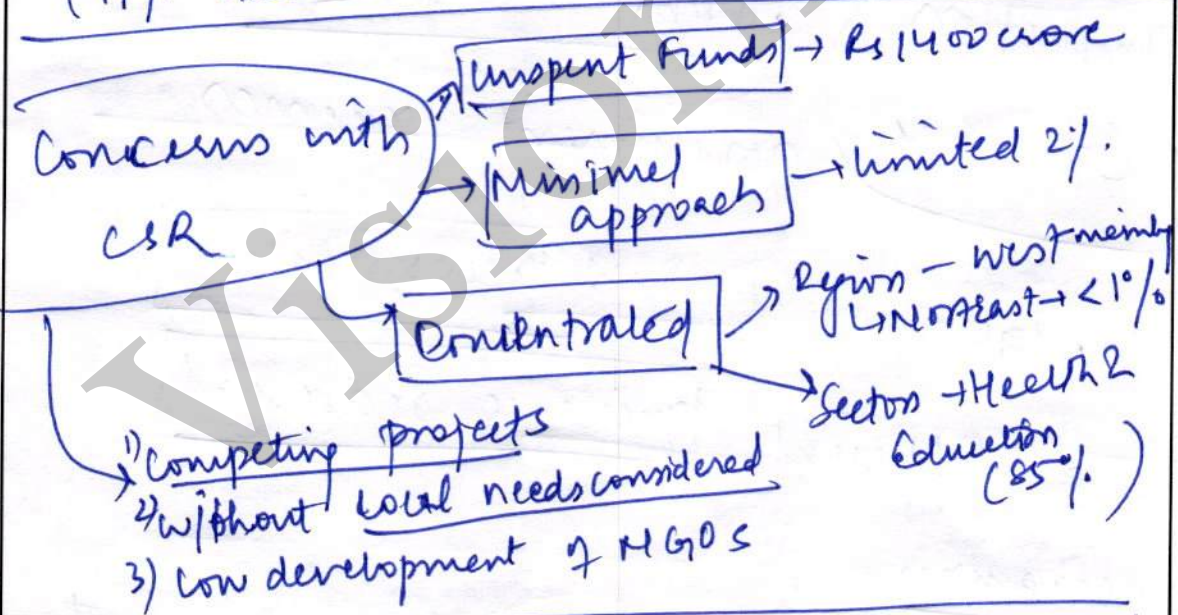
• Infrastructure Deficit - Tata & Infosys built oxygen plants during COVID19
ICICI contributed in highway construction in critical regions

• Education - Projects like Nankhali by Mahindra for education of girl child

• Health - augment health expenditure & investment. (Eg) Vedanta's Swastha Gyaan Abhiyaan

• Women empowerment - support industrial growth and gender justice (Eg) HDFC Parivartan and Prabhat by Hindustan Unilever

• Achievement of SDG Goals Tata has aligned its CSR projects along SDG goals (17% achievement till now)



CSR is an effective medium of development that need cluster based approach, local inputs in planning & joint projects (like Tata-ICICI on plantation) for a Vikast Bharat 2017

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

The presence of public consultations & Jan Sunwais involve direct communication with people for governance issues.
Eg) Environment Impact Assessments -

Impact on Governance

- Public feedback for government schemes
- Government held accountable
- Efficient grievance redressal mechanism

- Personal accountability of int servant
- Targetted reforms aligned to local needs

Concerns in Public Consultation

- Delays in reforms
- Used as 'blowing off steam' without substantial result
- Politicisation and stop reforms

Way Forward

- Digital Platforms like MyGov, G P GRAMS promoted
 - Combine with Social Audit for effective results
 - Social Accountability Tools like Citizen Report Cards promoted.
- These mechanisms can adopt spirit of 'grassroot democracy' & 'Sarvottam Model' for effective results

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

Drug abuse is major concern in India with 15% of Punjab under drug addiction (PGIMR)

Effectiveness of NAPDDR & Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan

- Opened Drug Deaddiction Centers
- Created awareness on drug abuse
- provide guidance to drug abuser

→ Alternative employment
But more efforts for efficient implementation (Border drug trade etc)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्षणिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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VisionIAS

8.

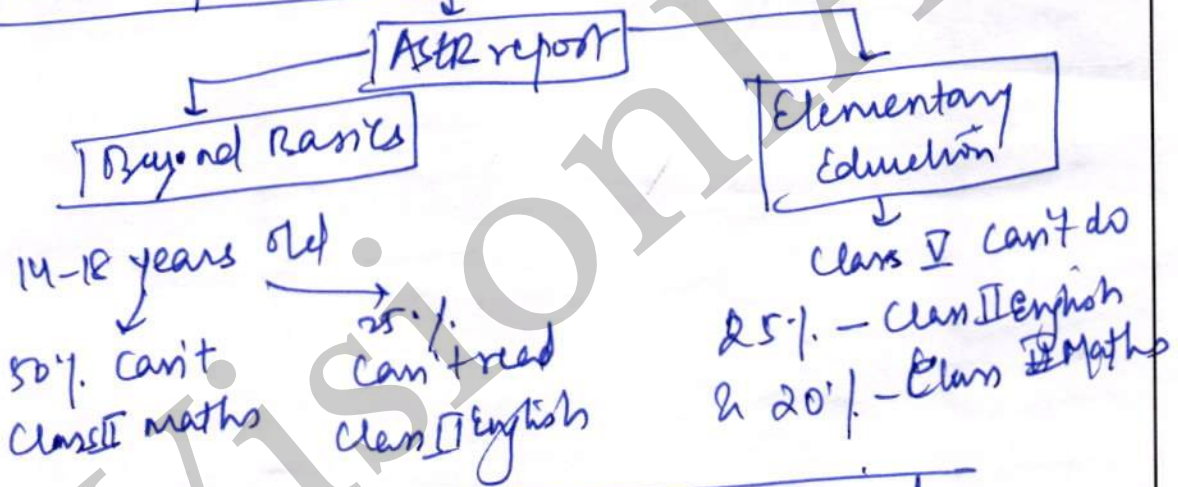
भारत की बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रणाली में रटकर सीखने की प्रवृत्ति और रचनात्मकता की उपेक्षा, इसे आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस द्वारा संचालित हो रहे बाज़ारों के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से तैयार नहीं करती हैं। क्या आप इस मत से सहमत हैं? अपने तर्क से उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian education system is focused on theoretical aspects and summative evaluation leading to skills-market need mismatch

Status of Foundational Education of India



Implications of poor Foundational Numeracy Literacy

• **AI** set to replace low level / clerical jobs - IMF around 20% jobs in India affected by AI

• **Poor skilling** only 4% use formal skilling

and 20% both formal & informal (PLFS 2024)

↓
lead to skill poverty in future.

• High dropout rates in 14-18 age group

• Low GER - 27% in Higher Education

showing lack of readiness for technical jobs

• Compartmentalised Education in Science

& Commerce affect professional mobility & holistic understanding



The education is 'Genet in prosperity' & 'Rich in adversity', yet it should align with changing times for fruitful employment

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए 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)

10

G7 emerged in 1970s with economic crisis due to oil supply and emerged as a plurilateral forum focusing on contemporary issues.

G7 and its transformation

Symbol of western strategic unity

- Has 30% of GDP and coalition of advanced countries in Europe, Asia & America
- Action on Russia - removed post Crimean invasion, Ukraine crisis (2022)
- Coalition of Democracies (Boris Johnson) → should be expanded to D10
- Development Projects like P67II

Internal Contradictions

- President Trump's Politics - Opposes Anti-US interests
2018 - left Canada without signing joint statement
- Stance on Russia - Europe disproportionately affected by sanctions
↳ wants resumption of energy trade
- China - European nations trade partners oppose US's policy of US China Trade War

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्पिण में नही लिखना चाहिए
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India to navigate its interests in G7

• Continuous Engagement continue legacy as observer participant as representative of

Global South

• Steadfast Connectivity like 'Build Back Better' and

IMEC to deliver promise of shared economic growth

• Climate mobilise support for \$1.3 trillion devolution to developing countries - Cooperation for technology transfer (eg India - Germany - Partnership for Green Growth)

• UNSC reforms - ~~in~~ inclusion of more permanent & non permanent members

• Emerging issues like terrorism & money laundering through FATF, against Pakistan

G7 has lost its sheen as leader of contemporary world but India can use its experience & finance for a united Earth 'vander Kumbhakar'

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

International Monetary Fund as
one of Bretton ^{woods} institutes acts a 'banker',
'doctor' and 'teacher' for developing
countries.

IMF for Developing Countries

- Support in Balanced Payment crisis (eg) Extended Fund Facility to Pakistan & India (1991)
- Poverty reduction through Poverty Reduction & Growth Facility (PRGF) and Resilience Sustainability fund
- Reports & Analysis releases review of economies through Fiscal Monitor, Global Financial Stability Report.
- SDR allocations for streamlined external support in crisis.

Concerns with IMF

- Bias towards Capitalism Forced liberalisation, reduced welfare, affects weaker sections of developing country

- Bias towards western countries virtual veto by USA (15% voting power)

and high quota for west → debt availability

- Reports lack ground level approach

(Eg) suggested debt consolidation for India (88% of GDP) while US → 110%, Japan 140% of GDP

- Geopolitics & unfairness (Eg) Repeated aids to Pakistan despite terrorism & poor economic management

- Lack of representation Headed by US/Europe recommended candidates.

IMF needs to reorient by fair reporting of western world, more holistic & fair voting system and adopting piecemeal approach to ensure financial sustainability of world.

11.

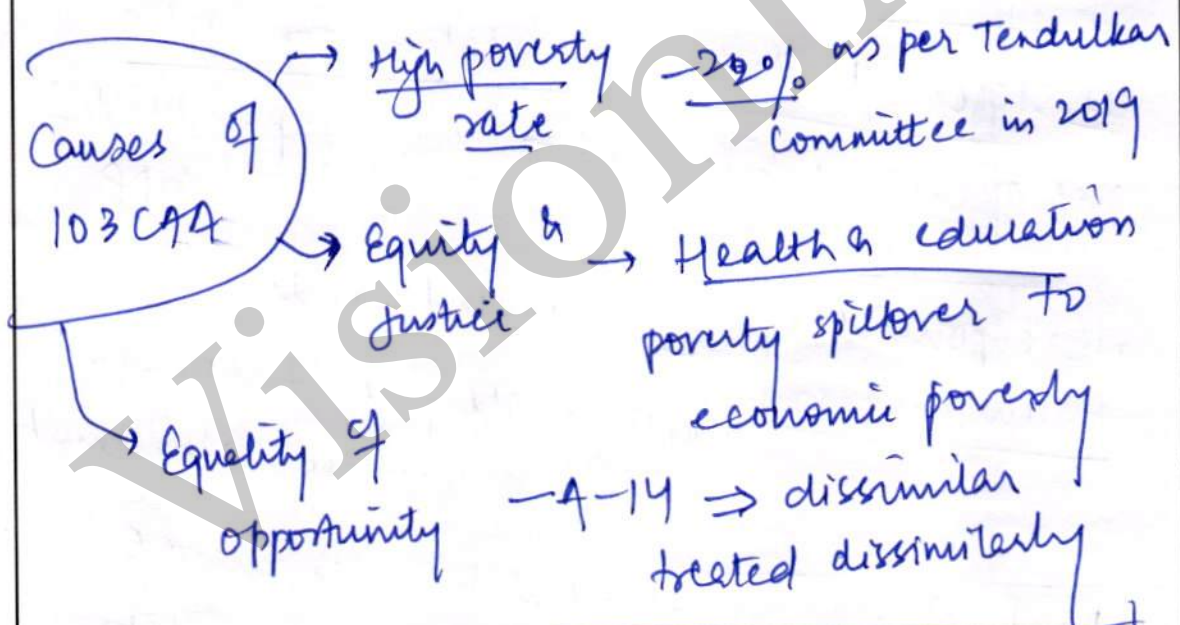
103वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 2019 ने भारत में सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के सिद्धांत को एक नया आयाम दिया है। सामाजिक न्याय के व्यापक लक्ष्य के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

The 103 CAA, 2019 provided 10% reservation to Economically weaker section by adding A-15(6) [for educational institutions] and A16(6) for employment purposes



Implications of 103CAA on social justice

Positive - • Opportunity to poorer sections in General / unreserved category for education & employment

• Intergenerational development - opportunity to relatively deprived to uplift future generation

• Does not impact other sections (SC/ST/OBC) Reservation in addition to 50% limit of reservation for social weaker section

• upheld by SC in Kaushal Kishore case - opens another avenue of affirmative action.

- No where 'economy' as parameter rejected in constitution → expansive definition of affirmative action

Negative Implication

• Pandora's Box

- opens further

demand of reservation

⊙ states demand revision of 50% limit (Indra Sauney case)

• Economic criteria - is fluid & not

permanent → misuse ⊙ unpaid leave to avail benefits

• Isolation of SC/ST/OBC - most of the

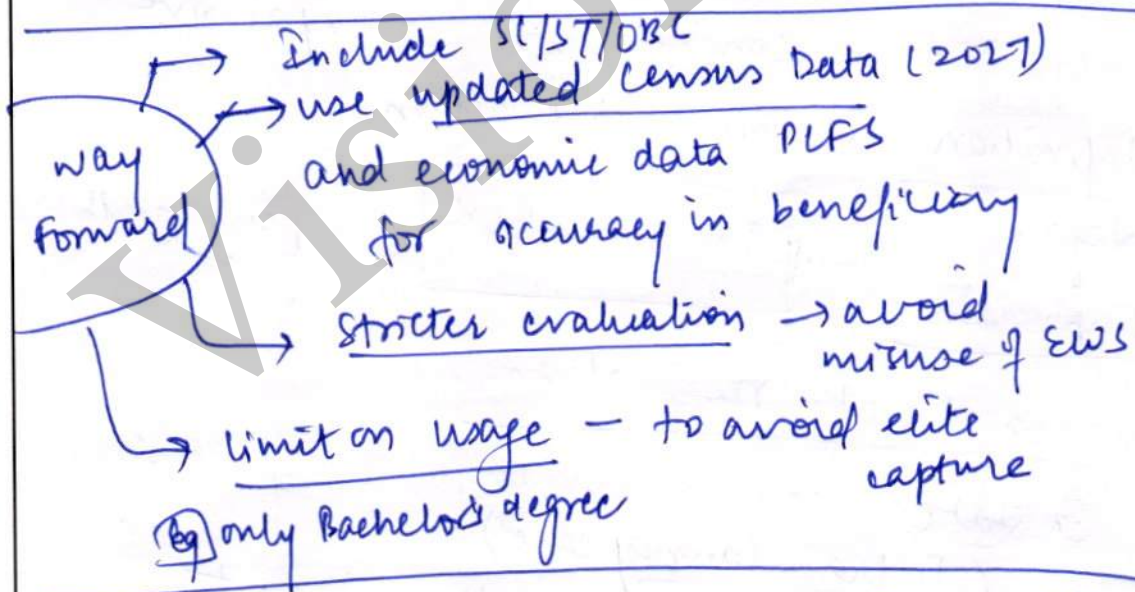
poor disproportionately belong to SC/ST/OBC

(RV Nagaratha in 2021 judgement)

- Motiv of reservation was not a poorly alienation tool but compensation for historical injustice to weaker castes.

Expanded demands of Dominant Castes
(Jat, Marathas)

- Horizontal reservation for women & transgender needed but not done.



103CAA reflects the inclusivity & welfare approach of India (Article 37-51) but needs proper regulation for misuse

12.

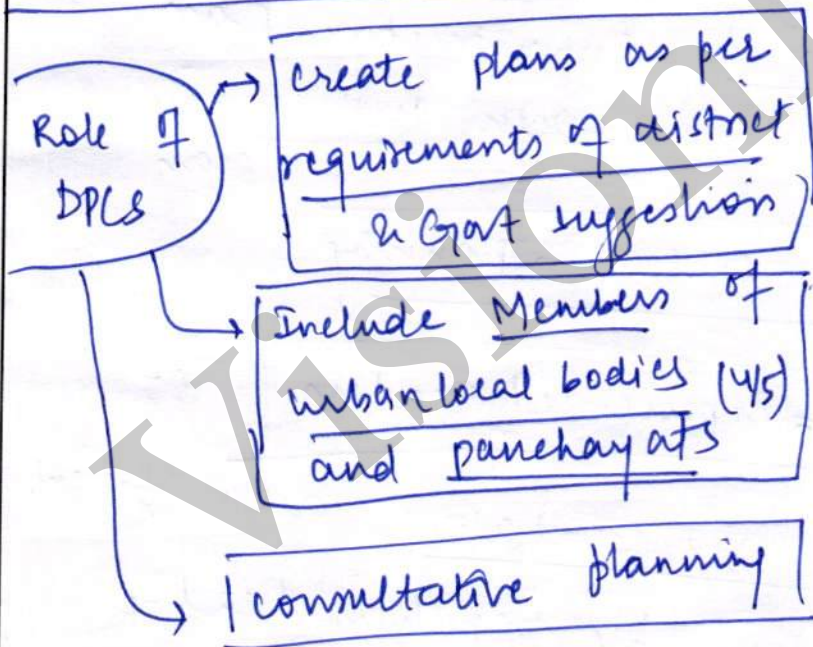
जिला योजना समिति की परिकल्पना जमीनी स्तर पर नियोजन को सशक्त बनाने के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में की गई थी। यह इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में कितनी सफल रही है? जिला योजना समितियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा उन्हें अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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District Planning Committee is a constitutional body in Part IXA to ensure holistic & inclusive planning process in

Urban local Bodies:



Success of DPCs in Grassroot Planning

• Complement Panchayat level planning

Includes plans under Jan Yojana Abhiyan fostering Bottom up approach in planning

• Gram root issues undertakes gram root problems & immediate concerns & harmonize across all the Panchayat

• Experience to local leaders - representation to local member in 4/5 of composition

• Complement city master plans like Ashopal's Blue Green Infrastructure plan Delhi 2011 master plan

Concerns in DPLs in planning

• Lack of inexperienced leaders The selected local representatives are inefficient & driven by populism leading to Ineffectiveness

• Absence of Technical Experts - low representations in 1/5 of composition - less grounded planning

• Not Binding for states

use DPCs as tokenism

and use 'top down approach' of planning

• Parallel Bodies - Think Tanks

and research organisations for alternate plans

• Poor devolution of functions

→ < 15 states devolved Schedule XII fully

↳ DPCs lack right to plan on these issues.

Measures to Improve DPCs

• Observation Members - To include more

technical experts

• Action Taken Report

By states for accountability on ^{DPCs} state plans to Governor

• Access to research support for effectiveness

at ground level, include NGOs & CSOs

• Diversify membership

- include women, SC, ST, OBC and state representatives for collaboration

The efficient use of DPCs will ensure true spirit of A-40 (grass root democracy) &

achieve SDG-11 - sustainable urbanisation

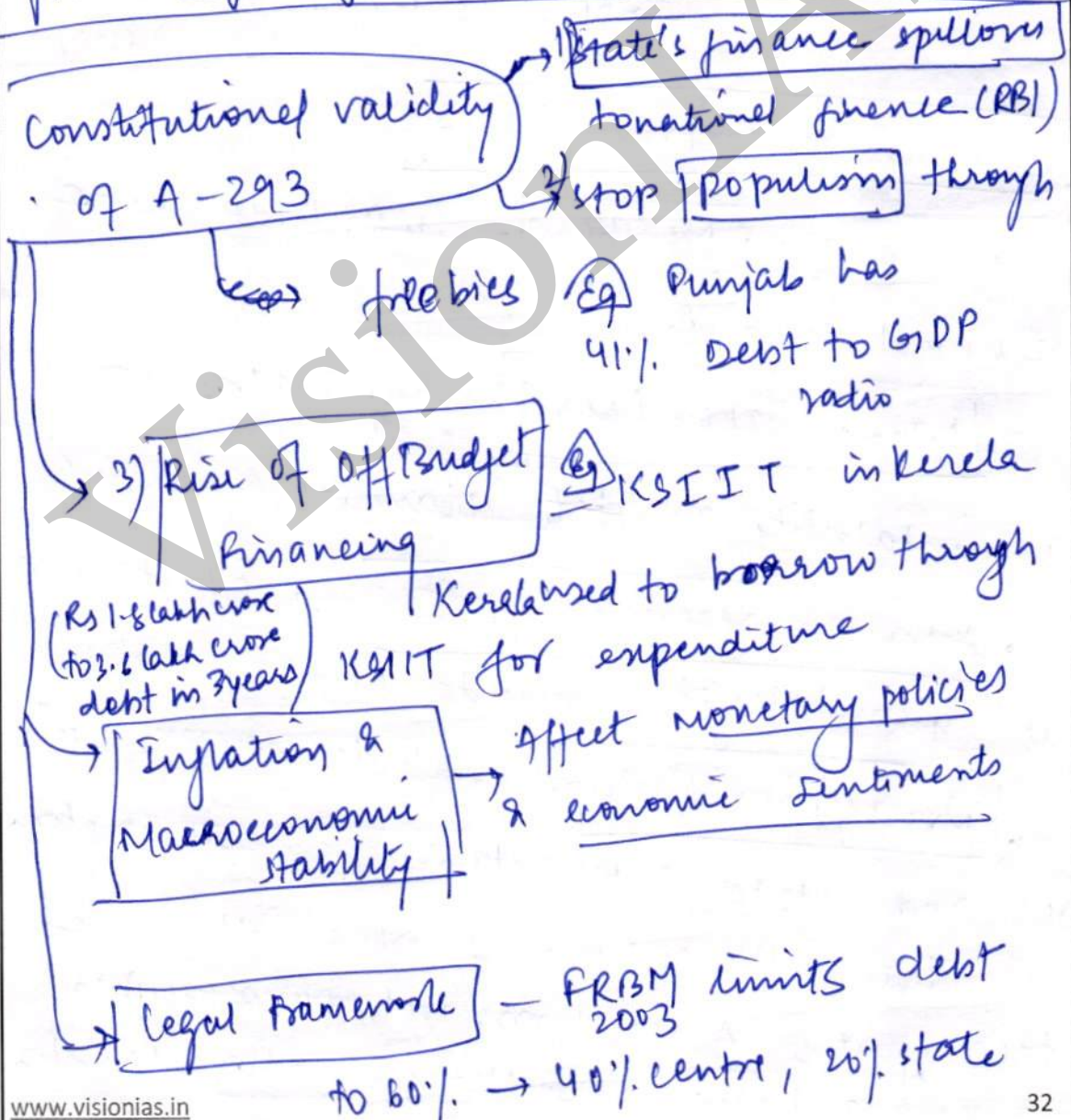
13.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हफ्ते में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 293 provides for Centre's control on State's borrowing for fiscal discipline is in line with Indian quasi-federalism but often synonymous to 'annihilative federalism'



A-293 Harms Cooperative Federalism

- Against Constitutional values of federalism 1) SR Bommai Case (Basic Structure Doctrine)

2) Hurts autonomy of state (eg) Kerala restricted from further borrowings by state

• Political conflicts Centre-state conflict on fiscal division seen in opposition states

- Impact of financial policies of centre (eg) 1) Low devolution under 15 Finance Commission

41% only.

2) Developed states get lower share — Tamil Nadu $\frac{Rs 100}{Rs 1}$ for $\frac{Rs 100}{Rs 1}$
Bihar — $\frac{Rs 7}{Rs 1}$ for $\frac{Rs 100}{Rs 1}$

3) Depend on loans for state expenditure increasing fiscal deficit, affect social schemes

4) Burden of centrally sponsored scheme, tied grants etc. (eg) (Power reforms \rightarrow 0.5% excess deficit)

• FRBM act states have their own acts to regulate fiscal deficit & consolidation

- Fiscal Deficit - Kerala - 2.6% of GDP
Centre - 4.7% of GDP

Way forward

- Collaborative Approach - Constructive Dialogue of states & Centre
- GST devolution - 16 Finance Commission should increase states share & horizontal devolution

Revisit GST compensation Cess for states

- Fiscal Prudence by states - Focus more on capital investment (80 years loan to state)

over subsidies

- create Fiscal Council with centre & state for cooperation (Kelkar Committee)

Sarkaria Commission - 'overcentralisation leads to hypertension at centre & anaemia in states', thus, a collaborative fiscal federalism approach needed for India

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

The paradox in elections in India is RPA 1951 allowing convicts to contest elections yet prisoners not to vote in elections.

Tension of Right to Contest & Electoral Ethics under RPA 1951

Right to contest

↳ under individuals own expense

(Conduct of Elections Rules) & will

↳ Provides right to citizens to choose their own representatives (universal adult franchise)

↳ Reasonable restrictions in RPA 1951 under section 8, 9, 9A, 10

for corruption, anti Indian & anti-social

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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activities through 6 year ban on conviction

↳ upholds presumption of innocence
innocent until ~~of~~ conviction doctrine
(fair justice)

Electoral Ethics

↳ Criminalisation of politics — 46% in 18th Lok Sabha have criminal history (ADR)

↳ Legislative Sanctity — lawbreakers become law makers

↳ Money Muscle power — leads to politicisation of rich criminals
↳ Black money in elections — (eg) Atik Ahmad in UP

↳ Affects pending investigations — rise of politico-bureaucracy nexus in corruption
↳ Affects fair trial & investigation.

↳ Political Apathy — low voter turn out consider politics as dirty game.

Should criminals have lifetime ban

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Yes → Clean politics of criminals, allow merit & entry of new talent

→ Politicians as representatives of people
criminals reflect poor on Indian society

No → Frivolous cases — misuse by filing false cases in political competition

→ Reformative vs Retributive justice — A criminal can be reformed by supportive environment
eg Kiran Bedi's Tihar jail reforms

→ Against presumption of innocence — India RPA bans on conviction no trial

→ Not a permanent or structural measure — need to improve electoral financing,

space for meritorious candidates (4% chance of winning vs 15% for criminals) for permanent improvement.

Clean politics require continuous reforms through state funding of election (France, Goswami Committee), proper prosecution of affidavits & own or political party to promote clean leaders & voters to elect them.

15. 2015 में शुरू की गई बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना घटते बाल लिंगानुपात को सुधारने और बालिकाओं को सशक्त बनाने में किस हद तक सफल रही है? जमीनी स्तर पर इसकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was introduced in 2015 to improve child sex ratio (presently 927), particularly in states of Haryana, Rajasthan and women as asset not liability

Achievements of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

• Improvement in sex ratio — overall around 940 (from 930)

• Increase in GER around 99% in primary

51% of graduates are women in higher education

• Gender Infrastructure ASER report talks of improved access to women toilet

• Learning Outcomes 2012 ASER Report

remarked girls had better learning outcome in Foundational & Numeracy & Literacy

• Girl Centre Schemes like Sukanya Samridhi had increased uptake for girl's financial security

Concerns with Girl Child Empowerment

• Education → High drop outs in 14-18

Age group

→ Graduates ⇒ mostly in pink sectors like

Home science Arts.

only 20% in STEM field

• Violence → Against women ^{increased} by 4%
(NCRB 2022), with 7% share of rapes.

2) POCSO unable to provide complete protection & compensation

• Sex Ratio child sex ratio still low around 927-930.

• Prevalence of Child Marriage

- 24% of married women 18-24 married before 18

Means to Address

• Female Empowerment

→ Economic - jobs, social credits (ladki Bahna scheme)

etc.

→ Increased Budget allocation

- 30% of population yet 8% of budget

→ STEM field

- like scientific fields

for higher earnings & gender inclusivity

• Focus on 14-18 Age group most vulnerable

to child marriage & labour

→ Scholarships, subsidies & universalisation

of education.

• Political Representation - to take girl

centric initiatives

The empowerment of girl child requires

ILO's SR approach, that will support

aim of SDG 4 & SDG 5

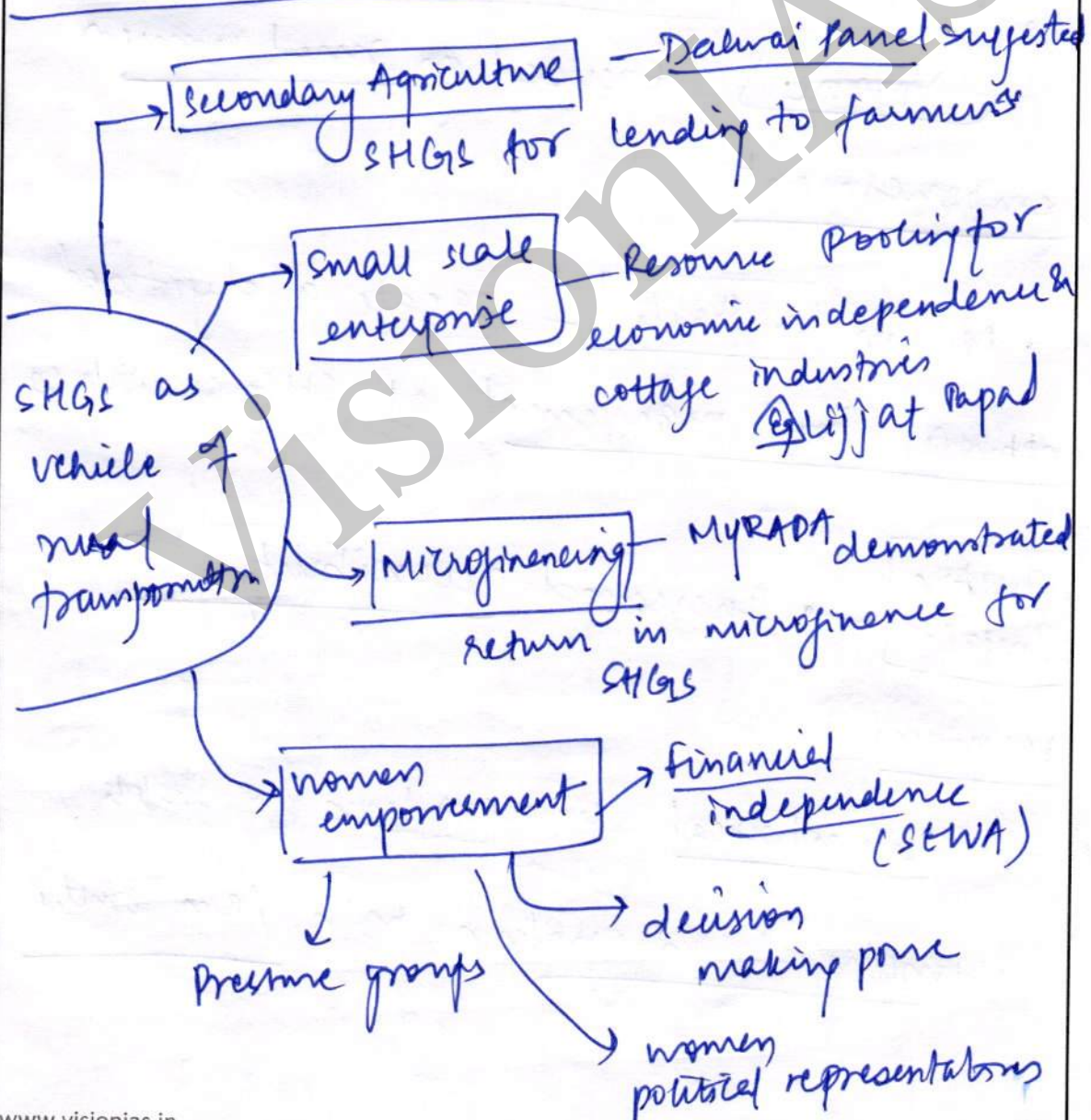
16.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Self Help Groups are voluntary organisations formed by individuals, generally women to consolidate resources & undertake economic activities.



Role of Govt in SHG promotion

• SHG-Bank linkage Programme

For SHGs to obtain easy lending and obtain resources for economic activities

• Deen Dayal - Jeevan aur Garib Kalyan Yojana Focused on rural women

empowerment

• Mission [e-Shakti] - create a digitised network for management of SHG activities

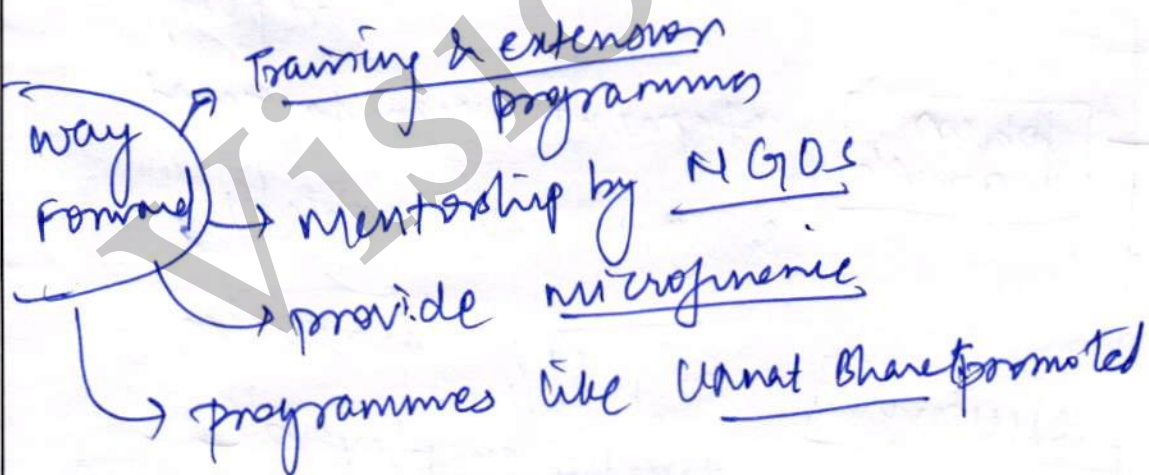
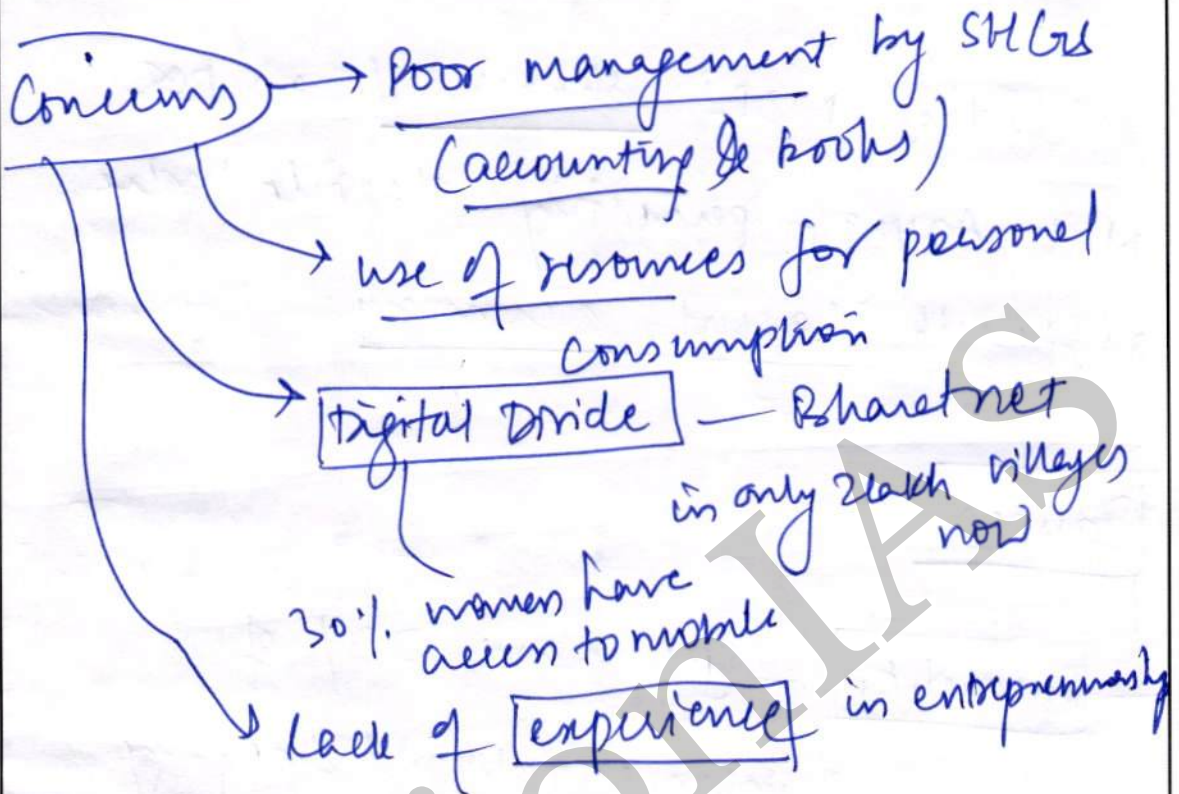
Positive Impact → Increased accessibility to

resources

• Technological integration (e-shakti)

• financial integration with Jam Tinity

- Preferential procurement through
GEM portal



"Give man a fish, he'll eat for a day,
give woman SHG microfinance, her family
and her successors will eat for generations"

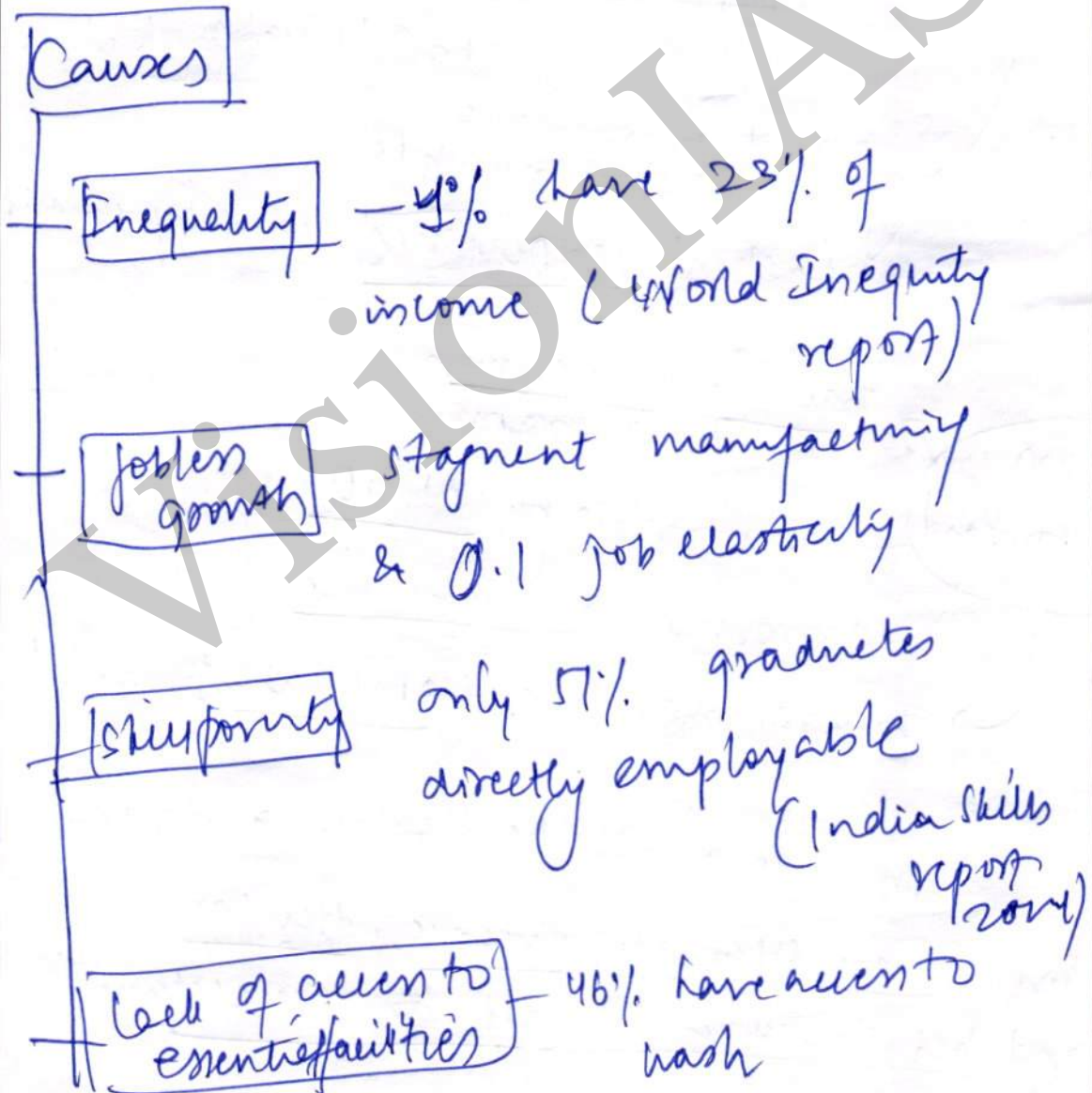
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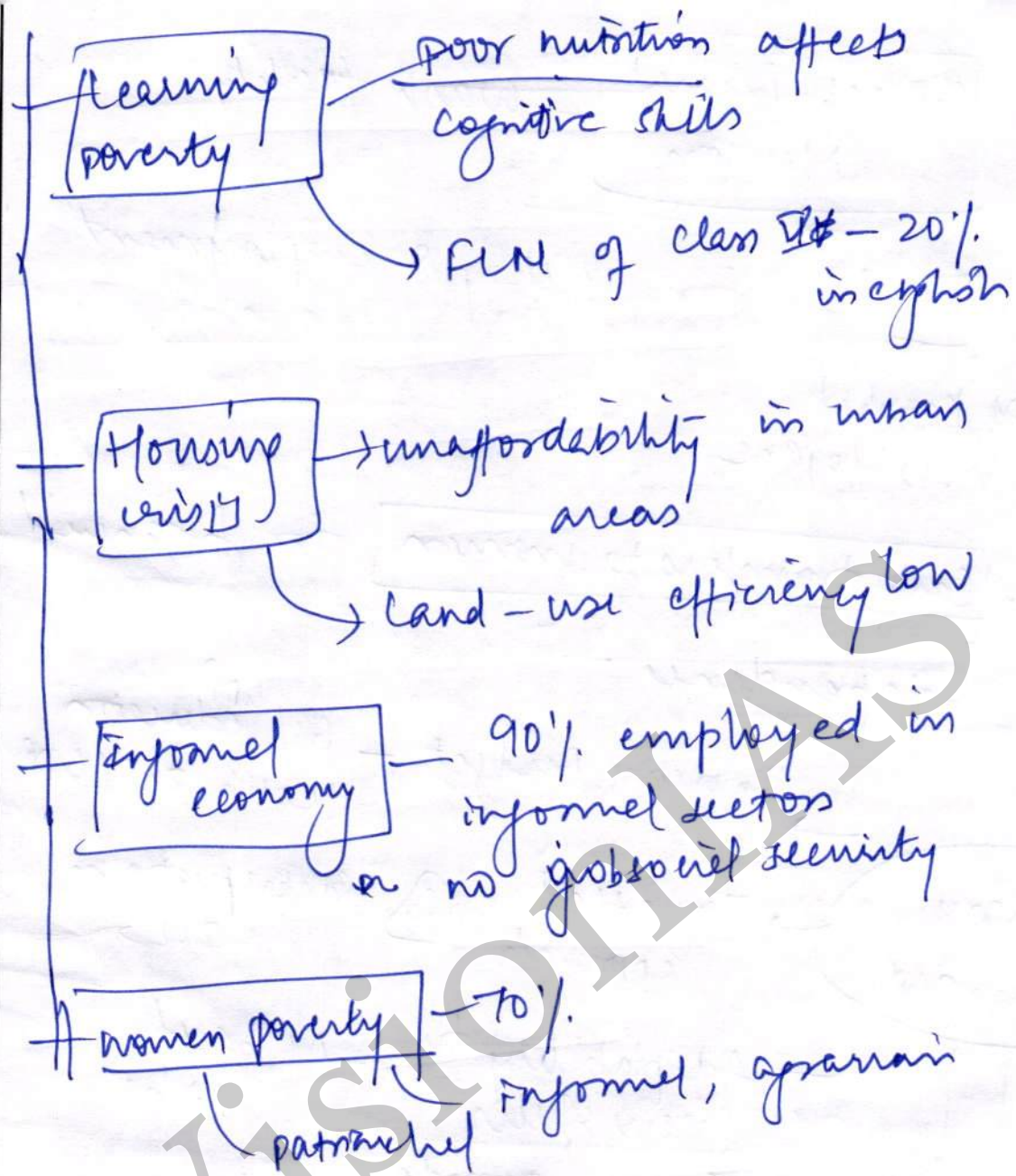
आर्थिक संवृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत में बहुआयामी निर्धनता बनी हुई है। इसके अंतर्निहित कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

India MDPI shows 11% as per NITI Aayog, persisting despite India as fourth largest economy.





Measures By Govt

- Mujivahar scheme to stop Dredging
work by women on firewood, clean energy (SDG 7)
- Jal Jeevan Mission - for safe drinking water (SDG 6)

Suachh Bharat Mission — wash facility

ELI — for skilling & employment

PM Kaushe
vikas Yojane

Cash transfers to women for financial independence.



Poverty is the greatest enemy of development (Kofi Annan), hence needs a multidimensional approach health, education, nutrition to address.

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has food surplus with tons of grains in buffer stock, yet has stunting of 35%, wasting of 18% & Global Hunger Index Rank 105 (2024)

Reasons for the paradox above

• Poverty around 11% of India Multi-dimensionally poor (Niti Aayog) affect affordability

• Macroeconomic Stability Inflation → 1% increase
3% increase in remuneration

(Niti Aayog)

Food as largest item in budget of poor

• Nutripuzzle — High calorie consumption yet low nutrition

micronutrient deficiency & hidden hunger

due to Carbohydrate intensive diet
(Protein & vitamin deficiency)

- Govt welfare reduced Privatization of Health & education

diverted food expenditure of poor

- Poor Awareness - 60% of women

do not feed children in 1 hour & 40%
do not in 6 months

- WASH Facility (Eg ~~Diarrhoea~~, 46%)

do not have access

Suggestive measures

- Crop Diversification - Millet & pulse

cultivation (Improve work to Farm Strategy)

- Reorient food programmes (Eg ~~Sametake~~)

added milk & eggs in Mid Day Meal

- 2) Add proteins & vitamin substitutes

• Food Fortification cheaper & faster
example (Eg) Golden rice Vitamin A
Iodine Salt

• Awareness — for nutritional education

(Eg) Koraput Community Programme
Mission Sampurna in Rayachoti

• Food inflation control by supply
& demand measures

• liquidate buffers regularly through

FCI

The need to obtain SDG 2 zero
hunger with nutritional security is paramount
with multifold impact on demographic
dividend, learning & health of children
in India

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

India's role of first responder in crisis to Sri Lanka in 2022 and Maldives in 2024-25 shows essence of neighbourhood first - non-reciprocal, consultative & outcome oriented approach

Impact of Indian Aid on Bilateral Ties

*Sri Lanka

→ Support with 'debt restructuring' [4 billion] and swaps (currency swap - \$1 billion)
→ Supply of essential items like medicines, food etc.

[Change]

1) Sri Lanka - India Defence Cooperation
won't allow china to use Sri Lanka
for Anti-India activities

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

2) Awarded highest honour to PM Modi for support

3) Increased bilateral trade & economic relation (Triconmaler, East container)

4) Adoption of 'MAHASAGAR DOCTRINE' and India's role as 'net security provider'

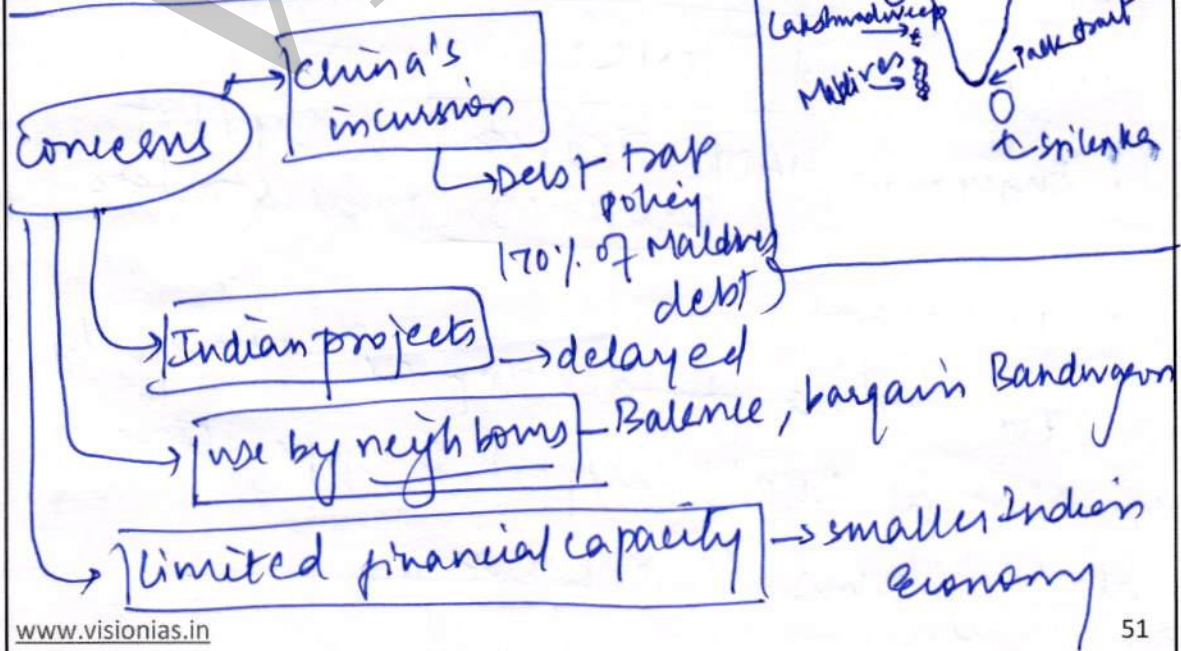
Maldives ⇒ Soft power & goodwill

→ Aid of Rs 400 crore allocated in

Budget ⇒ Non predatory financing

→ High impact projects like Community housing and airport (Addu Atoll) etc...

→ Essentials like Food and water provided.



Steps to Improve Sustainable Economic Cooperation in IOR

• Connectivity Transit Based Diplomacy

→ Use of sea lanes of communication for connectivity

→ Multiple stop points (eg) Maldives
↳ Vijkingshem
↳ Columbus

• Faster Completion of Projects

(eg) Delays in Housing project in Maldives and Greater Male Connectivity project

• Grant Based Aid for soft power and

goodwill compared to China

• Strengthen Regional Forums BIMSTEC,

IORA and IONS

• Engage in HADR projects & exercises to support base strategy

& Mahatmas.

for India to develop as 'net security provider of IOR', support & cooperation with neighbours is necessary.

20.

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)

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

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

Post 2021 Regime of Afghanistan headed by Taliban has increased distance from India affecting its ambitions for South Asia

Geostrategic Significance of Afghanistan

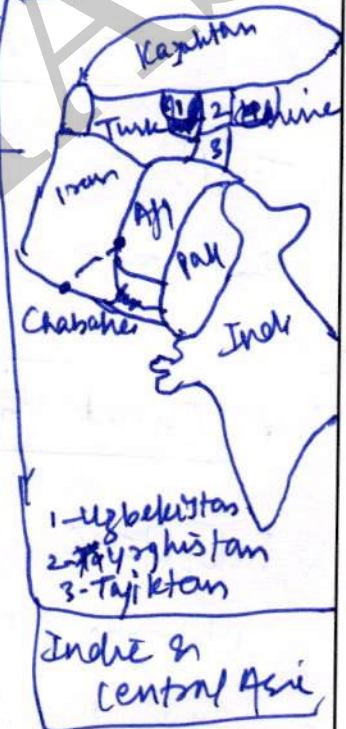
• Significant to reach Central Asia — Through Chabahar port

and Afghanistan Border Highway to India

• TAPI pipeline for energy

security from Turkmenistan oil field to India

• INSTC through Afghanistan, bypass Pakistan



Altered political landscape post 2021 In India-Afghanistan

- Non-engagement - India does not engage with Taliban
 - ↳ No engagement with (Kandahar terrorists attack)
- Pakistan's strategic weight as patrons of Taliban, increased control & influence for anti-India activity
- Great Game of Russia, China, Iran & Pakistan
 - ↳ Obtain energy rich resources, rare earth & critical mineral
 - ↳ India Isolated - Troika → no India
- Refugee crisis Afghanistanis asking amnesty in India → expired visa & embassy closed since 4 years

• Indian investments like Parliament, Shahdoot dam etc. under threat

↳ Humanitarian measures like gender equality nullified.

Way Forward

• Backchannel engagement with Taliban - accepted by Central Asia, Russia & China
Expand on negotiations in Qatar

• Humanitarian investments Gender equality, education based engagement expanded

• Support democratic set up Act as 'Vishvagnan' for democratic rejuvenation in Afghanistan

• Economic cooperation restart connectivity projects, access to

minerals & energy trade

India as biggest power in South Asia has duty towards Afghanistan, uphold it by engagement & ethical support

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