



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. : 01528536

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Jayant Garg

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Gurgaon

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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
<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)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (4511)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के अल्पसंख्यक दर्जे पर उच्चतम न्यायालय का हालिया निर्णय भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 की व्याख्या को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Supreme Court's recent decision on Aligarh Muslim University's minority status affect the interpretation of Article 30 of the Indian Constitution? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Article 30 of the Indian constitution provides fundamental right to minorities to establish educational institution.

Supreme court Judgement :-

1) Aligarh Muslim University case:-

a) To decide minority status of any education institution following factors to be considered

→ Who established the institution and for what purpose

→ who provide the funding for institution

- Status as on independence of country

b) Institution having statutory status or management with other community doesn't lose its status as minority institution.

Impact of Judgement on interpretation of Article 30

- 1) Judicial clarity :- SC Judgement gave clarity on considerations to decide minority status.
- 2) Institution created as per law / Act prior to constitution can be Minority institution
- 3) Institution governed as per statute or having management from other communities can be minority institution
- 4) Original intent of founder to be considered to ascertain minority status.
- 5) Protect fundamental right of minority communities and strengthen their control over educational institution

Thus through this judgement Supreme Court upheld and strengthened the minority communities and ensure protection of their educational institutions and rights.

2.

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

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

10

Recently in Tamil vs Governor case Supreme Court have set a timeline of 3 month for Governor to assent a bill strengthening federalism in country.

Timelines as per Supreme Court

- 1) Assent to bill or reject as per advice = 1 Month
- 2) Refer to President under Article 200 → 3 Month
Assent to bill or reject (against advice) = 3 Month
- 3) President → guided → assent within 3 month

Implication of Judgement

Positive implication

- 1) Accountability of Governor to assent bill would strengthen democracy.

2) Control over discretion of Governor :- Constitution prescribe no timelines

→ Reduce conflict between Centre - States

3) Promote cooperative federalism :- Governor

bound to accept states advice and timelines.

→ Harmony in state - Governor relation.

4) Improved dialogue between centre and state

→ Governor can't withhold bills on unjust refer,

Issues with Judgement

1) Judicial activism :- Alleged judicial over reach as Constitution not prescribe any timelines

2) President or Governor not under writ of Habeas Corpus However SC covered both through judgement.

Thus supreme court judge would pave way to reduce Governor - state government conflicts and promote good governance and timely legislations

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

India has more than 8.5 lac cooperatives
2025 has been declared as International year of cooperatives by United nation. Multiple initiatives been taken in India to promote cooperative sector and regularly streamlining.

Recent changes and initiatives to smoothen the tussle

1) Ministry of cooperative :- Dedicated Ministry created for cooperation and coordination in cooperative sector.

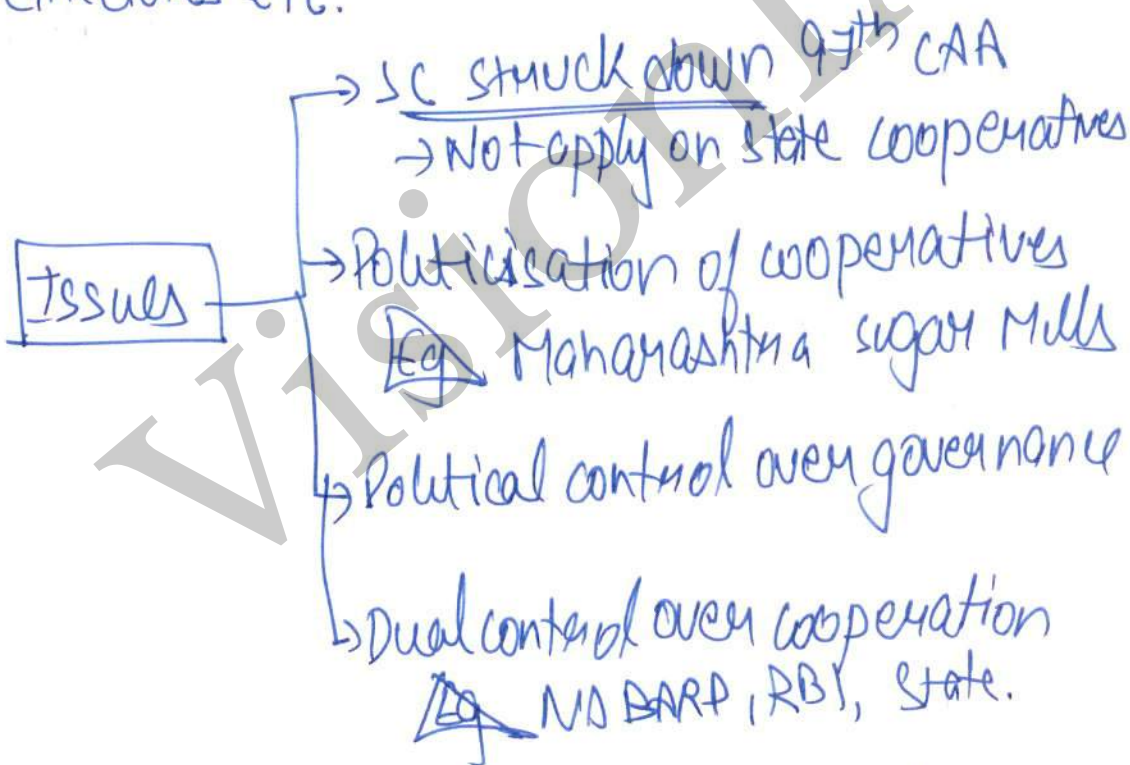
2) 97th constitutional Amendment :- Constitutional status to cooperatives and defined powers and authorities of various authorities.

3) National cooperative Policy :- Launched to promote cooperative sector

with support of state governments.

4) Sentha University :- central university for education in cooperative sector established to promote professional management of cooperative
→ Reduce intervention of centre and state.

5) Multi state cooperative society Act :- Reform in multi state cooperative for Board of directors etc.



Multiple steps have been taken to reform cooperative sector. However regular interaction with states and unified schemes and policies are required to remove regulatory overburden.

4.

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

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

10

social media and digital Mobilisation has emerged as tool for participatory governance as well as tool for collective mobilisation to influence policies
Eg #Me too, farmer protest.

Impact of social media and digital Mobilisation on policy making and Democratic accountability

Policy making

Positive

- 1) Participatory policy making
→ Direct communication with law makers
- 2) Social Media as a social Mirror
→ Highlight needs

Negative

- 1) Undue influence of affluent section
- 2) Threat of manipulation
Eg Farm laws.

3) Data based governance

→ social media polls
for understanding
Sentiment

4) Citizen centric policies

3) Echo chambers/Filter bubbles

→ Shallow content on
social media influence
public views on policies

Democratic accountability

Positive

1) Voice to unheard
communities such as
Tribals, Trans genders,

2) Easy mobilisation and
Participatory Governance

3) Transparency through
regular data sharing

Negative

1) Threat of manipulation
by political parties

2) Surveillance of
civil society group
↳ Pegasus Issues

3) Digital Divide →
Urban/Rural, Men/Women

Social media and digital mobilisation has strengthened
grassroot democracy. However there is need
to ensure digital literacy and increased access
for inclusivity.

5.

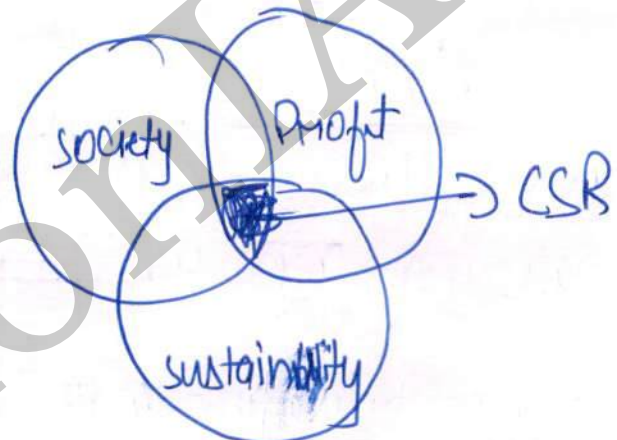
भारत में विकास संबंधी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व किस प्रकार एक व्यवसाय-प्रेरित समाधान के रूप में उभर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Corporate social responsibility refers to the responsibility of companies to contribute 2% of their profit for community welfare projects



Principle of Triple bottom

Corporate social responsibility solution to development challenges

1) Education sector :- Companies using fund for education
Eg. Bharti foundation,

2) Health :- Companies establishing hospital
Eg. Tata cancer hospital.

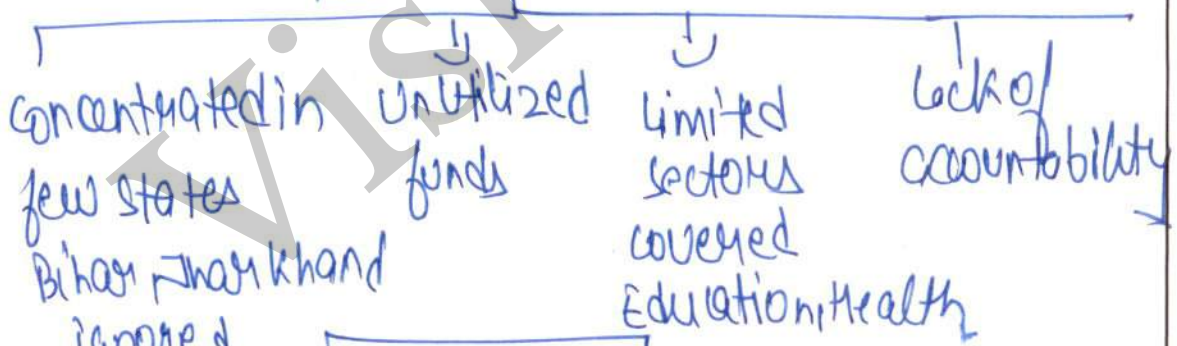
3) Skilled development :- Initiatives to promote rural skilling and entrepreneurship
Reliance foundation

4) Nutrition :- Initiative to tackle stunting, malnutrition
Eg Zomato feed India campaign

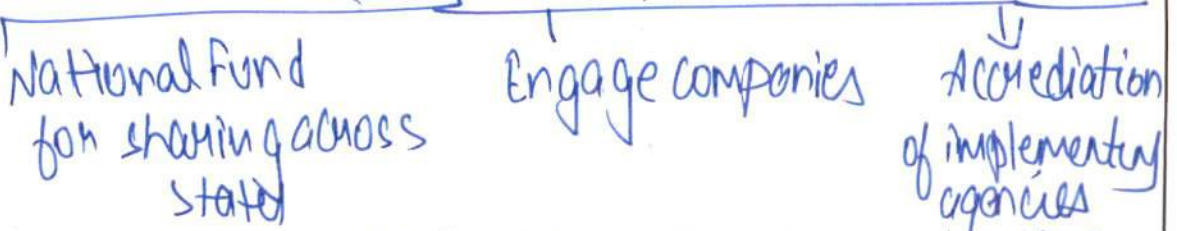
5) Environment protection :- Afforestation drives and promoting lifestyle changes
energy initiatives by companies
Eg Renewable

6) Farmer welfare :- E chopal by ITC

Issues with CSR



Measures



Thus if properly monitored and implemented CSR can help India overcome socio economic challenges

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

Public consultation and Jan sunwais in India can promote transparency, public participation and accountability of administration to improve governance outcomes.

Impact of public consultations on governance outcomes

1) Citizen's Engagement :- ~~Eq~~ Social Audit by AMAM Sabha.

2) Transparency :- Public consultation leads to transparent data sharing expose corruption and misuse of funds

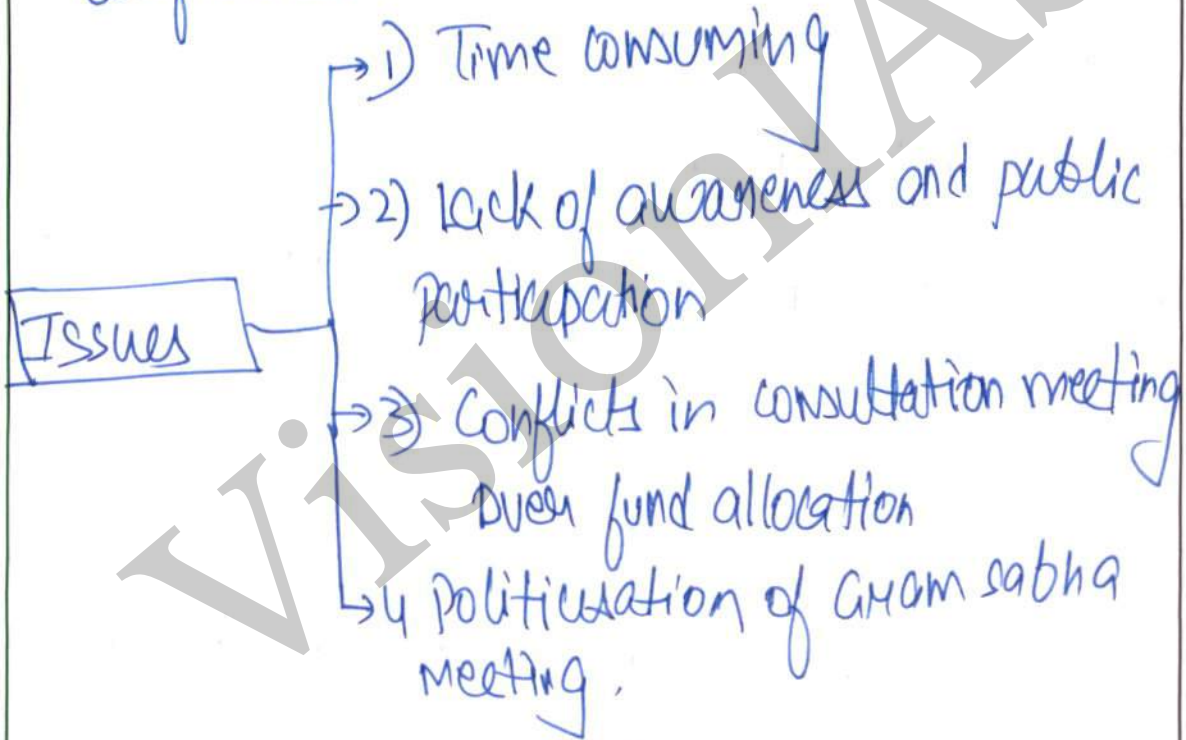
~~Eq~~ MNREGA job rolls used in Rajasthan exposed fake beneficiaries

3) Better policy implementation ~~Eq~~ South Africa
Constitution requirement of Prior

Legislative consultation

4) Protect vulnerable sections :- ~~Eg~~ Public consultation under Environment impact assessment
→ Niyamgiri Bauxite Mining case.

5) Better scheme implementation ~~Eg~~ Forest rights act empower gram sabha to decide beneficiaries.



Measures

Citizen awareness Institution for digital legislation
Mandatory consultation ~~Tool~~ ^{backing} ~~Eg Sweden~~

Public consultation should be included as part of government tool to insure participatory nature of governance at lower level

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 Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan been in addressing substance abuse in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

India act as a conduit for drugs coming from Death Triangle and Death Crescent. However over the year level of drugs users have reduced due to multiple initiatives.

Drugs users in India :- Around 2% population engaged in drug misuse and abuse.

Success of NAPDDR and Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan

1) Community Outreach :- Able to reach more than 6 crore youth population through targeted campaign.

2) Engagement of Community Leaders :- MHA engaged religious organisations for messaging to drug users etc.

3) Establishment of patient care centres in hotspot states and districts :- ~~0044~~ Leg in Punjab

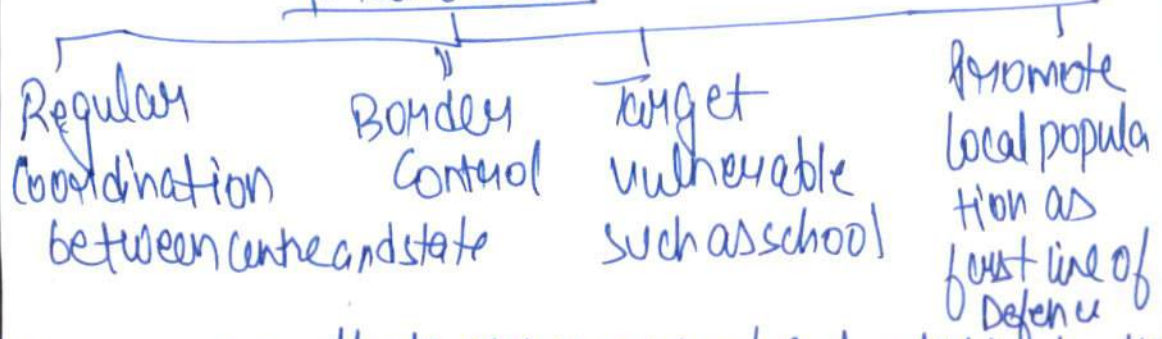
4) Rehabilitation and Recovery of drug users through medical interventions.

5) Coordination :- NCCOR set up for coordination between various agencies.

Issues with implementation

- 1) Drug abuse in border areas of Punjab Rajasthan
- 2) Myanmar as hub of opium → Northeast states
- 3) Use of Dark Web and drones by smugglers.
- 4) Misuse of local pharmacy units for drug manufacturing

Measures



Hence more efforts are required and addition of funding to save population from menace of drug abuse.

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

As per Skill India report more than 50% of Indian graduates are unemployable and lack necessary skills. ILO report 75 million jobs are at risk due to Artificial intelligence.

Rote learning make India less ready marketplace driven by AI

1) lack of necessary skills and vocational training for adoption of AI

2) limited research and development in Indian education institutions

eg R + D budget just 0.6% of GDP

3) lack of industry - Academia linkage

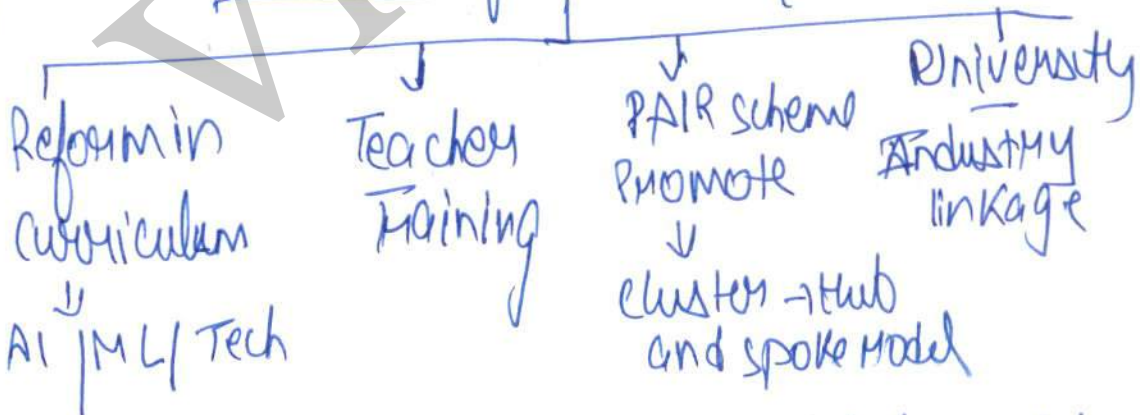
→ Education system and pedagogy not relevant for job in new age companies.

4) Training institutes lack necessary funds, facilities for modern skills such as AI, ML etc

Measures taken to improve

- 1) New education system under NEP 2020 promote learning outcomes and vocational training
- 2) Skill Prime initiative :- Training youth in AI, ML and other critical technologies.
- 3) National Research foundation :- Fund research and private sector engagement for R&D.

Measure further required



Thus for protection of labour market and to become vishisht bhayat, India need to move away from rote learning toward research and development.

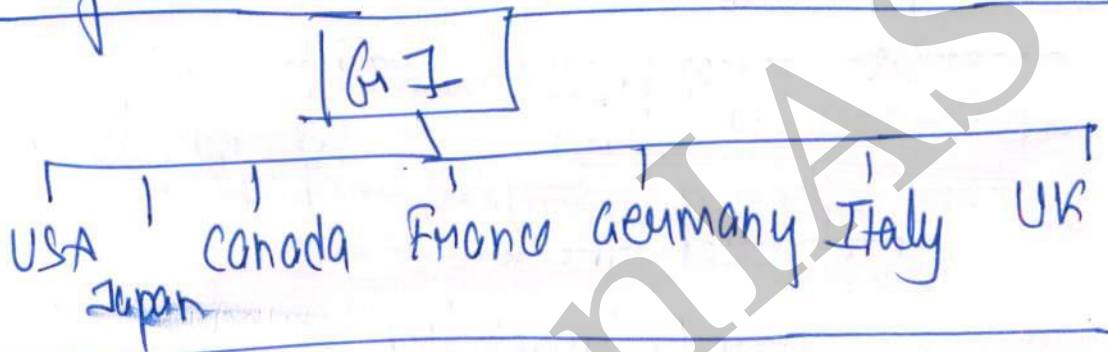
9.

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 refers to the grouping of 7 most advanced economies. G7 contribution in global GDP reduced to 44%



Issues faced by G7

→ Transition from western strategic unity to marked by contradiction,

1) Approach of USA :- Under Trump as President USA imposed high tariff on Japan, Canada and Europe

2) Contradiction over Ukraine War :- G7 failed to reach consensus on

supporting Ukraine and sanctioning Russia.

3) Rise of other powers and blocs :- such as BRICS,

so reduced relevance of G7

4) Exclusive membership :- Not include major economies such as India, South Korea, China,

5) Approach toward China :- G7 countries have major trade with China and dependence on critical Minerals.

Approach
of India

- 1) leverage G7 to engage bilaterally with countries
- 2) Push for greater involvement in Indo Pacific region
- 3) Technology agreement and defence cooperation between G7 and QUAD
- Issue based engagement

India being regularly invited to G7 meetings should leverage platform to build consensus on Indo Pacific and counter China -

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 is one of Bretton wood institute created for purpose of lending to countries facing balance of payment crisis.

Role IMF in the development of developing countries

1) Lending to countries to overcome temporary balance of payment crisis
eg 1991 lending to India.

2) Reforms : IMF mandates reforms under ~~the~~ ~~the~~ under Washington Consensus for overcoming Balance of payment crisis

3) Market Driven approach : IMF promote market economy, reduction of taxes, devaluation of currency

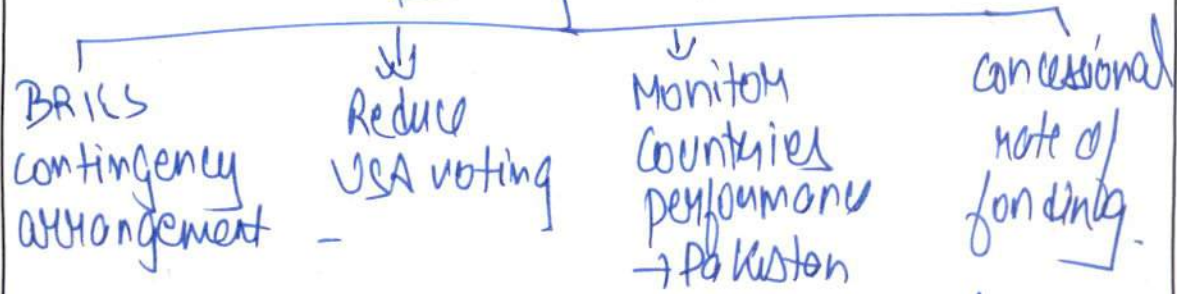
~~Eg~~ Bailout package of IMF for Sri Lanka,

4) Reports :- IMF publishes various reports on economic situation in countries. ~~Eg~~ World Stability Report.

Criticism of IMF

- 1) Controlled by Western powers
World Bank by USA
IMF by Europe
- 2) Excessive quota of USA giving virtual veto
- 3) Tied funding :- Funding tied to reforms to benefit Western ~~and~~ market economies
- 4) No end use Monetary ~~Eg~~ Funding & time to Pakistan

Measures



In current scenario where countries facing debt sustainability issues, IMF reforms are

11.

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

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

15

103rd constitutional amendment has introduced Reservation for economically backward population @ 10% increasing participation in government jobs and education institutions.

New dimension to the principle of affirmative action

- 1) Economic criteria for reservation :- Move from caste based to Income level as criteria for reservation.
- 2) Inclusive :- EWS reservation ensures participation of poor from General caste in education and jobs.
- 3) Social Justice :- Recognise poverty and

low income as criteria requiring government support.

4) Better Targetting :- Income criteria of ₹8 Lacs and property criteria ensure exclusion of non creamy layer.

5) Better affirmative policy :- Affirmative policy objective to uplift down trodden is being fulfilled.

Issues with EWS reservation for broader goal of social Justice

1) Affirmative policy not for ~~re~~ proportionate representation but for discrimination based on caste.

2) Perpetual division on basis of income level among general population.

3) Reduced share of seats for SC and ST

Community as can't be considered in 10% seats.

4) Difficulty in Roll back :- One implemented it would be difficult to scale down.

5) Breach 50% limit under Indraswney case, Reverse discrimination.

6) Misuse of income certificates due to lack of data on income

Measures to be considered

1) Limited period reservation under EWS

2) Capacity building through education and cash transfers

3) Regular income level revision

4) Robust implementation system: Conduct income survey.

Economic criteria based reservation is a step in right direction however in long run capacity building and economic support should be used to uplift masses.

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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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District Planning Committee were created under 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 for purpose of consolidation of plans at district level for better urban development and governance.

District Planning Committee as instrument of grassroots level planning

- 1) Consolidate plans of various panchayats and urban local bodies
- 2) Multiple stakeholders for consultation
- 3) Data based governance and policy formulation
- 4) Focus on urban-rural development in districts.

Appraisal of district planning committee

- 1) Top down planning in most districts.
- 2) Skewed success :- Few districts performed well such as Indore, Bhopal.
- 3) Platform for synergy between urban local bodies and rural bodies.
- 4) Participation of experts for better planning.

Issues faced by district planning committee

- 1) state government interference :- Top down approach of planning.
- 2) No implementation of plans :- Plans of District planning committee are recommended but not implemented.
- 3) lack of funding and functionaries with local bodies to implement plans.

4) Lack of quality expert engagement in consultation and plan preparation

5) Parallel agencies created such SPV under smart cities mission.

6) Lack of functions devolution to urban local bodies by state governments

Measures to be taken

1) Mandatory engagement of experts for consultation
→ local pool of experts by NITI Aayog

2) Transparency in implementation through dashboard based tracking.

3) Finance commission :- Tied funding to implementation of district plan

4) Training programme for committee members under kham Swaraj Yojana.

Thus, there is need to strengthen district Planning Committee to ensure ease of living and sustainable cities.

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

Recently Kerala government filed case against Union government for restriction imposed under Article 293 on state borrowing causing issue of fiscal federalism.

Article 293

- 1) States need union government approval before borrowing in case any amount pending due or payable to central government
- 2) State governments ~~need~~ cannot borrow from outside the India
- 3) Central government imposed limit of 3.5% of GSDP on state borrowing

Significance of restriction on state borrowing

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

1) Fiscal stability :- Excessive borrowing impact fiscal stability of states and India.
Ex Sri Lanka and Venezuela case

2) Intergenerational equity :- Future high debt burden and interest payment obligation
Ex Punjab debt issue

3) Reduce spending on freebies :- Promote quality expenditure

a) Impact on India's credit rating :- High borrowing by state can impact India's overall debt credit rating.
→ Overall debt 81% of GDP. v/s Target 60%

Issues with Article 293

1) Reduce state's fiscal space :- State government lack fund for development and social welfare

2) Misuse by central government against opposition ruled states

3) High cess and surcharge :- 32% of Total centres Tax pool reducing devolution

4) central sponsored scheme :- Further reduce states autonomy and funds for special development needs.

Eg one fit all approach

5) conflicts between centre and state :- litigation burden

Measures

1) 16th Finance Commission → Increase devolution
→ Fiscal Gliding path
→ Less limit

2) Establish Fiscal Council for monitoring (15th FC suggested)

3) Promote dialogue through Inter State Council

India need to ensure debt sustainability but at same time state government fiscal autonomy need to be protected through reforms and increased devolutions.

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)

Under Representation of People's Act in case of conviction of an member for 2 or more years his seat become immediately vacant. However as per ADR still 44% MP's have serious criminal cases pending before them.

Need for lifetime ban on convicted criminals

- 1) Criminalisation of politics :- Criminals entering politics erodes democratic values.
- 2) Muscle and Money power :- use of money by criminals to win elections.
- 3) Political Parties :- Give importance to immorality instead of electoral ethics.

4) Misuse of law :- Criminals use powers for corruption and illegal business.

5) Influence on administration :- Criminals in politics use influence, hamper investigations and criminal cases.

6) Public Trust :- Criminalisation of politics erode public trust and leads to lower voter turnout

7) Parliament as Guardian of Constitution :-

Criminals promote money and communal appeal to win election.

Views Against ~~criminalisation~~ lifetime ban

1) Reformist Justice :- Right of criminal convict to reform and participate in politics.

2) Misuse of power :- This can be misused through false allegation against candidates.

3) Fundamental right :- It is part of fundamental right to form political party ~~and~~

Measures to be taken

1) Lifetime ban after conviction should be implemented through Constitutional Amendment

2) Special fast track courts for cases against politicians and members of parliament or state legislature

3) Cases 6 month before election should only be considered for banning of criminals,

Banning criminals would reform electoral system and strengthen public trust. It would ensure better governance and citizen centric policy making.

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 has lead to increase in child sex ratio from 919 to 929 in India reflecting major improvement in protection of girl ~~at~~ at grass root level.

Success of Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao

- 1) Increase in child sex ratio in states such as Haryana, Punjab,
- 2) centralized the issue of girl infanticide and feticide :- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao increased public awareness,
- 3) social influence :- Participation by Prime Minister influenced mindset of citizens toward girl child.

~~Eq~~ selfie with daughter campaign,

- u) Rising girls education :- Universal gross enrollment at Primary level in India.
- c) Higher education :- Gender parity index crossed 1. More girls than boys
- b) National family health survey 5 → overall sex ratio 1020 in favour of girls.

Issue with scheme implementation

- 1) Undertiled fund :- Lack of utilization of funds for tangible asset creation
- 2) More focus on advertisement and campaign
- 3) Girls security :- NCRB data 4.5 lac crime against women.
- u) Patriarchal system :- Women labour force participation still 44% (PLFS)

3) Dropout :- Drop out of girls after primary education still challenge.

Higher education GER = 28%

Reforms required in scheme

1) Tangible assets :- Women toilets, training and schools for girls.

2) Better budgeting and monitoring of fund utilisation under school.

3) Community involvement and civil society participation to ensure continued education of girl child.

4) Security :- Promote women self help training and strengthen women helpline.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has improve girl sex ratio. But continued efforts and reforms through women participation are required to achieve parity and eliminate

16.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Self Help groups are group of 20-30 members who participate in activities for collective growth and development. India more than 30 crore members of Self Help groups.

Self Help groups as vehicle of socio economic transformation

1) Economic activities :- SHGs engage in economic activities for improving income level

eg. Women SHG -> for 'Lakshmi Didi'.

2) women empowerment :- Economic opportunities for women and skill development

3) avail credit :- SHG member avail credit for economic activities

4) Promote vulnerable population :- SHG of tribals for minor forest produce processing.

5) Overcome infrastructure challenges :-
△ SHG of women for water quality testing.

6) Social improvement :- Training of SHG members and skill development.

Schemes for SHG and Government role

1) Credit facility :- NABARD Bank linkage programme.

→ Credit facility from banks.

2) National rural livelihood Mission :- Promote creation of SHG, skill development and economic activities.

3) Lakhpati Didi scheme :- Increase women income through targeted schemes.

ii) Capacity building :- Central service centres run by SHG members.

Issues with SHGs

- 1) Skewed distribution :- limited coverage in North eastern states.
- 2) Membership of multiple SHGs :- MPAs of banks increasing.
- 3) Lack of training to SHG members
- 4) Funds used for consumption purposes in some case,

- 1) Micro credit to SHGs
- 2) Linkage with Esham portal
- 3) Training programme.
- 4) Targetted scheme for backward regions.

Measures

SHGs have emerged as vehicle of change. However better training and linkages are required to bring sustainable changes.

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

As per NITI Aayog multidimensional poverty in India come down from 22% to 11%
Also world bank data extreme poverty in India at 5.3%

Paradox of India

World's fastest growing economy
Among largest agricult. prodn.

World largest population of extreme poor
serious level hunger as per Index

Reason for persistence of poverty

1) Rising population :- India world's largest population.

-> Poor high fertility rate. Eg Bihar 2.9

2) Limited reach :- Government scheme limited coverage

~~Due~~ Due to delayed census \rightarrow ~~NPH~~ National food security beneficiaries not merged

3) lack of employment : Capital intensive development, high unemployment

4) Dependence on Agriculture : 46% population contribute 14% to GDP

5) Rural population : 70% population contribute 40% of GDP

6) Poor infrastructure : Hinder balanced regional growth, Islands of prosperity

7) Inequality : 1% own 40% of wealth as per world inequality lab.

Measures taken by government

1) Employment : MMRGA scheme for 100 day work

2) Food security : PM Kisan Kalyan Anna Yojana, 180 cr covered

3) Health :- Ayushman Bharat scheme
cover bottom 40% population

4) Education :- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
→ Free education upto 8th class

5) skill development :- PM Kaushal Vikas
Yojana 4.0

6) Direct benefit transfer :- PM Kisan to
plug leakage

Measures required

Right based
Approach
↓
Empower

Digitalisation
of data
→ overcome
corruption

Employment
intensive sector
→ Textile
→ MSME
promote

To overcome poverty India need to adopt
Amartya Sen capability approach and we
quality health, education and skill development
to end the menace of hunger and poverty

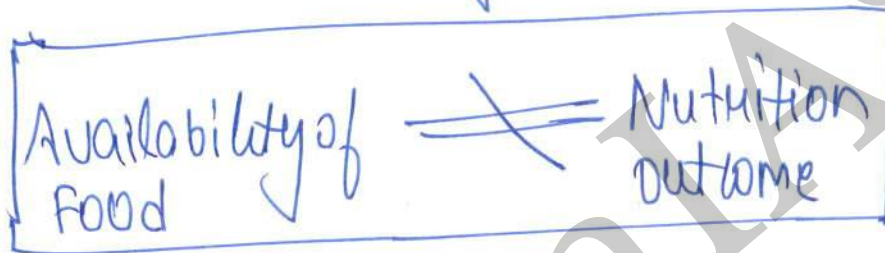
18.

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

India as per National family health survey-5 has wasting @ 19% stunting 35% and women Anaemia @ 57% highlight issue of malnutrition and hunger.



India world's largest producer of rice 2nd in wheat, 1st in milk and millets, still face challenge of nutritional deficit

Reasons for that

1) Hidden Hunger :- lack of diversification in food grains

→ over reliance on wheat and rice in diet

2) Unaffordability of quality balanced diet.

Food inflation in vegetables and fruits.

3) Obesity due to ultra processed food

NFHS-5 23% Men are obese or over weight.

4) Lack of awareness about quality and balanced diet. ~~High~~ Excessive sugar and salt consumption

5) Unavailability :- skewed nature of agriculture production

→ per capita milk availability in Punjab multifold than Bihar.

6) Food wastage :- FAO data 25% overall food wastage in India,

7) Soil exhaustion :- Monocropping and climate change reducing nutrition in food grains.

Measures to be taken

1) Reforms in public food distribution system

- Millets in Mid day Meal scheme
- > Millets and local sources fruits and vegetable in PDS system.
- > Promote eggs and other dairy item.

2) Fit India movement :- Reform in diet and promote exercise to overcome obesity

3) Eat Right Campaign :- Awareness about balanced and healthy diet among people.

4) Cold storage and logistic reform to reduce food wastage

5) Promote Millet cultivation :- As climate resilient variety and nutri cereals.

India to overcome nutritional deficiency need to ensure awareness along with affordability availability and accessibility of healthy diet to create health and fit society.

fulfill SDG-2 (zero hunger)

19.

श्रीलंका और मालदीव में आर्थिक संकटों के दौरान भारत द्वारा समय पर की गई कार्रवाई उसकी "नेबरहुड फर्स्ट" की नीति की सक्रियता को दर्शाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारतीय सहायता ने इन देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में सतत आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आगे क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's timely response during the economic crises in Sri Lanka and the Maldives reflects its "Neighbourhood First" policy in action. Examine how Indian aid has impacted bilateral ties with these nations. What steps can further be taken to promote sustainable economic cooperation in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words)

15

Neighbourhood first policy refers to policy of giving importance to India's neighbours in diplomatic support. India provided \$4bn support to Sri Lanka to overcome BOP crisis. reflect the same.

India's Timely aid to Sri Lanka and Maldives

Sri Lanka

1) India provided \$4 billion aid to overcome BOP crisis

2) India approved relaxation in debt service
timely IMF bailout

Impact

1) increase bilateral cooperation

2) India's engagement in various projects

in Sri Lanka such as Trincomalee port project.
and western container port project

3) counter China's influence in Sri Lanka :- Sri Lanka
ban on entry of Chinese military / Navy
vessels.

Maldives

- 1) India support to overcome debt repayment
issue.
- 2) Fast track investment such as Greater Male
connectivity project

Impact

- 1) Rekindled relationships after India out
campaign
- 2) India-Maldives started FTA talks during
PM Modi's visit.
- 3) Deeper Military and People to people relationship

Further steps to promote sustainable economic
cooperation in IOR

1) Trilateral arrangement to supplement funds

~~Eg~~ India - Japan initiative for Africa.

2) Timely completion of project such as Port project in Sri Lanka.

3) Dedicated line of control for Indian Ocean region

→ To promote infrastructure and defence spending

4) Deepen economic relation :- FTA under BIMSTEC for greater bilateral trade,

5) Policy certainty :- Support Trade with small countries such as Mauritius ~~and~~

India need to create dedicated credit facility and promote bilateral free trade agreement for deeper economic engagement with Indian Ocean region.

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)

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

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

Afghanistan due to its strategic location act as a gateway to central Asia. India - Afghanistan ~~and~~ relation based on people to people understanding and development assistance ensure India's access to central Asia.

Afghanistan

Pakistan

India

India - Afghanistan on Map

Afghanistan location as gateway to central Asia

1) Afghanistan between Pakistan and central Asia → key to connectivity

2) Border central Asia Countries :- Afghanistan

border central Asia Countries

→ Access to hydrocarbon and critical resources in central Asia.

3) Afghanistan linked to Iran :- India Chabahar port linked to Afghanistan and then to central Asia.

4) Afghanistan as neighbour to Pakistan :-

Geostrategic importance for India to pressure Pakistan.

[2021] → Taliban takeover from democratic government in Afghanistan.

Implication for India

1) Stalled Project :- India project in Afghanistan such as Dam and education are stalled

↳ TAPI pipeline

2) India do not recognise Taliban and wanted diplomatic connection

3) Taliban policies against minorities and women hinder Taliban engagement by India.

India's efforts

1) Bilateral meeting with Taliban leaders by Foreign Secretary

2) Technical Team in Afghanistan from India

3) Humanitarian Aid delivery in Afghanistan such as wheat

Measures

→ 1) Engage Taliban for interstate project

→ 2) Trilateral with Iran, Afghanistan and India

→ 3) Alternative route such as NSTC to connect central Asia

India need to revive its policy and engage Taliban in Afghanistan to connect central Asia and complete connectivity projects.

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