



**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. : 10102764

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KIRAN KAMATE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

26/07/25

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

केंद्र

Centre

DELHI -  
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><b>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.</b></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>					



**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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Article 30, provides for protection of cultural rights of minorities — to establish minority Rights Education Institutions (REIs)

① AMU, established by pre-independence in the 1830s.

Decision in Aligarh Muslim Uni. → ② it was for promoting Muslim education — post independence minority status.

③ Recent case: SC withdrew the minority status, no longer one — as it had gone/growth beyond its age, objective and become inclusive

Effect on interpretation

1. protection guaranteed is not absolute — subject to various present conditions.

2. restricts the rights of the minority communities.

3. Questions the legality of status of other legacy institutions

(eg) St. Xavier's

4. The word "minority" - originally known ~~as~~ definition is widened akin to Article 29 - any section.

5. Relook at the previous SC Judgements

5.1) → TMA Pai case

5.2) → PA INAMDAR case

5.3) → Ashok Kumar Thakur case

5.4) → St. ~~Xavier's~~ St. Stephen case college

6. increasing the scope of RTE Act, 2009 as held in TMA Pai and Smetha judgement.

Thus, AMU case is a unique interpretation of minority status, affecting the view of Article 30.

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

In the recent, TN Governor vs. State of TN (2025), the SC (2 judge bench) - prescribed a time limit on the governors assent to bills under Art 200 and president under Art. 201 - This was done under Art. 142 by the SC.

### Positive Implications

1. adds clarity to the constitutional silence under the article 201/200
2. → clear the long pending bill  
→ 12 bills by TN  
→ important areas regarding universities appointment, education
3. sets a precedent to the other  
⊙ Kerala govt. case  
→ 6 bills pending.

4. ~~ab~~ upholds the legislative accountability of the state govt  
- their mandate under the electorally  
being elected mandated /
5. reiterates that Governors ~~decreations~~ decretions  
are limited, and needs to be  
exercised carefully.

### NEGATIVES

1. Adds new layer of conflict  
(eg) President 14 point questions to the SC.
2. Power of SC to rewrite the constitution  
- beyond mandate of just interpret.
3. the role of SC in giving writs  
to the president / governor  
→ judicial overreach.
4. a constitutionally important case,  
interpreted by 2-judge bench.

Thus, the SC judgement is  
a landmark, while also creating new  
problems.

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

The 97th Amendments provided for cooperatives, under schedule IX B, making changes to article 43B and Article 19(1)(b)

Recent changes and initiatives

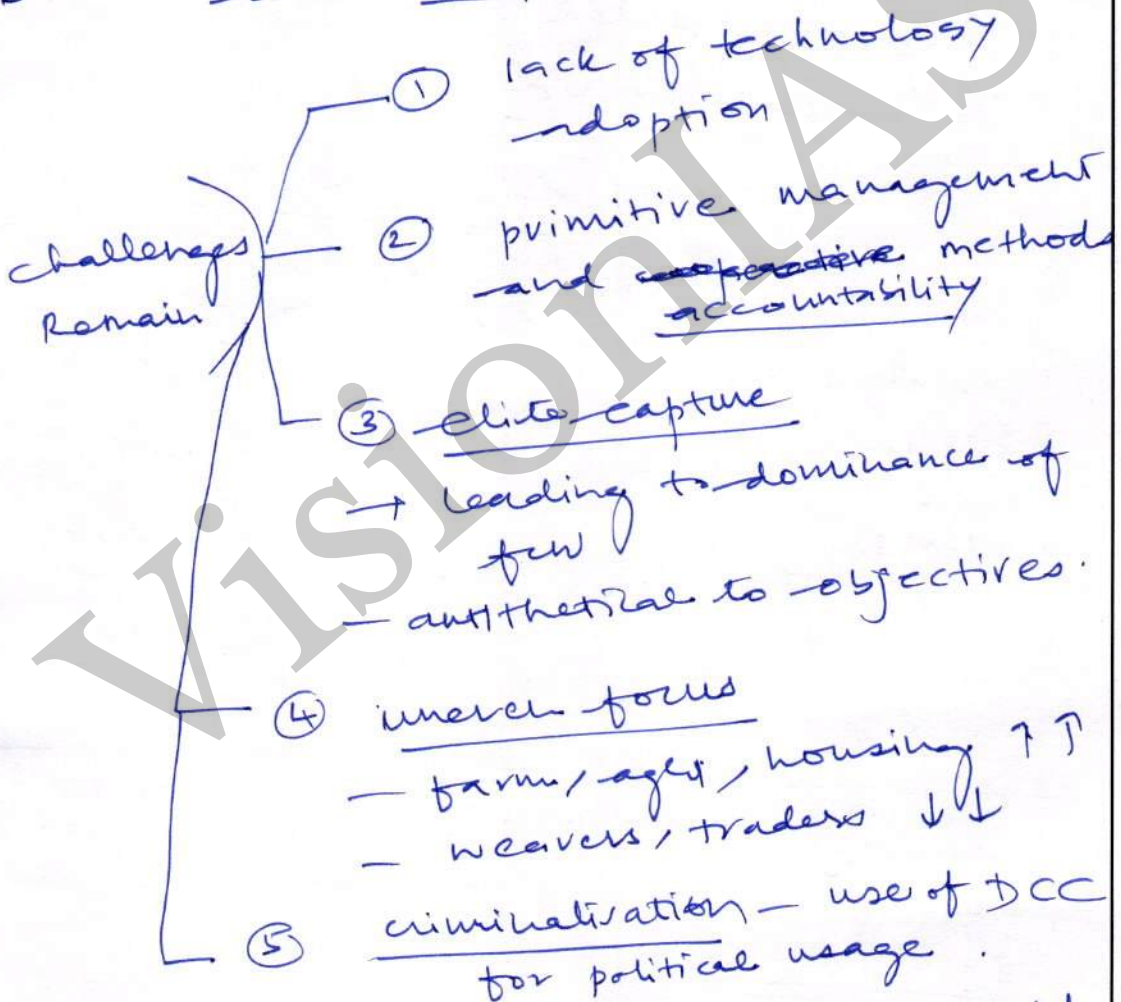
1. Ministry of Cooperation (2021)
  - to coordinate activities
  - bring uniformity.
2. New cooperative policy
  - it will put tribals and marginalised at the centre.
  - ~~the~~ Cooperative Minister
3. 5P approach
  - PACS
  - people
  - platform
  - policy changes
  - profits.

#### 4. SC judgement - [Rajendra Shah (2020)]

- Squashing part of 97th Amendment violating states rights - in multistate cooperative.

#### 5. Multi-state cooperative Act

- for regulating interstate cooperatives.
- bring coordination, collaboration and competition (3Cs)



There are a total of 88 lakh cooperatives, SATKAR SE SAMRIDDI is the clarion call of New India.

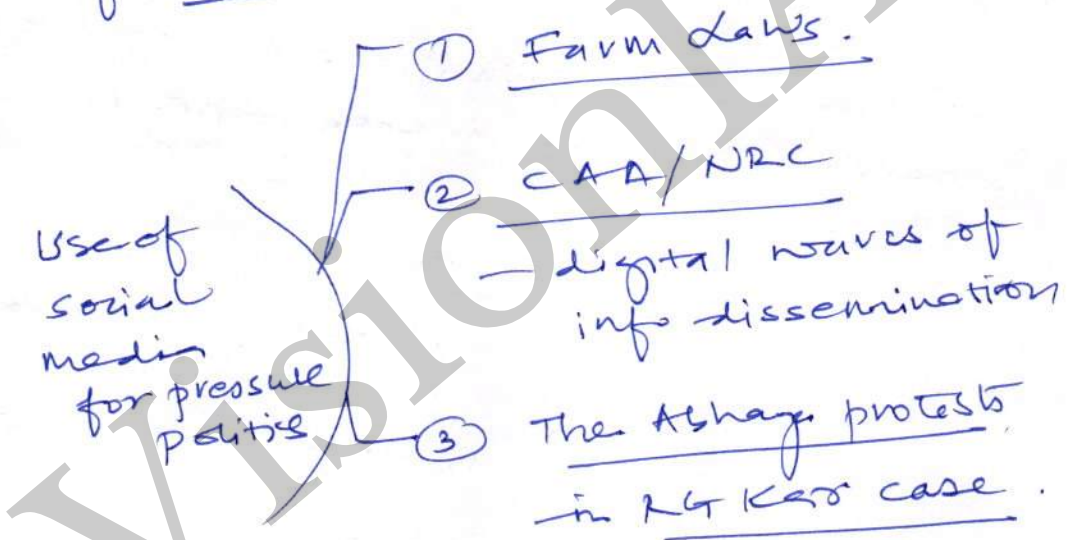
4.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Pressure groups employ the methods like propaganda, advocacy, electioneering etc. This is now furthered with the addition of social media.



Impact on policymaking & accountability

Positives

1. greater coverage of people  
→ interest aggregation → better articulation

## 2. Awareness

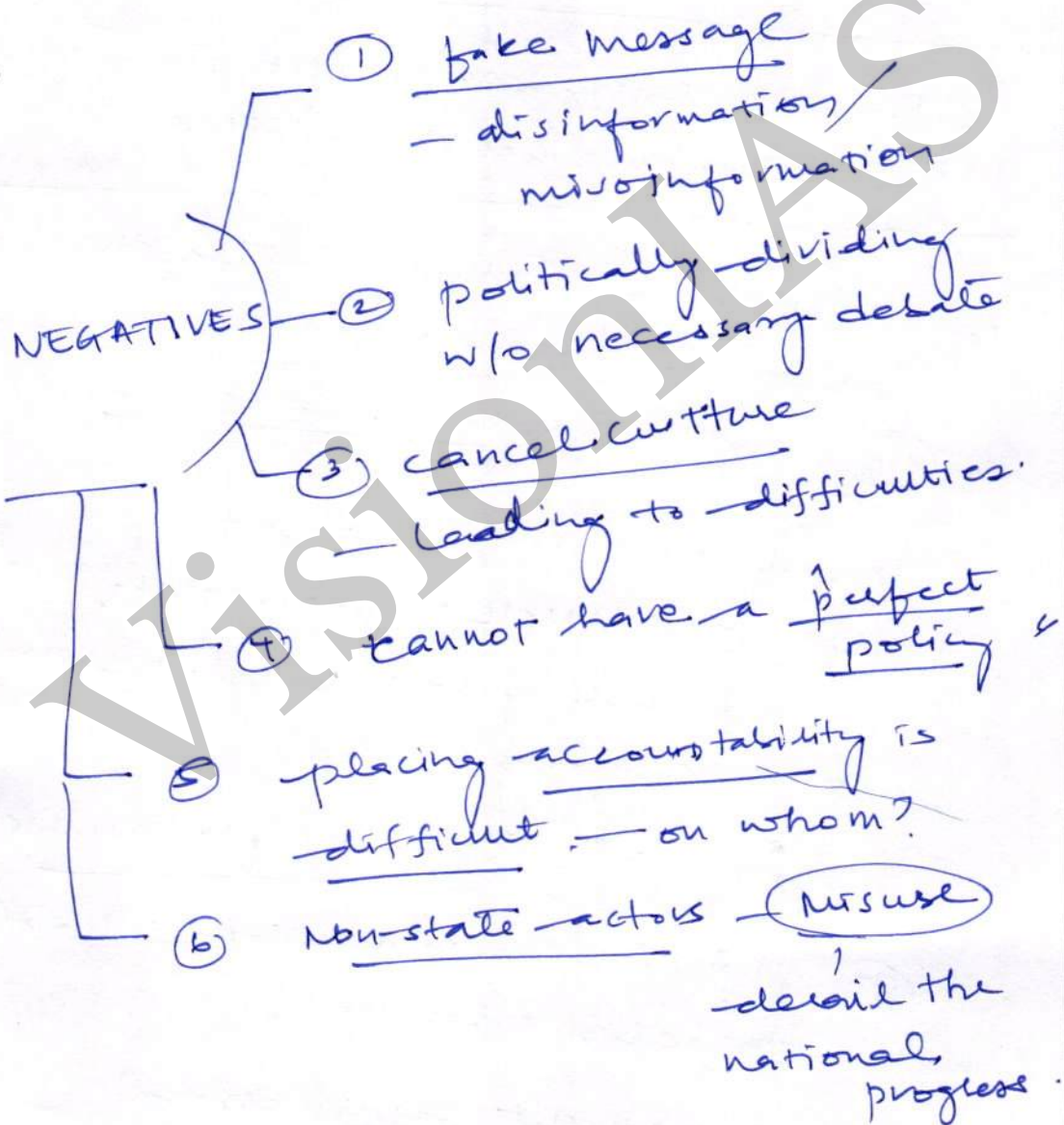
— people are more politically active.

## 3. build momentum

— ban policies where vacuum persists

## 4. backlash against extreme laws

⑨ MHA's special public security Bill



~~that~~ WEF highlighted, disinformation through social media as the next big threat, therefore pressure, politics needs to employ it responsibly

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

CSR is the "corporate responsibility" to address the needs of stakeholders - beyond shareholders

CSR: emerging as solution to address development challenge

1. increasing development activities around rural areas

eg: WIPRO - North Karnataka

2. addressed marginalised

eg: INDIAN OIL's parivartan

→ focussing on guided person skilling.

3. investment in social infrastructure

eg: TATA, investment in school, toilets, education.

4. environment rejuvenation

→ reforestation activities by BCCI

## 5. New innovations

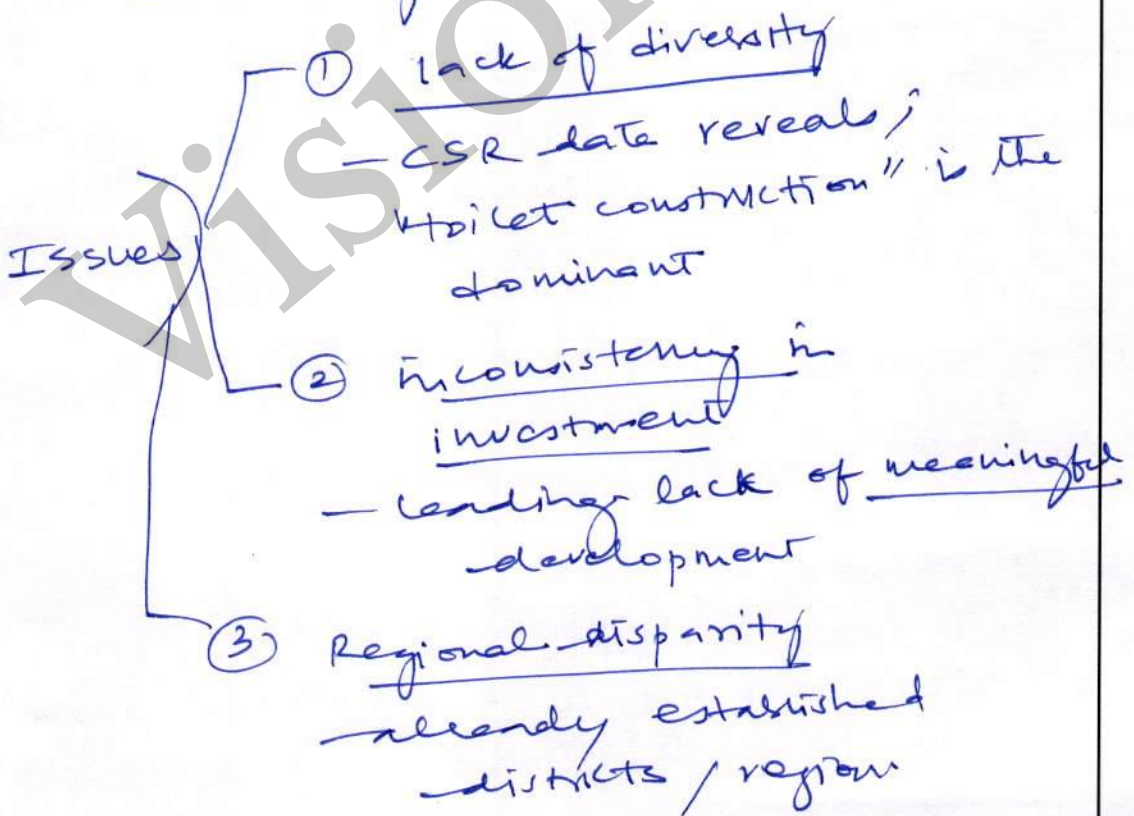
- technology adaptation to MSMEs
- STHR groups

## 6. women development

⑨ TATA - focusing on financial inclusion of women.

TCS → digital divide ↓↓  
by skilling.

7. Going online as leaders (GOAL)  
- Meta and Facebook  
- skilling women.



CSR is a face of humane 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) 10

Jan Sunwai are new mode  
of public consultation and public

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

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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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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VisionIAS

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नहीं लिखना  
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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 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 ASER Report by NGO  
rather highlights poor learning outcomes  
— due to rote learning.

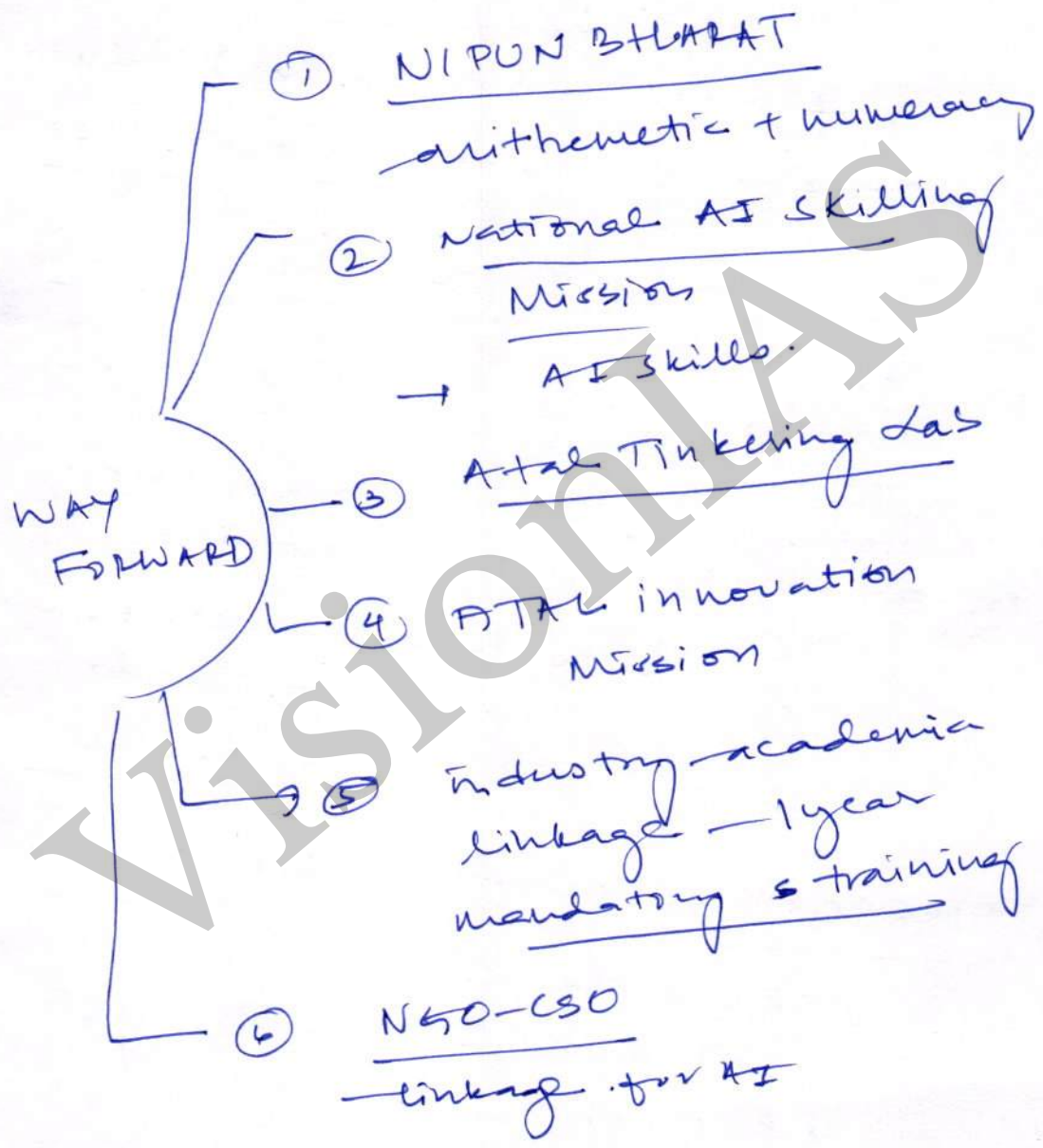
ROTE learning and neglect of  
creativity in the age of AI

1. Leading to high unemployment  
— only 47% of engineers are employable
2. lack of skilling  
→ only 2% of formally trained
3. lack of application of knowledge  
→ use of rote learning is disval
4. lack of computational skill  
→ needed for AI.

5. STEM education

→ disparity and lack of focus on training hands on

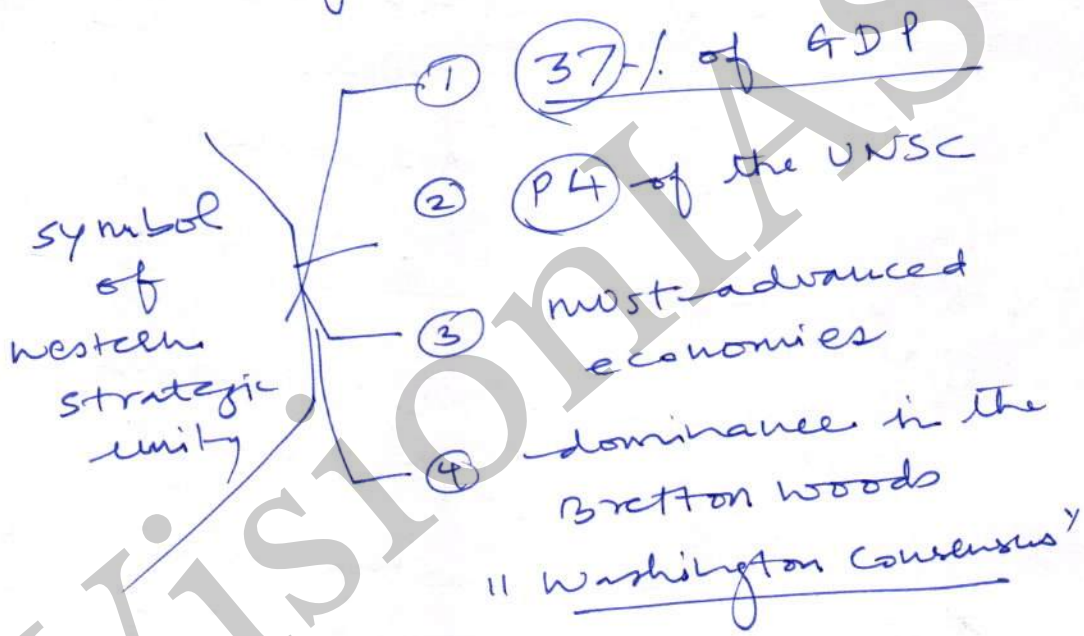
6. industry-academia linkage missing



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)

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The Group of 7 or G7 is the group of most advanced (or) industrialised nations — symbol of economic left.

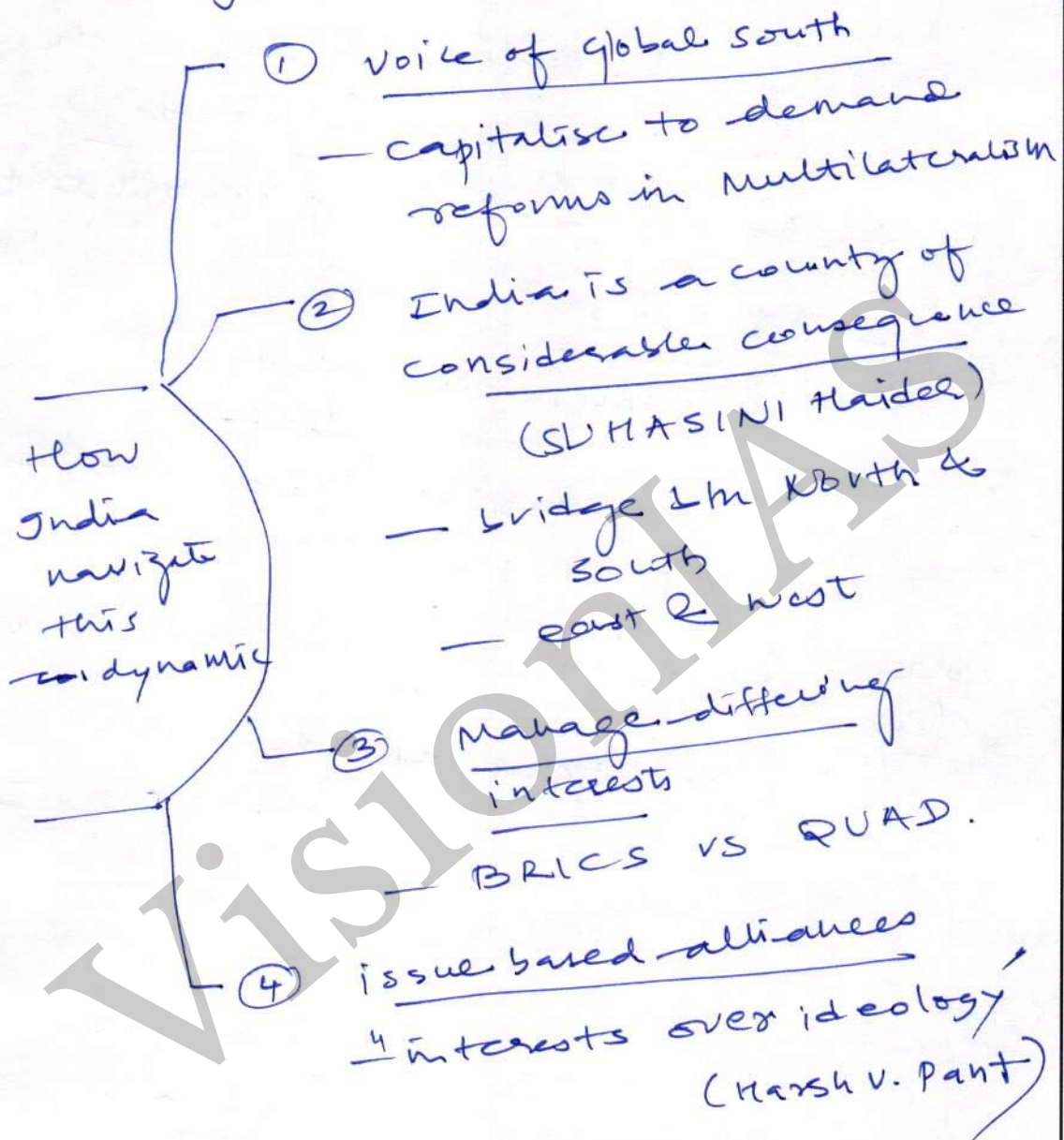


Marked by internal contradictions

1. USA's Isolationism — withdrawal of security to NATO contribution
2. increasing 'disaggregation of the west' — C. Raja Mohan

### 3. collaboration with Global south countries

— polyamorous coalitions



challenges

- china dominance
- Trumps transactional politics
- geostrategic tightrope

Balancing India's interests needs  
"strategic maturity & autonomy".

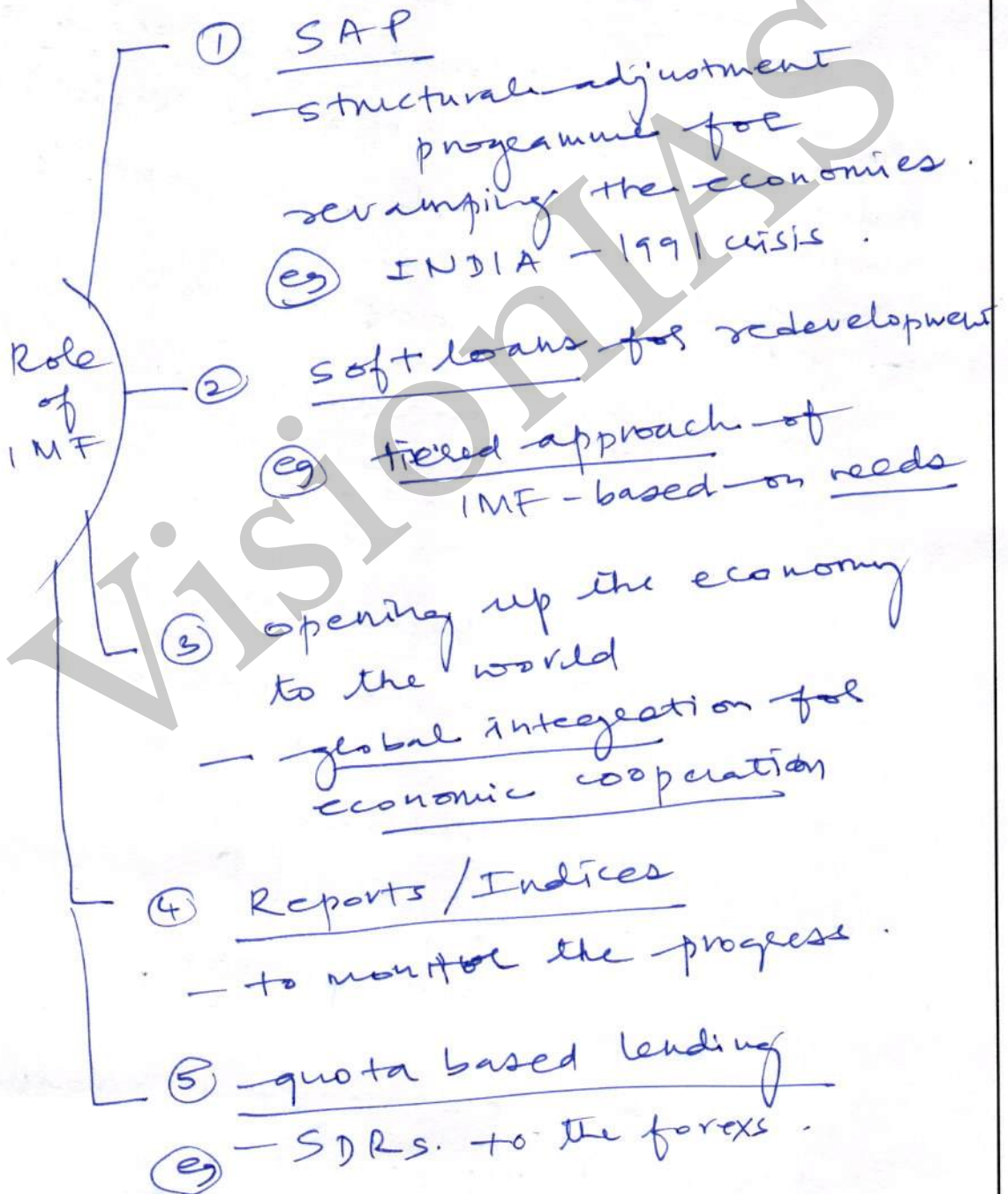
10.

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

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

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The Post WWII marked the establishment of Bretton Woods institutions. - IMF being central to it.



## Key criticisms

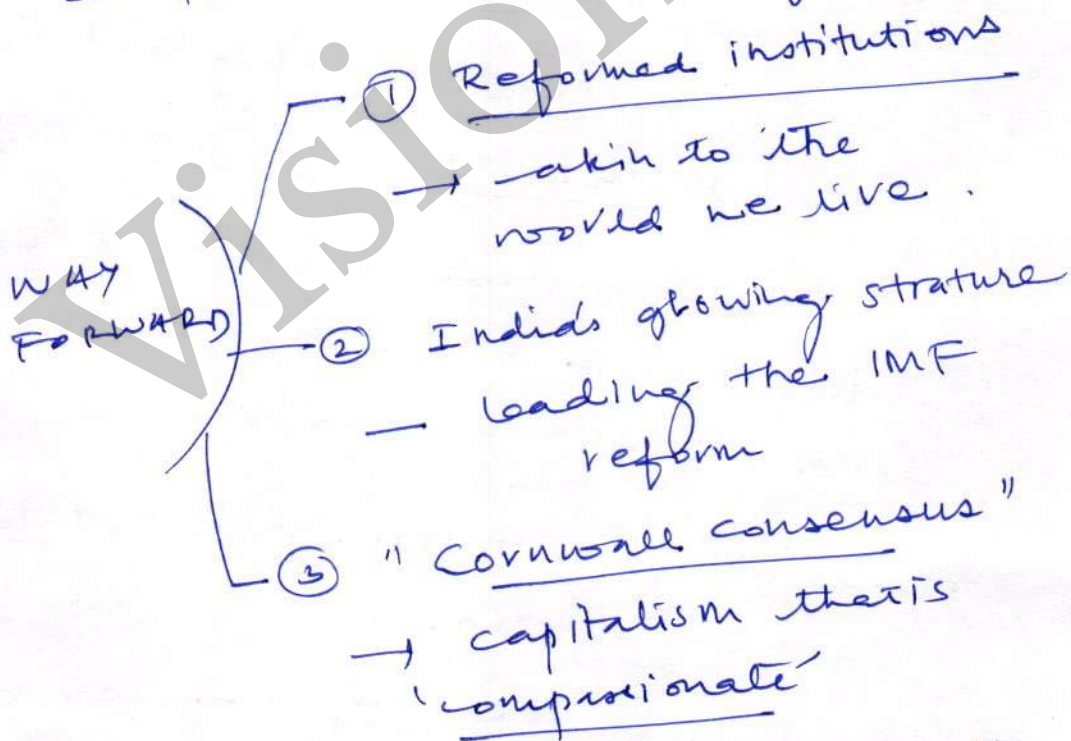
1. Failure of "Washington Consensus"
  - inequality across the world
  - ⊕ Thomas Piketty work

## 2. Neocolonialism

- opening the economy of third world for resource extraction
- ⊕ Scramble for Africa 2.0

## 3. Lack of Representation

- of Global South
- The IMF chief "always European"



Thus, a reformed IMF is the need of the hour.

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

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The Janki Abhiyan case  
(or) EWS judgement of 2021 - upheld  
the 103rd constitutional amendment  
providing 10% of reservation to  
Economically weaker sections (EWS)

Added a new dimension to affirmative  
action principle

1. Going beyond 50% cap - laid out  
in GNDIRA SAMWNEY case (1992)

2. giving affirmative action beyond  
the usual SEBC i.e. socially  
and education backward class.

→ bringing "economic backwardness"  
as a criteria.

3. increasing the scope of reservation  
debate along with political  
dynamics.

## Positive Implications for social justice

1. increasing the net of reservation  
→ more benefits to the economically backward.
2. addressing the challenge of  
"one-size-fits-all"  
— breaking the myth that people beyond SC/ST/OBC are ~~not~~ will-to-do
3. as highlighted by SC/ reservation is  
— ~~it~~ is an extension of social justice and not exception to it (NM Thomas)
4. recognising new modes of deprivation  
— as J. Bala Trivedi in the EWS case highlighted, there is a need to relook at reservations beyond the SC/ST/OBC criteria.
5. increases the representation in the institutions  
(e) Civil services, public offices etc

Negative Implications

- ① the criteria for EWS  
= 8 lakh : similar to OBC creamy layer  
→ 'it is arbitrary', critics
- ② misuse of EWS  
- by well-to-do family/  
strata of society  
- against the objective
- ③ hinders/excludes SC/STs into it  
- procedural reading
- ④ breaching 50% cap.  
- unconstitutional

WAY FORWARD

- 1. As Madras HC, as said earlier  
"Reservation is not a poverty  
alliteration scheme."
- 2. Reservation is not the panacea  
- need for imparting skills,  
education and capability

The EWS, though a landmark,  
is not without flaws. course-correction  
regarding the criteria will make it  
more fairer

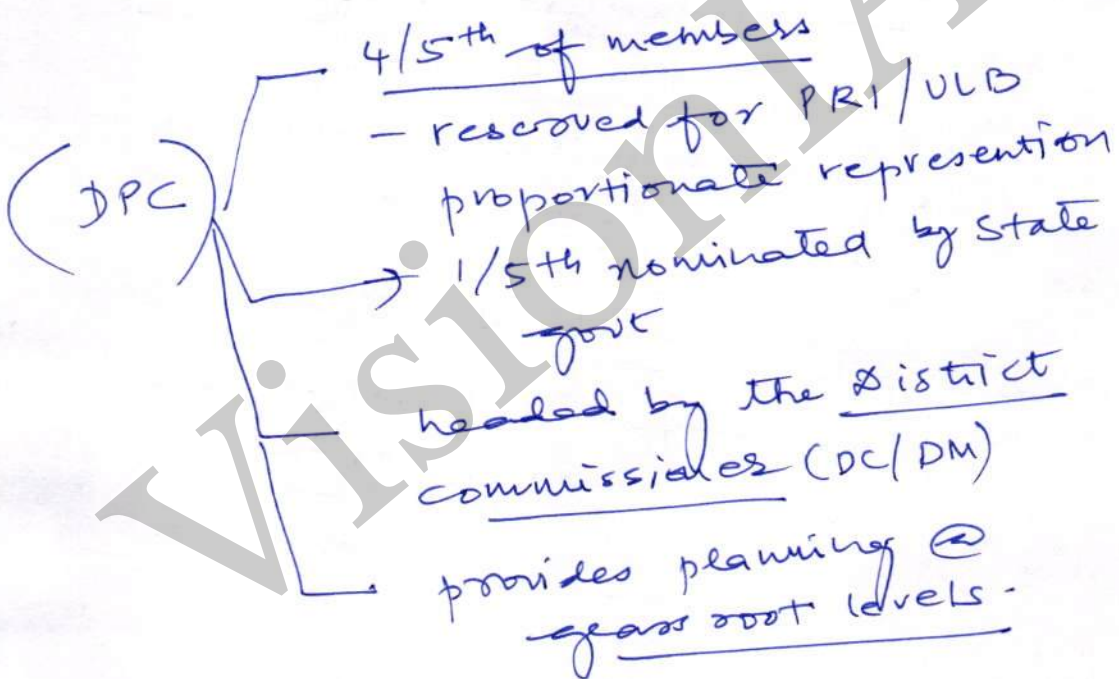
12.

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

The District Planning Committee (DPC) was envisioned as a key instrument to strengthen grassroots-level planning. How far has it succeeded in achieving this goal? Discuss the challenges faced by DPCs and suggest measures to make them more effective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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The 73<sup>rd</sup> / 74<sup>th</sup> amendment of 1992, provided for PRA and ULBs as institutions of self-government. It provided for District Planning Committee



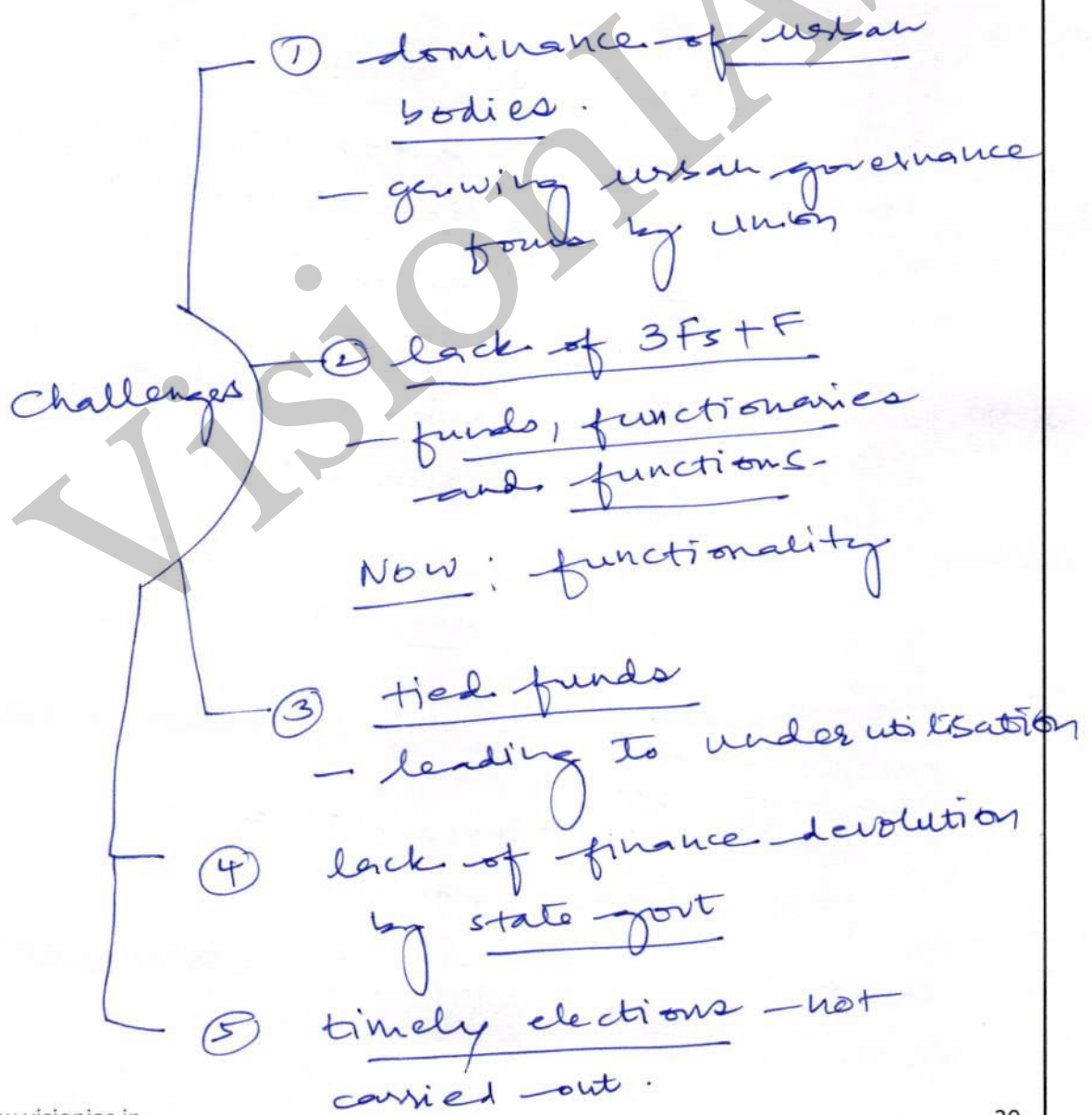
### Success of DPC

1. enhanced representation and voice of the panchayats and urban bodies in planning.

2. bring planning close to people  
→ needs are better reflected  
(eg) smartcities project.

### 3. the role of panchayat

- is taken into consideration
- historically neglected
- leading to uniform development policies.



## Measures Needed

1. including them in urban planning / satellite town (peri-urban) planning.
2. timely elections  
→ to increase the trust in the institution
3. balanced approach  
- equal footing to both ULBs & PRI
4. mandatory fixed amount of devolution under Finance Commission  
- Vijay Kelkar committee rec.
5. nominated members  
- active participation.
6. coordination b/w state & centre.

Thus DPC to work to their best of strength, reforms are needed.  
A carefully crafted coordination mechanism is the need

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 the Indian  
constitution talks about the borrowing  
limits of state govt, which though  
designed for imparting fiscal  
prudence & discipline, adds a  
statement to the centre-state relations.

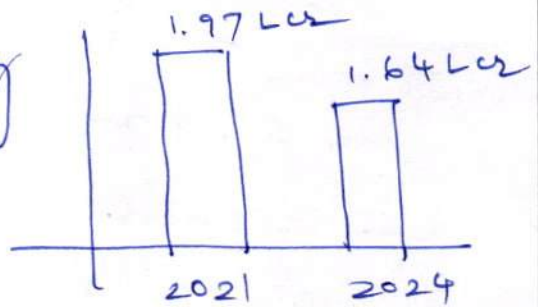
- Restrictions under 293
- ① cannot borrow outside the country.
  - ② borrowing only, if no outstanding debt with the centre
  - ③ acc. to FRMR - only 3% of GSDP is the limit
  - ④ bring fiscal discipline and consolidation

hinders fiscal autonomy of states  
and disrupts coop. federalism

1. In the recent Kerala govt petition in SC, against union w.r.t Art. 293 — it said, the states finances are hit, so there is need to raise capital from outside sources. (Kerala)
2. The state govt, has responsibility in critical sectors that are fiscally demanding  
⑨ health, education etc.
3. post covid — the economic stimulus is needed for increasing demand.
4. The loss of revenue, post GST → lack of continuation of compensation case.  
→ adding to the misery of states excheques
5. increase the tussles between state and centre  
⑨ mining rights case (Steel authority of india case)

6. increasing resort of centre to  
cess and surcharge  
— non-divisible pool.

7) divisible declining  
— creates distrust  
— corrodes the  
relationship.



### WAY FORWARD

1. The limits need to be increased beyond 5% [NITI Aayog]
2. Relax the terms-conditions for raising the loan under A.293
3. Increase the overall divisible pool
4. Reduce resorting to cess/surcharge

Thus, Art 293 is adding a new thorn to the already fragile relationship. A cooperative and collaborative federalism, not centralising / confrontationalist fed. is the way ahead.

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)

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The RPA, 1951 provides for various provisions on two things mainly: 1) electoral offences and 2) corrupt practices. These along with Judicial pronouncement have created tension with right to contest elections and need of ethics in elections

Tension b/n the two

1. The Lily Thomas case (2015)  
- squashed section 8(4) of RPA, 1951  
- immediate removal of MP with criminal case

2. In Rajbala vs UoI  
- SC said, right to contest election is NOT a fundamental right  
- and didn't give rights to prisoners under detention.

3. In ADR case 1992

— it mandated compulsory disclosure under section 77, of criminal antecedents, in the affidavit.

4. In PUCL case

— not following / giving correct information under section 77 will lead to disqualification under section 10A of ROPA, 1951.

5. In Ashok Chavan case,

— SC said, right of citizen to know about the financial background and made disclosure of asset mandatory.

6. In Ashilam Singh

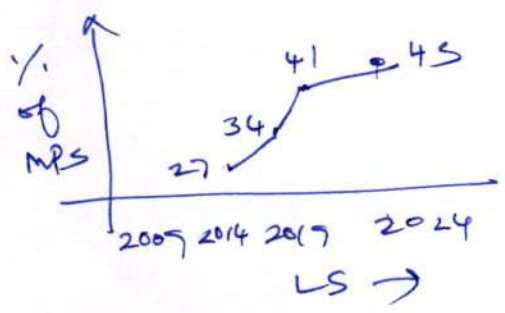
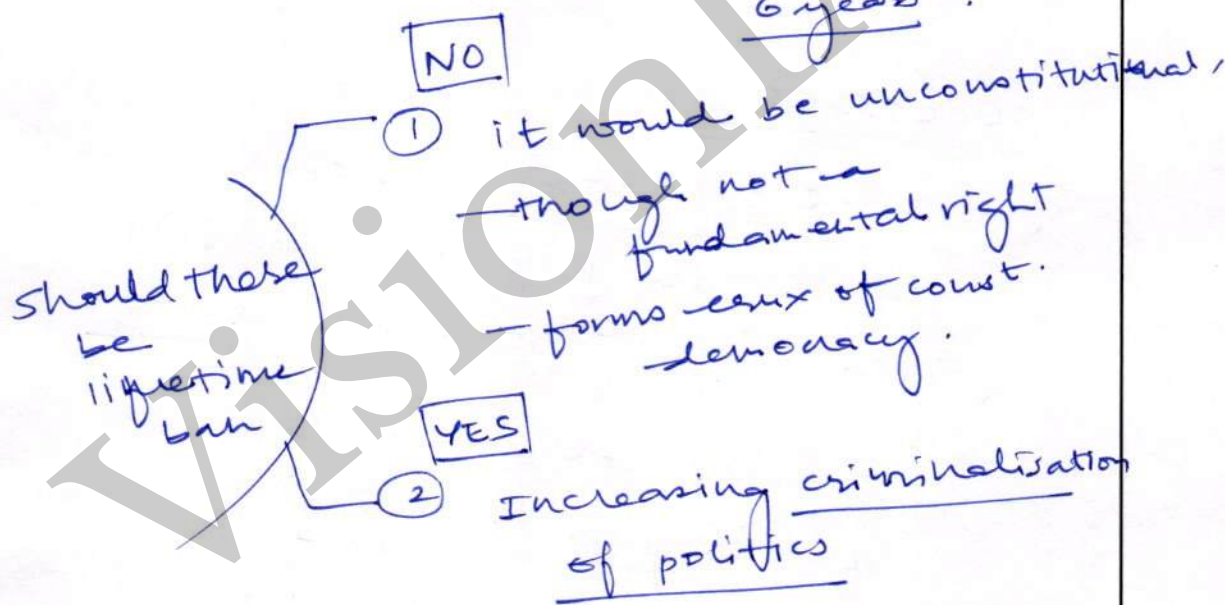
— resorting to ascriptive factors like religion, caste is violative of section 123: corrupt practices  
— elections are secular activities

7. In Jan Lok Palahari (2018),

- SC mandated compulsory publication of reasons for selecting the candidate on party website
- failing which  $\rightarrow$  disqualified.

8. In Judisa Gandhi vs Raj Narain

- $\rightarrow$  misuse of govt. facilities for electoral  $\rightarrow$  violates Section 8
- $\downarrow$
- debars election contesting for 6 years.



— as highlighted by Milam Vaishnav  
"When crime pays"

Thus, RoPA has been <sup>fairly</sup> successful in curbing criminalisation, while other measures are needed.

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

(BBBP) scheme, was launched to address the declining sex ratio. It employed NUDGE THEORY to bring positive social influence, in society.

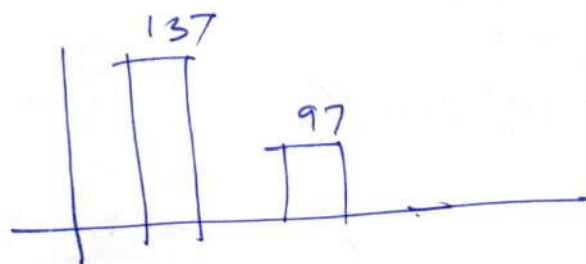
### Successes

1. As per NFHS-5, the sex ratio at birth has increased for first time in recent year beyond 1000.

2. In historically low districts of Haryana & Punjab, it has increased dramatically ↑

3. The IMR has also declined

4. MMR  
- other positive aspect



## 5. Increase in education

→ primary and secondary level : near universal

ASER report (PRATHAM N40)

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## Failures / Issues

### 1. The CAG Report

— highlighted ~~of~~ of the total budget

> 75%

spent on advertisement!

< 25%

actual spent on ground works

⇒ misutilisation & underutilisation of public fund.

### 2. There is "Leaky Pipeline"

→ meaning girls child are included in the education initially, later gradually dropout midway

### 3. Unseen growth / improvement of sex ratio.

→ with Haryana itself several districts still show high [NHFS-5] low sex ratio.

- Measures to improve
- ① Rajasthan model of SBCC  
— recognising ~~for~~ fatherhood through social behaviour change programme
  - ② going beyond nudging  
↓  
it has its limitations.
  - ③ include punitive measures too.
  - ④ awareness campaign by  
— ASHAs workers  
— Anganwadi workers
  - ⑤ special financial incentives for girl birth child

There is a need to go beyond the current mandate in BBP, as it is a long term process. However, BBP has emerged as a wonderful initiative.

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)

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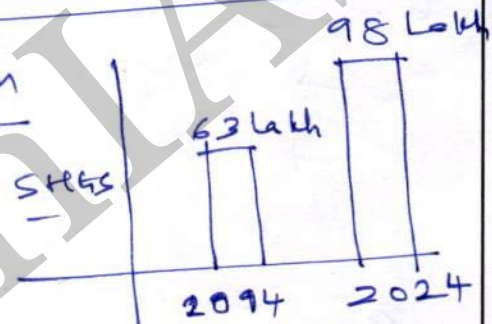
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SHG/self help group, are voluntary group of people coming together to reach their economic goals/objectives that are based on mutual growth.

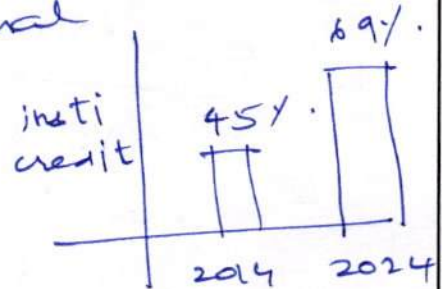
Socio-Economic transformation in Rural area

1. Financial Inclusion

— women in the finance security net.



2. Access to institutional credit in rural.

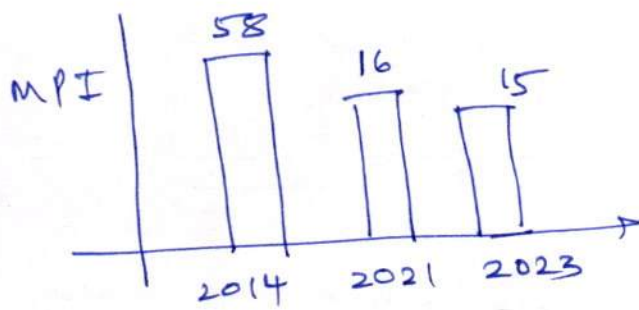


3. Small businesses and commercial activities

→ entrepreneurship.

→ women empowerment.

4. increasing human capital indicators



it has decreased  
poverty in  
10/12 indicators  
of NTI/3  
MPI.

5. emergence of rural area as  
field of innovation  
— FPOs / Food processing / startups.

6. women empowerment

→ Stone Didi.

→ Sakhi programme — KVC

Role of government in scaling

1. SHG Bank linkage programme.

— 1992

— creating formal linkage

— mainstreaming SHG.

2. Microfinance archives

→ based on data

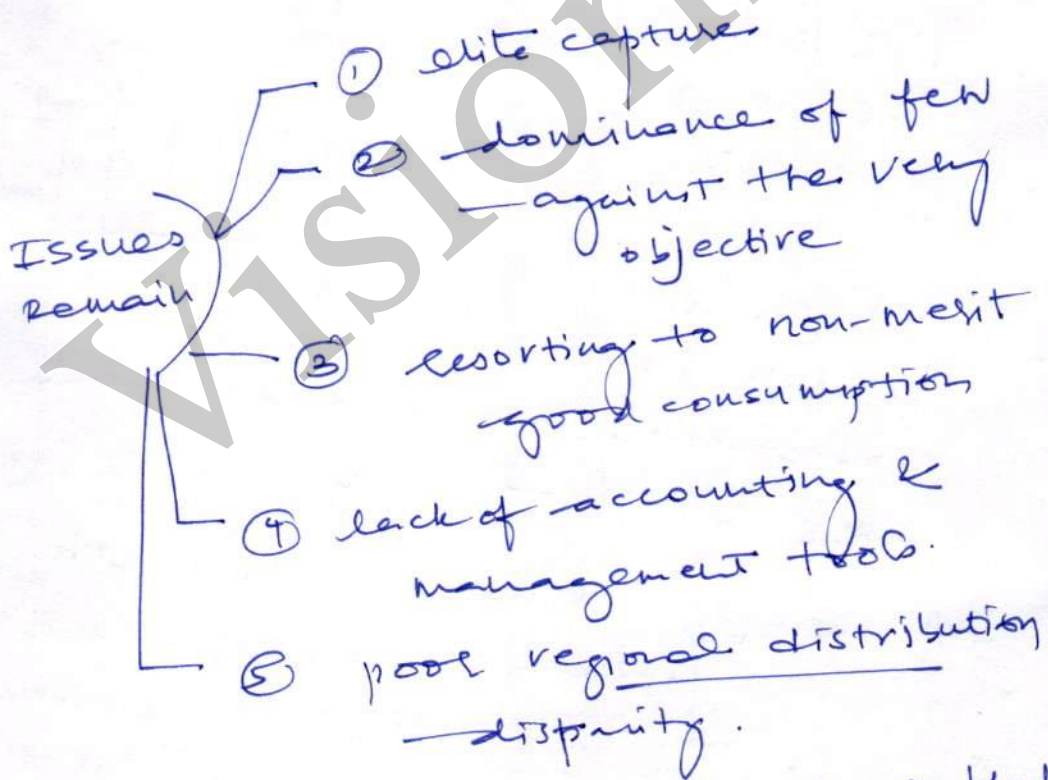
→ based on seasonal lending

→ definition of MFI — 3L to 5L

3. Joint Liability Groups (JLGs)  
→ to increase the prompt payment.

4. PSL - priority sector lending limits  
→ widened  
→ made inclusive.

5. engagement with CSO/NGOs  
→ MYDRADA Mysore  
→ Jeevika - Bihar  
→ Kudumbashree - Kerala  
→ MAVIM - Maharashtra  
→ Dharmasthala Trust - Karnataka



SHG can become National Help groups [PM Modi]. NABARD's Dasha-sutra - Ten principles - are guiding principle.

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)

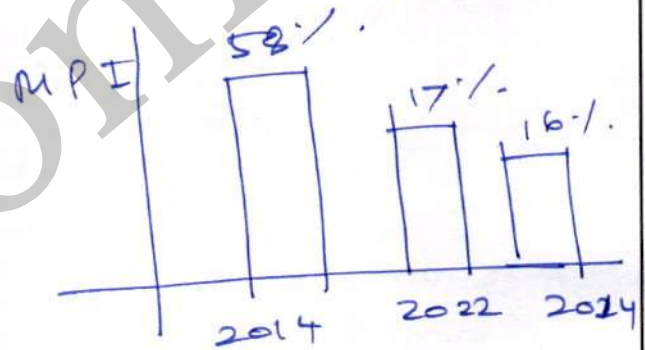
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India lives in two worlds.  
While one has emerged as the 4<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world (4.1<sup>trn</sup> USD)  
other is struggling with persistent multidimensional poverty.

Multidimensional poverty persists

1. still 16% live under poverty.



2. while gini coefficient in consumption has decreased from 28.8 to 25.5% ↓

⇒ Coeff in inequality of wealth and income has increased from 0.42 to 0.47 (Income)

## CAUSES

### 1. Regional disparity

→ East states, NE states have underwhelming numbers in HDI.

• (eg) → despite (6%) population, NE states contribute only (1%) of total INDIA'S GDP.

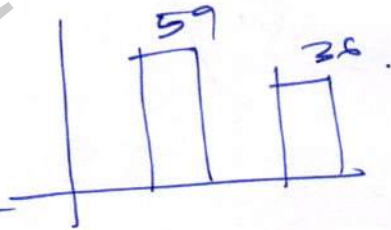
### 2. Digital Divide

→ acc to NASSCOM, access to digit-services in Rural is still poor. only (37%) women access to phone & internet.

### 3. higher OPE

→ still 36% out of pocket expenditure

→ adding to burden



### 4. lack of capabilities

→ skill deficit and human capital

### 5. unemployment

→ agriculture — 47% of workforce

→ disguised unemployment.

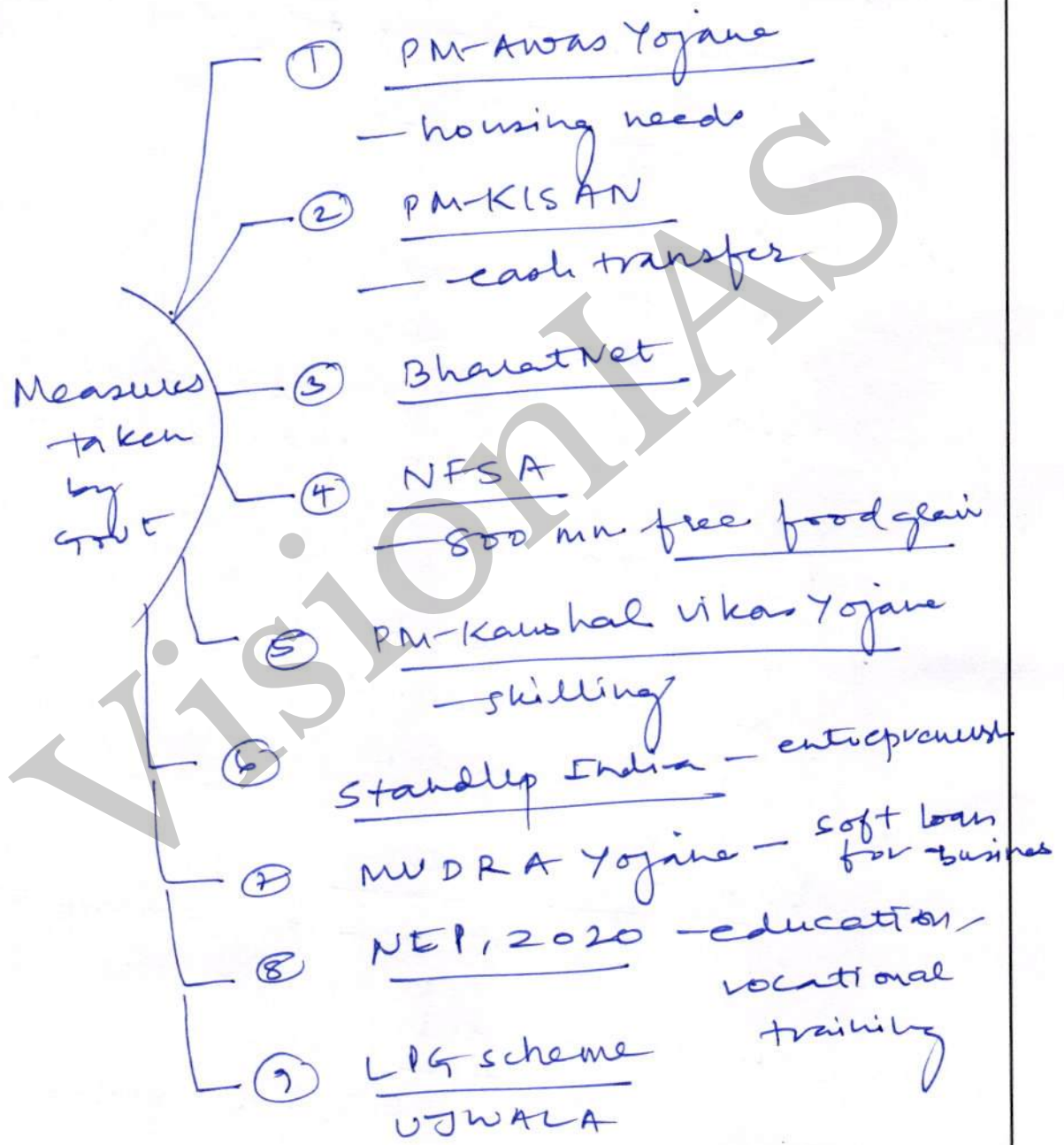
6. still 10m housing shortage (acc to CII)

4. lack of meaningful salaries

"entitlement exchange deficit"

— Prof Anurag Sen

→ cannot afford non-food items for development.



Thus, MPI though decreased, as indicated by recent WB report (5.5% poverty), govt. efforts have decreased the poverty

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

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)

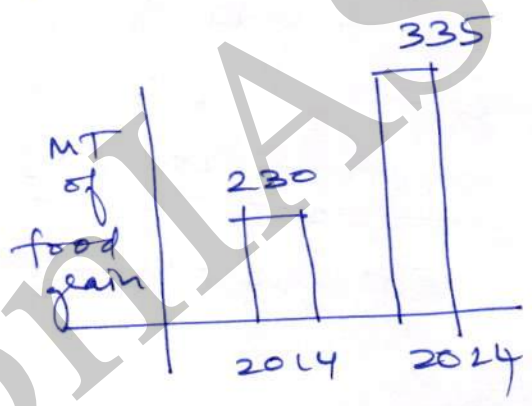
India faces a paradox of food surplus and nutritional deficit. Analyse the structural reasons behind this paradox and suggest reform strategies. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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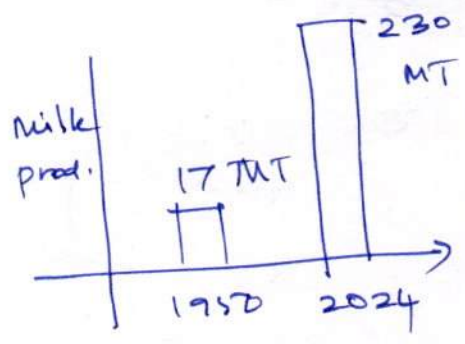
According to Economic Survey India produced 330 MT of food grains, yet on other hand it is facing the issue of Nutritional deficit

PARADOX

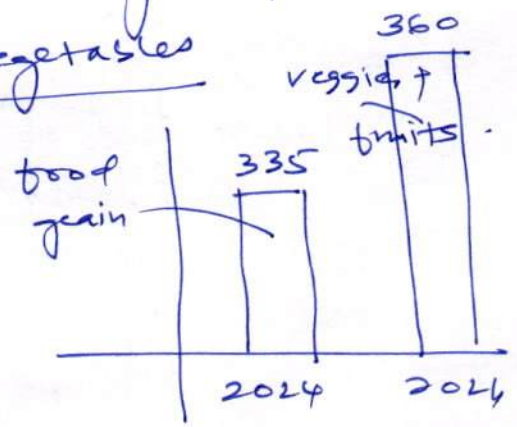
1. Historically high food grain prod<sup>n</sup>  
→ from PL 480



2. Milk production  
→ AMUL Cooperation  
- Op. Flood.



3. food grains being surpassed by fruits & vegetables



4. Yet, we face a nutritional deficiency

underweight	17%.
stunting	35%.
anaemic women	52%.
NCDs	doubled in 10 years
obesity	27%.

### Structural Reasons.

1. Focus on cereal centric agriculture

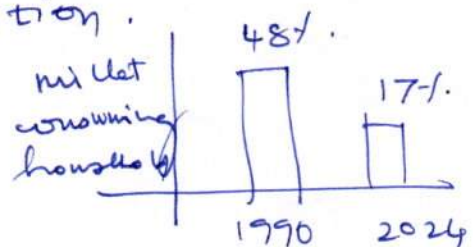
2. Calorie intake vs. nutrition focus in NFSM

3. Mid Day Meals scheme

→ schools in UP, gave salt and chapati.

→ uneven egg distribution in KAR, MAHARASHTRA

4. lack of focus on millets production and consumption.

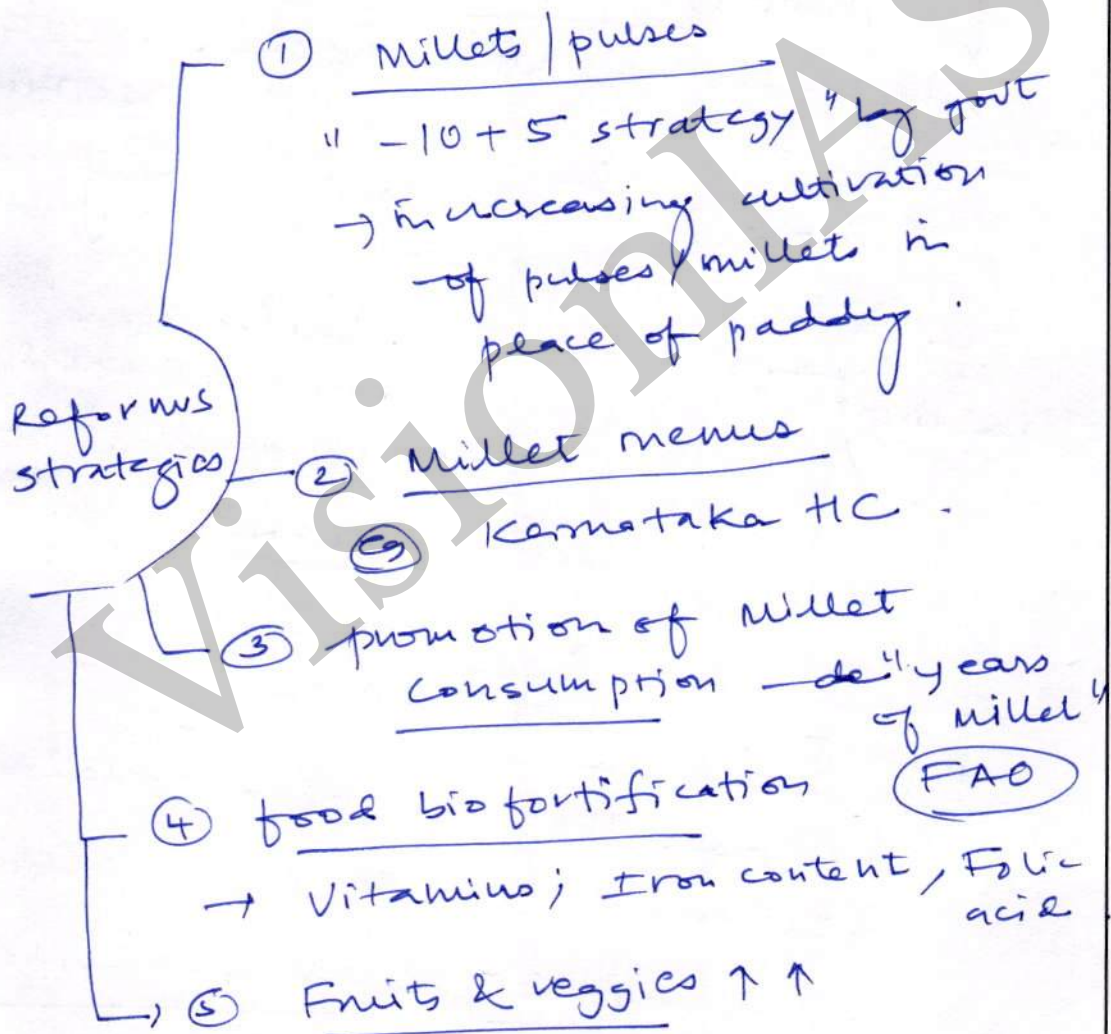


5. issue of over-consumption  
→ stresses eating

6. food joints

- food on wheels : (eg) Zepto cafe  
Swissy

7. Eco survey : over-nutrition  
↓  
Leading to Obesity /  
NCDs.



Thus, Swasth Bharat (healthy)  
is through POSHAN BHARAT (nutrition).

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 Neighbourhood

First Policy is based on the core idea of "Principle of Non-Reciprocity" - which was the undertone of GUPTAL DOCTRINE

- SL & Maldives
- ① Vaccine Maitri during COVID-19
  - ② economic bailout - swap agreement and 300 BN grant to SL
  - ③ operation NEER in Maldives

## Impact on Bilateral ties

1. increase the trust in bilateral relationships
2. India as net security provider  
→ non-intrusive in nature

(Tasreez Ahmed  
Shamir)

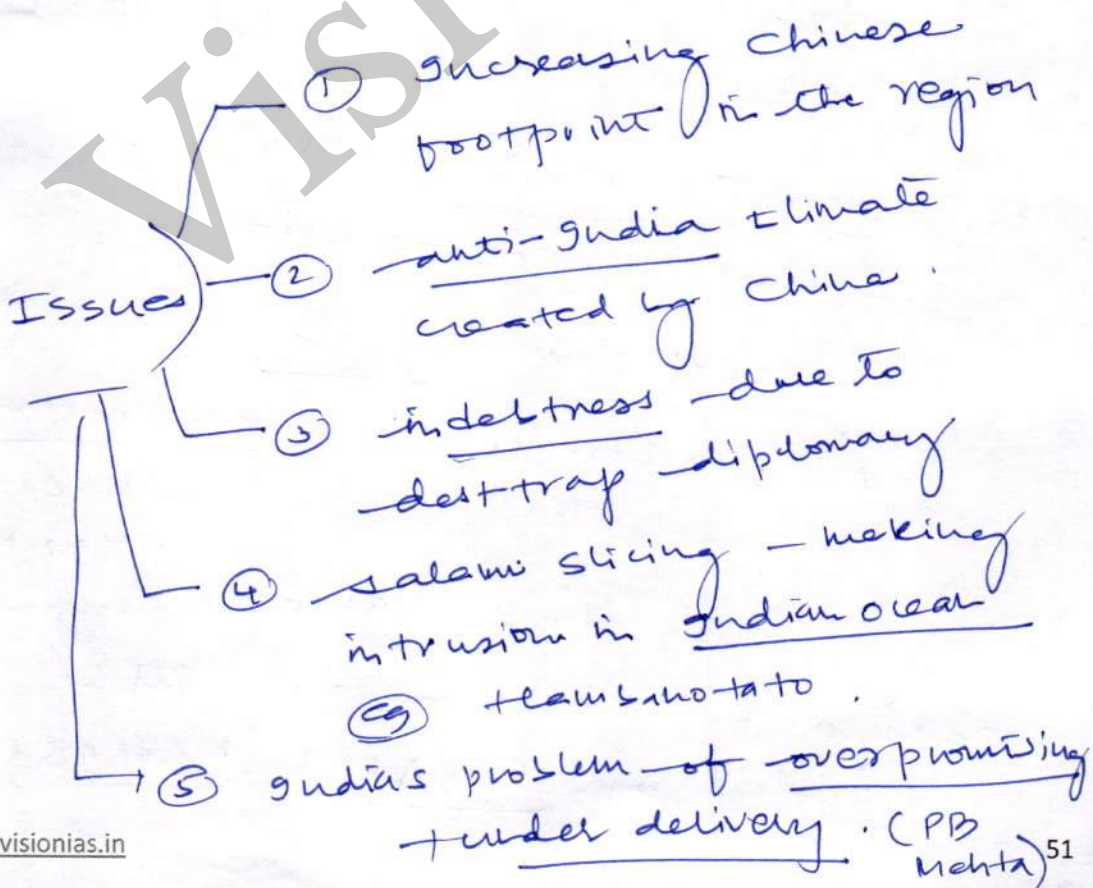
3. 1. Amending the historical mistakes  
(g) Maldives inviting PM Modi,  
post its fallout in the India out  
campaign.

4. recognising Shdkar as a  
Benevolent Brother not a

Big Brother → [Happy non Jacob]

5. India as positive-sum relationship.  
→ where both benefit mutually.  
→ cooperative not coercive.

6. Prosperity Policy of India  
against "Beggarly" policy  
— [C. Raja Mohan]



## Steps for sustainable economic coop. in IOR

1. Revitalising BIMSTEC
  - as a force enables
  - functionalism approach.
2. Subash Ranjan
  - increase trade integrity within the region, ~~is~~ currently just 5%.
  - ASEAN 25%.
3. Use of IORA
  - for security, safety and cooperation
4. India's increasing investment in the region.
  - Bhutan, SL, Maldives, BNG.
5. Recent BIMSTEC summit
  - Maritime cooperation.
6. connectivity projects
  - connectivity is the "new cooperation"  
(PARAG KHANNA)

Thus, the Indian Ocean region, needs an overhaul and it will be provided by SAGAR to MAHASAGAR

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

Afghanistan - post US

withdrawal has made the ties of India with India, even difficult. [RAJIV]

[SIKRI] calls Afghanistan as base of uncertainty

Geostrategic significance of Afghanistan with respect to access to central Asia



- 1) Afghanistan — part of the broader connectivity to central Asia and Iran via Chabahar.
2. central to connect central Asia — apart part Act East & Look west policy

### 3. Central to INSTC

- North-south connectivity.

### Effects of Altered political landscape post-2021 on connectivity and energy corridor ambitions. ∴

1. Lack of formal ties with Afghanistan.
2. official embassy was withdrawn in the aftermath.
3. Pakistan's Afghanistan as "strategic depth" doctrine
4. increasing PAI axis  
Pakistan ↓ Afghanistan China  
- hinders any policy making.
5. huge infra projects in Afghanistan by INDIA  
- Salma Dam  
- Delaram-Zalauj HW  
- all under the risk.

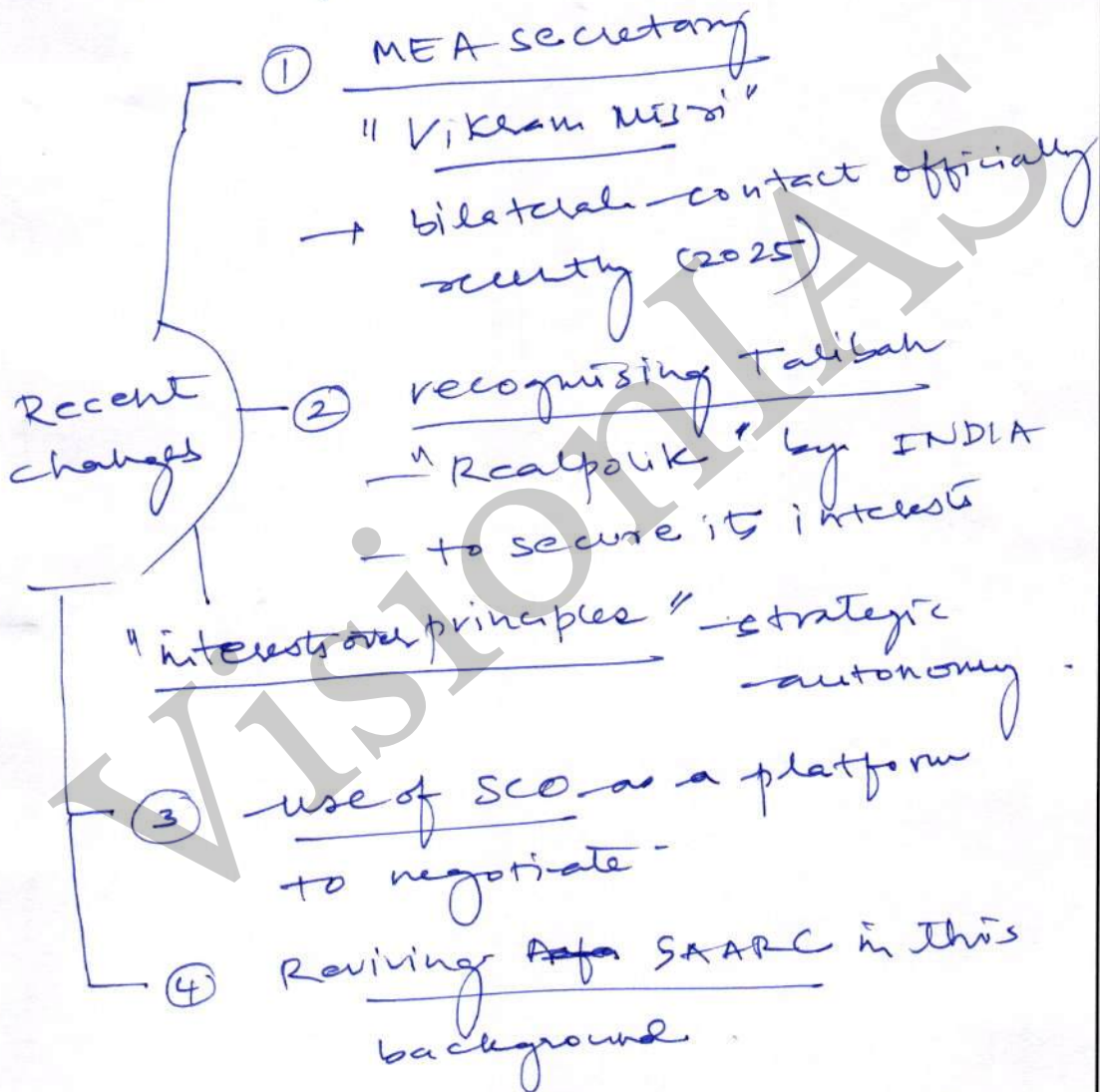
## 6. India's connect Central Asia

— took a hit!

— lack of engagement post then.

## 7. INSTC

— no significant improvements beyond the original position.



Thus, Afghanistan-Taliban led revival has hindered India's Central Asia connectivity. India needs to show strategic maturity in ~~dealing~~ dealing.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

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