



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. : 00900058

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Pawan Kumar Pandey

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

26-07-2025

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

केंद्र
Centre GORAKHPUR
Code-013

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
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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As per Article 30 of the constitution every minority (religious, linguistic) has right to manage its own institutions and seek fair compensation in land acquisition.

Recently, Supreme Court upheld the minority status of AMU. Its effect on interpretation of Article 30 are:-

① Definition of minority - does not have to be established strictly by person of that minority. Intention behind establishment can be taken into account.

② free to decide internal matters like reservation, method

of teaching etc.

③ fair compensation

Thus, SC judgement
~~was~~ pave way for secular and
inclusive growth.

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 Tamil Nadu's governor case, Supreme Court fixed time period of 1 month for governor to decide on assent to bills and 3 months for president to decide on bills referred to ~~her~~ by governor.

Implication of this judgement on

(A) ~~Part~~ Cooperative federalism

Positives

① Governor to act within the spirit of Article 163 i.e. act on aid and advice of Council of ministers.

② Reduce centre-state tussle over reservation of bills.

③ Tamil Nadu Centre.

③ uphold principles of democracy i.e. will of the people ~~upheld~~ by legislatures.

Negative Further litigation in cases instead of settling disputes amicably

(eg) Presidential reference sought under Article 143.

(B) legislative accountability

→ governor can't decide on merit of the bill - has to give assent - may pass undemocratic legislations.

(eg) Reservation in private sector legislature

→ brode rule of law - legislature may curb freedom of speech, arbitrariness in laws

→ violation of seperation of powers - judicial legislation/activism by judiciary.

The judgement restores federal equilibrium but questions have been raised on issue of judicial activism.

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

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VisionIAS

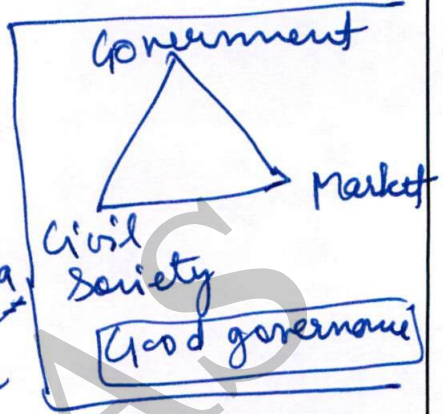
4.

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

Pressure politics aims to achieve a common goal via lobbying, propoganda etc. Social media has been actively being used for this purpose.



Mobilisation of social media

opinion formation through # tags.

⊕ against farm laws

dedicated campaigns

⊕ against electoral bonds via ADR

Impact on policymaking

Ⓐ Positive Impacts

↳ participative policymaking - involve NGOs through social media

→ take into account local factors into governance (eg) feedback mechanism via social media
→ accountability via digital social audit, impact assessment

(B) Negative → delay reforms for vested interest.
↳ lobbying by foreign powers - NGOs 3rd front of war (Ajit Doval)

Impact on democratic accountability

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>unelected mis-appropriation of funds</u> 2) <u>consensus oriented policy making</u> 3) <u>efficient utilization of resources.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Pressure groups have illegitimate power</u> - <u>unelected</u> 2) <u>against sovereignty and development objectives</u> (eg) Kudum - Kudum plant

Pressure groups must be strengthened but with soft touch regulations.

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

Companies Act, 2013 mandates 2% of net profits of last 3 financial years at CSR.

CSR → ethical responsibility
→ idea of trusteeship of Gandhi;

CSR - business led solutions

① address social challenges

like health, education

Ⓜ TATA trust expenditure on hospitals.

② Skill development of youth, women

in entrepreneurship and emerging technology Ⓜ Google's digital sathi for women skilling

③ technological integration in

Different fields (eg) Microsoft's
'Cloud for all' - provide cloud services
to NGOs

④ address hunger and malnutrition

⑤ empowerment of marginalised
settlements like NGOs tribals in
rehabilitation and development.

⑥ Green transition through
investing in afforestation etc.

Challenges

sector disparity -
excessive focus on
health, education

very less expenditure on
deep technology.

Way
forward

use it as Venture Capitalist
fund for startups

moral responsibility - can
spend more than 2-1.

CSR institutionalises concept
of benevolent industrialization.

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 कृपिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Public Consultation is extremely important for citizens centric administration.

Impact on governance outcomes

① Participative governance through involvement of citizens in feedback mechanisms (eg) Jan Sunwai portal of UP

② grievance redressal and improve quality of service delivery (eg) Meghalaya's law on social audit

③ ensure transparency in utilisation of public funds (eg) RTI exposed pre budget consultation BIDAR MGNREGA corruption

④ Accountability of officials —

(eg) Jan Sunwai under Forest Rights Act.

5) sustainable development - preservation of environment
eg) public hearing under Environmental impact assessment.

6) inclusive governance - give voice to marginalised sections
eg) women, lower caste, STs in rehabilitation

7) Consensus building - ensure longevity of solution eg) lack of Jan Sunwais in Farm lanes

Challenges	way forward
1) lack of <u>citizen charter</u>	1) establish <u>public grievance office</u>
2) unempowered NGOs	(2 nd ARC)
3) lack of social audit	2) <u>use technology</u> like <u>social media</u>

Public hearing ensure yogeshema of family,

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

Substance abuse is ~~end~~
a chronic problem of Indian society.

effectiveness of NAPDDR and Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan

- ① anti-addiction drive such as availability of chewing gums to reduce addiction
- ② Nasha Mukta Kendras
- ③ overarching policy framework - institutional support
- ④ involvement of civil societies and NGOs in remote areas
- ⑤ enforcement of NDPS Act -

record number of drug bust

③ Tamil Nadu

④ fund allocation for medical support etc.

Laundae

① drug trafficking from golden crescent and golden triangle.

② lack of social awareness

③ police inefficiency - collusion with officials

Way forward

① technology - drone surveillance

② Use of ASHA in primary health centres

③ Community outreach - media.

Drug free society is important for demographic dividend.

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

NEP focuses on experiential learning which is against rote learning.

less ready for marketplace

- ① lack of practical knowledge and skills — only 5% formally skilled
- ② lack of critical thinking
- ③ lack of industry-academia linkage.
- ④ inability to learn critical technology skills.

⑤ low focus on vocational education.

AI driving out unskilled labour

↓
Regular routine work replaced

↓
automation

Way forward

- ① industry academia linkage
- ② learning by playing

These are in line with NEP and Nai Talim.

9.

G7 के पश्चिमी रणनीतिक एकता के प्रतीक से आंतरिक विरोधाभासों से भरे मंच के रूप में रूपांतरण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने रणनीतिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु इस बदलते परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Analyze the transformation of the G7 from a symbol of Western strategic unity to a forum marked by internal contradictions. How should India navigate this changing dynamic to advance its strategic interests? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Recent abandoning of joint Lomniquie in G7 represents a forum marked by internal contradictions.

G7 symbol of western unity

→ Strategic unit against former USSR and Russia after Cold war

→ dominance over international financial system like IMF, IBRD (40% vote in IBRD)

But many internal contradictions has eroded its relevance:-

① differing position on war in Ukraine

President Trump's outreach to Russia eroded Western Europe like France, Germany.

② trade and tariff wars on EU

by US - frictions in trans atlantic partnership

- ③ difference on climate goals - USA's withdrawal from Paris agreement
- ④ indifferences within NATO affecting 97 - USA's insistence on increased defence expenditure by Europe
- ⑤ tussle over cultural issues - EU's policy of acceptance of refugee
- ⑥ USA's tacit support to far right political parties

⑦ President Trump's illegal migration eviction.

⑧ India should navigate this changing dynamics by:-

- ① Strategic alliances with individual members like # Italy, France etc.
- ② de-risk trade from USA's policy uncertainty - FTA with France, Germany, EU etc.
- ③ Regional groupings like QUAD to be strengthened to focus on China

India's policy so far has been in line with strategic 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

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

IMF was established as a part of Bretton Woods institution for post world war 2 reconstruction.

Role of IMF in development of developing countries

- ① address emergency balance of payment crisis through tools like extended fund facility, Special drawing rights.
- ② Poverty alleviation in developing countries (eg) Poverty and growth fund
- ③ finance the inadequate ^{finance} ~~measures~~ available for green growth
- ④ enhance good governance practices and structural reforms in economy.
(eg) liberalisation of Indian economy.

⑤ link private sector finances with developmental needs

⑥ Data driven policy advice like preventing corruption, leakages of funds.

Criticism associated with IMF

① Paternalism - acquire responsibility of framing domestic policies.

② loss of sovereignty as economic policies must be made by government.

③ under representation of developing countries and global south in decision making.

④ ineffectiveness in controlling cross border terrorism of Pak - bailout during operation Sindoor

⑤ western imperialism - suits interests of western countries. IMF must be reformed in line with changing global order.

11.

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

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

15

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

Supreme Court in Tanhit Abhiyan Case has upheld the constitutional validity of 103rd constitutional amendment 2019 which adds a new dimension to the traditional forms of affirmative actions like reservation in public employment (Art 16).

New dimension to the principle of Affirmative action

- ① economic criteria for affirmative action apart from sois educational criteria - (9) 10% reservation to economically weaker section
- ② flexibility of 50% reservation rule set in Indra Sawhney judgement
- ③ implementation of DPSPs via constitutional amendment - give effect to

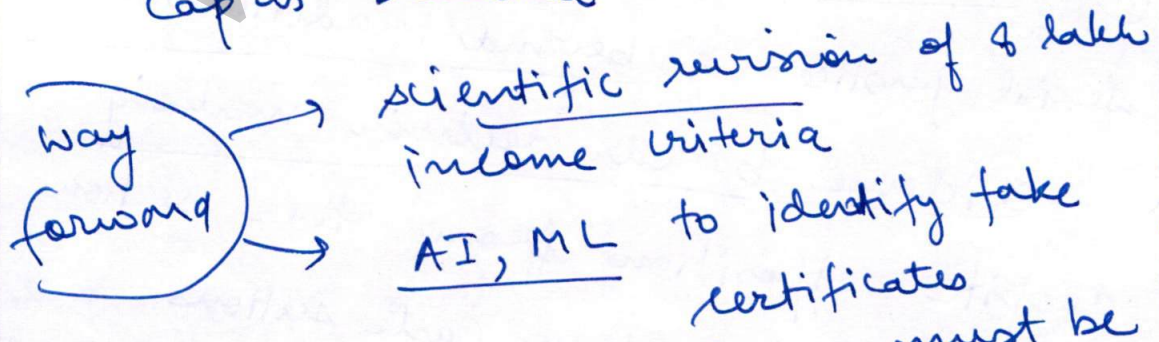
Article 46 (upliftment of weaker sections)

Implications for the broader goal of social justice

- ① address class within caste - reservation to economically backwards classes even among upper caste population
- ② Implementation of preamble's idea of justice i.e. socio economic and political
- ③ address wealth and income inequality in pursuance of DPSP Article 38 (minimum inequality)
- ④ innovative policy solutions for social justice - go beyond traditional means
- ⑤ evidence based decision making despite opposition from other sections
- ⑥ opposed by other caste sections - fear of dilution of reservation

However, the lacunae in 103rd constitutional amendment must be address to realise full potential:-

- ① Irrational criteria of 8 lakh annual income
- ② misuse using fake certificates - Pooja Chedkar case
- ③ dilute the importance of historical social injustices - focus on economics rather than social justice
- ④ dowry effect - demand from other sections / in private sector.
- ⑤ enhanced litigation as 50% Cap is breached



The prevalent misuse must be prevented to ensure social justice in true sense.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

District planning committee is a Constitutional body for coordinated planning of districts fulfilling the goal of vibrant grassroot democracy.

DPC → Consists of both members from Panchayats and municipal bodies
→ prepare a holistic plan for development of district - integrate Gram Panchayat development plan.

Success of DPC in achieving this goal

- ① decentralized planning through people's participation (eg) People's Plan Campaign
- ② improvement in socio economic planning
(eg) Digital Panchayats of Chhatisgarh (free wifi)

③ Budget to devolve money at grassroots levels - [₹ 4:8 lakh cr] by 15th Finance Commission to local bodies

④ Integration of technology in planning and management (eg) drone survey under PM-SUAMITYA

⑤ Capacity building of local staffs in management of resources through Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.

Challenges in DPCs

① Irregular meetings and meagre attendance - no quorum fixed for meeting

② defunct in many states and not even formed in many states.

③ lack of devolution of full function under schedule 11 and schedule 12

(eg) restricted to civic duties, beneficiary identification only.

④ inadequate funds devolution by state finance commission - only 9 states have formed it

⑤ Bureaucratic attitude - looked down upon by district administrative

⑥ lack of capacity of staff
↓ meagre auditing knowledge
↓ poor computerisation

Measures Needed

① Policy → autonomy - devolve all functions under schedule 11 and 12
↓ put quorum on meetings, compulsory attendance

② technology → virtual reality simulated training
↓ centralised portal to track meetings of DPC
→ link it to performance of DPCs

③ devolve funds

④ Capacity building - computerisation, wifi, internet etc.

These measure can truly ensure DPC remain grass root planning body. [Article 40]

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

Government has restored the borrowing limit of states to 2.5% of GDP (pre-pandemic level). But states can't borrow from other sources if they have any outstanding liability with central government. (Article 293)

Implications of usage of restriction under Article 293

① Hinder fiscal autonomy of states

→ 1. inability to finance deficit and fulfill interest obligation -
federalism by centre as dependent on it perpetually

→ 2. declining net proceeds of tax as devolved to states due to rise in surcharges, cess - ~~tax~~, no alternative borrowing available

→ 1.3 decrease direct Capex and multiplier
effect on economy - states could
achieve only 76% Capex (Bank of
Baroda)

→ 1.4 ~~sub national bankruptcy~~
social sector spending suffer -
health, nutrition education

→ 1.5 Complex centrally sponsored
schemes - limit sources to
spend on state specific schemes
like Tamil Nadu breakfast
scheme.

② disrupt cooperative federalism

→ 2.1 centre-state tussle in
supreme court - litigation for
more funds

→ 2.2 non implementation of
centrally sponsored schemes like
Awas Yojana in Bengal, Punjab etc.

→ 2.3 defunct niti Aayog - boycott
its meeting

But restrictions on States is justified on some grounds:-

- ① sub national bankruptcy - Punjab debt to GDP ratio is 48% (limit is 20% → FRBM)
- ② fiscal discipline and responsibility
- ③ budget for reforms (eg) Borrow extra 0.5% due to power sector reforms
- ④ debt and deficit results in crowding out of private investment

way forward → fiscal council (15th Finance Commission recommendation) - for deliberation

→ boost local resources by vacant land taxation, curb wasteful expenditure

→ counter cyclical buffer - to be utilised in emergency.

Fiscal federalism must be adhered to by utilising interstate councils (Art 263) and NITI Aayog

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)

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

15

Supreme Court in Jai Chaukidari Case upheld that those under prison can't contest election triggering a debate between right to contest and uphold electoral ethics.

Tension between right to contest election and need to uphold electoral ethics under RPA, 1951

① Can't contest election for 6 years if convicted in cases with imprisonment of over 2 years Section 8

But frequent stays of conviction allows candidate to contest despite being convicted once. (Eg) Rahul Gandhi Defamation Case.

② Amendment in RPA, 1951 to ensure those in prison can contest election nullifying Jan Chankidari case

eg) Faauk engineer contested 2024 Lok Sabha election

③ delay in deciding cases related to politicians - contest elections decide despite ongoing cases.

④ upholding electoral ethics - disqualification on violation of corrupt practices under section 123

Thus, in this light lifetime ban on convicted criminals can be considered :-

① decriminalisation of politics - over 200 MPs in 18th Lok Sabha have criminal charges

② curb money power in election - ₹ 1-35 lakh Cr in 18th Lok Sabha election.

③ Rule of law and ethical governance - loose moral right to govern if convicted

④ democracy ~~and~~ - respect will of the people effectively

⑤ pave way for women representation as they are deterred due to money and muscle power -

But this may violate principle of natural justice because of:-

① judicial errors in giving judgement

(eg) Supreme Court frequently changes lower court judgement -

② fundamental right of writ

under Art 32 and 226

way forward

→ Bar in case of heinous offences like murder, rape.

resign voluntarily - moral duty

Lilly Thomas judgement resolved

this dilemma upto some extent by more focus should be on moral accountability.

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

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

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

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was launched to increase child sex ratios.

Effectiveness

- ① increase in child sex ratio at birth from 915 to 928 in 2023.
- ② effective in very low child sex ratios like Rajasthan, Haryana.
- ③ Awareness generation about gender rights
- ④ Selfie with daughter.

- ④ gender budgeting - funds to prevent child female infanticides

Lacunae

- ① implementation gaps - low utilisation of funds.
- ② fail to address patriarchy - Girl child as paraya Dhan
- ③ lack of coordination
- ④ low involvement of NGOs, civil societies
- ⑤ indifferent attitude of Bureaucracy.

Way forward

- ① participative - involve NGOs
- ② Coordination between centre and states
- ③ fund allocation
- ④ use of technology - centralised
monitoring of achievements
through PRAGATI
- ⑤ Sexual awareness [Pam Raj put]
Reduce son's preference.
These measures will ensure
gender equality of ADG-05.

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

15

There are over 1.2 crore SHGs in India with 88% all women SHGs as per economic survey. This has made ~~SHGs~~ SHGs an instrument of socio-economic transformation.

SHGs as vehicles of socio-economic transformation

① Self employment and asset creation

→ non farm employment in pickling, tailoring etc.

→ promotion of enterprise through access to capital (eg) PM-SVANIDHI

Case Studies

•) Kandukulum

•) Managing railway station restroom in Kollam

•) ~~Swati~~ Jeevika in Bihar

•) Lijjat Papad

② Skill development

→ in traditional methods like weaving through workshops, seminars

→ skills of banking and finance (eg) SEWA

③ Agent of social change

- access to schemes, public services —
- ⑨ SHGs handling Mission Kagi — benefited taking ~~nutrition~~ anaemia etc.
- poverty alleviation — over 65%
SHG members reported upward income mobility (SBI report)
- gender inclusive growth
- awareness about women rights, social networking

Role of Government in scaling reach and effectiveness

① Sectoral diversification — not only in agriculture but in marketing, finance, banking etc. ⑨ Lakshmi didi

② technological integration — use of drones in agricultural operations
⑨ NAMO Drone didi empowered 1500 SHG

③ backward and forward linkages

to reach economy of scale

(eg) support HOU with Meesho for
procurement of products

④ credit availability through revolving
fund of 20-30,000 per member, NABARD
linkage

⑤ Skill development in emerging
technology

⑥ diversification to other states such
as North East

⑦ Social awareness generation

way forward → promote SHGs in north
east, western states
→ technology integration like
AI for training
focus on health not only numbers
SHGs can realise the potential
of women led Viksit Bharat by
2047

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)

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

Multidimensional poverty not only covers income poverty but education, health and other standard of living parameters like cooking gas, sanitation.

fact file
 -) 11% people multi-dimensionally poor
 NITI Aayog paper 2023-24
 -) highest among ST (50%), SC (40%)

Economic growth

- ① 4th largest economy - 4.2 trillion USD
- ② 6.5% growth rate in FY 25

But still multidimensional poverty persists due to following reasons

① Economic reasons

→ 1.1 job less growth - employment elasticity was 0.01 in high growth rate period of 2004-10

- 1.2 unproductive agriculture - disguised
labour trapped in low income,
low skill jobs (47% people in
agriculture)
- 1.3 lack of land reforms - 34%
households are landless - poverty
- 1.4 exigency situation like COVID
- 1.5 pre-mature deindustrialisation -
didn't absorb people in massive
low - medium skill manufacturing

② Social reason

- 2.1 under developed social sector
like health (80% hidden hunger
in adolescent), learning poverty
(ASER - over 50% class 5 students
can't read class 2 text)
- 2.2 gender inequality - poor
nutrition, WASH facility to girl
child
- 2.3 social discrimination like
manual scavenging, caste discrimi-
nation.

③ Governance → lack indigenous
poverty line

↳ corruption in Mid-day
Meal, Aayushman Card etc.

Measures taken by the government

① Address
income
inequality → DBT transfer like
PM-Kisan
progressive taxation
tax rich more.

② Social sector initiatives

→ Health - PM-Aayushman Bharat
Yojana to decrease out of pocket
expense
→ Education - inclusive via Sanskrit
Siksha Abhiyan.

③ Standard of living → credit for
enterprises

↳ infrastructure (E) PM-SVANIDHI
boost ₹ 11.12 lakh cr Capex
↳ Cooking gas through Ujjwala
↳ Swachh Bharat - sanitation

These measures has led to 24.8
Crare people coming out out of poverty
in 2013-14 to 2022-23 (NITI Aayog)

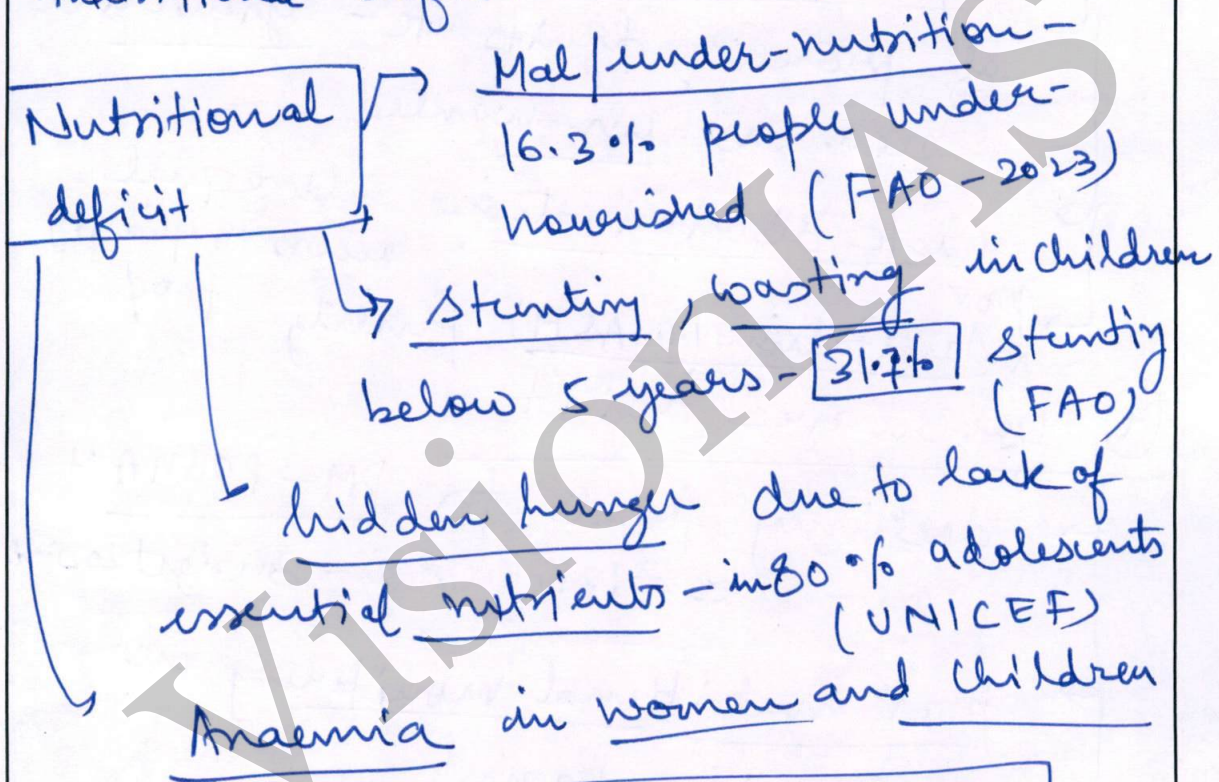
18.

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

India produces over 316 Million metric ton of food every year but nutritional deficit still persists.



Reasons Behind this paradox

① Food wastage - as per World Bank

waste during storage is sufficient to feed $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of population

② Over-reliance on rice-wheat system = lack of millets, pulses, fruits production leads to nutritional deficiency like Vitamin B12, D etc.

③ Social reasons

- gender discrimination in availability of protein, fruits etc - girl child seen as un-wanted
- Caste discrimination - unequal access to quality food
- poor Sanitation (WASH) facility

④ Governance deficit

- declining funds for PM-POSHAN - ₹ 18000 cr in Budget 2025-26
- poor nutritional monitoring on real-time basis
- promote rice-wheat through fertilizer, power subsidies

⑤ international concerns -

- Geopolitical conflicts restrict supply of food (e.g. Ukrain war)

Reforms needed

- ① Policy
 - Real time monitoring of nutrition like POSHAN tracker
 - Crop diversification - cash transfer if shift to fruits
 - Cold chain storages to avoid wastage.
- ② Institutional reforms
 - spend 2.5% GDP on health strengthen primary centres, ASHA, ANM to monitor nutrition.
 - revamping Aanganwadi system - technology like AI etc.
- ③ Technology + Food fortification
such as golden rice
- ④ Social awareness about POSHAN+
i.e. food along with social factors
These measures can truly ensure achievement of SDG(01) and SDG(02) of hunger and poverty

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

A country like India must see its growth trajectory as a lifting tide for entire region by greater investment of time and resources, a policy captured by Neighbourhood first - S. Jaishankar.

Impact of Bilateral Indian aid on bilateral ties

- ① Soft power diplomacy and build good will as against China's debt trap diplomacy.
- ② 4 billion aid to Sri Lanka from 2022 onwards during economic crisis
- ② Strategic balancing against China - currency swap with Maldives prevent it from going into China's sphere of influence.

③ rebuild strained ties - shows
strategic patience - despite provocation
from Maldives continued with infras-
structure projects like Greater Male
Connectivity - New Maldives-India
have signed Comprehensive Economic
and Maritime Partnership Agreement.

④ secure India's interest in the
region - restructuring of debt of Sri Lanka
helped nudge Sri Lanka to say that its
territory would not be utilised against
India

⑤ prevent spill over effect due
to economic crisis in the region

But sometimes Indian Aid is
seen as paternalism and interventionism
culminating into Anti
India
sentiments (India out in Maldives). Thus
further steps needed :-

- ① institutionalise economic engagement
on the lines of India EU- trade and
technology partnership.
- ② revamp FTA to include services,
labour mobility, technology transfer.
- ③ trade in domestic currency
like currency swap, ostro accounts
- ④ ensure synchronisation of digital
payments like UPI etc.
- ⑤ expand ties to include blue
and maritime economy, energy
trade (eg) multiproduct energy
pipeline from Sri Lanka.
- ⑥ boost tourism by ease of capital
flows.

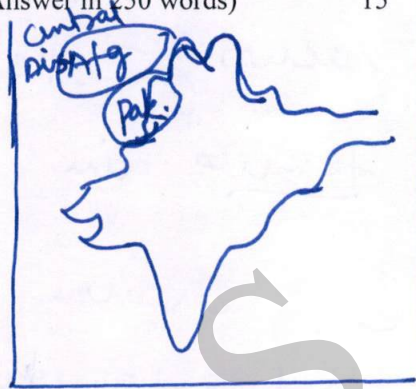
These measures can supplement
efforts to ensure aim of SAAR
in Indian Ocean region.

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

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

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

Afganistan shares a very small boundary (blocked by Pakistan) with India. It is crucial for stability and connectivity in the region.



Geostrategic significance of Afghanistan for India

① Connectivity to Central Asia via Chabahat → Zarong-Debaram highway and then to Central Asia.

② Bypass interweave obstructionist states like Pakistan to unify the West Asia with India

③ transport of humanitarian aid to Afganistan

④ engage with taliban after 2021
as it may pose threat to India's
security - Pakistan backed Anti-India
forces in [Haggarri Network]

⑤ ensure security of India's
infrastructure in Afganistan

⑥ Sahma Dam, parliament

⑦ Isolate pakistan in west Asia
- Neighbour's neighbour is of
utmost importance (Foreign policy 10)

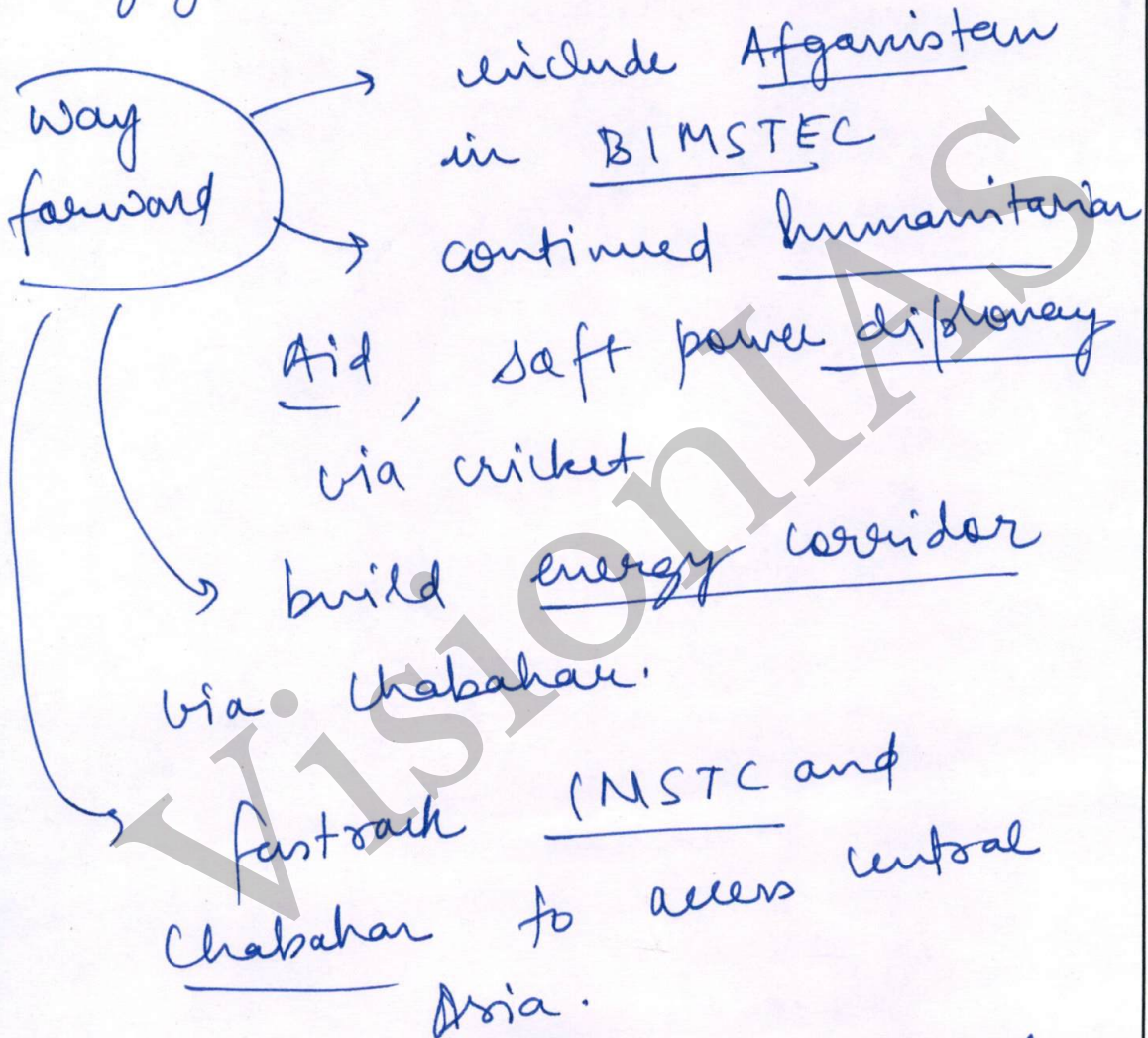
⑧ energy trade route like TAPI
from turkmenistan to India.

[Affect of 2021 events]

① obstruted TAPI project

② instability for brief period -
brief pause in humani torlan
Aid

③ But recent meeting of India's foreign secretary with Taliban leaders has started the process of engagement.



Afganistan remains a crucial state in geopolitical calculus of India. India must continue engagement.

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