

m.k.



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00115128

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MONIKA SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/07

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

केंद्र
Centre

KAROL BAGH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">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	7	2.5	11	7	6.0	
2		4.5	12		7.0	
3		4.5	13		6.5	
4		4.5	14		7.0	
5		4.5	15		7.0	
6		5.0	16		7.0	
7	10	4.0	17	15	7.0	
8		4.5	18		7.0	
9		4.5	19		7.0	
10		4.0	20		6.5	
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)		42.5	उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		68	
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)						110.5



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:

Dear Candidate, you can incorporate following suggestions for further improvement! -
Context →
① Except [an no. ⑤], you were able to rightly address dema
1. nd for most ans.

④ See [an no. ④, ⑬, ⑲ etc] to ensure proper subcategorisation as per an demand & [an ④, ⑤, ⑨ etc] → to ensure you provide proportionate points/ space to main core demand of an:

Content

② [Missing an no - ①] - where you lacked on specific content for an → you have great content with good
3. enu, committee etc.

③ Can incorporate Bioscience rd [an - ⑧], courts/law
lower RDS [an no ⑬, ⑭ etc].

Language - is good & grammatically sound as well!

Intro

→ For most an they were contextual good!
5. At some instances [an no ⑧ etc] can try to be concise
② 3-4 lines max for 10 marks

Structure-presentation

6. ① was good overall with Punanative use of flow charts/schematic etc [an no - ⑫, ⑯] etc

② Can incorporate fig^r up for IP ans [19, 20, etc]

Conclⁿ → were v good → contained key phrases, etc - good
(can link to SDS as well an ⑦, ⑮, etc)

Overall, you have great potential to score **All the Best!**
good marks → keep working hard till exam day!

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 नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 30 of Indian Constitution

Valid Inform!
aims to preserve cultural and linguistic minorities by granting them freedom to setup independent educational institutions

Recent Supreme Court decision on Aligarh Muslim University minority status

can use short/brief 2-3 bullet points using schematic
as not main demand would take less space
states that irrespective of university being recognised as minority institution, it has the autonomy to decide its rules and regulations, set recruitment criteria

IMPACT OF DECISION on Article 30 interpretation (Main demand of ans)

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

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

correct + can substitute on using PPS like Founders intent, origin etc

② widens scope of educational institutions

belonging to religious, cultural and linguistic minorities

these are generic PPS. Instead, could include relevant specific PPS. like

③ Sets wheel of Transformative Constitutionalism rolling

④ Acts as guardian and protector of fundamental rights

2 fold test
Validated pre-constn v/fional Entry 63 Purpose etc

⑤ Helps in human capital formation by granting autonomy to universities

⑥ upliftment of Minorities as recommended by Sachar Commission Report

The decision of Supreme Court acts as a guiding light for new India

could highlight SC in judgm Balanced interest minority rights

205/10

2.

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

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

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

10

The recent decision by Supreme

Court by petition from Tamil Nadu entails

Constitutional punctuality in assent to state

bills by Governor

IMPLICATIONS OF JUDGEMENT

① Enhances cooperative federalism

i) Helps resolve long due tussle between Centre and state

ii) Reduces scope of Constitutional

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

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

Satisfactory
Extracurricular

Overall relevant points!

can try to give more

substantive examples
Eg defined role of

transparent
etc.

↳ v) Reduces delays in implementation of key laws and would lead to Good Governance
 (2) NEET Bill Pending for months

(2) Implication on Legislative Accountability

↳ i) Amends the legislative powers of Governor by indirectly making advice of Council to ministers mandatory
 [exp for re-passed bills]

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

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

Overall valid pts given!

Issues — ① Against separation of powers (Article 50)
 ② Alleged Judicial overreach by experts

The execution of changes made by it would go a long way in much awaited reforms of Governor office

valid could n

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 हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

Good factual content

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

RECENT CHANGES AND INITIATIVES TO SMOOTHEN TUSSE

Good reference points

① Ministry of cooperation formed by Centre to act as bridge between government and cooperatives

② legislative changes brought under 73rd constitutional amendment 2011 to provide clarity on multi-state cooperatives

③ schemes like Operation Flood White Revolution to enhance economic prospects of cooperatives

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

⑤ Greater autonomy provided to Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies by keeping them outside ambit of RBI.

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

Valid points!

Creation of NABARDIS core database for P transparency etc

Challenges with ~~the~~ cooperatives

① Tussle due to 7th Schedule and Confrontational federalism

② Politicization of cooperatives
Eg. Maharashtra, etc

③ Socio-economic Barriers to vulnerable sections

Overall, valid points!

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

Satisfactory conclusion!

4.5/10

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

less makes
more
contextual
if by linking
it to a
big issue
has
an impact
age

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

USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND DIGITAL MOBILISATION

Valid
pts but
miss & not
now more
demand
could crowd
have gives
less
there

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

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

IMPACT ON (a) POLICY MAKING AND
(b) DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNTABILITY

should properly categorize properly address demand

- ① Criminal law amendment due to uproar on social media during Nirbhaya case (2013)
- ② Repeal of farm laws due to online mobilisation of support from national as well as international
- ③ Advocacy for women empowerment and Mari shakti Adhiniyam
- ④ Enhances Judicial accountability after collective mobilisation of TJustice Varma case
- ⑤ Repeal of criminal laws under Jan Vishwas Bill due to pressure from Business groups

valued pts. (but) could be more relevant if subcategories - zeal property # Save Aarby for Oric as feeby change on gov. for policy making

Satisfactory could be

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

4.5/10

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 (CSR)

has been mandated under Companies Act 2013

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

BUSINESS-LED SOLUTION FOR DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES

① For enhancing women labor force participation rate (currently 42% as per PLFS 2023)

② Recharge Program by Payal for Reskilling women after career breaks

③ Education Reforms to enhance human capital formation

④ Manhi Kati Initiative by Tech Mahindra

⑤ Better Health Infrastructure

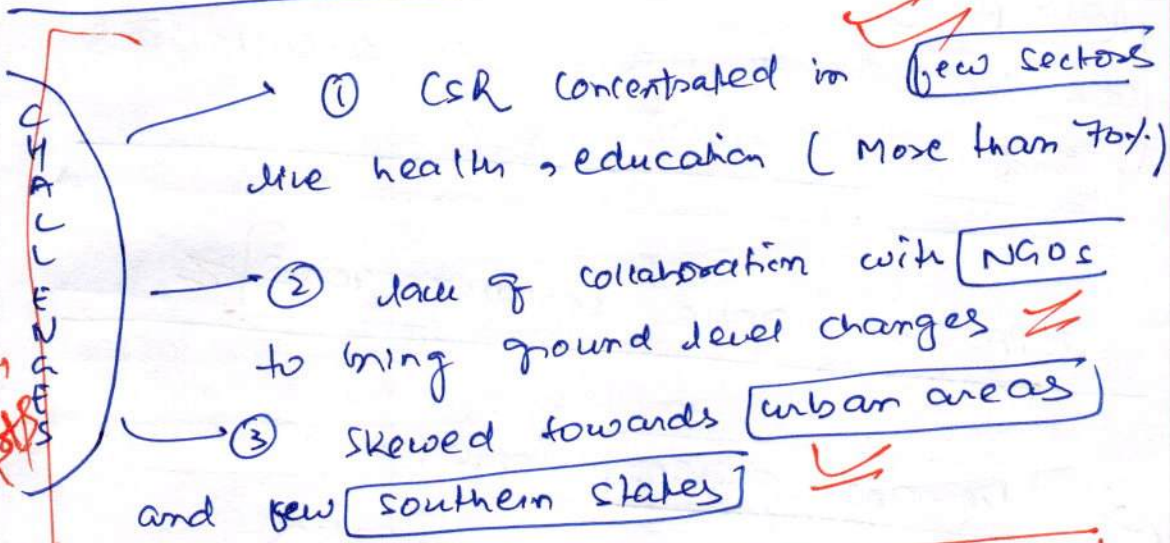
⑥ TATA Cancer Initiatives

Good
factual
Intro

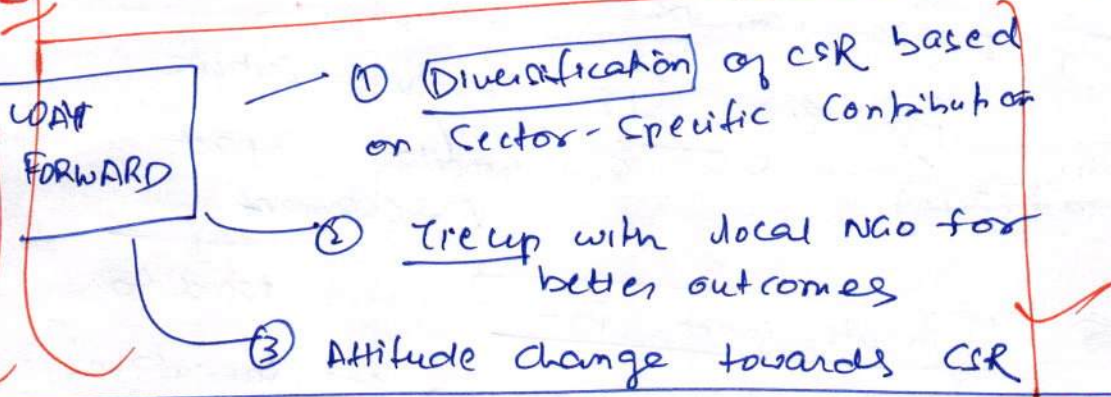
Good-
relevant
points
examples
given

- ① Moving towards Environmental Sustainability
- ② Plastic free Initiative by Microsoft
- ③ Technology integration to solve developmental challenges
- ④ Skilling via digital means

could have given 1-2 more pts for exam
 as main demand
 eg. IT watershed project
 Voluntary Nano Glass projects



Overall label but not main demand should give less spots



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

Satisfactory content!

4.5/10

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

Governance entails achieving social

wellfare using limited amount of resources (World Bank). To enhance outcomes, participation of citizen is the key which can be achieved via Public consultations and Jan Sunwai

IMPACT OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

① Demand-driven approach of needs of public can be communicated
eg) EIA, SIA involved public hearing
Social/Environmental Impact Assessment

② Inputs from Public can lead to effective Policy making and formulation
eg) mygov for citizen inputs

③ Improves Public and government relations
eg) Collector BSO of Kerala seeking public opinion

Good-Contextual Intro

Overall relevant points & examples

Impact of Jan Sunwai on Governance

① Effective Grievance Redressal

mechanism and leads to resolution of complaints
 → Janta Durbas → can be more specific & expandable
 → UPCA - Jan Sunwai divas → little good school admn.

② Helps spread awareness about human rights

→ NHRC Jan Sunwai in Guwahati for 7 North eastern states

③ Participatory form of Governance

→ Ministry of Commerce engages through its Jan Sunwai portal.

Challenges

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

Valid points

WAY FORWARD

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

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

Satisfactory content

5.0/10

7.

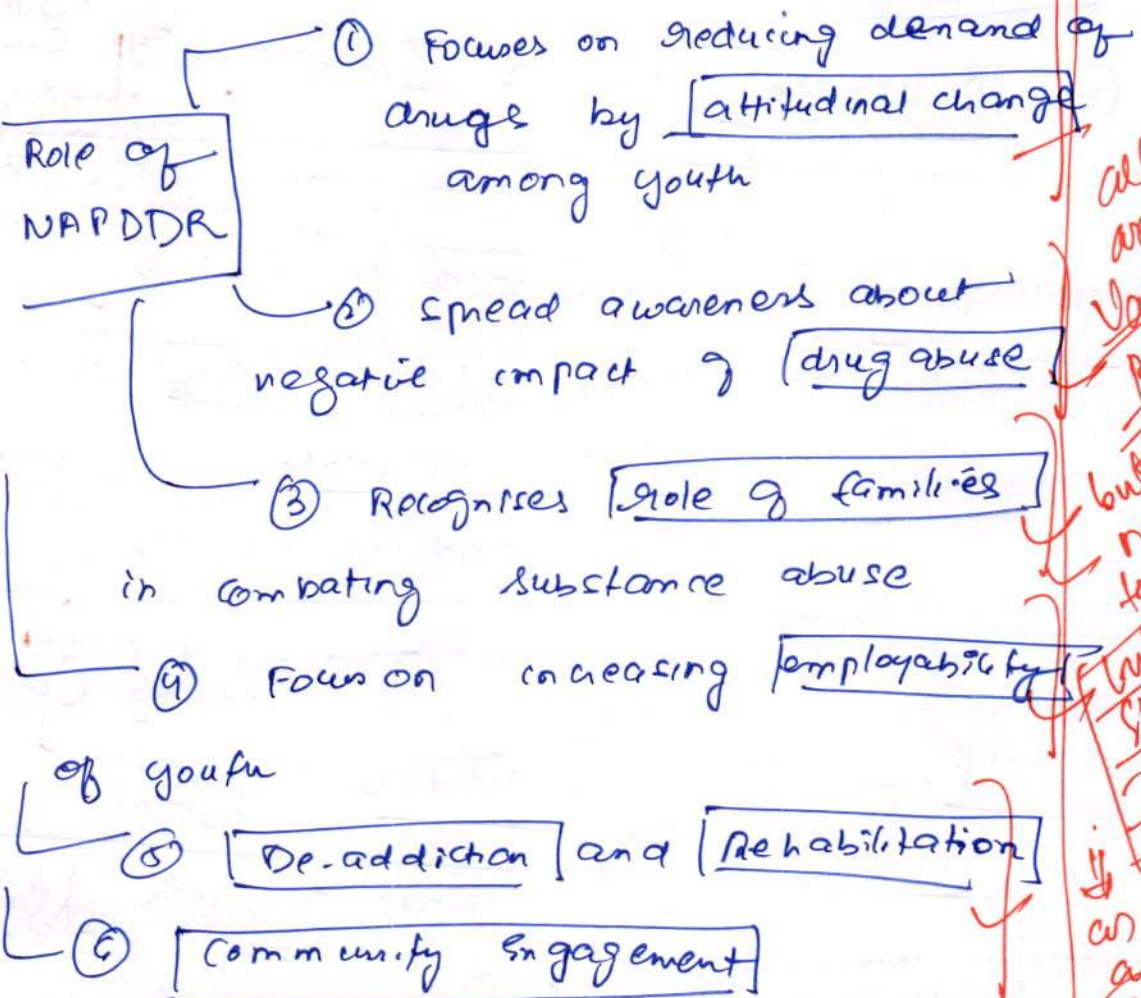
भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग की समस्या से निपटने में राष्ट्रीय मादक द्रव्य मांग न्यूनीकरण कार्य योजना और नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Good linkage

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



all are valid points but needed to show linkage showing awareness as an ancillary effect. give both side

Impact of Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan

① Targets Complete elimination of drug abuse

② Focuses on supply side of Drug abuse

③ Crackdown of drug networks and Choking of funds

④ Inter-state collaboration for effective policing and expedited investigations

Valid pts but requires more substantiation (as added)

Ex: Seizure by 25% since 2019 (NCR)

missed dim

shortcoming: lack of resources, funds etc

WAY FORWARD

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

② Employment generation and youth empowerment

Valid points!

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

Satisfactory condn.

4/10

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

Satisfactory
Cuprod
+ can
try to be
present
maxim
3-4 lines
for 10
marks
intro

The education ecosystem of India faces from challenges of rote learning and lack of innovation, scientific temper and critical thinking as prescribed under fundamental Duties. This has created a mismatch in skills in labor market

IMPACTS OF ROTE LEARNING FOR MARKET PLACES

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

relevant points given

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

5) leads to poor employability

↳ less than 45% graduates are employable

6) Job displacement threats

↳ 40% jobs are to be displaced due to Artificial Intelligence

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

(quote source alongside)

Valid points!

WAY FORWARD

1) National Education Policy 2020 promotes critical thinking

2) Multidisciplinary approach in universities
↳ Humanities with Electronics

3) Move away from traditional exam approach
↳ Open Book Tests

Good points example

Top 40
can quote from survey 25% on

AT
last chapter

45/10

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

Good linked could be

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)

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

10

Satisfactory
factual
introd!

G7 is a group of 7 countries

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

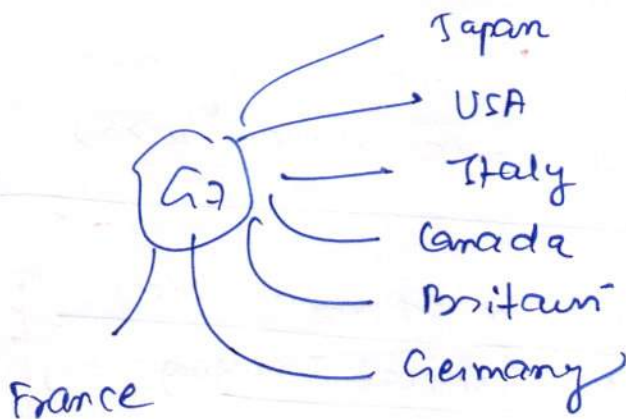


Fig: G7 Members
Better to show/label on world map
(+) (on side)

Symbol of western strategic unity

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

Valid PFR
using less space

Marked by Internal Contradictions

① Rising Protectionism and shifting global order (ex) USA effort to regain hegemony

② Aggressive Trade Policies hindering each other economic interests

↳ Retaliation of Trump tariffs by European nations

③ Rise of new emerging economies and threat of china

Should add!
Investment
moves on
Climate
change
(USA in India
reform
Bilateral
Trade)
onwards
Vishwa
Gat
etc

India's navigation

① Focus on increasing engagement on Platform

② Putting voice for global rules based order and multilateralism

③ Bilateral engagements with G7 nations (ex) FTA < UK < USA

Value of
points!
Vulnerability
of
autonomy
Trade
diplomacy
etc

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

India's factor
could be
(45/10)

Overall
trend
towards
demand
to
give
more
space
rights

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

Satisfactory Intro of
+ Be concise
(3-4 lines)
next

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

Role of IMF in developing nations development

① Acted as Savior during India's 1991 BOP crisis

② Pushed for market reforms under liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation — India now 3rd largest economy

Valid points!

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

④ Acts as Platform for engagement

⑤ Objective criteria using Special Drawing Rights

Can add:
concessional loans to poor countries of Africa
IMR of Africa
IMR reforms etc

Issues

- ① Western domination (USA is vote share)
- ② Currency consideration
Perpetuates Global north-south divide
- ③ Conditional financing goes against ethical funding

Can add:
one size fits all approach
against welfare requirements of developing countries

Way Forward

- ① Rethink at Quota formula
- ② flexibility in lending

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

Valid conclusion.
4/10

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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103rd Constitutional Amendment was adopted to uplift economically weaker sections of India by providing 10% reservations in public employment and educational institutions. It was added to Article 15(4) and 16(4)

NEW DIMENSION TO PRINCIPLE OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

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

on social status $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} SC \\ ST \\ OBC \end{array} \right.$

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

Satisfactory Intro

points would be brief

eg added Economic Justice as new dim etc

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

IMPLICATIONS FOR BROADER GOAL OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

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

② Interlinks economic disadvantage to social disadvantage

③ Poverty as multi-dimensional concept

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

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

Overall point are generic & more relevant pps could be added
Can quote Bihar survey - 25% gen at poor
eg social harmon as reduced percept of gender discrim ination
(etc)

ISSUES WITH EWS

① Blanket criteria of Rs 8 lakh less rationality and not based on evidence

② Rising misuse and frauds of EWS category
 FD) DoPT sends notice to 2023 civil servants for availing EWS

③ Economic Backwardness is natural progression of market economy and cannot be curtailed

WAY FORWARD

① Technology Integration for Robus validation of income
 FD) AI, ML to detect frauds

② Dynamic criteria of income based on Inflation

③ Gradual Phase down of Reservation in Uttar Pradesh @ 2047

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

valid pps
other law pps
against merit
as crossed
50% limit
Exclusionary
as cut score
out of
submit
etc

Valid points

Valid points

12.

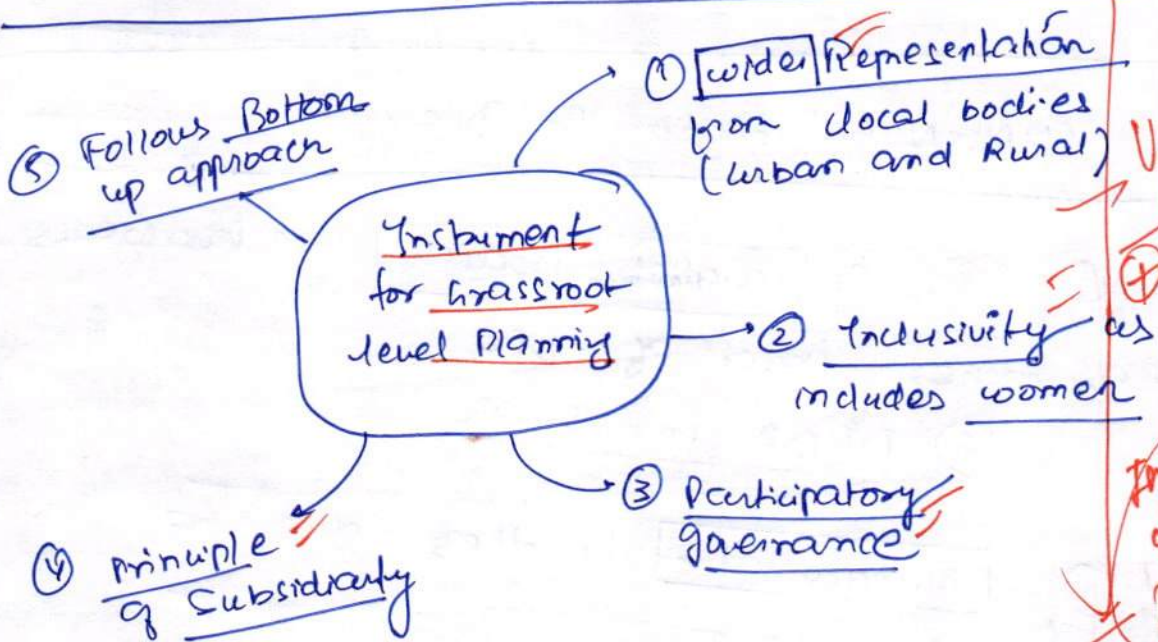
जिला योजना समिति की परिकल्पना जमीनी स्तर पर नियोजन को सशक्त बनाने के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में की गई थी। यह इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में कितनी सफल रही है? जिला योजना समितियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा उन्हें अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

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

Satisfactory answer



SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING GOAL OF GRASSROOT PLANNING

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

① Decentralised Planning by local representatives in Tier II, Tier III cities

② Grievance Redressal mechanism as representation from Rural and urban bodies catering to local demands

④ Enhances cooperative federalism by planning on subjects under Schedule 12

CHALLENGES FACED BY DPC

① Rise of Parallel Bodies like Panchayats encroaches power of DPC

(a) DRDA in Bihar

② Bureaucratic hurdles due to administrative apathy

③ lack of funds amidst inefficient devolution of financial powers (except few states like Kerala)

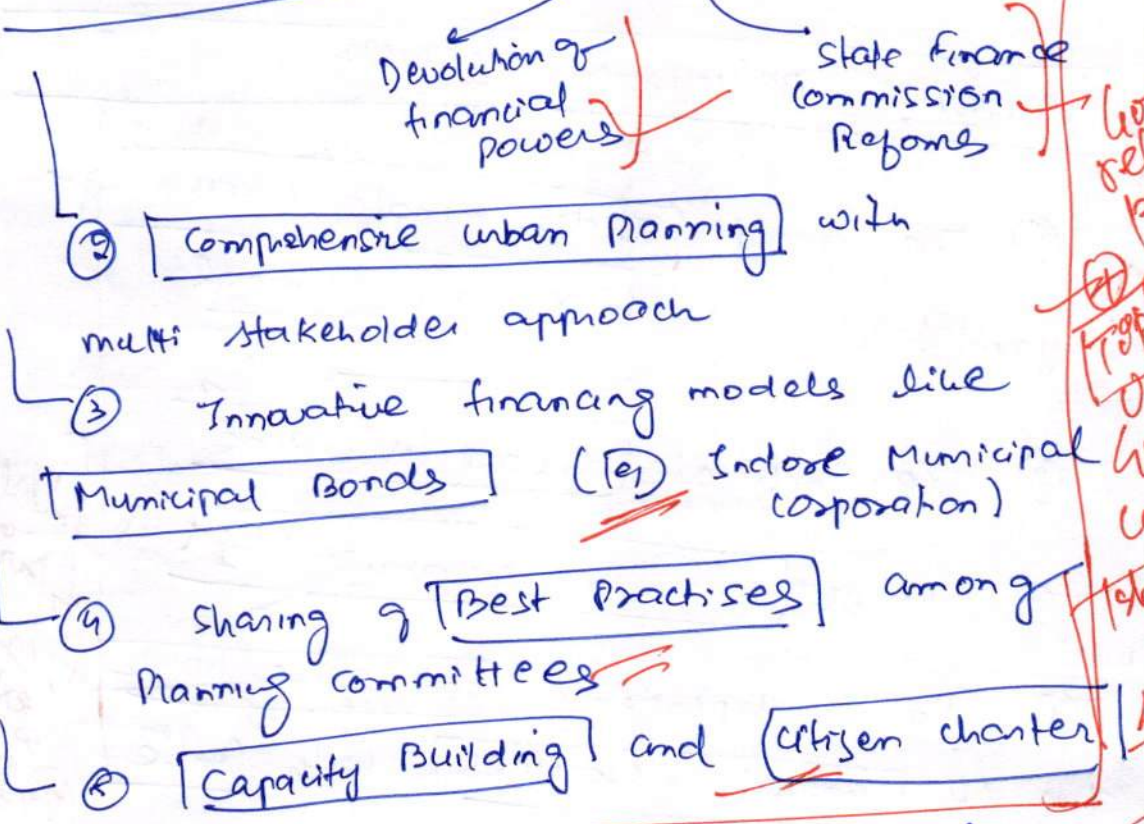
Valid pts
but could
give
more
examples
eg Kerala's
people's
plan
under
etc

Overall
relevant
points

- ① understaffed and lack of Functionaries (+) lack of dedicated cadre
- ② Poor Infrastructure (+) lack of computerisation
- ③ overdependence on central and state grants (+) RBI report: less than 1% own revenue generation

Valid ppt. missed key point
non-conflictive fusion in
rank to districts
etc

WAY FORWARD → ① 2nd ARC recommendations



Good-relevant points!
+ for Urban Governance can go to
other Judge Shrivastava court

Audit mechanisms and Independent decision making is need of the hour to achieve true spirit of principle of Subsidiarity via DPC as means

social factor could be
715

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)

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

Article 293 of Constitution puts limits on Borrowing powers of the state by prohibiting states from borrowing from international institutions and seek approval from centre in case of outstanding liabilities

Good-
factual
info.

RATIONALE BEHIND RESTRICTIONS

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

Good-
you
consoled
this a
dimension

Valid
points!
can give
extra
well
 Punjab
under
huge
fiscal
stress
due to
unwise
use

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

IMPACT ON FISCAL AUTONOMY OF STATES

① Restrictive Borrowing powers needed for undertaking developmental needs

Valid points

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

① can be substantiated more present

Golden Rule of Borrowing

③ funds needed during exigencies and provided during emergency relief amidst disasters Relief for Kerala landslides demanded exceptional funds

② only 3-5% GDP part of NRC (good example)

IMPACT ON COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM

① Goes against fiscal federalism as states are sovereign

→ more specific relevant points can be given.

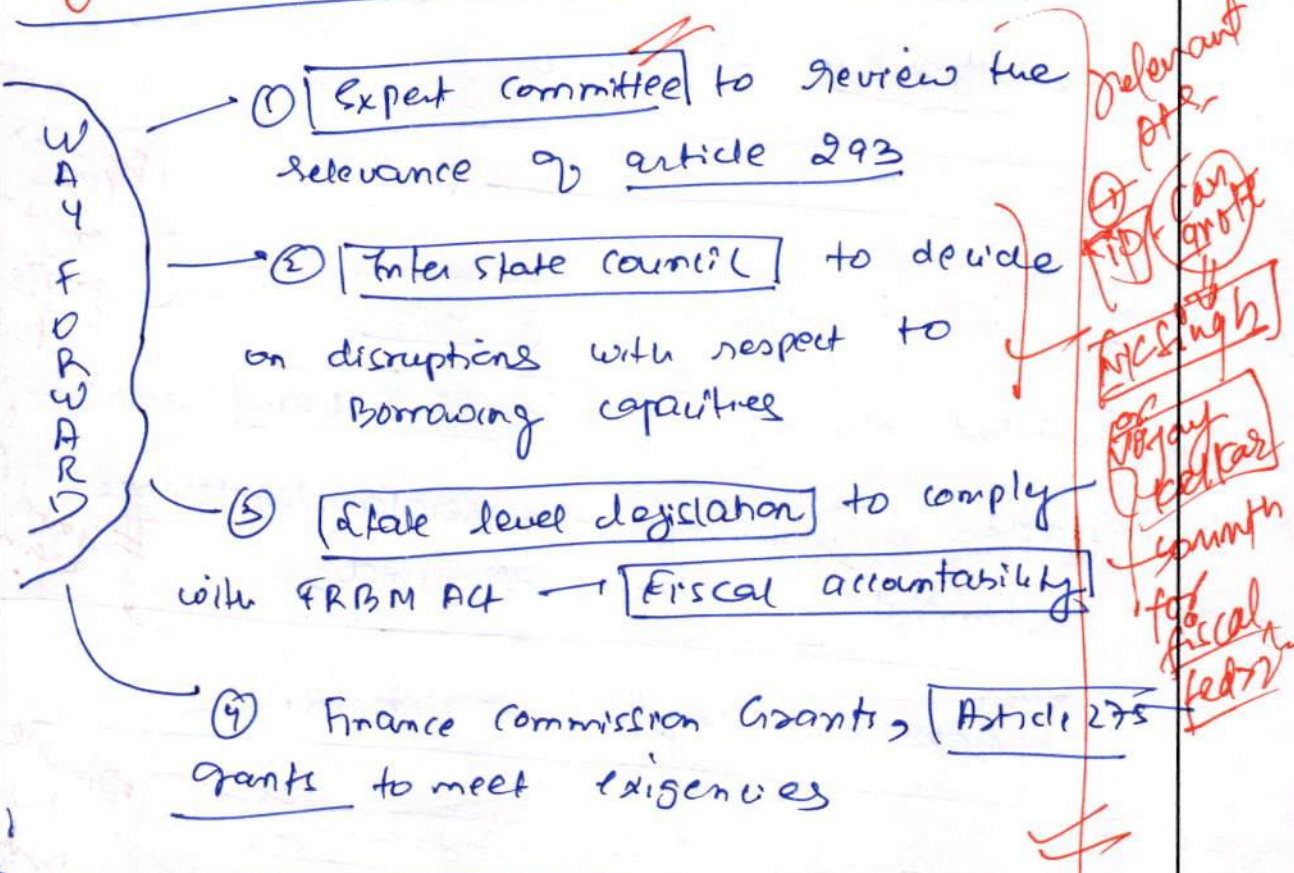
② Federalism as Basic doctrine under SR Bommai Case

② delegation of discretionary powers by states (TN, WB etc)

repeal federalism by off etc.

③ Treats states as Subordinate due to clause & seeking approval

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



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

Handwritten notes on the right side of the paragraph:
- Satisfactory
- Concl's
- (6/5)

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

Representation of People Act (1951)

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

Satisfactory
In detail!

TENSION B/W →

RIGHT TO CONTEST ELECTIONS

For such type can use tabular

- ① Fulfills spirit of Republican democracy
 - ② Gives equal access to everyone
 - ③ In alignment with Article 14 (Right to Equality)
- ④ ⑤ is a statutory rights

tabular representation
or
table format
R to con elects demand open office
for maintain elects ethics
need
restriction
etc

NEED TO UPHOLD ELECTORAL ETHICS

① Increasing criminalisation of politics



Fig: legislators facing criminal charges (ADR data)

② Rising use of Money and muscle
Power

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

Overall
relevant
points
given

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

④ leads to voter apathy (stagnant turnout)

⑤ Low participation of youth in
active politics

⑥ Lack of Inner Party democracy as
tickets given on 'winnability' criteria

LIFETIME BAN ON CONVICTED CRIMINALS

Yes

↳ 1) Restores Public faith in democracy

↳ 2) Strong deterrence effect

↳ 3) Cleans up democracy

Valid
points

However, Permanent Ban could have below repercussions! -

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

relevant points
 ✓ Scrupulous
 ✓ High level of
 ✓ integrity
 ✓ not used after
 ✓ "Innocent until proven guilty"

WAY FORWARD

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

valued / 1/25 -
 ✓ can also
 ✓ work
 ✓ can
 ✓ women
 ✓ gov.
 ✓ 1/25 or
 ✓ 1/25
 ✓ as well

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

Good!
 #1/25

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

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

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

IMPACT OF BBBP Scheme on Sex Ratio and Empowering Girl child

① Improved sex ratio as reported in NFHS-5 survey

② 1020 females per 1000 males for the first time

③ Enhanced gross enrolment of females at primary education level

(a) more than 97% GER

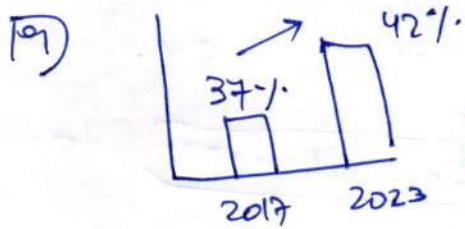
Can also use graph
Here also GER
78% (2019)
75.84% (2014)

④ Improvement in Gender Parity

in higher education

⑨ 4.01 for Tertiary education

④ Rise in female labor force participation



(PLFS 2024) Female LFPR
Good!

Overall relevant points :-

⑤ ownership of companies and women entrepreneurship

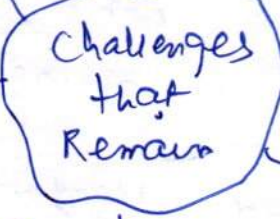
⑨ Economic Survey: 20% MSME owned by women

⑤ Glass ceiling and Sticky floors keeps women confined to low pay jobs

① Crime against women
⑨ ~10,000 dowry deaths every year (NCRB)

④ Dual Burden of working women

⑨ women spend 6 times more on unpaid work than men (Time use survey)



② Patriarchal mindset and issues like Sarpanch Pati

③ Gender wage gap

⑨ For same work,
Men - Rs 100
Women - Rs 40

⑨ more research on

murder of Radhika Yadav (Tennis) by her father

Overall, valuable pts
④ can be used:
④ poor health indicators (50% Anemic) ek

MEASURES TO ENHANCE IMPACT ON GRASSROOT LEVEL

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

Valid PIS,
① could name added;
② PM Poshan
③ Infos Health
④ Assets etc
Capacity Building.
⑤ Gnddi-
Gnddi-
Board
(etc)

To truly unleash the potential

of Nari Shakti, attitudinal change via value education along with policy support would help achieve Inclusive Growth

Good could in

776

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)

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

Satisfactory definition based intro d

VEHICLES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN RURAL INDIA

- ① Financial Inclusion and inculcates savings habit
(1) Access to Bank account under NABARD program
- ② Women Empowerment
(1) 88% of SHGs are owned by women
- ③ Boost Rural Economy by improving livelihoods
(1) SBI: 65% rise in income of women due to SHG

Overall relevant points!

Good!

① Aids Welfare via Scheme participation
② National Rural Livelihoods Mission

③ Crisis management
④ Patra Kar Didi's of Thakhand during COVID-19

⑤ Capacity Building and skilling
⑥ Amazon Saheli Program along with Kudumbashree

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN SCALING THEIR REACH AND EFFECTIVENESS

① SHG-Bank linkage program for increase credit access

② Community Investment Fund as dedicated mechanism for grassroots empowerment

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

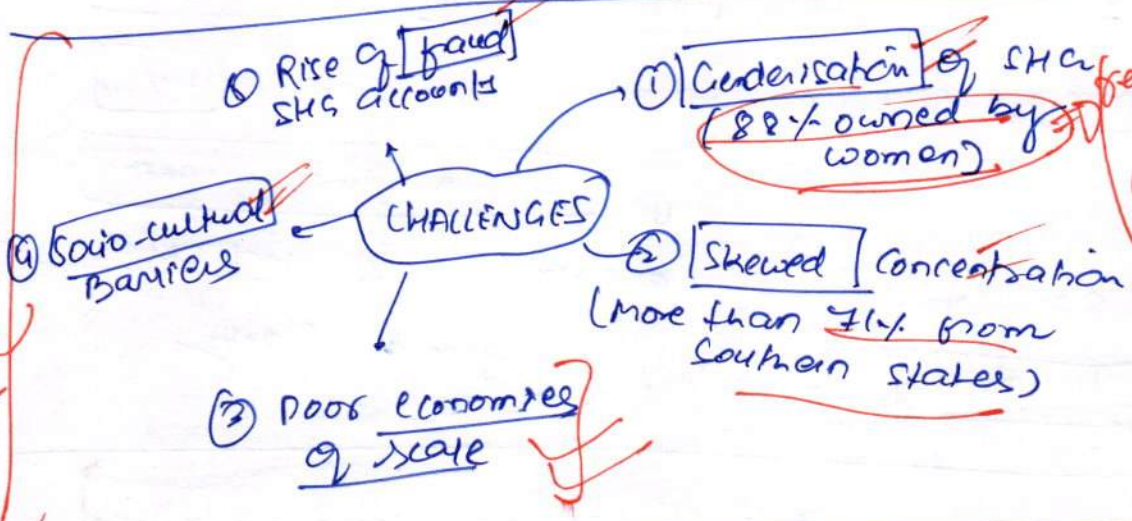
④ Panchsaba Principles by Hon'ble PM
→ Regular meetings
→ Regular Savings

Good points & Examples!

Valid points & could have included
for & market access (SAPTA platform)
for special cases (small didi's scheme)

उम्मीदवारों को इस वार्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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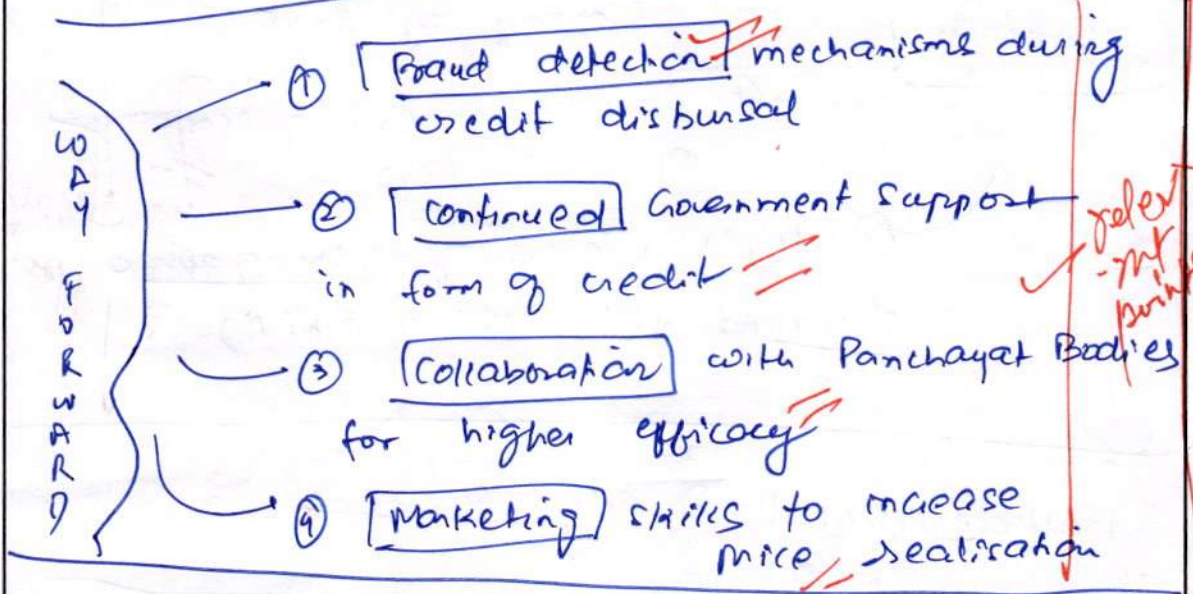
- ⑤ Grain Storage schemes with help of SHG
- ⑥ Initiatives like Rakhpati Didi to ensure 1 woman from each rural household is part of SHG



best effort
the candidate worked

Valid points

Overall from both parts are valid



relevant points

but not disreput Sabarwal is asked in Ques

Can give less space more space for main demand

Substantive points

SHG can act as Vehicle of nation building via grassroot development and Inclusive Growth.

715

17.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस खाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NITI Aayog, multidimensional

poverty continues to persist in India 11% despite India being 3rd largest economy (~3.5 trillion) of the world. This indicates dichotomy of India's growth story

Economic Growth

→ ① path to become \$7 trillion economy by 2030

② largest emerging economy of South Asia

③ Holds window of demographic dividend till 2055 (UNFPA)

Multidimensional Poverty Persistence in India

① Poverty levels as high as 40% among Scheduled Tribes

② More than 90% women in informal economy

Good-Contextual-Info

Can use schematic for best grade
as non-core demand

Valid points!

③ Top 10% of Indians hold more than 77% of wealth (Oxfam)

④ less than 5% growth in agricultural income per year in last decade (Economic Survey)

⑤ More than 90% manual scavengers are from scheduled castes (Valid point!)

CAUSES OF MAIN DEMAND Multidimensional Poverty

① Historical Reasons :- Trickle down approach of growth and lack of Inclusive growth

② Red tapism and leakages in welfare schemes (e.g.) More than 40% food grains diverted under PDS (Shanta Kumar Committee) Good!

③ Jobless Growth as service sector accounts 30% workforce → 54% of GDP

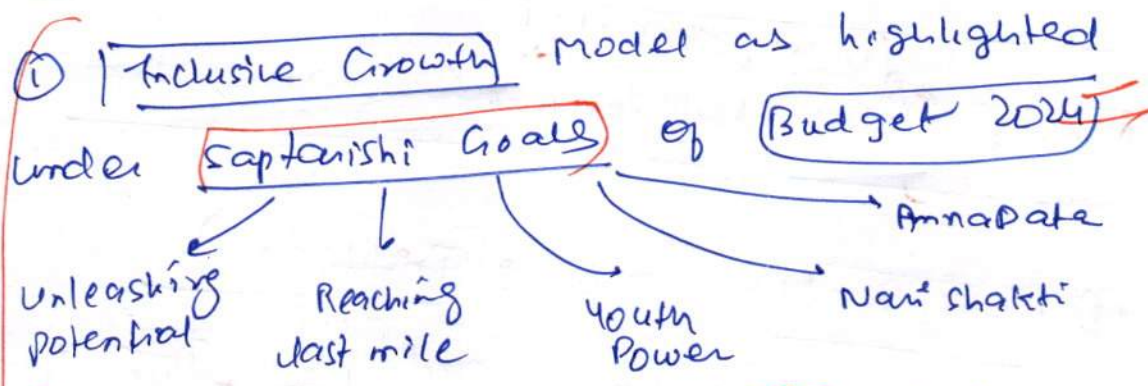
④ Rural distress where more than 70% population resides (Disguised unemployment)

relevant points with lots of use of dates

④ could have added!
⑤ poor health, low productivity, less earnings, crises, etc.
⑥ could have added!
⑦ could have added!
⑧ could have added!
⑨ could have added!
⑩ could have added!
etc

⑤ Socio-cultural barriers like patriarchal mindset hindering female participation, caste discrimination etc
⑥ Gender wage gap: For same task men gets Rs 100, women Rs 40 (ILO)

MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT



② PM Garib Kalyan Yojana for food security

③ Job creation → PLI, SLL, MAKE in India, Labor Intensive, MSME Reform

④ Ayushman Bharat for health coverage

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

AK Sen Capability approach

could help in achieving true spirit of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas in New India

Valid point given but could give more
④ MGNREGA
⑤ Skill India
⑥ PM-KISAN
etc

7/11
Good
+ SDG
No for panel

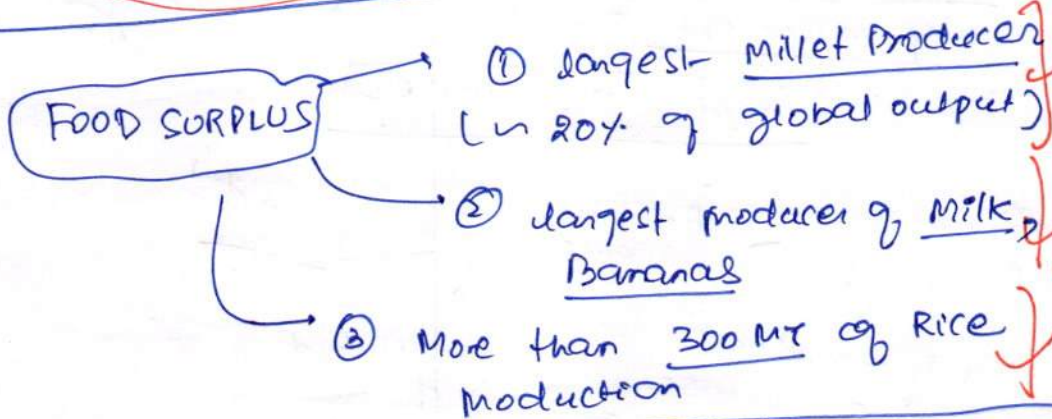
भारत खाद्य अधिशेष और पोषण की कमी संबंधी विरोधाभास का सामना कर रहा है। इस विरोधाभास के पीछे निहित संरचनात्मक कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और सुधार हेतु रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

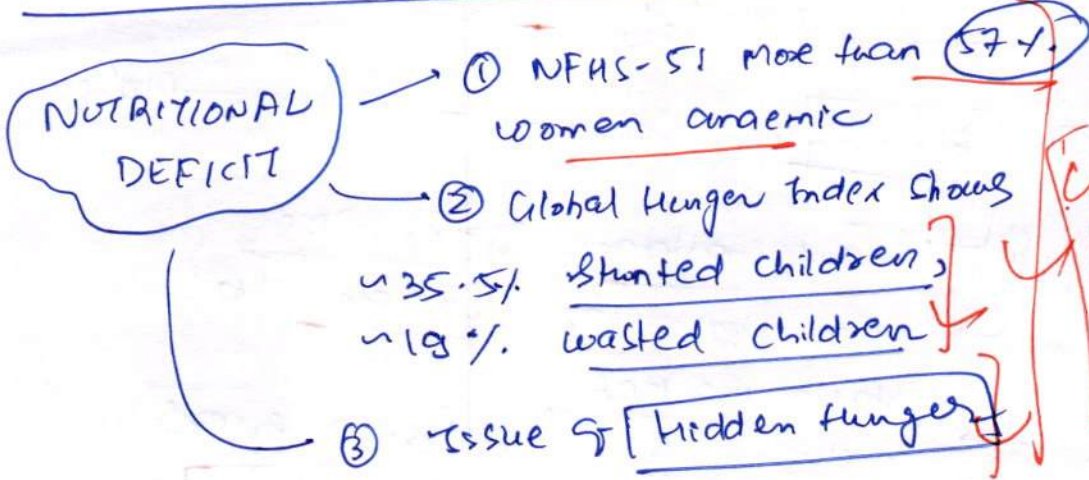
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Good contextual answer
This can be avoided for Intro

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



Value of pte.



Good relevant points given

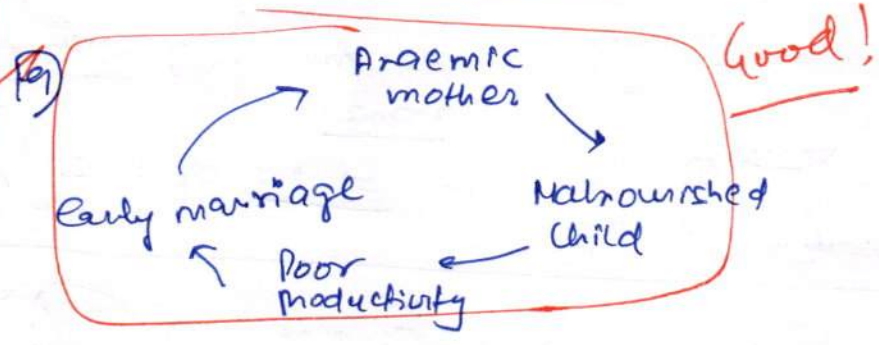
STRUCTURAL REASONS BEHIND THE PARADOX

① Rice-wheat centric diet and lack of Food Basket diversification
 ↳ Hidden Hunger

② High rate of Infections due to poor sanitation limits absorption capacity of nutrients

③ Patriarchal mindset and neglect of women (↳ women eating last)

④ Malnourishment among children directly linked to health of mother



⑤ Deficits in Government welfare Plans

- ↳ 40% wastages under PDS
- ↳ high rates of diversion to black market
- ↳ exclusion and inclusion errors

↳ Thakrand starvation deaths

Overall, you have given relevant info.

add in specific points like best outcomes low transitions news about nutrition etc.

Part food culture McDonalds etc.

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

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

REFORM STRATEGIES

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

Overall, Good-relevant points!
could include more efficient in implement tracking data based appr etc

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

Good Council SDG or 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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हेतु लिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Good-Contextual Support

scope for neg. fig

INDIA'S TIMELY RESPONSE and Impact on Bilateral Ties

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

Valid Points!

(eg) Pri Modi recent visit to Maldives

④ India's guarantee for IMF loan

to Sri Lanka → Restores faith and credibility

↳ Greater trade connectivity project for Maldives

⑤ opens doors for further trade

and commerce ⑥ India as largest trading partner of Sri Lanka

⑦ Enhances Soft power Capability

and aids cultural exchanges

⑧ Sohar Greet Performance in Maldives on Hon'ble PM visit

⑨ Improved Security in Indian ocean

⑩ Colombo Security Conclave — India
— Sri Lanka
— Maldives

Overall relevant pts given
But missed key pt
Geo political Balancing by India's favor
Eg counter ng
China's influence

CHALLENGES

① China's rising aggressiveness in Indian ocean ② Kamandota Post

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

⑤ Rising protectionism and geo-economic fragmentation

Added points!

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

STEPS TO FURTHER PROMOTE ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN IOR

- ① Leveraging multilateral arrangements to further engagement
 - ↳ BIMSTEC, ISA, SARCO, IORA, etc
- ② Capacity Building using Technical and Economic cooperation
- ③ Maritime cooperation using joint exercises
 - ↳ MAHASAGAR
- ④ Disaster Preparedness and monitoring mechanisms
- ⑤ People to People ties to further cultural exchanges
 - ↳ Project MAUSAM

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



relevant - diverse points covered

① could add:

② 2nd diplomatic provision etc

a) soft

etc

Goodly covered containing keywords

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

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



ALTERED POLITICAL LANDSCAPE AND IMPACT ON INDIA AMBITIONS

Connect
Energy

① Halt to Bilateral engagements due to ideological differences with Taliban

Better to suggest some to propose by address demand

② India's support for Afghan-led, Afghan-owned democratic process under Delhi declaration

③ Stalled Infrastructure developments as India does not formally recognise Taliban legitimacy (Eg) concerns over INSTC

④ Violation of human rights by Taliban (a) Arrest of females on violation of dress code

(b) Ban on female education after class 6th

Negative Implications on Implementation

of TAPI Pipeline

⑤ Potential of Instability and

Overall valid points

but could be more specific to our demand

Stallion of TAPI 1000 Energy concerns

National Security concerns as Taliban provides safe haven to terrorists

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

Valid ppt.
Can vote recent talk
Taliban foreign money

WAY FORWARD

- ① Engaging with Taliban on multilateral forums like Shanghai cooperation organisation
- ② Trilateral cooperation using Afghan allies like Iran
- ③ Soft Power for continuity in investment programs
- ④ People to people exchanges
(+) Humanitarian aid

relevant points for filing!

calibrated

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

sat. for foreign world

6-575

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL