



दृष्टि मेंटरशिप टेस्ट DRISHTI MENTORSHIP TEST



GENERAL STUDIES (Test-12)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVVF/25 (D-A)-M-GSM (M-I)-2512

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: Amar Baghel Mobile Number (as registered on DLA): _____
Medium (English/Hindi): English Reg. Number: _____
Center & Date: Indore / 20 July UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 6601416

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

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

इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहियें 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 अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and ENGLISH.

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question 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.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

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

केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता द्वारा भरा जाए (To be filled by Evaluator only)

Question Number	Marks	Question Number	Marks
1.		11.	
2.		12.	
3.		13.	
4.		14.	
5.		15.	
6.		16.	
7.		17.	
8.		18.	
9.		19.	
10.		20.	
Grand Total (सकल योग)			

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Reviewer (Signature)



Feedback

1. Context Proficiency (संदर्भ दक्षता)
 2. Introduction Proficiency (परिचय दक्षता)
 3. Content Proficiency (विषय-वस्तु दक्षता)
 4. Language/Flow (भाषा/प्रवाह)
 5. Conclusion Proficiency (निष्कर्ष दक्षता)
 6. Presentation Proficiency (प्रस्तुति दक्षता)
-

1. भारत के सामाजिक ढाँचे में निहित विरोधाभासों पर चर्चा कीजिये, जो देश की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक स्थिरता और शासन की गतिशीलता को आकार देते हैं। (150 शब्द) 10

Discuss the inherent paradoxes within India's social fabric that shape the country's socio-political stability and governance dynamics. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Inherent paradoxes are set of contradiction present in society e.g. constitution equality but persistence of caste, gender inequality.

Paradoxes shaping social stability

- ① Caste based inequality leads to discrimination & exclusion leading to conflict e.g. Bhojpur Koregaon.
- ② Gender discrimination leading to furthering of patricarchy results in increased violence against women.
- ③ Cultural diversity thus often fail to support regional languages

Paradox shaping political stability

- ① Secularism as constitutional mandate



but communal politics leads to radicalisation in society

② Regionalism is paradox of national unity leading to crisis of son of soil movement.

Paradox shaping governance

① Article 15, 16 call for caste equality but affirmative action for more vulnerable.

② Article 25-28 calls for secular polity but push toward uniform civil code contradicts it.

Way forward

② Promotion of feeling of brotherhood.

① Upheld constitutional morality
② Strengthens inter-cultural unity

Thus, the feeling of oneness is critical to protect multicultural plural society of India.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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2. भारत में सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक एकता को बढ़ावा देने में धार्मिक सभाओं की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

Discuss the role of religious congregations in promoting social and cultural unity in India.

(150 words) 10

Religious congregation are protected under right to religion from article 25-28. It shows liberal secular credentials of India.

Religious congregation promoting social unity

- ① Further sense of brotherhood among member eg People of Radha swami satsang are united.
- ② Comfort & solace function by showing togetherness during crisis
- ③ Provide for moral guidelines
eg Sikh langar.
- ④ Religious congregation impose restriction on unethical act thus protect social order.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

⑤ It provide sense of purpose
and belongingness.

④ Role in protecting cultural
unity

① often open to all religion
thus promote cultural
unity eg Aizer Dayah.

② Promote philosophy of Bhakti
Sufism thus further cultural
unity.

③ open to all caste, tribe. thus
recomodative.

④ kumbh mela attended by people
of various country, religion etc.
thus furthering familiarity &
unity.

Challenges

→ Congregation often aim
for communal & fundamental
list policies.

overal, Congregation fosters
Indias philosophy of unity in diversity
vasudhaiv kutumbakam



3. भारत में लैंगिक सशक्तीकरण पर महिला केंद्रित प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण योजनाओं के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

Discuss the impact of women centric direct cash transfer schemes on gender empowerment in India.

(150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

Recently MP govt & Maharashtra govt. release scheme like "Ladli Behna" which aims to provide cash transfer of ₹1250 every month to women.

Positive Impact of cash transfer

- ① A mean to compensate unpaid work of women (NSSO time survey 4.5 hour a day, 38 min for men).
- ② Provide for financial inclusion
- ③ Cash transfer leads to better health outcome in children & mother (50% women anaemic)
- ④ Can augment women's skill by allowing financial freedom.
- ⑤ A form of redistributive justice.



- 6) Lesser leakages as compare to other schemes.
- 7) Reduce dependency on husband for livelihood
- 8) Improve their decision making power.

Issue of direct cash transfer

- ① May reduce labor force participation rate further.
- ② Huge burden on states fund.
- ③ Do not lead to creation of infrastructure.
- ④ Do not directly contribute to capacity building.

Way forward → ① Long term study to study impact

↳ ② Focus on capacity building.

overall, it is good step toward gender empowerment, but it must augmented with skill training.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

4. वर्तमान वैश्विक चिंता जनसंख्या वृद्धि नहीं, बल्कि जनसंख्या गिरावट के दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

The emerging global concern is not overpopulation but rather the long-term implications of population decline. Comment.

(150 words) 10

Countries like Japan,
South Korea, Italy are facing new
crisis of demographic winter
with fertility declining below
1.5 (below replacement level 2.1).

Emerging concern of declining
population

- ① High dependent population thus
require more resources to
sustain elderlies require health
facility
- ② Reduced productivity due to
less young population
- ③ Reduced consumption & increase
in saving rate stop money
multiplier effect
- ④ significant health burden.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)



- ⑤ Relatively less innovation
 - ⑥ No work force to do manual work, support care economy
 - ⑦ No motivation in youth to work harder especially those inherited with health.
-
- way forward to reduce crisis
-

- ① Investment in geriatric care & care economy.
- ② Goal of gaining elderly dividend by utilising their skill eg SAGE initiative.
- ③ Investment in pension fund for social security eg Atal pension.
- ④ Liberal immigration policy to bring youth from younger nation. overall, coordinated effort is required to solve problem of demographic winter.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)



5. गरीबी मुख्य रूप से सामाजिक संगठन और संसाधनों के आवंटन के तरीके का परिणाम है। निर्धनता उन्मूलन के लिये भारत की रणनीति के संदर्भ में दिये गए कथन पर चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
Poverty is primarily the consequence of the way society is organized and resources are allocated. (150 words) 10
Discuss the statement in the context of India's strategy to tackle poverty. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

As per Asian Development Bank report India has around 24 crore poor population.

Society organisation \rightarrow Poverty

① Caste discrimination \rightarrow less opportunity to Dalit \rightarrow keep them poor.

② Gender discrimination \rightarrow poor female labor force participation

③ Tribal marginalisation \rightarrow poverty
Resource allocation \rightarrow Poverty

Top 1% population own 43% of nations wealth (Confem)

① It limits opportunity to all.

② Perpetuate poverty.



- ③ Restriction on quality education, capital & skill \Rightarrow retain poverty

India's strategy

- ① High taxation \Rightarrow redistribution of wealth.
- ② Reservation for vulnerable for equality of opportunity.
- ③ Right to education act for free education.
- ④ welfare scheme: National food security act, PM Kisan.
- ⑤ Gender budgeting.
- ⑥ concessional loan (Mudra) to poor.
- ⑦ MGNREGS scheme for job.

overall, these scheme has improved problem against poverty, but more scheme is required for "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas"

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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6. भारतीय शहरों में 'ग्रे' इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का विस्तार पारिस्थितिकीय स्थिरता के मूल्यों पर हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

The expansion of 'grey' infrastructure in Indian cities has come at the cost of ecological sustainability.

Discuss.

(150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

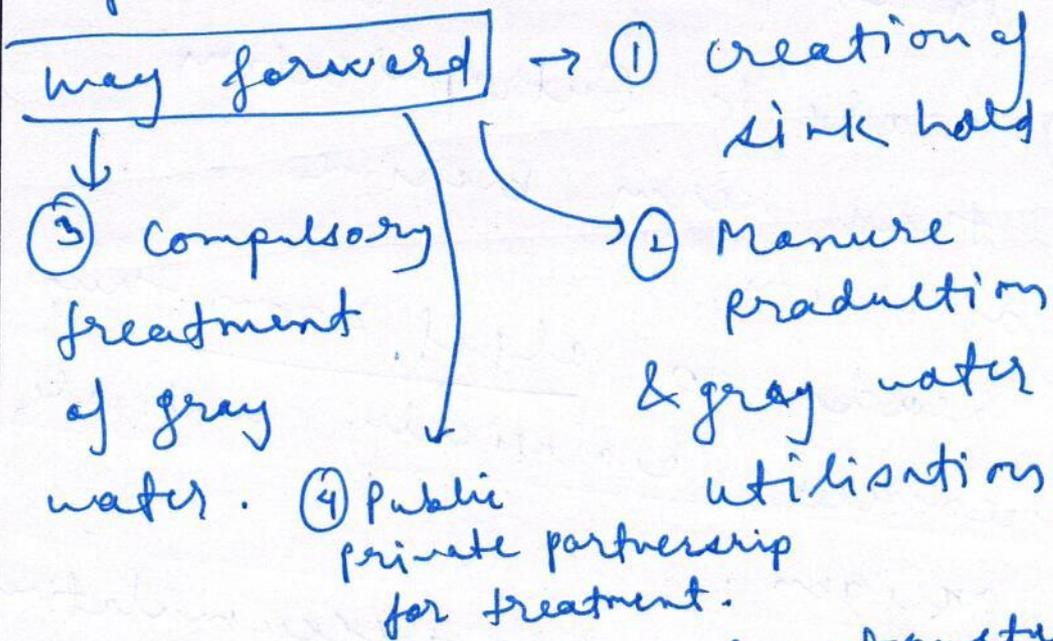
Grey infrastructure
is drainage, waste ~~disposal~~
disposal infrastructure in
the cities

Issue of ecological sustainability

- ① River pollution eg Yamuna,
- ② leads to Eutrophication
thus harm marine
diversity,
- ③ leads to algal boom thus
reduces biologically available
oxygen,
- ④ Problem of bio-accumulation
- ⑤ leads to diseases like
cholera, typhoid due to
water contamination.



- ⑥ Blockage can lead to issue of urban flood.
- ⑦ leading to contamination of ground water.
- ⑧ Threat of invasive species
- ⑨ Harmful for local fauna-flora.



overall, gray infrastructure need to be treated to realize goal of SDG-11 (sustainable cities) & SDG-6 (clean water).

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)



7. वैश्विक डिजिटल तकनीकों के विस्तार ने भारतीय समाज को रूपांतरित कर दिया है। इसके सामाजिक गतिशीलता, राजनीतिक विमर्श और डिजिटल समावेशन पर प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिये। (1) (150 शब्द) 10
- The expansion of global digital technologies has transformed Indian society. Discuss its impact on social mobility, political discourse, and digital inclusivity. (2) (3) (4) (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

India has 900 million internet users (IAMAI data) which make india one of largest consumer of digital technologies
eg Netflix, whatsapp.

Impact on social mobility

- (1) spread liberal egalitarian values led to women empowerment, transgender right.
- (2) Global economic opportunities has improved economic mobility.
- (3) Promotion of modern values leads to reduction in traditionalism.
- (4) overall importance to achievement values over ascriptive values



Impact on political discourse

- ① New social movement rise
calling for improved quality life. eg gay-right movement.
- ② Environmentalism grew.
- ③ Communalism politics via international exposure eg Israel - Hamas
- ④ Global opinions on issues may not follow local need eg coalition

Impact on digital inclusivity

- ① It has further communication eg whatsapp
- ② It has provided identity & community eg Instagram community
- ③ cheap technology thus inclusive
- ④ Further connected global world.

overall, it upheld argument of Arjun Appadurai - in globalised world people anywhere affected by people everywhere.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)



8. भारत में सांप्रदायिक तनावों को आकार देने में ऐतिहासिक विरासतों और समकालीन सामाजिक-राजनीतिक कारकों की पारस्परिक भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Assess the interplay of historical legacies and contemporary socio-political factors in shaping communal tensions in India. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

India is land of 6 major religion. And Gunnate myrdal writes in Asian Dream than India remained soft state which used communal politics

Historical legacies

- ① Partition atrocities.
- ② British policy of divide rule
- ③ Historical ethnic conflict.
- ④ Shared culture Dravidian movement against non-Brahmin
- ⑤ Policy of separate electorate.
- ⑥ Medieval invasion of muslim invaders
- ⑦ ~~destruction~~ Destruction of temples.



Contemporary social-political factors

- ① First past past require majority vote thus \Rightarrow politics of majority appeasement.
 - ② Rise of Hindu nationalist parties.
 - ③ Global conflicts (eg Iran-USA influence opinion in India)
 - ④ Atrocities against Indian-Hindu outside \Rightarrow strained relationship.
 - ⑤ Policy of zero sum gain to control most of limited resource.
 - ⑥ Policy of minority appeasement.
- overall, communal tension can be resolved by Gandhian philosophy of Sarva Dharma Sambhav. & Revival of Sufism.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)



9. भारत एवं अफगानिस्तान के बीच ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंधों की चर्चा कीजिये तथा वर्तमान कूटनीतिक संबंधों पर इनके प्रभावों को भी बताइये। (150 शब्द) 10

Discuss the historical and cultural ties between India and Afghanistan and their impact on present-day diplomatic relations. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Afghanistan is part of India's neighborhood thus India follow Neighbourhood First doctrine for improved relation.

Impact on present day

- ① Favourable perception for India.
- ② Providing key support to realise goal of TAPI pipeline.
- ③ Allow people to people contact.
- ④ Help India to gain access to Central Asia.
- ⑤ Cooperation in mineral extraction in region.



- ⑥ Allow India to take out
Indians during Taliban rule
- ⑦ Sport cooperation.
- ⑧ Allowed India to further
its developmental role in
Afghanistan.

Issue with nation

- ① Problem of Taliban radicalisation
 - ② Taliban has tilt toward
Tajikistan
 - ③ Increasing China's influence
 - ④ Attack on Indian infrastructure
 - ⑤ Connectivity issue remain
- overall, Afghanistan
can be a key partner to
India's policy of Look West.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



10. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा एजेंसी (IAEA) की परमाणु अप्रसार और शांतिपूर्ण परमाणु ऊर्जा संवर्द्धन में भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Analyze the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful nuclear energy promotion. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

IAEA is international body that formed after India's first nuclear test (Operation Buddha in 1974) to ensure peaceful use of nuclear technology.

Role of IAEA

- ① Nuclear tech should not be ~~mechanise~~ weaponised ⇒ ~~check~~ check uranium ~~into~~ enrichment.
- ② Provide technical knowhow for peaceful use.
- ③ Inspection to check on unauthorised use.
- ④ Regulate supply of uranium
- ⑤ Provide solution to



deal with nuclear disaster

- ⑥ strategies to deal with nuclear waste.
- ⑦ recommend sanction for unauthorised nuclear use.
- ⑧ Supp Global supply chain regulated.
- ⑨ Further international nuclear power plant cooperation.

challenges

- ① Political tool
- ↳ ② Failed in case of Iran, North Korea.
- ③ Lack acceptance among all nation.

For India, IAEA brings opportunity to realise goal of 100 GW nuclear energy by 2047.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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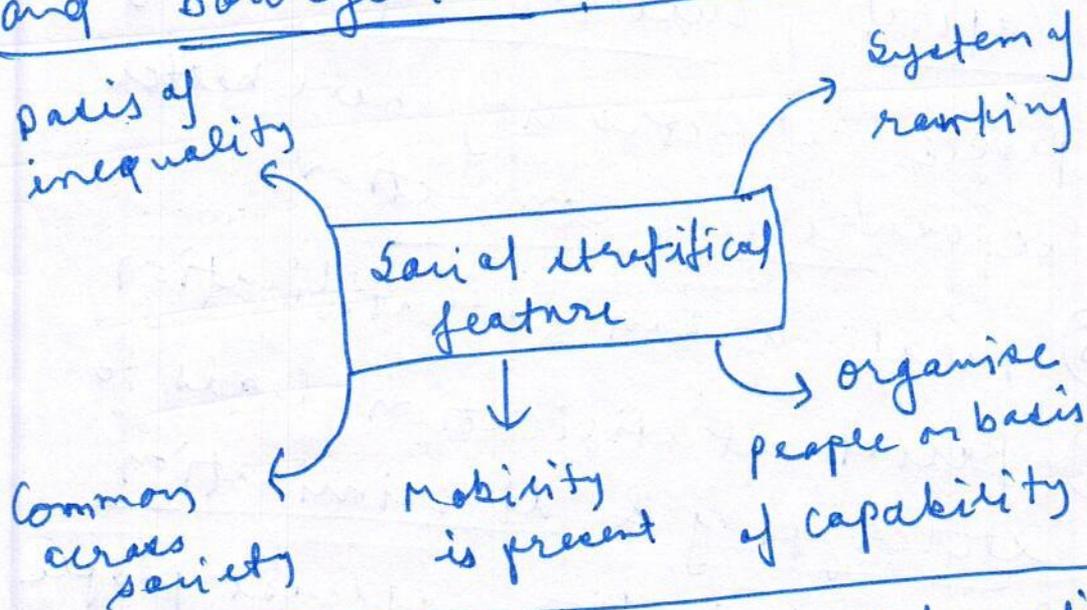


11. भारत में सामाजिक स्तरीकरण सामाजिक समानता और समावेशी विकास प्राप्त करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण बाधा बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
Social stratification in India remains a significant barrier to achieving social equity and inclusive development. Discuss. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Social stratification is process of placing some people higher than other in a social hierarchy. eg class based stratification between proletariat and bourgeoisie.



Barrier in achieving social equality

- ① Stratification leads to exclusion & deprivation eg poverty leads to poor access to education.
- ② Gender stratification further



ation of patriarchy.

③ Caste stratification furthers caste based division of labor eg 98% manual scavenger are SC/ST.

④ Barrier in access of social capital, cultural capital eg people of metro city have better exposure & connection.

⑤ Rural - urban stratification

⑥ Racial stratification leads to stereotyping & discrimination

eg discrimination against people from north east.

⑦ Ethnic stratification leads to conflict & political isolation

eg Kuki - Maiti crisis.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)



Barrier in inclusive growth

- ① Stratification perpetuate class hierarchy eg children of poor remains poor. due to lack of opportunities.
- ② Stratification further social inequality, nepotism.
- ③ Stratification often based on power. leading to religious marginalisation eg Hindu majority political power.
- ④ Language based stratification leads to discrimination eg Tulu in Karnataka.

Way Forward

- ① upheld article 14, 15
- ② Provide equal opportunities.

Thus, goal is to promote mobility in society to ensure stability of systems and bring egalitarian society.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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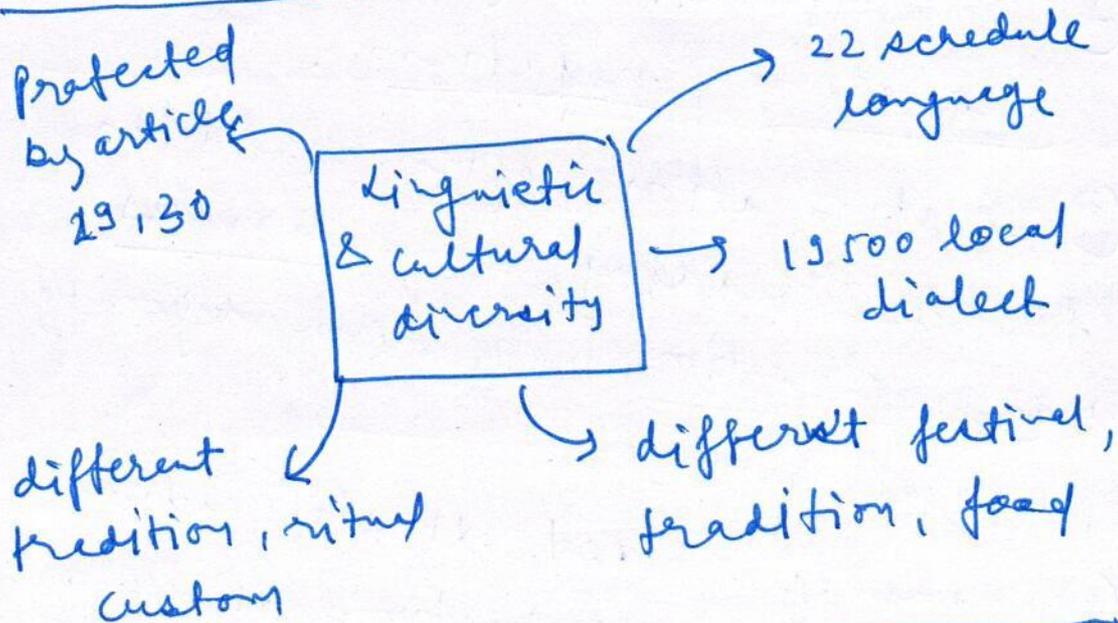


12. भारत की भाषाई और सांस्कृतिक विविधता की पृष्ठभूमि में, क्या 'विविधता में एकता' का विचार केवल एक संवैधानिक आदर्श या एक जीवंत वास्तविकता है? समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
- "In the backdrop of India's linguistic and cultural diversity, is the idea of 'Unity in Diversity' merely a constitutional ideal or a lived reality? Critically examine. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Unity in diversity imply sense of mutual tolerance, respect. and allowing people to retain their cultural uniqueness.



Idea of unity in diversity merely a constitutional ideal

① Communalism : politics on basis of religion leading to minority crisis eg communal conflict against muslim Babri masjid demolition.



- ② Regionalism : people attaching their identity to local identity based on language, caste etc.
eg son of soil movement.
- ③ Caste discrimination : Caste violence against delits.
- ④ Caste endogamy : 95% of marriage are endogamy (NFHS-5)
- ⑤ Linguistic discrimination & conflict. eg Hindi imposition.
- ⑥ Push for uniform civil code goes against cultural right.
- ⑦ Ethnic mobilisation among tribals eg kuki-metoi.
- ⑧ Historic association over current idea of nation eg Dravidian movement.
-
- Unity in diversity a lived reality

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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- ① Cosmopolitan city center have mixed culture. eg Delhi, Mumbai
- ② New ideas uniting people
eg idea of nationalism
- ③ Inter-religious festival celebration eg EID, Diwali celebrated by all.
- ④ Modern institution mark on university in diversity eg political parties has representation from all.
- ⑤ Increase in inter-caste, inter religion marriages.

Way forward

→ ① Adhere to policy of Sarva Dharma Sadbhava

↳ ② Upheld constitutional virtues of liberty, fraternity.

Thus, India remains a multicultural cosmopolitan.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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13. "भारत में क्षेत्रवाद एक दोधारी तलवार है।" समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिये।
"Regionalism in India is a double-edged sword." Critically analyze.

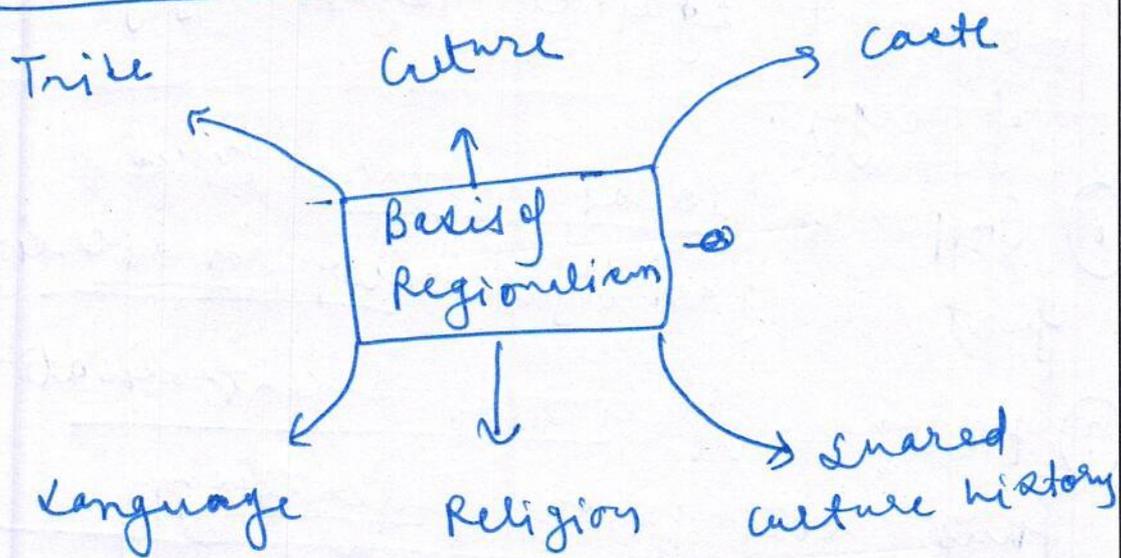
(250 शब्द) 15

(250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

Regionalism is when
people associate their political
loyalty toward regional identity
than the national identity.
eg. Son of soil movement.



Benefit of Regionalism

- ① Promote a sense of competition
which helps in local growth.
eg. Competitive federalism.
- ② Provide sense of belongingness
& duty



- ③ Further solidarity, brotherhood
- ④ Tool for political mobilisation to gain rights eg marathwada mobilisation for development.
- ⑤ Prevent culture eg Andhra movement against Tamil suzerainty of Telugu.
- ⑥ Empower local culture trust further goal of unity in diversity
- ⑦ Further political decentralisation thus strengthen federalism

Issues / challenges of regionalism

- ① Secessionism : often threat to national unity eg Khalistan movement.
- ② Promotes parochialism & discrimination eg Son of soil movement

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



- ③ Against the ideals of nationalism.
- ④ Competitive federalism leads to interstate conflicts.
- ⑤ often used to hide the bigger issue of underdevelopment & poverty.
- ⑥ Political tool for gaining power.
- ⑦ Further divide a diverse nation.
- ⑧ Way forward →
 - ① Regionalism on basis of religion should be rejected
 - ② Sense of brotherhood need to be promoted.

Thus, regionalism should be in good spirit of growth to ensure goal of "EK Bharat, Shresth Bharat"

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



14. "विकसित भारत का सपना और महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में विकास तब तक साकार नहीं हो सकता, जब तक महिलाओं पर अवैतनिक घरेलू कार्य के बोझ को दूर करने के लिये ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए जाते।" टिप्पणी कीजिये।

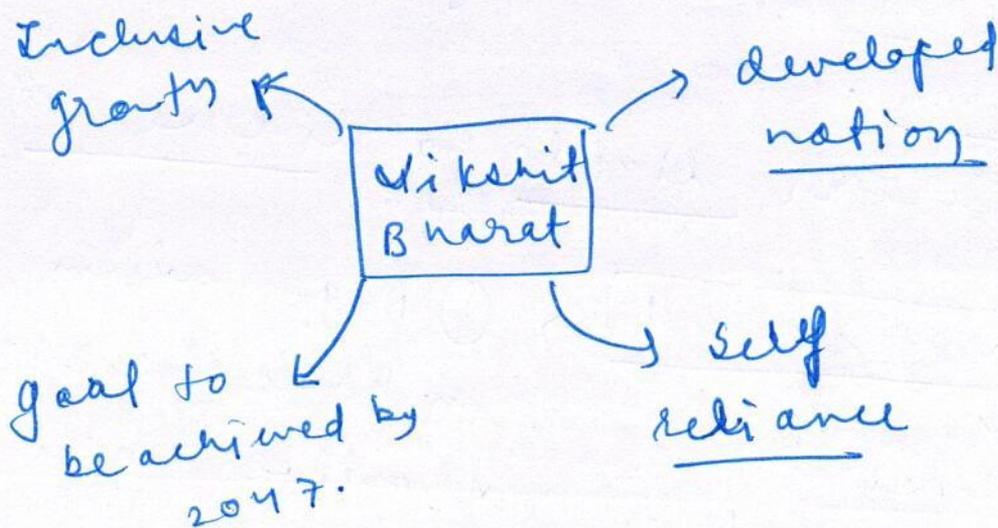
(250 शब्द) 15

"India's dream of Viksit Bharat and women-led development cannot be achieved without addressing the burden of unpaid domestic work on women." Comment. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

As per NSSO time
use survey average women
spend 4.5 hour daily for
unpaid work, and men spend
98 minutes.



Unpaid domestic work an
impediment to Viksit Bharat
& women led development

- ① Discourages labor force
participation of women.



- ② It limits incentive for women to gain education & skill.
- ③ Perpetuate notion of patriarchy thus leads to gender inequality
- ④ Half work force is under-utilised thus threaten the use of demographic dividend
- ⑤ Reduce consumption as women are out of work force thus threat to economic growth & vishat Bharat.
- ⑥ Reduces productivity of the workforce.
- ⑦ Increase in dependent population
- ⑧

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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Impediment to women led development

- ① keep labor of women undervalued.
- ② Increase control of resources of male only.
- ③ perpetuates hypergamy.
- ④ Reduces opportunity for girl.
- ⑤ keep women unskilled.

Way forward



- ① Study to be conducted to study worth of unpaid labor.
 - ② More scheme like "Ladli Behna" for direct cash transfer.
- overall, should support goal of SDG-6, and make a egalitarian society.
- "Amrit Kal" women to achieve Sarodaya.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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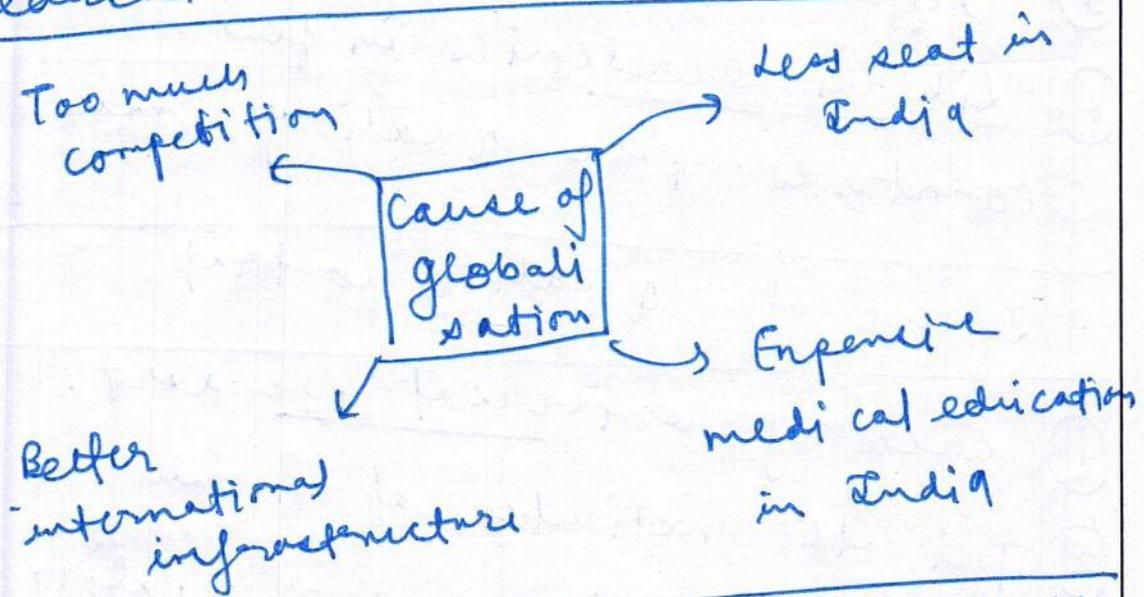


15. चिकित्सा शिक्षा के वैश्वीकरण से उत्पन्न प्रशिक्षण मानकों की एकरूपता और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करने संबंधी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिये।^① (250 शब्द) 15
Discuss the challenges posed by the globalization of medical education in ensuring uniform training standards and quality control. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Globalisation is process of increase in international economic interaction. Globalisation of medical education means increase in Indians going out for medical education



Challenges posed via globalisation of medical education: Uniform Training.

- ① Interoperability issue of medical equipments - & training.



② Varied challenges : Nation like Russia has different health concern thus different curriculum & focus.

③ Different standard operating procedure.

④ Different syllabus in countries.

⑤ Different duration of courses

⑥ Liberal academics in few countries pose quality issue.

Issue of quality control

① Lack of universal standard.

② Private institutions often only aim for profit \Rightarrow poor quality training.

③ Poor quality of test designed at the entrance level

④ Dominance of money power

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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- ⑤ Issue of recognition of mutual degree or certificates.
- ⑥ Lack of trained teacher in international schools.
- ⑦ Poor quality test in India which allow them to practice in India.
- ⑧ Course duration are often short & lack in hand experience

Way forward

- ↓
- ① Need of global standard.
 - ② Mutual cooperation between nation for quality control.
 - ③ Interview for allowing international student to practice in India.

Overall, medical ethics & professionalism need to be seriously implement to further trust in Indian medical tourism.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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16. जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश और भारतीय युवाओं की बढ़ती आकांक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, गरीबी, शिक्षा और रोजगार के बीच का पारस्परिक संबंध उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

(250 शब्द) 15

Given the demographic ^①dividend and rising ^②aspirations of Indian youth, how does the interplay between poverty, education, and employment shape their socio-economic mobility?

(250 words) 15

Demographic dividend
is anticipated economic gain
that a country can have due
to younger working population

Poverty shaping socio-economic
mobility

- ① Poverty leads to poor health
outcome thus limit opportunity
for mobility.
- ② Poverty perpetuates lack of
economic, social capital thus
systematically discriminated
- ③ Poverty also increases susceptibility
of debt trap, bankruptcy
thus impediment to social mobility.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



④ Stigma & stereotyping against poor leads to their exclusion

⑤ Poverty often breeds to crime, deviance etc

Education shaping socio economic mobility

① Youth can use education for skilling & economic mobility
eg IT sector.

② Education make aware of discrimination & inequality

eg Dalit Panther movement.

③ Education provides rationality, pragmatism and agility to adapt as per new needs.

④ Education provides for liberal value thus lead to social

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)



mobility eg gender equality

⑤ Education provide medium for youth to fulfill their aspiration.

⑥ Education further female labor force participation thus reduce patrilarchy.

Employment shape socio-economic mobility

① ~~Education~~ Employment improve class position thus empower to act against social discrimination by rich Dominant caste.

② It allow female independence thus lead to gender empowerment.

③ It allows better freedom & further opportunity \Rightarrow Economic mobility

Thus, there is need of welfare policies to realize goal of viksit Bharat by 2047 by utilizing demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



17. भारत में जनजातीय सशक्तीकरण की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिये। जनजातीय समुदायों के उत्थान हेतु हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिये, विशेष रूप से केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में प्रस्तुत पहलों का विश्लेषण कीजिये। ① (250 शब्द) 15

Discuss the need for tribal empowerment in India. Analyze the recent government initiatives, particularly those introduced in Union Budget 2025-26, to uplift tribal communities. ② च. ③ (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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As per multidimensional Poverty index of Niti Aayog. 50% triple are still poor. Also triple are ~~8.6~~ 8.6% of population but own only 3.2% of nations wealth (Oxfam report).

Need of tribal empowerment.

- ① Poverty : Higher incidences, thus limiting their mobility.
- ② Poor health indicators : prevalence of malnutrition.
- ③ Infected by genetic disorders
eg Sickle cell anaemia
- ④ Literacy rate is lower (69%).



- ⑤ Geographic isolation limit their participation in economy.
- ⑥ Problem of alcoholism
- ⑦ Issue of superstition, dogmatic practice thus educational empowerment needed.
- ⑧ Development led displacement leads to cultural loss.
- ⑨ Higher incidences of IMR, MMR.
- ⑩ Poor political empowerment.
- ⑪ Debt ridden (lack formal access of credit).
- ⑫ PVTG & Denotified tribes are more vulnerable.

Govt. Initiative in Budget 25-26

- ① Sickle cell fund to fight sickle cell anemia.
- ② More outlay to education

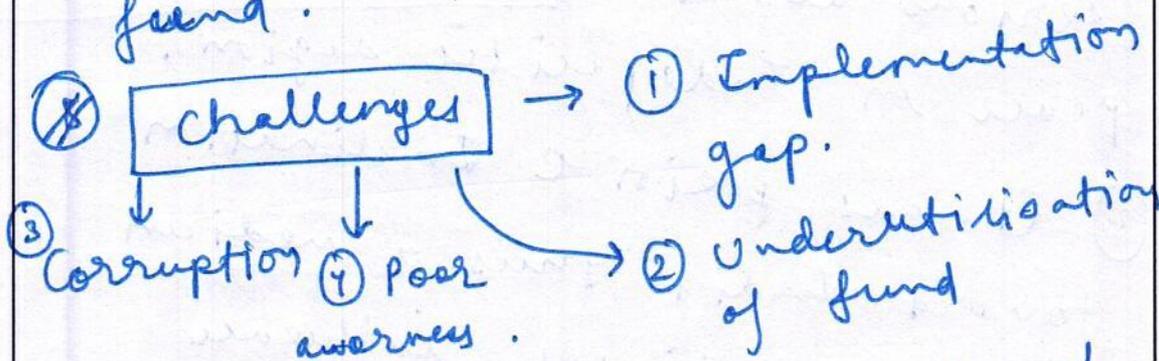
उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



via opening more Eklavya school.

- ③ More funds to Autonomous district council.
- ④ More outlay to TRIFED for tribal produce procurement.
- ⑤ Loans via puda scheme to promote domestic production of alcohol eg Mondh in MP.
- ⑥ More outlay in national food security act in tribal area.
- ⑦ Revival of North East development fund.



Thus, the recommendation of Tribal Panchayat of Nehruji can be implemented for tribal development.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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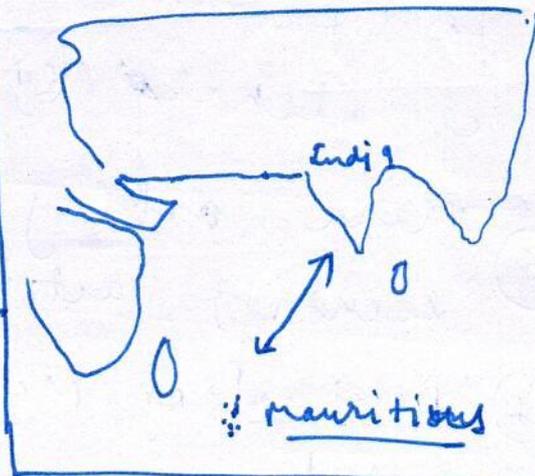
18. चर्चा कीजिये कि मॉरीशस में नया नेतृत्व द्वीपीय राष्ट्र के साथ भारत के संबंधों को मजबूत करने के अवसर कैसे प्रस्तुत करता है? (250 शब्द) 15
 Discuss how new leadership in Mauritius presents opportunities for strengthening India's ties with the island nation? (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Indo - Mauritius relations are critical for peaceful Indo - Pacific and rule based order in the region.

New leadership presents the opportunities



① Leadership is serious about

peace in Indo Pacific region.

② It has positive inclination toward India thus a medium to curb Chinese influence

③ Tool to curb Chinese string of fear policy



- ④ Avenue for south south cooperation against climate change
- ⑤ Provides alternate to Maldivees for tourism to nudge both nation toward India
- ⑥ Cooperation against piracy in region.
- ⑦ India can provide its research of drought resistant crops.
- ⑧ cooperation against disaster.
- ⑨ opportunity for India for defence expert.
- ⑩ Can further medical tourism from mauritius.
- ⑪ opportunity to protect interest of Indian diaspora in mauritius.
- ⑫ Technological cooperation on emerging technologies.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



(13) Can be partner of India's SAGAR initiative & goal of India being net security provider in region.

(14) Cooperation on polymetallic module extraction

Limitation of relation

- (1) Increasing tilt toward China.
- (2) India fail to deliver on development project & cooperation
- (3) Nation is struggling against sea level rise due to climate change
- (4) Limited utilisation of tourism potential

way forward

- (1) mutual military exercises
- ↓
- (3) Coordinate on climate change issue. → (2) development loan to Mauritius for better cooperation

overall, Both the country has gained. And India should follow Quijral doctrine.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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19. प्रमुख देशों के साथ भारत की विदेश नीति और आर्थिक संबंधों पर भारतीय डायस्पोरा के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। भारत अपने वैश्विक प्रवासी समुदाय का रणनीतिक और कूटनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिये किस प्रकार प्रयास कर सकता है?

Evaluate the impact of the Indian diaspora on India's foreign policy and economic ties with key nations. How can India leverage its global diaspora for strategic and diplomatic gains?

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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India has largest diaspora in the world 32 million. And they send remittance of more than \$ 120 billion every year.

Impact on foreign policy

- ① Breaking critical deals eg 2008 nuclear deal. by USA diaspora
- ② Create cooperative political support.
- ③ bring new agendas eg social security agreement, visa norms
- ④ Provide leverage to India in term of ~~for~~ providing manpower.
- ⑤ Threat to diplomatic relation ~~for~~ due to poor diaspora treatment. eg Kafala system of Qatar.



Impact on Economic ties

- ① Bring remittances.
- ② Further Indian businesses abroad eg Haldiram going global.
- ③ Overall improve people to people contact thus setting familiarity & trust \Rightarrow more FDI to nation.
- ④ Entrepreneurship eg Flipkart's Binny Bansal worked in Amazon USA
- ⑤ Nudging toward trade agreement.
- ⑥ Provide expertise & skill to diaspora which later used in India

leveraging diaspora for strategic & diplomatic gain

- ① In USA, Indian diaspora is richest & enjoy significant

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



lobbying power thus further
India - USA coordination.

- ② Leverage Indian diaspora for
gaining technical competition
- eg Perplexity LEO - AI company
contributing to Indian AI mission.
- ③ India can hurt pockets of
global educational institution by
putting restriction on foreign education.
- ④ Spreading Indian culture Yoga,
Indian food, bollywood for
furthering soft power.

Way forward → ① More scheme like
know India program,
Pravasi Bhartiya Diva

② Social security agreement
③ talk with
USA to resolve
H1B visa issue.

overall, in globalised work
diaspora is real tool to further
Indias reach of influence.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

20. लघुपक्षवाद (Minilateralism) वैश्विक चुनौतियों का सामना करने के क्रम में बहुपक्षवाद के विकल्प के रूप में उभर रहा है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ इसके लाभों एवं सीमाओं का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिये।

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(250 शब्द) 15
 Minilateralism is emerging as an alternative to multilateralism in addressing global challenges. Critically analyze its advantages and limitations with suitable examples. (250 words) 15

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

① ②
~~Minilateralism~~ Minilateralism is cooperation between few like minded nation eg SAARC, whereas multilateralism aims for global cooperation

Causes
Rise of multilateralism

- ① Decline international platform like World Bank, IMF, UN
- ② Rise of de-globalisation
- ③ USA policy of self interest undermining global order.
- ④ Increase suspicion among countries.
- ⑤ Proxy war between USA (US) China-Russia nexus



Advantages of multilateralism

- ① As per local needs ^{eg} ASEAN for need of south East Asian countries.
- ② It reduces concentration of power. ^{eg} SCO against G7.
- ③ To ensure regional security I2U2, QUAD.
- ④ Easy to cooperate between few nations ^{eg} IMEC.
- ⑤ Consensus can be built easily.
- ⑥ ~~Agag~~ Against the abuse of power ^{eg} USA dollar manipulation.
- ⑦ Sustainable peace is ensured

to be with multilateralism

- ① often has limited influence ^{eg} BRIN.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



- ② Dominated by few power
eg SCO by china.
- ③ Leads to further conflict
eg QUAD threatens china.
- ④ Sustainability issue often
die down due to lack of
political will QUAD.
- ⑤ Lacks institutional mechanisms
- ⑥ Limited bargaining power.

way forward → ① India can
continue path
of multilateralism
for further
trade deals

↓
② Cooperate with
like minded to
keep peaceful
Indo Pacific

overall, with multilateralism
ensure cooperation & make
world multipolar by creating
more power center.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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