GENERAL STUDIES (Test–12)

निर्धारित समयः तीन घंटे *Time allowed: Three Hours*	DTVF/25 (D-A)–M–**GSM (M-I)-2512**	अधिकतम अंक: 250 *Maximum Marks: 250*

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Center & Date: **KAROL BAGH (20 July 2025)**

UPSC Roll No. *(If allotted)*: **5806823**

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 अंग्रेज़ी 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 मूल्यांकनकर्त्ता 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)			

मूल्यांकनकर्त्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्त्ता (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)
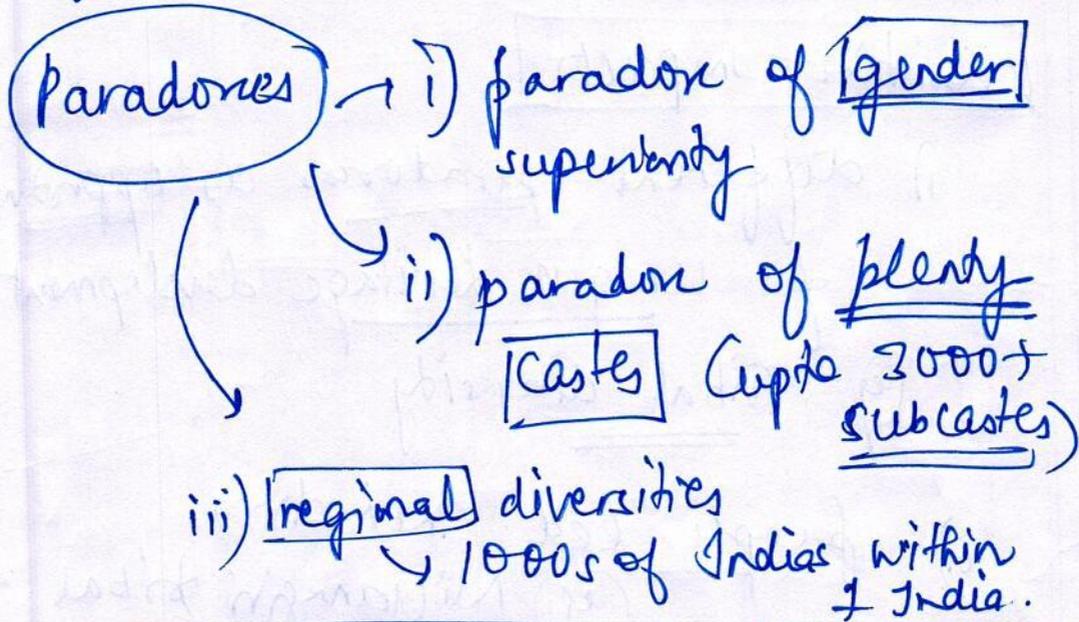6. Presentation Proficiency (प्रस्तुति दक्षता)

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

India is a land of multiple cultures with multiple identities. But, some social identities create paradox of plenty leading to governance deficit.

Paradoxes → i) paradox of gender superiority

ii) paradox of plenty Castes (upto 3000+ subcastes)

iii) regional diversities ↳ 1000s of Indias within 1 India.

Paradoxes causing Socio Political dynamics

i) paradoxes lead to social vulnerabilities → by social deprivation (eg) gender bias

ii) creating condition of trust deficit in society (eg) communalism due to Hindu Muslim

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③ leads to inefficient reach of governance programmes

④ greater demands for autonomy and regionalisation
   (eg) Punjab's demand for 'Khalsa'

[Positive impacts]

i) different paradoxes as opportunities for unique heritage development
   (eg) Tribal diversity

ii) people led initiatives
   (eg) Niyamgiri tribal movements.

[WAY AHEAD] : The need is to integrate the diversities into development model (eg) tunartlaats for tribal or
   (eg) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for girl child upliftment.

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

India is a land of different world religions - Hinduism, Islamism, Jain, Buddhism etc. In this content, religious congregations create both better unity and sometime social violence.

Promotes socio Cultural unity by

i) collective gathering promoting |discussions| and unity (eg 'Satsangs'

ii) Presentation of culture and socialisation (eg → teaching youngsters role of religion in life.

iii) for uniting different castes (eg → different castes attended Mahakumbh

iv) showcase rich diversity (eg India's Ideal of 'Vasudheva Kutumbakam'

v) by moral education (eg teaching of Nanak for peace

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However, they create challenges like

i) communalisation of national atmosphere leading to violence
   eg Islamic fundamentalism

ii) incitement to unethical behavior
   eg idea of "Khalistani Suba"
   (Gurudwaras in Canada)

iii) against law and order
   eg Hathras tragedy

iv) might create national disunity by social evils in name of religion
   eg conversions

WAY AHEAD → Religious Gatherings Need light regulation though:

i) proper permission from authorities based on details of gathering

ii) liability to not promote violence

Religion without principle of peace must not be propagated.

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

In recent years, schemes like Ladki Behana, Ladli Behana and DBT like mahilashree has profound impact on women development.

[Impact on Gender empowerment]

[Positive Impacts]

i) provided them a fixed source of disposable income for daily needs

ii) can invest in [Household] expend- iture @ nutrition by buying better foods

iii) invest in children education or skill training fees.

iv) financial independence → @ no more dependent on husband's income

v) [social] independence → can have a say in family matters

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vi) invest for business opportunities
   (→) can start small vending units

∴) overall social overhaul

better learning outcomes ✓   better health   social mobility better awareness

of children

─────────────

However it is not a Panacea for over all 'development'

i) only a small amount not feasible for wide changes

ii) might not fulfill daily needs
   (→) ₹2000/month → insufficient

iii) reach and last mile delivery (→) mostly city women benefitted.

iv) [social change] still far away → need to shift to attitudinal changes.

All this calls for idea of women led development (→) through SHGs or skill training to ensure "Lakhpati" दीदी.

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

The world is witnessing a global demographic winter with the real fertility crisis being lack of adequate reproductive meaningfulness as per UNFPA.

[Not overpopulation But Population Decline] → i) countries like Italy Japan where 50% households without any child

ii) demographic transition [stagnant] ↳ 🙁

iii) failure of population policies eg Chinese one child policy failure

.II. effects of long term population Decline

i) growing old before growing richer
· less labor = less economic growth

ii) uneven, screwed migration around .2 globe

3) lack of youth for working population (e.g.) Greece

4) higher dependency ratio (e.g.) India 20% elderly by 2050.

5) loss of income in form of remittances to global economy

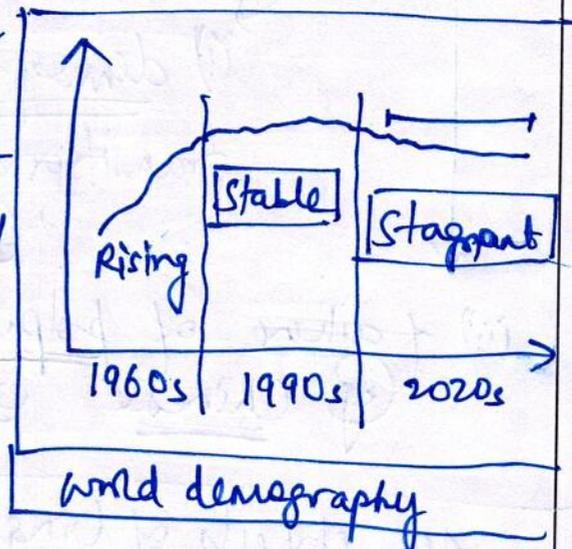6) uneven sex ratio (e.g.) Scandinavian countries - women dominance

7) global recession and economic crisis.

All this calls for

i) population friendly policies →
better healthcare

ii) family planning programmes (e.g.) success of Bangladesh family planning

3) global migration compact

This would ensure that demographic disaster is prevented.

1960s | 1990s | 2020s

Rising | Stable | Stagnant

world demography

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. Discuss the statement in the context of India's strategy to tackle poverty. (150 words) 10

Amartya Sen called poverty not a lack of income but as a presence of social deprivations. Poverty needs to tackled ~~too~~ by capability development

> Consequence of way of society's organisation (in India)

i) social deprivations like caste and gender reinforce poverty.

ii) a vicious loop of social segregation leads to economic deprivation eg a girl child not allowed to educate = early marriage = poor economic indicator

iii) lack of Equity in distribution of resources eg Oxfam Report top 1% = 40% Indian wealth

Indian strategy → (1) poverty alleviation by MNREGA, PDS

(3) National Livelihood (2) trickle down of economic growth

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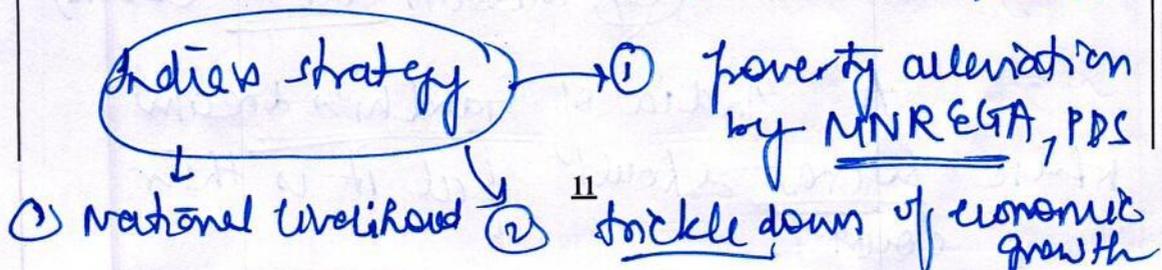
Problems with India's strategy

i) poor implementation of programs

@) delivery deficit of funds

iii) failure of trickle down-effects

@) inequality → "crony capitalism"

iii) not tackles social deprivations
@) women disparity at work

(World economic forum)

To tackle poverty

i) a capability focussed approach
by
human development → education
↳ training
vocalisation
(Kothari commission)
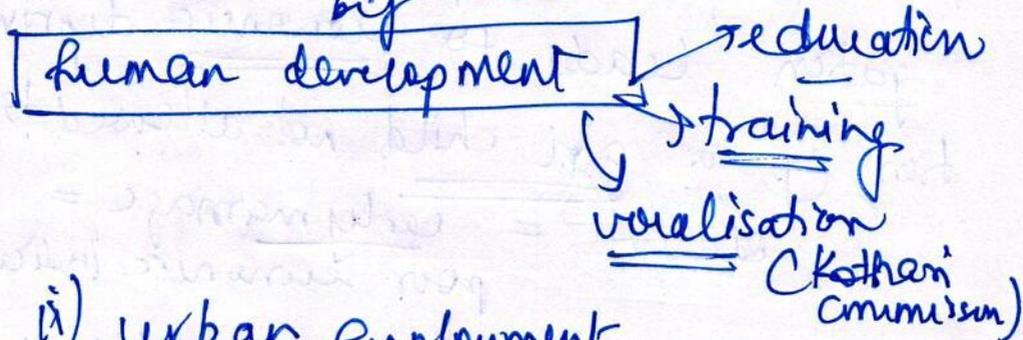
ii) urban employment
like MNREGA @) through
SHGs

iii) civil society collaboration
@) Nussim Manzil (Delhi)

A India of Gandhi's dream
where poorest should feel it is their country.

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

Grey infrastructure is the highly carbon-based concrete, steel or hard materials used on building operations.

Comes at cost of ecological sustainability

1) leads to greenhouse effect → warming/temperature rise
   (eg) concretisation of cities

ii) leads to reckless expansion causing deforestation = loss of green cover

iii) poor underground water recharge = water crisis (eg) Bangalore water crisis

(4) urban heat island → high temperature in urban surfaces

URBAN HEAT ISLAND

⑧ Habitat destruction of fauna
  eg Hyderabad forest clearance

④ disaster vulnerability
   eg landslide due to
      dam building
          (Himachal)

All this calls for |BLUE GREEN|
infrastructure: (Mihir Shah committee)

1) urban green spaces → green parks,
   green sheds (Miyawaki (Japan))

ii) Afforestation eg Marol urban forest
                     (Mumbai)

iv) Environment Impact Assessment
    (EIA) under Environment
              Protection Act 1986

5) people participation in urban
   development projects. eg |PPPP| model
                          (pro people planet)

       This will ensure the idea of
|Net Zero by 2070|.

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। (150 शब्द) 10

The expansion of global digital technologies has transformed Indian society. Discuss its impact on social mobility, political discourse, and digital inclusivity. (150 words) 10

The 4th industrial revolution has made global citizens as "Netizens" leading to a socioculture renaissance.

Impacts on social mobility

Positive

Negative

i) greater social mobility for jobs

ii) better awareness about different cultures

iii) new localism unity in neighborhood

iv) dilution of caste differences

v)

① negative social influence

②g) pornography

② scam of jobs

③ poor migration w/o due knowledge

Impacts on Political discourse

Positive

i) awareness about rights.

Negative

i) politicisation of media.

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2) political protests
    eg) digital protest
    against farm bills

2) polidicisation
    of issues
    eg) violent
        incitement
    over 70

[Digital Inclusivity]

(Positive)   (Negative)

1) greater Ideas

i) skill building
   through Youtube
   eg) ITC echoupal

ii) employment
    for women (orange
              economy)

1) digital divide
   eg) rural area =
       20% coverage

2") digital Illiteracy

3) scams, frauds,
   digital arrests

[WAY AHEAD] : Hence, we need a
regulated and people friendly technology
with equal coverage eg) Optical
fibre network and [Digital] Data
[Protection Act].

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

Communalism is political trading of religion. Communalism is result of deep historical faultlines and not corrected due to [incorrect] [social assimilation].

[Historical legacies]

i) the impact of [Partition] → the identity crisis result of India-Pakistan enemities.

ii) the 1920s era of communalism debates over Hindi v/s Urdu tableegh / tanzim

iii) the politics of divide and rule by (British) by (Political) parties

[Contemporary Socio Political Factors]

i) improper synthesis of culture: pseudo - extreme religiosity (eg) idea of jihad

ii) lack of equal distribution of fruits of [development]

(eg) Muslims segregated (Sachar Report)

iii) a culture of [Distrust] and stereotypes

(eg) Muslims as terrorists.

4) [politicisation] of Religion → for vote bank politics ⎰ (eg) during 1990, Karsevak

(eg) 2020 - hindu nationalism

5) No check over hate speech and fake news

(eg)

[WAY AHEAD]

- i) communalism as criminalised offense under RoPA-1951

ii) awareness and confidence building (eg) " Muslim Sadbhavna" (Kashmir)

This will ensure the ideal of "Sarva Dharma Sanbhaav"

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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

Afghanistan Afghanistan has been a graveyard of empires. India's being an naturally ally of Afghanistan is historically and culturally strong.

[historical ties]

i) persian empire → ① trade of oil
② fruits, dry fruits
persian literatures

ii) persian influence on Indian culture eg Gandhara art

| cultural ties | → i) deep Islamic ties with a large expatriate (working community)

ii) the soft power factor of bollywood and cricket

iii) the Neshruvian Asian consensus over cold war period

iv) Afghani students and Afghani colony is Delhi

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Impact on Present day Relations

i) dominance of India's _soft power_ through bodies like ITEC efforts

ii) _favorable_ perception for India's interest @ Taliban outreach to Indian embassy

iii) India can _check_ over Pakistan and China by gaining _strategic_

(Convergence) → (Cultural)

(Infrastructure)
projects worth $3 billion — people to people
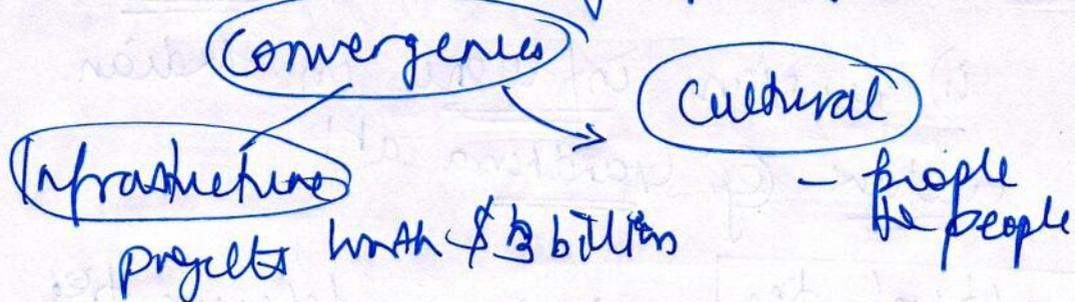
(Challenges)
i) the role of _Pakistan_ to _counter_ India's interests

ii) the rise of Taliban and _questions_ of _security_.

iii) the _geographical_ barrier and ~~geopolitical~~ _flux._

All this calls for greater _economic_ incentives @ INSTC pipeline or the ~~people to people~~ _ties_ by connecting with _Afghali_ people

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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

IAEA often made through the "Atoms for Peace" collaboration has been the sole authority for Nuclear Non Proliferation in global order.

[Role of IAEA]

It has led to Nuclear Non proliferation and peace by?

i) ensuring regular inspection, checks on sites of civilian, military establishments

ii) by upholding Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968 → procedural checks.

iii) check over by int'l forums & collaboration with Amenity Int'l

iv) <u>Sanctions</u> on nations like Pakistan, Iran.

<u>Ineffective Against Nuclear Race</u>

i) <u>secretly</u> nuclear enrichment sites (eg) North-Korea.

ii) lacks <u>punitive</u> mandates → cannot use <u>counter force</u>

iii) [<u>discriminatory</u>] towards <u>Western</u> <u>allies</u> → (eg) <u>P5</u> of UNSC <u>vertical</u> <u>proliferation</u> CSIPRI reports

iv) global nuclear proliferation (eg) Iran-Israel war over <u>Natanz</u>, fordow

[WAY AHEAD] → i) greater <u>role</u> and ~~power~~ for legal binding actions
ii) funds and functions to IAEA

11. भारत में सामाजिक स्तरीकरण सामाजिक समानता और समावेशी विकास प्राप्त करने में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

India is often said a prismatic society where social identities tends to dominate economic development.

Social stratifications as Barrier to Social equity

i) it leads to deprivation in fulfillment of necessities (eg) caste system denies opportunity of education

ii) leads to lack of opportunity to develop (eg) - gender bias in India

iii) it hampers the breaking of [poverty loop] + (eg) Dalits constitute 30% of BPLs.

iv) cannot check the discrimination in economic spheres → (eg) if girl child not educated → no jobs → early marriage

| Barrier to Inclusive development |

i) hampers the growth of <u>historical</u> disadvantaged (eg tribes — social stigmatisation

ii) it leads to <u>lack of human development</u> (eg Dalits → still <u>50%</u> illiterate

iii) cannot raise <u>effective voice</u>:
(eg) Tamil Nadu caste violence

Vicious cycle of social deprivation
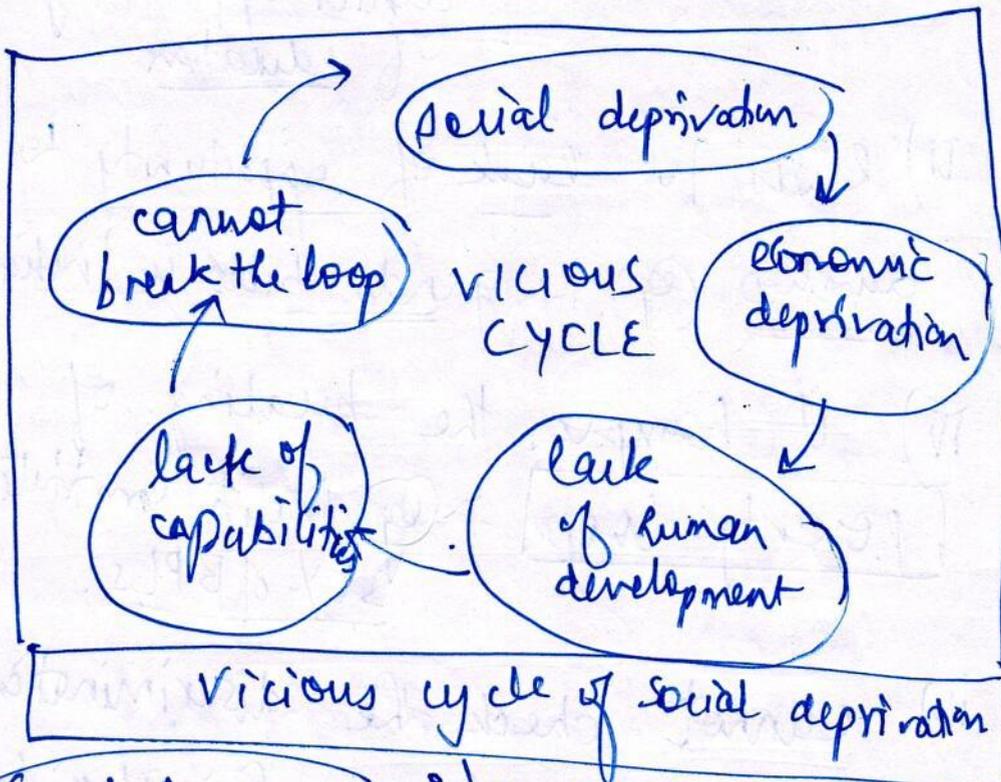
(Govt Measures) → i) Mahila Yuva Sashaktikaran
→ ii) PM- JANMAN (for tribals)
iii) Adarsh Gram Yojana (for SCs)

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All this calls for inclusive development through

i) proper <u>implementation</u> of government programmes (eg) → Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Success.

ii) Social <u>education</u> through Info, <u>education</u> camps (IEC) (eg) → "Project Manjil" - for girl child.

iii) <u>civil society</u> coordination (eg) NGO like "<u>Dalit Panther</u>"

iv) government to provide "<u>tailor-made solutions</u> (eg) → <u>Aspirational Districts</u>

v) Concession in <u>educational</u> institutes (eg) PM-<u>Shreshtha</u> Scholarships.

This can ensure "Sab ka <u>Saath</u>, Sab ka Vikas" where <u>last mile</u> delivery of economic benefits happens.

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
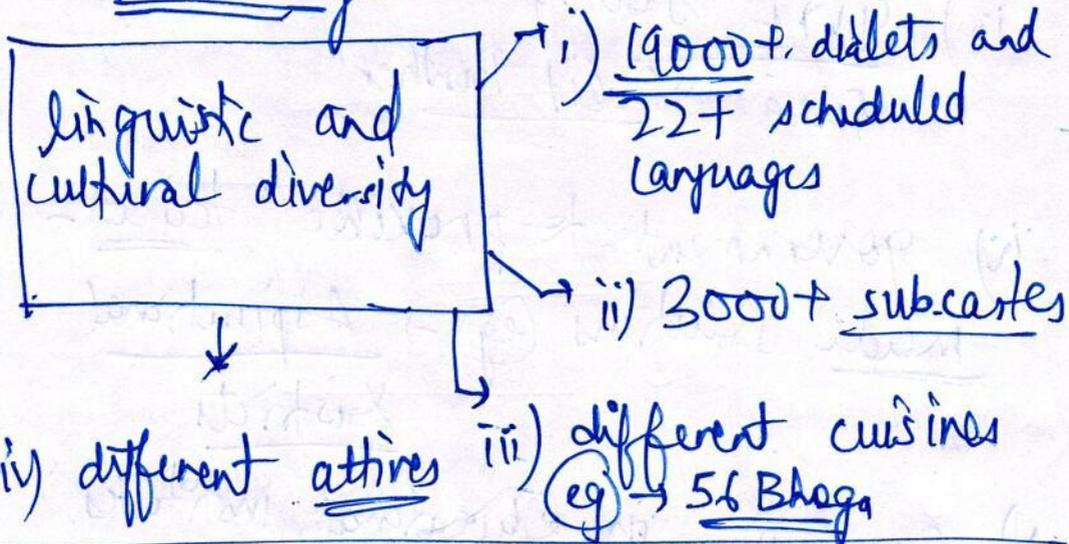
"In the backdrop of India's linguistic and cultural diversity, is the idea of 'Unity in Diversity' merely a constitutional ideal or a lived reality? Critically examine. (250 words) 15

" Kos Kos pe paani Badle"
chaar Kos pe yaani ! "

India is a sociological museum with sheer diversity. However, the ideal of Unity in Diversity is both a "continuity with change" in India.

linguistic and cultural diversity →

i) 19000+ dialects and 22+ scheduled languages

ii) 3000+ sub-castes

iii) different cuisines (eg → 56 Bhoga

iv) different attires

Unity in Diversity as Constitutional Ideal

i) based on integrity of India as a "Union of State" (Article 1)

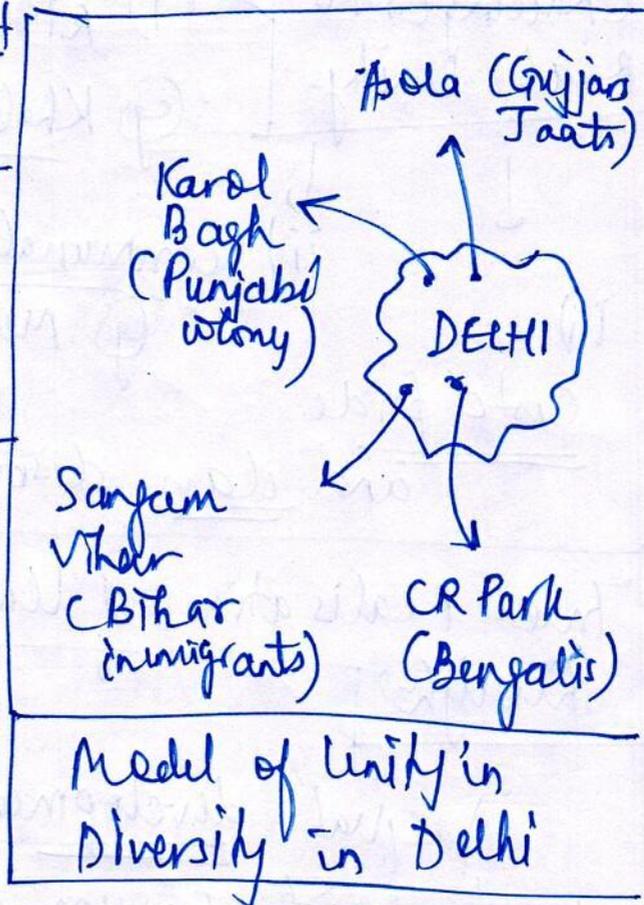ii) laws and rules against caste-based discrimination.

iii) Same laws and full faith to laws of all states.

iv) Union government at Centre.

However, Unity in Diversity is a lived Reality

i) Sense of unity lies in heart (eg) unity over cricket match

Asola (Gujjars Jaats)

Karol Bagh (Punjabi colony)

DELHI

Sangam Vihar (Bihar immigrants)

CR Park (Bengalis)

Model of Unity in Diversity in Delhi

ii) united model of living settlements (eg) cosmopolitan culture of Delhi

iii) unity is daily mobility and through workplace (eg) work culture in cities

iv) sharing of respect for others culture (eg) → Holi celebration by muslim

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√ globalisation leading to zero localism people's social mobility and unity.

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\text{Challenges to}\\\text{Real Unity}\end{array}}$ — i) Rise of extreme regionalism

(eg) Khalistan (Punjab)

↓ ↓

[ii) Communalism and riots

(eg) Muzaffarnagar

[ii)
caste pride
and class discrimination (glass ceiling)

___

True Realisation of Unity could be through

i) equal development of all regions and social groups (Aspirational District Program)

[i) awareness and sensitivity to different cultures (eg) Dilli Haat to showcase diverse culture

while India bows in 100 prayers or eats 1000 cuisines, but they dream under the ideal of Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat!

13. "भारत में क्षेत्रवाद एक दोधारी तलवार है।" समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
"Regionalism in India is a double-edged sword." Critically analyze. (250 words) 15

"While it is the national boundaries that determine nation, it is invisible regional aspirations that determine true regionalism"
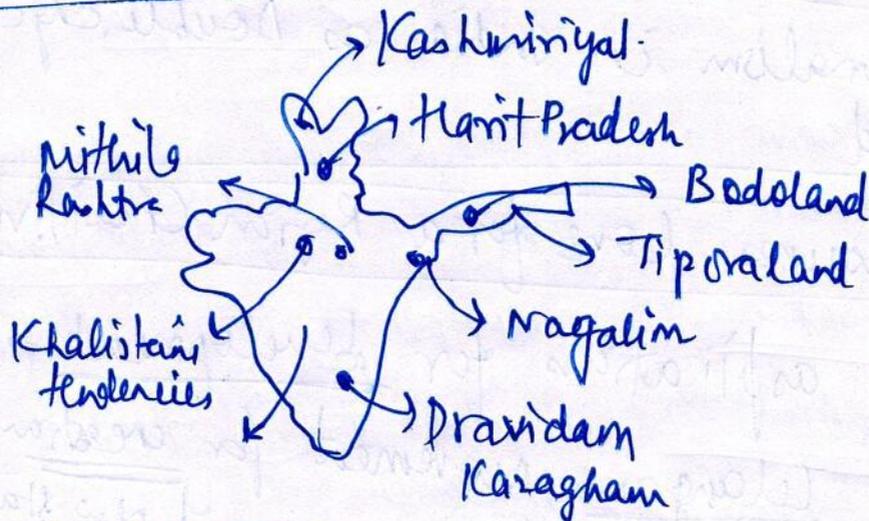
Regionalism in India as Double Edged Sword

Ensures love for a Region (Positive)

i) aspirations for development → eg Telangana movement for creation of new state

ii) ensures (check against underdevelopment eg) → Bihar's demand for Special category status

iii) preserves Unique culture and regional identities eg Bhil Pradesh → demand by Bhils (MP)

iv) showcases cultural and regional heritage eg one District one Product

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However, Regionalism causes Negative tendencies like

i) extreme regionalism leading to threat to unity (eg) – Khalistani protests.

Kashminiyal
Harit Pradesh
Bodoland
Tiporaland
Nagalim
Dravidam Karagham
Mithila Rashtra
Khalistani tendencies

Regionalism in India

(i) demand for secessionism
(eg) National Social council of Nagas – demand for Nagaland

(ii) undermine National goals →
(eg) national economy effected due to protests

(4) leads to mobilisation and

incitement of violences
by vested interests
(eg) role of Baptist church
for violence in NorthEast

3) threat to law and
order (eg).

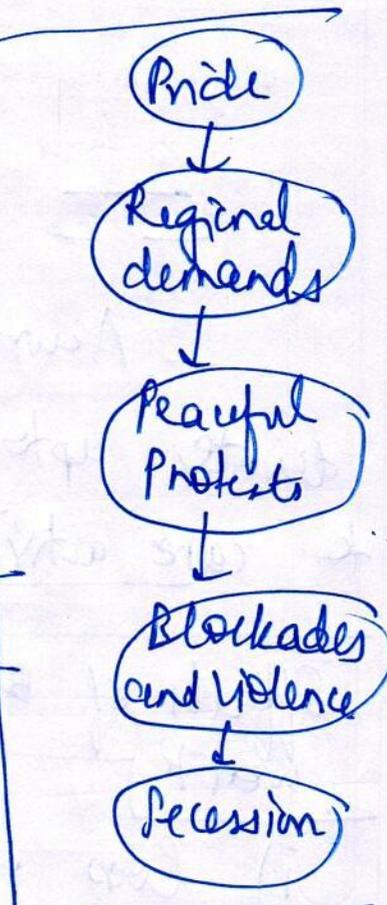All this calls multipronged
Actions through

i) delivery of develop-
ment programs equally
(eg) North east needs
special incentives

ii) infrastructure and economic growth
(eg) Airports in Odisha helped
counter Insurgency

iii) persuasion and awareness among
locals (eg) → Mission Sadbhavna
(Kashmir)

All this would ensure that regional
aspirations are seen within ideals of
national integrity.

Pride
↓
Regional demands
↓
Peaceful Protests
↓
Blockades and Violence
↓
Secession

chains of events threatng peace

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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

Acording to UN Women, women devote upto 8times more hours daily to care activities compared to men.

Effects of Burden of Unpaid domestic work

i) loss of economically productive hours (g) → India lost $1 trillion due to non engagement of women

ii) laik of clarity over productive tasks → women consider domestic work as natural

iii) triple burden → job
→ household
→ the agriculture in Rural Areas

Paid work or care economy can fulfil idea of viksit Bharat

i) economic revenues due to a formal care economy
   (eg) Uruguay model of care economy

ii) productivity → by allocating spare time to earning gains

iii) social empowernment → through recognition of women led economy.

iv) add more to GDP → IMF prediction of $ 1 trillion to economy of women equally participate.

v) Gender Parity in economics as per World Economic Forum

This needs government efforts like

i) formal recognition of unpaid work by law (eg) Karnataka govt's new Bill

ii) qualified basic payment (eg) Universal Basic Income (SEWA)

iii) skill training for effective skills (eg) Housekeeping guidelines

iv) Purple and grey economy → integrate old care into economy.

This will ensure women-led development is line with SDGs

चिकित्सा शिक्षा के वैश्वीकरण से उत्पन्न प्रशिक्षण मानकों की एकरूपता और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करने संबंधी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Discuss the challenges posed by the globalization of medical education in ensuring uniform training standards and quality control. (250 words) 15

Globalisation of medical education has led to Internationalisation of medical education.

Challenges *Training*

i) lack of universal medical guidelines

ii) no parent body checking on the medical trainings.

iii) unauthorised, unlicensed bodies eg. fake MBBS colleges

iv) no funds or fundamories

lack of quality training by teachers

(Quality Control challenges)

i) lack of check of over
Medical operations.

ii) poor academia – Industry
link

iii)

All this calls for Greater
global cooperation

I) All Global **Medical**
Check guidelines (I) through
WHO.

ii) Better field trials and
good Manufacturing practices

iii) domestic regulations by
Indian Medical Council

This must be in line with
[SDG-3].

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?
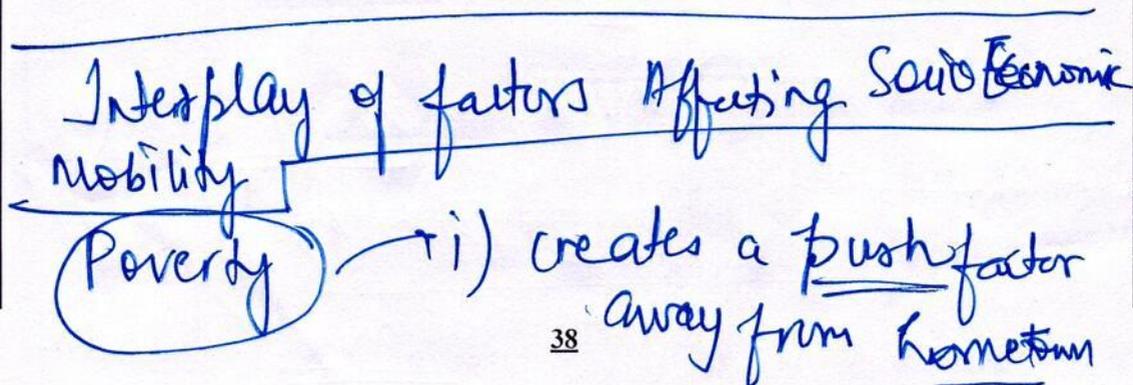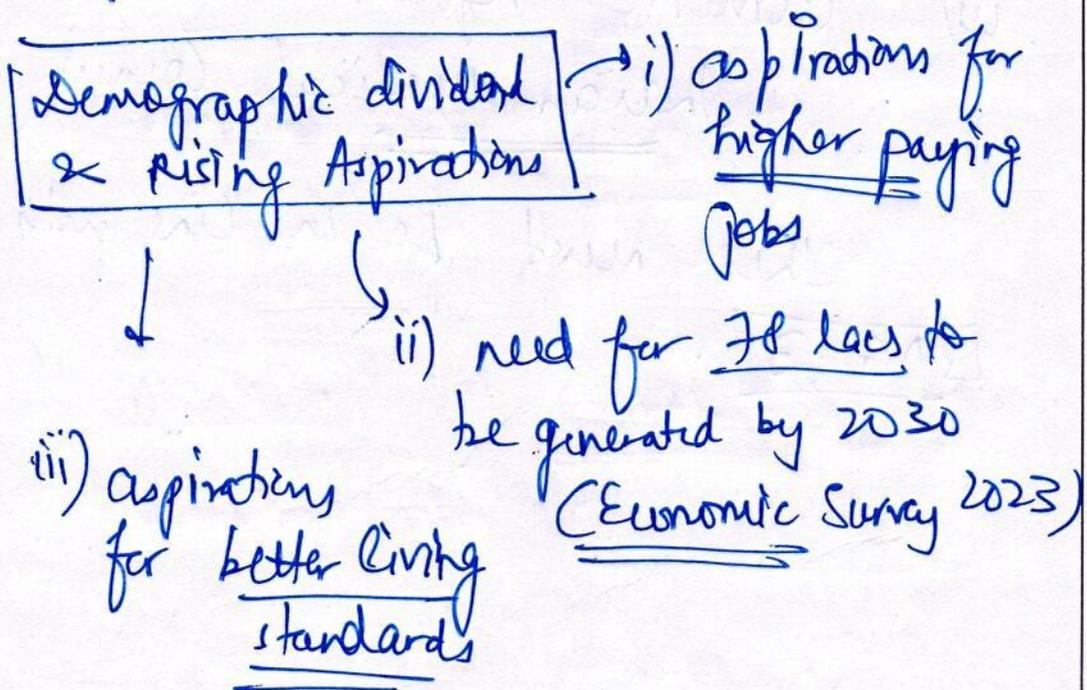
(250 शब्द) 15

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

(250 words) 15

As per UNFPA, India with a Median age of 28 years is at a cusp of demographic dividend. However, the dynamics of economic development shape Migration and mobility prospects.

Demographic dividend & Rising Aspirations →

i) aspirations for higher paying jobs

ii) need for 78 lacs to be generated by 2030 (Economic Survey 2023)

iii) aspirations for better living standards

Interplay of factors Affecting Socio Economic mobility

Poverty → i) creates a push factor away from hometown

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→ ii) Leads to demand for jobs

(eg) 1 cre aspirant at Rajasthan peon jobs

→ iii) pressure on job creation (eg) → unemployment @ 5.2% (CMIE)

Education

↳i) Lack of education creates condition for semi-skilled or manual jobs

ii) higher educations leads to demand for high skilled - high paying jobs

(eg) graduates unemployment @ 50% (CMIE)

iii) job - skill mismatch → lack of academic-industry link.

Prospects of Employment

i) leads to inter-state and out of country emigration

(eg) emigration to UAE, Saudi Arabia.

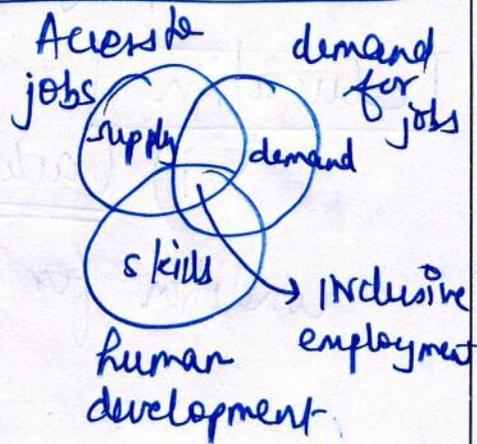ii) search for safer workplace by [women] eg. close to hometown

iii) village screwed employment
↳ mostly depend on Agriculture

All this calls for socio economic development though

Access to jobs, demand for jobs, supply, demand, skills → inclusive employment, human development

Inclusive employment factors

i) skill training → through ITIs and vocationalisation of education
eg Germany model

ii) Incentives like Apprenticeship schemes (Earn while learn)

iii) Job linked incentive (JLI) instead of PLI eg → electricity sector

iv) Triple Helix model eg TATA consultancy on campus recruitment

As per [National Youth Policy] youth must be invested upon as they are true future of India

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। (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. (250 words) 15

As per Census 2011, tribal constitute 8.6% of population. Though culturally most diverse, they remain socially excluded from national paradigm.

Need for Tribal empowerment

i) for human development

educational upliftment → poor Health indicators

1) high illiteracy @ 50% (Kundu Report)

2) not brought into mainstream school @ GER @ 47%

1) highest IMR and MMR among India (NFHS-5)

ii) poor nutrition

iv) tropical disease burden

2) to ensure Inclusive development → Ideal of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas

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③ for social cohesiveness through targetting their social upliftment
eg → against stigmatisation of tribals

④ to utilise cultural diversity for economic upliftment eg Hunar Haats for tribes

⑤ for realisation of unity

| Recent Govt Initiatives |

i) PM Janman → Jantiya utthan Yojana

ii) PM JAUGA → for holistic allround development

iii) Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana. (village development)

iv) higher funding to Eklavya model residential schools.

| Analysis of Govt Initiatives |

| Ensures settlement of Tribal thogh |

i) better incentives for funding

2) higher reach and coverage
to last mile though Gram Adarsh
Yojana

3) integration into national economy
though infrastructure

However, challenges persists like

i) social stigma in societies and
lack of full integration
eg) violence against North eastern
cities

ii) effective implementation eg) only
6% funds reach SC-ST on time

₹

┌─────────────────┐
│ Better development │ → i) better implemen-
│ though   │   tation (political
└─────────────────┘   will)
         │   vii) people led participation
         ↓   eg) Niyamgiri
iii) digital reach   movement
    eg) optical fibre
              Hence the ideal of the
[Tribal Panchsheel] of equal respect to
their specific grievances need to be kept
              in mind.

18. चर्चा कीजिये कि मॉरीशस में नया नेतृत्त्व द्वीपीय राष्ट्र के साथ भारत के संबंधों को मज़बूत 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

The Mauritius leadership under President Miuzu has led to greater leverage for India's geostrategic ambition in Maldives.

[Opportunity for strengthening ties]

i) for Pro-India (favorable) sentiments → leading to check against India Out campaign

ii) for infrastructural and connectivity across Indian Ocean (eg) Greater Male connectivity

iii) India's role as a net security provider to Maldives:
   (eg) Maldives & Naval Base by India

iv) for cooperation in Multilateral forums (eg) BIMSTEC's motor vehicle Agreement
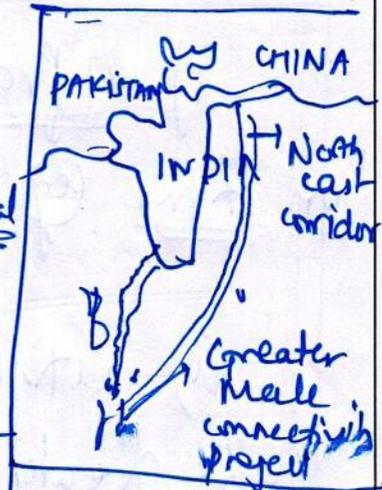
5) for emerging security threats
  (eg) Red sea's, piracy (Houthi's) rebellion

6) for cultural tourism → (eg) India = largest tourism from India to maldive

7) economic interdependence → Maldives import dependence on India.

8) connectivity through digital UPI's or banking system.

connectivity Matrix to Male

However, challenges loom large as

  i) [chinese] incursion over the Indian Ocean: String of Pearls.

  ii) anti Indian opposition and

  iii) Anti-Hindu sentiments and allegations of India being Minorities Aggressor.

  iv) the delivery and infrastructure deficit (eg) → incomplete Adu Atoll project.

v) <u>Pakistan's</u> growing link and <u>inestement</u> against India.

vi) the lack of proper functioning of <u>cultural</u> bodies like ICCR.

| India's way forward is maldives |

i) <u>infrastructural</u> project <u>completion</u> on <u>time</u> (g) greater <u>thrust</u> to <u>male</u> connectivity.

ii) utilising <u>tourism</u> as a way for greater <u>people to people</u> ties.

iii) Investments into Maldives (g) <u>Adani's</u> port project

iv) to integrate Maldives into <u>SAARl</u> or <u>G20</u>

This would ensure the <u>Maldives</u> relations remain <u>all-weather proof</u> leading to greater stability in Asian geopolitics.

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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? (250 शब्द) 15

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? (250 words) 15

India claims to the highest number of "Indiaspora", being referred by [PM Modi] as [Bharatdoot].

[Impact on Foreign Policy]

(Positive)

i) helps gain supportive leverage over key deals and agreements eg USA's 123 deal

ii) soft power showcasing India's economic power

iii) a source of Remittance and favourable economic policies eg largest remittance

IV) helps India follow a multi-cultural Approach.

(Negative)

i) anti-Indian elements eg Punjabi Khalistani supporters

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ii) difficult to follow multiple
interest ⟨ → Middle East
vs
→ American diaspora

[Economic Ties]

(Positive)

i) a high source of current
account credit eg largest remittance
countries

ii) greater investments and projects
in FDIs, FIs, eg UK's
Indian NRI
↑Investment

iii) India's leverage for investment
outside eg USA's trade and
Investment

(Negative)

i) Migration problems eg Kafala
system Middle East

ii) Lack of treaties or Agreements
to check illegal [Donkey] routes

<u>India can leverage Diaspora though</u>

i) greater <u>diplomatic</u> and political recognition to <u>OCIs</u> or <u>NRI</u>.

ii) <u>NRI</u> <u>investment</u> incentives
(eg) <u>RBI's NRI funds</u>

iii) better <u>VISA</u> policies for <u>medical</u> or <u>investment</u> tourism.

iv) cultural efforts like <u>Pravasi Bharatiya Divas</u>

This would ensure's India rise as "one Earth, <u>one future</u>, one <u>Family</u>" goal.
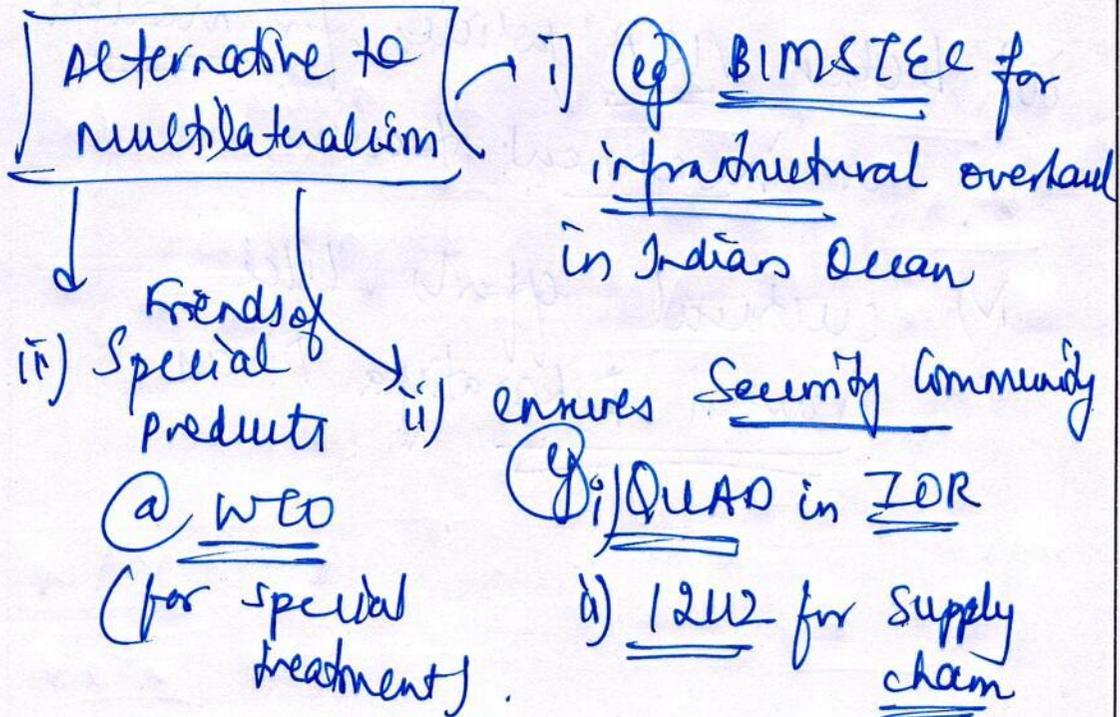
20. लघुपक्षवाद (Minilateralism) वैश्विक चुनौतियों का सामना करने के क्रम में बहुपक्षवाद के विकल्प के रूप में उभर रहा है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ इसके लाभों एवं सीमाओं का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिये।

(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

Minilateralism refers to small groups or forums which are efficient and trust worthy over the heavy multilateral approach.

Alternative to multilateralism

i) eg BIMSTEC for infrastructural overhaul in Indian Ocean

ii) Friends of Special products @ WTO (for special treatment)

ii) ensures security community
(i) QUAD in IOR
ii) I2U2 for Supply chain

Its Advantages

i) effective and efficient dialogue? by being small in numbers
eg BRICS → 5 members.

ii) ease of workability

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iii) greater trust building → countries could be checked over violation of agreements

IV) timely discussion → all partners could devote time at one instance

V) regional understanding → for region specific issues eg QUAD for Indian Ocean

6) for special treaties and tailor made solution
   eg WTO mini ministerial by developing countries

[limitations]

i) against the ideal of united & multilateralism

ii) create insecurity and dilemmas
   eg [China] calls QUAD as AntiChina

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iii) lack of effective grievance
redressal → limitations in accountability
(y) SCO cannot check over Pakistan's
terrorism

iv) geopolitical tussle and rivalries
(eg) i) India - Pakistan in SAARC
ii) India - China in BRICs

5) challenges of investment, alliance
building @ the idea of SAARC
and SAAPTA unfulfilled

WAY AHEAD : India must pursue
both minilateral and multilateral
approach according to its national
interests. We need clear calibration
of our goals — taking best benefits
for India led vision.

Space for Rough Work

(रफ कार्य के लिये स्थान)

Space for Rough Work

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