



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (4512)

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. : 45942651

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RAKHI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27-07-25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Chandigarh - 007

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Shaiya
Toni

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. पिछले दशक में भारत की समावेशी आर्थिक संवृद्धि में योगदान देने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Analyse the factors that have contributed to India's inclusive economic growth in the past decade.
(Answer in 150 words)

10

As per recent world bank report, India is among the top 4 nations who have reduced economic inequality with a GNI of 0.25, working towards Inclusive development.

Factors contributing to Inclusive growth

- (1) Growth of GDP - with India becoming 4th largest economy with yearly growth of 6-7%.
- (2) Social welfare schemes - focused on marginalised sectors (eg) PDS, MGNREGA
- (3) Human development - by focus on education and health (eg) reduction of out of pocket expenditure to 37.6%. (NHA 2022-23)
- (4) Breaking of vicious poverty cycle i.e. extreme poverty reduced to 5%. (world bank)

(5) Women empowerment (eg) reduction of MMR to 97 (Economic Survey) and rise of education in STEM fields i.e 47%.

(6) Urbanisation - where social discrimination on basis of caste and religion is diluted

(7) Role of Judiciary - in upholding constitutional morality (eg) Narvez Singh Johar case for LGBTQ+

Yet challenges remain!

→ High inequality in wealth (1% owns 40%
health-income inequality report, 2023)

→ High rate of health & education facilities

→ Concentration of poverty in various pockets

(eg) eastern states

→ lack of employment opportunities

→ invest in innovation (eg) ANRF

→ capacity building (eg) Samath Udyog

→ focus on nutrition (eg) POSHAN Abhyam

→ Reduce unpaid domestic work

Thus, need is for upliftment of marginalised crossing achieving of vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

2. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के अधिशेष हस्तांतरण सरकार को अत्यंत आवश्यक राजकोषीय राहत प्रदान करते हैं, फिर भी ये चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं हैं। आर.बी.आई. द्वारा सरकार को किए गए अधिशेष हस्तांतरण के निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Reserve Bank of India's surplus transfers offer the government much-needed fiscal space, yet they are not without challenges. Critically examine the implications of the RBI's surplus transfers to the government. (Answer in 150 words)

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

RBI transfers its Surplus transfers and funds to government of India, ensuring fiscal development and reduction of government debt.

Redistribute funds to BIMARU states

Provide for social welfare policies

Utility → promote cooperation in fiscal upliftment

Reduce loss to PSU's

Challenges faced

(1) Issue of contention - with government and RBI at loggerhead over principles of transfers

(2) Reduce RBI profit - who has followed fiscal discipline to achieve this

(3) overdependence - of government on RBI's transfers, reducing motivation for promoting own funds

(4) Dilution of Autonomy - of RBI, who is unable to decide on utilisation of profit

Implications

- Promote social welfare policies (eg) for subsidies
- Reduce debt from international markets
- Help in fiscal health
- Help achieve targets of budget

Yet, need is for better co-operation by

- forming standards and principles (eg)

Suggestion of Ujit Patel committee

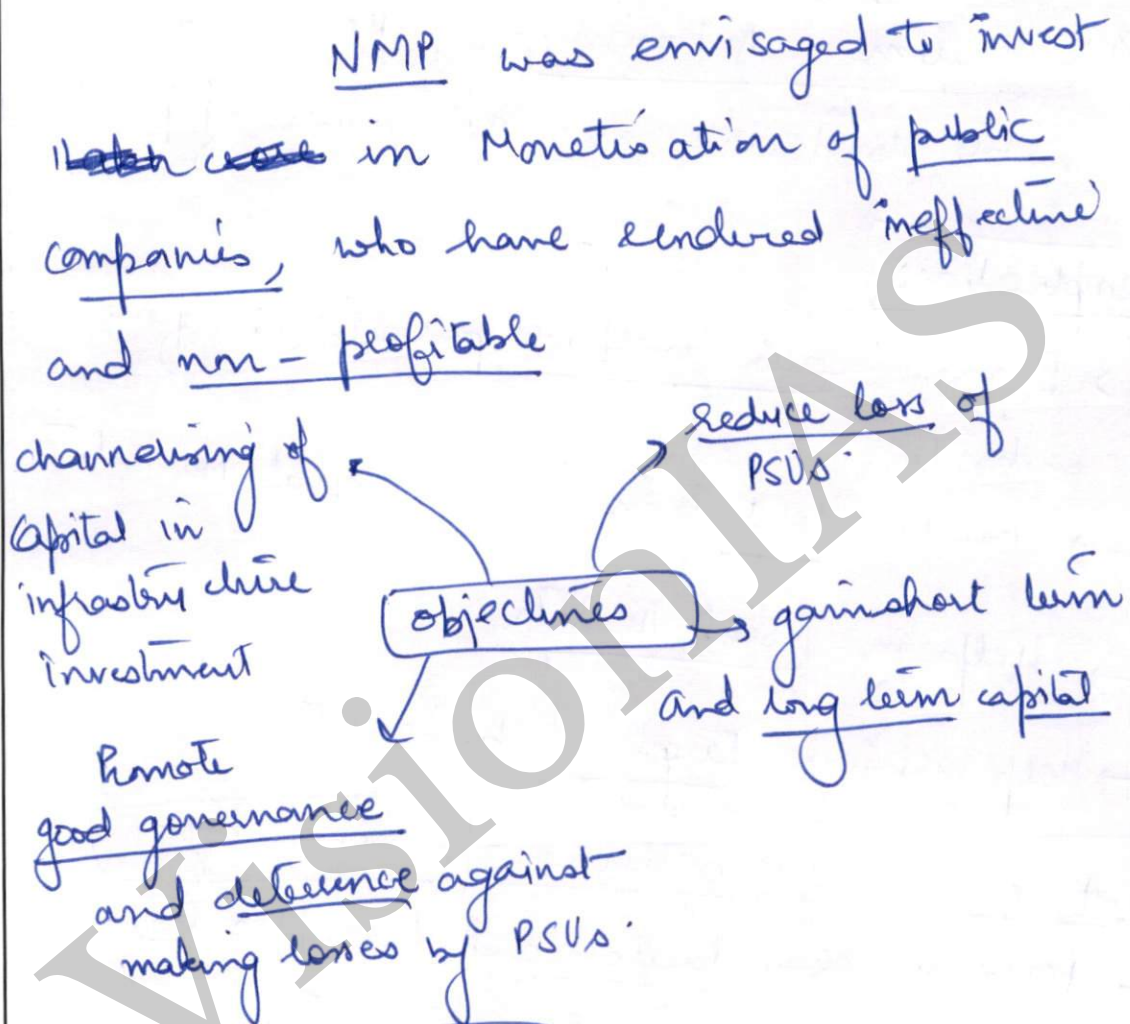
- Analyse liabilities and expenses of RBI before transfer

- External audit of transfer, every 6 months

Thus, need is to maintain fiscal discipline and not disinvested those who promote profit generation:

3. प्रथम राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकरण पाइपलाइन (NMP) अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस हद तक सफल रही है? हाल ही में 2025 के बजट में घोषित की गई नई परिसंपत्ति मुद्राकरण योजना 2025-30 के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- To what extent was the first National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) able to meet its objectives? What are the objectives of the new Asset Monetization Plan 2025-30 as announced in the recent 2025 Budget? (Answer in 150 words)

10



Success of 1st NMP

- (1) Solution of loss making companies (eg) Air India, who was about to close its operations.
- (2) Generating income - for government which

can be used for affirmative policies
and for capital investment (eg) NIP

(4) General image of GOI → with positive
stand in FDI investment, generating trust
of investors

Objectives of new Asset Monetisation Plan

- (1) Identification of new loss making companies
generating insolvency proceeding
- (2) Ease of regulations - by centralised portal
- (3) Fixing Timeline - for dissolution of
company and paying to the shareholders
- (4) Tribunal - for hearing of disputes in
fast track manner

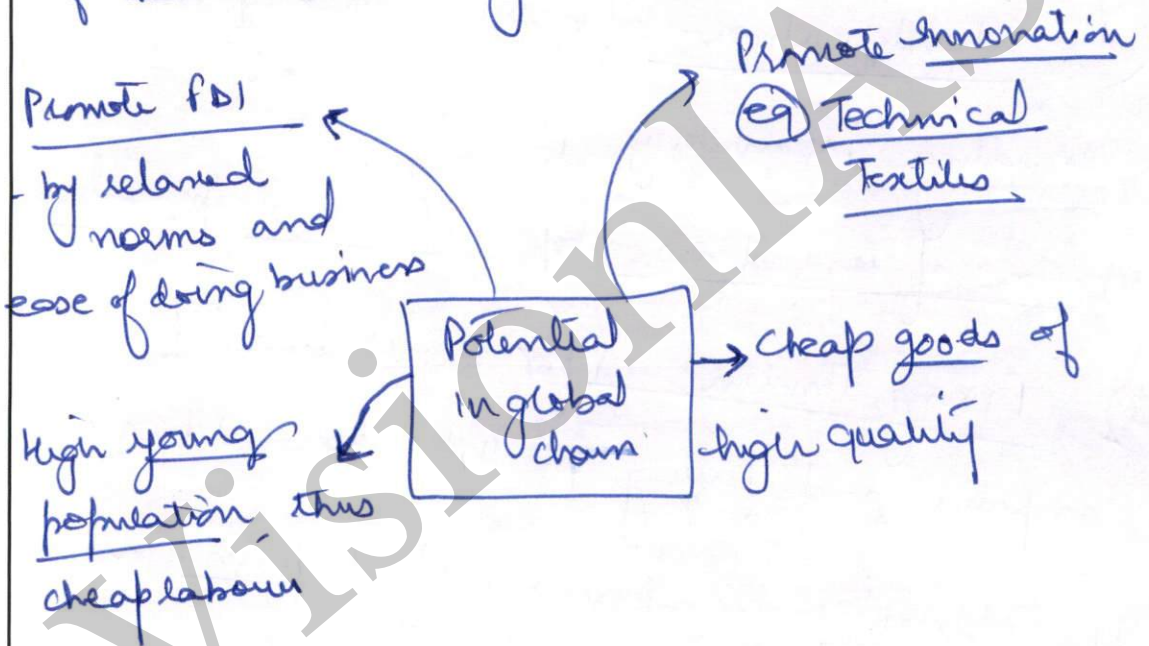
Way Ahead

→ Pro-active handling of PSUs - so
that quality is maintained
→ Focus on paying first to employees
→ Generate competition in public sector
as well

Thus, need's for promoting
competitiveness by involvement of more private
sector.

4. वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखला में भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योग को अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता प्राप्त करने से बाधित करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Examine the major challenges hindering the Indian textile industry from achieving its full potential in the global value chain. (Answer in 150 words)

India's textile sector is the
2nd largest exporter of textile in global
market, with target to reach value
of \$500 billion by 2030.



Challenges hindering

- (1) Rise of competition (eg) from Bangladesh and Vietnam
- (2) Strict licencing norms - requiring multiple approvals, hampering ease of doing

business

(2) Lack of labour protection - due to delay in implementation of labour codes, 2019

(4) Strict environmental assessment, with high awareness among masses

(5) Diff land acquisition issues - requiring large land for economies of scale

(6) Diversion to alternatives (eg) higher skilled jobs due to better education

→ Ease of doing business - by single portal for approvals

Way forward → labour codes and protection of workers' safety and minimum wages

→ Rehabilitation of displaced

→ Shift to renewable energy - for electricity

→ Private sector involvement (eg) STIP initiative

Thus, by government schemes such as GREAT innovation can promote technical textiles as per growing dynamics of world.

5.

एक प्रमुख कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था होने के बावजूद भारत खाद्य तेलों के लिए आयात पर अधिकाधिक निर्भर क्यों होता जा रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why has India become increasingly import-dependent for edible oils despite being a major agricultural economy? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

India imports 60% of its edible oils majorly from SC Asian nations, leading to huge Trade deficit.



Import dependence on edible oil

(1) Non suitability of climate - (eg) Palm oil require equatorial type of climate, found in Malaysia and Indonesia

(2) Lack of procurement - by government under MSP and distribution via PDS, focused on wheat and rice

(3) Depletion of groundwater - where edible oil requires large scale irrigation

(4) lack of expertise (eg) non native varieties of palm oil

(5) Lack of demand of oils (eg) Mustard oil, now shifting to high grade palm and olive oil

(6) Insufficient storage - resulting in spoiling of seeds

→ Incentives for growth of GM crops (eg) GM Mustard

Way Ahead → Government schemes, promoting Subsidies

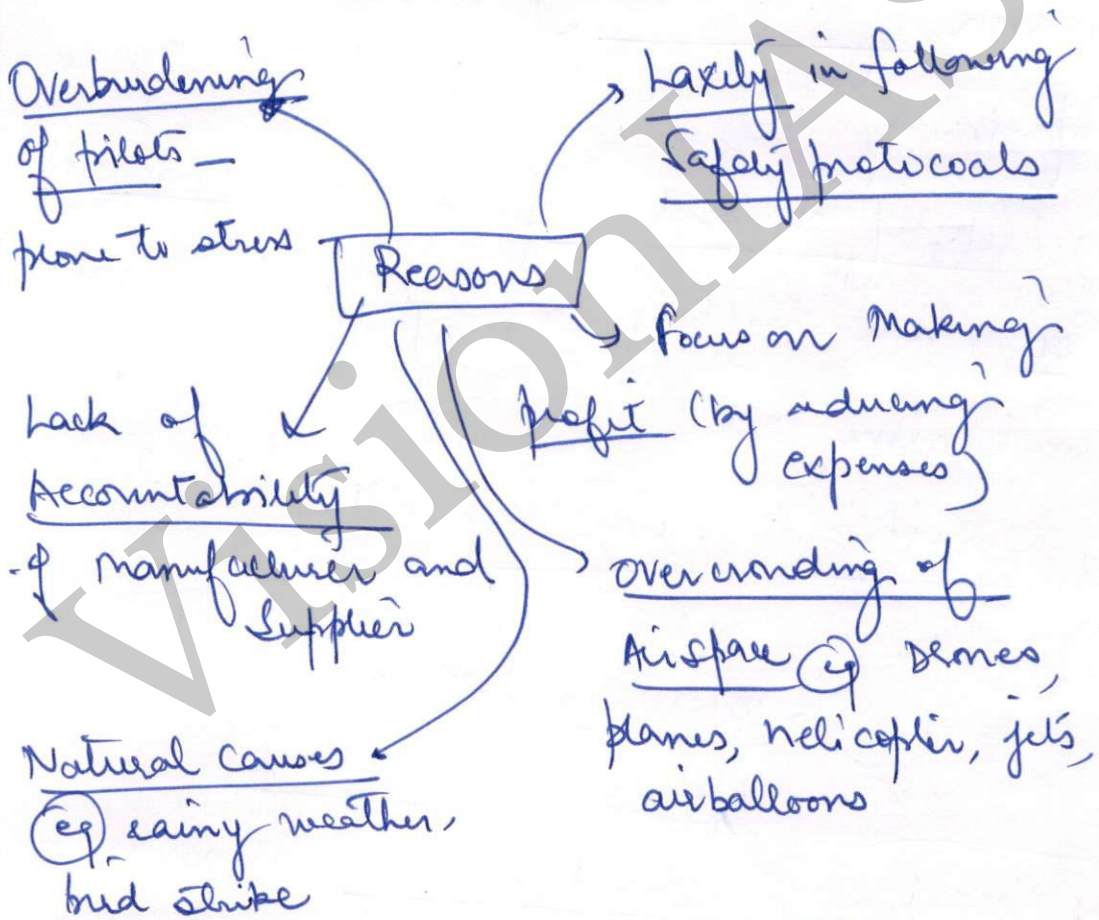
→ Marketing of abundant supply of Mustard oil

Thus, need is for diversification and focus on home grown oil.

6. हवाई दुर्घटनाएं कम आवृत्ति वाली लेकिन उच्च प्रभाव वाली घटनाएं होती हैं। भारत में विमानन संबंधी आपात स्थितियों के लिए लागू आपदा प्रबंधन प्रोटोकॉल का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Air accidents are low-frequency but high-impact events. Examine the disaster management protocols in place for aviation-related emergencies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Aviation sectors have recently experiencing large scale disasters with most recent being Air India crash at Ahmedabad in 2025



Disaster Management Protocols

- (1) Thorough inspection - of grounded plane

before allowing it permission to fly.

(2) Limited hour duty - for pilots and crew, allowing them time to rest

(3) Adequate co-ordination - with ground staff, on updation of runway clearance and weather update

(4) location of Airport - to be away from residence area and high rise buildings

(eg) risky takeoffs in Mumbai

(5) Adequate length of runway - providing cushion against any emergency

Focus on mental capacity of pilots, by work-life balance

Way Ahead → Adequate Training - in emergency situation

→ Sunset clause for old Airplanes

→ Thorough inspection - of all safety features by regular audits

Thus, even though low frequency air accidents prove fatal leading large scale casualties.

7.

रासायनिक प्रदूषण भारत में मानव स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा है। व्यापक रासायनिक संदूषण में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख स्रोतों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस समस्या को रोकने में मौजूदा पर्यावरण संबंधी कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Chemical pollution poses a grave threat to human health and the environment in India. Discuss the key sources contributing to pervasive chemical contamination and evaluate the effectiveness of existing environmental laws in curbing this problem. (Answer in 150 words)

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

Chemical pollution refers to effluents from chemical plants, without treatment (eg Ennore chemical leak in the sea in 2023).



Key sources

(1) Chemical Industries - releasing untreated sewage in water bodies and in air.

(2) Leakage from ships (eg) oil spills in Kochi

(3) Explosive disaster (eg) Bhopal gas tragedy (1985)

(4) Acid rain - dissolving SO_2 and NO_2 in air and deposition over buildings (eg) Agra.

Effectiveness of existing laws

(1) Liability of operators under CND Act, 2010 acting as deterrent for safety protocol

(2) EIA under EPA, 1986 → regular inspection before sanctioning of project, involving public, maintaining accountability

(3) Flue desulphurisation of industries, reducing SO_2 released in air.

Challenges

→ conflict between MNCs and government, reducing ease of doing business

→ Irregular Audits

→ Relaxed norms (eg) for 90% industries exempt for desulphurisation

Thus, need is for stringent

laws to achieve Panchamrit Target by 2030.

8.

उभरते क्षेत्रीय खतरों और उन्नत हथियार प्रौद्योगिकियों के मद्देनजर मिसाइल रक्षा प्रणालियां राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होती जा रही हैं। मिसाइल रक्षा प्रणालियों के कार्य सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए। स्वदेशी मिसाइल रक्षा क्षमताओं के विकास में भारत की प्रगति का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Missile defence systems are becoming critical for national security in the face of evolving regional threats and advanced weapon technologies. Explain the working principle of missile defence systems. Critically assess India's progress in developing indigenous missile defence capabilities. (Answer in 150 words)

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

Missile defence systems refer to use of shield against incoming enemy missiles, destroying them mid air.
(eg) Iron dome system of Israel.

Protect escalation of conflicts (eg) operation Indoor

Critical for national security

Protect Territorial integrity of nation

Protect loss of capital and human life

Displays nation's capability in self defense.

Working Principle

- (1) Multiple targets - with high accuracy
- (eg) 5-400 from Russia

(2) Use of laser - to destroy missiles using energy guided weapons

(3) Use of GPS - for tracking of movement of incoming missiles and target

India's Progress

(1) Innovation Initiatives (e) Aditi Challenge under iDEX for new innovation

(2) DPEPP, 2020 - for acquisition of new technology for indigenous production (e) MQ 9B drones

(3) Defense Planning Committee for interministerial co-ordination

(4) Energy guided missiles (e) operation Durga

(5) Indigenous cloud computing - for data storage (e) Meghraj

Thus, India's security needs growth of defense indigenisation and export promotion (50,000 cr by 2029)

9.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC) द्वारा अपनाए गए अनेक संकल्पों और पहलों के बावजूद, आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के उसके प्रयासों को सीमित सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। इस सीमित प्रभावशीलता के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite multiple resolutions and initiatives undertaken by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), its efforts to counter terrorism have achieved limited success. Discuss the reasons for this limited effectiveness. (Answer in 150 words)

10

~~UNSC~~ is a ~~branch~~ of ~~Dag Hammarskjöld~~
UNSC is a specialised agency of United Nations, with aim to promote security and peace in the region, consisting of 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members.

Evidence for limited success in counter-
(Terrorism)

(1) 9/11 attack → was condemned all over the world, but was only a starting point of Islamic fundamentalism

(2) Nation funding of terror outfits
(eg) by Pakistan

(3) Use of new Technology (eg) social media

for proselytising and cryptocurrency for fund transfer.

(4) Rise of cross border Attacks (eg) Pahalgam Attack in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reason for ineffectiveness of UNSC

(1) Terror sponsors as Members - elected as non permanent Members, influencing decisions on resolutions

(2) Geopolitical scenario (eg) Pakistan and Afghanistan used by west as buffer state to contain China

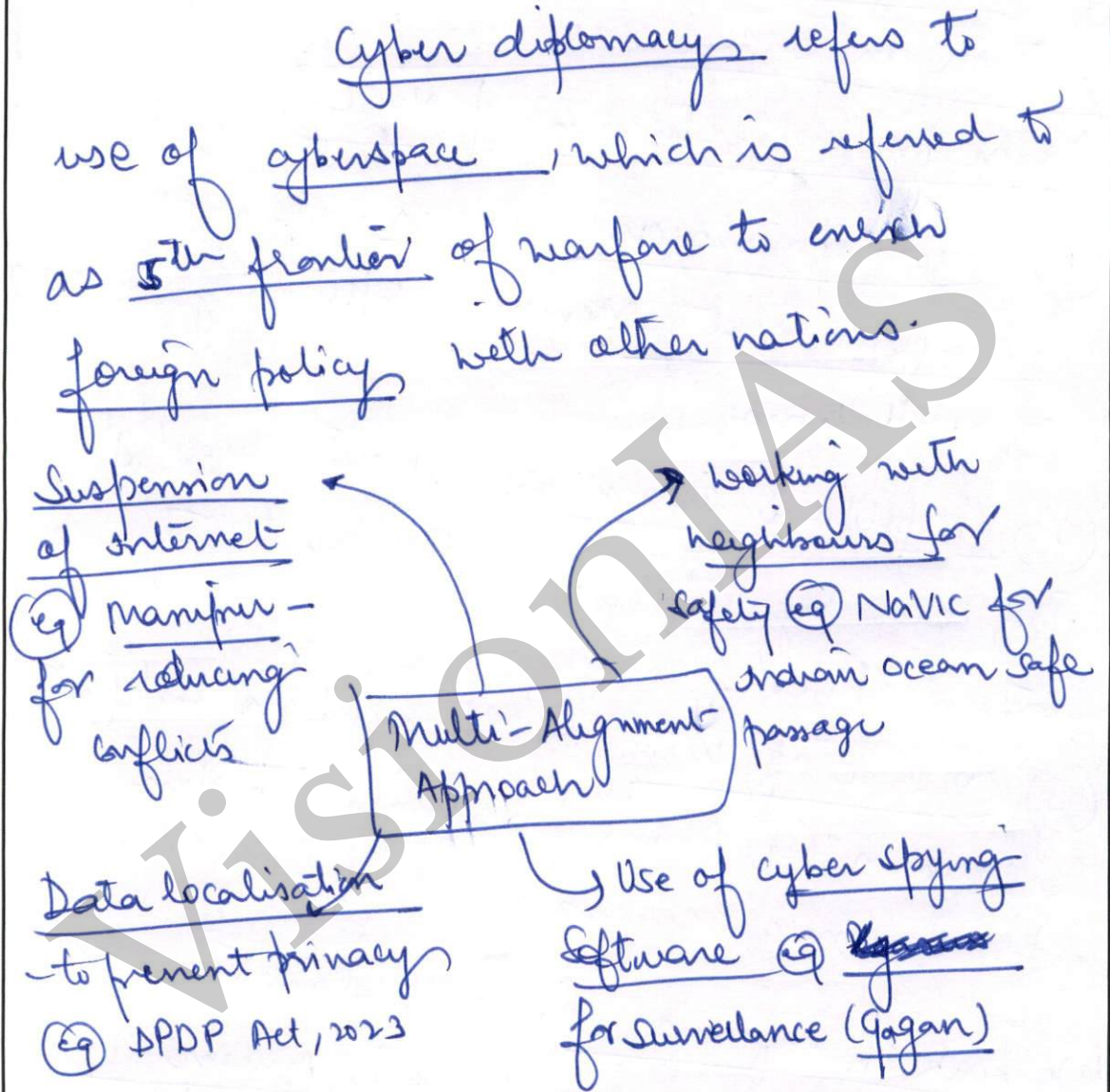
(3) Overuse of veto - by P5 members to defeat resolution (eg) China favouring Pakistan, for economic reasons.

(4) Lack of reforms - in UNSC structure, as suggested by 94 and Kofi Annan

Thus, need is for reforms and promote representation of African and Asian nations and deter terror funding by organisations (eg) FATF.

10. भारत अपनी साइबर कूटनीति में 'बहु-संरेखण (मल्टी-अलाइनमेंट)' दृष्टिकोण को अपनाता है। यह दृष्टिकोण रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता बनाए रखते हुए भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India practices a 'multi-alignment' approach in its cyber diplomacy. How does this posture strengthen India's internal security while maintaining strategic autonomy? (Answer in 150 words)



Strengthening Internal security

(1) Suppress flow of hate speech eg) during communal violence, preventing hate mob lynching

(2) Reduced navigation → by insurgents via drones, limiting their operation using GPS

(3) Update on infiltration - across borders via smart fencing

Maintain Strategic Autonomy

(1) Prevent data leakage - by enforcing localisation of sensitive data

(2) Indigenous innovation (eg) cloud computing under MegaPay

(3) Reduce cyberattack (eg) during elections and on public infrastructure by ransomware

→ Interministerial and Triservices Co-ordination

Way Ahead → Cybersafe infrastructure (eg) 14C

→ Indigenous Technological Innovation (eg) ANRF

Thus, need is to protect cyber domain and use it to strengthen soft power of India.

11.

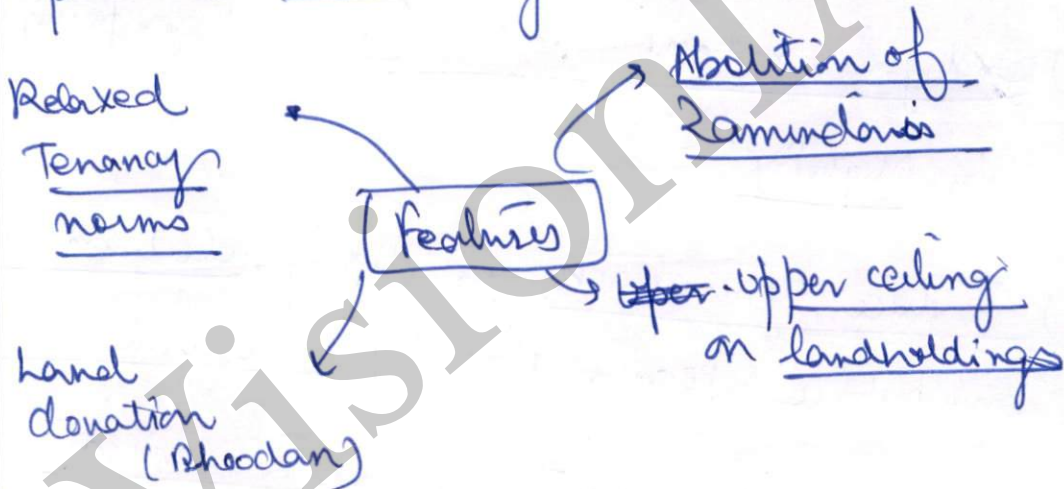
अतीत में किए गए भूमि सुधारों की कमियों का परीक्षण करते हुए, विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए कि भूमि सुधार 2.0 कैसा होना चाहिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While examining the shortcomings of the land reforms in the past, elaborate what land reforms 2.0 should look like. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land reforms were undertaken in post independent India after the 1st Amendment Act of 1951, promoting equality in wealth distribution and promote inclusive growth.



Shortcomings of land reforms

- (1) Interstate disputes (e.g) success only in states such as West Bengal, Kerala
- (2) Benami property - by avoiding norms

under maximum ceiling of land

(3) Rise of Informal Tenancy - leading to reduced benefits of Tenants and lack of security in wages as well as term of agreement

(4) Sub division of land - with parcels of land far from being continuous, making them irrelevant for land consolidation (due to being heritance laws)

(5) Transfer to women - by discovering loopholes i.e. no abolition of land titles of women owned land

(6) Donation of infertile land - reducing the utility of bloodam initiatives

(7) Opposition from rich landlords as right to property was fundamental right.

Land reforms 20

- (1) Model Tenancy Act, 2016 - serving as guide for Tenancy reforms by contractual agreements
- (2) Pooling of land - for various government schemes (eg) DA, improving value of land and profit generation for owner as well as government
- (3) Use of Technology (eg) for tracking of land and reduce disputes (eg) SVAMITVA Scheme
- (4) Growth of FPOs - to gain benefit from consolidation of land (eg) 10,000 FPO Schemes
- (5) Easy ~~and~~ credit - for utilising land for modernisation of agriculture

Thus, land reforms is urgent requirement to reduce inequality and promote rich farmers, doubling their income
(Ashok Dalwai Committee)

12.

नीति आयोग ने अपनी स्थापना के 10 वर्ष पूरे कर लिए हैं, अतः भारत में नियोजन और अभिशासन के विकास प्रतिमान में इसकी भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As NITI Aayog completes 10 years of its establishment, critically examine its role in the planning and development paradigm of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

NITI Aayog was passed in 2015 by an executive order of government of India, replacing Planning Commission of India, promoting cooperative federalism.

Promotion of resolution of disputes

Cooperative Planning
(Bottom Up Approach)

Promote research and as Think Tank of GoI

Shift of financial decision to Minister of Finance

Prominent features

Role in planning and developmental paradigms

(1) Research & Innovation (eg) Atal

Tinkering labs under Atal Innovation

Mission, promoting India's demographic dividend.

(2) Decentralised development - (eg) districts levels under Aspirational Districts Program

(3) Suggest national projects - for promoting national interest and sovereignty

(eg) Great Nicobar Project

(4) Analyse performance (eg) ranking of states on Cleanliness, promoting competitive federalism

(5) Sustainable development - by promoting evaluation of states, based on SDG Index.

Yet, various limitations exist

(1) lack of autonomy - high influence of cabinet

(2) lack of funding - at regular intervals

for ~~fund~~ research initiatives

(3) Overcentralisation - in decisions, with limited involvement of states

(4) Lack of binding nature i.e. Act as only advisory body for government

(5) Lack of Constitutional/statutory status
- Making it no different from Planning Commission

→ Higher Autonomy and reduced government intervention
→ Decision on Majority (both

may forward Centre and states)

→ Better Transparency (eg) pro-active information dissemination on RTI portal

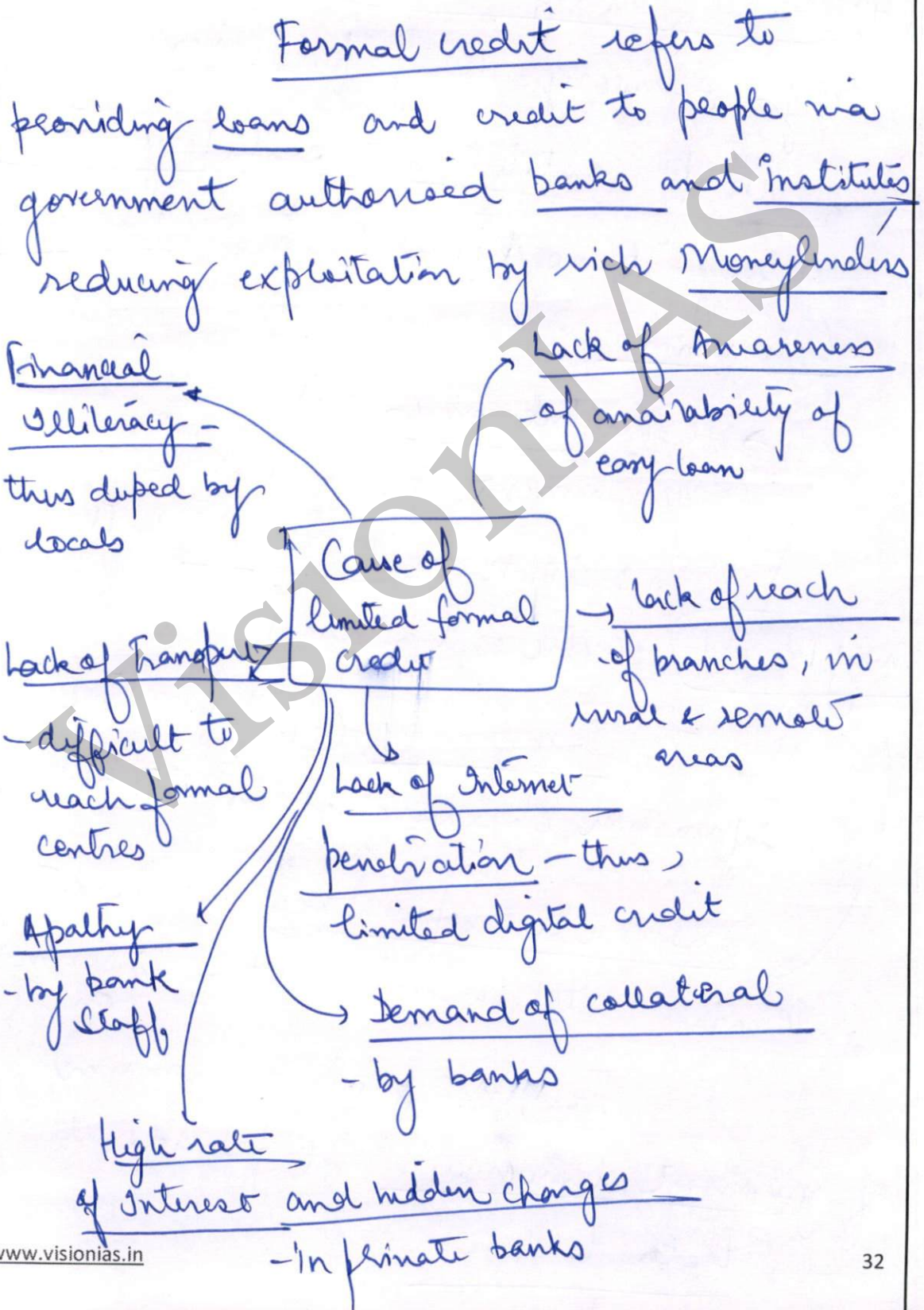
→ Balanced development (eg) Adequate environmental & social impact Assessment

Thus, need is for promotion of grassroot democracies and provide it "teeth to bite".

13. भारत में ग्रामीण तथा बैंकिंग सुविधा से वंचित आबादी के बीच सीमित औपचारिक ऋण पहुंच के लिए उत्तरदायी प्राथमिक कारण क्या हैं? इस अंतराल को समाप्त करने और समावेशी वित्तीय विकास को आगे बढ़ाने में लघु वित्त बैंकों की प्रभावशीलता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the primary causes of limited formal credit penetration among the rural and unbanked populations in India? Comment on the effectiveness of Small Finance Banks in addressing this gap and advancing inclusive financial growth. (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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



Role of Small finance banks

Small credit (less than 25 Lakhs)
focus on unbanked areas

- (1) Reach unreached location i.e. focus on remote areas
- (2) Reduced interest rates - by providing of interest subvention by government
(eg) KCC
- (3) Priority sector lending i.e. 75% of total credit, promoting inclusive growth
- (4) Lack of collateral requirement (eg) in Microfinance loans
- (5) Promote financial inclusion (eg) PM Jan Dhan Yojana
- (6) Promote Micro entrepreneurs - by focussing on women led SHGs.
- (7) Increase farmers' income (eg) Ashok Dalwai Committee

Challenges

→ rise of NPA's, with inability of poor to repay

→ Lack of Awareness of government schemes

→ financial illiteracy

→ Patriarchal Mindset - preventing women to become independent

→ Cybercrimes (eg) hacking of online Accounts

→ High Penetration of branches (eg) using Banking correspondents

→ Community Participation - in

Way Ahead

financial literacy (eg) Niveshak Sahi

→ Prevent from frauds (eg) by digital literacy by PMGDISHA

→ Doorstep banking - for women & elderly

Thus, need is to reach the breadth and length of India, to promote inclusion of all sections, achieving sustainable goals by 2030.

14.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना ने भारत के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में मूल्यवर्धन, रोजगार सृजन और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को किस हद तक सुगम बनाया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent has the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for the food processing industry facilitated value addition, employment generation, and global competitiveness in India's food processing industry? (Answer in 250 words)

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

Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) promotes vision of Amanishthan Bharat by 2047 by focusing on incentive based domestic industry.
Food processing industry (FPI) is an emerging emerging sector providing value addition to raw materials (eg) fruits to jams.

PLI for value addition

- (1) Promote storage facilities - (eg) Investment in Mega food Parks and cold storage
- (2) Promote preservatives - for reducing spoilage during the process.

(3) Innovative process - to convert raw material into final product, enhancing quality of product and price

for Employment generation

(1) Various sectors (eg) storage facilities (eg) warehouses, logistics (eg) diners, Marketing Channels

(2) More commercial employment (eg) for cash crops (Clean Plant Programme for horticulture)

(3) on export facilities (eg) on ports, airports

(4) for Infrastructure development (eg) roads, railways

(5) labour Intensive industries (eg) in Mega food Parks

for global competitiveness

(1) Enhanced Quality - as competitor for

global goods (eg) by preserving and reducing wastage of perishables.

(2) High Price (eg) value of pickles is higher than fruit

(3) Growth of exports - by rising demand

(4) Attract investment (eg) AI sector in infrastructure

Challenges → lack of timely disbursement of incentives

Challenges → lack of transparency in information dissemination

Challenges → strict regulation, reducing ease of doing business

Challenges → Issues in land acquisition

Key forward → strict procedures & norms for pro-active information dissemination or incentives

Key forward → Single portal for clearances

Key forward → Rehabilitation of displaced

Thus, PLI via PPI can promote

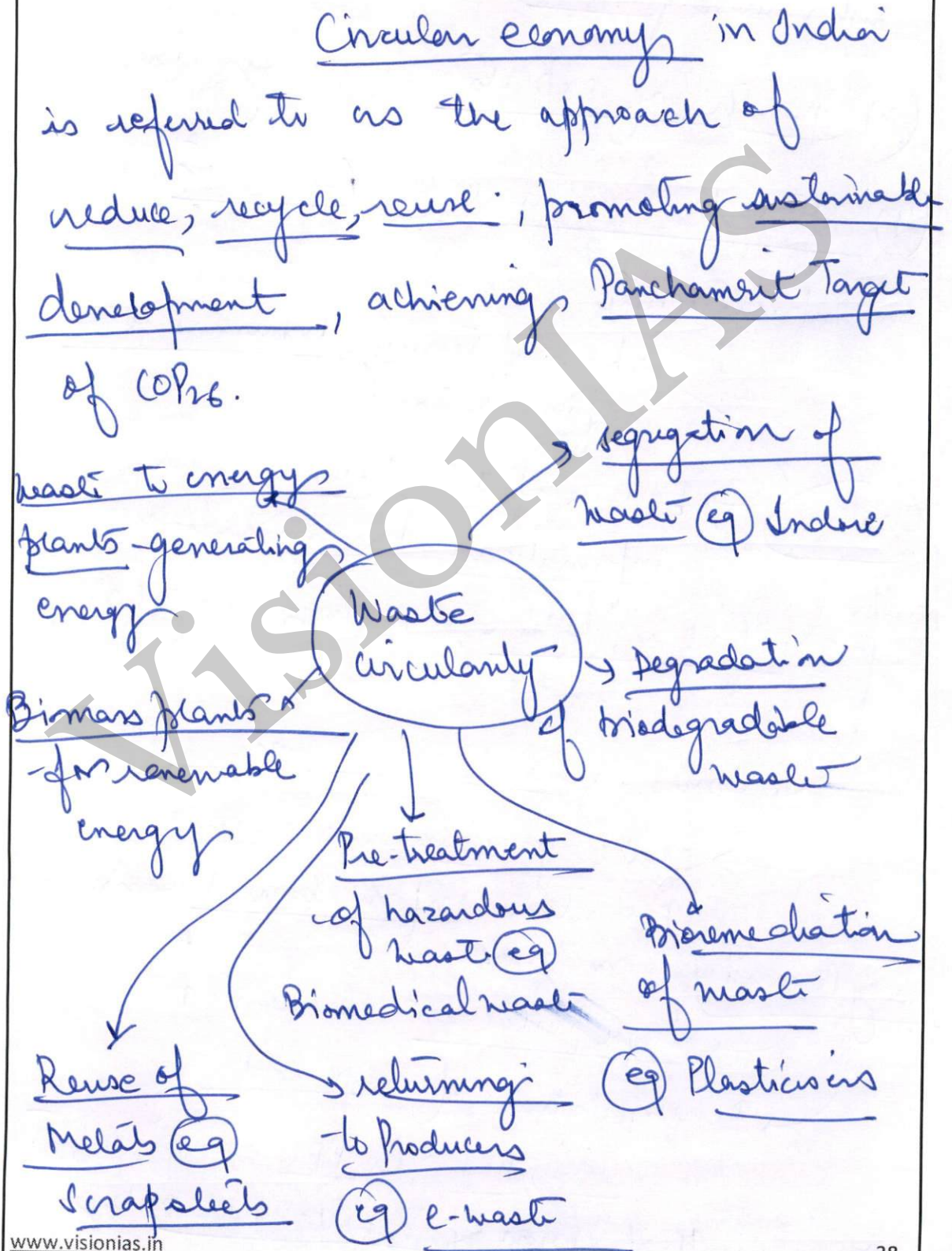
growth of Vision of VIKsit Bharat by 2047.

15.

अपशिष्ट चक्रीकरण भारत के बढ़ते ठोस अपशिष्ट संकट के लिए एक संधारणीय समाधान के रूप में उभर रहा है। अपशिष्ट चक्रीकरण के प्रमुख सिद्धांतों और इस संबंध में सरकार की पहल पर चर्चा कीजिए। चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था (सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी) को बढ़ावा देने में ये उपाय कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Waste circularity is emerging as a sustainable solution to India's mounting solid waste crisis. Discuss the key principles of waste circularity and the government's initiative in this regard. How effective have these measures been in fostering a circular economy? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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



Government's Initiative

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

- (1) Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
reducing prevalence of non biodegradable
waste and banning of single use
plastic
- (2) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
returning of Plastics or electronics after
use
- (3) Segregation of waste - under Swachh
Bharat Mission
- (4) Waste to energy plants (EPR) under
Biomedical waste rules, 2018.
- (5) New research & innovation (EPR)
under ANRF, for new techniques (EPR)
Sorbents
- (6) Awareness - on recycling of waste
products (EPR) via social media.

Effectiveness of Measures

(1) Generating Awareness - an impact on environment - (eg) Microplastics

(2) Accountability of Producers - in recycling of e-waste

(3) Reduced open dumping - by use of social media for naming & shaming

→ Lack of Maintenance (eg) waste not collected from Toilets in rural areas

Challenges

→ open landfills (eg) Ghaziabad

→ Dumping in sea - causing acidification and biodiversity loss

→ Corruption i.e. bureaucrat-politician nexus.

Thus, need is for strict measures and international standards

(eg) Global Plastic Treaty (Busan) and general accountability of rich industrialised and developed nations for contribution of fund.

16.

भारत के जनजातीय समुदायों के पारंपरिक पारिस्थितिक ज्ञान को आधुनिक आपदा प्रबंधन ढांचों के साथ एकीकृत करने के महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। ऐसे दो उदाहरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए जहां स्वदेशी प्रथाओं ने आपदा प्रतिरोधी क्षमता में योगदान दिया है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the importance of integrating traditional ecological knowledge of India's tribal communities with modern disaster management frameworks. Mention two examples where indigenous practices have contributed to disaster resilience. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Indigenous traditional
practices promotes living in symbiotic
relationship with nature, protecting
from any adverse effect of disaster
and prevent from degradation of
environment.

Importance of Integrating traditional
with Modern

(1) Reverence of forest - as part of
animism, considering them as
 sacred groves →

(2) Use of satellites - for calculating

percentage of forest cover (eg) Resource
SAT by Forest Survey of India

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

- (3) Tracking using GPS of wildlife
(eg) Tiger Census, maintaining balance
of biodiversity
- (4) Slash and burn Agriculture -
to promote fertility of soil
- (5) Community participation - as
first responders in case of any disaster
- (6) Use of wooden huts - to prevent
construction of big houses, which
can lead to landslides
- (7) Natural buffers (eg) Mangroves,
for protection against Cyclones

Examples promoting disaster resilience

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

(1) Wooden Bridges in Meghalaya

- using roots of trees, preventing large scale destruction, to promote logistics, preventing deforestation &

habitat loss

(2) Use of ash and soil - by Mandari tribes of Sudan, to prevent against heatwaves.

Challenges → Disregard for practices as primitive

→ Increased encroachment

→ ~~lack of~~ High isolation, rising left wing extremism.

Thus, need is for living with nature, to protect against disaster and reduce risk

17. हाल के वर्षों में क्रिस्पर (CRISPR) प्रौद्योगिकी ने नए उपकरणों और नैदानिक सफलताओं के साथ तीव्र प्रगति की है। क्रिस्पर-आधारित जीन संपादन प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोगों में हालिया विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन प्रगतियों से स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और समाज के लिए उत्पन्न अवसरों और नैतिक चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

CRISPR technology has rapidly advanced in recent years, with new tools and clinical breakthroughs. Highlight the recent developments in CRISPR-based gene editing technology applications. Discuss the opportunities and ethical challenges these advancements present for healthcare and society. (Answer in 250 words) 15

CRISPR Technology refers to the cutting of genes at ~~precise~~ pre-determined location by Cas9 protein, to promote gene therapy and precision medicine.

Recent developments

(1) Use for cancer treatment - by targetting the tumour genes, reducing side effects of chemotherapy treatments.

(2) Regenerate extinct species - by use of gene therapy to alter

the gene of most close species
(3) Treat rare genetic disorders -
which have only 5% availability
of Therapeutic treatments

(4) Address Anti-Microbial resistance
- by targeted drug delivery

(5) Develop vaccines - by using gene
of antigen, increasing effectiveness

Opportunities

(1) Promote easy diagnostics - by
precision medicine

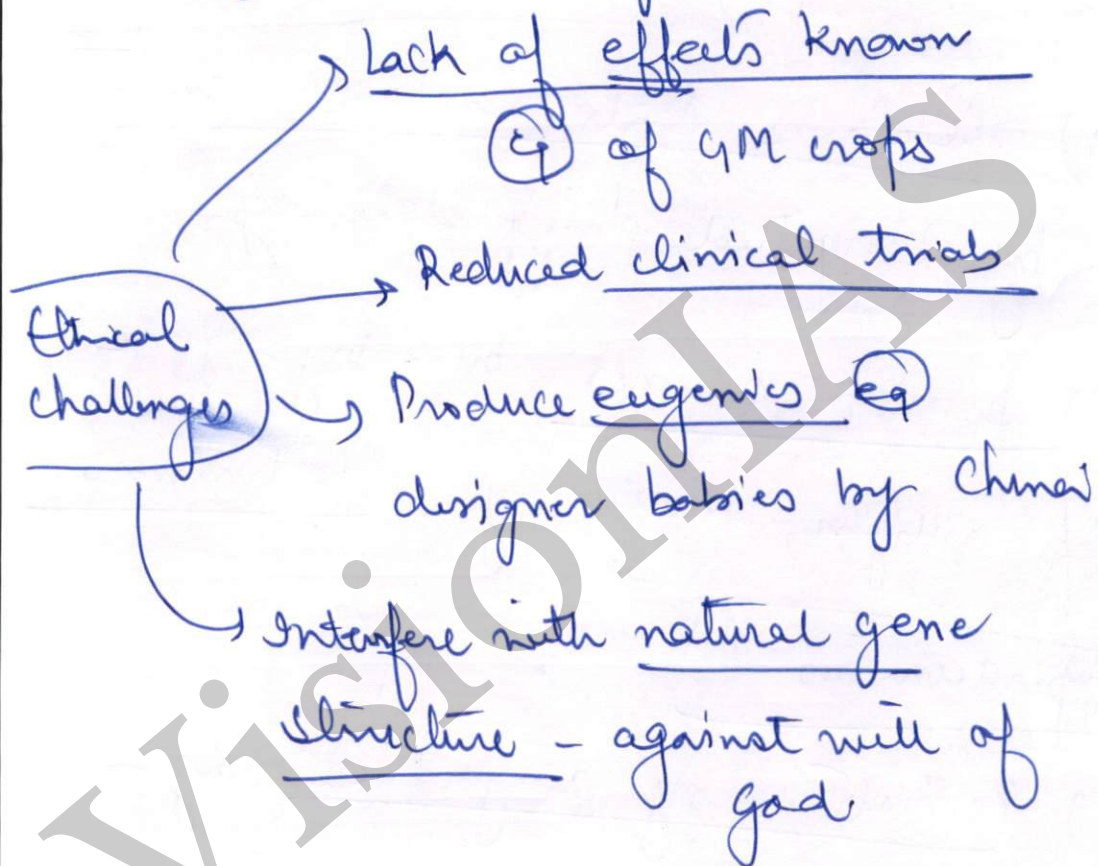
(2) Reduce future costs - by generating
research at large scale

(3) New research opportunities -
promoting skilling in field of
biotechnology

(4) Reduce inheritance of disorders

(eg) Sickle cell Anemia

(5) Promote bioeconomy - with an aim of \$350 billion by 2030



Thus, need is more research * trials before implementing them for human therapy and use of models (eg) Protein structure (Alpha fold AI) for detailed research

18.

एक विश्वसनीय सेमीकंडक्टर इकोसिस्टम भारत की आर्थिक सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है। इंडिया सेमीकंडक्टर मिशन (ISM) के रणनीतिक उद्देश्यों, प्रोत्साहनों और संस्थागत संरचना का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उन प्रमुख जोखिमों की पहचान कीजिए जो इसकी समय-सीमा को बाधित कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

A credible semiconductor ecosystem is pivotal for India's economic security as much as for national security. Analyse the strategic objectives, incentives, and institutional architecture of the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM). Identify the major risks that could derail its timelines. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Indian Semiconductor Mission

(ISM) was undertaken to promote development of semiconductor chips and generate indigenous technologies in science and new technology (eg GenAI)

Strategic objectives

- (1) Indigenous development (eg National Superconductor Mission)
- (2) New age Technology (eg BharatgenAI)
- (3) Reduce import dependency (eg reducing trade deficit)
- (4) Diversify supply chain - away

from China (eg) ICET

(4) International collaboration (eg)

Technology Transfer from Taiwan

Incentives

(1) Producer linked Incentives (eg)
for semiconductor chips

(2) Designer linked incentives - for
designing new age chips (eg)
Nano chips

(3) Promote Innovation (eg) funding
under ANRF

(4) Relaxed Tariff norms - for import
of raw materials for exports of
finished products

Institutional Architecture

(1) Ministry under government i.e.

Meily, setting standards in line with International protocols

(2) State government - for monitoring of government and providing land and logistics

(3) Promoting innovation (eg) by new research under Department of Biotechnology

(4) Universities (eg) IITs for promotion of research

(5) Startups - for providing expert competitiveness.

Challenges → Lack of funding
→ Lack of Infrastructure
→ Lack of capacity building

Thus, need is for investment in skill building in STEM fields for better research by international collaboration.

19.

विविध कारकों का जटिल अंतर्संबंध पूर्वोत्तर में उग्रवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाला कारक रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद के खतरे से निपटने के लिए एक बहुस्तरीय रणनीति का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Intricate inter-play of diverse factors has been the force multipliers for extremism in the North East. Discuss. Suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of extremism in this region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Extremism in north east is also referred to as Naxalismi which developed in Naxalbari village of West Bengal due to rise of isolationism

Factors

- (1) Lack of development i.e. reduced focus on North Eastern States
- (2) British legacy - were invaded and tribals evacuated
- (3) Influx of refugees - from porous borders (eg) Rohingyas from Myanmar
- (4) Supply of weapons (eg) China, to

destabilise the stability of region

(5) Ethnic conflicts (eg) for purpose of benefits (eg) Manipur (Kuki vs Meitei)

(6) Political instability in border (eg) Bangladesh, impacting route connecting to Mainland

(7) Coup in Myanmar - impacting link with SE Asia via Kaladan MMT

(8) on transit route - of drug trafficking i.e. near golden triangle

(9) Rise of disaster - Making locals vulnerable to any insurgency.

Strategy to tackle

(1) Generate Awareness - by community participation, similar to operation

Sadbhavana for Jammu & Kashmir

- (2) Use of inner line permit - to reduce environmental degradation by huge immigrant of Tourism
- (3) Effective Border Management (eg) Smart fencing, dropping of free movement Regime with Myanmar
- (4) Generate employment (eg) MGNREGA, to promote self sustainability
- (5) Promote human development (eg) Roshni Initiative
- (6) Separate department (eg) DNER
- (7) Police forces (eg) Motto of "one border, one police force" (eg) Assam rifles.
- (8) Agreement with Centre (eg) Badli Accord

Thus, need is for use of administration, technology, community involvement for reducing extremism and promote sustainable development -

20. महिलाओं को युद्धक भूमिकाओं (कॉम्बैट रोल) में शामिल करने की दिशा में हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, उनकी भागीदारी कम बनी हुई है। भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं की व्यापक भागीदारी में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय भी सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite recent steps towards inducting women into combat roles, their participation remains low. Examine the key challenges impeding the greater inclusion of women in the Indian armed forces. Also, suggest suitable measures to enhance their participation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per the Babita Punnia case of 2020, Supreme court by Article 142 provided complete justice by providing Permanent Commission for women in Army services.

Challenges impeding inclusion

- (1) Patriarchal Mindset - women seen as restricted to household duties
- (2) Combatant role - in difficult terrain (e.g) Northeast, thus, women perceived as weak for these roles
- (3) Limited opportunities → by households and family settings due to primary

responsibility of rearing and carings

(4) Lack of women leaders (eg) 13.6% MPs
in 18th Lok Sabha (ADP) as zero
CS, till date

(5) Discrimination and violence -
while on duty, leading to a
stigma and fear among women

(6) Lack of Toilet facilities - in
army camps - for women

Suitable Measures

(1) Promote constitutional standards

(eg) Right to equality and no
discrimination on basis of
gender (Article 14)

(2) Generate Awareness - among society
and reducing stereotypes.

(3) Judicial role - by making people aware and setting precedent

(eg) complete justice

(4) Women representation - as political leaders

(eg) Nari Shakti Vandan

Bill (106 AA, 2023)

(5) change perceptions (eg) use of female pilots for carrying out Operation Sindoor

(6) Safer environment (eg) separate accommodation, Menstrual leave,

Separate ~~Toilets~~ Toilets

Thus, need is to set

examples (eg) All women contingent of UN Peace Keeping forces to Liberia in 2013, helping to achieve gender equality (SDG 5 by 2030)

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