



**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. : 01142925

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AARUN 7RZVSD

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

27/07/2025

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Lilavati,  
Delhi

Murugan  
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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>

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

**प्रासांक 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)		
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>					



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

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

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

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

*All questions are compulsory.*

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

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

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

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

1.

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

India saw reduction of 25 cr people out of poverty as per N272 Aayoj showcase its progress in Inclusive growth

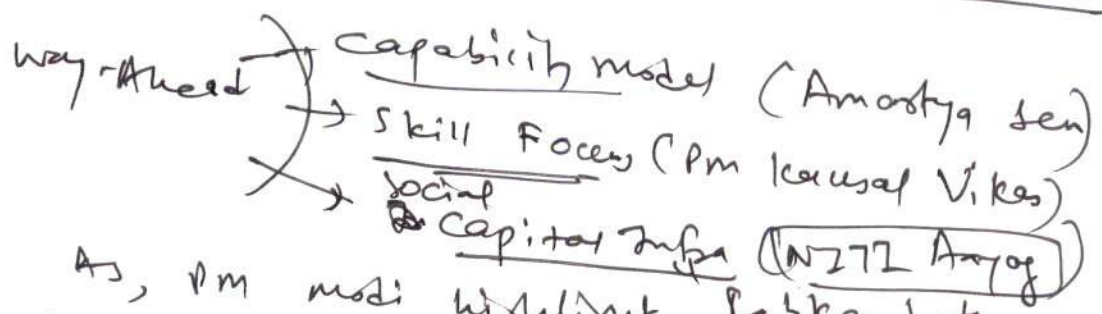
Factors leading to inclusive growth

- 1) Saturation of government schemes: as per N272 Aayoj Aspirational District Program, DBT
- 2) Financial inclusion through JAM trinity seen more than 50 cr Bank account formed  
↳ allow credit, scheme access
- 3) Regional growth: Focused by <sup>specific</sup> region plan. eg) PM-DevINE North East
- 4) Community specific plan for targeted approach  
eg) Tribal - PM-JANAM
- 5) Right-based approach  
↳ reduce/inclusion-exclusion  
↳ Right to work (MANREGA)  
↳ Right to Food (PDS)
- 6) Rural development: focus through SHG, NRLM

- e) Pm Gram Sadak Yojana
- 7) Women specific focus for empowerment e) Nano Drove
- 8) Sustainable focus and health e) ICR
- e) Pm Ujjwala

Challenges in Inclusive growth

- 1) Rise in inequality e) Oxfam (1% has 40% wealth)
- 2) Regional imbalance seen e) Biher per capita
- $\frac{1}{2}$  of Maharashtra per capita
- 3) Rural-urban divide
- 4) Still  $\frac{11}{100}$  people under multi
- 5) Unemployment - as jobless growth e) PLP 4%
- 6) Gender-violence and low FLPR e) 42% only whereas China  $\frac{75}{100}$
- 7) Focus on short term welfare e) Reebie



As, Pm modi highlight "Janta Jath, Janta Vikas" for \$5 billion

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 व इस प्रश्न में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidate must not write on this margin

10

RBI surplus  $> 90,000$  Cr based on

Reserve Buffer Framework where only 5-6% for buffer is kept and rest earning (surplus) to government (Bimal Jalan framework)

RBI surplus transfers to government - Positive

- 1) Allow government to spend more on Capital infrastructure  $\rightarrow$  and in need  $\$4.5$  billion frank
- 2) Reduce government Borrowing and future WB credit interest rate cost  $\rightarrow$  85% Debt/GDP already
- 3) welfare: more scope for scheme, as fiscal space more. eg) 1.22 lac cr for food subsidy
- 4) Stagnant money with RBI  $\rightarrow$  losses/opportunity cost of investing  $\rightarrow$  government can loan it for credit
- 5) Govt ownership of RBI so right to surplus earning  $\rightarrow$  100% ownership

6) Reduce scope of Conflict between  
RBI and government eg) Raghuram Rajan  
case

7) Tax cut: for increasing consumption  
possible eg) Budget @ 2025 tax cut no tax  
Concerns for transfer ₹12 lakh

1) Forex Intervention: scope reduce as limited  
Buffer eg) to counter rupee depreciation

2) Money market: operation for inflation  
management narrow scope

3) Uncertain: condition like emergency <sup>requires</sup>  
extra Buffer eg) COVID Ujjit Patel

4) Govt Demand increase further: so emergency  
further reduce

5) Global headwind: tackling capacity  
reduce eg) energy cost increase

6) Autonomy: of RBI reduces in fiscal <sup>sense</sup>

Thus, balance the transfer with Bimal  
Jain framework and Contingency Buffer  
is crucial for growth and inflation control. 9

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

First NMP Focus asset - unlocking of its values with goal of 2 lac cr.

[NMP meet its objectives]

- 1) More usage of government used asset started...
- 2) high income creation from capital
- 3) Department-level plan for asset formulated.

challenges

- 1) goal of 2 lac cr missed
- 2) reluctance of department like railway
- 3) lack of uniform pricing, allocation

Objectives of new Asset-Monetization Plan 2025-30

- 1) Target seize: to unlock more asset.

- 2) Unified portal to manage monetization
- 3) Policy for asset monetization for department to adhere
- 4) Use funds for infrastructure creation in N2P III lateral or plan. (National Infrastructure plan)
- 5) max - sale of state - government
- 6) Goal to use AZ, Big - Data for maximum utilisation of unused capital
- 7) max involvement of private sector for managing
- 8) Focus on De - regulation and GoDB

- Challenges
- 1) poor quality of building unused
  - 2) lack of center - state coordination

Thus, PPP model as per Vijay Kelkar committee crucial for NMP 2.0 success

4.

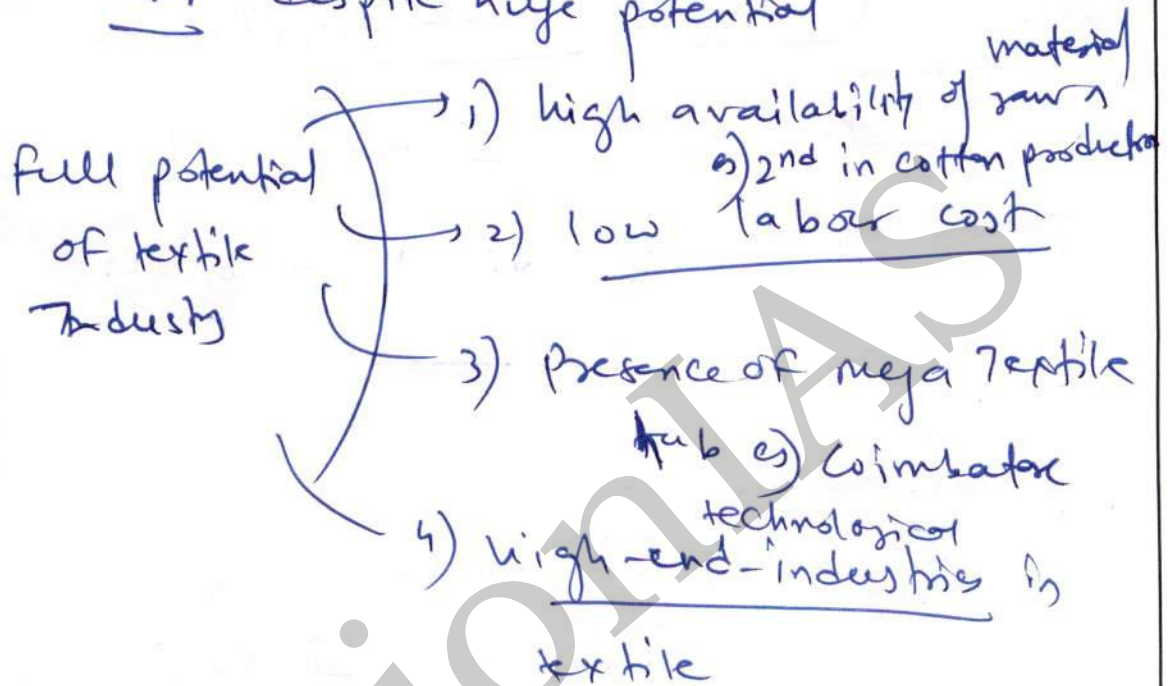
वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखला में भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योग को अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता प्राप्त करने से बाधित करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the major challenges hindering the Indian textile industry from achieving its full potential in the global value chain. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Indian textile industry contribute 26% of GDP despite huge potential



Challenges in achieving full potential in avg

- 1) competition from Bangladesh which has lower labor cost
- 2) lack of economies of scale! lead to high textile cost
- 3) less focus of synthetic fibres: which in global demand



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

India is dependent for more than 90% on palm oil and 60% for edible oil to Indonesia, Malaysia.

Import  
Dependent despite major agricultural economy reasons

- 1) MSB: promote rice-wheat monoculture (46%) thus low oil sowing
- 2) low-cost: oil available from Malaysia better government investment
- 3) less yield, R&D on oil-seeds compare to rice-wheat
- 4) irrigation deficit in oil-production regions
  - Telegana
- 5) High environmental cost of production
  - Deforestation
- 6) limited region to support edible oil
  - Tropical rain forest require

## 7) Farmer reluctance to grow oil seed

as no guarantee procurement

8) Land Fragmentation so not remunerative  
as 86% small farms don't provide fragmentation

9) Poor Contract Farming,

farmer with capital to grow oil seeds.

10) huge demand

## India Steps for reducing import dependence

1) NMEs (National Mission on Edible Oil) with procurement of oil seeds, regional focus.

2) Regional Focus for growing  
e) Andaman plan

3) High import duty on edible oil import

4) Get - Right: movement to reduce oil imported

5) PM - PASKA: procurement of oil seeds

6) Kudhi Vigyan Kendras: for awareness on oil growing

7) ICAR mission on oil seed research  
right step to further it.

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

Recent, Air India Ahmedabad crash has brought air-accident in news

Air accident  
~~low frequency~~ low frequency  
high impacts

- 1) highly safe protocols, verification
- 2) large scale damage  
~ 200 passenger
- 3) site life by aircraft  
buffs damage.

Disaster-management protocols

- 1) technology like automation of aircraft, early warning to reduce risk
- 2) Compulsory inspection at airport before take-off.
- 3) Pilot : check for alcohol, training license.
- 4) Air safety Authority : through report on

Incident and suggest measures.

- 1) Audit : on regular basis of all aircraft
- 2) Engine verification : through virtual stimulation.

### Challenges

- 1) Technical gaps seen a) fuel switch on-off
- 2) limited procedural adherence to inspection
- 3) Air safety Authority : Not independent
- 4) Reactive approach, rather proactive
- 5) Lack of CCTV cameras in pilot cabin for understudy issue

Thus, as India <sup>will</sup> be 3<sup>rd</sup> largest aviation market by 2020 safety must

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) 10

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

Recent Kerala m.v. Chem. create oil pollution in river. Brought chemical pollution.

- Chemical pollution ~~the threat~~
- 1) Ecosystem destruction
  - 2) Bio-magnification
  - 3) human health affected
  - 4) Pollution of water

Key sources of chemical contamination

- 1) Pesticides in agriculture flow to rivers.
- 2) Oil pollution: due to ship-sinking
- 3) Nuclear waste: create radio-pollution
- 4) Industry leakage: create chemical gas  
 a) Bhopal methyl Isocyanate
- 5) Unreated waste: e-waste - Ni baki

Effectiveness of environmental law in curbing

1) guidelines for chemical pollution in Environment protection Act → c) Absolute liability in leakage

2) Extended producer responsibility for reduction of waste

3) Nuclear waste liability act for nuclear waste

4) guidelines under water-pollution Act for industrial wastage

Limitation → 1) lax implementation

2) low awareness

3) lack of industrial effluent plants

Thus, NDMA guidelines on oil pollution control

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) 10

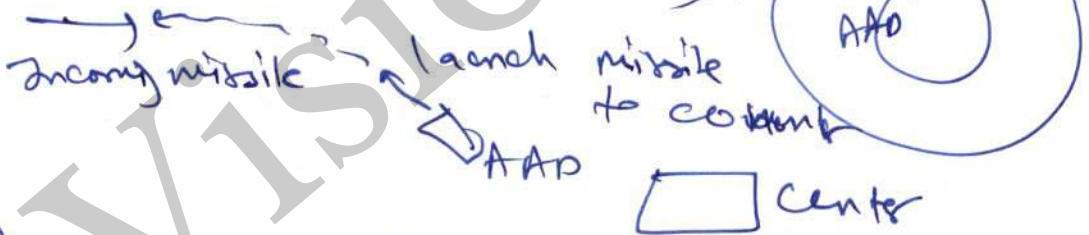
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Operation Bindoo showcase our

missile defence system crucial for ballistic missile  
drive defence

Working principles of missile defence system

1) Ballistic missile defence: AAD and PAD (Pradhyaman air defence) PAD

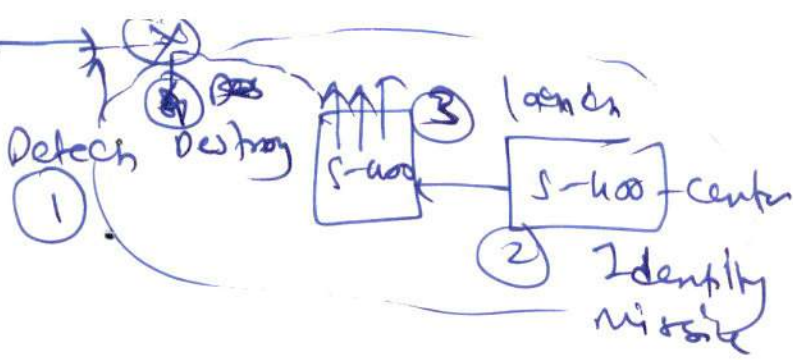


2) Integrated Command Center for monitoring missile

3) VJPRNAPS for short-range attack

4) Radar find missile incoming

5) S400 launched type of missile as per range



Supply chain ① → ② → ③ → ④

India progress in Indigenous

- 1) 20ex promote defence system
  - a) Agni - jashra
- 2) Focus on indigenous procurement
  - a) SRIZAN (positive list)

Negative

- 1) High end techno

9.

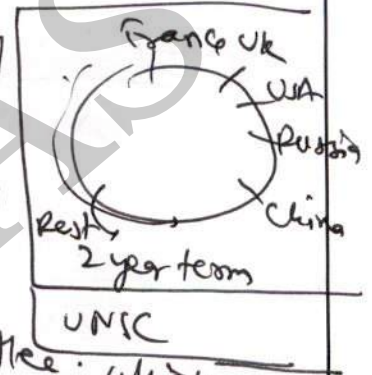
संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC) द्वारा अपनाए गए अनेक संकल्पों और पहलों के बावजूद, आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के उसके प्रयासों को सीमित सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। इस सीमित प्रभावशीलता के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

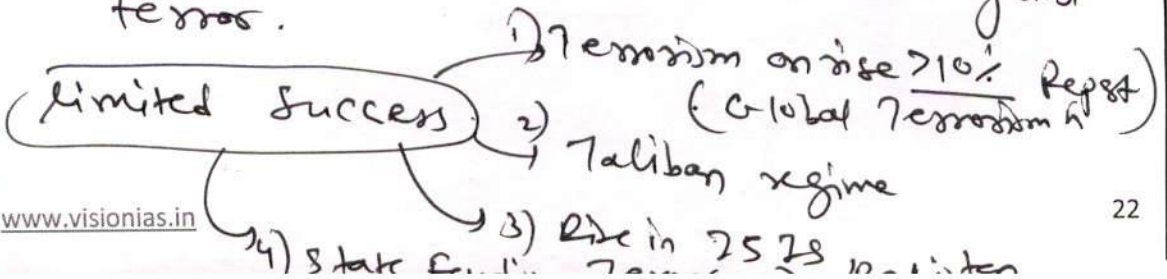
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

UNSC, is part of UN permanent organ, involving 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members.

Various resolution and initiatives by UNSC for counter terrorism



- 1) UNSC Counter terrorism committee: which focus on counter terrorism plan
- 2) UNSC Taliban Sanction committee: which sanction countries for terror-financing.
- 3) UNSC Terror identification committee: which designate UN-Terror committee
- 4) UNSC Resolution (1257): focus on countering terror.
- 5) Post 9/11 UN Resolution on war against terror.



## Reasons for limited success

- 1) Misuse of veto: by P5 countries as per their national interest. e) China blocking JEM leader terror designation
- 2) Global North centric: bias on terror countering with less focus on Africa.
- 3) Lack of implementation of sanction in efficient manner e) China - dealing with Taliban despite sanction
- 4) limited involvement of non-UNSC member in countering terror.
- 5) less fund allocated for terror funding.
- 6) poor coordination with UNODC, UNCTC.
- 7) Proxy support by P5 countries to terror group e) US - Mujahedden
- 8) Lack of consensus on terror group, definition names  
e) 'Terror' for USA, (Russia, China) resist

Thus, definition of terrorism as per India Norms

UNSC reforms, coordination of terror forums

www.visionias.in crucial for terror-free globe

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)

Rise in Cyber-attacks, India (4th)

most cyber-security vulnerable country (Global Cyber Risk Index) requires focus on cyber-diplomacy.

- India multi-alignment for cyber-diplomacy
- 1) nation-specific policy
  - 2) selective signing of agreement
  - 3) All major act cyber-defence collaboration
  - 4) Technology transfer for different countries

Posture strengthen India security

- 1) High-end Technology access: through multi-collaboration
  - a) USA-India ICE7
- 2) Coordination with Global power: as per need
  - a) Ind-Russia cyber security plan
- 3) Focus on indigenous development and transfer

of technology for reduce dependency

e) Israel - Mossad, Pejasu

4) Global Forum: coordinate for cybersecurity

e) SCO Cyber security forum

5) Treaty: with multiple countries for intelligence and cyber coordination e) Ind-France vision 2017

a) Strategic Flexibility: e) Ind-Rus, Ind-US <sup>cyber-components</sup> allab

1) Reluctance to sign Global Agreement due to strategic autonomy e) Budapest convention

2) Interoperability of multiple-technology from various countries

3) Use threat of (sanction): from various countries e) USA CAASTA treat

4) limited indigenous development! a external focus

5) less access to advance software as not treaty-partner e) Five - <sup>eyes</sup> ~~eyes~~ <sup>intelligence</sup> cyber

Thus, focus on indigenous measures, such as

cyber-commands, CERT-IN, NCITC will

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Land reforms, based on Kernappa committee were brought post-independence for goal of Art 39(b): Equitable distribution of land

Zamindari abolition  
Tenancy reforms  
Land reforms  
Land consolidation  
Land ceiling

Shortcoming of land reforms in past

Zamindari Abolition

1) Misuse by transfer of various land-holding to relatives.

Tenancy reforms

2) Regional variance with only few successes like Kerala & Bihar reluctant

3) Tenants: removed from land due to fear of losing land → further distress

## land consolidation

- 4) limited to Punjab, Narayani region
- 5) only Barren land consolidated, as people reluctant to share fertile land

## Land ceiling

- 6) ~~low~~ <sup>high</sup> ceiling in states like UP, so limited redistribution
- 7) poor land records, enforcement so not implement
- 8) Exemption for personal cultivation, plantation misuse.

other reforms -  
failure

Bhoodan, Gramdan fail due to  
voluntary

lack of political will in some  
states.

## Land reforms 2.0

- 1) Conclusive land titling: from presumptive titling to reduce dispute
- 2) land records (Digitalisation) for easy transfer, credit access
- 3) Project Bhoomi (Karnataka)

3) Tenancy reforms: to allow urban land owner to tenant flexibility e) model Tenancy act [NIT 72 Act of]

4) land pooling and consolidation: for ensuring economics of scale e) 86% small and marginal land

5) land 2D for each parcel e) DLP 2N 7d

6) land Bank: for lease acquisition, industrial development ([Gujarat] model)

7) land transfer: mechanism de-regulation digitalise, single window transfer.

- Benefit of land reform 2.0
- 1) Property tax for local bodies
  - 2) land dispute reduce
  - 3) Farmer credit access
  - 4) Better planning for government

Thus, [Pm Jua m 27 VA] is right step for land reforms.

2.

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

NITI Aayog was established on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015 replacing planning commission

NITI Aayog features

- 1) Non-Statutory
- 2) Governing council: PM head, CM of states post
- 3) Think-tank
- 4) Subgroups as per task specific
- 5) Subgroup on North East

NITI Aayog role in development and planning paradigm

1) Innovation: in scheme implementation as "think-tank" e.g) Aspirational District Program  
112 District model on convergence

2) Data-based governance: by better use of data for policy analysis. e.g) NITI @ 25 report

3) Bottom-up planning: with state involvement unlike planning commission e.g) POSHAN scheme planning

- 4) long-term planning with focus on structural reforms es) N272 @ 2017 vision
- 5) Regional specific coordination and plan es) Pm-Devint : help in N272 subgroup of North East
- 6) Competitive federalism : through various index for competitive spirit es) SPC - Index
- 7) New Policy, Act support through research es) Model APMC act (N272 Aayoj)
- 8) Consensus building among center and state form (cooperative federalism) es) Cooperative reforms
- 9) State level Transforming agency support  
Challenges
  - 1) limited Fiscal role unlike planning <sup>committee</sup>
  - 2) lack of autonomy, seen as center organ es) Mamata Banerjee protest
  - 3) Recommendation not implemented by various state es) model Tenancy act pending
  - 4) lack data on various domain like health, population es) Census Delay

- 5) Lack of statutory status reduce its credibility, independence
- 6) limited state role in Index formulation policy support.
- 7) less focus on community based plans.
- 8) Irregular, Tokenistic meeting  
Way - Ahead

- 1) Statutory status through N272 act
- 2) Independent data collection agency
- 3) Use of Big Data, AI for policy formulation  
(Norway model)
- 4) More states involvement in planning
- 5) more subgroup
- 6) Independent Fiscal Budget
- 6) Autonomy by standardised living, expect
- 7) Action taken report on N272 Act of plan

As, pm modi, highlight N272 Act of key for subsidiarity principles in governance.

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)

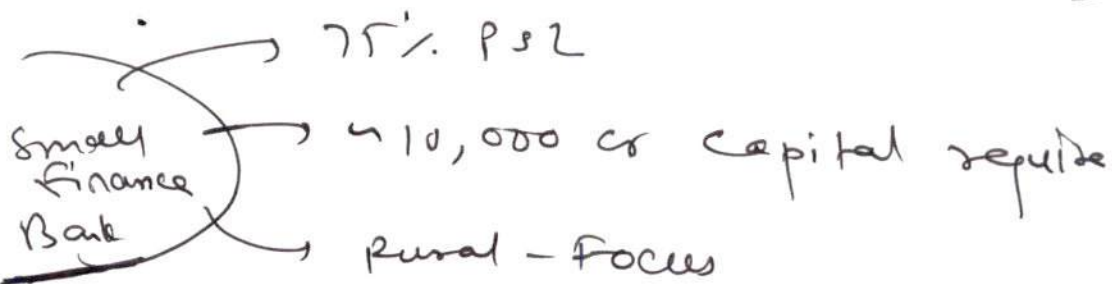
India has low formal credit penetration such as 70% for agri-credit in rural areas (NABARD).

Causes of limited credit penetration

- 1) lack of bank-account in rural areas
- 2) <sup>RBI</sup> Financial Inclusion Index 0.64 only
- 2) last mile connectivity: of Bank missing in rural areas.
- 3) low financial literacy
- 4) collateral requirement: for credit hinder rural
- 5) lack of documentation and complex procedure
- 6) less flexibility for credit by Bank compare to moneylender
- 7) Bank reluctance due to NPA's
- 8) less awareness about formal credit

# Effectiveness of Small Finance Banks (SFB)

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



- 1) last mile reach: as focus on rural-farm centric
- 2) micro-credit focused by small finance bank C (Malegam) committee)
- 3) low-interest rate compare to money lender (12-15%)
- 4) 75% Priority sector lending: bounded to more rural credit
- 5) franchise of credit: also capped at 10,25 lakh → so more working capital credit
- 6) Promote awareness: through financial literacy workshop
- 7) low cost Bank-account: formation by SFBs feel gap of PM-JAM

## Challenges by SFB in addressing gap

- 1) formal documentation still hinder
- 2) Facing high NPA due to agri-distress
- 3) high-interest rate (12%) deter poor.
- 4) regionally skew e.g. Andhra Pradesh dominate
- 5) focus on urban more than rural in PSL goals
- 6) less use vernacular language by official in SFB → hinder interaction

### Way - Ahead

- 1) Loans to SHGs (social collateral) reduce NPA (Usha Thorat committee)
- 2) Crameen credit score (Budget @ 2025) to reduce interest rate if high score
- 3) PSL : rural component
- 4) Interest subvention scheme by center  
Thus, (Makesh Jain) committee recommended for credit council

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) 15

PLI scheme was launched with outlay of 1.97 lac cr and sector specific focus such as electronics, FPZ.

PLI: Food processing Industry (FPZ)

Value-addition

- 1) Increase value-addition from low end to high end  
eg) milk → Curd → Butter ~~etc~~  
Nandini company
- 2) More processing of food compare to 10%  
(NITI Aayog) eg) Meja Food Park
- 3) Incentive based on production. lead to more capacity building → max value addition
- 4) Regional food processing: development so increase in regional value addition eg) Boost to ODOP Jalgaon Bananas

## Employment generation

- 1) labour-intensive food processing creation of jobs as) 12 cr employment ~~cost~~ <sup>justifies cost</sup>
- 2) formalisation as benefit: allow for <sup>max</sup> 1 employment.
- 3) Regional employment creation: reduce migration

## Global competitiveness

- 1) <sup>tax</sup> Incentives reduce cost of item → more <sup>competitiveness</sup>
- 2) Export cell and link allow more export orientation
- 3) more credit access: so focus on marketing and value addition

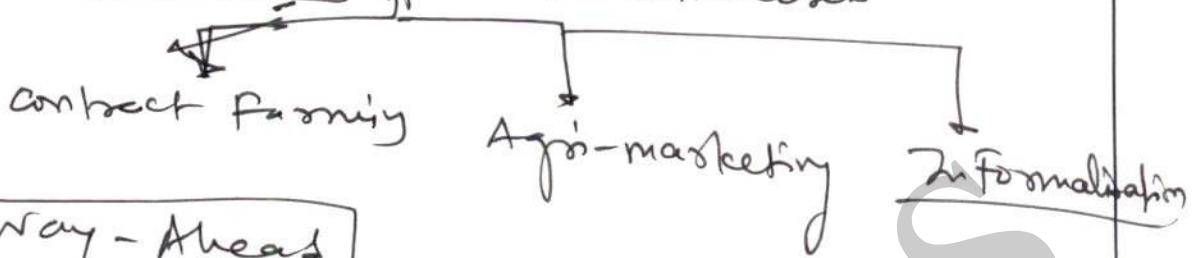
## Challenges to PUI

- 1) 1.97 lac cr fund limited utilisation
- 2) Capital-intensive investment by companies  
↳ low employment elasticity
- 3) Used by MNCs, Big companies limited benefit to MSME

4) Poor coordination with PM Sampda, TOP's scheme

5) Incentive dependency syndrome (Co-survey)

6) Structural problem unaddressed



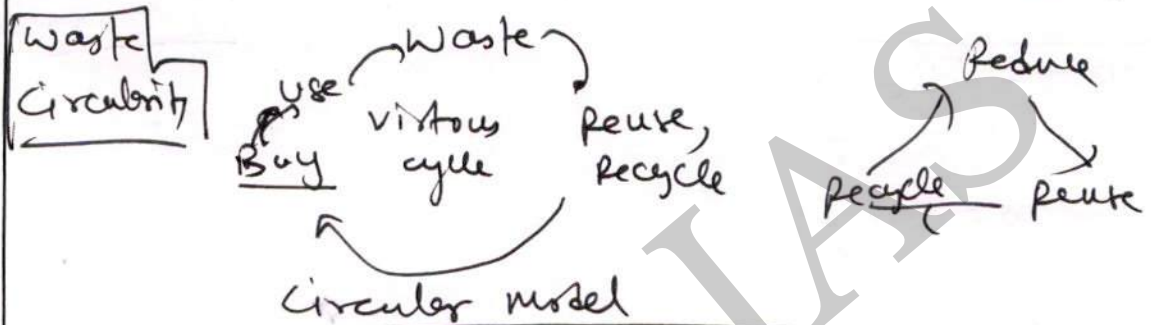
Way - Ahead

- 1) Coordination of all scheme
- 2) Employment linked incentive (@ Budget 2015) for focus on job creation also
- 3) Structural reforms es) model Contract farming Act implements
- 4) MSME: focus, extra fund, technical support
- 5) Formalisation: focus for more value addition es) Udyam Portal
- 6) Expert support: to MSME

Thus, UK - Sinha committee recommendations crucial for FPZ.

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

India solid waste processing is less than 30% in major cities (N272 Aayoj)



### key-principles of waste circularity

- 1) Circular economy: of minimising waste
- 2) 3R: principles of reduce, reuse, recycle
- 3) "Waste as wealth": by using waste for energy generation e) Bio fuel from plastics

### government initiative

- 1) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban): focus on solid-waste processing
  - e) Indore waste energy plant

2) Mission Life: for Behavioural change  
or promoting circularity.

3) Extended producer responsibility: for  
solid-waste produce e) Electronics EPR

4) Banning single use plastic (< 120 nm)  
and focus on re-use plastic

5) Producer responsibility organisation: for solid  
waste connection (PROs)

6) Environment Protection Act: guidelines  
for urban-local bodies: solid waste monitoring

7) Global: Alliance for waste ~~address~~ <sup>to energy</sup>  
e) Global Biofuel Alliance

### Effectiveness of measures

1) Rise in role of local bodies for solid  
waste monitoring e) Ala Zuppa Model

2) Extended producer responsibility: promoted  
e-waste recycling center e) Gurugram-e-waste  
center

3) Shift from SUP to Dute, PVC reduce  
plastic waste

4) Behavioural change in people e) Not  
throwing waste, recycling

5) Bio-waste to energy plant across nation

6) Swachh Bharat Mission has increase solid waste collection and recycling

### Challenges

- 1) lack of segregation of waste
- 2) waste collection is informal es) 90%
- 3) lax implementation of rules es) public usage
- 4) local bodies lack fund es) only 25% their fund
- 5) Solid waste increasing at exponential es) 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in e-waste India

### Way-Ahead

- 1) formalisation of waste collection: PRO support
- 2) Timely Report and urban local bodies waste collection fee es) Indore model
- 3) Extended producer responsibility adopt Sweden model (compulsory)

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)

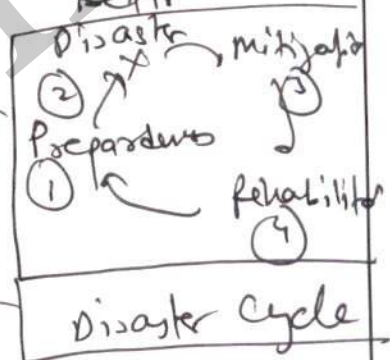
Discuss the importance of integrating traditional ecological knowledge of India's tribal communities with modern disaster management frameworks. Mention two examples where indigenous practices have contributed to disaster resilience. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Sundai Framework highlight importance of adding tribal knowledge to modern Disaster - Resilience mechanism.

Modern Disaster management framework

- 1) Disaster Risk Reduction
- 2) Early Identification
- 3) Recure support
- 4) Build Back Better

Importance of integrating traditional ecological knowledge



- 1) low - cost approach es) Bambas tree for cyclone
- 2) increase people-participation in disaster preparedness
- 3) ownership of people increase in Disaster planning es) Andaman tribes
- 4) more proactive approach that reactive

- f) Sustainable nature of practices
  - e) mangrove plantation by Iruvator tribe
- g) Use of Nature rather than artificial
  - e) Sound of Bird for early-warning
- 7) Ecological minimal destruction unlike traditional approach
  - e) Cyclone shelters w/ tree roots
- 8) Generational wisdom will complement technology

Two examples of indigenous practices

- 1) Meghalaya Khasi tribe use of Bamboo houses as, region vulnerable to land-slide so bamboo house depth penetration, less damage, easy to re-construct.
- 2) Andaman Tribes? Senjals used monkey sound as early warning of Tsunami, they thus going to hills → saved lives

## Challenges in integration

- 1) Top-down approach so not tribal
- 2) lack of codification
- 3) low awareness of official
- 4) Region - specific practices e) Bamboo not in Himalayas
- 5) lack of scientific evidence

## Way - Ahead

- 1) IK04 : use as repository for knowledge collection, codification
- 2) community participation in planning of disaster e) Tribal Advisory Council + WDMA
- 3) Bottom-up planning e) N272 Aayoj

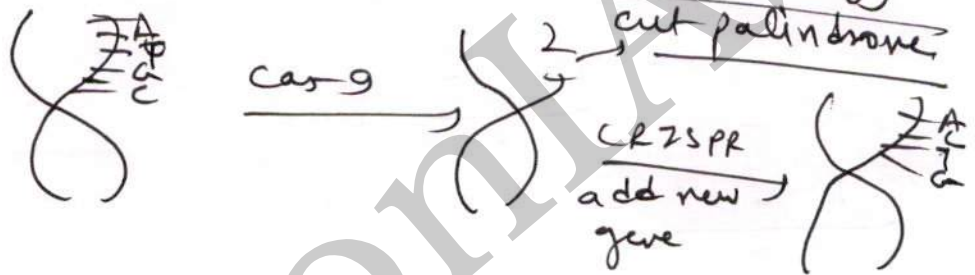
Thus, as Prm Modi highlight plemishra committee guidelines promote integration of tribal

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)

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CRISPR technology used Cas-9 as gene-scissor for gene-editing and modification as postop biotechnology.



## CRISPR Cas-9 Technology

### Recent development in CRISPR-Cas9

- 1) More better identification and removal  
reduce risk to mutation
- 2) Small sequence modification possible  
now, earlier only big
- 3) Targeted modification in mRNA also possible  
e.g. mRNA vaccine

4) Non-palindromic modification & search

### Opportunities of CRISPR

- 1) Gene-disease counter e) Haemophilia
- 2) Low-cost compare to earlier TALENS
- 3) Faster vaccine development e) COVID  
Moderna
- 4) Precise, so less scope of mutation
- 5) Children: disability reduction e) Germline  
modification
- 6) Agriculture: lead to better variant  
e) more yield, pest resistant
- 7) Country specific: gene research supported  
through CRISPR.

### Ethical Challenges

- 1) Eugenics Designer baby → playing  
with evolution
- 2) Germline modification seen against <sup>religions</sup> 45

ethics. es) ~~ethics~~ Christian ethics

3) Gene - Divide : as poor can't afford it.

4) Promote un-wanted mutation if rampant use.

Way - Ahead

1) No germline modification (ZMR guideline)

2) low cost through subsidies

3) more R&D spend \$ for research  
es) only 0.7%

4) Center of excellence for use in Agriculture

es) BZPAC collaboration

5) Proper procedures for CRZSPR

Thus, V. M. Kamakoti <sup>Committee</sup> recommendation

on Biotechnology development implement.

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

"semi-conductor has become new oil"

Credible semi-conductor ecosystem pivotal for economic security

- 1) crucial for electronic industry (India 2nd largest)
- 2) Future advancement in quantum require semi-conductor
- 3) high export-potential
- ④ semi-conductor ecosystem for nation security
- 4) high import dependency ~100%
- 5) China dominance - strategic threat as weaponisation
- 6) refence : require own chips as cyber attack threats

# India Semi-conductor Mission

## Objectives

- 1) Focus on whole of supply chain approach

Fab manufacturing → Design → Marketing

- 2) Fab-manufacturing independence (focus on ~~20~~ 60 nm chips)
- 3) India as semi-conductor hub
- 4) Export goal by 2030

## Incentives

- 1) Tax-subsidies through low-tax in initial years
- 2) Viability gap funding for capital expenditure
- 3) land - ~~grant~~ <sup>cost</sup> for fab manufacturing
- 4) SPIL - support subsidies

## Institutional architecture

- 1) Semi-conductor mission monitoring body
- 2) Center-of-excellence creation for RND in semi-conductor

## Major risk detail timeline

- 1) land acquisition delay e) Phislem, ~~astam~~ Wujat
- 2) Technological dependency on USA  
so diplomatic strains e) micron
- 3) China supply chain weaponisation through controlling e) Nickel, Rare-earth restriction
- 4) Skill-gap for Fab-manufacturing
- 5) Infrastructure gap as semi-conductor require continuous power, clean
- 6) lack of labours reforms → labor protest
- 7) Capital cost high: so credit default

## way-ahead

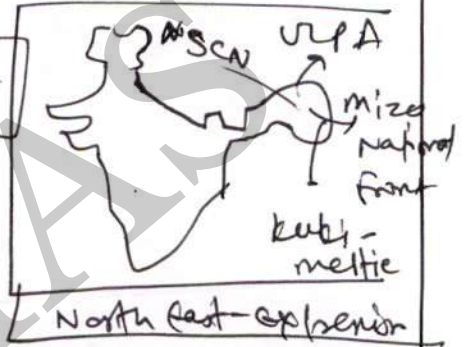
- 1) ~~Coord~~ Coordination with state for land.
- 2) Skillling on semi-conductor e) future skill portal
- 3) Infrastructure invest → power supply, storage
- 4) Diversify agreement → France, USA
- 5) Indigenous RND semi-conductor

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)

North East has 99% Barber, 8%  
land area suffer from extremism and  
in insurgency..

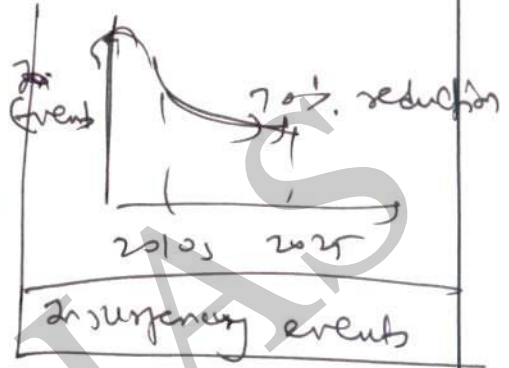
Diverse factor force multiplier  
for extremism



- 1) Ethnic Conflict: as more than 20 ethnic in regions) Kuki-Meite
- 2) fugged terrain: border open thus spill over from mynammar a) FMR regime
- 3) Development Disaste Deficient in region thus fuel extremism e) only 2% GDP
- 4) 99% International border: so limited connectivity → allow extremism
- 5) External support by Chinese, IS, ISI
- 6) Golden Triangle: Drug crisis fuel narco-terrorism (WNODE)

- 7) Discontent from main-stream
- 8) Regionalism as demand for Nagalin
- 9) cross-cutting borders of ethnic as  
Jenkai - Mynamme, Nagaland, Manipur

Multilayered strategy



- 1) Treaty and rehabilitation with ex-hermits  
as ULPA agreement
- 2) Border in for-structure strengthen, movement check → for spill over as Border fencing, Manipur
- 3) International: collaboration for countering Extremist  
as Operation Sunrise: Mynamme
- 4) Development: focus with Infrastructure  
as PM-Devine
- 5) winning heart and mind: as Civic Action plan by Army
- 6) AFSPT: to control law and order
- 7) Banning extremist outfit as J Jenkai outfit  
Ban

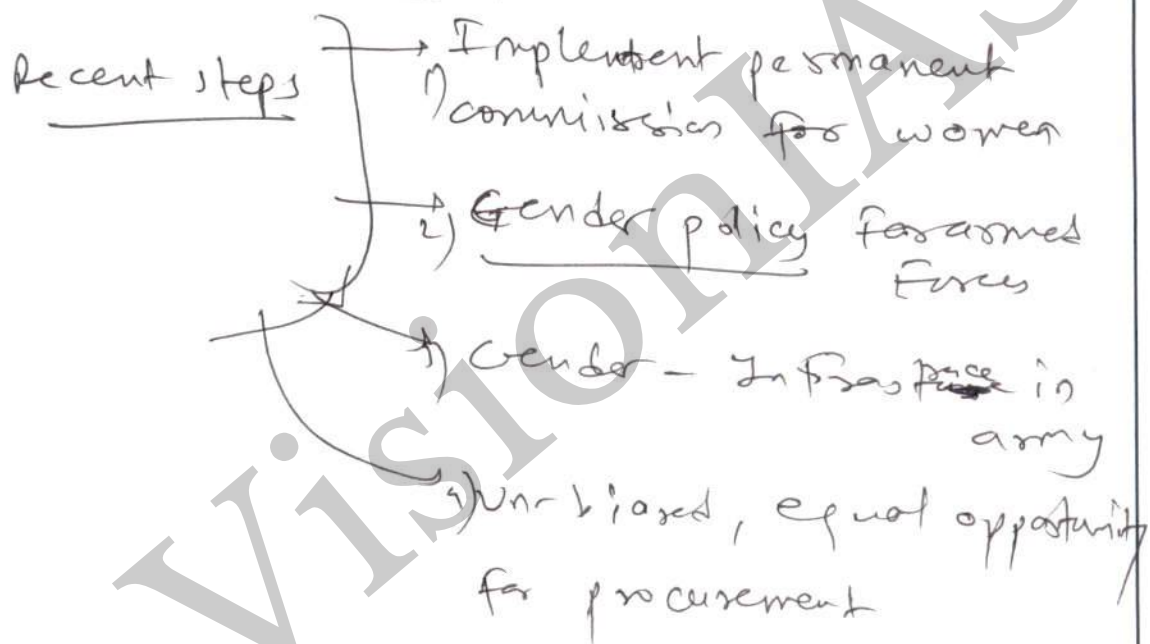
- 4) Peace committees : to resolve ethnic tension of Naga
- 5) Better implementation of 6th schedule ;  
Autonomous  
Tribal community
- 6) Youth skilling, employment
- 7) Infrastructure connectivity for more economy es) Kaladan multi-modal
- 8) Narrow-gauge : counter through  
[CRBM] Border
- 9) Army - state police coordination
- 10) Governance : deficit counter through Aspirational District program.

As, PM Modi highlight North East  
is Ashita Karmi and best way to  
counter extremism is development

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

Post, Babita Punia case, we are seeing rise in women in combat role, still less than 20%.



### Key challenges

- 1) Resistance of army : for women combat role seen as weak.
  - 2) women - vulnerability if caught <sup>by enemy</sup>
  - 3) sexual harassment
- Combat role max → reluctance

3) Women: reluctance to jobs prefer non-combat role due to safety

4) Rigorous training: seen not suitable for women.

5) lack of gender-sensitive infrastructure  
eg) pad-machine

6) physical - requirement different  
eg) Menstrual <sup>cycle</sup> challenges

7) fear of harassment by ~~the~~ personnel.

8) lack of gender-sensitivity training of army personnel.

### Measures to enhance participation

1) Proper training compare to male standard but modify as per girl ~~the~~ body.

2) gender-sensitisation workshop: for all

3) Extra-safety-gear for women  
eg) Face-cam

- 4) Infra-structure creation for women in border areas
- 5) Toilet
- 6) Focus on aptitude <sup>rather than</sup> gender  
a) Sofia Quesshi
- 6) Women: awareness about opportunity in combat role
- 7) Women - Safety and defense training for vulnerability
- 8) Technology for women, stimulation of all scenario

Thus, as CDS Anil Chauhan highlight women are "maa Durga" and they can fight in combat roles.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

30 min  $\rightarrow$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, 2, 3, 4 \\ \hline 9, 10 \end{array} \right.$

15 marks

VisionIAS