



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. : 45884948

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ankit Jaiswal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi-
Kashmere Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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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
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

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

India had lifted
nearly 40 crore people from
poverty in last 10 years
(2005 - 2020)

Inclusive growth in last decade

- ① reduced poverty incidence
(a) extreme poverty reduced from
16.1% to 2.3%
- ② grow enrollment near universal
- ③ improved access to facility like
healthcare etc.

Factors of inclusive in Indian
economic development

- ① sustained economic growth
over last decade (~ 7.1%)
- ② increase in per capita income
from \$250 to \$440
- ③ access to education (with in
STEM above global average)

- ④ improved healthcare (eg) PM
jay aarogya yojana lead govt
expenditure from 29.1. to 46.1.
- ⑤ reduced out of pocket expenditure
on healthcare (60.1. → 28.1.)
- ⑥ access to food (eg) ^{PM} National
kalyan yojana free food to 80 crore
- ⑦ inclusion of technology to
prevent leakage (eg) DBT, JAM
trinity

- challenges in inclusive development
- ① nutritional deficiency
and hidden hunger
 - ② high inequality
top 1% own 40% wealth
 - ③ little manufacturing
sector (14.1.) contribution
 - ④ global volatility and
growth challenges.

India has seen transformative
change in inclusive development
and our efforts in this annual
will even us Nilesh Bhargava by 2025

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)

10

RBI surplus transfer
has breached 1 lacore mark
for last two o consecutive
fiscal years providing fiscal space
in reducing deficit

positive impact of RBI surplus transfer

- ① reduced fiscal deficit
(achieved 4.8% target in FY20)
- ② increased expenditure on capital formation (eg) 10 lac crore target of central government
- ③ reduced external market borrowing by government
- ④ limited competition on market financing promoting private investment
- ⑤ help in stabilising debt to GDP ratio as the new fiscal

parameters

Challenges due to ~~fiscal~~^{surplus} transfer

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

- ① inflationary pressure as act as
free money printing to govt.
- ② reduced RBI ability to
manage crisis
- ③ reduced saving in economy
may lead to lower investment
- ④ expenditure on unproductive
activities challenge very rational
of RBI's fiscal space provision
- ⑤ challenges from states who
do not get any share.

RBI surplus money
transfer allow fiscal space but
require effective utilisation
in reducing deficit rather than
using it on fixing tape on other
leakages

3.

प्रथम राष्ट्रीय मुद्रिकरण 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 मुद्रिकरण 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

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

National monetisation pipeline in first phase aimed at creating more fiscal space to spend on capital infrastructure

major achievement of first phase

- ① relaxing redundant infrastructure capability to fiscal space
- ② improved utilisation of unused assets
- ③ maintenance and repair of damaged infrastructure

Challenges faced in first phase

- ① did not targets (eg) only 28% funds generated in first 3 years
- ② poor quality of infrastructure did not enable private

investors

- ③ limited and fragmented
nature of auctioning did not
invite large players
- ④ lack of assured finance was
major challenge
- ⑤ high cost and poor revenue
lead to discontinued projects

New asset monetisation plan
2025-30 objectives

- ① utilising unused disbursement
to private sector
- ② dubbing of disbursement to
increase monetisation
- ③ government guarantee or
financing process
- ④ allow PSU and govt sector
enterprises to include in process

Asset monetisation is
an attempt to reform the
state capital and measure
increase capex with idea of minimum
government maximum sovereign

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

Textile sector currently contribute to 2.2 to 2.5% of GDP employing around 6.2 crore, second largest employer after agriculture sector.

Major challenges hindering Indian textile industry in full potential

- ① informal economy - around 80% of textile sector under informal
- ② low quality raw material with reduced domestic production
(eg) cotton production declined in last decade by 30%.
- ③ low mechanisation of sector with high input cost to machines
- ④ competition from ^{cheap} labour countries
(eg) Bangladesh, Malaysia etc
- ⑤ lack of formal credit mostly

due to informal nature

⑥ stringent labour conditions in Indian market.

⑦ removal of export benefits in developed market (eg) USA revoked GSA from India

⑧ low R&D investment in Indian textile market (eg) Technical textiles

⑨ no Genetically modified crops except Bt cotton

Measures taken to improve sector

① Textile export hubs to increase exports removing trade barriers

② promotion of technical textiles

③ National textile promotion policy to improve productivity

④ GI tag and One district one product (eg) Muga silk, Pashmina shawl

⑤ Certification to textile products

⑥ sector specific (eg) cotton in Budget 2025-26
Indian textile sector can grow to 5% of GDP by 2030

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

India import 57.1% of its edible oil requirement from markets like Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia etc.

Factor behind high edible oil import despite agrarian economy

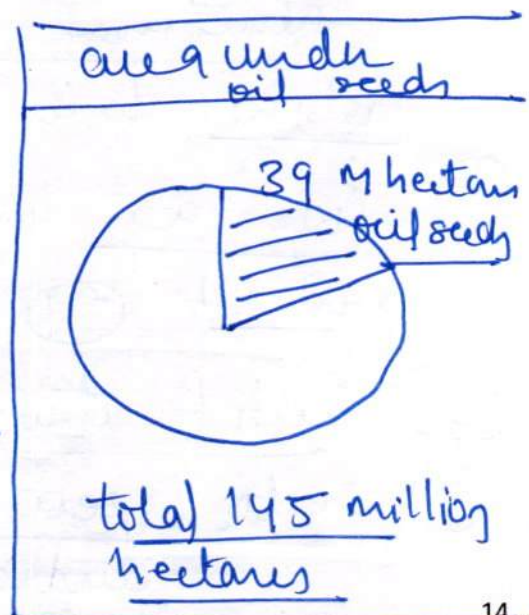
① Cereal dominate economy
- around 60% area under cereal cultivation

② low oil seed productivity
only 47 MT oil seeds on 39 million hectare land

③ low quality seeds (eg) no crop oilseeds

④ rainfed agriculture
70% of oil seeds production

⑤ low R&D investment



(e) only 0-7.1. of agri GVA in agri. R&D

(6) poor supply chain connectivity
leading to approx 20% wastage.

(7) lack of food processing industry

(8) do not benefit from MSP
procurement which is limited to
market cap of 20% of production

Measures to improve oil seed
production

(1) National mission oil seed
increase oil seed area from 39%
to 70% by 2030.

(2) National mission on oil seed-oil
policy - increase palm oil production
in North East India

(3) emphasis on quality seed and
genetically modified crops

(4) promote agri extension services
and farm mechanisation

(5) crop diversification from cereals

(e) Increase oil seed MSP
India's oil demand will increase
with population and need to ensure
oil production for food security

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

Recent aircraft accident
of Air India London bound
aircraft incident was of a
rare incident of air accident
in India

High impact) → ① loss of lives is high
→ ② loss of equipment and aircraft
→ ③ trust in aircraft industry reduces
→ ④ investigation and scrutiny is costly exercise

Disaster management protocol in India

① DG of Aircraft security to approve licences

② Aircraft accident investigation bureau

② 3rd party checks to ensure
scrutiny

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

Advantages → time bound process
↳ independent agency
↳ inclusion of manufactures
and experts from outside
↳ international standard
protocol

Disadvantages

- ↳ ① politicisation of reports
- ↳ ② media hype of report
- ↳ ③ neglect of aircraft
regular maintenance
- ↳ ④ Requirement of pilots
and training not
adhered to

Aircraft security is
critical in modern era
of communication and report
of effective protocols is necessary
to ensure trust in it

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

Chemical pollution is usually the addition of excess and untreated chemical substance in natural ecosystem reducing its productivity and efficiency.

Key sources of chemical contamination

- ① open dumping of municipal solid waste leading to leaching of heavy metal like arsenic etc
- ② dumping of untreated biomedical waste (eg) Mercury, dioxin etc
- ③ exclusive use of pesticide and fertiliser in agriculture (eg) Ammonia contamination
- ④ Release of untreated waste water from industry (eg) Kimberly Clark in central India
- ⑤ dumping of chemical waste

from developed countries

⑥ mismanagement of nuclear waste

⑦ disasters and hazards leading chemicals (eg) Bhopal gas tragedy

Existing environmental laws

① Rotterdam convention on disposal of chemical and radioactive waste

② Environment protection act 1986 and rules like

- ↳ solid waste management rules
- ↳ Hazardous waste management

③ prior informed consent in disposal of chemical waste

④ Stockholm protocol to mitigate ocean acidification & eutrophication

① weak enforcement mechanism

← Limitation

② lack of available technology

④ increasing cost of chemical waste treatment
③ awareness about challenge

waste to energy and entire value chain integration in circular economy is viable way to tackle problem

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)

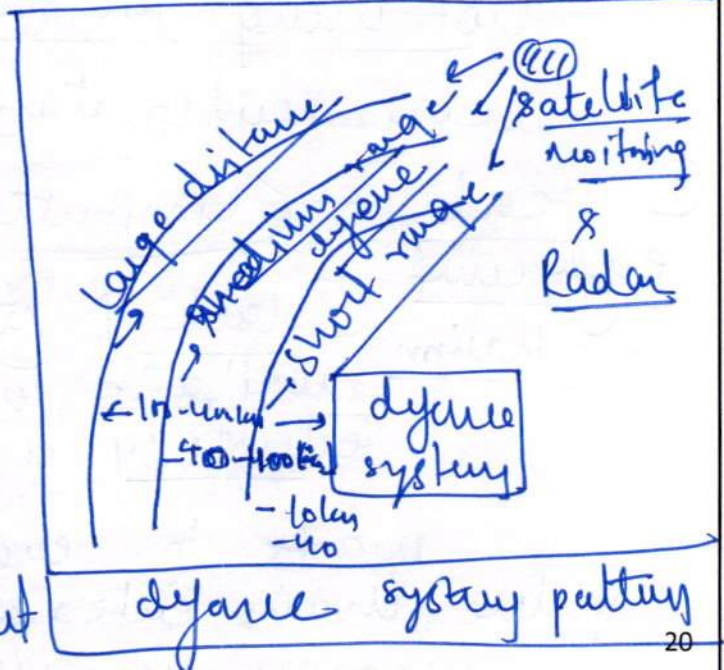
Missile defence systems are becoming critical for national security in the face of evolving regional threats and advanced weapon technologies. Explain the working principle of missile defence systems. Critically assess India's progress in developing indigenous missile defence capabilities. (Answer in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

10

India utilised Russian made S-400 defence system in recent operation Gindora when attacked by drones from Pakistan

working principle of missile defence system

- ① It works on principle of earth-to-air missile interception system (surface)
- ② Radar and satellites usually track any incoming missile
- ③ based on speed and direction different



layer of defence system engage with missile.

- ④ missile defence system will launch attack for neutralisation of attacking missile in air itself.

Indian progress in indigenous missile defence system

- ① production of both short and range missile (eg) Pralay, Agni Prime etc
- ② international collaboration (eg) IDEX
- ③ defence coproduction of defence systems
(eg) long term S-400 coproduction plan with Russia

Challenges in Indian program

-
- ① Low R&D investment
 - ② Over dependence on foreign technology
 - ③ Poor production capacity in defence
 - ④ Slow development of advanced weapons

India has taken steps like promoting defence startups, international coproduction etc to boost domestic capacity

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 resolutions and initiatives like UNSC counter-terrorism council etc have over the years failed to achieve tangible outcomes.

Reasons of limited effectiveness of measures

① limited enforcement capacity

(eg) UNSC counterterrorism council can only recommend actions

② delayed UNSC response to terrorism (eg) It took weeks to make statement of Judicial prosecution terrorist attack

③ Role of P5 countries

(eg) China 1267 strategy to defer terrorist designation

④ Role of state and non-state actors

(eg) recent syrian takeover by

HTS earlier as terrorist organisation.

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नहीं लिखना
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⑤ inclusion of terror promoting countries in UNSC (eg) Pakistan cochair in UNSC anti-terror council.

⑥ increase in inequality and vulnerability (eg) world inequality report on increasing inequality

⑦ increasing protectionism and ~~not~~ underground economy (eg) organised crime groups etc.

⑧ Role of technology (eg) Blockchain used in terror financing

⑨ Radicalisation by social media limit capabilities

Measures to mitigate terrorism by UNSC

- ① UNSC reforms to include democratic country
- ② independence to UNSC bodies
- ③ role of regional forums in tackling terrorism (eg) RATS at SCO

Terrorism incident raised by

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)

Cyber diplomacy refers to integration of multiple partner countries in cyber protection measures.

Impact on India's internal security

positive

- ① enhance integration with international agencies
- ② deploying global standards to Indian cybersecurity
- ③ capacity upgradation of Indian cyber space
- ④ training and best practices in Indian cyberspace

[negatives]

- ① excessive interference
- ② power outside
- ③ data leakage and
- ④ outside control
- ⑤ information manipulation
- ⑥ mistrust between partners
- ⑦

Cyber diplomacy is critical in 21st century as we move toward modern technology challenges like AI, data control etc

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India had taken land reforms post independence to redistribute land and improve land availability with agriculture talents and landless labour.

Shortcoming in past land reforms

- ① limited participation in land devolution (eg) limited reach in north India by Bhoodan movement
- ② limited success in voluntary land donations
- ③ fragmentation of land holdings (eg) average land plot reduced to 0.8 hectares in India
- ④ little focus on land consolidation
- ⑤ legal loopholes in land consolidation (eg) limit on individual landholding

not households

⑥ shifting to cooperative model in land and agriculture limited areas

⑦ land leasing and contract farming had failed to generate momentum to strict rules

Challenges due to shortcoming in land reforms

① avg land holding size 0.85 hectare in 2022-23

② high indebtedness 250% farmers under debt

③ little improvement in agriculture productivity (eg) rice only 2000 tone/hectare

④ little capacity in agri mechanisation compared to 3100 ton/hectare

Pro land reforms 2.0 should include

① land consolidation of individual farmer

② digitisation of land records to prevent land disputes (eg) 60% court cases are land related

- ③ understanding land productivity and land requirement (eg) soil health card scheme
- ④ promotion of contract farming and land leasing (eg) Central government model leasing law
- ⑤ improving land productivity by natural process (eg) Bijamrit, acchhandana etc
- ⑥ land ceiling law should be enforced comprehensively
- ⑦ development of food processing parks near agriculturists
- ⑧ promotion of cooperatives like Farmer Producer Organisation
- ⑨ Land area mechanisation (eg) Submision on agri mechanisation.
Land reform are need of how to improve share of agriculture as well as dealing with emerging climate change

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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NITI Aayog is a non-statutory executive body which replaced erstwhile Planning Commission to bring reforms in governance in India

Successes of NITI Aayog in planning and development paradigm

- ① promote cooperative federalism (eg) Team India approach in Central Council including states
- ② competitive federalism - like various index (eg) State fiscal performance index, SDG index etc
- ③ promote vulnerable area development (eg) Aspirational district programme
- ④ Indian Model agency SDG implementation

- ⑤ promoting innovation and technology development eg) ITAT innovation mission
- ⑥ policy advocacy and research support. eg) recommending simultaneous election
- ⑦ limited / no financial power
reduce polarisation
- ⑧ act as government think tank
to policy planning and monitoring

Challenges faced by NITI Aayog

- ① limited autonomy in scope and area of fieldwork
- ② dependence on government funds
as not statutory mandated
- ③ fail to generate its own project
eg) little emphasis on own programmes
- ④ ^{NAB} financial role like planning commission
made it insignificant to states
- ⑤ lower state representation
toward bottom up approach

⑥ ignorance of recommendation

⑦

⑦ may have different stance than
government. ⑧ Recent statement to be
included in RCEP which government
withdrawn

⑧ Limited field challenge awareness
due to large lateral hiring

improving NITI Aayog efficiency

① providing statutory status for
equity

② increasing influence in policy
and programme implementation

③ promoting state participation
in regular general council meeting

④ formal autonomy and institutional
framework to improve efficiency.

NITI Aayog over the
years have fulfilled its role as
national think tank, more autonomy
and bottom up approach can bring
its efficiency more comprehensively.

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)

According to Eco survey
2023-24, 40% agricultural households
resort to informal credit facility
in India.

Causes of limited formal credit penetration in rural & unbanked area

- ① availability of banking facility
- only 40% rural area have bank presence
- ② Lack of collateral with people
- ③ long processing time in formal credit loans
- ④ lack of credit for allied activities or immediate needs
(eg) medical healthcare challenge
- ⑤ low social security benefit
- ⑥ lack of employment opportunities for credit provisioning

⑦ poor creditworthiness of rural people due to past non-payment

⑧ 40% MFI loans have loans with 3+ creditors.

Small financial banks are banks operating in smaller areas who had earlier worked as MFI and ~~not~~ had attained banking license from RBI to provide banking facility.

⑨ All Small Finance Banks

Effectiveness of Small Finance Banks in addressing gaps & fostering financial growth

- ① operation in unbanked areas
- ② acting as microfinance institutions for loan upto 1 lac
- ③ provisioning of collateral free loans
- ④ high priority sector targets i.e. 25% of NPA liabilities
- ⑤ build localised solutions for

particular area needs

- ⑥ caters to stressed farmers and allied activities
- ⑦ converting loan into equity for small businesses
- ⑧ acting as correspondent to other financial services
 - ⑨ Insurance, etc
- ⑨ faster loan disbursement by utilising tech solution
- ⑩ easy management of loans with local institutions like self help groups, farmer producer organisations.

SFB are critical component in Indian financial growth story to complement other initiatives like PM Jan Dhan Yojana etc to improve financial services in left out areas of India.

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)

15

Food processing sector
in India contribute to
11.1% of agricultural GDP and
is one of rising economic
sector in india

Production linked incentive in
food processing industry

- ① providing access to financial
services like credit, insurance
etc
- ② promotion of exports and quality
certification
- ③ remission of duties and incentives
linked to production
- ④ provisioning of investment
money reimbursement after
certain production targets.

PLI in food processing facilities

① Value adding

↳ with incentive linked to net value addition

↳ promoting supply chain efficiency to improve net sales and reducing leakages

② employment generation

↳ food processing industry to take excess employment called as disguised unemployment

↳ reduce overdependence on agriculture sector (46% of population in agri)

③ global competitiveness

↳ mechanisation of process to reduce cost

↳ investment linked incentive to improve production capacity

↳ improve quality and certification leading to acceptance of goods

abroad (eg) reduced limitation
by phytosanitary restrictions

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Challenges in food processing industry and PLI schemes

- ① limited capacity of farmers
89.1. small and marginal
- ② low FPO and cooperatives
- ③ poor value chain and low
cold storage facility
- ④ high agricultural wastage
(eg) annually 21.8 lac core
- ⑤ high pesticide use (eg) Singapore
returned spices due to ethylene
- ⑥ low technology skills (eg) shrimp
and fish processing in southeast
asia and not india.

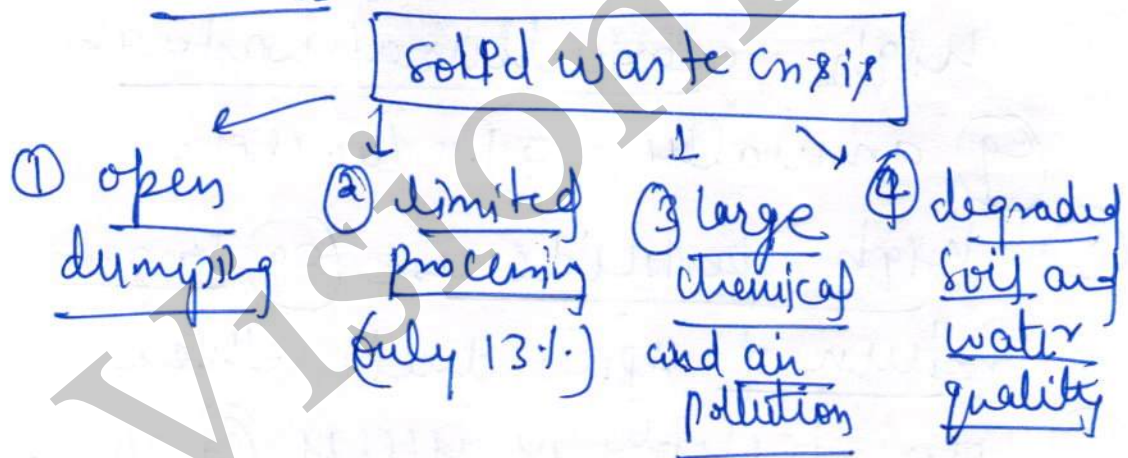
Indian PLI scheme
aims to bring new energy by
creating enabling environment
in entire food processing value
chain to promote the agriculture sector

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

Recently NITI Aayog discussed about 71. saving in GDP by 2030 if inclusion of circular economy is done in India, highlighting circularity as sustainable solution.

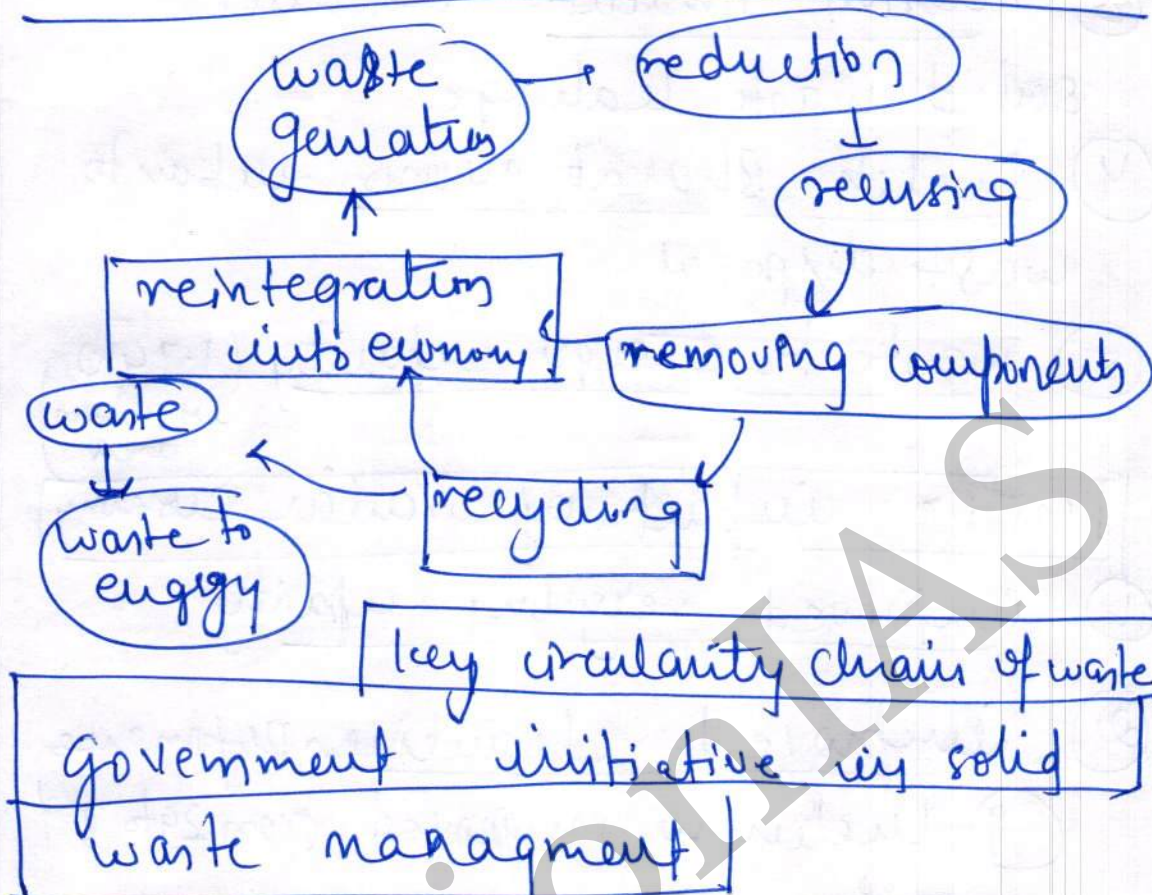


key principles in waste circularity

- ① Reducing waste production
- ② Reusing waste products
- ③ Removing ~~un~~reusable parts and components
- ④ Recycling of ^{nonusable} waste (e.g. plastic)

⑤ reintegrating into economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① solid waste mgmt rules under EPA 1986

producer

consumer

- ① Extended producer responsibility
- ② recycling of waste generated
- ③ collection of waste generated

- ① segregation of waste
- ② paying fines and penalty on violation
- ③ 3 R principle in waste production

- ② repurposing opens landfill sites
- ③ Mission Amsat to reduce solid waste leakage
- ④ Swachh Bharat mission - urban waste disposal
- ⑤ waste to energy capacity (1.740 ^{dis urban} _{area})

Positive impact of circular economy

- ① improved recycling capacity
- ② improved cleanliness performance
(eg) cleanliness improved from 2nd to 3rd position
- ③ alternate source of energy
- ④ utilising bio manufacturing etc to extract bio waste minerals

Challenges Resistant

- ① India ^{one of} largest solid waste producer
- ② limited source segregation
- ③ unreduced open landfill dumping

Solid waste management requires action at entire value chain to improve effectiveness of measures

भारत के जनजातीय समुदायों के पारंपरिक पारिस्थितिक ज्ञान को आधुनिक आपदा प्रबंधन ढांचों के साथ एकीकृत करने के महत्व 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

traditional ecological
knowledge refers to utilising
limited natural resources to
mitigate climate adversity and
disasters.

importance of integrating traditional
ecological knowledge in modern
disaster management framework

- ① improving resilience with
limited resources
- ② utilising low cost solution
(eg) mangrove against seawall
from tropical cyclones
- ③ managing extreme weather
condition (eg) Kondareddy
tribe knowledge of tree storing

water in summers.

④ creating localised solutions
based on local ecology

eg) Bangla roof for high rainfall

⑤ enhancing understanding of
local climate and allied diseases

eg) traditional medicine is
healing malaria by tibals

2 indigenous practices

① Mangrove as defense against
cyclones & Tsunami India faced

worst challenge in 2006 Tsunami,
which had limited impact around
pichavaram mangroves

↳ lead to

① MUTHI scheme

② Global mangrove alliance

③ stabilisation of coastline
using mangroves

② Bamboo^{dnp} irrigation and in
north east India allied with
Mixed farming

(e) Apatani rice-fish cultivation
in Northeastern hilly areas.

↳ manage ~~water~~ floods and
continuous water supply provide
resilience in extreme climate
conditions.

Traditional and indigenous
groups in disaster management
was also included in Sundar
framework to develop localised
disaster resilience.

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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15

CRISPR technology is use
of molecular scissors to alter the
genetic part or codons by
enhancing their performance
or killing unwanted cells or
tissues.

Recent advancements

- ① development of cancer/tumor
treatment by genetic therapy
- ② solving sickle cell anemia,
thalassemia by genetic editing
- ③ production of mRNA vaccine
(eg) COVID-19 vaccines
- ④ creating hormonal therapy
to genetic and rare diseases

Opportunities of CRISPR technology

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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- ① production of vaccine faster
and effectively
- ② treatment of genetic disorder
(eg) Sickle cell anemia
- ③ solving long term cancer
treatment crisis
- ④ genetic therapy before childbirth
- ⑤ improved understanding of
population vulnerability to genetic
diseases (eg) Human genome
project
- ⑥ genetic counselling at prenatal,
pre conception stage
- ⑦ protecting extinct or vulnerable species

Ethical challenges posed

- ① production of designer
babies reducing variations
- ② Neo eugenics i.e. new forms
of discrimination based on human
anatomy

- ③ increase vulnerability to genetic defect due to allied impact on development
- ④ susceptibility to generate dangerous pathogens
- ⑤ challenge related to chemical and genetic weapon development.
- ⑥ high cost of treatment leading to seclusion of particular section of population

CRISPR is new transformation in genetic advancement but one's lie is effective utilisation and global governance mechanisms to regulate and mitigate associated challenges

8. 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 ecosystem refers to creation of entire supply chain in India as semi conductors are integral to production of new technological development.

India semiconductor mission

Strategic objectives

- ① reducing import dependence
- ② developing indigenous capabilities
- ③ from design to manufacturing within India
- ④ raw material extraction and processing in India

⑤ creation of increase
indigenous contribution in
semi conductor production

⑥ international collaboration to
build in India

Incentives

① production linked incentive

② prorating investment subsidy

eg) 4000 crore grants for fabrication
facility in Gujarat

③ effective environment clearance
mechanisms

④ phased task completion linked
grants

⑤ indigenous contribution linked
incentive

institutional architecture

① semi conductor design to marketing
mission

② single window clearance to project

② increased FDI limit to 100%
certain sectors

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

Major risk that could derail
timeline

- ① delayed export market clearance
- ② reduced consumption demand
lowering production and ultimately
production
- ③ disturbed supply chain due
global volatility
- ④ protectionist tendency globally
- ⑤ Chinese monopoly in critical
mineral policy

steps to
boost Indig
semiconductor
mining

- ① linked with
local mineral
availability
- ② National critical
mining
- ③ faster EIA assessment
- ④ stable global supply chain

Indig semiconductor mining
require integration of multiple
schemes to set desired outcome

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)

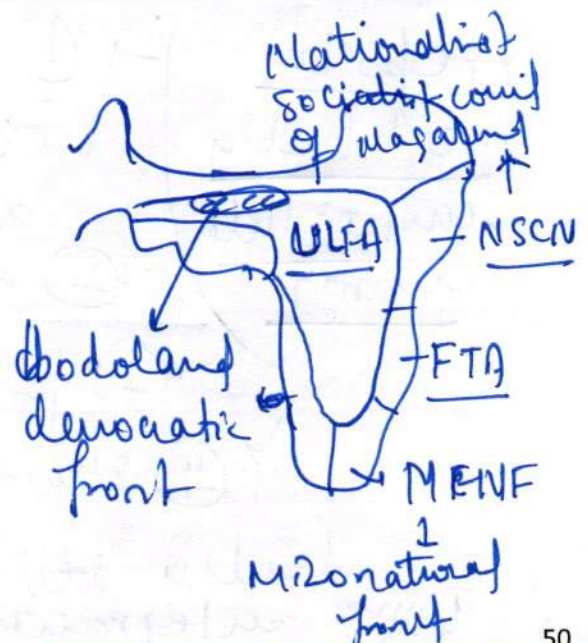
15

North East India suffer from diverse challenges leading to only 21% of national economy and lower development indicators.

Multiple factors for extremism in North East

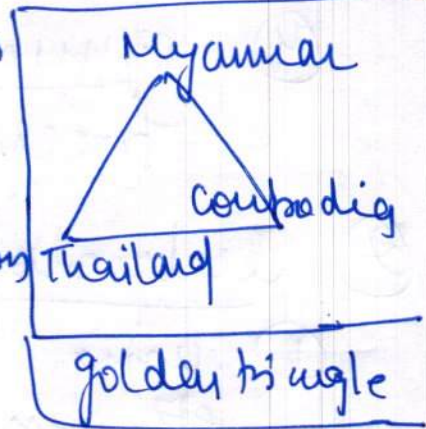
- ① ethnic conflict with 190+ different ethnic groups
- ② demand of separation and autonomy, National Nagas Council for independence
- ③ lack of development
- ④ limited connectivity to main land India
- ⑤ Siliguri corridor

different extremist fronts in NE India



⑤ proximity to golden triangle

leading to drug, arms
infiltration into India



⑥ Human right violations

in nearby regions

(eg) Myanmar civil war

⑦ illegal migration from Bangladesh

(eg) Rohingya crisis

⑧ cultural homogenisation due to
outsiders (eg) forced conversions

⑨ AFSPA and related violations
lead to public mistrust

⑩ poor governance mechanisms
(eg) Manipur kuki-mekes crisis

Multi layered strategy to tackle
extremism in North East India

① border management

(Shelkathan committee recommendations)

① enhance border patrolling

② joining of borders (eg) Kent
push by MHA to create joint

③ curb illegal ~~to~~ drug entry

④ symonisation in different forces

② technological solutions

① using thermal camera, drones etc in surveillance

② defence infrastructure and equipment modernisation

③ socio economic development

① enhanced connectivity

eg) kaladom multimodal project

② target to link all capitals by airway by 2027

③ accelerate internet connectivity

④ institutionalised

① Ministry for development of North East region

② separate division in MHA

③ AFSPA - joint hedge committee review every 6 months

At Indian PM say, we should
at NE from the Brother to frontman
the growth of India and comprehensive

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)

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

Supreme Court in Babita Punia v/s Secretary of defense
women vs
case allowed ↑ permanent commission
in combat role in defense.

Steps towards inducting women

① inclusion of women in key recruitment
Eg. NDA women batch just graduated

② women agniver scheme also part of it.

reasons and challenges in greater inclusion in combat roles

① limited infrastructure capacity to include women

② slow adoption of women
sensitive institutional

reforms

- ② limited and phased involvement of women in armed forces
- ④ lower demand within women segment
- ⑤ patriarchal notion of armed women forces linked to male only
- ⑥ higher physical demands of armed equipments
- ⑦ design of suitable equipment for women (eg) aircraft cleaner etc not suitable to women
- ⑧ women child bearing responsibility hinder promotion avenues in combat roles

measures to enhance participation

- ① gender sensitive infrastructure in armed forces
- ② separate women training modules and sop to be divided

② limitations ~~imposed~~ on child
bearing responsibility should be
removed

(eg) maternity benefit and
extended in armed forces

④ early intervention to tap on
young women potential

(eg) Punjab girl armed forces
entrance training schools.

⑧ separate cadre for promotion
of women in forces

⑥ access to opportunities in
training outside India

⑦ learn best practices such as
from USA, UK armed forces

Women-led development
model include women's key
role in national security and
all round reform is key in
improving their contribution.

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