



**VISIONIAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION  
**ABHYAAS MAINS**

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)**

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. : 01158344

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MUDITA AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

25/08/2024

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Vision IAS Lucknow

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

|   | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Important Instructions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   | 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।                                                | 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।<br>(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.<br>(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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

|                                                  |                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use      | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) |                                             |

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

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



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### सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

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.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

As food processing industry in India contributes 30% to agri-GDP and is expected to reach \$535 bn by 2035 (Economic Survey), it faces challenges as well.

### Food safety challenges in India

- ① Food testing network is inadequate at regional levels. (Eg) testing labs.
- ② Powers of FSSAI are limited with respect to audit of food processing industries.
- ③ Growth is marked by unorganised sector - 92% of all industries.
- ④ Post harvest infrastructure is lacking leading to safety issues. (Eg) cold storage capacity 47% of total production.
- ⑤ Import standards are rarely applied leading to rejection due to sanitary and phyt. sanitary issues. (Eg) tea with chemical pollutants.

- ⑥ Packaging standards are inadequate. (Eg) labelling <sup>improving</sup>
- ⑦ Lack of linkages which <sup>improves</sup> traceability  
(Eg) Backward - forward integration
- ⑧ Skilled personnel and accountability are missing

To tackle these challenges, following can be done

- ① Integrated supply chain with forward and backward linkages. (Eg) Milk - forward integration
- ② Awareness on food safety to create demand  
(Eg) FSSAI - labelling of food
- ③ Testing network with capacity building of staff
- ④ Standard setting with quality benchmarks  
(Eg) optimum level of chemical tolerance
- ⑤ Labs at regional level to test food.

As India's sunrise sector rises, there is a need to ensure safe and nutritious food with food security

2.

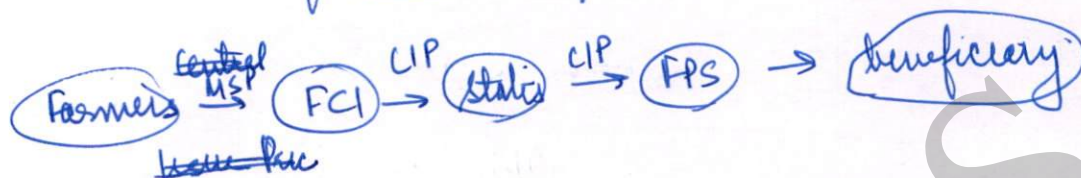
भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

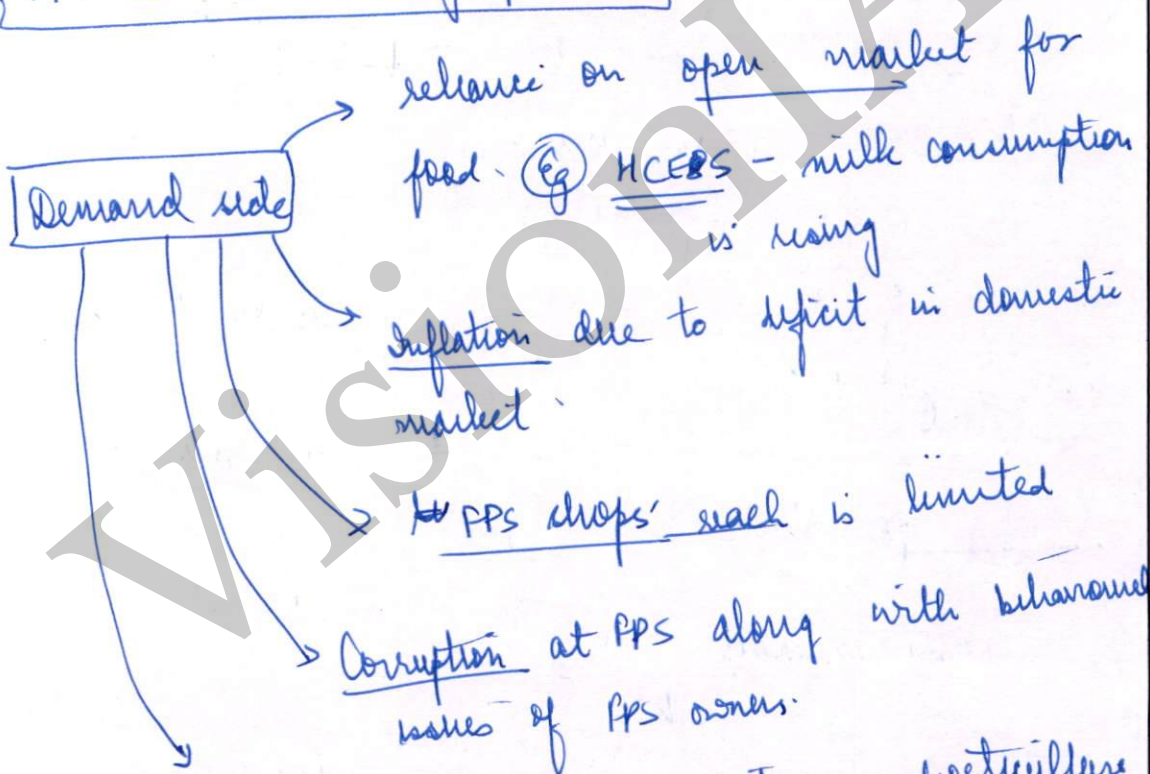
10

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

The Public Distribution System in India has a network of 5.4 lakh fair price shops.



FPS as an evolving process



Reliance on other sources of nutrition - vegetables  
crops is rising to bridge nutrition issues of monocropping under PDS. (Eg) fruits like apple.

Supply side

Subsidy burden on government - ₹4 lakh  
50

Procurement price have become  
support price leading to increased  
dependence on state. (E) Principle

Export challenges with PDS under  
Ambur Bon of WTO.

Leakages in the system and replacement  
of quality of grains.

Accountability and transparency of grains at PDS.

(E) data management.

To Ameliorate the above issues,

(1) Digitisation of process with supply chain

(2) Principle of subsidiarity (E) state freedom to  
procure local grains

(3) Universal basic income, cash transfers or food  
coupons as alternatives.

(4) SHG banks of food for food security - Sivaramanathan.

This will help in achieving the end goal of

PDS - SDG 2 of Zero Hunger with last mile  
reach

3.

भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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According to economic survey, agri-R&D spending leads to agrowth growth - In light of this, agri-tech startups have evolved in India, especially in tier-II, tier-III cities.

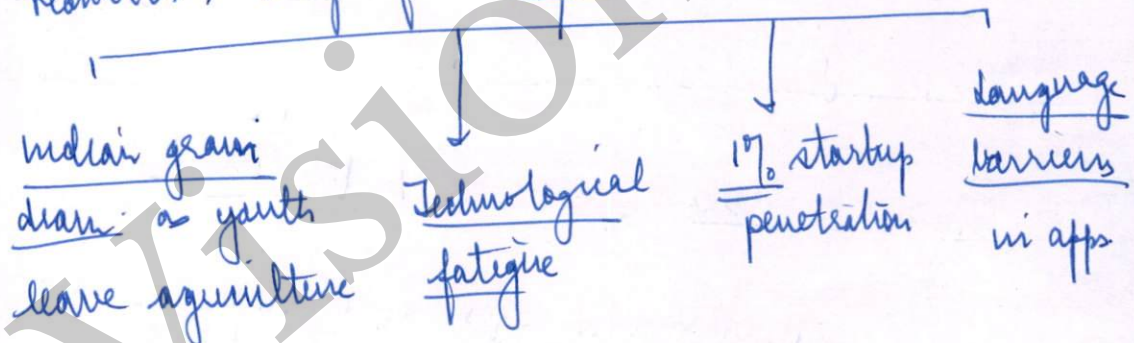
They are helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity -

- ↳ Real-time information of weather (Eg) WINDS
- ↳ Automation of farm processes using Internet of Things
- ↳ Access to credit through fintech (Eg) Saaksham
- ↳ Use of drones for soil and crop monitoring
- ↳ SENSORS for detecting changes in soil fertility
- ↳ Using bioalternatives for sustainable agriculture. (Eg) Urea Gold.

In market access also, they help farmers

- ↳ To procure market intelligence (Eg) PRAMAN -  
for horticulture commodities
- ↳ For online sale of commodities (Eg) Luggi  
Instamart.
- ↳ For commodity exchange and price discovery  
(Eg) AGRIDENT.
- ↳ In processing of produce for improved access  
(Eg) Breeder industry, sharpeners.

however, they face hurdles -



To tackle this there is a need for 4Ds -

Data Cost, Device Cost, Digital First, Digital Literacy  
(Bharat Net) (smartphone affordability) (BRD's Shruvan) (PMGDISHA)

4.

भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

After independence, as India introduced land reforms of abolition of intermediaries, consolidation of land holdings, ceilings on land to bring social justice and increase agricultural productivity.

Recently, with SVAMITVA, land records digitalization has gained pace. ~90% records in village digitised.

Role of digitalization in implementation of land reforms

① Conclusive titling can help farmers -

↳ Procuring credit for agriculture using land as collateral

↳ Benefit from price appreciation of land

② For the government

↳ It will help increase tax base

↳ Reduce land litigation burden.

- ③ Cooperativisation will be smoother with lowering of substitution on land.
- ④ land aggregation for mechanisation can be done  
 (Eg) currently only 40-45% is mechanised
- ⑤ economics of scale in agriculture with consolidation (Eg) bargaining power of SHGs.
- ⑥ Reduce role of intermediaries - with farmer reaping benefits. (Eg) land lease market liberalisation - NITI

Challenges in land ~~base~~ <sup>records</sup> digitalization -

- ① Digital literacy and connectivity is slow  
 (Eg) Onfarm - 38% in India
- ② Resistance by locals.
- ③ Inheritance of bad data from paper records
- ④ Bureaucratic apathy on part of implementing agencies

Hence, there is a need for administrative alertness to realise digitalization as land reforms will propel Indian agriculture towards Amrit Kaal.

5.

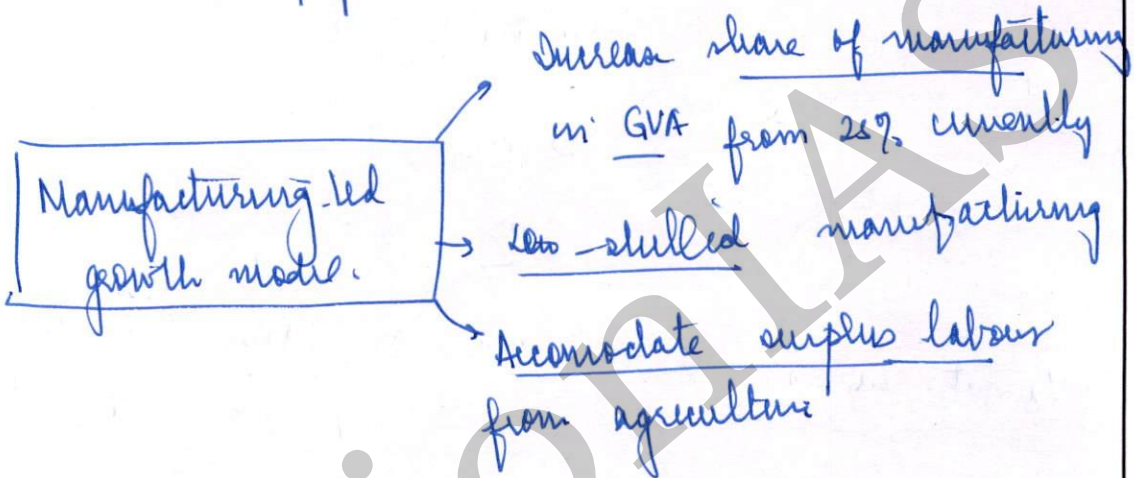
भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

India's growth in industries was at 9.5% in FY24 as India took over China to become the most populous nation.



It is necessary to exploit

Rising population → need for jobs.  
(Eg) UN - 75 lakh new farm jobs needed per year.

Demographic Dividend → skill level is low - No Skill Development  
27% of formally skilled - vocational training

enhance labour productivity → Reduce gender inequality with women participation

(Eg) 11% youth unemployed 2022-23

Economic  
growth

→ To overcome the previous growth model  
after independence. - labour-led  
growth over capital-led growth

→ To joyfully employ its workforce

employment → tax revenue → growth

→ Increase investments in India  
with FDI (Eg) \$71 bn in FY24.

→ Promote export-led growth with  
MSMEs (Eg) 45% of exports.

→ Promote infrastructure development - (Eg) National  
Logistics Policy - \$200 bn  
industry

However, to achieve above, following is needed -

- ① Skilling of India's workforce - (Eg) Internship  
programs of Budget  
2025
- ② Financing of manufacturing (Eg) National Infrastructure  
Investment Fund
- ③ Private sector capex : 20% ↑ in FY24.

This will propel an economic growth for  
self reliant India through manufacturing.

6.

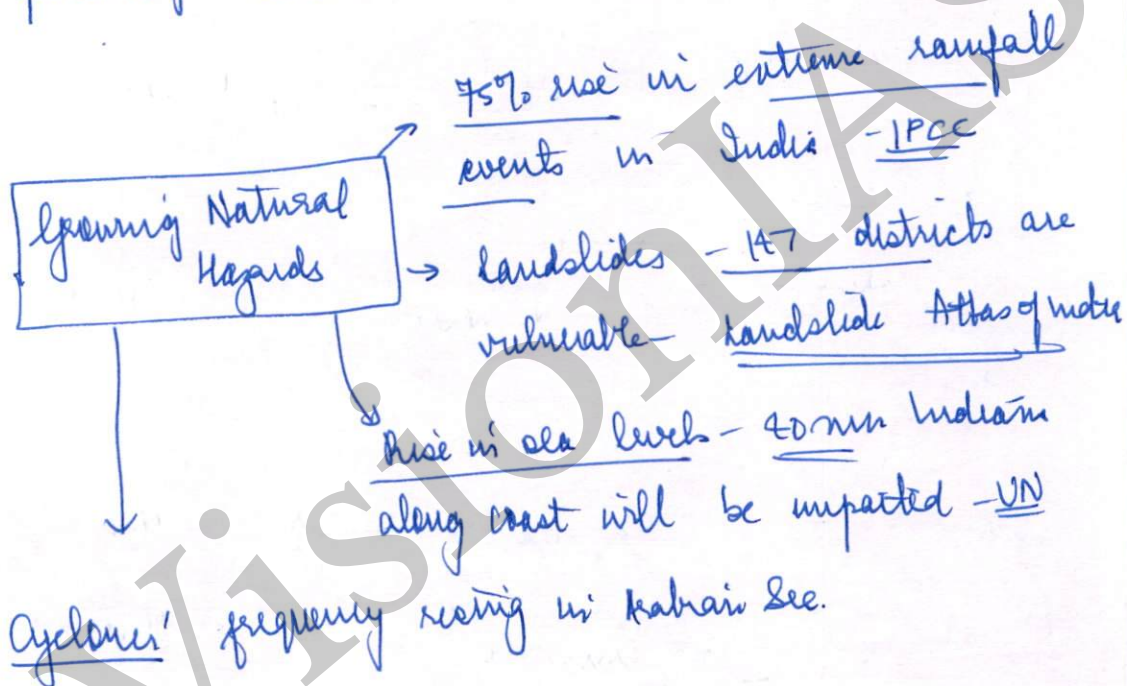
जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

According to INCOIS, India has lost 235 sq km of coastal land to coastal erosion. As IPCC, predicts increased frequency of natural hazards, protecting coastal communities will be imperative.



To strengthen the resilience of Indian coastal communities, following measures are needed:

- Infrastructure
  - Adaptation with construction of dams, embankments along coast. (Eg) tetrapods to break waves

↳ Mitigation with coastal wetlands

(Eg) COP-27 - Mangroves as a Nature based solution

② livelihood diversification as food production may be impacted. (Eg) Dahwai Committee - livestock, horticulture

③ Strengthen local governance

↳ Climate Information system for early warnings  
(Eg) AROWS in Mumbai.

↳ Climate justice funds - GRD for building local resilience -

↳ Capacity building of personnel and local population (Eg) Aapda Mitras

④ Vulnerability and hazard mapping (Eg)

Shailish Nagark Committee - CRZ implementation

⑤ Sustainable Tourism along coasts.

This will help in protecting the 1516 km

long coastline and usher in blue economy

for the country.

7.

भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Green Credit Programme launched by India at the COP-28 to bring an environmentally ~~conscious~~ approach to development.

It can help extend beyond carbon management

① Carbon Credit Trading Scheme applies to carbon emission reduction and only industrial entities.

② However, Green Credit Program goes for a holistic approach.

↳ Includes soil management, water bodies restoration, tree plantation.

↳ Can be availed by individuals, companies.

↳ Promotes adoption of LiFE with mindful consumption.

↳ Participatory approach to environmental sustainability is promoted.

Concerns with its implementation

- ① Greenwashing with awaiting credits for planting trees after deforestation.
- ② Implementation issues
  - ↳ Validation of claims mechanism does not exist
  - ↳ Skilled personnel for verification
- ③ Fossil Fuel lobbying with companies buying green credits after pollution.
- ④ Global mechanisms are missing unlike carbon credit. (Eg) Joint Implementation Mechanism.
- ⑤ Participation is a challenge with low awareness and incentive.

This needs to be tackled with localisation of Paris Agreement goals for effective implementation of green credit. (Eg) 1bnT CO<sub>2</sub> emission ↓.

8.

जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

NavIC is an Indian navigation system developed by ISRO. It consists of 3 geostationary and four geosynchronous satellites with a coverage of 1500 kms beyond India's border.

Global navigation systems exist like GLONASS of Europe, GPS of USA, Beidou of China

However, there was a need for NavIC

- ① Sovereignty of country with reduction in reliance on external systems
- ② Security concerns with cyberattacks and dual use satellites increasing
- ③ Technological capability of the country at global stage-
- ④ Step towards digitalisation of economy
- ⑤ Fitri digital economy by 2025.

⑤ Indigenisation of technology (Eg) Magnetometer, atomic clock.

⑥ Reduce financial spending on import of technology (Eg) DRDO now using our navigation saved ₹ 91 cr

⑦ Realisation of needs. (Eg) safety buttons in cars

However, there are challenges

① Digital divide between rural and urban areas  
(Eg) Dafam - 45% digital literacy in rural areas

② Investment in R&D is at a low of 6%.

③ Skilled personnel shortage with brain drain.

To tackle the above, it is important to develop capability and use it to attain

soft power as well (Eg) NavIC offered to SAARC countries

9.

साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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According to NCRB, the economic cyber crimes have risen by 11%. Money laundering refers to the process of hiding illicit gains from criminal activity. Ex globally, 4% of GDP is laundered.

Cyber crime as a new-frontier for money laundering

- ① Anonymity with VPN and proxy servers aided by encryption.
- ② Diffused and intangible nature of threat with no central authority
- ③ Megabyte currency development.

Conversion of dirty money to cryptocurrency - Placement → Smuggling

↓  
Integration  
Conversion into white money

IMF - warned against the risks of ML.

- ④ deeper duty money with tax heavens  
 (Eg) Mauritius, Bahamas  
 ⑤ Decline in cost of cyber crime attack  
 mounting. (Eg) Ransomware - as a service

However, cyber crime of money laundering can  
 impact image of country. (Eg) US - news

To address this issues, the government can

- ① Cyber literacy among people
- ② Indigenisation of equipment. - National Technology Policy
- ③ Collaborate with private sector - National security cyber ~~security~~ Policy
- ④ Regular audits and cyber hygiene. (Eg) WhatsApp - 17% users save passwords in unsafe manner
- ⑤ Alerts by art m. in case of threats.

Steps like Cyber Swachhata Kendra, cyber insurance  
 can help create digital trust in a world  
 of cyber crimes.

10.

इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words)

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

the ~~two~~ terrorists in Jammu are using MA rifles and night vision glasses. This multiplies the need for technology upgradation as India faces a 2.5 front war.

Need for technology absorption in defence sector

① Unconventional warfare

↳ Cybercrimes are rising (Eg) 66,000 in 2022 (NCRB).

↳ Use of advanced communication technology by infiltrators (Eg) Briefing walkie-talkies

↳ Radicalisation through social media.

(Eg) ISIS recruitment.

② To achieve economics of scale in domestic production (Eg) BrahMos to Philippines

③ Reduce import dependence (Eg) SIPRI - India -

one of the top 5 defence spenders

④ Achieve sovereignty in defence (Eg) Russia India  
cooperation on submarine  
technology

⑤ ever changing security landscape

↳ Maritime Domain Awareness with grey militia of China -

↳ For situational awareness (Eg) Pasidon 8i.

↳ Internet of Military Things to compensate  
↳ shortage of personnel -

However, there are challenges in this initiative

① Financial: As India's defence budget is at 2.6% of GDP, lower than that of China

② Technological capacity: Dependence on imports  
(Eg) AUV propulsion system in submarines

③ Lack of private sector R&D.

④ High risks (Eg) Reliance Naval Engineering had to close.

⑤ Domination of DRDO in tenders, IPRs.

Hence, to achieve technology absorption in

Army - it is necessary to democratise and

भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words)

The North East region of India isolated from mainland faces several issues. The heliguri corridor is the only access of the region to the country.

### Issues of the NER in development

- ① Political negligence over the years following policy of 'isolation' (Eg) 6th schedule,
- ② Vacuum of leadership in the region marked by corruption.
- ③ Insurgency poses threat to projects  
(Eg) tea plantation workers, kidnapped
- ④ Rough terrain increases cost of construction  
(Eg) Mamper - 90% is hilly areas
- ⑤ Border : 99% is international border - 4 persons with lack of fencing at -

places. (Eg) Indo-Bangladesh in Jammu

↳ Security threat from insurgent crossing is

(Eg) Monper violence.

(6) Land acquisition issues with tribal control over land (Eg) PESA implementation.

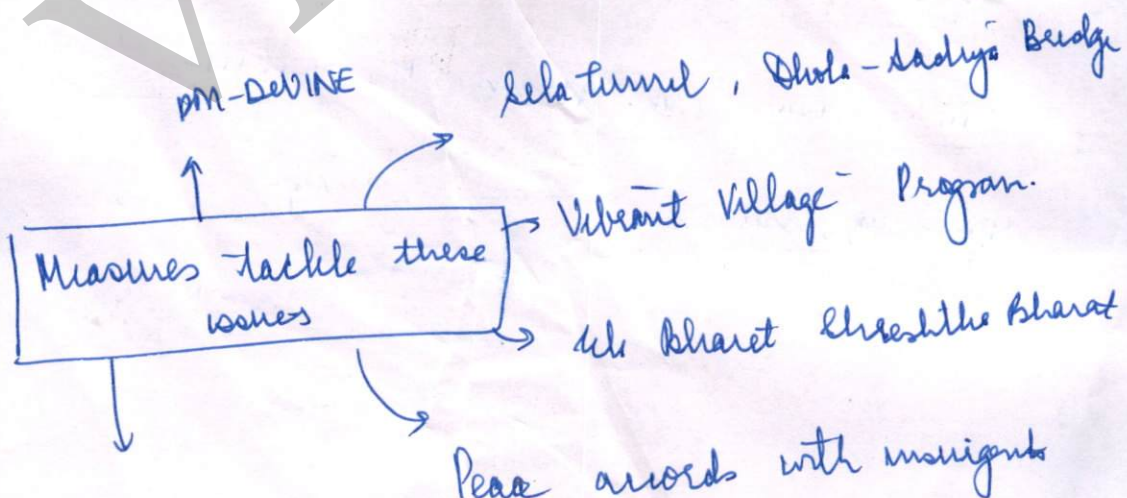
(7) Skill development with population engaged in primary activities.

(8) Private sector participation is missing due to long gestation periods and risk involved.

(9) Financing of projects with low revenues

(Eg) Special Category status states

(10) No inventory of projects in the region.



Investment in region - 10% of gross budget.

These measures have brought the NER  
out of blurai, however -

↳ The insurgency threat remains

Ⓜ UCPA - bombs discovery.

↳ Implementation is lacking Ⓜ NCSN - Nagaland's demand

↳ Ceasefire used by insurgents to regroup

↳ lack of employment provides recruits to these terrorists

↳ external support for insurgency continues - RAND

↳ Alienation of NER Ⓜ removal of AMC regime.

Hence, there is a need for SAMADHAN approach

in NER with integration of battalions force and bravo force.

12.

जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

In India, the temperatures have soared by 0.7°C in 1901-2018 due to climate change. Besides, 60% of aquifers will be in critical state by 2032 - World Bank

Challenges posed by climate change -

- ① erratic monsoon to affect rainfed crops.  
 (Eg) decline in kharif crop production
- ② Heatwaves impact crop productivity (Eg) wheat
- ③ Seasonal shocks with natural hazards  
 (Eg) crops destroyed in Himachal floods
- ④ Crop rust failure with rise in pests and diseases. (Eg) leaf curl virus in tomatoes

On account of water scarcity -

- ① Decline in farmer income due to low crop production (Eg) NSSO - ₹1000 per month

- ② Irrigated area is only 55% - NITI Aayog
- ③ Water guzzling crops grown due to ineffective policies. (Eg) sugarcane, rice.
- ④ Subsidies helping in decline of water table.  
(Eg) power subsidy in Punjab.

Micro-irrigation systems can help tackle the above and contribute to sustainable agriculture practices.

- ① Increase in water productivity (Eg) sprinkler irrigation - 80-90%.
- ② Decline in water demand (Eg) Deep irrigation to roots - less loss of water through evaporation.
- ③ Re-use of water with underground tanks - promote circular water economy.
- ④ Requirement of labour is less. (Eg) sprinklers.
- ⑤ Greater diversity can be supported leading to increased income. (Eg) horticulture crops.

⑥ Promote biodiversity on land with agroforestry.

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

However, it has its challenges -

- ① High initial cost of installation
- ② Skilled labour needed for operation and maintenance
- ③ Lower cost needs to be added to overall cost
- ④ Not always suitable -
  - ↳ sprinkler irrigation cannot be used on windy days.
  - ↳ Deep' irrigation cannot be used for soil where it forms a perpetual
- ⑤ Awareness of farmers is low with respect to micro-irrigation.  
Micro-irrigation fund of ₹5,000 cr. can help in making conservation agriculture with agroeological equilibrium, and reduce India's

netural  
Wals imports.

13.

भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Indian Railways are the 3rd largest in the world. However recent instances of Odisha train collision (2023) have pose issues.

Issues pertaining to freight transportation

- ① loading and unloading time is high impacting time of delivery
- ② cost forms 77% of freight revenue-dependency on one commodity.
- ③ service delivery is low (Anil Kakodkar Committee)
- ④ Delay in payments leads to increased cost.
- ⑤ Cross-subsidisation of passenger revenue leads to higher freight cost.

⑥ Organisational structure is rigid deterring any progress.

⑦ skewed nature of logistics in India

⑧ Rail transportation cost - ₹1 / T / km  
Road cost - ₹2.5 / T / km

still road has a 60% share while rail has 27% share.

Strategies to be adopted to overcome these issues

① Improve service delivery with customer satisfaction survey.

② NITI Aayog - increase non-fare revenue to 20% of total share.

③ Bibek Debroy Committee - private players entry to innovate space and increase efficiency.

↳ Also establish a Rail Regulatory Authority of India as an independent regulator.

- ④ Ensure safety of tracks to avoid derailment (Eg) Rail Safety Authority.
- ⑤ Gradually phase out cross-subsidisation and introduce capital development.
- ⑥ Speed up implementation of rail corridors under Dedicated Freight Corridors.
- ⑦ Shelling under Rail Kaushal Vikas Yojna to improve efficiency.
- ⑧ Use technology to improve efficiency.
- ⑨ Smart Coal Corridor logistics  
This will help in achieving the goal under National Rail Policy to increase freight share to 45%.

14.

उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

India's Renewable goals delineated 500 GW of renewable energy production. India has achieved 205 GW of this goal.

Factors that have aided India in making impressive strides

- ① Investment in renewables (Eg) \$100 bn per year  
NITI Aayog
- ② Government support -
  - ↳ PM Surya Ghar Rooftop Yojna for incentivising rooftop solar.
  - ↳ Public private partnership in nuclear energy (Eg) Bharat Santh
  - ↳ Skilling of personnel - (Eg) Kurpanit for solar energy.

↳ Production linked incentive for solar PV modules.

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

③ Awareness in citizens regarding renewables energy with LIFE.

④ Private sector participation with research and financing. (Eg) Renon Greenfold.

⑤ Public sector enterprises contribution  
↳ IPDAI as a leading institution for financing and handholding

⑥ Unsubsidised as price of renewable energy comes down over years.

⑦ Climate change accelerating the need for adoption of renewables. (Eg) Heatwaves etc.

⑧ Inc in demand of power. (Eg) 1411 kWh per capita.

However, this journey was marked with challenges.

- ① Cost of transition from coal  
↳ job loss of 4mm in coal sector
- ② land acquisition cost - (Eg) 1MW of solar -  
1-1.5 ha of land
- ③ Import dependency for technology (Eg) solar cells -  
China.
- ④ Grid integration and intermittent supply  
of renewables
- ⑤ Lack of indigenous R&D (Eg) solar plant -  
space - x300 times  
of nuclear.
- ⑥ Waste generation (Eg) 78 mmT of solar modules  
by 2050.

Hence, there is a need for just smooth.  
sustainable and all-inclusive transition -  
LT-LEDs (Eg) green jobs - 3-4mm potential  
(140)

15.

उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

India's skewed use of fertilisers 13:5:1 of NPK as against 4:2:1 has led to environmental pollution.

Agricultural runoff lead to pollution

### ① Soil Pollution

↳ Increase salinity of soil -

↳ Concentration of contamination in soil

⑥ Nitrogenous fertilisers -  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$

↳ Soil drought with loss of nutrients like - sulphur, zinc.

↳ Kill essential micro-organisms in soil ⑥ earthworms.

## ② Water Pollution

- ↳ runoff leads to groundwater contamination
- ↳ surface water bodies become unfit for consumption. (Eg) CWC - 70%
- ↳ eutrophication over water bodies impacts marine ecosystems. → death of species.

## ① Air Pollution

- ↳ Release of poisonous gases can cause health complications (Eg) O<sub>3</sub>.
- ↳ Fertilizer and pesticide effluents from industries also cause rise in methane pollution.

Measures to mitigate impact of runoff

- ① Nano urea in place of urea - has higher efficiency of 80-90% and lower release of chemicals.

- ② Bio alternatives (Eg) glue spray in place of pesticides

- ③ Crop diversity to aid pest control (Eg) canro cropping
- ④ Innovations in fertilisers (Eg) blue gold
- ⑤ Flying Squads to check misuse and overuse of chemicals
- ⑥ Government support to maintrorse low use (Eg) DM-PRANAM scheme.
- ⑦ GM crops to lower need with pest-resistant and high yield varieties. (Eg) DMH-11 Mustard
- ⑧ Using millets which have allelopathic properties (Eg) bajra, ragi

This will help in an ecological crop alternative that is toxin free and

environmentally sustainable. - SDG-12 of  
Responsible Production and  
Consumption

16.

हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

The recent landslides in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are a reminder of the indiscriminate and rapid development with disregard for environment

Influx of tourists has increased from 400,000 in 1980s to about 2 million now. This has led to

man-made disasters -

① Floods - with deforestation and cutting of mountains which reduced the absorptive capacity of hills. (Eg) Uttarakhand 2024.

② landslides as soil becomes loose and prone to erosion. the excavation activities contribute to instability (Eg) Delhiya tunnel collapse.

- ③ Improper waste disposal leads to clogging of drains and increased surface flow.
- ④ Lack of curb management in Himalayas -
  - ⑥ No mountain retaining walls
- ⑤ Climate change in Himalayas - with receding glaciers. ⑥ ISRO - glacial lakes ↑  
↓  
Increase in Glacial lake outburst floods ⑥ South India in 2023.

Measures that can be implemented to prevent disasters and promote sustainable development

- ① Data dissemination through door-to-door services for early warning.
- ② Adopting regulation of tourist numbers
  - ⑥ Bhutan fixed number of visas
- ③ Involve local community in development
  - ⑥ homestays over hotels

- ④ Structural measures like afforestation and  
'zoning' of land- (Eg) Machhar Gorge - eco-  
sensitive zones mark.
- ⑤ Penalties for littering and destruction of greenery
- ⑥ Data collection to mitigate the impact  
of disasters - (Eg) LEWS by GSI.
- ⑦ Use of electric vehicles in Himalayas - to  
cap emissions. (Eg) H<sub>2</sub> vehicles in delh.
- ⑧ Mission life and Travel for life based  
tourism (Eg) Minimal carbon footprint.
- This will help in sustainable tourism  
of the Himalayas and achieve SDG 17 of  
life on land.

17.

सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Superconductors refer to those materials that allow electricity to pass through them seamlessly at a certain critical temperature. Eg. Mercury.

They can fuel innovation in diverse fields

- ① Energy storage systems with their capacity to hold currents.
- ② Solar cells to convert solar energy and transmission of it with minimal loss.
- ③ For electric circuits to enhance their efficiency and speed.
- ④ In quantum mechanics, to achieve superposition and entanglement with geometric progression of  $\frac{1}{2}$  qubits with addition of superconductors.

- ⑤ in new energy systems to establish green visions in the country. (e.g.) One sun One world One goal
- ⑥ To achieve speed in supercomputer with increase in petaFlops.
- ⑦ in fiber cables for communication and reduce attenuation losses
- ⑧ To produce novel materials like swimwear with increased porosity.

However, challenges remain -

- ① Critical temperatures are very low - hard to achieve.
- ② Very few materials display this property.
- ③ Lack of research in India with respect to superconductors.
- ④ Alternatives must for achieving these goals
  - ⑤ Nanotechnology.

Hence, superconductors need further research  
to revolutionize the science and technology  
sector. International cooperation can help  
in this regard. (eg) 'ITER Model'

Incentivising research - eg. to research  
fund on lines of CSR can also help increase  
interest in this sector.

18.

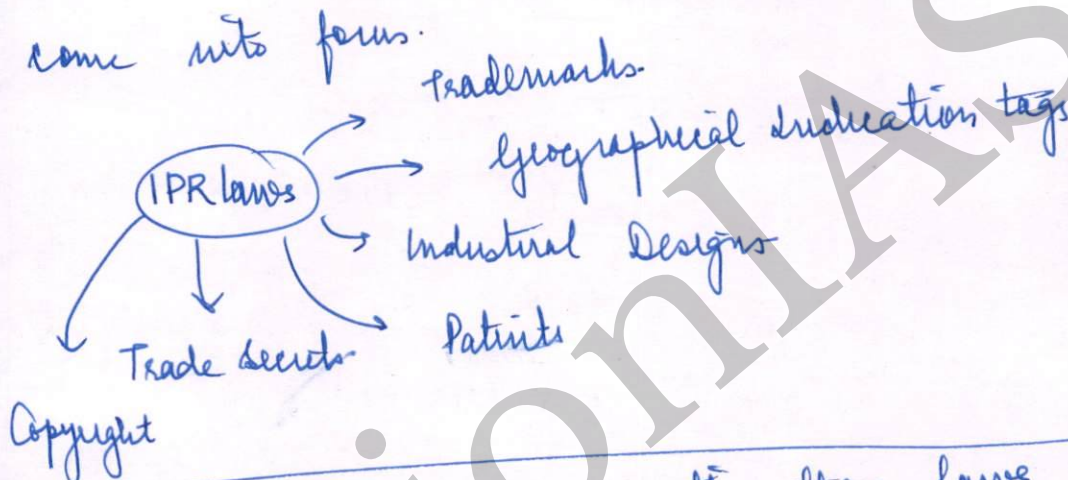
यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामक और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words)

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As India reaches the 40<sup>th</sup> position on Global Innovation Index of WIPO, its IPR laws have come into focus.



Challenges associated with these laws.

### ① enforcement

↳ Delay: India takes 3 times the time taken by US authorities (20-24 months)

↳ Lack of presence at regional levels.

↳ Awareness of IPR laws among common people is low

↳ Skillet of people implementing laws  
needs improvement.

↳ Threat of biopiracy with appropriation of  
traditional knowledge (Eg) treatment by US  
companies

## ② Regulatory :

↳ Red-tapism of bureaucracy causing  
frustration in industry.

↳ lack of clarity with emergency use  
clause of TRIPS

↳ National Champion risk - with India  
disrupting supporting local production.

(Eg) laptop ban.

## ③ Administrative

↳ Lack of coordination with industry  
leads to top-down approach

↳ Financial challenges with low  
R&D budget - 0.17% of GDP.

## Steps to overcome the above challenges

- ① Training personnel in IPR laws
- ② Spreading awareness regarding IPRs
- ③ Copyright law in school curricula
- ④ Increase efficiency with time bound clearances.
- ⑤ Provision several mechanisms for patent holder and filers.
- ⑥ Clarity and consistency of laws

This along with WIPO's declaration on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional knowledge, has the potential to make India an innovation hub.

19.

एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Theatre Commands first recommended by Kargil Review Committee are integrated forces comprising army - navy and air power in a particular region or domain.

Challenges in creating theatre commands

- ① Perception of dominance of army over other wings can lead to negativity
- ② Lack of historical data for implementation - will be based on trial and error.
- ③ Air force resources are already minimal
- ④ Inter-service competition can impact integration of force.

⑤ Post of Chief of Defence Staff has recently been filled - responsible for theatrisation

⑥ Administrative challenge of chain of command dilemma in theatre commands

However, it can lead to integration and rationalisation of manpower.

① Resource utilisation will increase with greater synergy

② Early procurement of arms with unified needs assessment.

③ Cold start doctrine with easy mobilisation of forces will be possible in case of war.

④ Leaner force with greater effectiveness.

⑤ China & LAE war.

⑥ Rationalisation of demands and need of the armed forces.

① Help ~~the~~ increase India's battle and operational readiness.

Inter - service Organisational Set, GAGAN exercise.

and inter-service staff colleges can help overcome parochial concerns of armed forces.

This will help in achieving the right tooth-to-tail ratio in army and adoption of scholar warriors (Naval Chief) for the emerging warfare.

सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

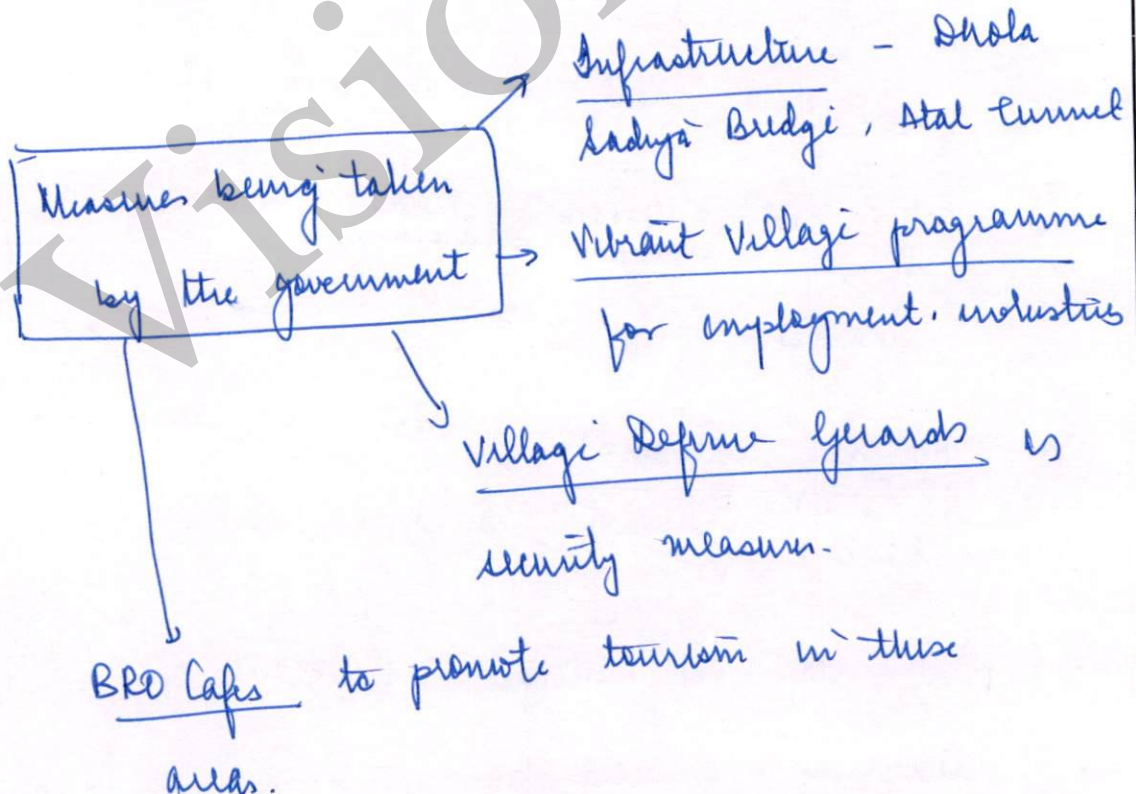
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Border villages face the brunt of security issues along the border. With a 15,000 km of land borders, these villages are vital to India's security paradigm.

Treating border villages as first villages - as a key strategy for enhancing border security

- ① Work with local populace and local police for border guarding forces can help in synergistic effect.
- ② Human intelligence is vital in the hilly terrains of borders. Eg. Kashmir.
- ③ First stop of illegal immigrants and infiltrators - need for confidence building for cooperation.

- ④ ghost villages along borders due to suffering from encounters can hinder border protection
- ⑤ lack of employment options in border villages forces migration
- ⑥ Risk involved deters private sector investment in these regions (Eg) Arunachal Pradesh
- ⑦ Infrastructure on Indian side of border along LAC is lacking. leading to problems in troop movement - (Eg) helicopters can't work in fog.



However, more needs to be done. -

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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- ① Accelerate the investment in these regions  
(Eg) Kashmir - New Industrial Policy.
- ② Settle the borders - Madhav Gadbole  
Committee
- ③ Adopt One Border One Force principle for  
effective chain of command and assimilation  
with local populace. (Eg) Assam Rifles - Myanmar.
- ④ Friendly population along borders to be settled  
(Eg) Xiaonkong villages in China
- ⑤ Promote joint border protection - Madhubar  
Gupta Committee  
for enhanced security.
- ⑥ Barriers in villages to prevent out-migration  
(Eg) village bannan.  
This will help in ensuring a secure

India with secure borders - and contribute to  
its SDG 16 of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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