

**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. : 01158734

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Simrandeep Kaur.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

27/07/2025

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Chandigarh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

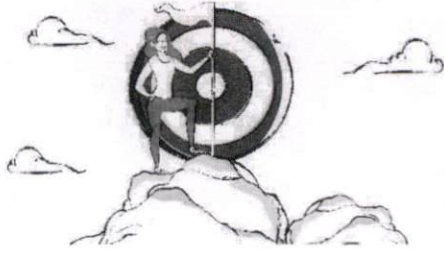
Navika Kishi

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

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

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Approx., 450 million Indians came out of Multidimensional poverty in last 11 years as per UNDP Report.

### Factors contributed India's Inclusive Growth

1. Empowerment of Marginalized through integration in digital and global markets  
e.g. Tribals through Tribal PM Janman.
2. Digital and financial revolution
  - UPI transactions crossing billions
  - 50% women beneficiaries in PM Jan Dhan Yojana
3. Agricultural ~~and~~ inclusivity  
e.g. PM Sampada Yojana and food processing promoting \$44 bn exports in FY24.
4. Income-support for small farmers →  
(eg) PM KISAN, Kisan credit card.
5. MSME led growth :-  
SFURTI, e-samadhaan & SIDBI for credit; technology & facilitative governan

## 6. Formalization of economy

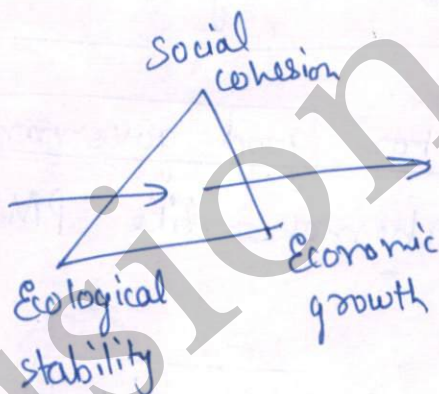
— 8.5 crore new EPFO subscribers in last 11 years (NITI Aayog).

## 7. Production linked incentives (PLI) for textiles, electronics, etc.

## 8. Environmental conscious development

(eg.) MESHTI, Amrit Darohar Scheme.

Inclusive  
Economic  
growth



Visit Bharat &  
Atmanirbhar  
Bharat.

### Challenges remain

1. low female labour force participation (37% PLFS)
2. 44% STs below poverty line (Census 2011).
3. Exclusion, Inclusion errors.

Despite these challenges, HCES  
accounted that India's Gini Coefficient  
declined from 0.31 in 2011 to 0.23 in 2024.

2.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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10

Reserve Bank of India's surplus transfers refers to the net gains from its monetary policy transactions.

Positive implications of RBI's surplus transfers to the government

1- fiscal space for good governance

e.g. welfare schemes like PM Garib Kalyan Yojana.

2. Cushion against twin deficits

fiscal deficit  
(5.4% of GDP)  
in FY24

Current account deficit  
(1.2% of GDP)  
in FY24

3. Budget deficit financing without market borrowings.

4. Sound fiscal health - meeting the targets of fiscal responsibility Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2013.

5. Balanced fiscal and monetary policies  
for macroeconomic stability :-

Inflation, Public tax, Public expenditure  
and Public debt.

Challenges in RBI's surplus transfers to  
the Government

1. Chances of fiscal slippage :- due to  
surplus availability.
2. Inflationary impacts of Budget deficiting  
measures.
3. Reduced reserves for RBI's monetary  
policies.
4. Crowding out of Private sector :- due to  
Govt. borrowings & Bond Markets.
5. International Market influences & challenges  
eg. \$5 bn capital outflows in Q4 of FY2024-  
25.

There is need of balanced fiscal  
& monetary synchronisation  
for  
macroeconomic stability.

3.

प्रथम राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकरण पाइपलाइन (NMP) अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस हद तक सफल रही है? हाल ही में 2025 के बजट में घोषित की गई नई परिसंपत्ति मुद्राकरण योजना 2025-30 के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent was the first National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) able to meet its objectives? What are the objectives of the new Asset Monetization Plan 2025-30 as announced in the recent 2025 Budget? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## National Monetization Pipeline (NMP)

promoted disinvestment of government assets for capital receipts and private participation.

### Successes of National Monetization Pipeline (NMP)

1. Gabi-shakti → multi modal connectivity aided with disinvestment in NMP.
2. Disinvestments of key projects with ailing financial health
2. Capital Receipts → fiscal prudence.
4. Crowding in of Private Investment  
eg. Private insurances; TATA Airlines
- 6.

## Limitations of first NMP

1. Non-realization of said targets (70% shortfall).
2. Disinvestment reducing Assets of Government (long term repurchases)
3. less boost to fiscal prudence (more through tax reforms).

## Objectives of the new Asset Monetization Plan 2025-30 (NAMP)

1. Disinvestment of key Brown field and Green field projects.
2. PPP models for Infrastructure improvements.
3. fiscal consolidation & realization of FRBM Act goals.
4. Privatization :- efficiency and innovation
5. State-led + participative socialism.

NAMP (2025-30) is a vision of  
Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Indian textile Industry is the second largest employment generator after agriculture with 30% workforce; majority of them are women.

Major Challenges of Indian textile sector

- 1. Diseconomies of Scale  
Bangladesh with 500 machines in one unit, India with 100 (Comparatively)
- 2. Poor tech upgradation  
(only 30% with new technology)
- 3. Credit crunch (40% → SIDBI Report)
- 4. Poor labour productivity  
(5-6% less than South-East Asia → McKinsey)
- 5. Governance bottleneck :-  
low public awareness of MITRA Apparel, PII

Measures <sup>taken</sup> ~~required~~ to overcome these challenges :-

1. PLI for technical textiles → demand in defence, space industries.

2. PM Mitaa Parks :-

Farm → fibre → fashion → foreign  
supply chain strengthening.

3. SFRUTI scheme for traditional handicrafts.

4. Credit Penetration through PM Mudra.

5. labour skill upgradation (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana)

6. labour insurance & safety Net (ILO) against sweatshops in Bangladesh.

Indian textile Industry requires economies of scale ; global integration and local hubs for resilience.

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

India is major producer as well as ~~exporter~~ <sup>importer</sup> of edible oils →  
Soyabean, Palm oil, groundnut oil etc.

~~But~~

~~Reasons~~

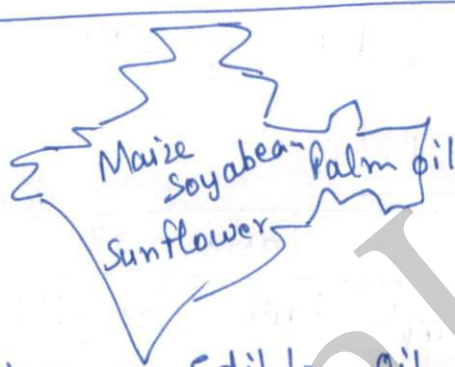


fig:- Indian Edible Oil Agriculture

Reasons behind becoming import-dependent

1. limited domestic production :-  
subsistence agriculture in Madhya Pradesh (largest producer of soyabean)
2. South East Asia global competitiveness  
due to cheap prices  
(eg) Indonesia as major player.

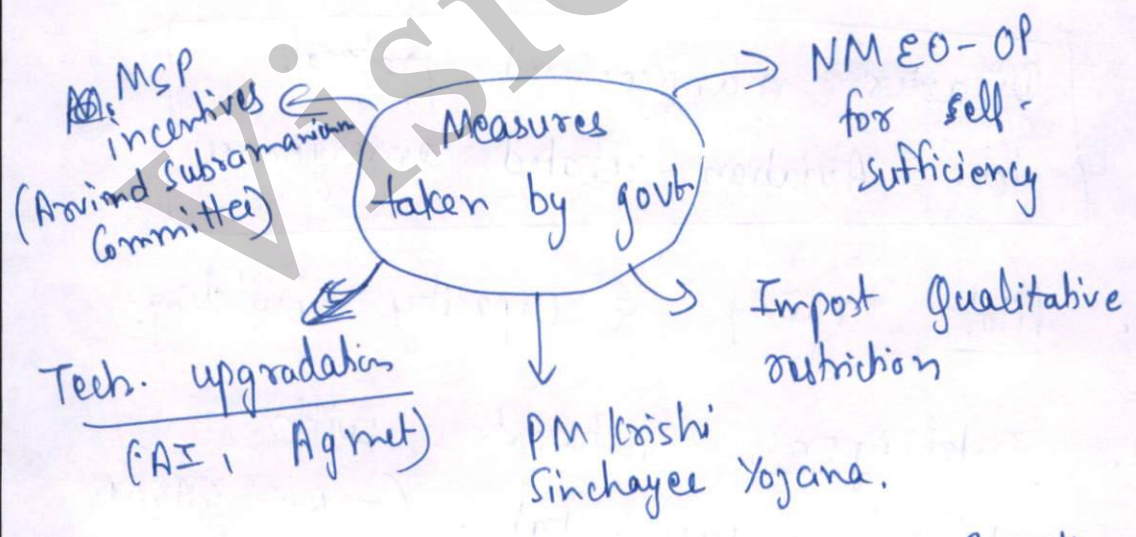
3. Distorted Cropping Pattern due to MSPs and subsidies.

Wheat (3500 kg/hectar) ; Paddy (2500 kg/hect) but edible oils less than (1000 kg/hect)

4. Requires skilled labour for plantation of palm oils in North-East.

5. Small land holdings (40% of farmers with less than (2-0.1) hectare of land).

6. Climatic factors :- Rain fall dependency, Heat strokes.



Edible Oils Imports is a injustice for Indian farmer's aspirations & capabilities. farmer being one of the 4 Jatis of Vignit Bharat → need self-sufficiency.

6.

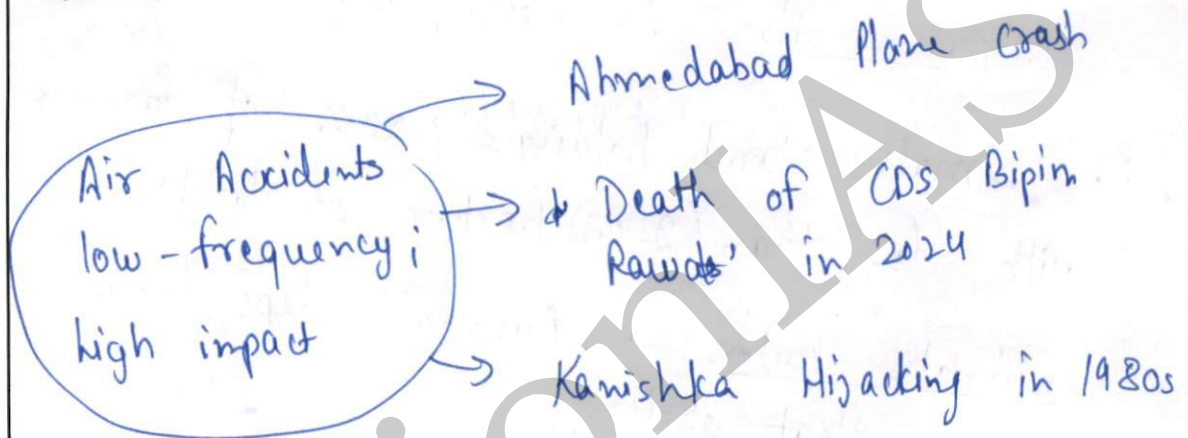
हवाई दुर्घटनाएं कम आवृत्ति वाली लेकिन उच्च प्रभाव वाली घटनाएं होती हैं। भारत में विमानन संबंधी आपात स्थितियों के लिए लागू आपदा प्रबंधन प्रोटोकॉल का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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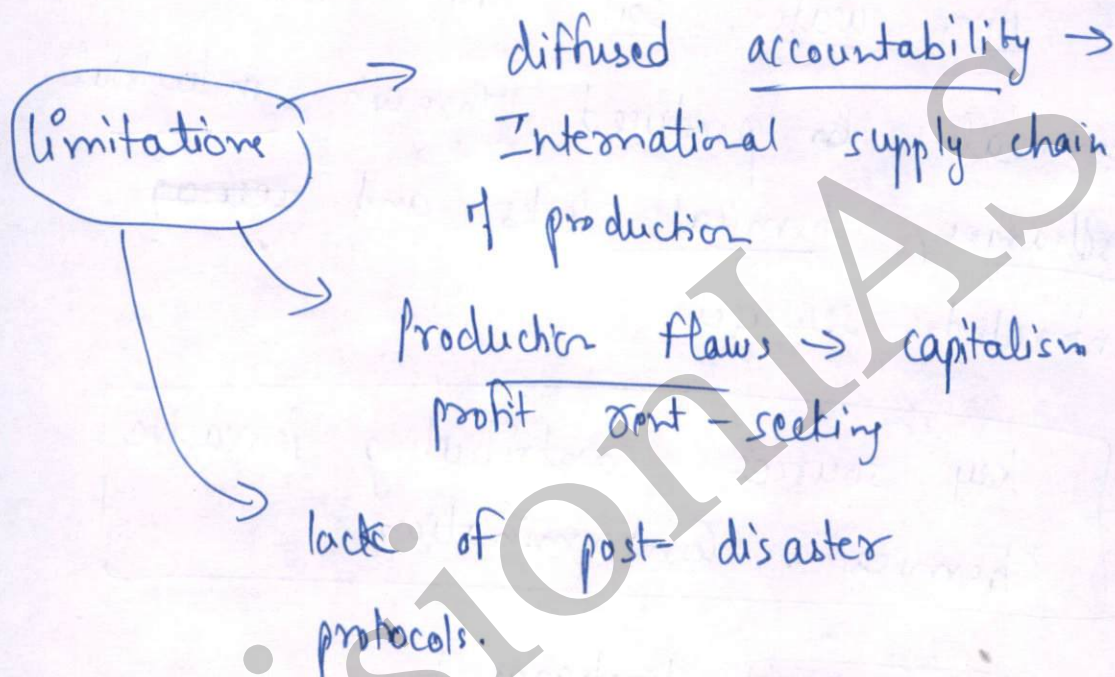
Recent Ahmedabad Plane-crash is a rare but high-impact man-made disaster that shook the whole world.



Disaster management protocols for Aviation-related emergencies

1. Pilot training & capacity building
2. Intelligence network with satellite - augmentation (ISRO-GAGAN of AAI)
3. Citizen safety guidelines.

4. Rescue & Rehab Plans through exits & mock drills.
5. Capacity of frontline Air Hostesses.



The recent plane-crash exposed the challenges of diffused supply chain and need of global-collaboration for Aviation safety as Indivisible Security.

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 contamination of Air, water, soil with toxic chemicals ~~is~~ produced through industrial discharges, chemical leaks and ~~sewage~~ untreated sewages.

Key sources contributing Pervasive Chemical Contamination

1. Industrial discharges :-

e.g. Yamuna river chemical froth from nearby industries.

2. Automobile exhaust :-

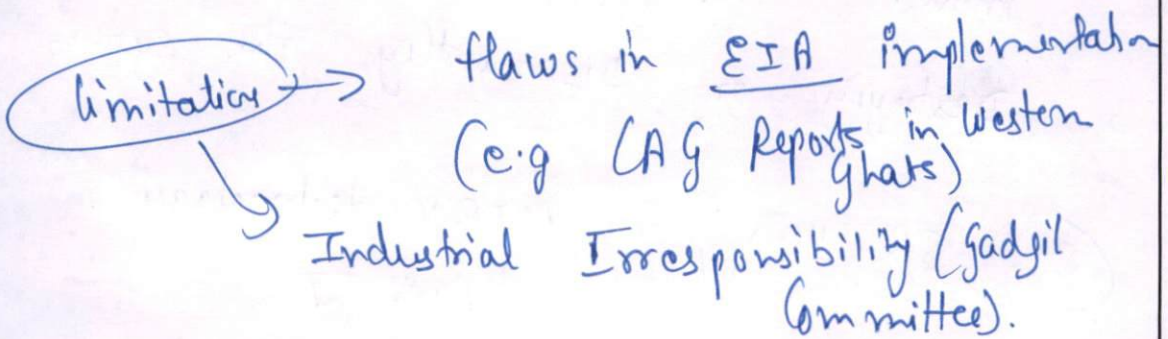
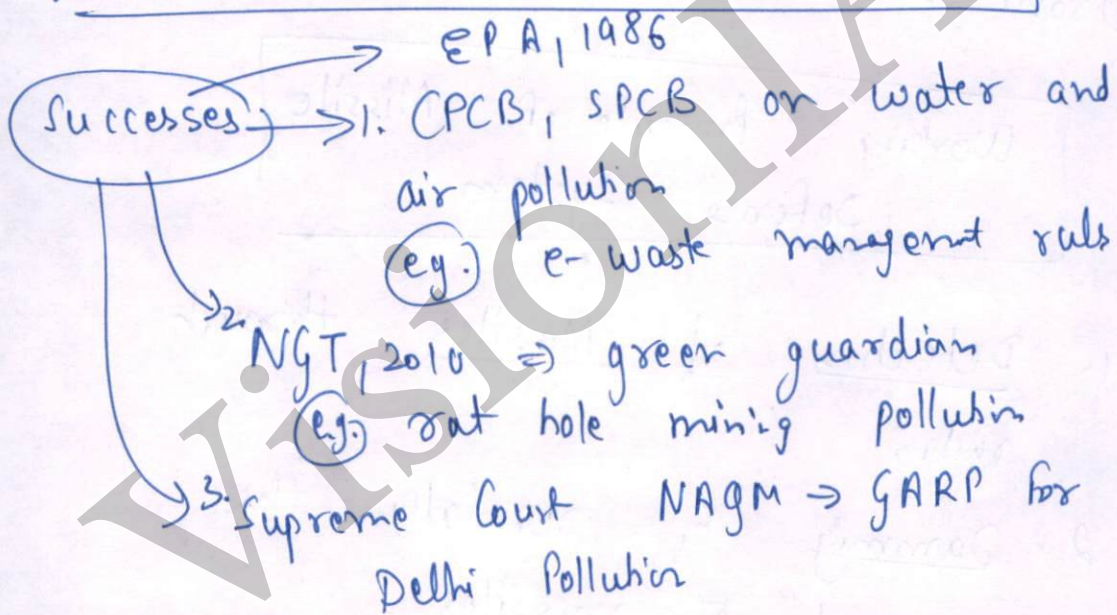
chemical Volatile Organic Compounds → led to formation of Photochemical smogs.

3. Untreated sewage :- from households, hospitals, ~~case~~ infrastructure.

4. Eutrophication from Agricultural runoff (eg) Adriatic Sea dead zones.

5. Chemical Accidents  
eg Chernobyl disaster; Bhopal gas tragedy, etc.

Effectiveness of existing environmental laws



There is need of strong environmental justice framework as Ranjit Singh Judgement

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

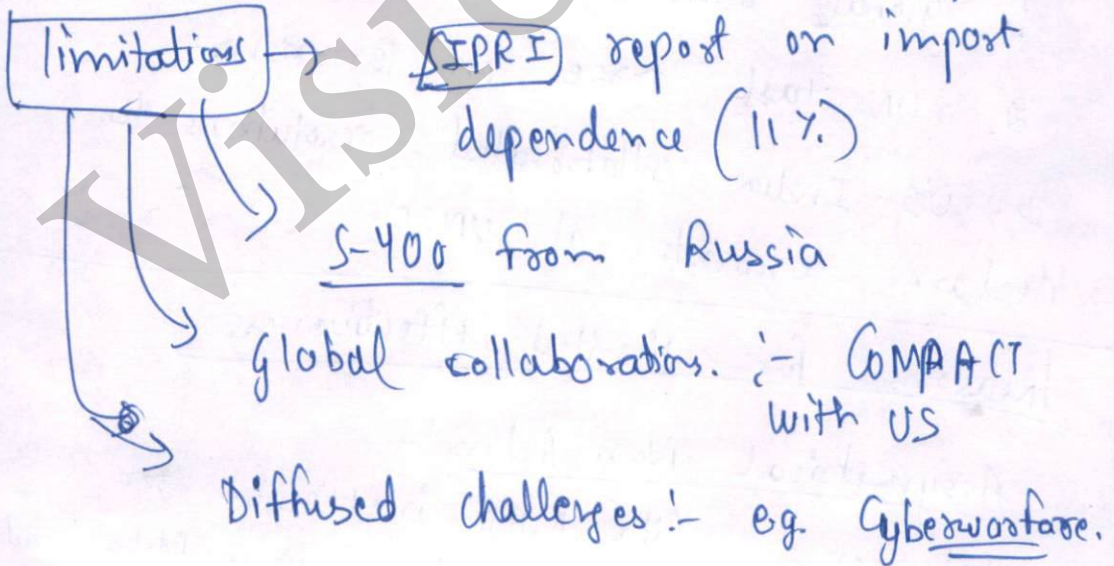
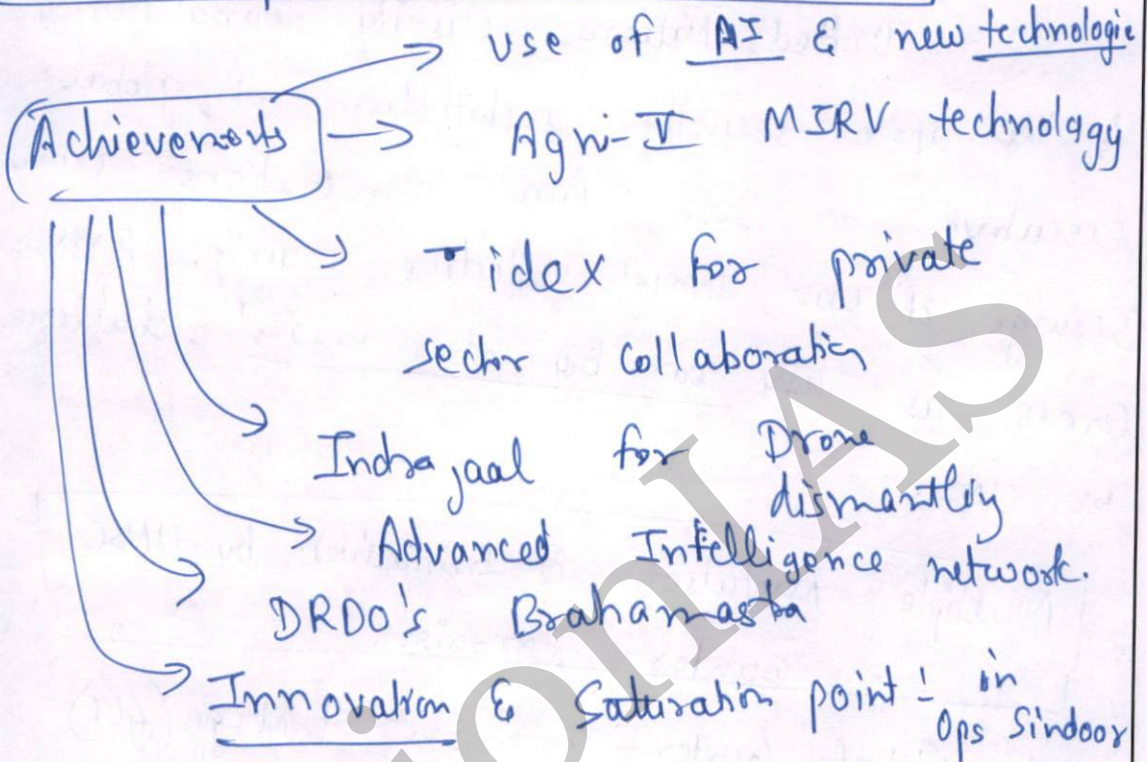
Missile defence systems, such as Iron Dome of Israel are necessary in era of AI-driven Drone swarms attack.

Working Principle of Missile Defence System

1. Detection of Missiles through radar
2. Tracking & regulating the movement of missiles
3. Destroying or Dismantling the systems

(c) SR-400 ; MERV technology of Agni-IV.

# India's indigenous missile defence capabilities



former COS Bipin Rawat said that India is developing Indian led solution for Indian defence in Indian wars

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

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the apex security architecture of global executive to save future generations from scourge of war through collective security. Terrorism comes as ~~war~~ 'war by other means' challenge for UNSC.

Multiple Resolutions & Initiatives by UNSC to counter terrorism

1. Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCT)
2. UN task force on terrorism
3. US-India collaborated resolutions to declare terrorists at UNSC

Reasons for limited effectiveness

1. Asymmetrical Non-Actors :-  
Deterrence like MAD ineffective for dispersed terrorists like Jaishe Mohammad.
2. Lack of consensus on terrorism :-  
eg Taliban - Good or Bad?

3. Veto paralysis by P5 powers

eg. China blocking designation of terrorists declared by US-India.

4. Great power rivalry :- P5 vs P2 v/s P3  
China  
Russia

5. lack of UN designated troops for anti-terrorism

(eg.) Peacekeeping hostages by Syrian terrorists

6. Discourses on Human Rights (biases)

eg. Hardeep Singh Nijjar - terrorist but Canadian Citizen.

Measures required

1. Consensus building - eg. Convention on Counter Terrorism (CCTN) by India

2. Reformed action plan on Hybrid & Virtual terrorism (eg. The Resistance front)

3. Global actions against terror funding (eg. FATF black lists).

To Counter Terrorism, UNSC must be reformed for effective collective security against humanitarian security crisis.

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)

Multi-alignment approach in Indian cyber diplomacy showcases its maximizing security and minimizing antagonism in hyper-connected world order.

### Multi-alignment Cyber-diplomacy

1. Maximum engagement with major powers — US, UK, China → ~~with~~ with regulating cross-border data flows.
2. Strategic autonomy to restrict risky & dangerous flows (e.g.) Ban on Chinese Tik-tok.
3. Strengthening Intelligence networks :- Cyber coordination Centre.
4. Ensuring Accountability of Digital service providers :- IT Rules 2021 on safe harbour norms for due-diligence.

### 5. Data-storage red lines

e.g. In UK freetrade agreement → agreements on internal data-storage.

### Challenges in this posture

1. Diffused cyber attacks :-  
e.g. West-Union Bank SWIFT cyber-attack in 2021
2. Chinese dependency on Chinese supply chains for electronic products.
3. limited cyber engagements with powers like US, UK, Japan
4. Poor cyber-security laws (IT Act 2008) infrastructure & outdated

### Measures required

1. strengthening legal framework
2. Global collaboration for post-sovereign governance (OECD)
3. Cyber Infrastructure strengthening (Rajesh Pant Committee)

Threat of 21st century is emerging as new intelligence, innovation & integrity. It must be guarded with intelligence, innovation & integrity.

11.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Land Reforms in India are Gandhian ideals for Sarvodaya; directed under Article 39(a)(b)(c) of Indian Constitution for social justice & land equity.

### Land Reforms 1.0

- Achievements
1. Abolition of Zamindars
  2. millions of tenants were empowered with land titles
  3. Successful land consolidation in Kerala & West-Bengal
  4. Bhoodan movement (Vinobha Bhave)

### Shortcomings of Land Reform 1.0

1. Benami transactions of zamindari property → Concentration of wealth
2. legal loopholes → joint landholding distributed into individuals of family

3. Zamindar Hegemony in local govt. & local bureaucracy.
4. lack of land-holding data → major land disputes.
5. Judiciary Constitutional interpretation of Right to Property (earlier Article 32) barrier to DPSP implementation.
6. Illiteracy and poverty → weak civil society activism.
7. failure of Cooperative movements due to weak political will.
8. Earlier state focus more on Industries; less on Agriculture (skewed Sectoral focus)

### Land Reforms 2.0

1. Digitalisation of land records (SWAMITVA) for farmer-empowerment
2. Demand-driven participative model of reforms :- (eg) Telangana Rythu Bhorosa.

3. Modern tenancy reforms  
(e.g. NITI Aayog Model Leasing Rules)
4. Focusing on land productivity  
through irrigation efficiency (49%) and  
mechanisation (only 40%)
5. Transforming Peasants into entrepreneurs  
with AI-driven agriculture (e.g. Plantix for  
disease assessment, PRAMAAN for quality  
gauging)
6. Introducing National Commodity Exchanges  
for ~~po~~ effective price-realisation.
7. Area-wise, crop-wise → Insurance, Irrigation  
Subsidies, credits (Vaidynathan Committee).

With Land Reform 2.0, Indian  
farmers can realise the goal of  
Union Budget 2025 → Food basket of the  
World.

12.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद लिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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NITI Aayog is think & do-tank of India which replaced Planning Commission in 2015 for cooperative federal economic growth of India.

### Achievements of NITI Aayog in Planning & Development Paradigms

1. Replaced Top-down model into Bottom-up Planning framework  
→ state-state, state-centre, local government Collaborations
2. Healthy Competitions through ranking  
eg. SDG Index, Fiscal health index.
3. Participative governance:- Input from Civil society eg. Piramal on policy formulation
4. Promotion of new technologies:-  
eg. AI for All.
5. Proactive planning for agility:-  
eg. Water-management; fiscal health.

limitations of  
Niti Aayog

- 1. Non-binding recommendations  
eg. Model law on farm reforms
- 2. Confrontational federalism  
Centre-state disputes on reforms eg. CEs.
- 3. lack of local governance engagement
- 4. Same wine in new bottle!  
Top-down planning
- 5. Institutional overlaps with finance Commission on tax devolution recommendations
- 6. Ineffective Bargaining Mechanism for states
- 7. Technocratic - Rationalistic model ~~lack~~ → Ivory tower  
from social grievances.  
eg. Naxalism, NE violence

## Reforms required

1. Polycentric governance :-  
local government representatives for true bottom planning.
2. Strengthening Centre-state, state-state collaborations.
3. More funds devolutions to the states  
(Autonomous Public Choice Governance)
4. Creation of state-branches of NITI Aayog - Principle of subsidiarity

NITI Aayog is the key to the potential of effective Centre-state issues with bargaining of citizen well-being and reformed local governance.

13.

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

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

Small Finance has the potential of empowering 60% of Indians living in villages (Census 2011) for Capacity led development (Amartya Sen).

Primary causes of limited formal credit penetration among the rural & unbanked

1. Non-Availability :-

~ 6 lakh villages with 1 lakh formal banks (RBI reported).

2. Dominance of Informal lending

eg. In Agriculture :- 30% credit from local moneylenders.

3. Collateral & capital bottlenecks :-

~ 80% of Indian farmers with less than 1-2 hectare of landholding.

4. lack of Public awareness  
eg. 19% financial excluded population  
(PM Jan Dhan)

5. Social barriers to formal financing  
↳ Patriarchy :- 30% of women without bank account  
↳ Caste-system :- ~40% of STs without bank account.

6. Inertia & fear of formal lending  
— tack of familiarity.

## Effectiveness of Small Finance Banks

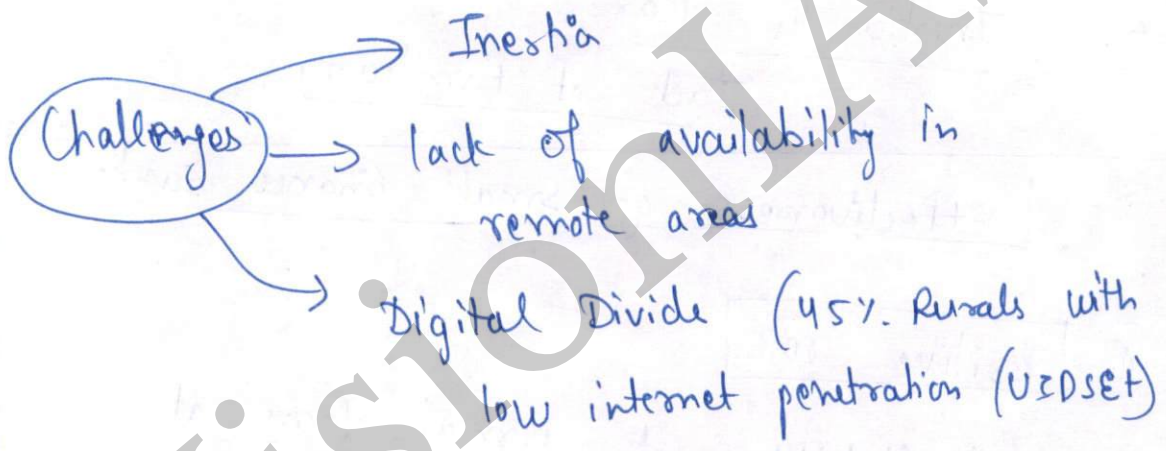
### (A) Positive role

1. Availability of formal loans at doorsteps.
2. Narsimham Committee reforms :-  
penetration of Regional Rural Banks at doorsteps of people.
3. Digital Innovations :- Payment Banks such as Google pay, Airtel, Paytm (Usha Thorat Committee)
4. Blending familiarity of local lenders + formality of Banks →

## SHG linked Microfinancing (NABARD)

5. Banking Mitras for frontline public interface.

6. Government revolution:- PM Jan-Dhan Yojana (57% women beneficiaries)



To release small farmers, poor and remote people from the clutches of exploitative informal lending, indebtedness and farmer suicides; Mihir Shah Committee recommended revolution in credit ~~to~~ availability.

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 Industry contributed \$44 billion export growth in FY24, aided with PLI scheme and other factors.

## Role of PLI in Food Processing Industry

### (A) Facilitated Value addition

1. Digital Innovation :- like AI based

(McKinsey reported -80% of firms using AI for innovative & scaling)

2. Upstream linkages :-

Cold chain infrastructure for food storage - (eg) Potatoes, Tomatoes

3. Downstream linkages :-

Codex Alimentarius (WHO) Nutritional security for effective global marketing.

(B) Employment generation

1. Allied sectoral growth in rural India  
eg. Dairy processing (Amul growth)
2. skilled food processing in urban areas  
eg. Make in India - franchises of McD Burger; Mit Baker, etc.
3. 11-12% employment generation in Rural & Urban India.

(C) Global Competitiveness

1. Export Promotion :- \$44 bn growth in FY24.
2. seafood global demand :- Aquaparks in PLI model (11.1% export surge)
3. Economies of Scale :-  
is compared to South-South East Asia markets (McKinsey - report → improvement)

## Challenges remaining

1. Supply chain bottlenecks → fragmented agricultural market → APMCs, middlemen dominance.
2. Invested duty structure :- on imports of raw material & finished products.
3. Under-skilled - structural unemployment  
eg. CII reported 70% workforce with no market ready skills.
4. sectoral Imbalances :- PLI  
more focus on ultra-processing; less on storage of perishable fresh food.
5. McKinsey compared higher labour productivity (5-6% max) than in South, SE Asia than India.

~~For~~ Despite these challenges;  
food processing is being transformed by PLI ~~to~~ as a sunrise industry in domestic as well as global market.

15.

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

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

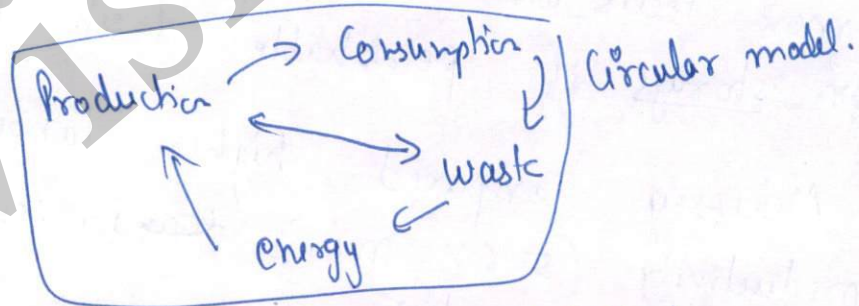
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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On an average, India produces 9-10 million tonnes of solid waste with limited recycling & management strategies. Waste-circularity promises a sustainable & clean future.

### Key principles of Waste-circularity

Production → Consumption → dumping

Linear Model



1. Extended Producer Responsibility :- e-waste management rules of CPCB.
2. Polluter's Pay Principle :- liability of negative externality.
3. Waste as energy :- Renewable source  
eg. Bio waste.

## Key Government Initiatives

1. CPCB led waste-management Rules:-  
Extended Producer Responsibility.
2. Go BARDHAN scheme of Jal Shakti Ministry for Biomass to energy
3. Fly ash bricks production rules
4. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-Urban) for solid waste management through circularity.
5. PM Keen JIVAN → eg Biofuel from agricultural waste.

## Effectiveness in Circular Economy

- Achievements →
1. Corporate responsibility towards environment (MC Mehta judgement)
  2. Waste to Energy Plant (eg. Ramky in Telangana)
  3. e-Waste to Rare-earth →  
Cost-friendly IR 4.0.

- 4. CII led Industrial Pact on  
Plastic waste reduction & circularity
- 5. Swachh Bharat Mission →  
Behavioural drive for cleanliness.  
(~100% ODF villages)

### Limitations

1. Informal waste collection linear models (Child labour, slum dwellers)
2. Waste piles (eg. Delhi's mountains of garbage)
3. Non-binding Extended Producer Responsibility of CPER → limited effect
4. Plastic marine pollution in Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal.

The best models like Indore  
(cleanest city of India) ~~can be~~ should be  
replicated at national level.

It will nudge for lifestyle  
for Environment (LiFE).

16.

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

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

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

The community led disaster preparedness is one of the goal of Sendai framework & New-Delhi's Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy.

Importance of Integrating traditional ecological knowledge of India's tribal communities with Modern framework

1. Enhanced Capacity building  
eg. Apada Mitsas in Kutch earthquake.
2. Early Prediction based on age-old wisdom & traditions (eg.) Todas in landslides
3. Reduction in vulnerability

Intergenerational Awareness  
(eg.) Cyclone shelter drives & Vulnerability

4. Enhanced Response & Rescuing :-  
Social Capital & Traditional linkages  
→ quick mobilization of resources  
(eg.) Rajasthan H.P flood rescue.

5. Community-led Rehabilitation & Re-building  
(eg.) Odisha cyclones post Tsunami cyclone.

### Examples of Indigenous Practices in Disaster Resilience

#### (A) Odisha's Venkatraipur Village

1. learnt cyclones resilience from tribal wisdom & past experiences
2. Community networks in sheltering, evacuation & rehabilitation
3. Cyclone-resilient structures
4. UNESCO designated the village as Tsunami Ready

(B) Landslides prediction in Western Ghats ÷ Satask Initiative

1. Using traditional wisdom of communities of western Ghats — Bhils, Koyas, Todas →
2. Development of early landslide prediction → Satask App by ~~an~~ NGO.
3. It involves combination of indigenous knowledge and modern radar assessment.
4. Community led → chains of social networking for early preparedness.

As Benjamin Franklin said  
"When we ~~prepare~~ fail to prepare, we prepare for failure". In Disaster Risk Reduction, neglect of traditional knowledge is a recipe of failure. Thus, their age old knowledge preserved, recognized & mobilized.

17.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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CRISPR technology is a clinical breakthrough in gene-editing and modulation. Its benefits range from disease diagnosis to disease prevention in plants, animals and humans.

Recent Developments in CRISPR-based gene editing technology

1. CAR-T cell therapy for cancer killing



2. Tailored gene therapies :-  
eg Sickle Cell, Anaemia therapies

3. Vaccine & Drug efficacies :-  
(eg) gene-editing from soil bacterium for effective vaccines =

4. Early screening & Preventive Health care (eg.) Cervical Cancers.

5. Diagnosis and precision surgeries  
eg. Nano-urea gold for sulphur eating bacteria.

### Opportunities for Healthcare and Society

1. Curing genetic disorders → eg. Mitochondria defects.
2. Empowering AIDS patients
3. Role in Bio-tech agriculture :- eg. pest-resistant, climate-resilient crop varieties.
4. Preventing non-communicable diseases  
eg. Cancer, Diabetes.
5. Tailored Health based on genetic make-up of patients :- Health IDs.

7

## Ethical Challenges

1. Misuse for genetic makeover and racism
2. Against natural principles of selection & Variation
3. lack of regulatory gap frameworks! -  
eg. Chinese doctor imprisoned for twin daughter gene-editing.
4. Affordability :- IPR on gene-tech
5. Risk on Human, Plants & Animal  
long term - One health.

There is need of ethical review committees, global governance and limited use of CRISPR without economic - social divides.

18.

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

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

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

15

Semiconductor ecosystem is emerging as brain of 21<sup>st</sup> century Industrial Revolution 4.0. Through India Semiconductor Mission (ISM); India ~~was~~ aspires for member of Chip club.

### India Semiconductor Mission

- ① Strategic objectives
- 1. for economic independency in Industrial Revolution 4.0  
eg. AI, IOT
  - 2. To prevent dependence on opaque China led supply chain
  - 3. Modernizing defence architecture for a new security threats →  
eg. cyberwarfare
  - 4. Becoming Chip elite → part of global supply chain for strategic power augmentation

## (B) Incentives

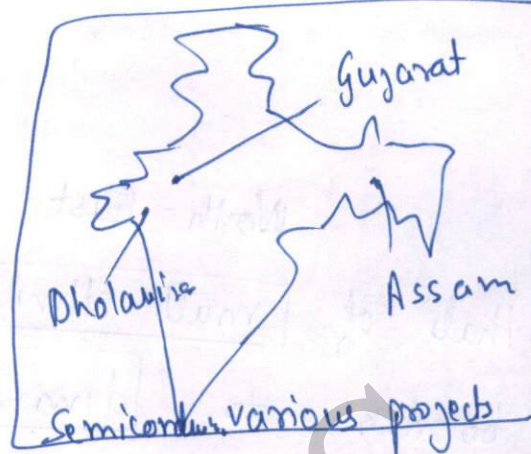
1. Design linked Incentives for semiconductor chip → fabrication, assembly & ~~production~~ production
2. Global collaboration :-  
eg. Foxconn Semiconductors in India.
3. PII for tax incentives
4. Budgetary allocations in R&D.
5. NITI Aayog Hackathons for cultivating talents.

## (C) Institutional Architecture

1. National Semiconductor Mission
2. MeitY on tech Research & scaling
3. Ministry of Science & Development
4. NITI Aayog.
5. Global Arch :- Mineral Security Partnership for supply chain.

## Major risks that could derail timeline

1. McKinsey reported  
that India is two  
decades behind chip  
curve.



2. Capital-Intensive, low labour-intensive :-  
poor employment elasticity.

3. Only 6% Rare earth sources → 100%  
dependence on exports.

4. Energy, Water intensive :- Environmental  
challenges.

5. Inadequate budgetary allocations :-  
high gestation cost; private sector  
poor incentives.

There is need of viability gap  
funding to incentivise → innovation &  
efficiency in semiconductors self-sufficiency  
sufficiency for India.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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North-East India is a scrumptious thali of multi-ethnic existences with borders to dynamic countries and links to dark patterns of Drug smuggling & Extremism.

Diverse force multipliers of extremism in the North-East

1. Geographical barriers to connectivity :-  
Chicken Neck corridor for mainstream flow.

2. Proximity of golden triangle  
drug smuggling & arms smuggling & organised crimes



3. Geo political challenges of Chinese, Pakistan  
interference & training militants.

4. Ethnic assertions :-

- 4.1 Intra-group :- Meities & Kukis in Manipur
- 4.2 Inter-group :- Assam v/s Arunachal  
Border
- 4.3. Cultural Mapping :- Illegal Migrants from  
Bangladesh in Assam

5. Underdevelopment (eg. o.i.v. FDI flows  
to North-East).
6. Border instabilities :- Myanmar, Bangladesh
7. Racism to NE (Berbaruah Committee)
8. alienation & ~~secess~~ secessionist trends :-  
eg. great Nagalim movement
9. Human rights v/s AFSPA (Jeevan Reddy  
Committee)

### Multilayered strategy to tackle extremism

1. Rationalise use of AFSPA, 1958 →  
A necessary evil with sunset clause.
2. Development initiatives → eg. PMDEVINE.  
for North-East.
3. Global Collaboration :- eg. Deep Operations  
Sunrise with Myanmar.

#### 4. Ethnic - dispute resolution

eg. Peace Committees for Meitais & Kulis

#### 5. Winning Hearts & Minds Strategy

eg. demilitarized ULFA & Pact with govt.

6. Rationalise dialogue b/w Autonomous and non-autonomous groups.

7. North-East as engine of Act East Policy (development spill over)

8. Border infrastructure:- (H.S. Brahma Committee)

— BOLD-GUILT scrubbing measures (MoHA)

— Kaladaan multimodal project (for interdependence & peace)

(In last 11 years) As per MoNER, there is decline of 64% of military in North-East. To make North-East as the front face of India, multipronged strategy is bearing fruits.

20.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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There are about 3% women in Indian Army and about 12-16% in Indian Air force. The limited combat roles for women is a reality.

Recent Steps

SC judgement on Permanent Commission of Army for women

71 Women Cadets trained in NOA 2025 for first time

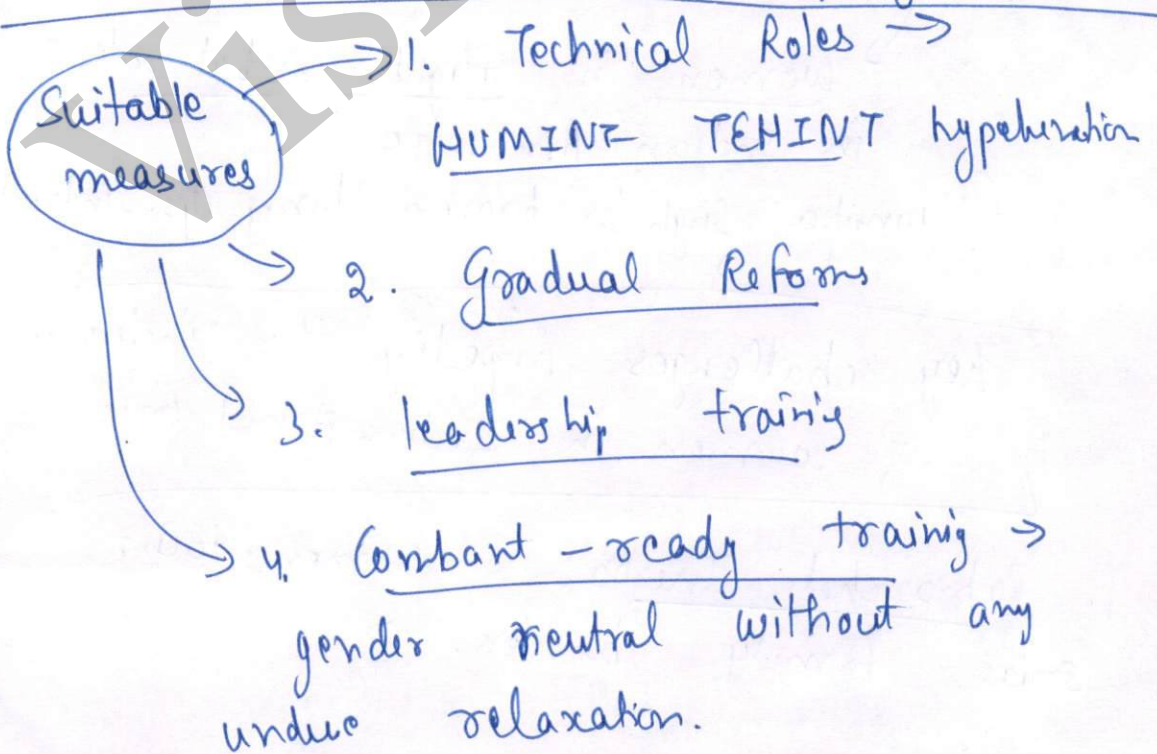
women in flight-combat roles in Indian Air force

(Vyomika Singh's bravery during Ops. Sindoor)

Key challenges impeding the inclusion of women in Indian Armed forces

1. Patriarchal Inertia:- Women facing social - family barriers.

2. Sensitivities on women Prisoner of War arguments.
3. Challenges of Combat roles → dual burdens for females - menstruation, menopause, child-birth, etc.
4. limited social capital & networks → for leadership training.
5. Rigidity of Armed forces in reforms → slowed - gradual changes.
6. Questions on rules relaxation in the name of gender diversity



The 21<sup>st</sup> century warfare  
requires human intelligence more  
than masculine strength; women's  
aspirations to serve their nation  
at ~~front~~ border should not be  
dismantled.

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