



**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. : 01528536

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Jayant Garg

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

27/07/25

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Gurgaon 14

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

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

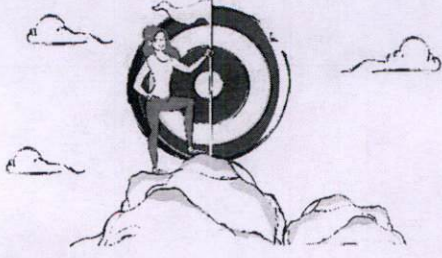
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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Signature of Examiner(s)

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: **250**

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

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

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

*All questions are compulsory.*

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

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

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

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

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

1.

पिछले दशक में भारत की समावेशी आर्थिक संवृद्धि में योगदान देने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Analyse the factors that have contributed to India's inclusive economic growth in the past decade.

(Answer in 150 words)

10

As per world bank India has uplifted 174 Million out of poverty in last 10 years and extreme poverty rate fell to 5.3% in India.

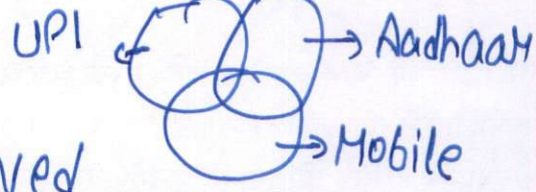
Inclusive Growth :- Refers to the growth the benefit of which are shared by all sections of population

Factors which contributed to India's Inclusive growth

1) People centric policies :- Cash incentives in form of PM KISAN, capacity building in terms of PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

2) Control over Inflation :- Through counter cyclical policies such as Repo rate cut, Reduction in Import duties on oilseeds and pulses etc.

3) Digitalization :



JAM Trinity saved ₹36c crore in terms of leakages.

4) Capital Infrastructure spending boosting employment. Budget FY25 Capital expenditure

> 11.6c crore

5) Policy reforms to boost economic growth and MSME sector such as GST, UYAM PORTAL, New definition of MSME.

6) Agriculture sector :- Digitalisation and better flow credit such as KCC card, Digital Mission.

Issues still remain

- low Employment elasticity
- K shaped recovery → lagging Pvt consumption expenditure
- Malnutrition → Stunting 35% Wasting 19%

India has been able to sustain economic growth and build capacity of population. However further reforms to tackle hunger and boost employment. Still required to achieve Viksit Bharat goal.

2.

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

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

10

RBI has transferred record dividend to central government in FY25. Boosting non revenue receipt and helped achieve revenue and fiscal deficit targets.

### RBI Dividend Policy

- 1) Bimal Jalan Committee recommended capital buffer of 4-6% to RBI
- 2) Balance transferred to Government as dividend under RBI Act

### Significance of RBI Dividend

- 1) Boost non debt revenue receipts of government.
- 2) Help meet Revenue deficit and fiscal deficit targets  $\approx 4.7\%$  of GDP
- 3) Higher Profit of RBI due to trading in forex market and currency fluctuations, led to  $\rightarrow$  Higher dividend

## Issues with RBI dividend transfers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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1) Fluctuation :- RBI dividend is not sustainable source of revenue.

2) RBI risk buffer maintained at lower end of suggested by Bimal Jalan committee.

3) RBI dividend reduce RBI surplus reserve  
→ Increase risk for economy → RBI ↓ Capacity to absorb shocks.

4) Mask inefficiencies such as higher subsidy burden on higher expenditure.

→ 1) Regular review of RBI capital structure

Measures

→ 2) Higher risk buffer at 6%

→ 3) Better planning by RBI and some included in budget.

Thus RBI higher dividend transfer cushions the economy but better planning and regulatory oversight is need at regular intervals

3.

प्रथम राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण 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 मुद्रीकरण 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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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10

Under first National Monetization pipelines target of ₹1060 crore was set to fund the National infrastructure pipeline.

### National Monetization pipelines

1) Transfer for operation to private sector known field infrastructure assets for fixed period

#### Major sectors

Railway Roads Imports Power Sector Surplus land.

### Achievement of NMP

1) Monetisation of ₹3.560 crore worth of assets in last 5 years.

2) Major sectors such as Roadways and rollout of HAM Model.

3) Introduction of participation of private sector in railways.

4) More than 12 airports monetised during the period

Issues with NMP

→ 1) limited revenue just 40%

→ 2) sectors other than road not much achievement

→ 3) lack of private sector participation and enthusiasm.

### Objectives of New Monetization Plan 2025-30

1) Higher monetisation targets for capital expenditure funding.

2) Inclusion of private-public participation in maintaining and operating projects.

India has been able to make progress in Asset Monetisation. However more coherent policy and incentives through VAP are required for greater private involvement in infrastructure sector.

4.

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

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

10

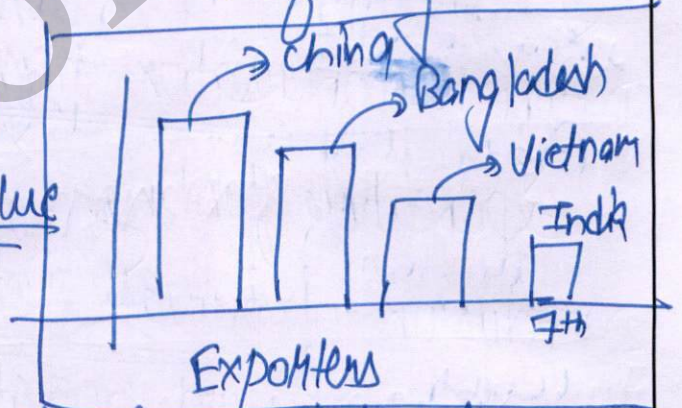
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India textile sector contribute 2% of GDP and 12% of total Manufacturing Gross value added. However India's share in textile exports globally has reduced over period.

### Major challenges hindering India's Textile industry

1) Competition :- Indian textile facing

competition from value



2) Tariff :- Indian

textile facing tariff in Europe and USA compared to Vietnam and Bangladesh.

3) Focus on cotton textile :- India's cotton productivity falling. Become net importer of Cotton.

- 4) Lack of Technical textile production capacity and skills. 7th in Technical textile production
- 5) Low mechanisation and High tariff in domestic textile sector.
- 6) Poor infrastructure :- Turnaround time in port and high logistic cost  $13\%$  of GDP.

### Measures taken to overcome

- 1) Focus on Textile in FTA's ~~Eq~~ India-UK FTA
- 2) Budget FY26 :- Incentives and scheme for Extra long cotton production.
- 3) Duty free import for machines for textile sector.
- 4) R&I scheme for technical textile production

To achieve aim of Farm to Fashion to foreign India need to improve technology, productivity and market linkages in textile sector.

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

FY 25 India imported record level of edible oil, Import dependence on edible oil reached 56% highlighting major dependence.

### Edible oil imports

- 1) Major oil imported are palm oil, Groundnut, peanut oil etc
- 2) Import from Malaysia and Indonesia → Palm oil.  
Argentina and Brazil → other.

### Reason for major dependence for edible oil

- 1) Low productivity :- India's edible oil productivity lower than other countries.
- 2) Rising demand :- ↑ Income level → ↑ Demand.
- 3) Limited Area :- Limited area under edible oil production. Gujarat → Groundnut, Palm oil → Andhra.

4) Rainfed :- Majority of edible oil production in India depends on rainwater for harvesting.

5) Other than food uses :- edible oil use for other products manufacturing such as cosmetics etc increase demand.

6) Poor policies :- Lack of MSP for oil seed discourage farmers from cultivating oil seeds.

Measures  
Taken

- 1) National Mission for oilseeds and oil palm
- 2) Palm oil production focus on A+N and Northeast states
- 3) Free kits to farmers for oil seed production
- 4) Reduction in import duty for reducing inflation in short run.

Thus India need long term multipronged strategy to promote oil seed production, Assured procurement and farmers training can go long way in reducing dependence.

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

India emerged as third largest domestic Air transport economy in terms of number of passengers. Recent Air India plane crash calls for improved Air transport safety protocols and regulatory overhauls.

### Impact of Air accidents

- 1) High risk :- Air accidents have higher risk of loss of life due to greater height and speed
- 2) Public trust :- Such disaster raise concerns among passengers on Indian Air craft's safety.
- 3) Impact growth of Air Air transport sector.

### Disaster Management protocols

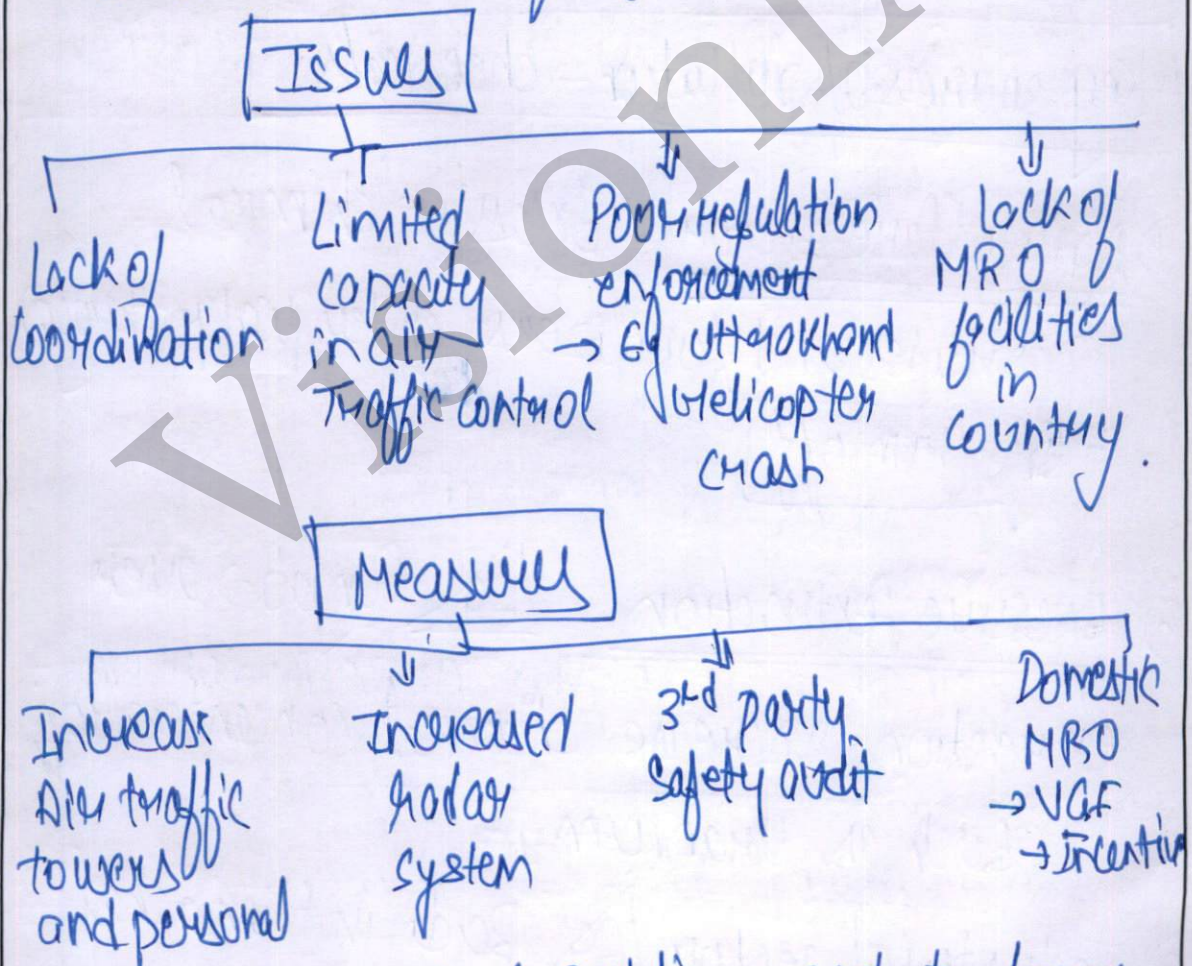
- 1) In case of any air accident :- Investigation is conducted by AAIB under Ministry

of civil aviation.

2) Director General of Civil Aviation is responsible to issue guidelines for testing and examinations of aircraft Assets in India

3) Individual airlines responsible to compensate victims and other losses due to accident.

4) Air traffic control ensure timely air space clearance and safety preparations on ground



India with rising civil aviation need to focus on increasing of aircraft safety and ensure regular maintenance for public trust

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

As per recent report of Central ground water authority. Ground water in India has major pollutants such as Nitrites, fluorides, Uranium endangering public health and sustainability.

Key sources of pollution → chemicals

1) Agriculture sector :- Excessive chemical pesticides and fertilizers enter water through runoff

2) Excessive extraction ~~eg~~ Punjab → over extraction increase chemical concentration such as Uranium.

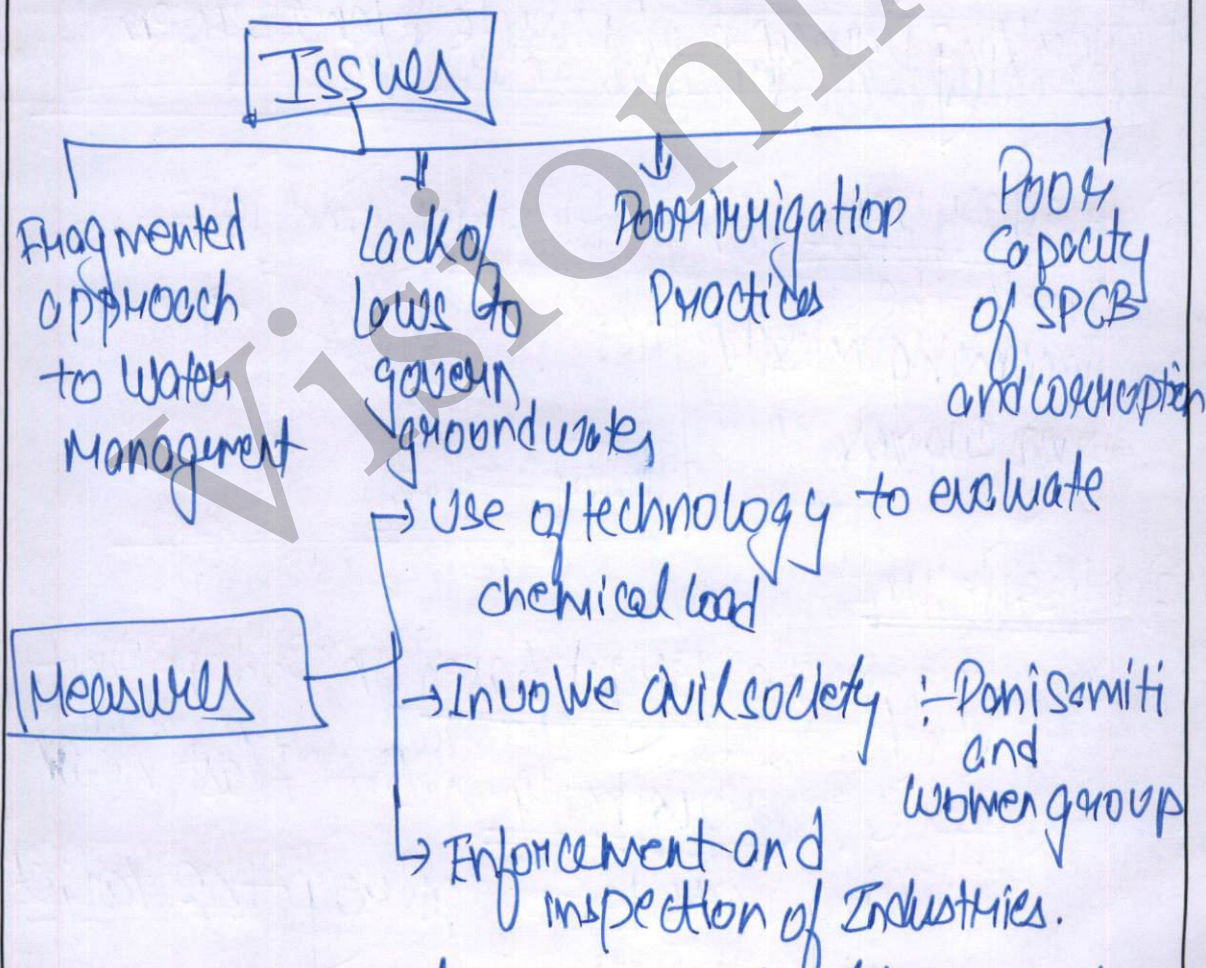
3) Industrial sector ~~eg~~ Badi in Himachal runoff from Pharma units pollute rivers.

4) wastewater :- lack of treatment facility directly enter rivers and lake increase chemical load

### Existing regulatory mechanism

1) central Pollution control board set up under water Act responsible to reduce and manage water pollution

2) schemes :- Namami Ganga and Jal Jeevan Mission.



Reducing per capital water availability and rising pollution calls for urgent actions to manage critical water resources of country

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)

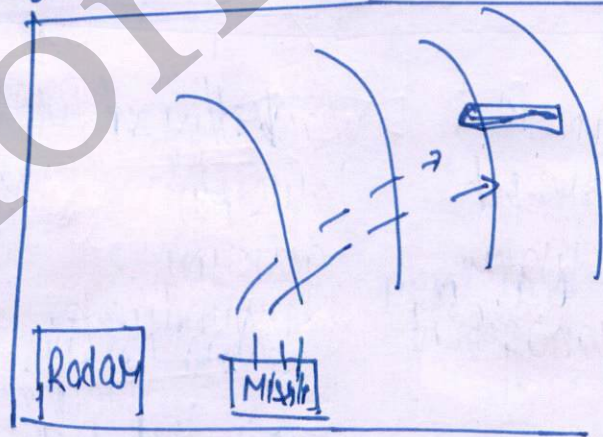
10

Recent operation Sindoor highlighted the evolving nature of warfare where increasing use of missiles and drones calls for strengthening of missile defence systems.

### Working principle of missile defence system

#### 1) Radar unit

Track the incoming missile using waves



#### 2) Missile unit

→ Engage the target based on Radar unit.

→ Missile → Proximity Kill → Blast near incoming missile to destroy the target

# India's progress in indigenous missile defence system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## Achievements

Multi-layer Defence system

- long range
- Medium
- short range

Akash Missile System

- Integration of S400 with Indian systems.

Collaboration with Israel for Intermediate system

## Challenges faced by India

Defence import

- S400 from Russia

Delayed DRDO

Project

- Proj Kushi

Limited coverage against Drone swarms

- Technology transfer agreement for domestic production

## Measures

- Timely completion of Proj Kushi
- Better multi-layer grid and use of Directed energy weapon

Thus, with rising threat from China and Pakistan calls for greater investment in missile defence system and more collaboration with Russia and Israel.

9.

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

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

10

UNSC is a permanent body of United Nations and responsible for levying sanction against countries and deployment of UN Peace Keeping force for ensuring global peace and stability.

### Various initiatives of UNSC against Terrorism

- 1) Taliban Sanction Committee and ISIS Sanction Committee.
- 2) Designation of individuals as global terrorists such as Mazhon Azam.
- 3) Pressure on countries to freeze assets of terror groups and ensure control on funds eg France No Money for Terror Summit
- 4) Deployment of UN Peace keepers in conflicted

region to establish peace and stability.

However UNSC failed to control menace of terrorism. Reasons

1) Lack of definition of terrorist :- Due to different perceptions

2) "Not in My backyard" thinking :- Western countries supporting Pakistan

eg Pakistan head Taliban Sanction Committee

3) lack of consensus on comprehensive convention on terrorism with rise of terror funding.

4) Support of western nation to terrorist group eg USA funded Taliban rise

Measures

Convention against terrorism

Sanction countries such as Pak, TN, Korea

control over funds and weapon to terrorist  
Global coordination

To tackle terrorism, countries need to cooperate as "violence anywhere is threat to prosperity everywhere"

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)

India is collaborating with multiple countries on cyber regulations & reflected in recent summit on "AI Action Agenda" cochaired by India with France

### India's multi alignment approach

- 1) Agreement on cyber security with multiple countries ~~by~~ TRUST initiative with USA.
- 2) Control over data flow to friendly nations  
~~by~~ Black list under Digital Data Protection Act.
- 3) Regulatory support :- India in favour of global regulation of cyber space  
→ ~~by~~ UN AI treaty.

4) India against limited agreement threaten sovereignty. ~~eg~~ Decline Budapest Convention, Japan Osaka track,

Impact on Internal security

1) collaboration for data sharing :- Ensure law enforcement.

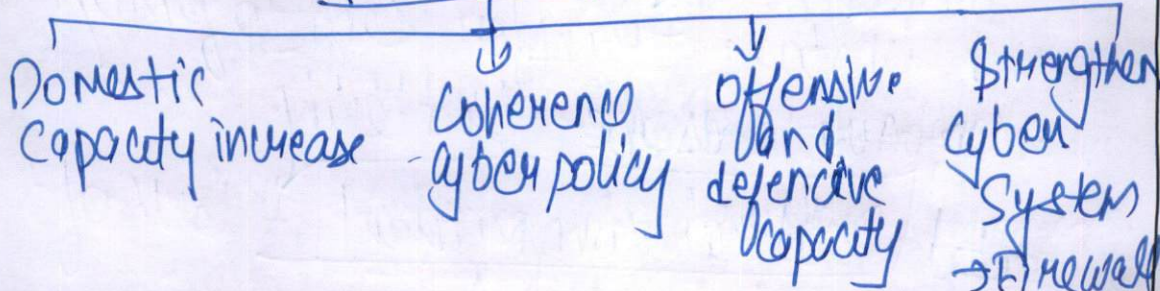
2) Technology sharing :- India emerged as top tier country in data protection as per ITU

3) Control over domestic data :- Prevent misuse by countries such as china for surveillance

4) Ensure regulatory coordination :- ~~eg~~ Interpol level against financial frauds.

India's brough back from Thailand scam centre.

Measures



Thus India multi aligned strategy ensure better cooperation in cyber diplomacy However domestic capacity and regulation need to be streamlined

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

India's post independence under took multiple land reforms in term of land consolidation, removal of intermediaries, formalisation of tenants and land distribution. However land reforms had skewed implementation in India,

Shortcoming of the land reforms in past

1) Poor implementation : Except in states such as Kerala, West Bengal, land reforms were not appropriately implemented.

2) Lack of proper definitions : ~~Eq~~ Private holding, family definition enabled rich landlord transfer land to family members to escape land ceiling.

3) ~~Political~~ Political commitment : Lack of political commitment due to undue influence of rich farmers hindered success.

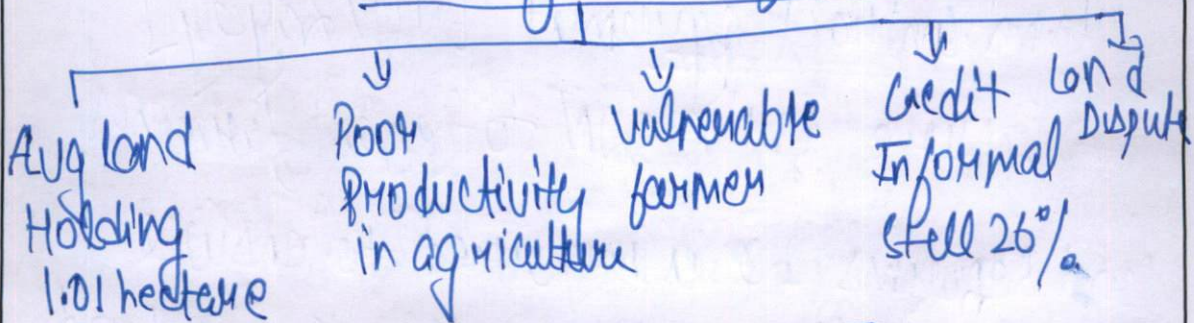
4) lack of proper land records :- Land records in poor condition and not updated properly hindered policy implementation.

5) lack of awareness among farmers for land reforms. Majority small and marginal farmers.

6) lack of trust :- Farmers not willing to give up land for consolidation purposes.

7) Cooperative Movement :- Success limited in South India and western part. Lack of cooperative in eastern India and North East.

### Need for land reform 2:



Land reforms 2:0 should be focus on small and Marginal farmers. Include

1) Digitalisation of Land Records :- PM SVAMITVA  
and land digitalisation mission

→ Conclusive titling to reduce disputes.

2) Cooperative Farming :- To ensure precision  
agriculture implementation and better  
productivity

Vision one village one cooperative.

3) Need of contract farming :- To ensure assured  
price for farmers as well better seeds  
and technology.

4) Land Mapping and Monetisation :- Land as  
productive resource for credit to farmers.

5) Better targeting of tenant farmers :- Mandatory  
land contract agreement [NIT/Ayog]  
→ Ensure PM KISAN to tenant farmers.

Land Reforms 2.0 is required to ensure  
farmers welfare at sometime secure food  
security through increased productivity in  
agriculture sectors.

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 हदिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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NITI Aayog is a non statutory body established to replace Planning Commission and to promote competitive and cooperative governance in the country

## Role of NITI Aayog in Planning and development

1) Bottom up planning :- Vision for India 2047 and 2035 prepared based on input from multiple level.

2) State involvement in spirit of cooperative federalism :- Team India approach

→ Chief Ministers of state part of governing Council

3) Regional forums eg Northeast forum for tackling region specific issues.

4) Expert Advice :- NITI Aayog maintain repository of experts and act as consultant for states development plans

5) Evaluation for competition  $\rightarrow$  Export Preparedness Index, Sustainability Index.  
 $\rightarrow$  Promote states to improve development parameters.

6) Aspirational District program :- Delta monitoring and focus on backward areas ensured inclusive development.

Major issues with NITI Aayog :- In planning and development.

1) Central Control :- Control of union government in appointment of NITI Aayog members.  
 $\rightarrow$  Allegation promote centralisation,

2) Limited participation of states :-  $\rightarrow$  Bycott by West Bengal, Delhi etc

3) Recommendatory Advices :- NITI Aayog advices not

binding and are not implemented by state government

eg. Model Land leasing Act and contract farming

4) Lack of financial powers :- Contrary to planning

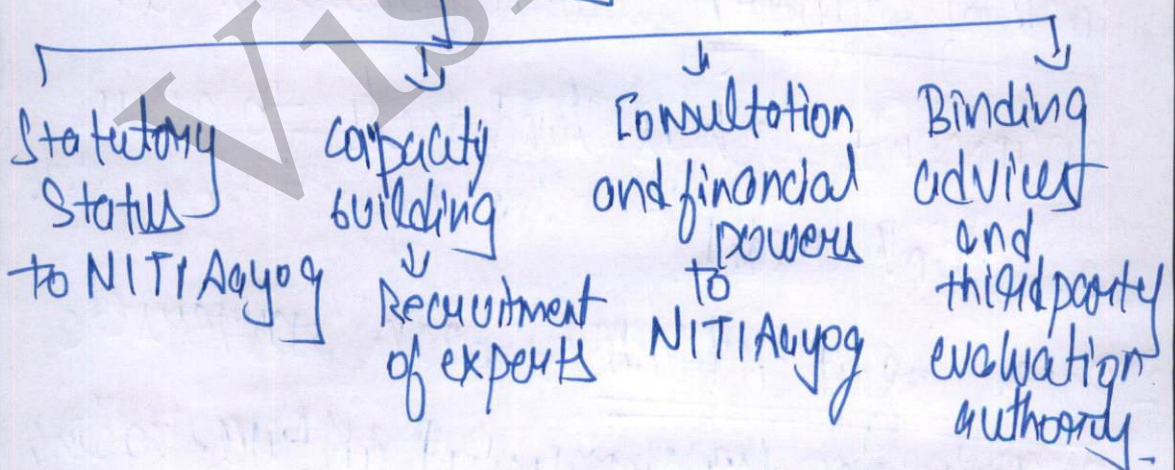
Commission NITI Aayog lack financial powers.

5) Lack of knowledge and capacity of ground

pt. situation eg. suggestion of privati-

sation of District hospitals by NITI Aayog.

Measures



NITI Aayog's is an important body to ensure planned development to realise vision of viksit Bharat by 2047. However better trust building with states is need of an hour

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)

As per RBI report formal credit in India is 74% and informal credit still accounts for 26% of total credit highlight need for further reforms in credit access and penetration.

Primary cause of limited formal credit among rural and unbanked population

- 1) Lack of security :- Rural population lack documents such as land deeds to access bank credit
- 2) Poor credit culture :- Loan waivers etc hinders regular repayment culture, leading to poor credit disbursement.
- 3) Lack of banking facility in rural and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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interior areas hinder access to formal credits,  
4) lack of awareness among rural and unbanked population

5) Bank hesitancy :- Banks hesitant in offering loan in rural areas because of high NPA's and credit culture.

6) lack of productive use and repayment capacity

Majority farmers earn less than ₹10000  
lack repayment capacity.

Effectiveness of small finance bank in inclusive financial growth

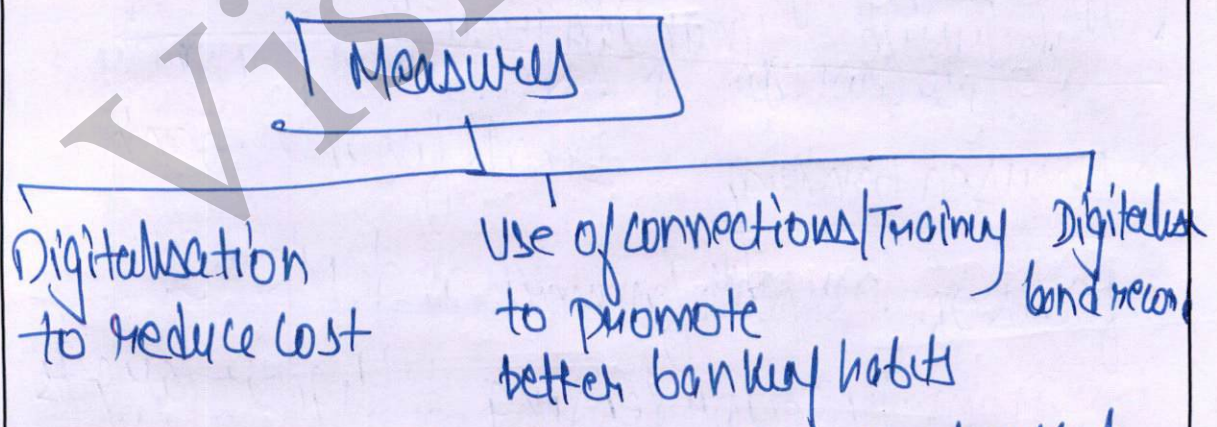
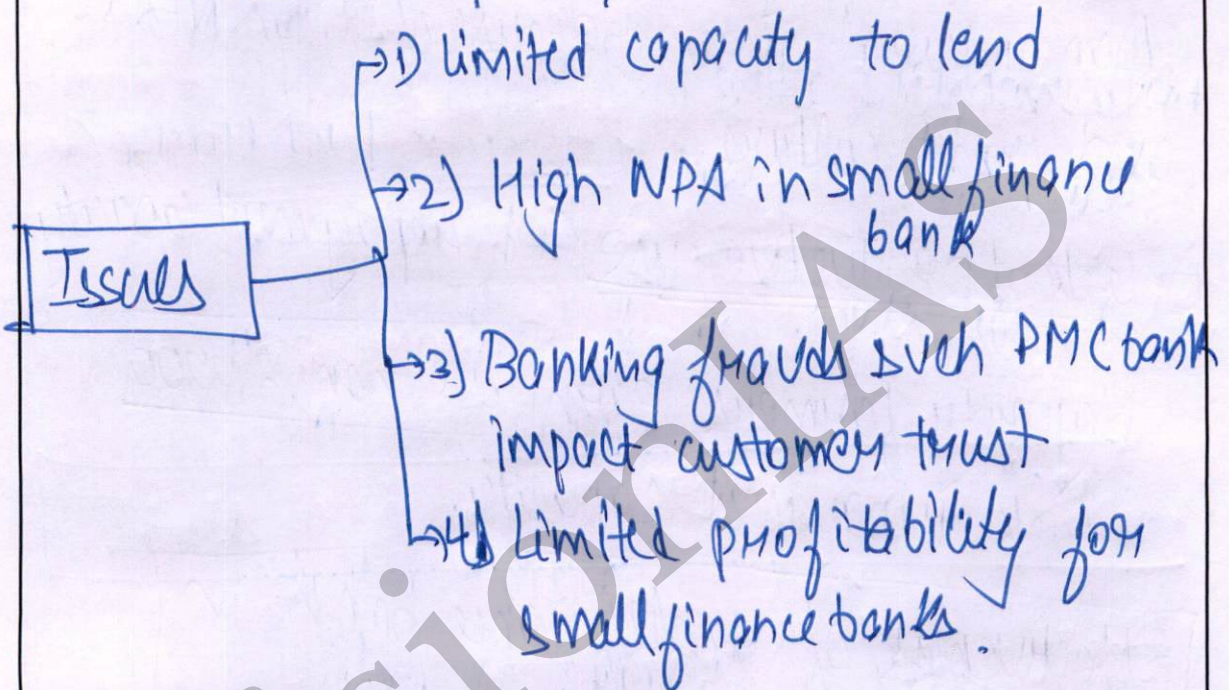
1) Focused banking :- Small finance bank focus on small farmers and MSME.

2) Priority sector lending :- Higher targets ensure focus on sectors such as agriculture.

3) concentration on District and rural level

ensures availability of loans for rural and unbanked population

4) Penetration in rural area :- Small finance bank establish Micro ATM and branches in rural areas to ~~exp~~ expand.



To ensure coverage of rural and unbanked sector there is need to focus on awareness and better banking culture to ensure access and repayment of credit.

14.

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

To what extent has the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for the food processing industry facilitated value addition, employment generation, and global competitiveness in India's food processing industry? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Food processing sector contribute to 5% of Agriculture gross value addition of India, Food processing sector is a labour intensive sector and ensure employment opportunities.

### PLI scheme for Food processing

- 1) Incentive for value addition in Millet sector.
- 2) Building brand for India's agriculture products in foreign market.  
→ Incentive for Marketing and promotion.

### Success of PLI ~~set~~ scheme in food processing

- 1) Increased Agriculture exports :- Agriculture we exports \$ 50 billion in FY24.
- 2) Increased Value addition :- Food processing

sector process 5% agriculture output.

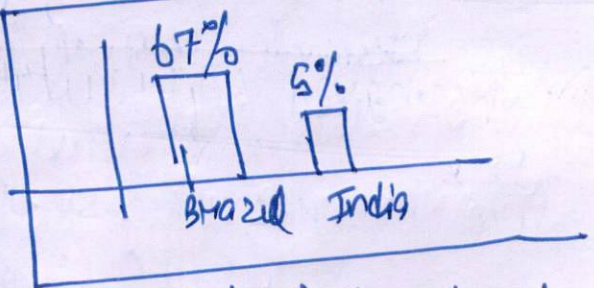
3) Employment :- Establishment of food processing parks such as Patanjali in Haridwar etc.  
→ Generate employment for millions of workers.

4) Global competitiveness :- APEDA organising buyer-seller meeting. ~~eg~~ Export of GI tag products from North East India.

### Issues faced by food processing sector

1) Rejection of consignment :- ~~eg~~ wheat rejected by Turkey, Masalas by EU due to residual items

2) Limited processing :- Compared to Brazil and USA



3) Lack of infrastructure

→ Cold storage infrastructure limited in few states.

u) lack of logistic infrastructure :- ~~Eq~~ Delays in Port clearances, lead to food wastages.

s) Lack of quality testing labs in rural areas for ensuring quality maintenance.

6) High food wastages :- FAO 25% total wastage in India

### Further measures required

- 1) Higher incentives :- cover more food grains such as spices and pulses etc.
- 2) Focus on horticultural exports such as Makhana and litchies etc.
- 3) Better infrastructure :- More KISAN RAIL facility and dedicated port locations.
- 4) PM Formulation of food processing sector scheme to ensure formal linkages.

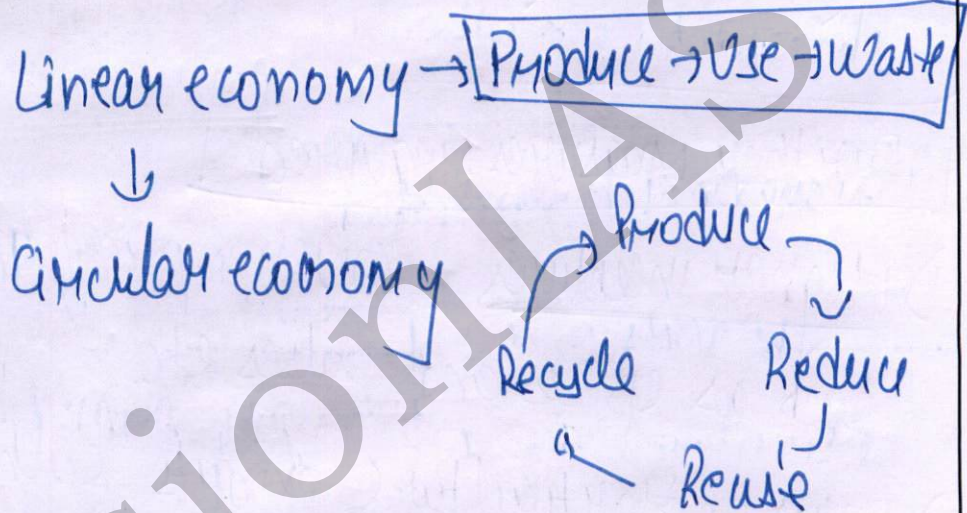
Thus PLI has increase food processing sector in India but more reforms are required for greater linkage and export of niche sector items

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

Circular economy refers to the economy which is based on reuse, reduce and recycle to minimise the waste and resource utilisation.



Circular economy solution to rising solid waste crisis. India's world largest producer of plastic waste.

### Key Principles of waste circularity

1) Reuse :- Promoting ~~reuse~~ reusing of product for reducing mineral usage.

→ e.g. Cloth bag instead of plastic.

2) Reduce :- Product Reengineering to reduce unnecessary packaging.

3) Recycling :- Recycle waste for new production process.

4) Polluter pay principle :- Obligation of producers, importers and others to reduce waste generation and collection at end of life.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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### Government Measures

1) Plastic Waste Management Rules :- Mandates recycling and polluter pay principles.

2) Mandatory recycling targets for producers and marketable certificates.

3) Plastic Pact by CII to reduce plastic waste and adopt circular economy.

4) Swachh Bharat Mission :- Clean legacy landfills under SBM-Urban and reduce littering

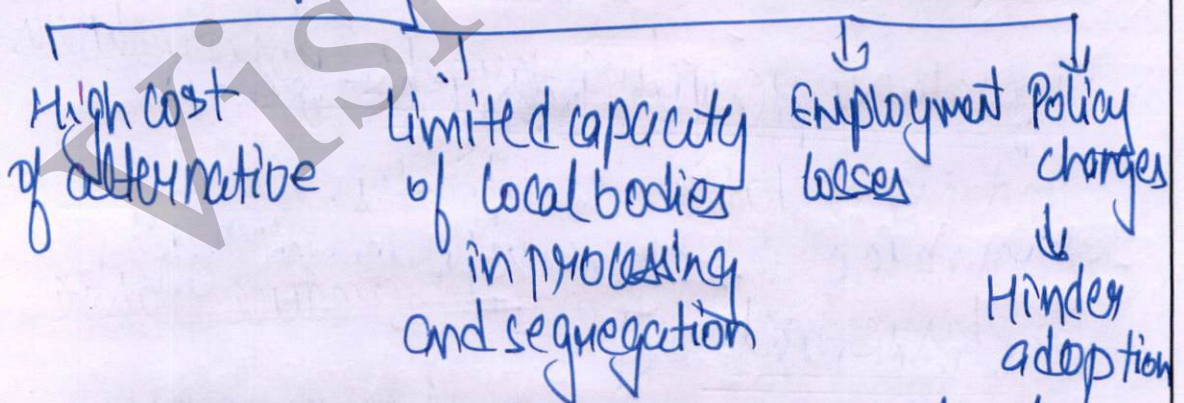
5) Ban on single use plastics and increase

thickness of plastics to promote reuse.

### Success of initiatives

- 1) certain states such as Himachal, Uttarakhand banned plastic usage.
- 2) Replacement of single use plastic items such as Fast buds with sustainable solutions.
- 3) Better monitoring through Digital portals.
- 4) Establishment of dedicated management agencies.

### Issues



Thus India need to increase capacity of local bodies and enforcement agencies to implement circular economy principles to reduce ecological footprint.

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

India is among Top 10 countries in terms of vulnerability to various kinds of disasters such as cyclones, flooding, landslides and earthquakes, calls for integration of tribal community knowledge to reduce disaster risk.

Importance of integrating traditional ecological knowledge in modern disaster management

1) Supplement Disaster planning :- Traditional knowledge supplement formal disaster management.

→ ~~leg~~ Kerala and Goa salt water farming technique :- Submerged Farming

→ can be used to flood prone area such as Bihar and Assam to reduce risk to crops.

2) Reduce impact of disasters

eg Kerala house build on platform and Maharashtra raised bed farming  
→ reduce impact of storm surges and cyclones.

3) scalable :- Traditional knowledge require

limited funding and scale

eg Mangrove protection for shield against cyclone.

4) community involvement :- Traditional

knowledge helps engage communities in disaster risk reduction.

5) Reduce loss of lives eg wooden houses in earthquake prone areas.

→ Asset light approach of tribals to reduce loss of lives.

6) Learning from communities such as Tribals  
mainstream their practices and culture

## Issues in adoption

- 1) Lack of documentation of traditional practices
- 2) Lack of efforts to integrate traditional culture
- 3) Top down approach of disaster management
- 4) Limited civil society participation and capacity building in disaster risk reduction.

## Measures to be taken

- 1) Document tribal culture and prepare database
- 2) More research on traditional practices and integrate in National disaster policy
- 3) Sharing of best practices between states

To better future ready and save lives and livelihood to disaster, India need to integrate traditional practices in disaster planning and management

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)

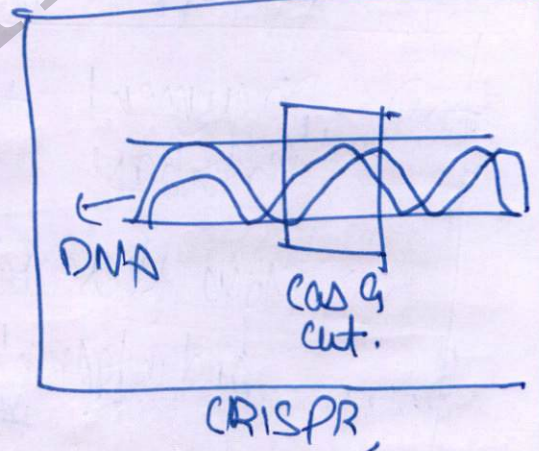
उम्मीदवारों के इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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CRISPR Technology is a gene editing technology which use Cas9 as a artificial gene scissor for modification of genes.

Recent development of CRISPR base gene editing technology applications

1) Vaccine development

→ CRISPR gene editing used for vaccines such as Malaria by ICMR.



2) crop development :- CRISPR used for development GM crops such as ~~Ex~~ Kamala variety.

3) Diseases :- CRISPR can be used to treat genetic diseases for neglected / orphan diseases such as Hemophilia etc.

4) Design Production of new pathogens :-  
For production of useful items such as Insulin etc.

5) New organs :- CRISPR can be used for gene silencing for new organ transplantation  
eg. organ of pig in human in USA

### Importance

- 1) Easy method of gene alteration
- 2) low cost of gene editing
- 3) lower risk of error.

### Challenges in this technology

1) Lack of regulation :- Proper legal mechanism is lacking.

2) Designer babies :- CRISPR can be used for creating designer babies ~~eg~~ case in china.

3) Germline alteration :- CRISPR can be used for alteration in germline genes which can be inherited by future generation.

4) Unintended impact :- creation of super weed in agricultural sector.

5) Illegal use for organ harvesting.

6) Expensive :- limited reach.

### Measures

Regulation strengthening      More research to reduce cost      Better oversight and ethical use.

CRISPR Holds promise to revolutionise agriculture and biotechnology. However more regulations and oversight for ethical use is need of an hour.

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)

India launched Semiconductor Mission for indigenous manufacturing of semiconductor and reduce import dependence and supply chain risks.

- 1) Used in Mobiles, Laptops
- 2) Application in solar panel wind turbines
- 3) Modern EV based on semiconductor
- 4) used in defence equipment
- 5) High concentration in few volatile areas → Taiwan

Importance of semiconductor

India Semiconductor Mission

1) Incentive :- upto 50% capital incentive  
→ \$10 billion fund allocated

2) Objective :- Domestic fabrication, testing and packaging units.

3) Institution :- Semicon India & Unit under MEITY to implement.

### Analysis

1) Funding :- High subsidy upto 50% addition by state government

→ overcome lacuna in infrastructure.

2) Focus mission :- Dedicated unit to regulate and promote sector.

3) Success :- S units under development  
eg. Tata unit in Gujarat and Assam

4) Collaboration :- India-Taiwan, India-Japan for semiconductor technology.

5) Supplement :- Design linked incentive scheme for skill development and small units for semiconductor production.

## Major risks in meeting timelines

### Issues

- 1) High capital intensive sector
- 2) Lack of component ecosystem in India
- 3) Lack of infrastructure in terms of pure water, uninterrupted electricity
- 4) Lack of technology transfers
- 5) competition from USA, EU
  - Huge incentives for units

### Measures

- |                                 |                  |                                  |                                                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Promote Domestic value addition | Cluster approach | Higher allocation for more units | Collaborate with Taiwan and Japan for joint production |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|

India's semiconductor mission is a step towards supply chain security and domestic resilience need to be supplemented with regulatory streamline and infrastructure improvement to succeed

19.

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

Intricate inter-play of diverse factors has been the force multipliers for extremism in the North East. Discuss. Suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of extremism in this region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

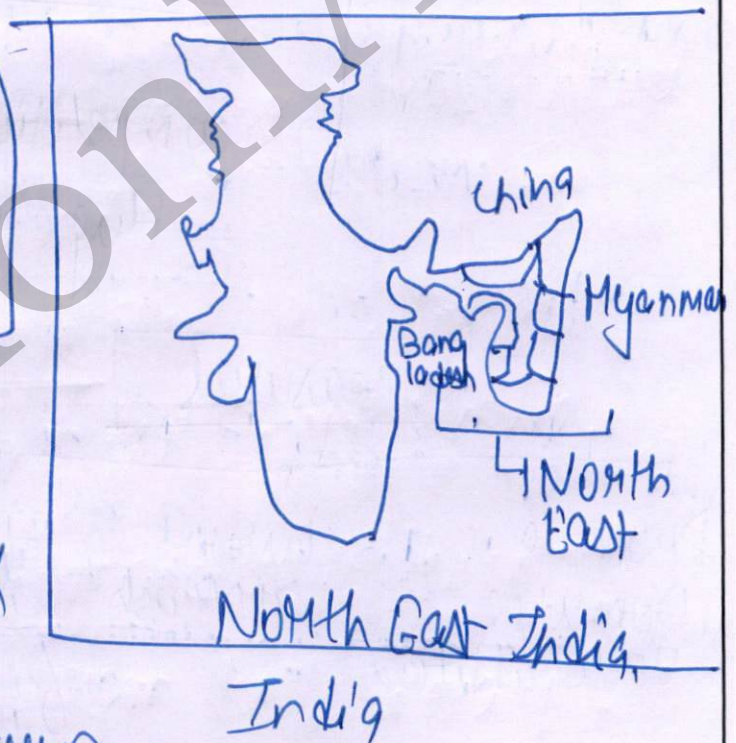
Over the years North east has witnessed 70% reduction in deaths and extremist incidents. However Manipur violence and instances of higher drug trades etc calls for deeper understanding and measures

Multiple factors leading to North East extremism

1) Historical Neglect

→ Neglect and lack of connectivity with North eastern states -

2) Poor industrial growth ∴ lack of employment and job opportunities



3) Porous border :- 90% border with other countries

→ Illegal Migration from Bangladesh, Myanmar

4) Instability in neighbour :- coup in Myanmar and domestic issues in Bangladesh.

5) Multi ethnic society :- Kukus, Naga, Mietie in Manipur.

6) Availability of weapons with extremist groups

7) Drugs trade :- Border with Death Triangle major hotspot for drugs

8) China factor :- China support to North east insurgents through funds and weapons.

Multi layered strategy to tackle

1) Coordination between agencies :- BSF and Assam Rifles for border management and states police.

2) Border control :- Integrated border management system on Bangladesh and Myanmar to reduce illegal smuggling.

3) Coordinate with neighbour Eg operation sunrise against ULFA in Bhutan.

→ coordinate military action,

4) Trust with locals :- local act as first line of defence

→ PM DEVINE scheme for infrastructure and job creation

5) Deaddiction drive for Drug control Eg Nasha Mukta Bharat scheme.

6) Focus on education and connectivity

Eg Mizoram 100% literacy

7) Improve Governance :- Democratic govt in Manipur.

Thus these strategies need to be implemented for North east to act as gateway for Act East policy and increase GDP contribution and Peace in region,

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

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

As per Supreme Court ruling women participation in armed forces has been allowed. Women training in NDA on par with men boost role of women in armed forces.

However low rate of women in armed forces of India due to multiple challenges

- 1) Gender stereotype :- Patriarchal nature of society hinder participation
- 2) Lack of dedicated infrastructure such as separate toilets and rooms for women personnels.
- 3) Attitude of Junior :- Consider women officers as weak. Threat of not following orders  
→ (SC submission by government)

4) Dual care responsibility :- Dual burden of care work on women.

5) Posting problems :- Women in armed forces can be posted in any areas. Family problems

6) Lack of family support due to inherent risk factor for women in army.

7) Gender discrimination in promotions and giving permanent commissions.

### Measures to be taken

1) Dedicated facilities for women such as Toilet, changing rooms and restrooms

2) Gender sensitization training :- To officers and soldiers to ensure overcome patriarchal norms.

a) Reform in training and evaluation norms for women officers and soldiers.

ii) Dedicated training scheme for girls for NDA, CDS examination.

~~169~~ Punjab Mahila training institute.

s) Learn from best practices from other countries.

Thus India need to reform its military recruitment and training practices to overcome discrimination and provide equal opportunity to "Nari Shakti" in "Bharati Sena".

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