



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. : 01537720

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Arjun Yadav

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27-07-2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

14
GURURAM

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

Per UNDP, inclusive growth is such growth in which all groups participate in & the benefits of which are shared among all in an equitable manner

Factors responsible for India's inclusive growth

① Financial inclusion by expanding access to banking services

(Eg) 50 crore + bank accounts under PMJDY, 55% held by women

② Addressing regional disparities

(Eg) Aspirational districts programme

③ Expansion of access to digital financial services like UPI, Rupay

(Eg) 36 crore + Rupay cards issued

④ Access to credit , promoting entrepreneurship

(Eg) PM MUDRA Yojana

⑤ Differentiated banking to expand access to banks (Nachiket Mor Committee)

(Eg) Payments banks, SFBs

⑥ Health care coverage under AB-PMJAY

⑦ 67% of population getting subsidized food grains under NFSA

⑧ Various Skill development programmes

(Eg) PMKVY , Skill India

⑨ Creation of jobs → Make in India , National Manufacturing mission

Furthering inclusive growth is crucial to vision of 'Sabka Sath, Sabka vikas'

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 transfers surplus income to govt. 2024 RBI provided record high transfer.

Positive implications

① Access to funds for govt To invest in infrastructure

(Eg) Capex = 3.4-1. of GDP
(increased 150% over 5 years)

② Enables fiscal consolidation by govt

(Eg) Fiscal Deficit : 9.4-1. → 4.4-1.
2020 2024

③ Reduces govt reliance on debt & reduces interest payments (20-1. of budgetary expenditure)

⇒ Public debt = 81-1% of GDP

(4) Enables expansion of social services expenditure

⇒ 15-1% CAUR over last 5 years

Negative implications

(1) May cause wasteful spending by govt (Kelkar committee)

Eg Subsidies = 6% of govt expenditure

(2) May create reliance on future transfers

(3) Leads to freebies & wasteful electoral promises

(4) Not a stable source of income
⇒ may fluctuate

(5) May lead to fiscal indiscipline

While useful, govt should avoid wasteful spending promoting fiscal prudence as per FRBM act 2003

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)

The NMP was launched to unlock values of public sector assets by bringing in private sector expertise (Asset Monetization)

Objectives met by 1st NMP

- ① Increased private sector participation
⇒ 38% of infrastructure projects
(Niti Aayog)
- ② Promoted higher private sector investment ⇒ 27% of GDP
- ③ Enhanced efficiency by bringing in private sector ⇒ upto 40% increase in productivity (World Bank)
- ④ Redevelopment of railway Stations ⇒ Amrit Bharat Station Scheme

Shortfalls of 1st NMP

- ① Missed various investment targets
⇒ 51,000 crore sanctioned in 2023 but only 10,000 crore net
- ② Concerns raised about under valuation of public sector assets
- ③ Frequent delays due to issue of land acquisition, environment regulations etc.

Objectives of AMP 2025-30

- ① Bringing in expertise of private sector for boosting value of public sector assets
- ② Focus on brownfield investment by private sector
- ③ Promote balanced risk sharing

This plan can help boost infrastructure in India & enhance productivity of economy

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

The Indian textile industry accounts for 2-3% of its GDP, being 2nd largest producer of textiles & garments globally

Major Challenges

① Low productivity of fibre like cotton, silk etc.

(Eg) Largest area under cotton but 3rd in cotton yields globally

② Reliance on rained crops → vulnerability to biotic/abiotic stresses

(Eg) 67% of area under cotton cultivation is rained

③ Low value addition → mere export of fibre

④ Outdated machinery not globally competitive

⑤ Competition from emerging markets like Bangladesh, Vietnam etc

⑥ POOT export competitiveness

→ High logistics costs (17% of GDP)

Way Forward

① National mission for Cotton productivity
(Budget 2025) → boost yields

② Exploring emerging avenues like technical textiles (National technical textiles mission)

③ GM crops to boost yields

(Eg) Bt cotton

④ Trade agreements to expand market access

Such steps will help achieve govt's SF vision for sector:

Farm → Fibre → Factory → Fashion
→ Foreign

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 imports 55% of domestic requirement of edible oils despite being 2nd globally in overall agricultural production

Reasons for import dependence

- ① Farmers prefer to grow Rice / wheat due to MSP
(36-1% of gross cropped area under Rice / wheat)
- ② Over 65% of area under oilseeds cultivation is rainfed leading to low yields & vulnerability to biotic/abiotic stresses
- ③ Foreign nations using GMO edible oil seeds which have higher yields

④ Lack of availability of good quality seeds

⑤ Farmers unaware of demand of edible oil

Way Forward

- ① National mission on edible oil → cluster based approach via FPOs
- ② Providing high yield seeds → SATHI portal
- ③ Procurement at MSP under PM AASHA
- ④ Expand access to irrigation via PM KSY
- ⑤ Restriction on import of GM oil via ~~tariffs~~ tariffs

Import substitution in edible oil is crucial to vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self reliant India)

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

Recent crash of Air India flight from Ahmedabad to London has brought flight safety issues to forefront

Disaster Management Protocol

- ① Bureau of civil aviation safety (BCAS) & Directorate general of civil aviation (DGCA) provide various safety standards
- ② Independent audits by ICAO, FAA ensuring safety
Eg category - 1 status by FAA
- ③ ~~AAI~~ AAI ensures airports safety
- ④ Air traffic controllers provide information & ensure swift

Response in case of disasters

- ⑤ Pilots are trained to handle various situations by DGCA
- ⑥ Black Box in air planes records data to find out cause of any disaster
- ⑦ Airlines liable to pay monetary assistance to family of those affected

Shortfalls

- ① 30% of ATC posts & 40% of technical posts under DGCA vacant
- ② Multiple agencies with limited coordination
- ③ Dominance of bureaucrats in agencies, lack of aviation experts
- ④ Runways at major airports at 130% capacity

Reforms are needed to ensure safety & accountability in case of disaster

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

Recent disposal of waste generated by Union Carbide, responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy raised awareness of threat of chemical pollution

Key sources of chemical pollution

- ① Dumping of sewage into rivers ⇒ 46% of rivers polluted (CPCB)
- ② Discharge of industrial effluents into water bodies
- ③ Air pollution from industries ⇒ Dioxins, Furans etc
- ④ Dumping of open waste in landfills ⇒ leaching into ground water

(Eg) 56-1. of districts have excess
nitrate in ground water (CGWB)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
this margin

Effectiveness of existing laws

① No fault liability of industries
under ~~Public~~ Public liability
insurance act 1991

② NAT ensures environmental
justice → (National Green Tribunal)

③ Extended producer responsibility
Under plastic waste management rules

④ CPCB & SPCB ensure industries
don't violate regulations

Shortfalls → Only 4-1. of environmental
cases lead to conviction
(CPCB)

↳ Poor enforcement of
regulations
↳ Crony Capitalism (corruption)
↳ To avoid regulations

Following standards of Basel
Convention can help

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

Missiles have emerged as the main weapon of use in modern warfare, hence missile defence is crucial

Working principle of Missile Defence systems

- ① RADAR technology used to detect incoming missile
- ② Lock-on technology enables defensive missile to follow path of incoming missile
- ③ Missile is fired to take out incoming missile

India's progress

- ① Pradhoman & Aakash missile

defence systems are indigenous
(PAD & AAD)

② Use of indigenous Aakash

• Surface to air missile

③ DRDO development of
advanced indigenous technology

(Eg) DA = Drone technology

Shortfalls

① Lack of indigenous long
range system

② Reliance on imported
S-400 Russian system

③ High cost of defence compared
to cheap offensive missiles

Indian Army general has
stated that India faces 2
front war from China & Pakistan
requiring a robust missile
defence system

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

The UNSC is 1 of the 6
Principal organs of the UN.

Its role is maintenance of
international peace & security
(Art 1 of Charter)

Initiatives of UNSC to counter
terrorism

① UNSC counter terrorism
committee provides binding
rules to be followed by
member states

② UN peacekeeping forces deployed
to counter terrorists

(Eg) In Nigeria vs Boko Haram

③ Ensuring adherence to FATF
Standards

- ④ Coordination with interpal
to counter global terrorists
- ⑤ Intelligence sharing among
• major members

Reasons for limited success

- ① Misuse of veto power
Eg) China veto against designating
Masood Azhar as terrorist
- ② Politicization of terrorist
groups (State sponsored)
Eg) Hamas funded by Iran
- ③ Use of terrorist groups to
wage proxy wars (hybrid
warfare)
Eg) USA in Afghanistan
UNSC must build consensus
to avoid veto misuse to
combat scourge of terrorism.
Passing of proposed comprehensive
convention on terrorism would
be step in right direction

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 was the 2nd most targeted country for cyber attacks in 2023 (ITU) highlighting need of strong cyber diplomacy

Multi-alignment approach

- ① Regional security ⇒ coordination with colombo security dialogue on cyber security
- ② Partnership with BRICS for security in global south
- ③ Collaboration with QUAD on cyber issues
- ④ Pushing for action against cyber terrorism in UNSC

Benefits of such an approach

Internal security

① Enables swift response to over 65000 cases of cyber crime in 2022 (NCRB)

② Adoption of global best practices

(Eg) Talinn Manual of USA

③ CERT-In ensures strong protection & response

Maintaining Strategic Autonomy

① Domestic production of critical information infrastructure (60:1 import substitution)

② Following principle of active non alignment

③ Acting in best interests of India (Realpolitik)

With India's digital economy to reach \$ 1 trillion by 2028,

Multi-aligned cyber diplomacy is key to protect & secure digital India

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

Land reforms are institutional reforms bringing out changes in existing patterns of ownership & tenancy of land

Shortfalls of Land reforms of Part

① Failed to consolidate land holdings due to various exemptions & misuse of family holdings provision

Eg) Top 10% own 45% of land

② Lack of political will due to landlords being a powerful political class

③ Less than 1% of total land was actually re distributed

④ Resistance by land mafias

2. Local patwaris

- ⑤ High judicial pendency \rightarrow $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of
pending cases are land disputes
- ⑥ Poor maintenance of land records
- ⑦ Significant variations across
States (Land = state subject)
- ⑧ Challenges in land acquisition
 \Rightarrow 70-1. of infrastructure projects
delayed ^{due} to it

Land Reforms 2.0

- ① Digitization of land records
(Bondopadhyay committee)
 \Rightarrow 92.1. coverage of DILRMP
- ② Use of technology \Rightarrow Blockchain
land records in Andhra
- ③ Use of AIS mapping to create
land maps

⇒ ISRO Cartosat data

- ④ Adoption of conclusive land titling to avoid future disputes
- ⑤ Fast track courts to dispose land cases
- ⑥ Integrate digital land records with e-courts
- ⑦ Promote coordination among various departments like survey, mapping etc.
- ⑧ Model land leasing act should be adopted for EoE of doing business
- ⑨ Promoting land pooling via FPOs to boost farmers incomes (dalwai committee)

Land reforms 2.0 are needed as India aims to become developed nation by 2047

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NITI Aayog was introduced to replace the planning commission & bring new paradigm of policy making

Positive role

① Promoted cooperative federalism & coordination among states

(Eg) Team India Hub

② Ground level, bottom up planning unlike earlier top down approach

③ Helped address regional disparities

(Eg) Aspirational districts programme

④ Promoted data driven policy making

(Eg) SDG India Index

(5) Promotion of participatory governance by involving locals in planning & implementation

(6) Formulation of crucial national programmes like PLI Scheme, Semi conductor mission

(7) Advisory role to state & center on various programme

(8) Long term planning via vision document

Challenges

(1) One size fits all approach for various initiatives

(2) Mostly focussed only on large scale ~~init~~ initiatives

(3) Only a recommendatory body
⇒ advice is not binding
on govt

- ④ Lacks power of approval of funds unlike planning commission
- ⑤ Accused by states of central bias & over-centralization of development in India.
- ⑥ Lack of statutory status undermines its authority
- ⑦ Concerns raised about accuracy of data
- ⑧ Limited consultation of states

Empowering Niti Ayog as an independent body is crucial to promote cooperative federalism & inclusive growth

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)

Per RBI, 25% of rural population remains reliant on non institutional sources of credit

Primary Causes

- ① Lack of access to bank accounts ⇒ 22% of adults lacking per World Bank
- ② Digital financial services not accessible due to lack of connectivity (digital divide)
Eg) 66% of urban households have internet access vis 24% of rural (NSSO)
- ③ Poor financial literacy, unaware of various benefits & services available

④ As highlighted by Rangorojan Committee

- ↳ Inability to provide collateral
- ↳ Poor credit absorption capacity
- ↳ Inadequate reach of financial institutions

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Effectiveness of Small Finance Banks

- ① Providing loans at ~~concession~~ low interest rates (PSL lending)
- ② Expansion of banking access (Nachiket Mor Committee)
- ③ Promotion of financial literacy
⇒ Credit + approach of MUDRA bank
- ④ Promoting entrepreneurship & self employment
(Eg) PM-Mudra Yojana
- ⑤ Raising awareness in rural areas
(Eg) Bank Sakhis

⑥ Providing collateral free loans to SHUs

↳ SHU-Bank linkage programme

⑦ Enabling access to digital services like UPI, RuPay, DBT

Challenges

① Lack of trust among people in banks

② Could lead to rising NPAs (4-5% in Mudra loans)

③ Potential of creating debt traps → taking new loans to pay off existing

④ Rising household debt (40%)

is concern per RBI financial stability report

Expanding banking access will promote financial inclusion & inclusive growth

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

Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) provides for incentives to industries based on incremental sales.

Positive Impact on Food processing Industry

Value Addition

- ① ^{FPI} Will reach \$535 billion by end of 2025
- ② Enabled access to domestic machinery reducing import reliance
- ③ Boosting of cold chain storage to reduce high post harvest losses (15-20% per year)

④ Creation of innovative indigenous technology

Eg: 'Safe n Fresh' for Apples
Himachal Pradesh

Employment Generation

① FPI accounts for 12.5%

Share of employment in organized manufacturing sector

② Helped boost worker productivity
by 4-5x by transition from agriculture to manufacturing

③ Reduction of high disguised unemployment in agriculture

Global Competitiveness

① Processed food products now 24% share of Agricultural exports

② Expansion of storage infrastructure

Via smart warehouses, Floston
(remote storage) helped boost
export competitiveness

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Shortfalls

- ① Benefits mainly to major
players but 70% of FPI is in
unorganized sector
- ② Need to address shortfall of
skilled labour → 13 lakh needed
by 2030 (MoFPI)
- ③ High sales requirements excludes
many small FPI
- ④ Poor infrastructure (70% of
freight via roads) hurts
export competitiveness

PLI scheme is great step towards
expanding FPI & achieving

vision of doubling farmers income
(Dalwai Committee)

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

In India just 70% of waste generated is collected & just 20% is processed (CPCB)

With waste generation doubling over 2019-24 there is need to adopt circular economy

Principles of Waste circularity

- ① Promotes re-use of waste instead of dumping it
- ② Promotes recycling of waste to produce new useful products
- ③ Extraction of valuable material from waste
- ④ Promotion of waste to wealth
Eg) Energy generation

Governments Initiatives

- ① Extended producer responsibility (EPR) & Producer responsibility organizations set up via E-waste rules
- ② Promotion of waste to energy plants
(Eg) Yobardhan scheme
- ③ Power tariff rules: Power plants mandated using treated sewage water
- ④ 100% Utilization of fly ash mandated in power plants
- ⑤ Use of plastic in road construction
- ⑥ Agro-Crete Carbon negative building material out of agricultural residue
- ⑦ Ban on single use plastics

Effectiveness

Positive

- ① Reducing dumping of waste
- ② Increased segregation of waste at source
- ③ Construction of green buildings using waste

Shortfalls

- ① Landfills overburdened due to dumping (Eg Delhi)
- ② 3rd largest producer of single use plastics despite ban
- ③ Dumping of waste into waterbodies → 46% of rivers polluted (CPCB)

As per Economic Survey 2025,
adopting circular economy
could boost GDP by 30%
by 2050

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

Recognizing & integrating traditional
Tribal knowledge can help increase
disaster resilience & promote
Rapid response

Importance of integration

- ① Tribal knowledge is based on practical experience
- ② Tribal knowledge is built over many years of trial & error
- ③ Tribal knowledge is region specific unlike modern frameworks which are one size fits all
- ④ Historical tribal knowledge is

Crucial for hazard mapping
& vulnerability assessments

⑤ Builds trust among tribals
& govt officials

⑥ Tribals can act as first
responders in disaster

(Eg) During forest fires

⑦ Modern frameworks bring
innovation & technology

(Eg) Drone based surveys

⑧ Modern framework enable
coordinated response

⑨ Modern frameworks can
adjust for changes due to
climate change

(Eg) extreme rainfall events
in India up 75% since
1950 (IMD)

⑩ Promote capacity building
of locals

Examples

① In drought prone Rajasthan, Joharas traditional water harvesting systems are crucial to build resilience to droughts & water stress

② In Meghalaya, construction of bridges using roots of trees enables swift response to disasters, reaching remote areas

Hence integration of traditional knowledge aligns with Sandai goals of reduction in disaster mortality by 2030

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

CRISPR is a gene editing technology enabling alteration, removal or addition of genes at a particular location of genome

CRISPR

- ① It is used to locate any particular location on DNA strands
- ② Used alongside CAS-9 protein acting as molecular scissors to cleave DNA
- ③ DNA can then be added at given location
- ④ uses short palindromic repeats to locate genes

Recent Developments

- ① Use in embryos to prevent disease causing genes to be inherited
- ② Altering physical characteristics of babies via embryonic editing
- ③ Cloning of animals ⇒ recently Yak cloned by China
- ④ RNA editing technology ⇒ Non permanent results, uses ADAR enzymes
- ⑤ Pharmacogenomics ⇒ Developing medicines based on one's genes (personalised medicine)
- ⑥ Used for whole genome sequencing of populations
|Eg| Indigen by CSIR

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Opportunities

- ① Development of personalized, high quality medicine
- ② Early detection & prevention of genetic disorders
- ③ Developing GM crops with high yields (15-20% higher)

Ethical Challenges

- ① Doctor arrested in China for creating 'designer babies'
- ② Promotes eugenics ⇒ elimination of disabilities as inferior
- ③ GM seeds ⇒ lack of access among poor farmers
- ④ High costs leading to exclusion

Ensuring ethical & responsible development of CRISPR tech is crucial to secure our future

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)

15

Semiconductors are substances having electrical conductivity between that of conductors & insulators examples include Silicon, Gallium Arsenide etc.

Importance of Credible Semiconductor Ecosystem

Economic Security

① Currently 100% import reliant on chips

② Semiconductor chips are crucial for electronics industry

National Security

① They are a dual use technology
 ⇒ use in drone weapons, missile systems etc

② Over 70% of global production
in just 5 countries \Rightarrow Supply
chain risks

③ Export controls on high
tech chips

ISM

Strategic objectives

① Domestic production of 28-90nm
chips by 2025

② Setting up of chip fabrication
units in India

Ex) Micron in Gujarat

③ Capture 10% of market share
($\$1$ trillion) by 2030

Incentives

① Incentives based on incremental
sales via PLI scheme

② Incentives for indigenous

development & innovation ⇒
Design linked incentive scheme

③ Over ₹ 76000 crores under
Semicon india mission

Institutional Architecture

① Meity to promote indigenous
innovation & production

② Min of commerce to bring in
FDI

Major Risks

① high costs of chip fabs =
\$7-10 billion each

② Reliance on china for import
of critical minerals

③ Limited availability of skilled
labour

④ Low R&D spending (0.7-1.1% of GDP)

The ISM can help achieve
vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat &
establish India as knowledge
superpower

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

Insurgency in Manipur has resulted in 260+ deaths & over 60,000 displaced in just 2 years, highlighting fragile peace of North East region

Diverse factors

① Lack of economic growth compared to rest of India

(Eg) Entire region only accounts for 0.7% of industrial value of India

② High youth unemployment (highlighted by Xaxa committee)

(Eg) 19.1% in Meghalaya (NSSO)

③ Poor connectivity with rest of India → Narrow Silguri corridor

- ④ High illegal immigration from Bangladesh, Myanmar etc
- ⑤ ~~Proximity~~ Proximity to golden triangle ⇒ drug smuggling (Laos, Myanmar, Thailand)
⇒ ₹ 2600 crore worth in 2023
- ⑥ Imposition of AFSPA leading to lack of trust with govt & violation of human rights
- ⑦ Face racial discrimination (Bhuraburh committee)
- ⑧ Arms smuggled across Myanmar border (No fencing due to FMR)
- ⑨ Delays in peace talks
⇒ 28 yrs in Mizoram

Multi layered strategy

- ① Addressing economic deprivation
⇒ PM DEVINE

② Building of infrastructure
in border areas → BTDP

③ Promoting surrender via
rehabilitation policy

Eg) Success in Tripura

④ Increasing connectivity

Eg) Agartala - Auhwara railway

⑤ NRC to handle illegal
immigration

⑥ Strengthen border security to
reduce smuggling

Eg) ~~FR~~ FMR scrapped, CIBMS

⑦ Promoting participatory governance
⇒ autonomy via 6th schedule

"The battle against extremism
is not just about guns
but about building roads,
schools & winning the trust
of the locals!" - Anit
Shah (Home
minister)

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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Representation of women in combat roles among armed forces in India remains low

Recent steps towards induction

- ① Women granted permanent commission via Bobita Punya case
- ② Promoting gender equality in recruitment
- ③ Pushing women armed forces members as role models
- ④ ~~Defeat~~ Countering social stigma against women in armed forces
- ⑤ Women recruits inducted as part of Agnipath scheme

Challenges impeding greater inclusion

- ① Perception of job as a 'man's job'
- ② False belief that women ~~women~~ would be burden on a battlefield
- ③ Social stigma towards women in armed forces
- ④ Outdated beliefs that women lack strength or toughness
- ⑤ Resistance from top levels of armed forces
- ⑥ 'Pink collarization' of jobs
Women seen as suited for non violent jobs
- ⑦ Dual burden of women
→ Having to manage family life

Measures to enhance participation

- (1) Awareness campaigns to counter social stigma & false beliefs
- (2) Women as role models to inspire girls to join armed forces
- (3) Consider reservation of certain posts for women
- (4) Recruitment tests should be gender sensitive

Inducting more women in armed forces will help achieve SDG 5: Gender Equality

A vision of Nari Shakti

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS

