

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. : 0087 4484

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Haridhitesh Alax

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27 July
2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

27/07/25

	<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)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (4512)

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

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

As per IUF, India is the fastest growing large economy in the world, with GDP of over \$4 trillion.

Factors that have contributed to India's inclusive growth

- ① Digitisation through PAU Trinity.
- ② Promotion of zero-balance accounts under PM-JDY.
- ③ Competitive federalism led financial inclusion
↳ RBI's fiscal inclusion index
- ④ Formalisation of economy (eg): GST-led formalisation
- ⑤ Increased credit availability in rural and agricultural sectors (eg): PM-KISAN.
- ⑥ Promotion of MSMEs through MUDRA loans.
- ⑦ SHG-led growth (eg): SHG bank linkages.
- ⑧ Promotion of participation of women in

labour force \Rightarrow FLFPR has increased from 26% to 41.7% (2024).

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

⑨ Skilling of workforce \Rightarrow PM-FVY, USTAAD etc

⑩ Increased employment through labour-intensive sectors \Rightarrow infrastructure expenditure by the centre.

⑪ Promotion of greenfield manufacturing \Rightarrow PII Scheme

⑫ Act Ext policy \Rightarrow ~~PM-Direct~~

1. low value addition and hence limited growth

2. Gender-disparity \Rightarrow LFPR for male is 78%.

3. Agricultural distress and hence high disguised employment post-COVID.

4. Stagnant wages \Rightarrow only

5. Regional disparity \Rightarrow North-South

Digitisation-led, manufacturing-focused growth can help us achieve goals of

SDG-8

2.

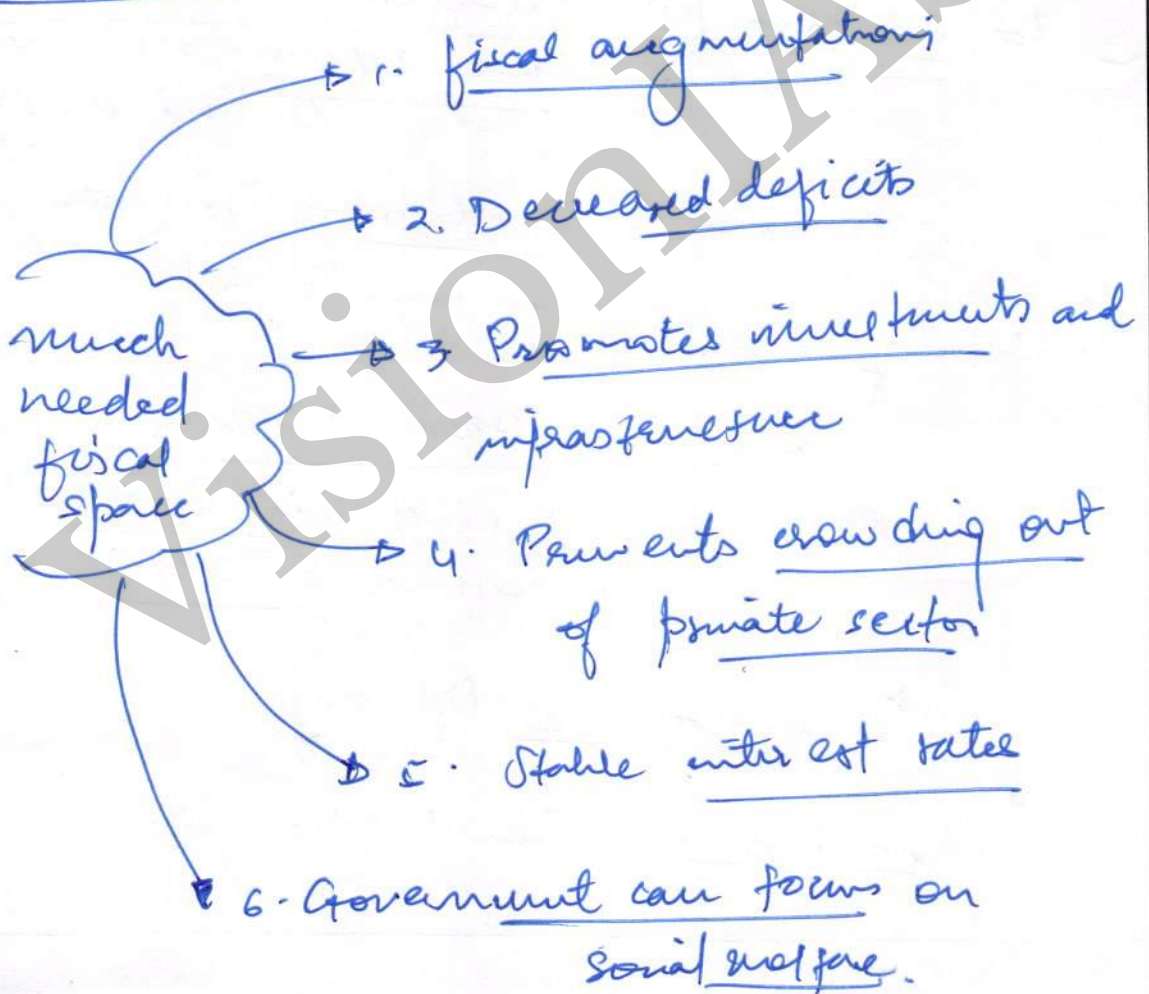
भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के अधिशेष हस्तांतरण सरकार को अत्यंत आवश्यक राजकोषीय राहत प्रदान करते हैं, फिर भी ये चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं हैं। आर.बी.आई. द्वारा सरकार को किए गए अधिशेष हस्तांतरण के निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

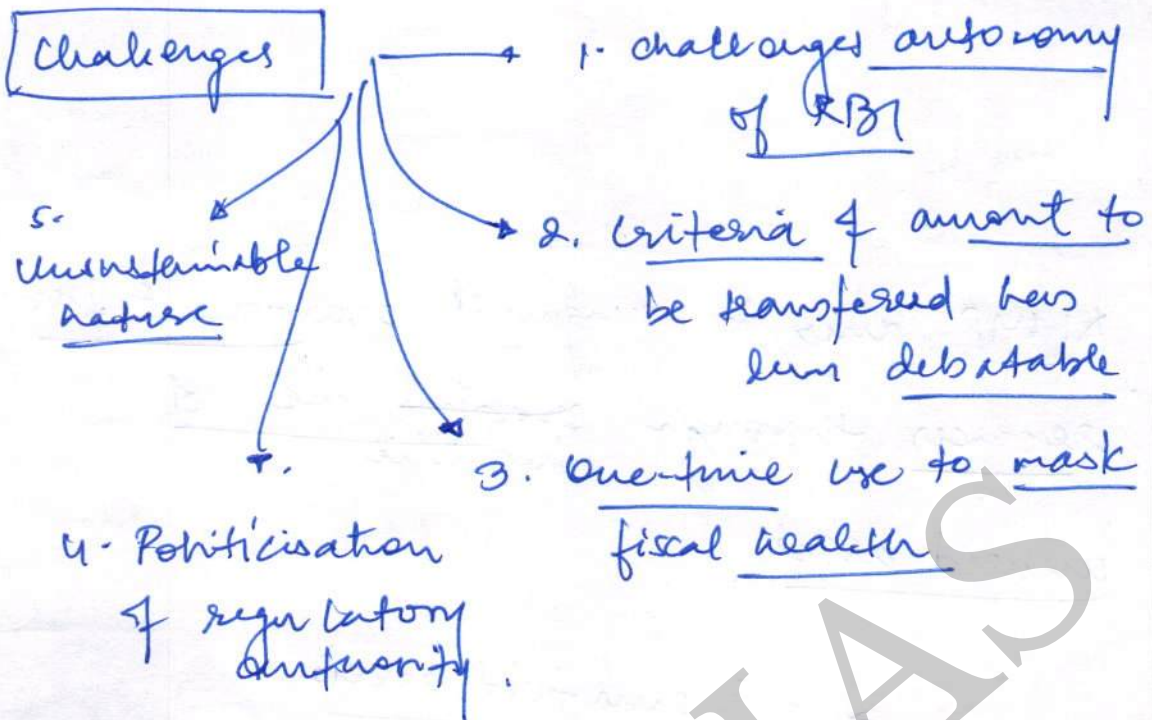
The Reserve Bank of India's surplus transfers offer the government much-needed fiscal space, yet they are not without challenges. Critically examine the implications of the RBI's surplus transfers to the government. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

RBI has been in news due to transfer of excesses to government as recommended by Ratan Khatal Committee





Government and RBI should devise a framework with objective criteria.

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

NMP aims to augment government fiscal resources through creative use of unused assets.

→ 1. Brown field assets

(NMP)

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

VisionIAS

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।
Candidates must not write on this margin


Indian textile industry has contributed to about 12% of Indian labour force.

major challenges hindering it from achieving its full potential

- ① Outdated technology and hence low efficiency
eg: cotton mills of Maharashtra
- ② Lack of automation due to labour unions and cooperative nature
- ③ Raw material quality has been poor
eg: limited long staple cotton.
- ④ Inverted duty structure and hence export of fibre and import of cloth.
- ⑤ Absence of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with advanced economies.
- ⑥ Increasing labour wages due to middle-income trap

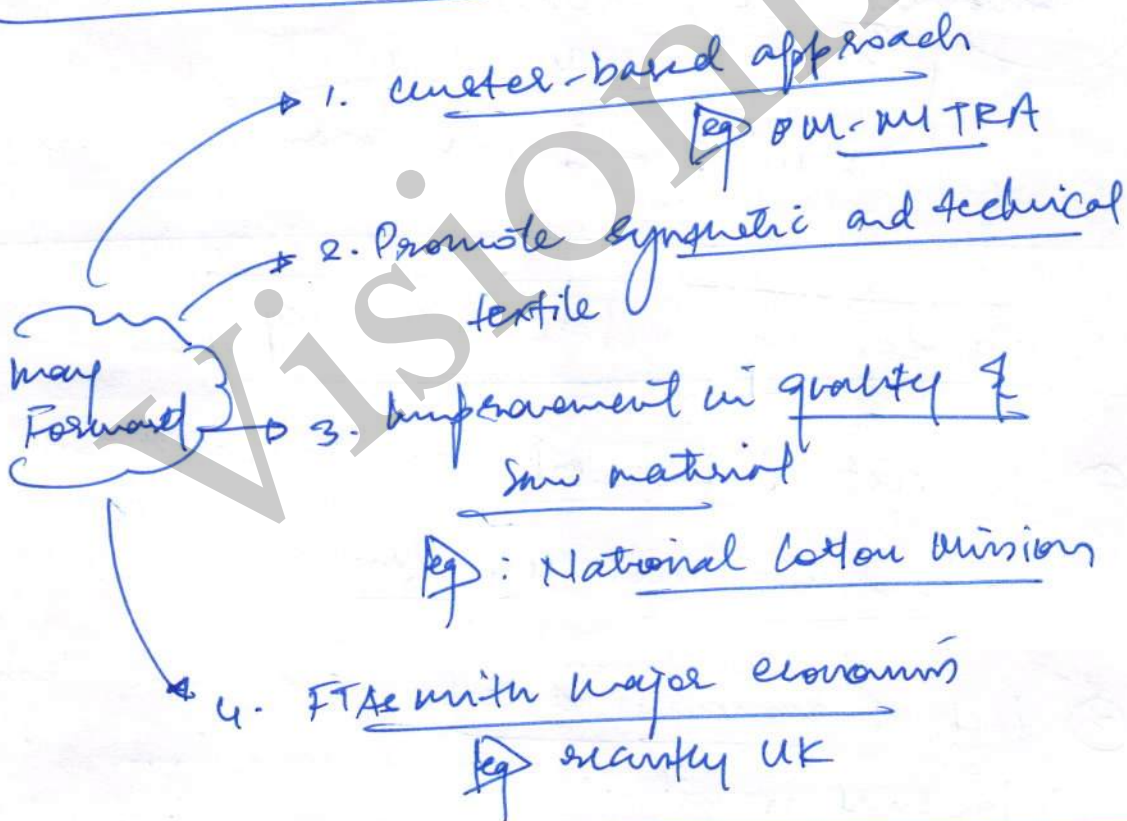
⑦ Emergence of alternative centres  Dhaka, Vietnam

⑧ Absence of infrastructural linkages
 : clusters

⑨ High logistics cost  : 40 hrs TAT at ports
(13-14%)

⑩ monopolisation of synthetic fibre market

⑪ Risk-averse nature of Indian companies



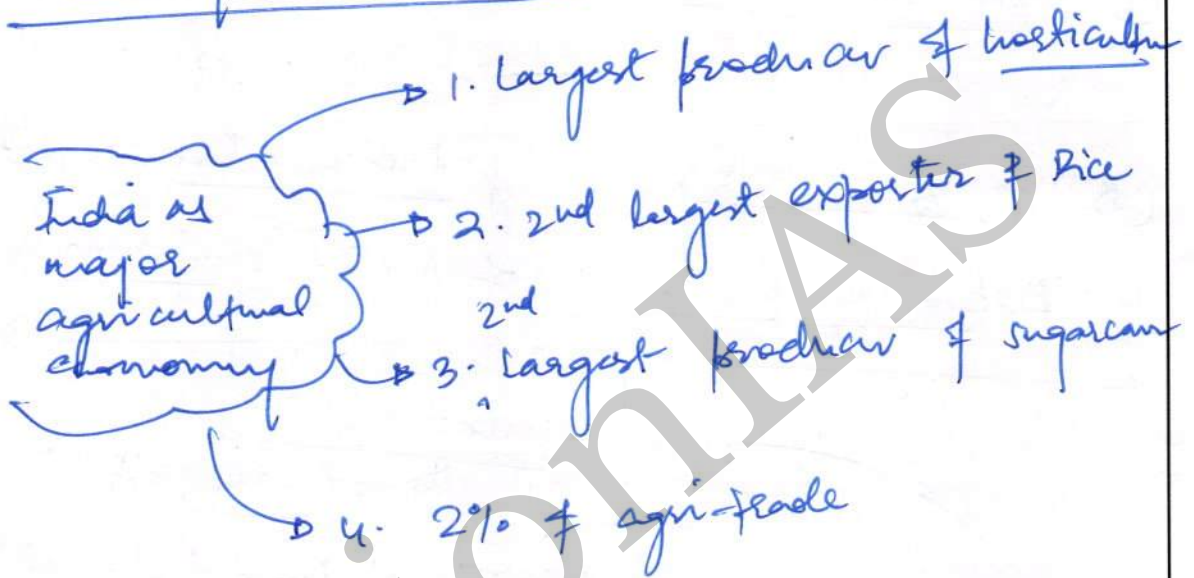
5.

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 about 58% of its edible-oil requirement.



Causes for high import dependency

- ① low cost of palm oil, as compared to ground nut and soyabean
- ② Lack of economies of scale and hence high production cost.
- ③ Absence of domestic supply-chain.

④ limited climatic conditions availability
for palm oil

eg: North-east and the Andaman

⑤ long incubation period for palm oil
↳ 4 to 5 years before 1st harvest.

⑥ Environmental concerns

- ↳ 1. High water consumption
- ↳ 2. Deforestation
- ↳ 3. Burning → Air pollution

⑦ hesitancy from farmers' to adopt

- ↳ a. Preference to cash crops eg: sugarcane
- ↳ b. low governmental support
- ↳ c. low price discovery.

↳ 1. Subsidy through NMED-PO
during incubation period

Way Forward

↳ 2. EIA to ensure sustainable cultivation

↳ 3. Promotion through One District, One Product

↳ 4. Focus on the north-east through PM-DIVINE

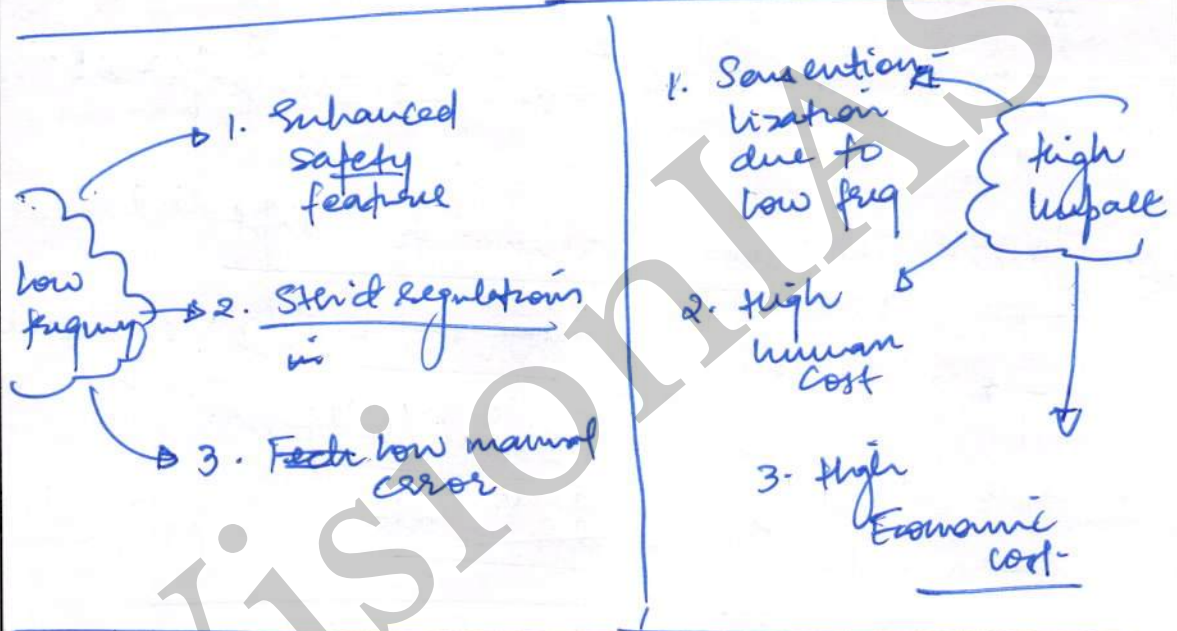
6.

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 Air India Ammedabad crash highlighted the low-frequency, high impact nature of air accidents.

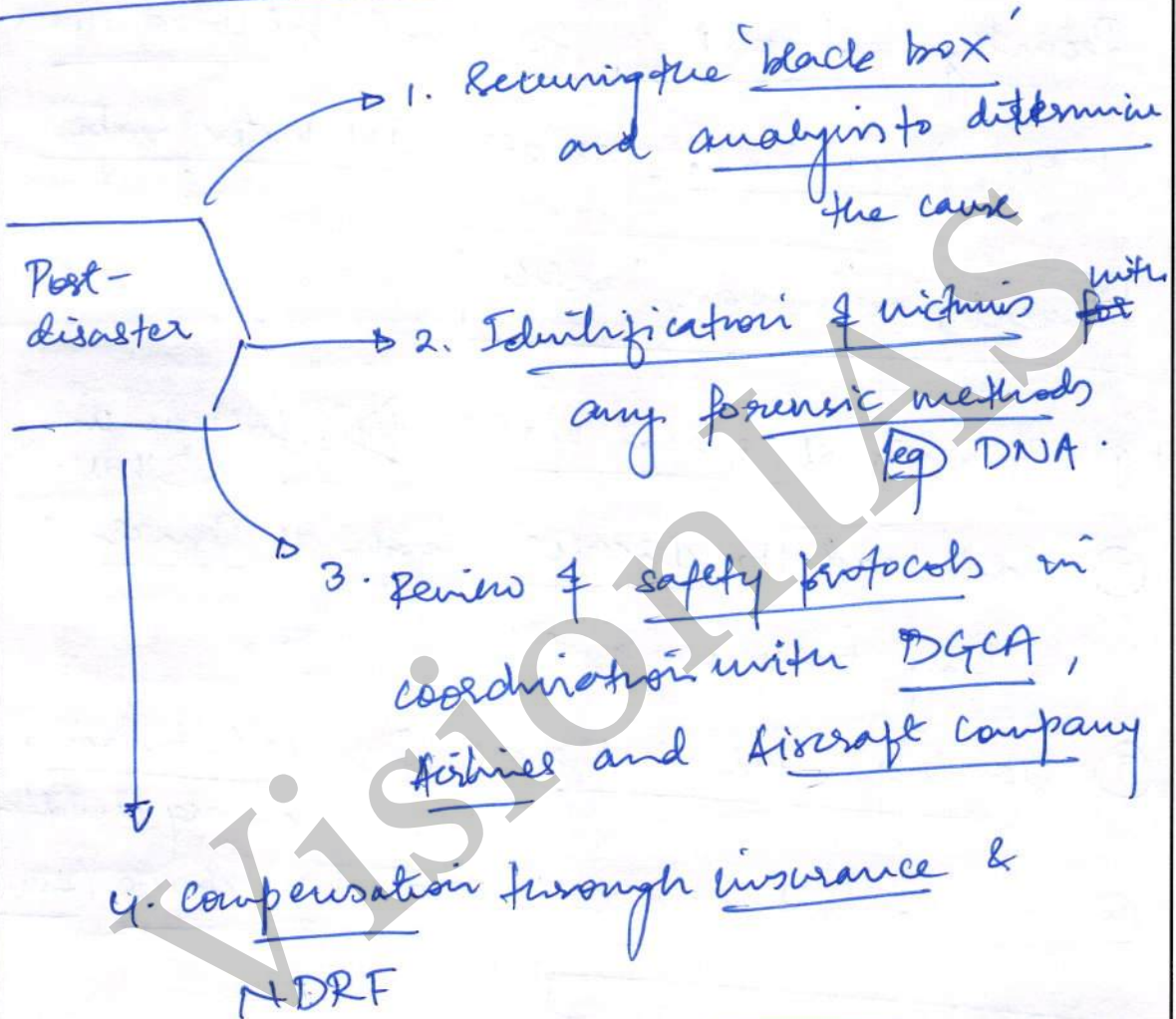


Disaster-management protocols

- ① Quick first response with integrated communication and response protocol
- ② Control of any fix hazard.

③ Amulance availability in case of any survivors.

④ Q. Cordoning off of the disaster sites.



India could include air accidents in 'notified disasters' under NDMA Act to prevent any such in future.

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

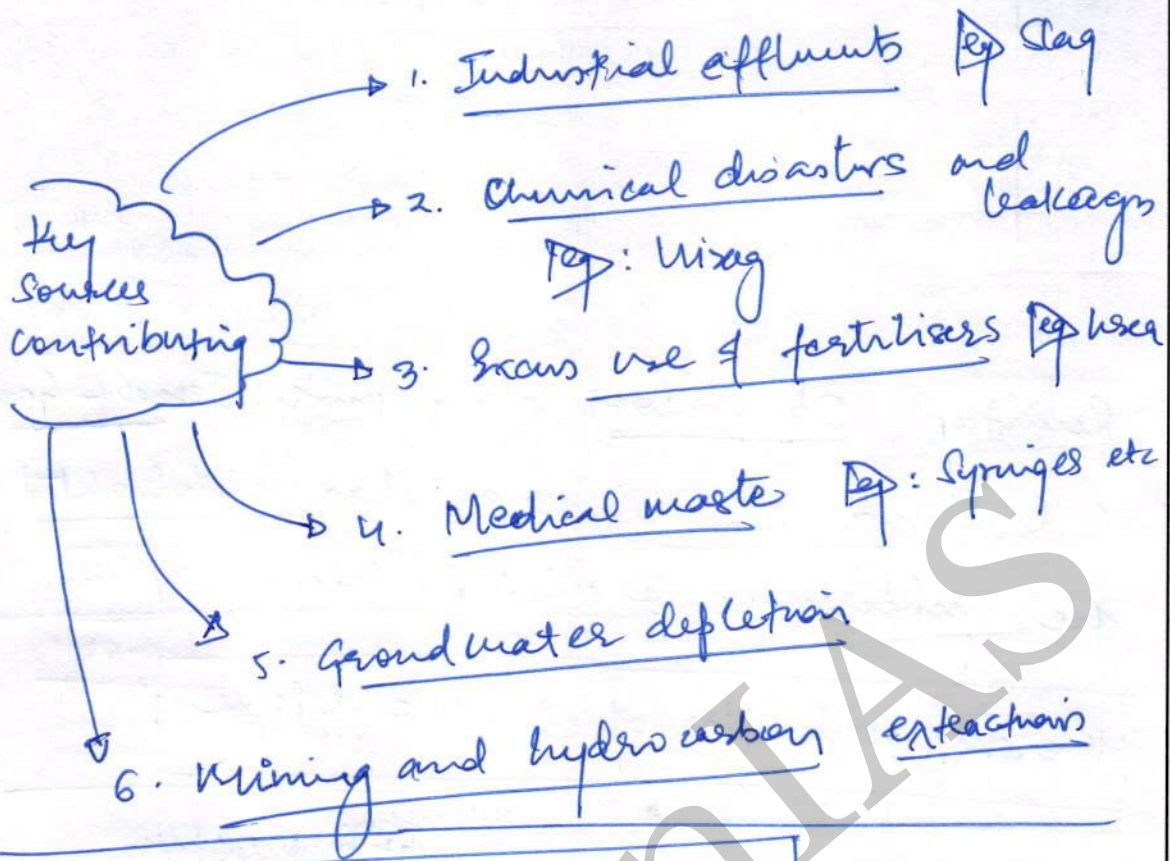
Recently, 7 out of 10 most polluted rivers were from India, as per UN-water report.

Threat to human health

- ① Poisoning of ground water \rightarrow Asenite in Bihar.
- ② Can lead to diseases such as Cancer, lung pneumonia etc
- ③ Developmental challenges \rightarrow lead poisoning among children
- ④ Development of anti-microbial substance (AMP)

Threat to environment

- ① Soil degradation and leaching
- ② Biodiversity loss \rightarrow PH impacts Orin Ridley trestes
- ③ Loss of forest cover and diversity
- ④ Disruption of ecological balance \rightarrow metland ecosystem



Effectiveness of current laws

- ① Inadequate provisions for air chemical pollution.
- ② Implementation gaps in Biomedical waste rules and Hazardous waste rules (2017).
- ③ Compulsory Chemical Waste Treatment Plans in industries.
- ④ Ineffectiveness in implementation of EIA.

Art 29 through Article 21 guarantees

Right to Pollution Free environment

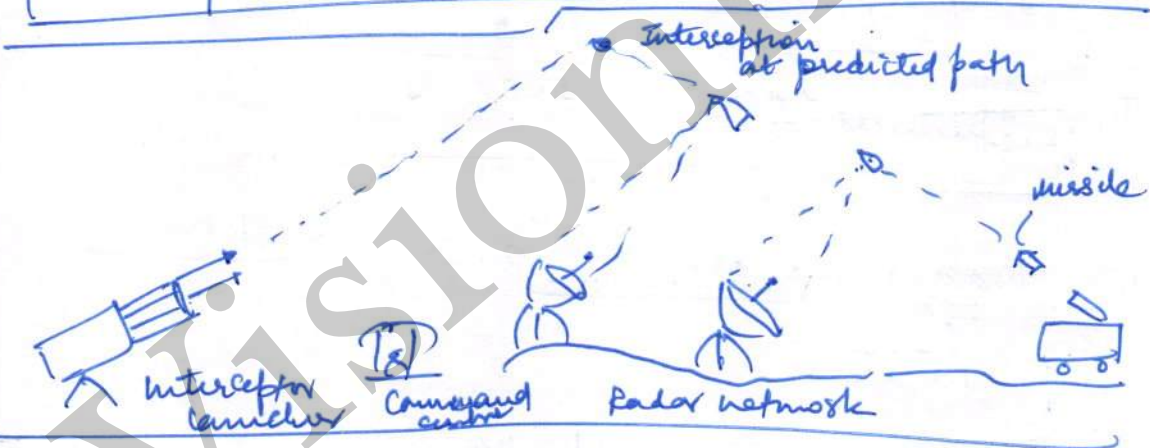
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recently, Op Endorse along with Israel-Gaza and Russia-Ukraine war has highlighted the importance of missile-defence system.

Working principles of missile defence



- ① Radar networks detect radiation from launched missiles and predict the path depending upon the type of missile (eg: Cruise, Ballistic etc)
- ② The coordinates and info is aggregated at command centre and based on impact site & damage assessment → decision.

③ Interceptor can be of various types
Laser Missile Electronic

India's progress in indigenous missile defence system

- ① Indigenous missile systems through BEL and DRDO eg: Akash, Aakash prave etc
- ② Network of radars with AESQ tech.
- ③ Refitting of old weapon systems for drone warfare
- ④ Integrated Command Centre for decision-making
eg: Atastar programme.

Criticism

- ① high cost of missile defence.
- ② Signal intelligence was compromised during Op Sindoor
- ③ Vulnerability to saturation attack

India should focus on 'Aatmanirbharata' along with increased funding for defence RnD.

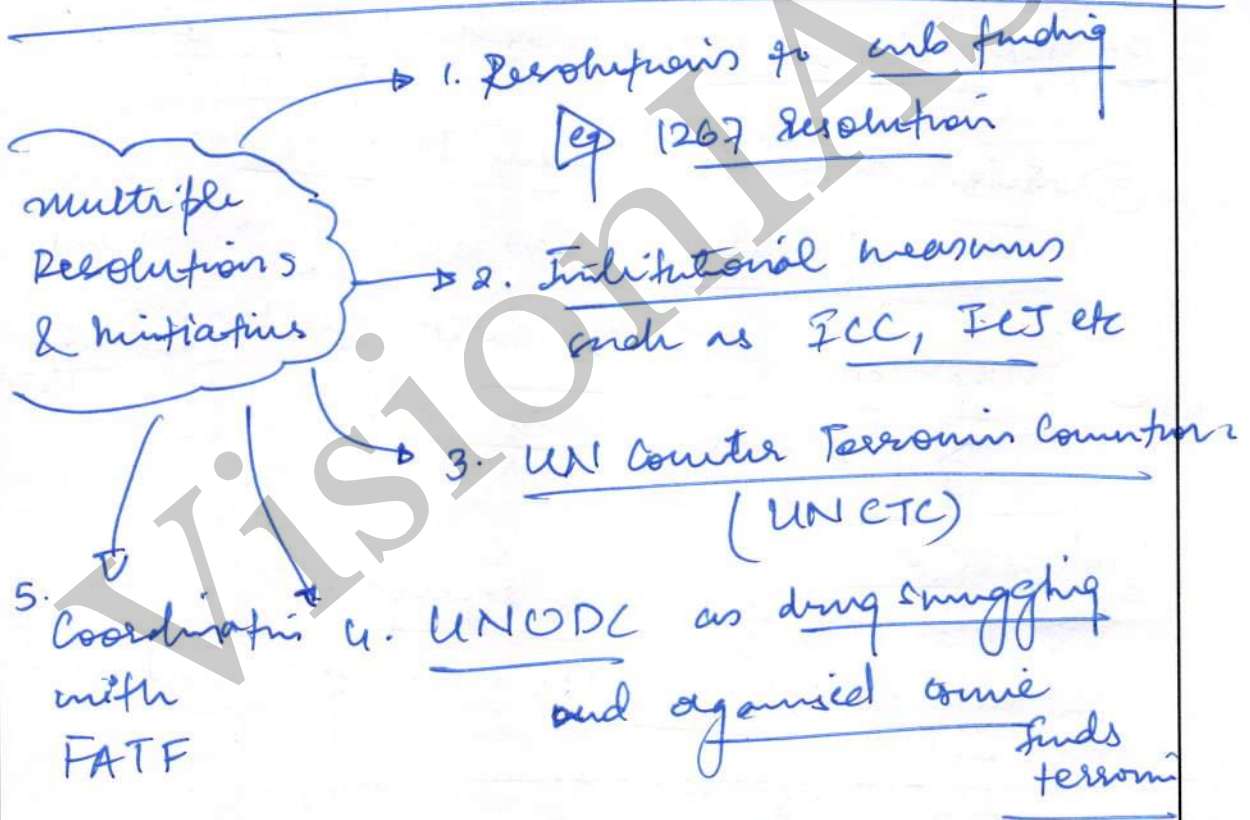
9.

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

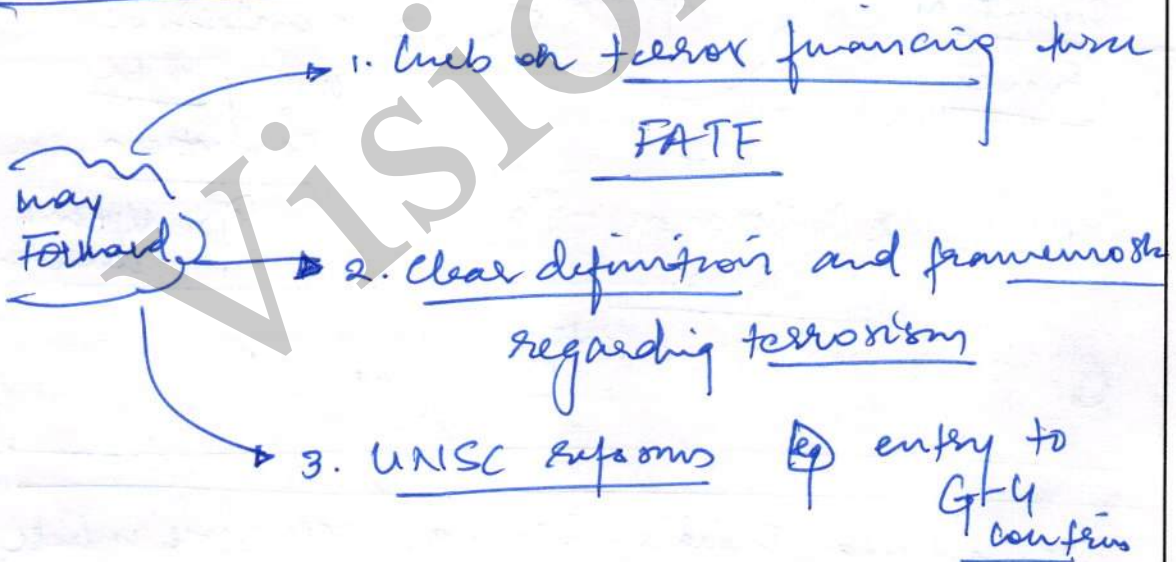
UNSC security had a debate regarding classification of terrorists involved in Gaza war and India-Pakistan skirmishes.



Reasons for limited effectiveness

① Lack of implementation powers eg: no arrests.

- ② my Terrorist, low terrorist approach due to global power struggle
- ③ Veto nature in UNSC (eg): China's veto on Mahood Achal case
- ④ Outdated representation in UNSC (eg) no permanent membership to India, Japan etc
- ⑤ Consensus building regarding use of terrorism as state tool.
- ⑥ Increased grey zone warfare (eg): Cyber terrorism



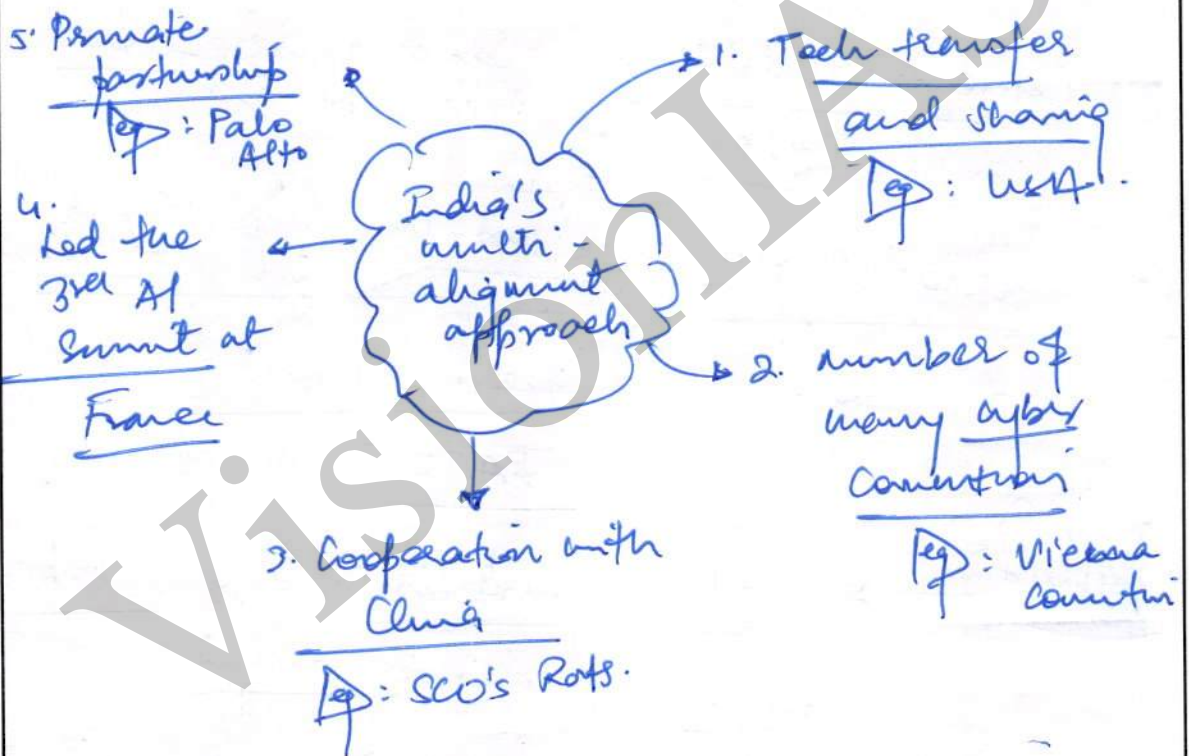
10.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin
10

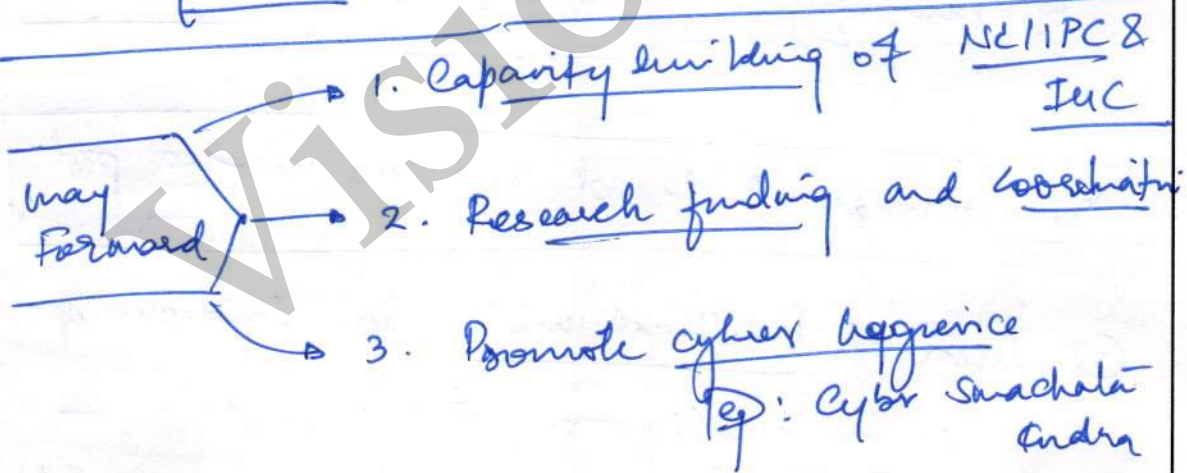
India, in the week, faced a cyber attack on its ICAR (Indian Commission on Agricultural Research) facilities.



Strengthening India's internal security while maintaining strategic autonomy

① Prevents over-reliance on any one actor
eg: USA.

- ② Ensures inter-operability with ~~major~~ major powers
- ③ Adoption of best practices.
- ④ Image as neutral power \Rightarrow rarely India involved in cyber offensive.
- ⑤ Arguments cyber research and knowledge sharing \Rightarrow TRUST initiative with US.
- ⑥ India can be advocate for peaceful, equitable and rules-based use of AI.



With cyber emerging as new domain of rivalry, India should extend its philosophy of strategic autonomy through non-alignment here.

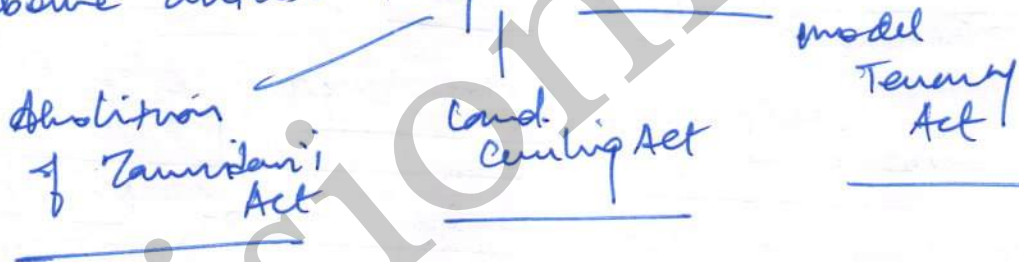
11.

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

Act 41 places responsibility upon the state of 'social welfare' while Act 39 of reduction of inequalities.

Post-independent India focussed upon land-reforms as one of the tools to fulfill above duties. They were: —



Shortcomings of land reforms in the past

- ① Lack of political will \Rightarrow land owners were politically connected.
- ② Corruption among bureaucracy.
- ③ Benami transactions and hence use of legislative loopholes.

- ④ state legislatures were hesitant to adopt
Model Tenancy Act.
- ⑤ Absence of land records and hence bureaucratic
hurdles.
- ⑥ Landlords - politician - bureaucrats nexus.
- ⑦ Inadequacy of industrial growth and hence
dependence on lands.

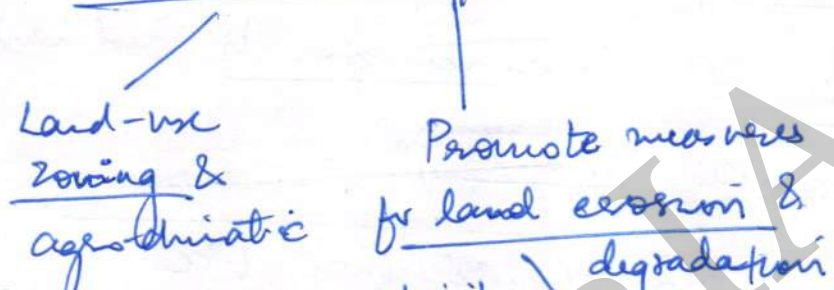
Land Reforms 2.0 should look like

- ① Digitisation of land records \rightarrow SVAMITVA
scheme.
- ② KYC and Aadhar linkage to the land
records.
- ③ GIS mapping in land records.
- ④ Focus should shift from land redistribution
to land augmentation through:
 - ① Promotion of cooperative model
for economies of scale.

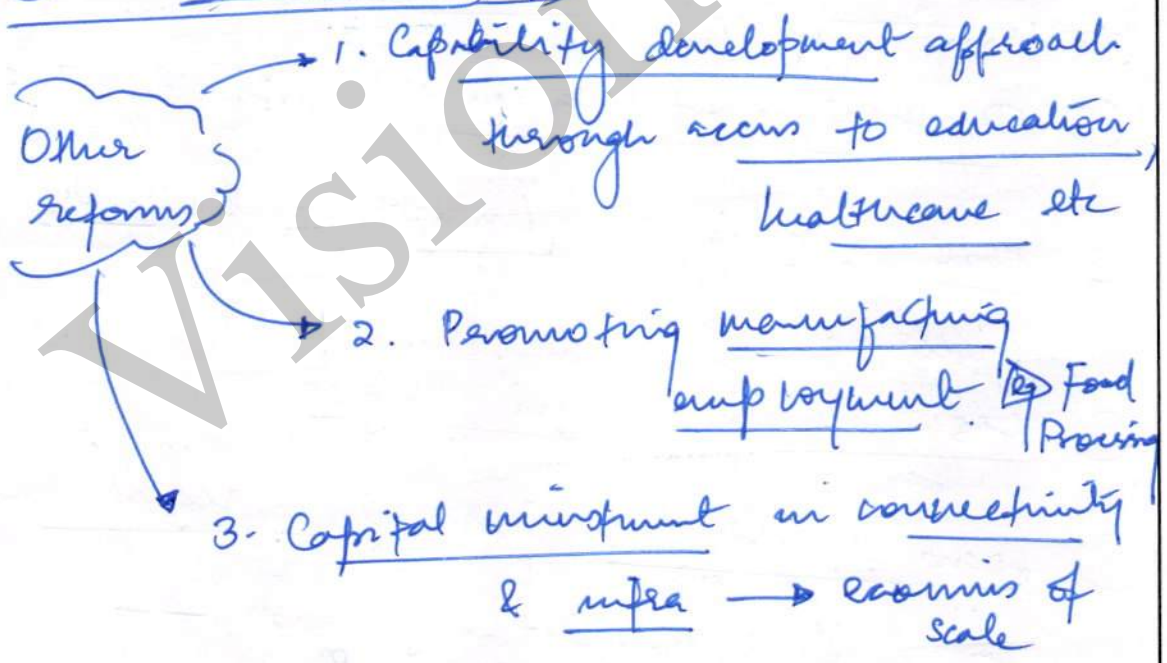
⑥ Increase and rationalise the land use (eg: bring barren land under cultivation).

⑦ Modernisation of land through industrial use

⑤ Environmentally sustainable reforms:



⑥ Women-centricity



India should focus on transition from 'land-based' to 'knowledge-based economy'

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

NITI Aayog is a policy think tank

that replaced Planning Commission as India's apex development planning body in 2014.

Role in planning and developmental paradigm

- ① Bottom-up approach to plan by promoting 'principle of subsidiarity'.
- ② Promotes cooperative federalism through acting as conduit between centre & state.
- ③ Social development focus through SDG-centrality → SDG-India Index.
- ④ Guides policy focus and prioritisation → consultations with private sector.

- ⑤ Promotes adoption of Best Practices through competitive federations
↳ Fiscal Health Index
- ⑥ Ensures regionally balanced development
↳ ADP & ABP
- ⑦ Data-driven governance ↳ MPI
- ⑧ Monitoring of policy implementation
↳ DMEO Office
- ⑨ Sustainability and Sanitation promotion
↳ ↳ SATH portal ↳ ↳ Smart Shakti Awards
- ⑩ Promotes private investment.

Criticisms

- ① Absence of financial power ↳ Felkar Committee
- ② Absence of any say in Centre-State or policy-wise fund allocation.
- ③ Inadequate representation to the

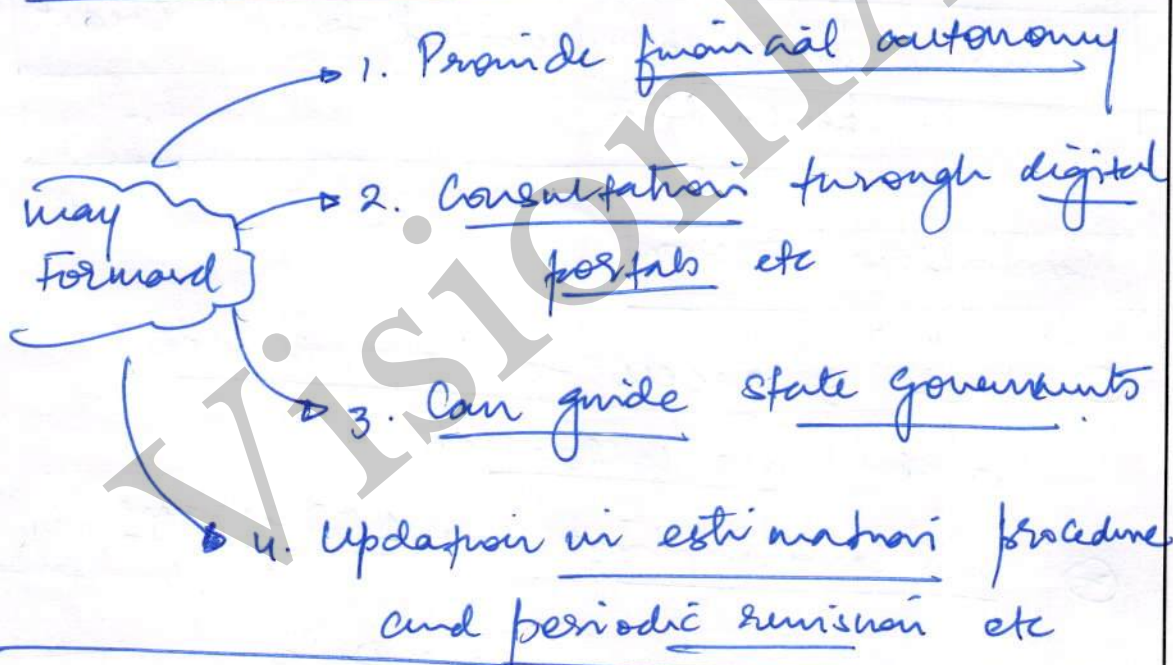
states.

④ Private investment has been liberalised

⑤ Issues regarding policy monitoring and data-driven governance

eg: poverty estimates pending since July

⑥ limited public and civil service (CSO) consultation.



NITI Aayog, despite its criticism, has been the North Star of India's development.

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)

low credit availability from formal sources
 was one of the causes for slow rural
and agricultural growth as per A. Dasgupta
Committee.

Primary Causes of limited formal credit penetration

Agricultural sector

- ① lack of access to land records
and hence collateral
- ② low landholdings → 1.08 hectare
(avg landholding)
- ③ Triple risk in agriculture
 - 1. Yield risk
 - 2. Climate risk
 - 3. Price risk.
- ④ hesitancy among banks to loan to farmers.

Industrial sector

- ⑤ Poor financial knowledge and hence misuse of funds.
- ⑥ Absence of collateral
- ⑦ Poor business management (eg: poor planning, projections etc)

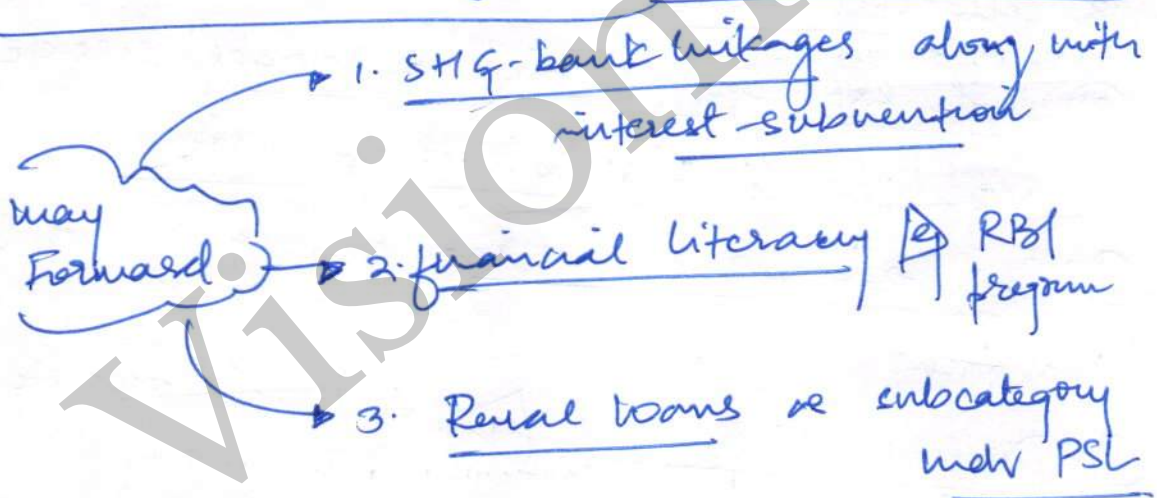
Personal loans

- ⑧ Collateral issue
- ⑨ High expenditure in weddings, care etc and hence low creditworthiness.
- ⑩ Poor age bank coverage among the rural areas.
- ⑪ Documentation issue (eg: Aadhar linkage etc)

Effectiveness of Small Finance Banks in addressing this gap

- ① Micro-loans and hence reduced creditor risk \rightarrow low hesitancy to loan.

- ② Collateral-free loans and hence greater coverage
- ③ Interest subvention under government schemes.
- ④ PSL-focused → as 7% F.I. under SFBs
- ⑤ Includes awareness regarding financial literacy
- ⑥ will lead to growth of entrepreneurship.



Haemiket Usee Committee rightly called

SFBs as potential engine of rural transformation

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)

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

15

Food Processing Industry in recent years has emerged as a 'sunrise industry', with high growth potential.

Production-linked Incentive (PLI) aims to promote green field FPI plants through fiscal and monetary incentives.

Facilitated value addition

- ① Promotion of agri-industry linkages along with infrastructure \rightarrow add storage
- ② Income augmentation through value addition
- ③ Increased shelf life and hence better price discovery.

Limitation

- ① Only 2% of both culture products are value added.
- ② Prevalence of primary value addition
eg dry fruits, etc.

Facilitated employment

- ① employment-labour-intensive industry
- ② Inclusion of women in workforce
- ③ Promotion of skilling among rural areas.

Limitations

- ① limited credit availability and hence limited mechanisation of the process.
- ② seasonal and domestic employment.
- ③ Fragmented and small-scale production units.

Facilitated global competitiveness

- ① Export of Indian cuisine → Haldirams.
- ② Tax benefits through PLI → cost-competitiveness in international markets.
- ③ Promotion of FPI through PLI has led to adoption of international best practices and technology.

Limitations

- ① Lack of economies of scale → decreased competitiveness.
- ② PLI only in initial stages → decreased feasibility in exports.

FPI through PLI support can act as a bridge that helps India cross the treacherous waters of 'jobless growth'.

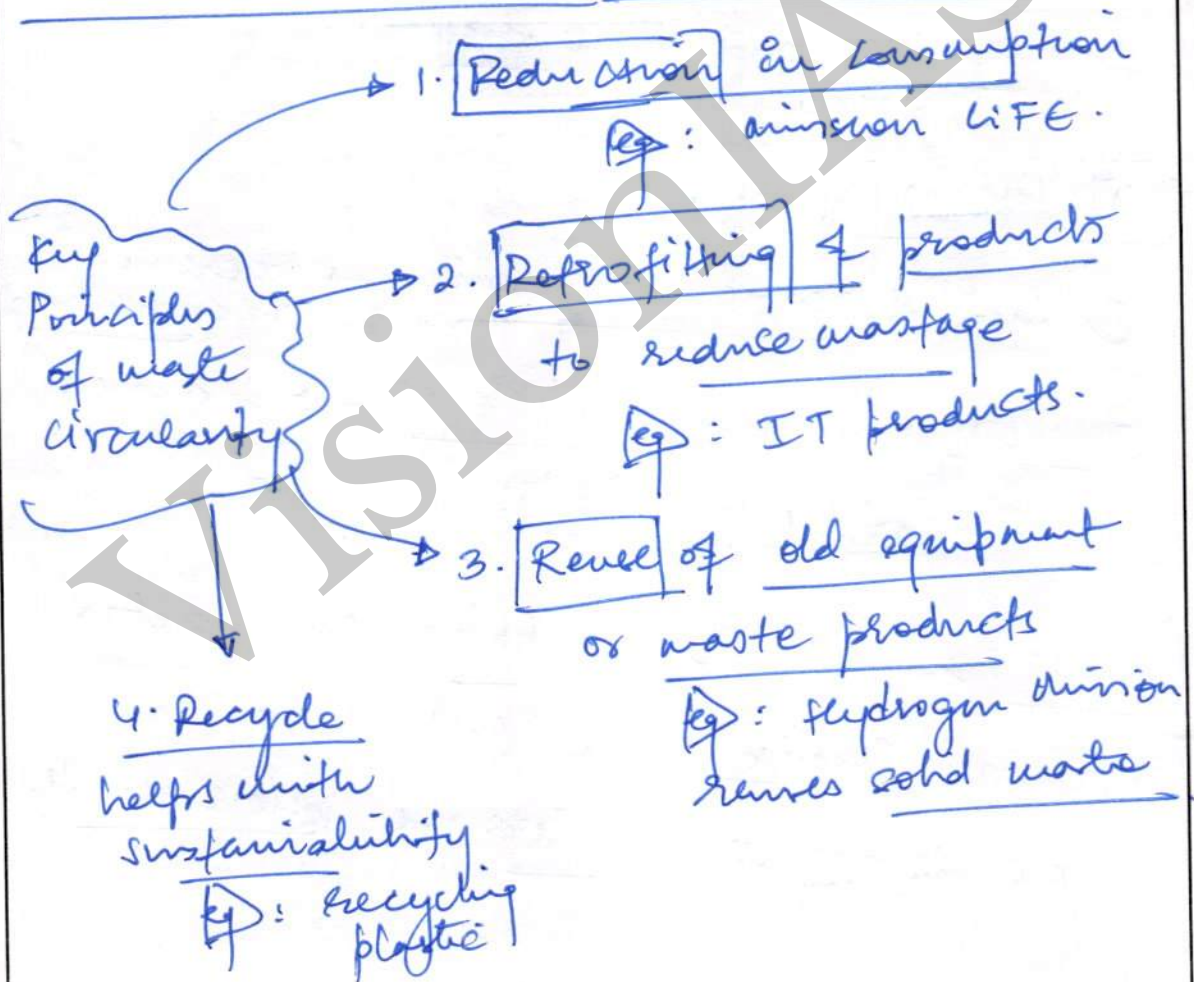
15.

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

waste circularity refers to reduction of waste through its reuse in production, consumption and treatment phase.



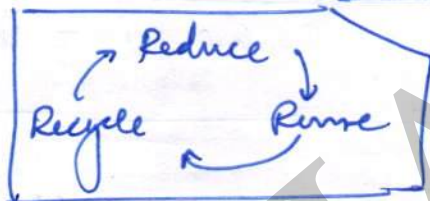
Government Initiatives

- ① Green hydrogen mission.
- ② Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
for plastic waste.

③ waste segregation \rightarrow eg: Bio medical waste Rules (2013).

④ 3R cycle

⑤ Solid waste management plan.



Effectiveness of above measures

- ① Ban of single use plastic has been largely successful.
- ② Segregation of waste \rightarrow implementation has been lackadaisical.
- ③ EPR under MoEFCC has been floated.
- ④ Use of legacy grounds for waste dumping continues.
- ⑤ Pollution due to misusing of waste

still remains a problem.

- Way Forward
1. Social awareness Campaign through Smachh Bharat Abhiyan.
 2. Zero tolerance policy under EPR.
 3. Index model of waste treatment at ULB level.

Waste circularity ensures proactive sustainability and aims to meet SDG-12 of reduced pollution.

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

The recently amended Disaster Management Act (2025) aims to follow the 'principle of subsidiarity' in disaster management framework.

Importance of integrating traditional ecological knowledge in DM framework

- ① Promote proactive management rather disaster response.
- ② Ensure sustainability in DM framework
- ③ mostly at low cost due to natural practices usage.
- ④ Suited to local conditions as developed through centuries of knowledge.

⑤ Increase in nature as use of locally available methods.

⑥ Promotes ecosystem and hence multidimensional \Rightarrow benefits of pollution etc solved too.

⑦ Ensures repository of traditional knowledge
 \Rightarrow through TKDL.

Two examples where indigenous practices have contributed to disaster resilience

① Koya tribe of Andhra and Telangana
- use natural water storages in rock caverns, caves etc.

- A some practices were recommended in mission Kakatiya of Telangana for drought resilience

② Maldhari tribe of Gujarat : —
- use of traditional techniques to
control grassland fires :

③ Isula tribe of Kerala uses trees as
natural retention wall against landslides.
- It was recently recommended during
Idukki landslides.

Thus, use of indigenous tribal knowledge
helps in ensuring that Disaster management
has a bottom-up approach.

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

Recently, South Africa has allowed heritable gene editing.

CRISPR-CAS9 is a tool for gene editing.

CRISPR-Cas9 technology

- ① Targeting enzyme identifies the protein-base pair where editing is required.
- ② CAS9 acts a genetic scissor which cuts the chromosome/gene.
- ③ Editing can include gene augmentation, gene replacement or gene removal.

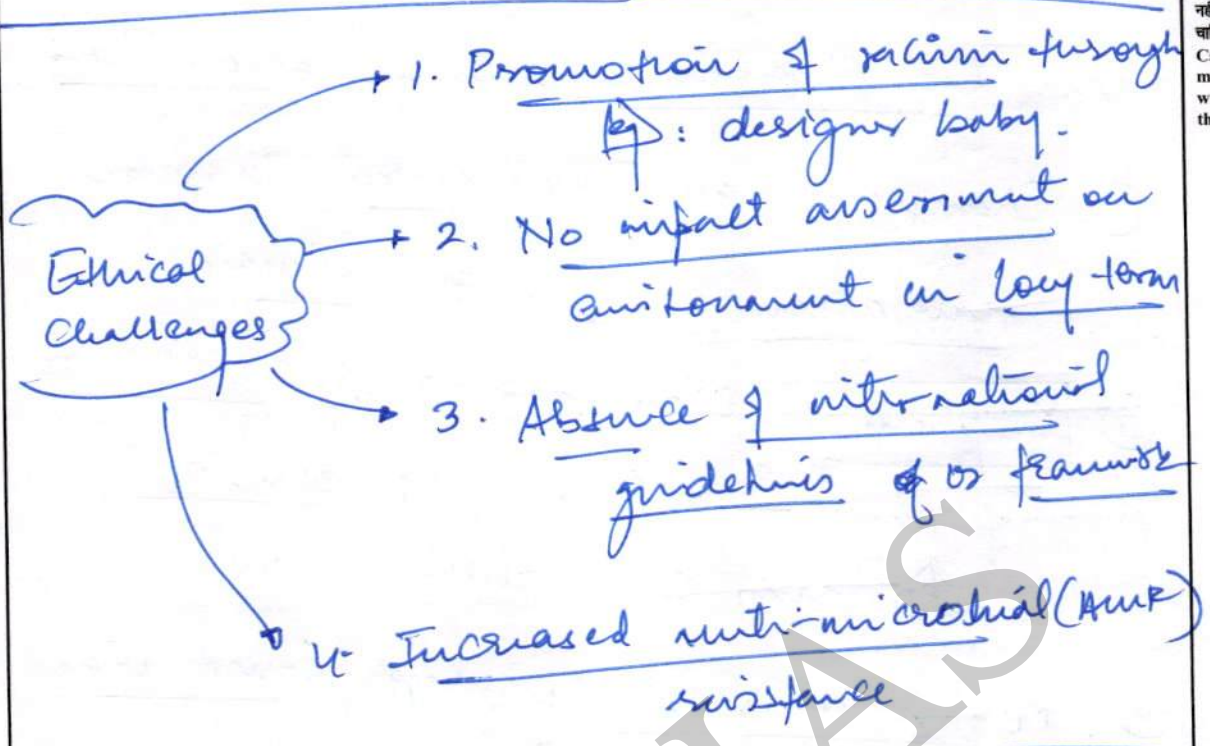
Recent developments in CRISPR based application & OPPORTUNITIES

- ① Genetically edited crops (eg): pest resistance

can be introduced through gene-editing

- ② Changes in gene expression through translation editing, gene silencing
- ③ Euphenics: delay in phenotypic expression
of gene → delay in disease load
eg. early onset alzheimer's.
- ④ Pain relief measures through sensitization
of pain receptors.
- ⑤ Cosmetic changes through 'designer babies'
- ⑥ As a cure to chromosomal aberrations
in future generations.
- ⑦ Genetically edited mosquitoes to prevent
spread of malaria.
- ⑧ Genetic screening and early counselling
eg. Thalassemia screening in Gujarat.

(PTO)



India should promote the ideas of 'ONE HEALTH' approach while defining the ethicability & regulation of gene editing.

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

Recently, micron technology has invested \$ 2 billion in semiconductor tech plant in India.

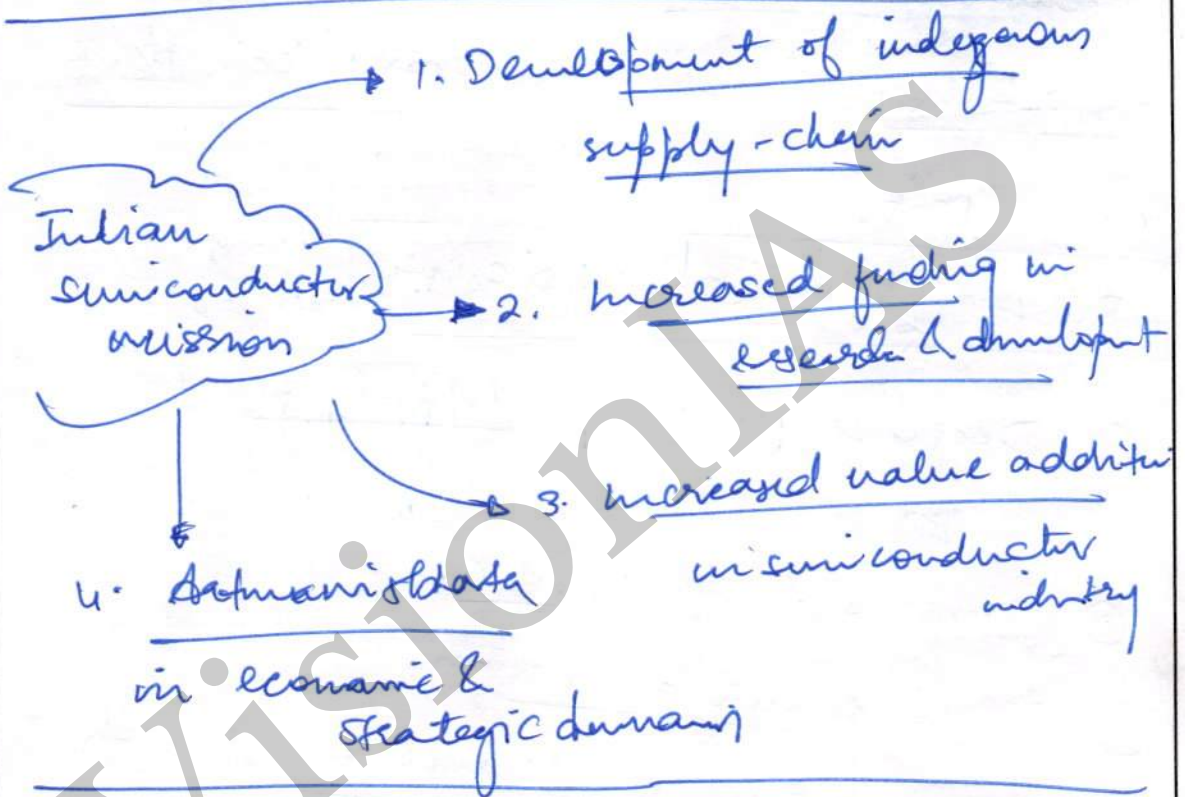
Pivotal to economic security

- ① Decrease in import dependence for chips
- ② Decreased foreign risk.
- ③ Employment generation
- ④ Augmentation of AI mission due to semiconductor availability.
- ⑤ Future-proofing of supply-chains.

Pivotal to economic security national

- ① Hardware vulnerability in critical infrastructure decreased.

- ② Decreased dependence on China -
- ③ India as a hub for semiconductor export.
- ④ will augment cybersecurity mission.

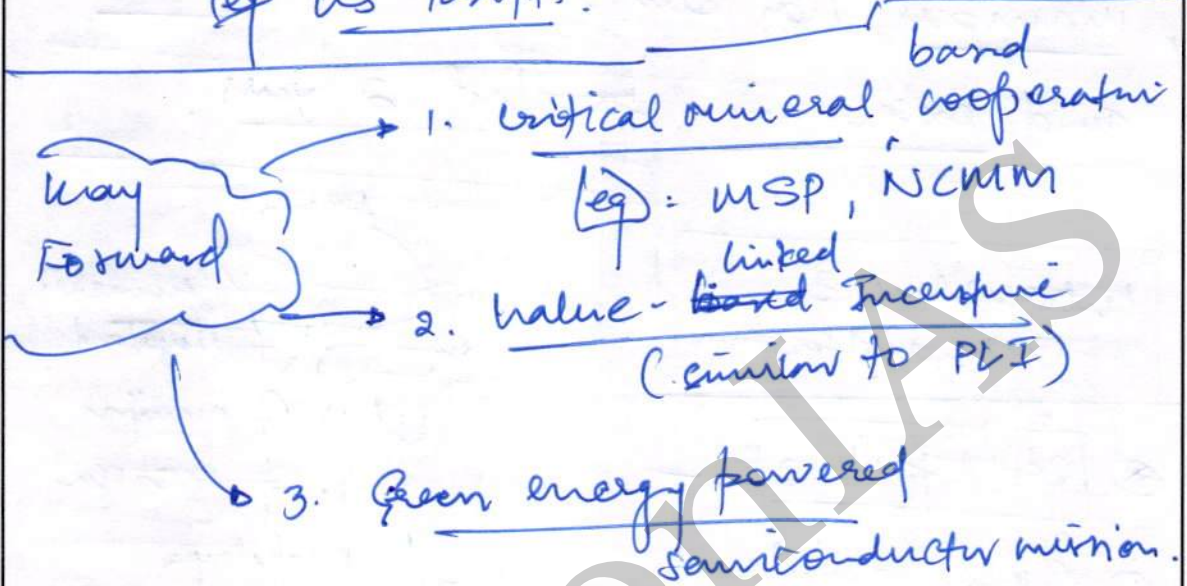


Major risk that can derail its objectives

- ① low value-addition \rightarrow Only fabrication plants have been established.
- ② External dependence of critical minerals

③ Environmental sustainability as it is water-intensive industry + high energy demand

④ Increasing trend of global protectionism
(eg) US Tariffs.



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

Assam
manipur has been witnessing violence
and extremism for last 2 years.

Inter-play of diverse factors

⊗ Social factors :-

① Ethnic divide
 eg: tribal rivalry.

② Lack of national integration.

③ Land alienation and development induced displacement. eg: Btu.

④ Spread of Naxalism & Communist ideology

⑤ Divide and rule policy of British.

Economic factors

⑥ Bar / regulation of shifting agriculture

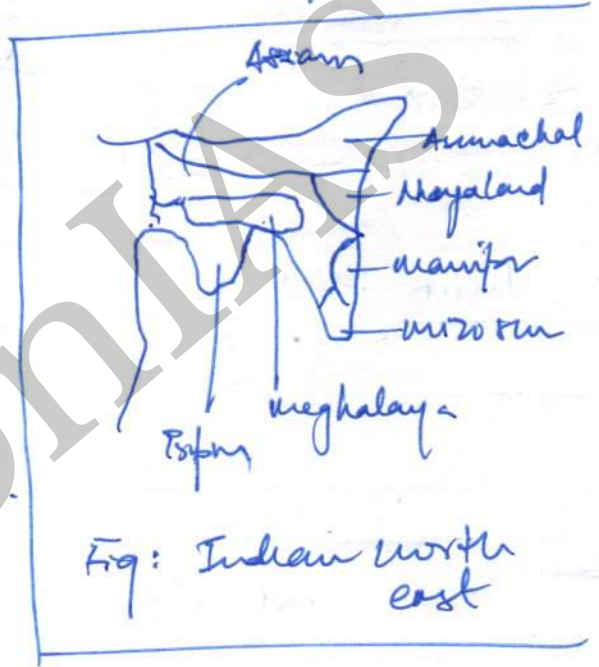


Fig: Indian North East

7) Agricultural distress

8) Alternate employment opportunities
are limited.

9) Infrastructural and connectivity gaps

10) Political

10) Poor implementation of LAA (2013) &
FRA (2006)

12) Artificial state boundaries \rightarrow Nagaland.

13) Poor functioning of ADP under 6th schedule

Strategic

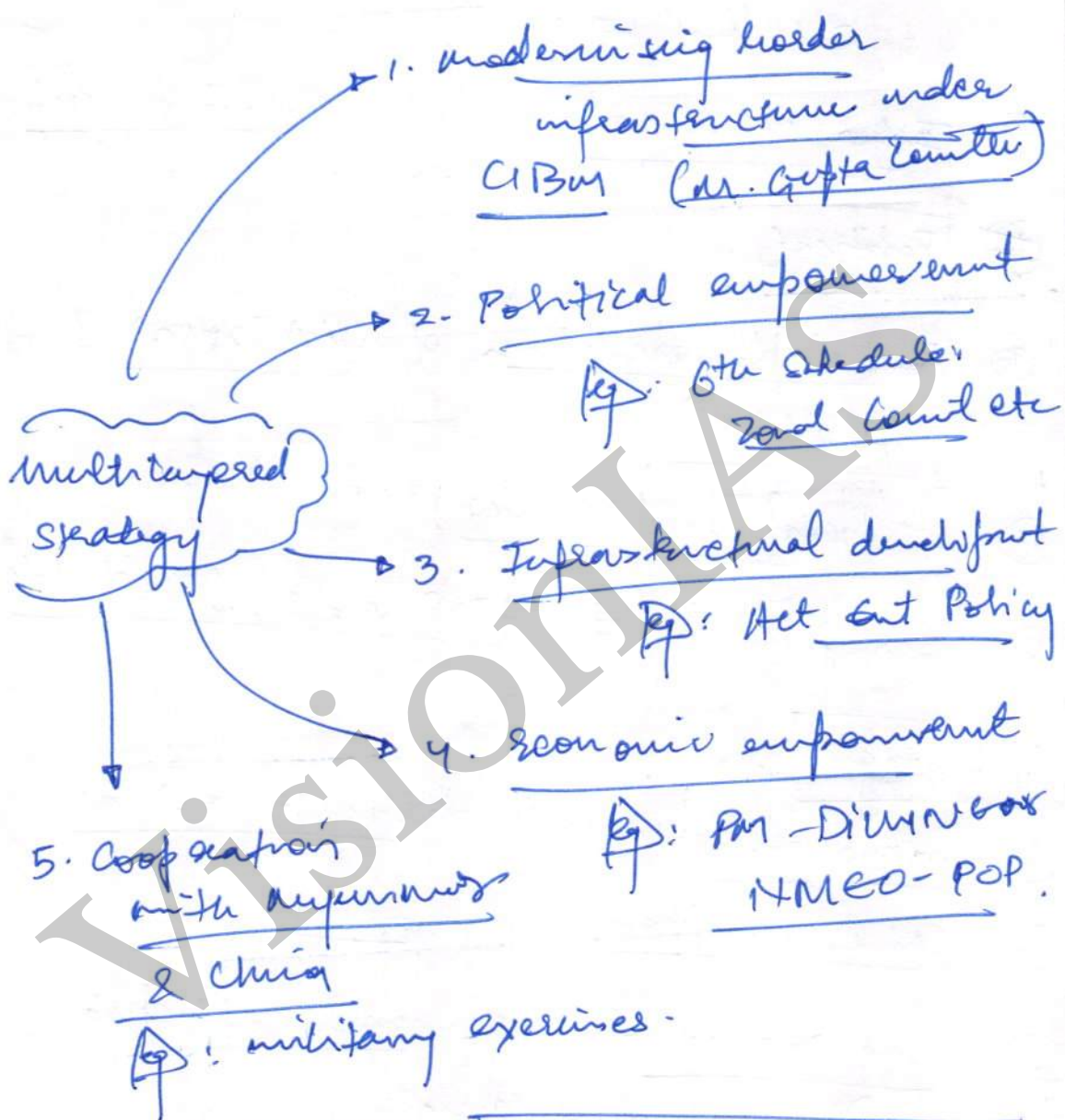
14) Porous borders and difficult terrain

15) Council support and funding

16) Drug smuggling and arms trafficking
 \rightarrow Golden triangle.

17) misuse of AFSPA etc

(PTO)



North East's stability & development is crucial to 'Sabka Saath, Sabke Vikaas'

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

Balita Punya Case allowed women to Permanent service commission of Indian Army.

Challenges impeding greater inclusion

- ① male-dominated environment of army.
- ② Absence of gender-sensitive infra
eg: toilets.
- ③ Absence of gender sensitisation
- ④ Lack of military leadership will
- ⑤ Difficult service conditions
eg: terrain.
- ⑥ Difficulty in case capture by enemy
eg: sexual violence.

⑦ Physical capability manifestations

⑧ Societal aversion or stereotyping.

⇒ women = care role.

Measures to enhance participation

① Peer-lead approach with department use inclusion.

② Role model promotion ~~not~~ for change in attitude

③ Combat roles away from border could be prioritised. ⇒ Air Defense in Op Swat.

④ Infrastructural development
⇒ toilets, etc

⑤ Curriculum change among officer courses.

⑥ Changes in criteria of physical education, tests etc.

④ Best practise in many developed countries eg USA

Inclusion of women in combat roles will lead to 'demographic dividend' benefits in security & military domain.

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

VisionIAS

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS

L