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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. : 1317840

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VISHWAJEET GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27 JULY 2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI -
KAROL BAGH

Sweety

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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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)

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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

According to NITI Aayog data, 235 million people have been lifted out of poverty in past decade while ensuring a Consumption-based Gini coefficient of 0.27.

Factors contributing to Inclusive growth in India:

1. Guaranteed wage-employment
(a) MGNREGA - ~~100~~ days/year.
2. Development of human capital
(a) Standup India Scheme.
3. Promotion of local manufacturing
(a) MUDRA loans.
4. Ensuring food & nutritional security
(a) PM-POSHAN, Millet promotion, Rice fortification

c. Support to women-led startups

(69) NANO Drone Didi, Priority Sector Lending

c. Educational outcomes improved

(69) NEP-2020 → FLN Standards.

f. Health outcomes improved.

(69) Doctor ratio improved to 1:834.

8. Rural led growth

(67) Mechanization of agriculture

9. Improving farmers income

(69) PM-KISAN, Ashtik Dalwai Committee

However, certain lacunae

→ 1. Skilling gap of 60-72% India Skills Report

→ 2. Nutritional deficiency 57% women anaemic (NITI-AE-5)

→ 3. Tribal segregation MPI - 14.96%

→ 4. Rural wage stagnation.

Hence, the past decade has been a good start in achieving the SDGs

and vision of Viksit Bharat 2047

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)

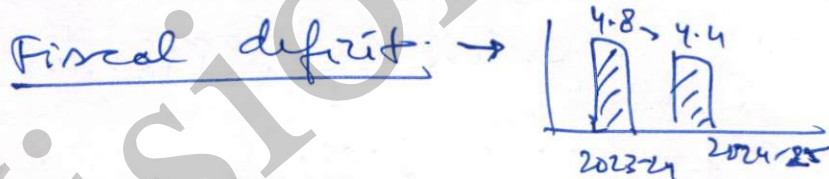
उम्मीदवारों को इसका उत्तर नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Recently, RBI transferred a huge surplus to the government (second highest) according to recommendations of Bimal Jalan Committee. (5-67 revenue buffer).

Increased fiscal space to government:

1. Better fiscal consolidation



2. Increased allocation to welfare schemes (G) PM-MUDRA loans

3. Better revenue utilisation

4. Productive assets creation.

Challenges associated:

1. Reduced buffer of RBI (5-67)

2. Increased dependence of government or external revenues

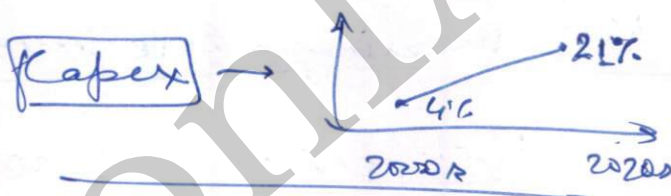
3. Reduced efforts at subsidy rationalization.

→ $\boxed{\sim ₹63,000}$ crore subsidies 2023-24.

4. Revenue deficits still not under FRBM mandate → $\boxed{1.5\%}$

Implications of RBI's surplus transfer

1. Better utility of revenue at disposal.
2. Increased capital expenditure



3. More allocation to productive assets creation

Economic Survey → ₹ 1 assets → gives ₹ 3 returns

However, warnings ahead:

1. Government should develop own tax base & ~~tax~~ enhance

tax to GDP ratio Presently ~~10.4%~~
→ $\boxed{11.4\%}$

2. Hinders RBI's ability to withstand turbulent global economy

Hence, RBI surplus is a much needed wind in the sails for

attaining $\boxed{\$ 5 \text{ trillion}}$ economy

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

National Monetization Pipeline

NMP 1.0 was envisaged to generate ₹ 6 lakh crore between 2020-25.

Given mixed results, NMP 2.0 was announced in recent budget.

NMP meeting Objectives: ~~4~~

1. Identification of assets lying underutilised (eg) land alongside highways.
2. Raising awareness about revenue potential of already built assets.
3. Generate revenue streams from monetizing space & time of public sector. (eg) Shops at stations
4. Utilise fallow lands, empty plots and free hanging billboards to create revenue capacity.

Missed Opportunities:

1. ₹ 6 lakh crore target missed -
2. Dependence on railways and highways for major sources of revenue generation.
3. Lower synergy among departments.
4. Limited private sector interest.

Objectives of new NMP 2025-2030:

1. Increase participation by private sector and local players.
2. Enhanced land pool and assets to be monetized.
3. Targets to be assessed annually.
4. Participation of all tiers of government.
5. Strengthening local level bodies' revenue generation capacity.

Thus NMP will play a crucial role in generating revenue for government without sale of assets.

Thus, achieving SDG 11.

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

Indian textile industry has a huge potential to integrate into global trade chains, and therefore given due importance in Budget 2024-25

Major challenges of textile industry:

1. Imposition of high tariffs on import of raw materials.
(Eg) Viscose fibres face high tariffs.
2. Dependence on big, major players in the industry
(Eg) Aditya Birla Group.
3. Limited scale of MSMEs
→ due to tough competition.
4. Lack of technology integration
(Eg) Automation and Robotics
5. Reduced exploration of new textiles - 3D clothes

6. Dependence on government support & subsidies.

7. Defence fibre demands unmet
(Eg) Kevlar jackets.

8. Multipurpose textile to be researched & explored.

$$RAD \sim 0.65\% \text{ of GDP}$$

Steps taken to counter these:

1. Governmental policy support through National Textiles Mission
2. Employment - linked incentive scheme (ELI)
3. Full FDI under automatic route
4. Research in neo-textiles and multipurpose fabrics.
5. Tapping into luxury segment.

Hence, textile industry holds immense potential to achieve the target of \$5 trillion economy and

increase exports while empowering inclusive growth

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)

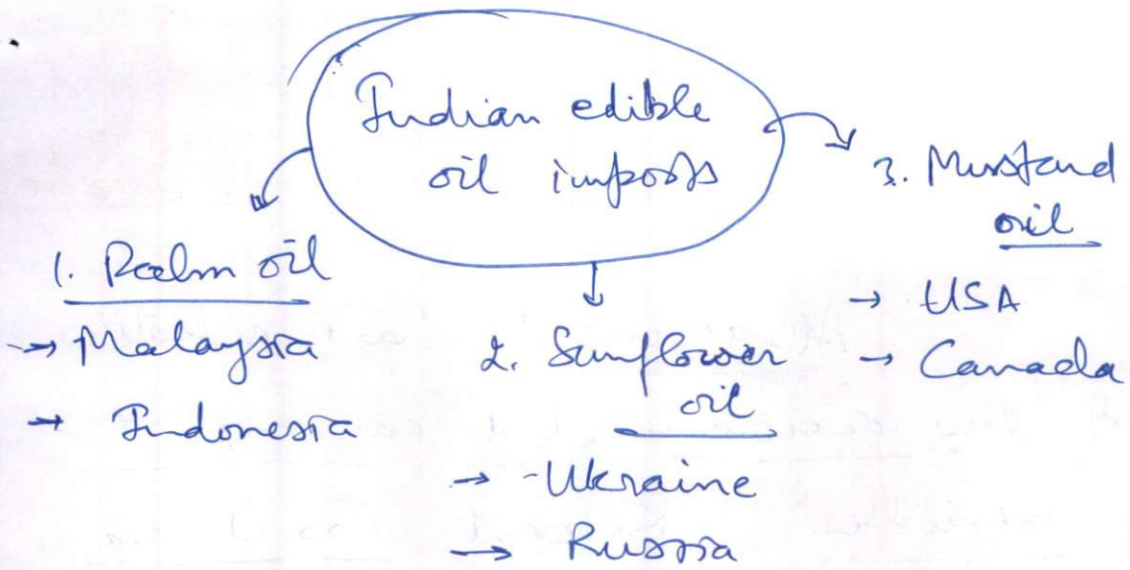
Why has India become increasingly import-dependent for edible oils despite being a major agricultural economy? (Answer in 150 words)

10

India has recorded historic high ~~sat~~ imports of edible oils due to insufficient local production and restricted cropping choices.

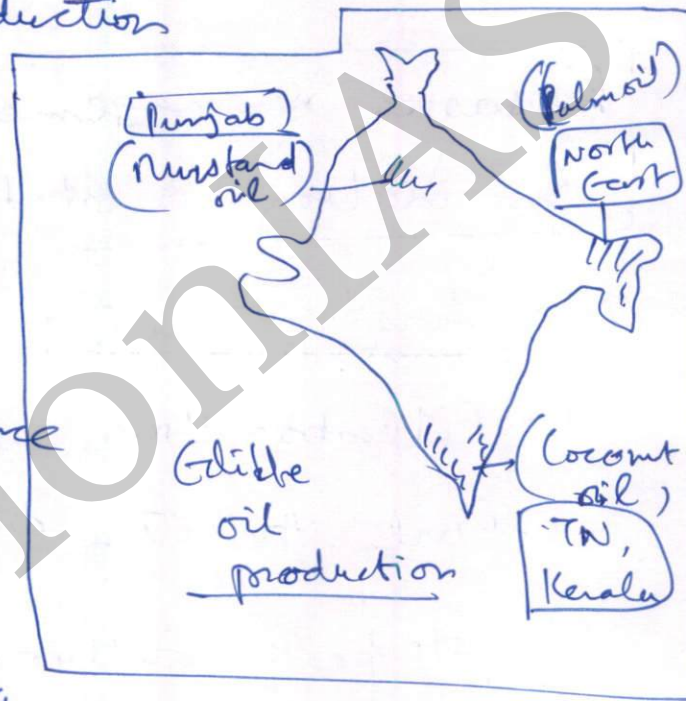
Reasons for import dependency:

1. High palm-oil consumption
 - ↳ processed foods
 - ↳ snack items
2. Restricted domestic production
 - major focus on whole grains.
3. Insufficient policy support
 - No MSP increase similar to wheat & rice. ₹1700 → ₹2300
4. Local cropping patterns not sustainable
5. Reduced reverse generation capacity of oil seeds.



Local oil production

limited to certain geographical locations due to dependence on food grains for



↳ food security

↳ Lack of knowledge about cropping pattern & revenue utilisation

Recent initiatives

1. National Mission on Edible oil - Palm oil

2. - Policy support to shift to oil seed production.

Edible oil imports need to be reduced for fiscal sufficiency and indigenous

revenue generation.

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
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Air accidents have a feature of low occurrence but causing major fatalities. Recent Air India crash is an example.

Disaster management protocols for aviation-related emergencies:

① Institutional:

1. Collaboration with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
2. Airports Authority of India (AAI)
3. Air Accidents Investigation Bureau (AAIB)

② Procedural:

1. Emergency landing by asking AIP support at any airports.

2. Emergency landing allowed on open runways and expressways to reduce fatality risk.

3. Procedural safety mechanisms

↳ Regular checks.

↳ Air Turbine Fuel (ATF) Standards

③ Internal mechanisms

1. Regulated flying hours of pilots

2. Increased vigilance at airports

3. Air Traffic Control (ATC) coordination.

Need ahead

→ 1. International flights to be renewed.

→ 2. Structural deficiencies of airports → reduced

→ 3. New aircrafts to be used
↳ Retiring old fleet.

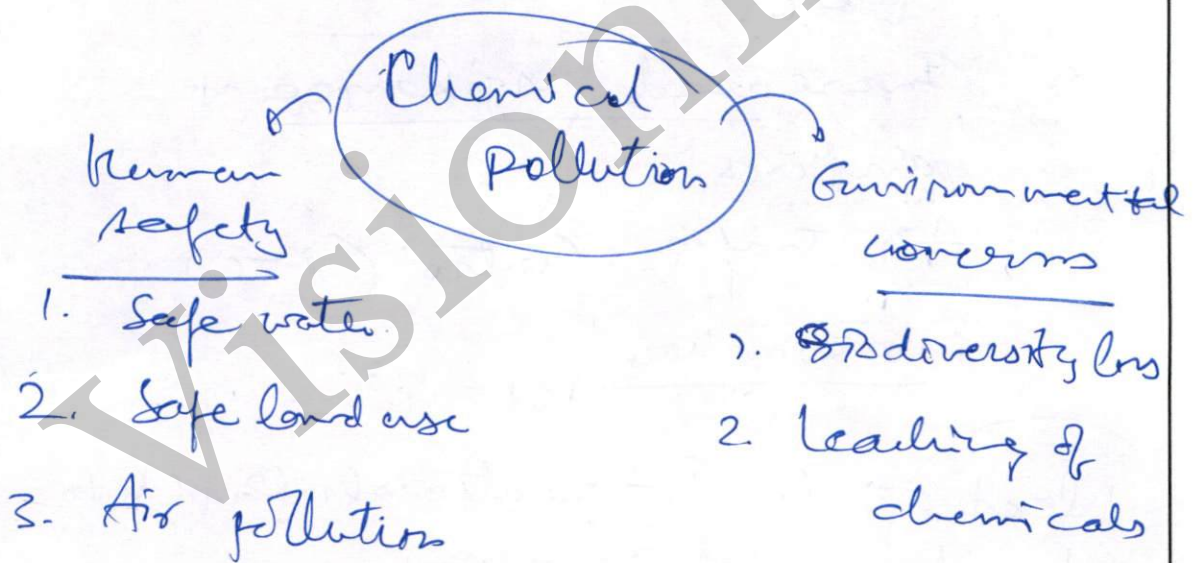
Thus, air safety is a vital

7.

रासायनिक प्रदूषण भारत में मानव स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा है। व्यापक रासायनिक संप्रदूषण में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख स्रोतों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस समस्या को रोकने में मौजूदा पर्यावरण संबंधी कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Chemical pollution poses a grave threat to human health and the environment in India. Discuss the key sources contributing to pervasive chemical contamination and evaluate the effectiveness of existing environmental laws in curbing this problem. (Answer in 150 words) → 10

Chemical pollution is the released of unwanted, untreated chemical waste in water bodies or landfills that endangers human lives.



Key sources of chemical Contamination

1. Industrial waste into rivers
2. Dumping of untreated garbage.

3. Electronic waste neglect.
4. Lack of segregation at collection source
5. Reduced awareness about mineral/chemical recycling.

eg) Thermometers - Mercury waste.

Existing environmental laws:

1. Environment Protection Act, 1986.

2. Prevention of Pollution Acts.

↳ Water, 1976

↳ Air, 1981

Effectiveness:

1. Ineffective production regulation
2. Ill managed treatment plants
3. Direct dumping.
4. Seepage into river beds & ground water (aquifers).

Thus, chemical composition needs to be tackled at a comprehensive scale to achieve SDG goal

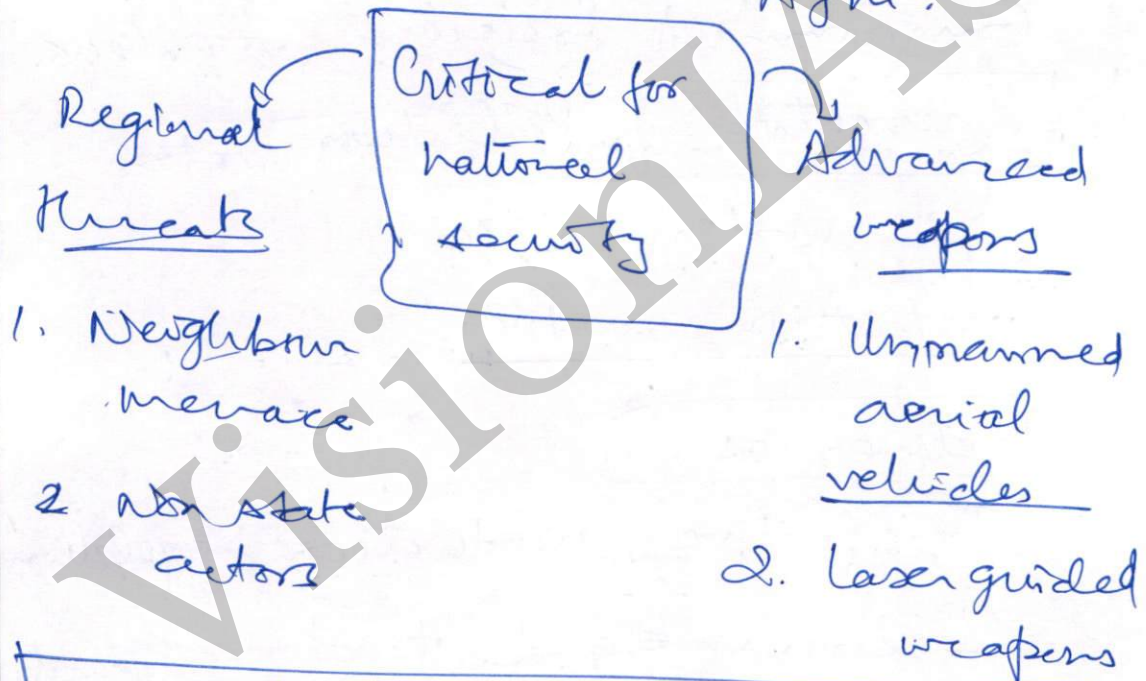
8.

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)

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

Missile defence systems are the new mode of warfare in modern age. (E) Brahm, Agni.



The working of missile defence systems.

1. Radar based detection of incoming projectile
2. launching of interceptor missile

3. Coordination by landed GPS modules.

4. Negating the adversarial missile mid air.

(A) Brona Dome, S-400 systems

India's progress in developing indigenous missile defence.

1. Development of short range interceptors missiles.

(A) Vishul, Agni

2. Development of drone tech
→ Delivery of ammunition.

3. Laser guided, precision missiles

(A) Pinaka missiles

More to be done

1. Indigenous defence systems like S-400

2. Early detection & warning mechanisms

Thus, missiles are the future

of warfare that needs to be

developed with indigenous

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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UNSC Counter Terrorism

- Committee (CTC) and institutional mechanisms have been ineffective in dealing with the menace of terrorism.

Reasons for limited success:

1. No definition of terrorism agreed upon by all members.
2. P-5 veto due to groupings of


```

graph TD
    A[P-5 veto] --> B[P3]
    A --> C[P2]
      
```
3. Declaration of terrorists has become complicated.
4. United consensus on tackling non-state terrorism is not present.

5. State-sponsored terrorism has been ignored as protecting national interest.

Needs for reform:

1. Uniting for defeating terrorism.
2. Strict position on terror
3. Increased penalties
4. Reduced economic aids
5. Blacklisting by FATF.
6. Strict monitoring protocols.

Hence, VASSC reforms are needed for collaborating the anti-terror agenda.

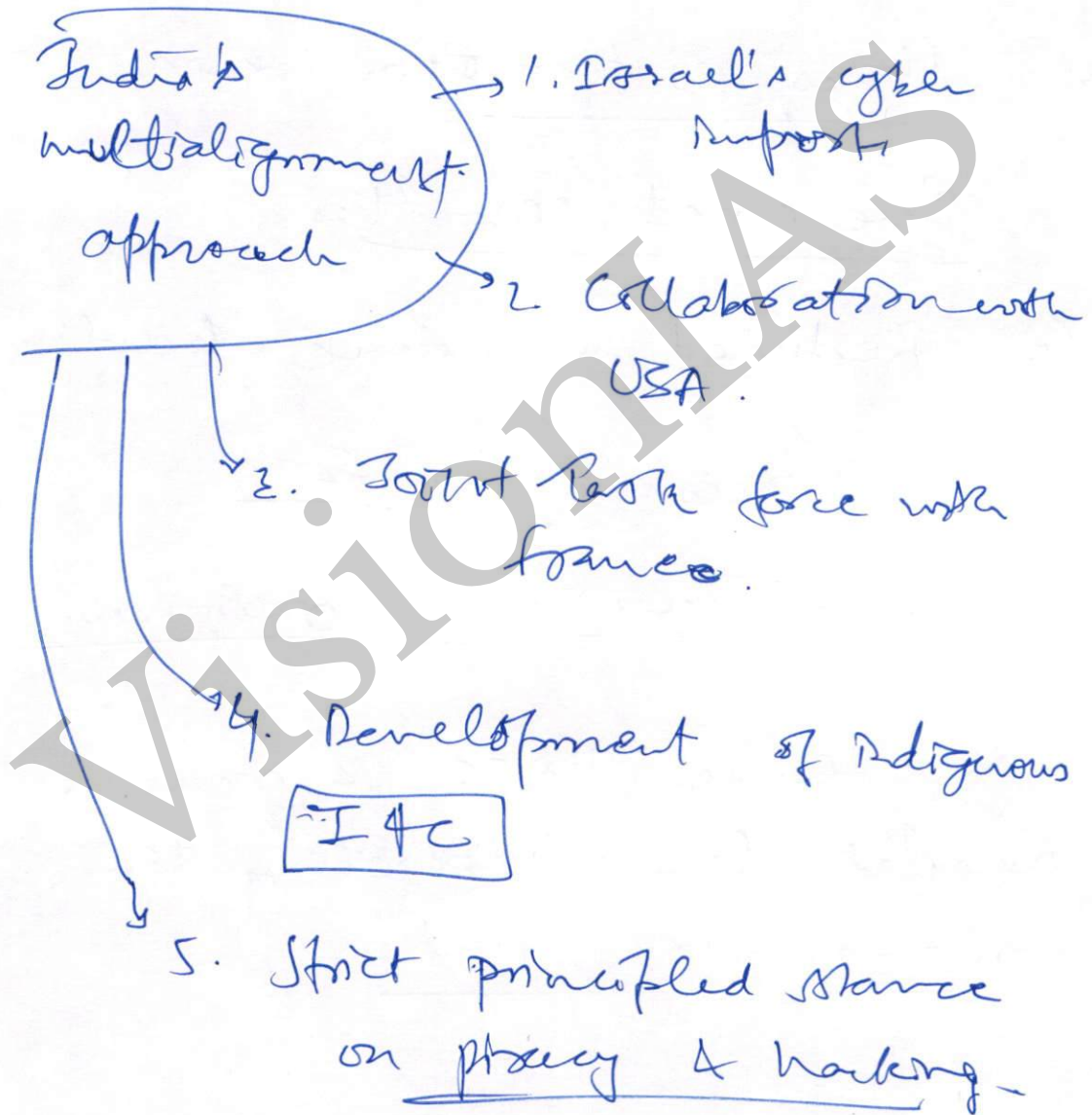
10.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Cyber-diplomacy has been the 'emerging frontier of diplomacy'



~~Not~~ This helps in India's

Internal security

1. Endogenous Tech
2. Security critical infrastructure
3. Defence against cyber attacks
4. Increased use of DDOS attacks

Strategic Autonomy

1. Principled stance
2. Use of moral standards
3. Sole in itself
4. Multilateral engagements

Thus, Indian policy stands as a testament of independent sovereignty and territorial integrity by ensuring cyber security.

11.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land reforms were envisaged for better redistribution of land holdings and reduce systemic inequalities in the rural landscape.

Historical attempts at land reforms

1. Promise of Constituent assembly and National Struggle for freedom.
2. Legislations to reform land holdings - 1st Amendment 1951
3. Special provisions - Ninth Schedule
4. Attempts to reform 'Right to Property' ~~Act~~ → removed as a fundamental right.

Shortcomings of land reforms:

1. Regionally implemented, not on a pan-India level.

2. Certain - eastern states implemented better reforms than rest of the country. → Abolition of Zamindari
3. Policy loopholes → Transferring property to family members
4. Individual limit prescribed but not on land holding of family.
5. Improper implementation due to corruption and under-reporting
6. Improper land records maintenance → caused legal disputes.

Land reforms 2.0 should be guided by these backbones:

1. Geospatial mapping and geo tagging of land parcels
(a) - Blue- Aadhar.
2. Digitized land record maintenance
(b) Bhoomi project - Karnataka.
3. Use of Data triangulation to arrive at land holding & revenue₂₇ generation.

4. Productivity of land parcels should be considered.
5. Vulnerability of zones/regions to be accounted for.
6. Uniform metrics of the measurement
7. Local ownership patterns to be respected.
8. Community ownership of Punda tribals.
8. Reserved & Protected forests to be enlarged and Community forests to be protected.

Hence, a comprehensive utilisation of AI, Data analytics and governmental policy guidelines will help realise the goal of equitable distribution of resources under Article 39 of the Constitution.

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

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) has completed 10 years of establishment (2015-2025), serving as premier policy think tank of Indian agenda of 'cooperative federalism'.

Role of NITI Aayog in planning:

1. Consultative framework - spirit of 'Team India'
2. Collaborative approach towards overlapping problems → SDG Index
ⓐ Multi-state resource distribution
3. Expert suggested mechanisms adopted. → Water Use Index
ⓑ Field experts & analysts → grassroots problems
4. Data-driven policy making
→ National Data & Analytics Platform
NDAP

5. Regular feedback mechanisms in meetings of CM and Union representatives

Role in development paradigms:

1. Inclusive growth targeted.

⊕ Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
[MPI]

2. Education outcomes overhaul

⊕ Atal Tinkering (Mission) Labs,
Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

3. Enhancing role of panchayats and local bodies in scheme implementation

4. Use of resources - efficient & effective

⊕ SDG India Index

5. Urban skilling transformation

⊕ # AI for All

6. Gendered policy planning & implementation.

However, there are certain lacunae:

1. Lack of fiscal powers
→ unlike Planning Commission-
 2. Expert dependent body
→ Increased role of consultants.
 3. Advisory in nature
→ not binding regulations.
 4. Tussles between Union & States
- (G) Punjab & WB CM skipping NITI Aayog meetings

Efforts to
enhance
its role:

- 1. Give recommendations binding in nature
- 2. Developing in-house capabilities
- 3. Tabling of advices in Parliament.

Hence, a transformative vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 can be realised by the objectives and methods of NITI Aayog, if utilised effectively.

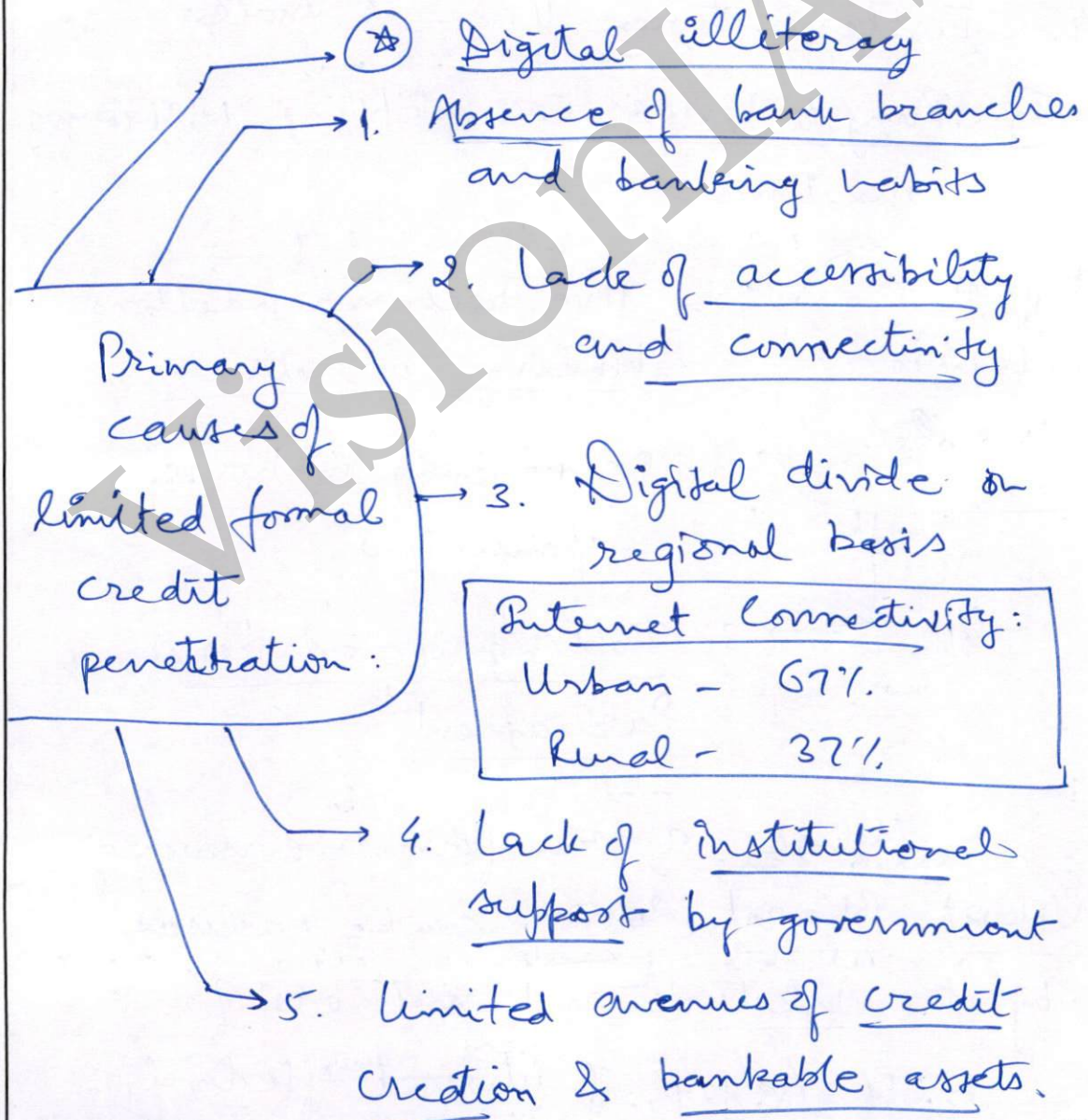
13.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Rural and unbanked populations suffer from formal credit mechanisms' absence and thus, hinders their role in inclusive growth of India.



Small Finance Banks were envisaged
(SFBA)

to fill this banking gap and provide
access to hitherto untouched population

Effectiveness of SFBS:

1. Priority Sector lending targets
 - ↳ towards tribal enterprises
 - ↳ Women-led initiatives
2. Inclusion of rural, unbanked
population in formal set up.
3. Incremental credit growth through

MUDRA Loans.

4. Support to Self Help Group Groups
and local initiatives

(B) Godda model of Udhatisgarh
↳ women making umbrellas.

5. Continuous data collection and
monitoring

6. Inculcating banking habits → demand deposits
↳ term deposits ↳ savings
among the population.

Achieving the aim of inclusive growth

1. Poverty reduction
2. Development of formal sectors
3. Formalisation of workforce.
4. Support to marginalised groups

Limitations of SFBs:

1. Lending PSL targets
→ Unmet credit disbursement targets.
2. Non recovery of loans
→ Bad loans.
3. Dependence on formal, bigger banks for skilled manpower.
4. Inefficient technology adoption.
5. Rigid attitude towards risk-taking ventures.

Way ahead

1. Streamlining of norms
2. Policy support by RBI & government
3. Raising awareness

Reverse, SFBs can play a vital role

www.visionias.in for formalisation of credit penetration and SDG goal - 10 (Reduced Inequalities) 34

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 (PLI) scheme was envisaged as the program to infuse much-needed capital and generate revenue streams across 14 sectors.

PLI has helped food processing industry

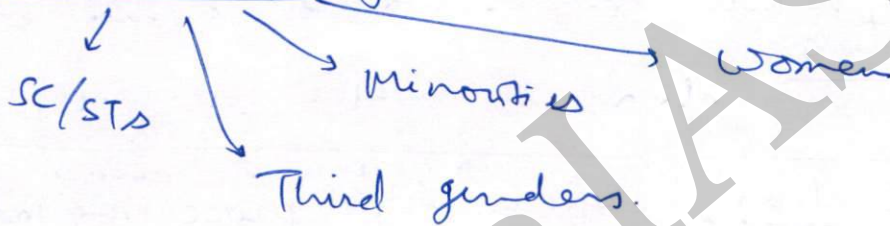
(A) Facilitating value addition :

1. Increased food-processing plants.
(established post PLI)
2. Processing methods got revamped.
3. Market-demand-based initiatives and products produced.
4. Supply and Storage of processed products → longer shelf life
→ better value realisation
5. Skilling and re-skilling of local entrepreneurs
6. Development of cold-storage facilities.

B Employment generation :

1. Created employment opportunities at local level
2. Availability of low-skill jobs
3. Increased employability via skilling initiatives

4. Inclusive job creation



C Global competitiveness :

1. Processed food export potential realised.
2. Better value chain integration in global markets.
3. Enhanced awareness about healthy alternatives.
4. Coupling with locally-produced, organically-grown certification.
5. Setting up food parks and post-processed storage.

Limitations of PLI Scheme:

1. Limited investment attracted in food processing sector.
2. Lack of employment generation
↳ lesser than anticipated.
↳ capital-intensive industries
3. Reduced local value chains
integration → major food choices
remained same
(eg) Therpla could not replace burgers.
4. Food quality and certification errors
5. Use of contaminants & below-standard spices → limits export potential
6. Dominance of few major players.

Way ahead

1. Increased support to local MSMEs & food ventures
2. Revamped Employment-linked Food Incentive Scheme (ELI).

Thus, food processing holds some potential to achieve SDG-2 and create \$5 trillion economy.

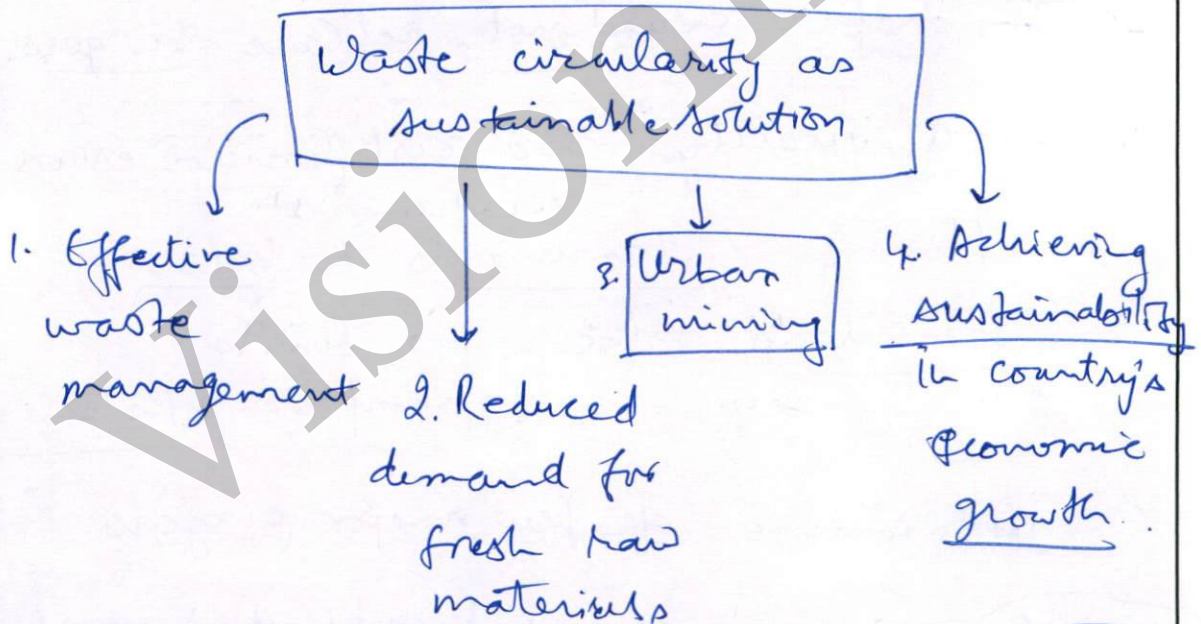
15.

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)

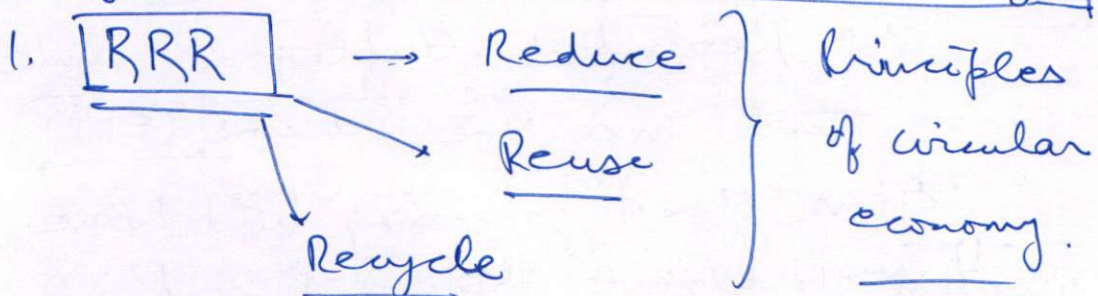
Waste circularity is emerging as a sustainable solution to India's mounting solid waste crisis. Discuss the key principles of waste circularity and the government's initiative in this regard. How effective have these measures been in fostering a circular economy? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस एग्जाम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Waste circularity is an essential component of circular economy to reduce demand of raw materials and decrease dependence on imports of precious raw minerals.



Key principles of waste circularity:



2. Efficient waste collection
 3. Segregation and recollection of usable materials
 4. Re-integration with production chains.
- ④ Critical materials as lithium can be utilised for new batteries.

Government's initiatives in this regard:

1. e-Waste management rules
2. Producer's responsibility for waste collection → Extended Producer Responsibility
3. Waste circulation norms at local body level
4. Repurposing and reutilisation of essential minerals & elements
→ Reduce import dependence

Effectiveness of these measures:

1. Increased awareness among population → about circularity.

2. Repurposing, segregation and integration in production chains.

3. Efficient utilisation of waste.

4. Reduced landfill sizes.

5. Concept of urban mining → Reorienting computers, electronic & non-biodegradable waste for recovery of elements.

6. Reduced pollution under Environment Protection Act, 1986.

However, certain limitations:

1. Waste collection systems not functioning efficiently.

2. No proper segregation & mindless dumping.

3. Lack of enforcement mechanisms.

4. Restricted utility of recovered minerals & elements.

Thus, circular economy has to be ensured to make India self-sufficient in resource needs and safeguard environment.

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

Indian traditional tribal knowledge systems have over time accumulated certain methods to avoid destruction by natural disasters, thus inspiring resilience models.

Importance of integrating traditional ecological knowledge:

1. Prepare ground based plans.
2. Region-specific adaptation strategies
3. Develop resilient infrastructures by inculcating local geographical and topographical knowledge.
4. Participatory governance models
5. Empowerment of tribal communities
6. Helps fulfil Sendai framework vision.

Benefits to modern disaster management frameworks:

1. Role models for other similar scenarios
2. Knowledge adoption and capacity building of agencies
 - ↳ NDRF (National Disaster Response Force)
 - ↳ SDRF
3. Creating preparatory mechanisms and mock drills.
4. Safeguarding critical infrastructure
 - ↓ Hospitals
 - ↓ Banks
 - ↓ Electricity grid
 - ↓ Power plants
5. Community awareness about disaster management.

Recent Case studies

1. Tribal herders of Kutchh & Kathiawan region - knowledge of earthquake recognition and

Early signs was being utilised
by SDRF to develop Early warning
Systems (EWS)

- ↳ minimise loss of lives
- ↳ rescue critical infrastructure
- ↳ Speedy rehabilitation
- ↳ development of earthquake
resilient infrastructures.

② Tribals of Odisha

- knowledge about Tsunami unders-
tanding and importance of mangrove
preservation - utilised for

- ↳ safeguarding local coastline
- ↳ securing timely rescue and
resettlement.
- ↳ understanding vulnerability of
land areas, prone to cyclones
& Tsunamis

Hence, disaster resilience has to
be sustainable and contribution of
tribal communities fulfills

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

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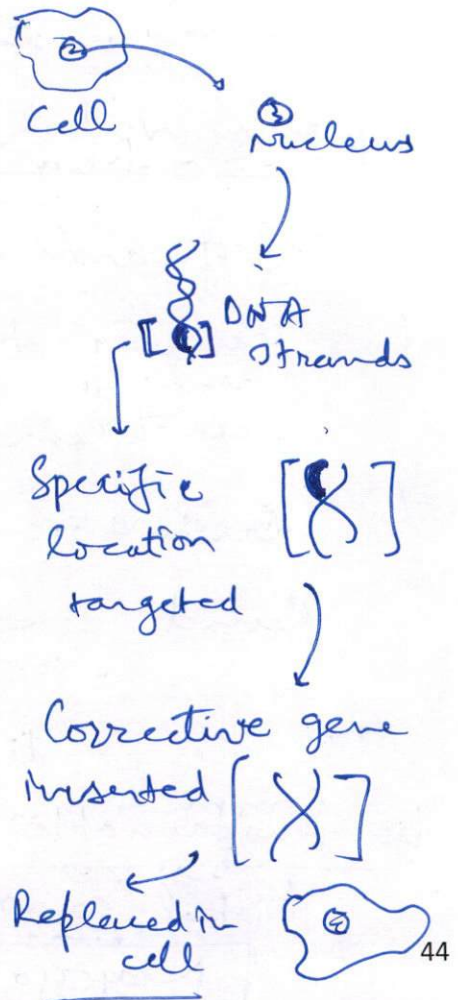
CRISPR - based gene editing

technology has been utilised to correct genetic defects for long-term, disease-free life.

Recent advances in CRISPR tech

1. New tools as
 - ↳ Cas-9 scissors
 - ↳ Cas-10 scissors
2. Evolved usage in
 - ↳ Cancer treatment
 - ↳ Germline editing
 - ↳ Somatic cell editing

CRISPR tech



Ethical challenges associated:

A For Healthcare:

1. Unequal access due to niche treatment procedures.
2. Fear of 'designer babies'
3. Autonomy over bodily choices.
4. Doctors / scientists playing God.

B For Society

1. Wealth disparity → access restricted
2. Inferiority complexes.
3. Social acceptability of procedural results.

Way ahead

1. Regulation by scientific bodies
2. Self-imposed Code of Ethics

Thus, gene-editing technologies can play a vital role in promoting healthcare benefits to ensure

18.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Semiconductors are the special state of elements that are neither complete conductors or insulators.

Doped with impurities, these can be

p-type or n-type.

Criticality of semiconductor ecosystem:

(A) For economic security:

1. Keeping up with Industry 4.0

2. Development of local manufacturing & increasing share in GDP (Presently - 17%)

3. Promotion of local supply chains

4. Growth of new technology based growth engines → Textiles
→ Footwear
→ food processing

(B) For national security :

1. Development of cybersecurity protocols.
2. Encryption ~~at~~ ^{by} national level codes and standards.
3. Security of critical infrastructure against breaches.
4. Defence & Space equipments' safety.
5. Role in hybrid warfare

Strategic Objectives of ISM :

1. Develop nation-specific semiconductor standards.
2. Integration with global supply chains.
3. Promote India as manufacturing and fabrication hub.

Incentives for ISM :

1. Financial incentives to develop state-of-the-art facilities

2. Policy continuity towards
Commitment

(68) Assam policy on fabrication units

3. Skilling initiatives linked with demands of Semiconductor industry.

(69) Standup India, National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)

Institutional architecture of ISM:

1. Government support through subsidies
2. state government → land acquisition
3. Exports & promotion of local employment

Risks that could derail ISM:

1. Skill mismatch: 68-72% demand supply gap for Industry 4.0
(India Skills Report 2024)
2. Lack of human capital
3. Strict procedural rigidities
4. Local pollution & ESA clearances.

The ISM is a crucial step to bring India on the global map of Supply chain of Semiconductors.

19.

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

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

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

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Extremism in North-East (NE)

India has been festering due to multiplicity of socio-economic and political factors that needs a multi-pronged approach to tackle the issue.

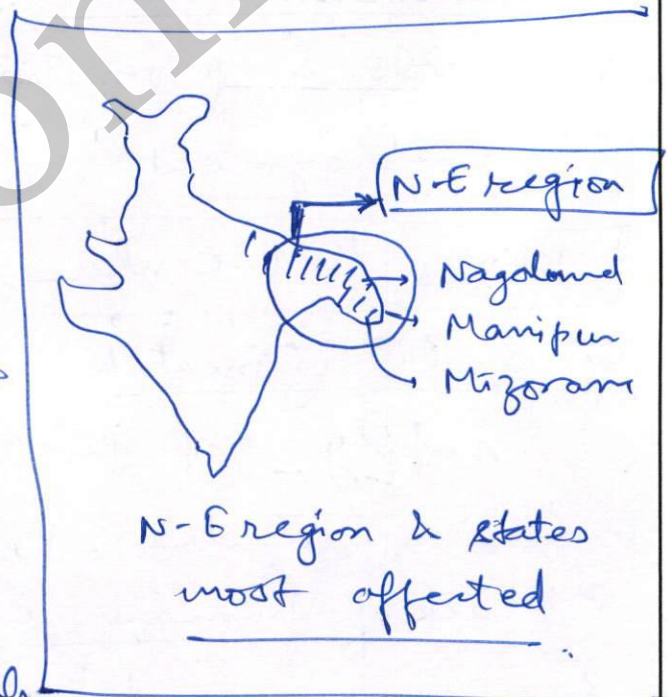
Diverse factors acting as force multipliers:

(A) Social factors

→ 1. Diverse social profiles of tribals as well as non-tribals

2. Urban-rural disconnect.

3. Differences in practices of hilly and terai regions (plains)



(B) Economic factors

1. Income & wealth disparities among communities.
2. Disproportionate representation in economic fields.
3. Availability of capital is unequal.

(C) Political factors:

1. Lack of representation in mainstream politics.
2. Developmental needs unmet.
3. Imposition of AFSPA and President rule → causing resentment.

(D) Security factors:

1. International border alongside the states
2. Migration and demography issue
3. Cross border ties amongst civilians & terrorists
4. Funding mechanisms for/through
 ↳ Drugs trafficking Arms trafficking

Multilayered Strategy to tackle:

(A) Development approach:

1. Provide all-weather connectivity roads & highways
2. Fulfil democratic deficit
→ representation of people - Assemblies
3. Celebration of local culture and festivals

(Eg) ~~the~~ Hornbill festival - Nagaland

(B) National Security approach

1. Fencing of borders
2. Strengthening local police
3. Armed force deployment against insurgents and terrorists

(Eg) Terror camps targeted alongside Myanmar border

Hence, tackling extremism is essential for fulfilment of Developed India Vision as well as prosperous North-East.

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

Women induction into armed forces' combat roles has been facilitated by Supreme Court judgements and Union legislations. However, their representation in these roles remain minimal.

Key challenges impeding greater inclusion of women:

(A) Societal factors:

1. Patriarchal attitude
2. Low human capital development
3. Toughness of job

(B) Institutional challenges

1. Lack of infrastructure for convenience of women

(C) Separate washrooms.

2. Provisioning of utilities restricted
in combat zones

(B) Sanitary pads & hygiene
requirements.

3. Procedural gaps in implementation
of SC verdict.

4. Conservative attitude of higher
~~roles~~ in armed forces.
leaders

(C) Personal factors:

1. Preference for non-combat roles
2. Securing safety of women cadets/
officers during skirmishes
3. Familial pressures to not
opt for combat roles.

Suitable measures to enhance
their participation:

1. Development of necessary
infrastructure → Washrooms
→ Sanitary rooms
→ Separate dormitories

2. Changing mindset through role modeling of officers.
3. Promoting sensitisation of troops to accept leadership of women.
4. Government support to such initiatives. Israel model
5. Ease of application and reducing procedural rigidities.

Benefits of women in combat roles & armed forces.

1. Gendered perspective of defence.
2. Better representation and policy making.
3. Empowerment of women.
4. Fulfilling Commitment of Beijing Declaration.

Thus, women participation in armed forces will make the force more representative, sensitised and strong for defending the nation.

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