

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. : 46054445

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rasneet Kaur

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27 July, 2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

Chandigarh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Shavita
Kishi

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

Analyse the factors that have contributed to India's inclusive economic growth in the past decade. (Answer in 150 words)

10

As per Recent World Bank's Poverty and Equity Brief (2025) → India is the 4th most equal country in the world.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO INCLUSIVE GROWTH ÷

1) Health

- PM Jan Aarogya Yojna
 - ↳ 5 lakh health insurance
- Janani Suraksha Yojna
 - ↳ for women
- ICDS
 - ↳ for children.

2) Education

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Ekklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
- Gender Inclusion Fund (by NEP, 2020)

3) Employment

- ELI (Employment Linked Incentive)
- PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna.

4) Financial Inclusion → Jan Dhan Yojna
↳ Direct Benefit Transfer
↳ saved 3.48 lakh Cr
leakage till 2024.

5) Food Security → PDS (Public distribution
System)
↳ PM Antyodaya Anna Yojna
↳ 35 kg → free grains.

6) Progressive taxation regime has helped in
redistributing income.

7) Digital Inclusion → MyGov App.
↳ ONDC (Open Network
for digital Commerce)
↳ digital literacy
↳ PMGDISHA.

{ PM Modi Rightly Said :

"Growth has no meaning until
it reaches the last mile
and last individual"

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

currently India has a fiscal deficit of 4.9% of GDP.

Budget 2025-26 aims to reduce it to 4.5% of GDP.

RBI's surplus Transfers can play a crucial role in achieving this target.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RBI'S SURPLUS TRANSFERS

1) Greater fiscal space to Government.
↳ complements the revenue side of budget.

2) Promotes Welfare Policy → As surplus funds can be utilized for public welfare (Article-38).

3) Fills the Revenue Gap

However,

NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS TOO

- 1) → May lead to fiscal Imprudence
- Additional funds may lead to reckless spending.
- 2) → Increase dependency - In the long term government may become over-dependent on RBI Transfers.
- 3) → disincentivises Tax Reforms as sustained funds from RBI available.

Way forward
→ i) Outcome Budgeting

so that RBI's surplus funds are utilized in an effective way.

→ ii) Continue the tax Reforms

↳ To prevent evasion.

Thus, Need is to utilize the RBI's surplus Transfers in the best possible way for [Inclusive and Prosperous India]

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

India's Asset Management plans saw a beginning in the form of

National Monetization Pipeline (NMP)

Objectives of NMP :-

- 1) Converting liability into Asset
- 2) Strategic disinvestment.
- 3) Enhance fund generation for future infrastructure plans.
- 4) Seamless flow of Asset Monetization funds.

EFFECTIVENESS OF NMP :-

- 1) High level of Strategic disinvestment pursued → by converting infrastructure lying idle into money maker.

Yet Shortcomings

- 1) → Timelines of 2024 → not met
- 2) → Mismanagement of assets by contractors led to declining profits.
- 3) → Criticism by many stakeholders.

NEW ASSET MONETIZATION PLAN 2025-30

↳ Announced in Recent 2025 Budget

- Objectives
- i) Greater Vision
↳ includes larger no. of assets for monetization
 - ii) Outcome Based Approach
↳ Also highlights how the money gained will be used for better infrastructure development
 - iii) Decentralization promoted
via more powers to State Government

Hence, New Asset Monetization Plan can help achieve VIKSLT BHARAT @ 2047

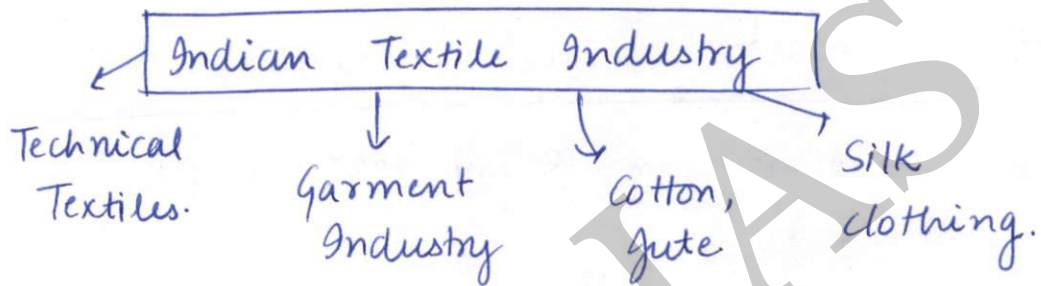
4.

वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखला में भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योग को अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता प्राप्त करने से बाधित करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Examine the major challenges hindering the Indian textile industry from achieving its full potential in the global value chain. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Indian Textile Industry famous since ancient times ; yet faces challenges in utilizing full potential.



MAJOR CHALLENGES :-

1) Infrastructure deficit

↳ lack of advanced industrial arenas

2) Lack of Credit

eg MSME's face challenges in MUDRA financing.

3) Lack of Technology Integration

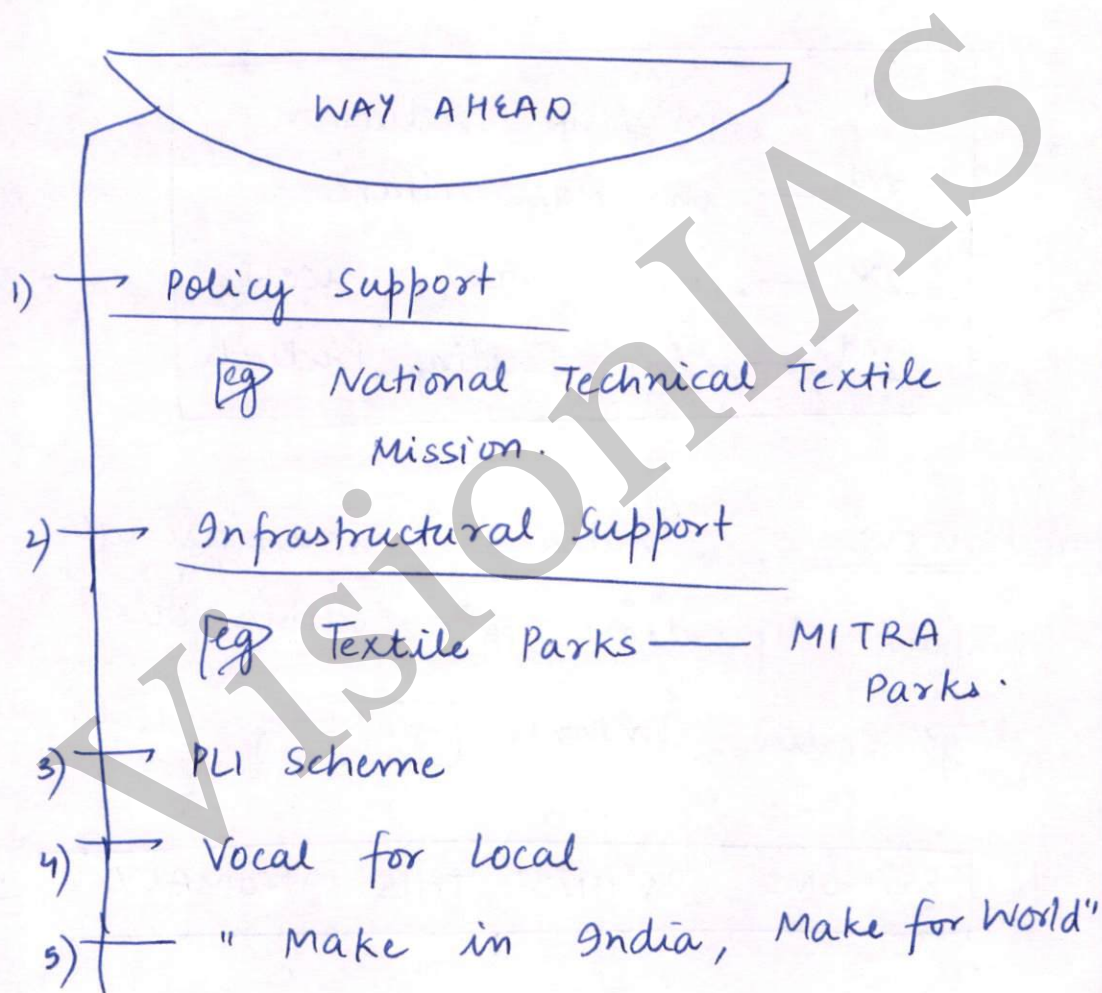
eg India doesn't have advanced machines for weaving and spinning as in Vietnam.

4) Competition

- ↳ from cheap products
eg ↳ Bangladesh, china, Vietnam.

5) Lack of Innovation

in Textile products — like jeans etc.



Hence, Being a labour Intensive industry, Textile Sector can provide twin benefits → of economic growth and Employment Generation.

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

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

India is the 2nd largest agricultural producer in the world.

MAJOR AGRICULTURE ECONOMY :-

1 st	→	in Milk Production
3 rd	→	in Aquaculture
2 nd	→	in Wheat, rice.
2 nd	→	in Poultry Products

⇒ However, India is increasingly import dependent for edible oils

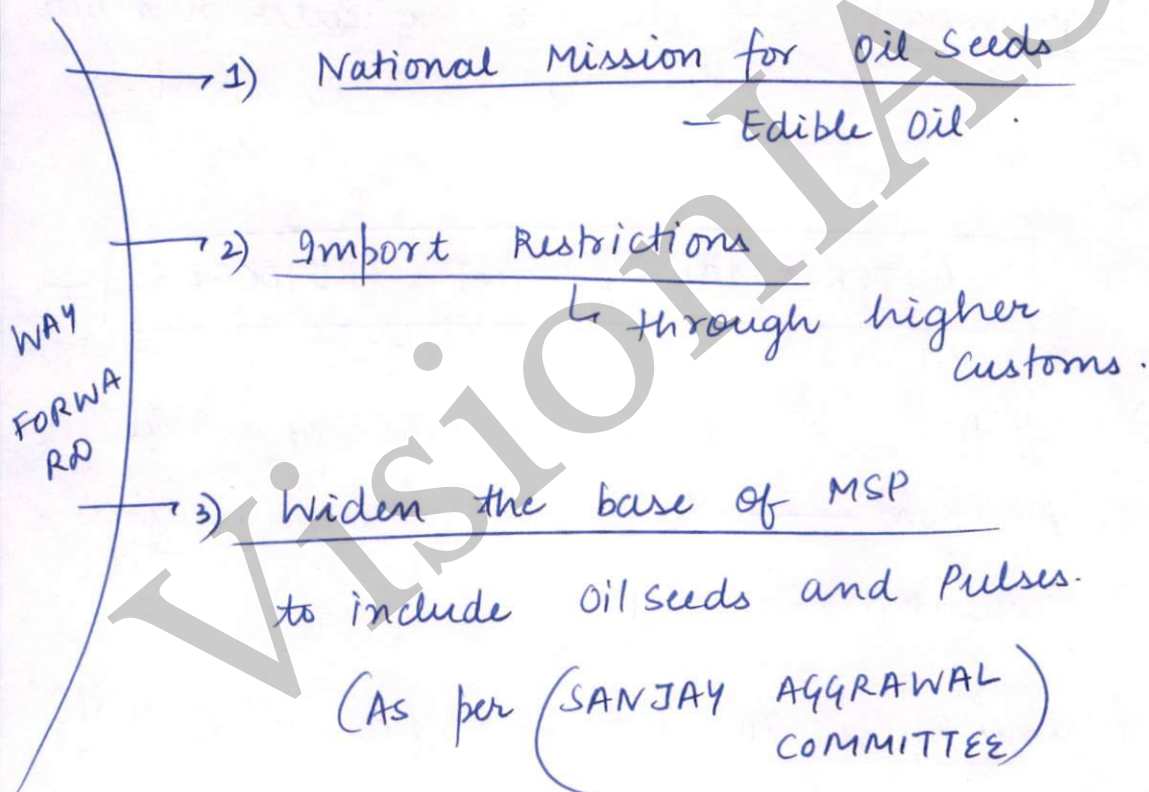
eg India imports 80% of edible oil.

REASONS BEHIND THIS ANOMALY :-

1) MSP Skewed Cropping Pattern

↳ Greater focus on wheat and Rice.

- 2) Lack of Incentives for oil seed production in form of MSP.
- 3) Cheap Imports from Malaysia, Thailand hinder — oil seeds development.
- 4) Lack of Awareness among the farming community.



Hence Need for India is to become "Atmanirbhar" in edible oils.

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 AI-171 Crash in Ahmedabad

highlights the high-impact nature of Air Accidents — Nearly 270 deaths

low frequency → occur rarely

high impact → due to greater number of lives involved.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS ÷

1) DGCA → Directorate General of Civil Aviation — is the main airlines regulation agency.

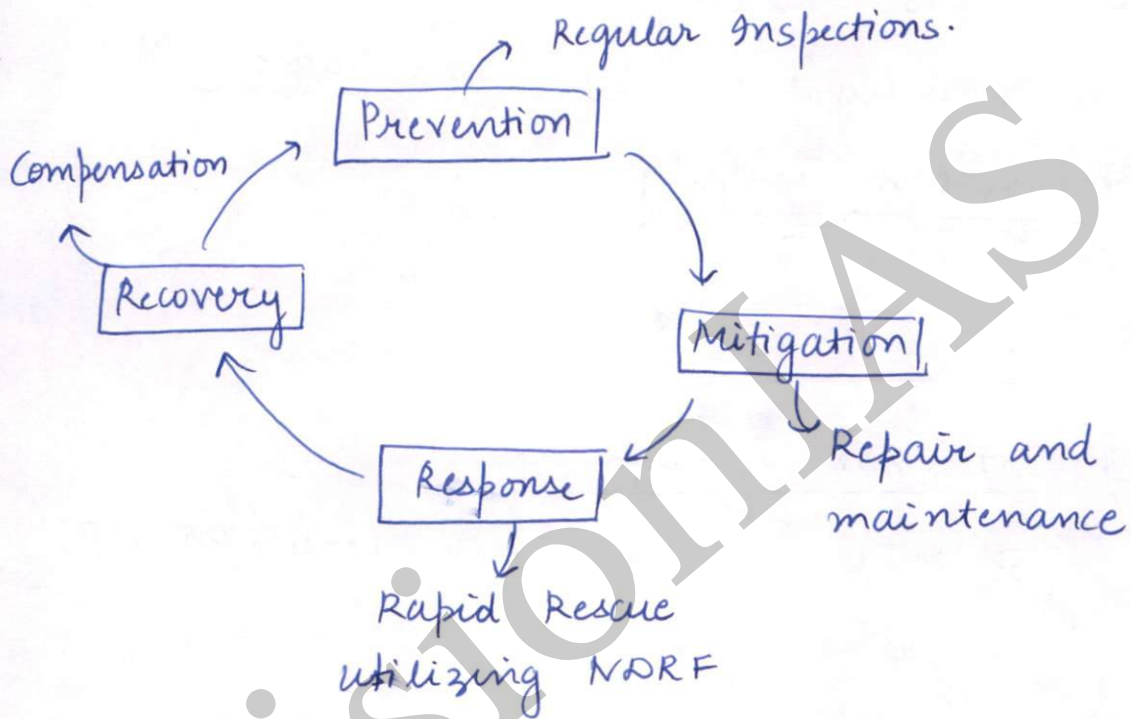
2) Ministry of Aviation → has the overall supervision role.

3) Air line Operators like Tatas →

role) → i) Regulation inspections
) → ii) Maintenance

4) Air Traffic Controller → provides the guiding light for airplanes.

5) Disaster Management Protocols



6) Cabin Crew → act as "first responder" during any aviation emergency.

Need is to have a proactive Approach to Airline Safety through proper scrutiny and Safeguard mechanism.

7.

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

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

Chemical Pollution is a grave threat to health and environment
was highlighted by the tragic 1984 Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

KEY SOURCES ÷

1) Industrial leakage

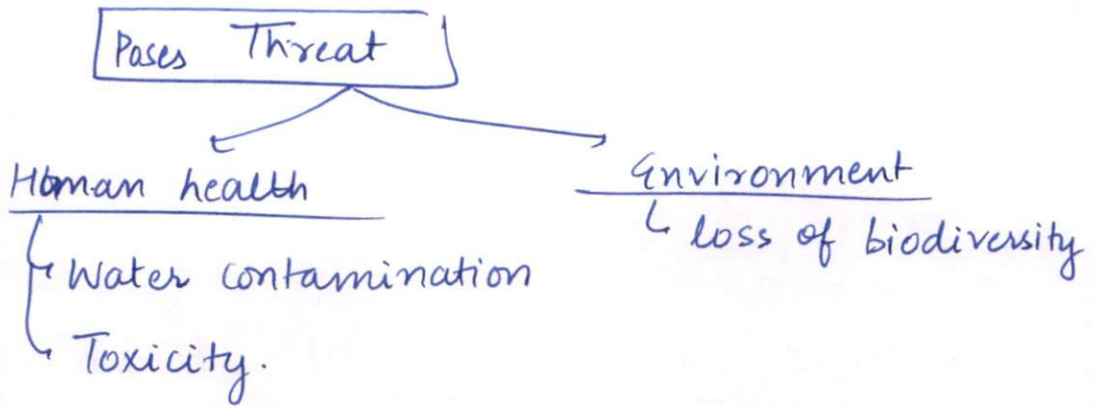
eg MIC leakage from fertilizer plant in Bhopal.

2) Human error

eg Recent Sigachi Chemical Plant leakage in Tamil Nadu.

3) Shipment Accidents → Water contamination

eg Recently, Wang Hai 5 → sank near Kerala Coast — Carrying Calcium Carbide.



EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

1) Environment Protection Act (1986)

↳ imposes limit on chemical effluents.

2) CAQM Central Air Quality Management Agency — under Water Act (1974) keeps a check on air contamination.

Yet limitations → i) untreated sewage into water bodies

↳ Yamuna — Toxic foam in Delhi

Thus, Need is for having Stringent Compliance Mechanisms to deal with problems.

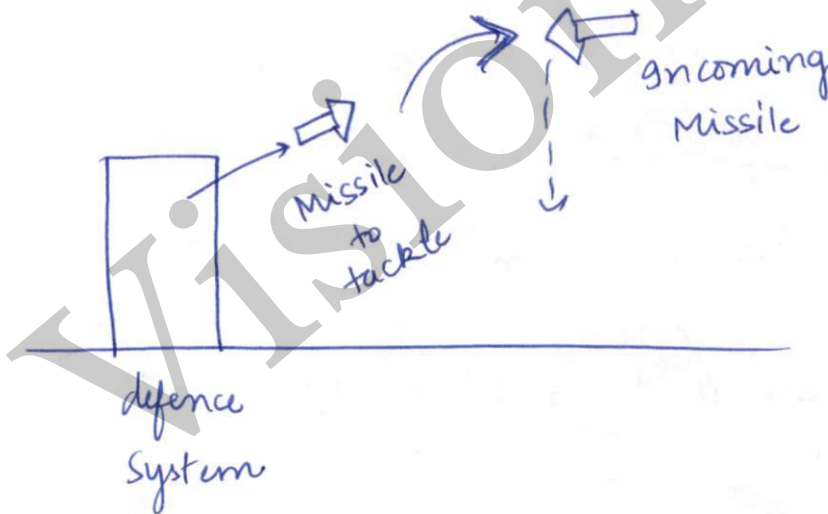
8.

उभरते क्षेत्रीय खतरों और उन्नत हथियार प्रौद्योगिकियों के मद्देनजर मिसाइल रक्षा प्रणालियां राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होती जा रही हैं। मिसाइल रक्षा प्रणालियों के कार्य सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए। स्वदेशी मिसाइल रक्षा क्षमताओं के विकास में भारत की प्रगति का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Missile defence systems are becoming critical for national security in the face of evolving regional threats and advanced weapon technologies. Explain the working principle of missile defence systems. Critically assess India's progress in developing indigenous missile defence capabilities. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Missile defence systems' crucial role in security was outlined during recent Operation Sindoor and Pakistan-India clashes.

WORKING PRINCIPLE



1) Target and kill → defence system sends off missile to target the incoming one and puts it down.

Various Examples

- S-400 (Russia)
- Iron dome (Israel)
- Golden dome (Proposed by USA)

INDIA'S PROGRESS :-

1) Indigenous systems

- eg → Akaashter System
- Andrajaal.

→ Research and development by DRDO ongoing

Yet Challenges :-

→ 1) lack of R & D Spending
Only 0.7% of GDP.

→ 2) Greater Import dependency
eg S-400 (Russia)

2025 → "Year of Reforms" declared by Defence Ministry is a step in right direction.

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 provides a global security Agency leadership. Its role increases in context of present Geopolitical conflicts and Terrorism.

Resolutions for Counter-Terrorism

→ 1267 → Resolution → for designating terrorists.

→ Grey and Black list.

yet limited effectiveness :-

1) Lack of inclusion of Global South

↳ marginalization of Latin America, Asia, Africa.

2) Vested Interests

eg China's Veto Power against
designation of Masood Azhar.

3) P5 Veto hinders the potential

↳ lack of Consensus among diverse
powers.

4) No Standardized Role and framework
for Counter Terrorism.

At recent G-7 Summit

PM Modi said :-

" Will Countries understand the
threat of Terrorism — only if they
face a attack "

" Will nations remain mute
spectators ? "

→ This must awaken the UNSC
community to take steps for Counter-
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)

Cyber Security is not limited to digital world, it ~~has~~ is an important aspect of National security too

————— Home Minister
Amit Shah

India's Approach To Cyber diplomacy

1) Multialignment

↳ Takes support from all

- ↳ SCO
- ↳ Quad
- ↳ BRICS.

2) Neutrality over alignment

↳ Support from both Russia and USA.

3) Innovative diplomacy

"SOFT POWER"

⊕ "HARD POWER".

4) UPI diplomacy

eg UAE, Namibia etc.

#

SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS APPROACH

I

Enhances Internal Security

→ Better Surveillance mechanisms

eg NCX → National Cyber Security
Exercise, 2024.

II

Enhances Strategic Autonomy

→ India decides by its own
interests

→ Reduces dependency

↓
attains "Atmanirbharta"

CYBER DIPLOMACY is thus a new
avenue for effective security posturing
by India to attain

"Cyber Surakshit Bharat"

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

Land Reforms Era in India began during 1950s in order to Reform the system disordered by the colonial rule.

Land Reforms 1.0

- 1) → Consolidation of land holdings hitherto fragmented
- 2) → Tenancy laws to benefit the tenant as well as landlord.
- 3) → Abolition of Zamindari to establish more equitable Society.
- 4) → land to the landless in the spirit of welfare (DPSP - Article-38)

Despite several benefits, land reforms 1.0 had many shortcomings

SHORTCOMINGS OF LAND REFORMS 1.0

1) Ineffective Implementation

↳ "Reforms implemented just in letter not in spirit"

2) Marginalization Continues

eg Recent Agricultural census notes that 86% farmers are small and marginal.

3) Land Fragmentation

a recurrent phenomena due to land divisions in the family.

4) Consolidation of land

↳ Many were left unsatisfied.

5) Zamindari Abolished

but still dominant castes hold 75% land in rural areas.

⇒ In this context, This is a high time to have land Reforms 2.0.

LAND REFORMS 2.0 SHOULD LOOK LIKE :-

1) Protection to tenant

↳ Through appropriate tenancy laws having appropriate standardization.

- 2) Land Pooling → where farmers can be given incentives to pool their land collectively.
- 3) Promote Cooperative Farming → Farmers consolidate land holdings and resources and practise agriculture collectively.

4) Land to the landless

↳ Through schemes like
↓
" PM Awas Yojna "

5) Digitization of Records

↳ SWAMITVA Scheme

↳ DILRMP — Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme

This can help ensure that India having 24% of world's land area is utilized to full potential.

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

NITI Aayog is often referred to as Bulwark of Indian economy. It came into being through abolishing the Planning Commission in 2015

In 2025, it completed 10 years of its establishment.

ROLE PLAYED BY NITI AAYOG

1) Think - Tank → Main role is to act as policy think tank for Government of India.

2) Promotes Competitive Federalism

↳ "Healthy Competition between states"

eg → SDG Index
→ School Education Report.
→ Digital Inclusion Index.

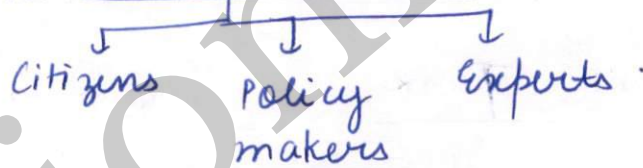
3) Promotes a spirit of Team India
↳ where centre and states work together to achieve goals for India

4) Research and Innovation

eg NITI Aayog led "Atal Innovation Incubation Centres"

5) Consultations and dialogue

↳ Promotes a culture of negotiations between various stakeholders.



6) Published National Multi dimensional Poverty Index → In line with UNDP's MPI along with 2 additional indicators.

7) Citizen Centric Governance is ensured through recommendations which support grassroot level public.

CERTAIN SHORTCOMINGS ÷

Despite being a gamechanger for India's policy and economy, it suffers from some limitations too.

1) Reduced state Participation

↳ Allegations by some states that Planning Commission was more inclusive

2) Non-binding recommendations

renders it "Toothless"
very few recommendations accepted by Government.

3) Top to down approach of planning

Yet NITI Aayog plays a crucial role in promoting

"Healthy States, Prosperous India"

⇒ "Team India is nothing without States"
— PM Modi at NITI Aayog launch

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)

India's rural economy suffers from lack of formal credit availability

As per Economic Survey

↳ Nearly 60% rural credit comes from risky informal sources.

CAUSES BEHIND THIS ÷

1) High number of unbanked population

eg JAM Trinity → led to opening of about 80 Cr bank accounts but they lack finance access.

2) Unwillingness on the part of banks

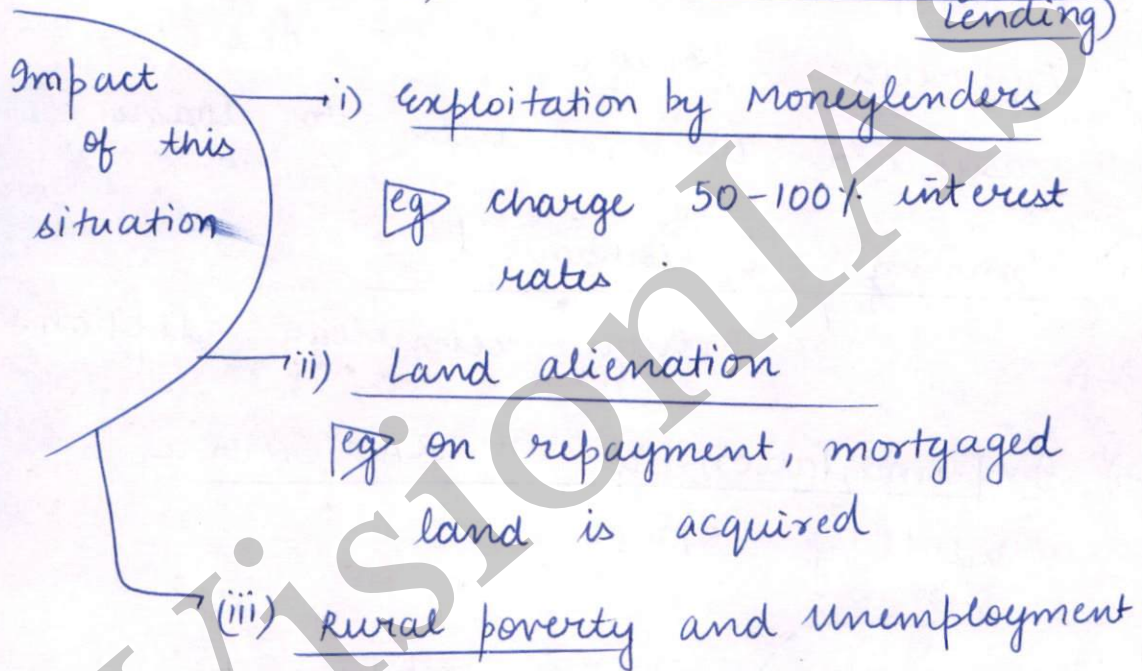
↳ They see rural investments as risky with higher risk of non-payment.

eg Micro-Credit doesn't reach the most needy.

3) Greater Role Played by Village Moneylenders
↳ local populations trust the moneylender more in comparison to banks.

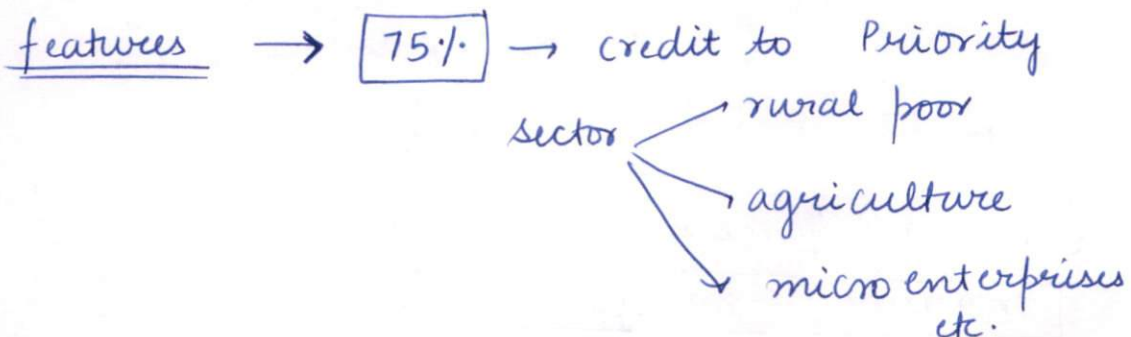
4) Limited PLI (Public linked Incentives) Quotas
↳ That too are not fulfilled many a times.

5) Limited PSL (Priority sector lending)



In this light → Small Finance Banks

were established



#

EFFECTIVENESS OF Small Finance

Banks :-

- 1) Greater Reach till the Grassroot level.
- 2) Micro-Credit Generation for the entrepreneurial spirit of rural youth.
- 3) Agriculture benefits a lot due to easy and timely access to loans.
- 4) Banking the unbanked
↳ Through technology adoption.
- 5) Implementation of MUDRA Scheme is aided by SFBs.

Yet

Shortcomings

i) Non-repayment

↳ a major hindrance

ii) Short term credit is

more neglecting long term needs.

However, SFBs have proven to be a Gamechanger for

Inclusive Financial 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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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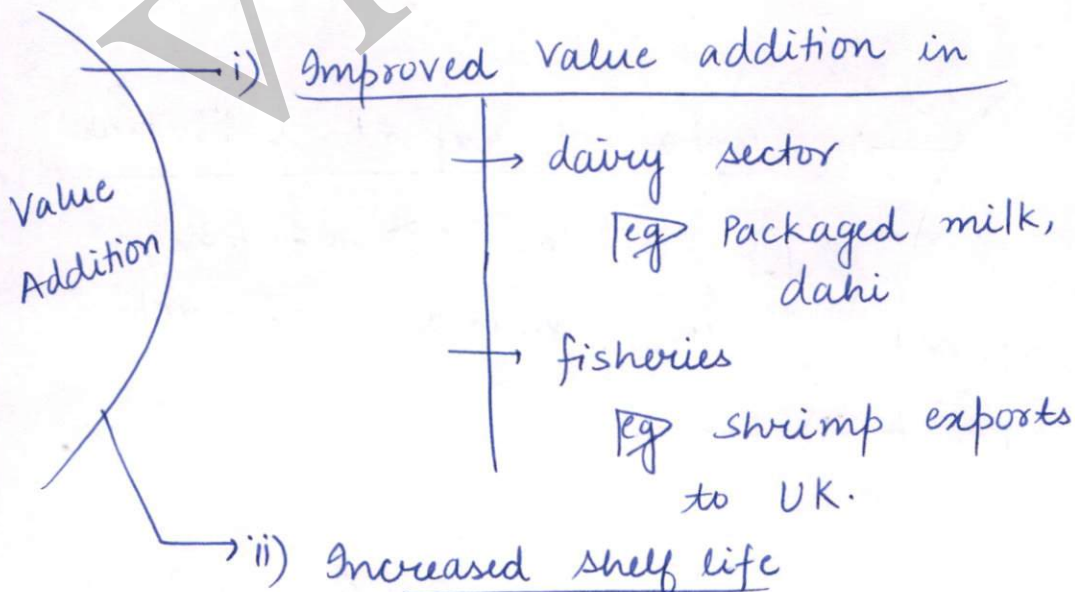
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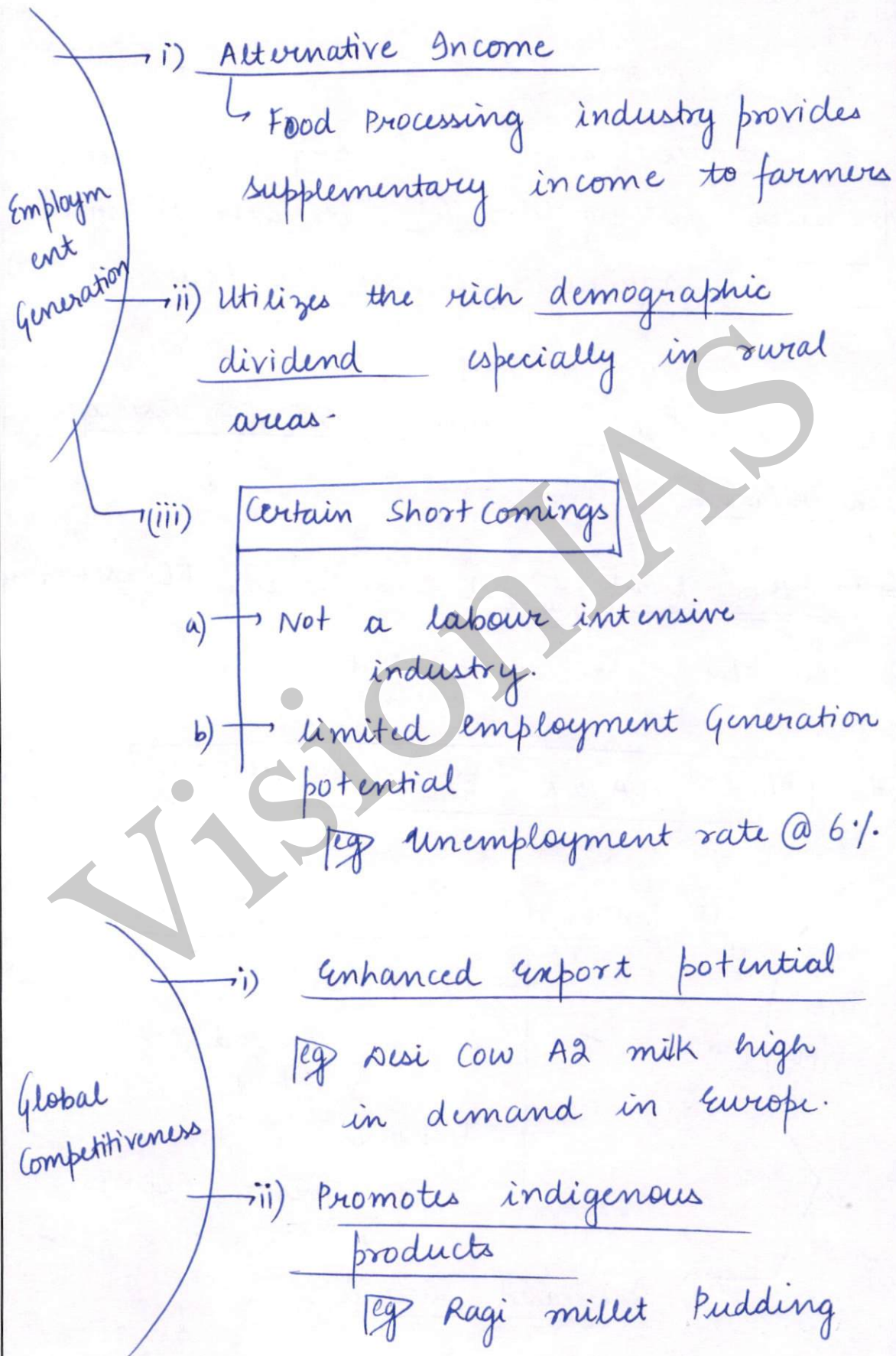
India is the 2nd largest agricultural producer in world. Yet, it exports only 2.4% of agricultural produce (ranking 8th)

A main reason for this has been the lack of Adequate Food Processing Capabilities

⇒ In this light, GoI launched PLI scheme for food processing sector.

ROLE PLAYED BY PLI Scheme ÷





→ Certain Shortcomings :-

a) → Global Standards unmet -

[eg] "Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures" pose a challenge.

b) → Intense Competition

from China, Thailand, ASEAN etc.

Therefore PLI Scheme though overall effective had some challenges :-

1) → For Employment Generation

[eg] Union Cabinet recently launched "Employment Linked Incentive" (ELI) Scheme.

2) → Maintain Global Standards

Regular Inspections

Quality checks

Research and Innovation.

⇒ Food Processing Industry can provide the handhold support for India's Agriculture.

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

India's solid waste crisis is mounting at a rapid pace.

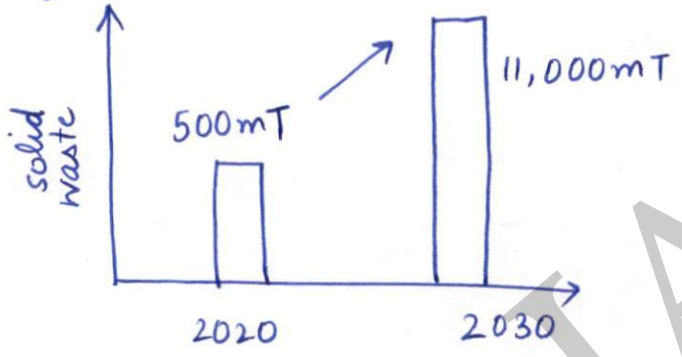
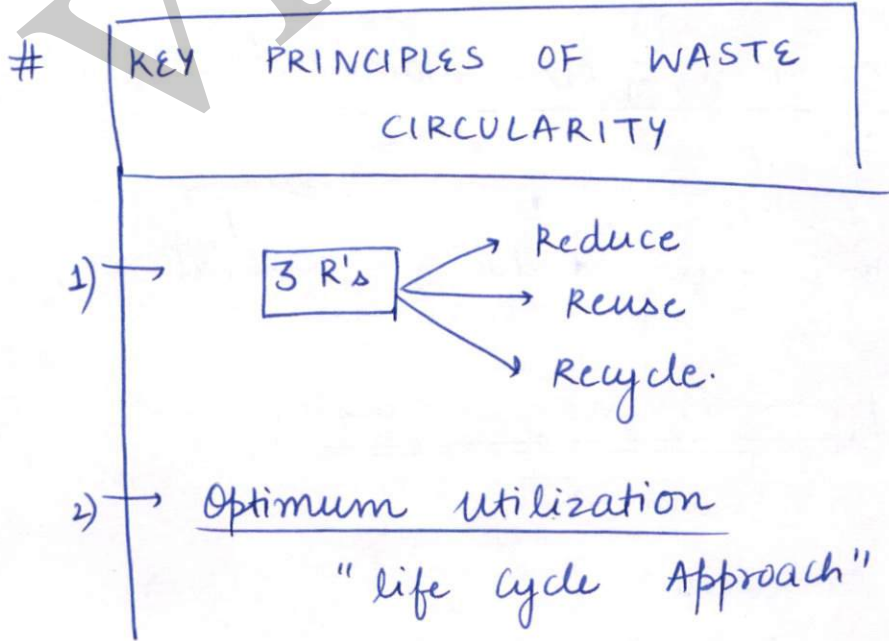
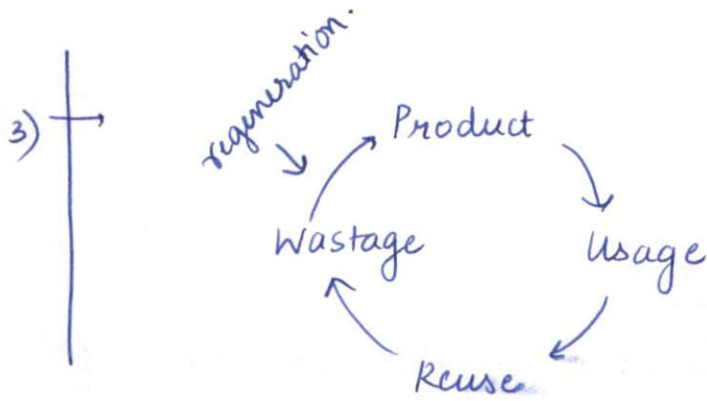


Fig: Economic Survey Prediction.

In this context, Waste circularity becomes the need of hour.





GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES REGARDING WASTE CIRCULARITY ÷

1) LiFE Approach

↳ "Lifestyle for Environment"
 ↳ This has even been lauded by UNEP.

2) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

↳ Introduced through E-Waste Management Rules.

3) MRO facilities

↳ "Maintenance, Repair, Operations"

4) Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016

↳ Greater responsibility on local bodies.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE MEASURES :-

1) Enhanced Recycle Capabilities

eg Prevalent use of recycled paper.

2) Promoted Greater Accountability

on the part of producers to ensure waste circularity.

3) A Culture of Mindful Consumption

promoted via awareness campaigns

- Short-comings
- i) Unwillingness on the part of producers.
 - ii) Lack of Handheld support
↳ in form of incentives.

Need is promote Waste Circularity
in order to Achieve

"SWACHH BHARAT, SAMRIDDH BHARAT"

16.

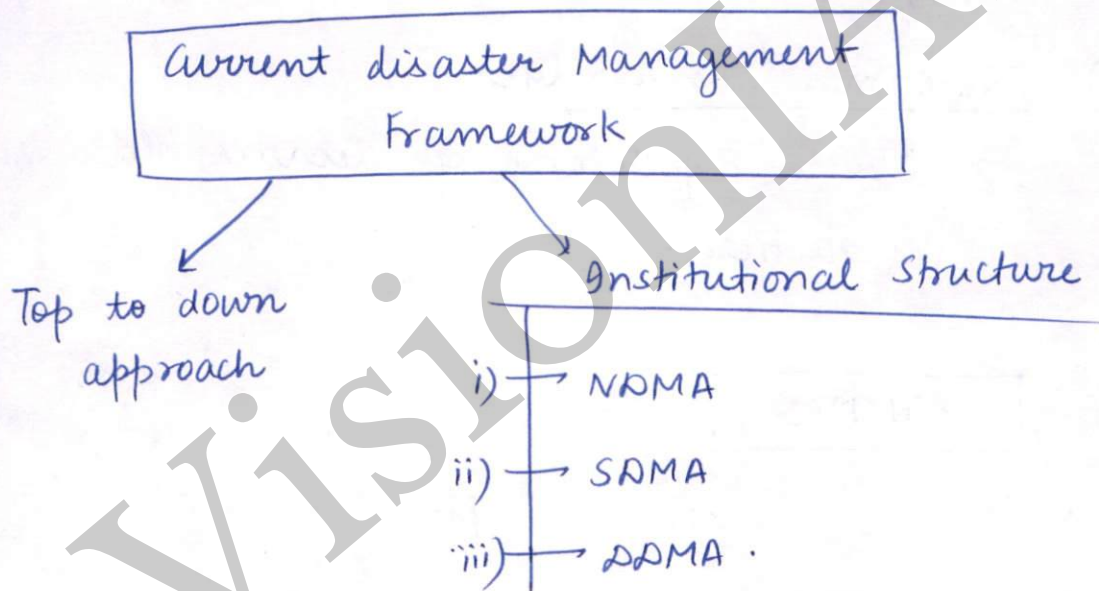
भारत के जनजातीय समुदायों के पारंपरिक पारिस्थितिक ज्ञान को आधुनिक आपदा प्रबंधन ढांचों के साथ एकीकृत करने के महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। ऐसे दो उदाहरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए जहां स्वदेशी प्रथाओं ने आपदा प्रतिरोधी क्षमता में योगदान दिया है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's tribal communities form 8.6% of the total population [Census-2011]

They have rich knowledge base in diverse sectors including — Disaster Management



This leads to neglect of Public Participation

IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRATING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF TRIBALS :-

1) Enhances Citizen Centric frameworks

- 2) [Hyogo Framework for Disaster Resilience
Sendai Framework

both refer that → "locals" are the "first responders" during disasters.

- 3) Indigenous Practices

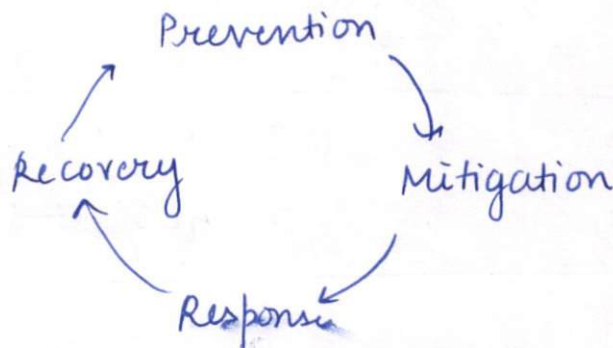
~~can~~ can supplement overall disaster management frameworks.

- 4) Traditional Knowledge

↳ "rich repository of decades old practices".

EXAMPLES :-

Indigenous practices helpful in all stages of Sendai framework.



1) Prevention :-

eg Sacred Groves preservation by tribes like Mankidia of Odisha → help in preventing Tsunami/Cyclone damage

2) Mitigation and Response

eg Assam tribes → plant "Dhaincha" which they use as a kindling during floods.

eg Palm trees in Odisha → prevent thunder strikes.

3) Recovery

eg Community Cohesion as shown by Bhils in supporting those affected.

Need is to integrate these practices into overall framework

Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill, 2024

↓
is a step in the right direction.

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)

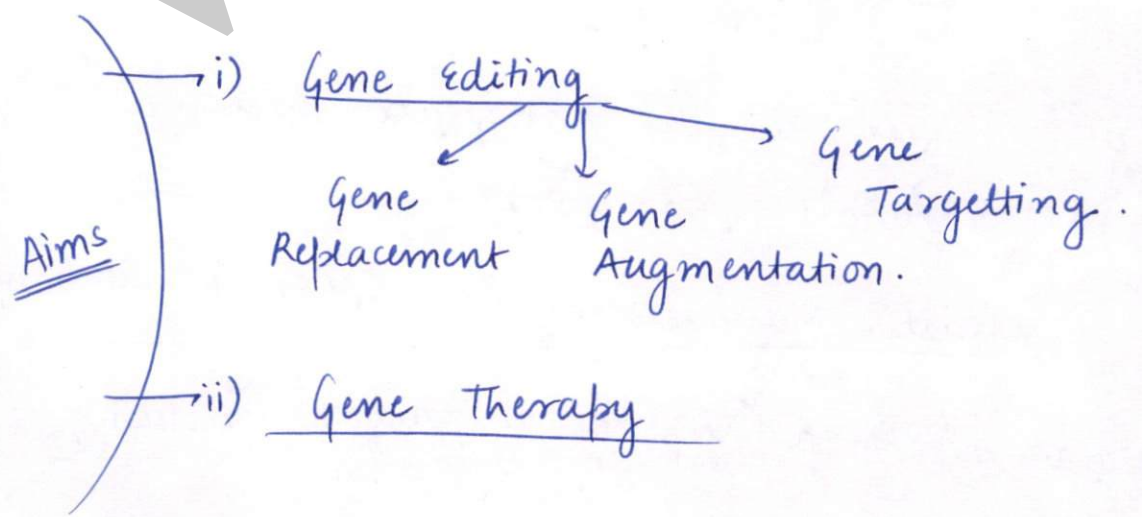
CRISPR technology has rapidly advanced in recent years, with new tools and clinical breakthroughs. Highlight the recent developments in CRISPR-based gene editing technology applications. Discuss the opportunities and ethical challenges these advancements present for healthcare and society. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Biotechnology in the recent years made breakthrough advances mainly in the fields of Genetic Engineering

CRISPR Cas-9 Technology is one aspect of it.

CRISPR Cas-9 Technology

1) Refers to → "Clustered Randomly Interspaced Palindromic Repeats" Technology.



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ÷

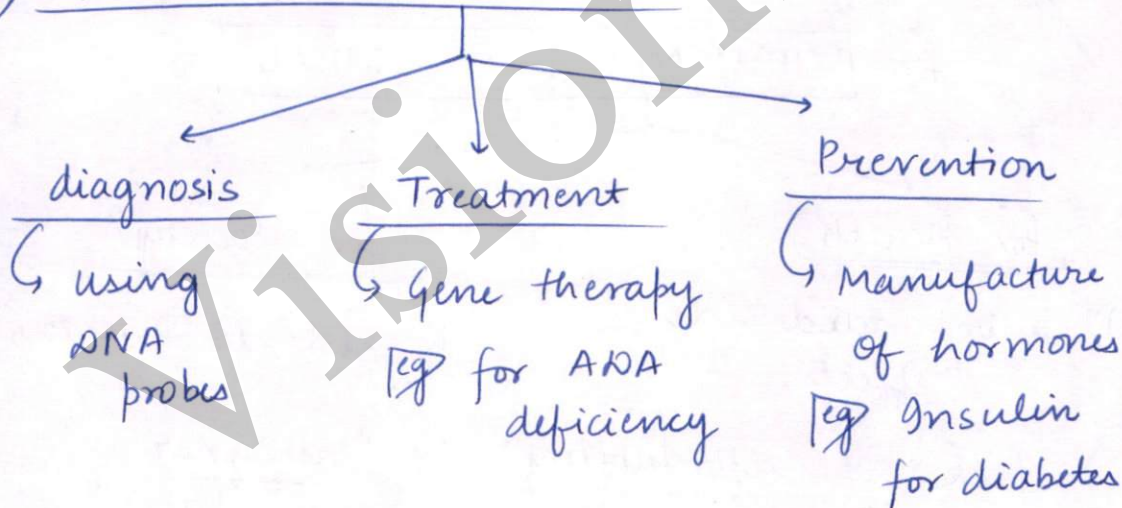
1) Cas-9 Molecular Scissors

↳ help in effective cutting and joining of DNA fragments.

2) Plant Genomics

eg Recently hybrid pest resistant rice variety by CRISPR technology (by ICAR)

3) Health Interventions



4) Enhanced Research and Innovation

↳ through Bio-E3 initiative

Biotechnology for

- Energy
- Environment
- Employment.

OPPORTUNITIES ÷

for health

- i) Improve healthcare
eg helps in treating rare disorders.
- ii) Provides cheap vaccines
made by CRISPR technology

for society

- i) Chance to achieve aspirations
eg Gene Therapy for Transgenders.

CHALLENGES — ETHICAL

for Health

- i) unintended side effects
- ii) lack of affordability as technology is expensive.

for Society

- i) Risk to Privacy
- ii) "Designer babies"

Need → is to ensure CRISPR remains affordable and ethical to attain **SDG-3** → (Quality Health for All)

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)

"Semiconductors are today the most vital materials for any nation's growth."

ROLE OF A CREDIBLE SEMICONDUCTOR ECOSYSTEM

(I) Enhances Economic Security :

1) Self-sufficiency in semiconductors.

eg currently India imports 90% semiconductor from China, Taiwan.

2) Export Growth

↳ is promoted due to greater integration in global semiconductor supply chain.

3) Promotes vision of

["Make in India,
Make for World"]

4) supports Technology and digitalization
↳ due to its wide use in digital equipments like — phones, laptops etc.

5) Saves forex Reserves

6) Reduces Trade deficit

eg) Currently India has \$ 105 billion trade deficit with china.

⇒ In this light, GOI launched

India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)

① OBJECTIVES ÷

- i) → self sufficiency in Semiconductors
- ii) → Greater Research and Innovation.

② INCENTIVES ÷

- i) → PLI (Production Linked Incentive) Scheme
- ii) → DLI (Design Linked Incentive) Scheme
- iii) → SEZs → Special Economic Zones.
- iv) → VGF → Viability Gap Funding.

III INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE :-

- i) → PPP mode → Public Private Partnership
- ii) → Meity → Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
↑
Main Governance Agency.
- iii) → SemiCon India Initiative.
- iv) → Semiconductor Fabrication Plant [eg Gujarat]

MAJOR RISKS THAT COULD DERAIL IT :-

- 1) Low level of funding
eg India spends only 0.7% GDP on R&D.
- 2) Private sector Unwillingness
↳ only 36% investment in India by private sector (as per MITI Aayog)
- 3) Infrastructure deficit

We must keep in mind that:

" R & D has no relevance if timelines are not met "

————— IAF Chief AP Singh —————

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

Extremism in the North-east saw its origin in the form of Naxalbari Upriasing in 1967.

Till Then, it has sustained due to diverse factors interplaying in their lives

Extremism in North East

- 1) Assam → ULFA → United liberation front of Assam.
- 2) Manipur → Ethnic Conflicts
Kukis (vs) Meities.
- 3) Naga Secessionist Movement
↳ "Greater Nagalim"
- 4) Gurkhaland extremism
- 5) Bodoland demand in Assam.

INTERPLAY OF DIVERSE FACTORS ÷

1) Historical Reasons

- Exploitation by the British
- Neglect for their demands in post independence India.

2) Economic Reasons

land alienation Poverty unemployment

3) Ideological leanings

↳ influenced by "Maoist" Ideology

4) Role of State Actors

eg China's support and funding to extremist groups.

5) Discriminatory Policies

eg AFSPA → led to human rights violations.

6) Propaganda and Manipulation

by leaders having vested interests.

MULTILAYERED STRATEGY NEEDED ÷

1) Economic development

eg → Vibrant Village Program
↳ Aspirational district Program.

2) Trust building

eg "Operation Sadbharana" of Indian Army
in Kashmir → can be applied in
Northeast too.

3) Hard Power too needed.

eg "COBRA Battalions" of CRPF.

4) Reducing Role of State Actors

eg Recently India decided to restrict
Free Movement Regime across Myanmar
border.

5) Employment → because "Free Mind is
devil's abode"

These measures can help attain
Home Minister's Vision of ending
Extremism by 31 March, 2026

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 leadership in defence was reflected in recent leadership by Col. Sofia Gureshi and Wing Commander Vyomika Singh during Operation Sindoor

RECENT STEPS TAKEN TO INDUCT WOMEN IN COMBAT ROLES :-

- 1) Babita Punia Case (2020) → Supreme Court mandated Permanent Commission for Women Officers in armed forces.
- 2) NDA → recruitment opened for women
eg Recently first batch of 17 female cadets passed out from NDA.
- 3) Greater Roles Provided
eg Avani Chaturvedi → first female fighter jet pilot.

⇒ Despite these laudable initiatives, Women participation in Combat Roles remains low.

KEY CHALLENGES IMPEADING INCLUSION ÷

1) Patriarchal Mindset

↳ propels the myth that women are too emotional to lead in defence.

2) Historical Background

Traditionally, men have played greater combat roles while women being limited to pink collar jobs

3) Societal Perception

↳ about lack of safety for women among all males.

4) Lack of Empowerment

eg educational institutions haven't promoted inspiration among women for this field.

5) Recruitment bias → Men candidates are favored over women.

MEASURES NEEDED :-

1) Greater Women Recruitment

eg Through NDA Exam.

2) Reservation policy can also be given a think.

3) Development of Physical Capabilities

through → "physical education" in Schools.

eg Recently, Maharashtra decision → Military training from class 1 to instil discipline and patriotism.

4) Societal Awareness

eg Role Modelling → Arni Chaturvedi
→ Bharna Kant.

Thus, India's defence sector must leverage unique capabilities and potential of women.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

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