



# 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. : 01055139

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANANYA RANA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

27<sup>th</sup> JULY 2025

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

केंद्र  
Centre

CHANDIGARH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Shaina  
Kishu

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

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

#### प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

#### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

*All questions are compulsory.*

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

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

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

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

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

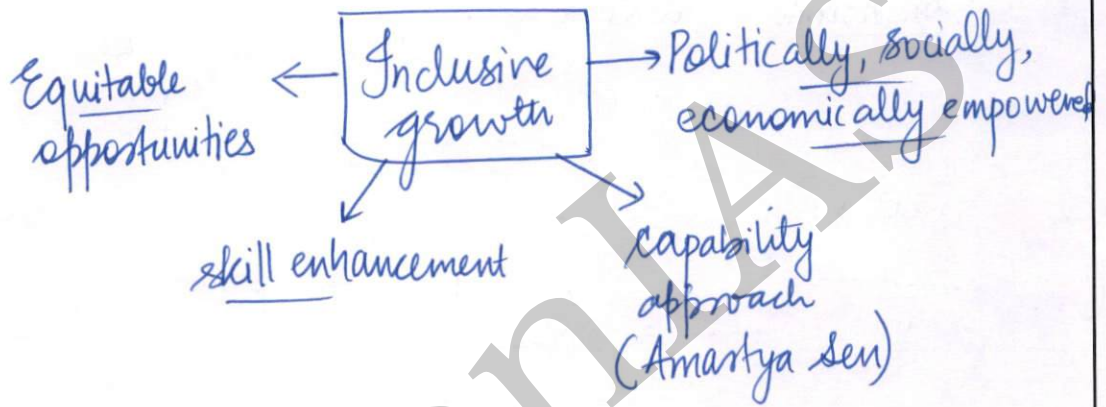
1.

पिछले दशक में भारत की समावेशी आर्थिक संवृद्धि में योगदान देने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
Analyse the factors that have contributed to India's inclusive economic growth in the past decade.  
(Answer in 150 words)

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

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India has been recently termed as 4<sup>th</sup> equal country worldwide, reflecting its inclusive economic growth:



Factors that contributed to India's Inclusive economic growth in past decade

(1) Social security nets that helped marginalised sail through 'accidents of life' (eg) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana. - 5 kg free foodgrains during COVID-19.

(2) Fostering Digital Public Infrastructure that has enhanced both reach and accessibility of services (eg) UPI, PM-wani, Direct Benefit Transfers.

(3) Emphasis on Skill development to create an employable force

eg PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana has skilled nearly 1.4 cr individuals in the last decade.

(4) Education and healthcare measures

to promote human capital development.

eg launch of Ayushman Bharat Mission, National Education Policy, 2020

(5) Entrepreneurship focus to create India as manufacturing and talent hubs

eg Stand Up India, Startup India etc.

(6) Farmer welfare by providing them assured prices via MSP (1.5 times the cost) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

(7) Affirmative actions to protect marginalised

eg 10% reservation to EWS, Ekklanya residential school scheme.

Inclusive development for India is not just an obligation but a necessity to achieve 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 इस क्षति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

RBI has transferred about ₹99,000 as surplus to Govt of India for the FY 2024-25 as per the agreed principles.

$$\boxed{\text{RBI's surplus}} = \text{RBI's income} - \text{RBI's expenditure}$$

[bond, currency, gold]      [salary, bills etc]

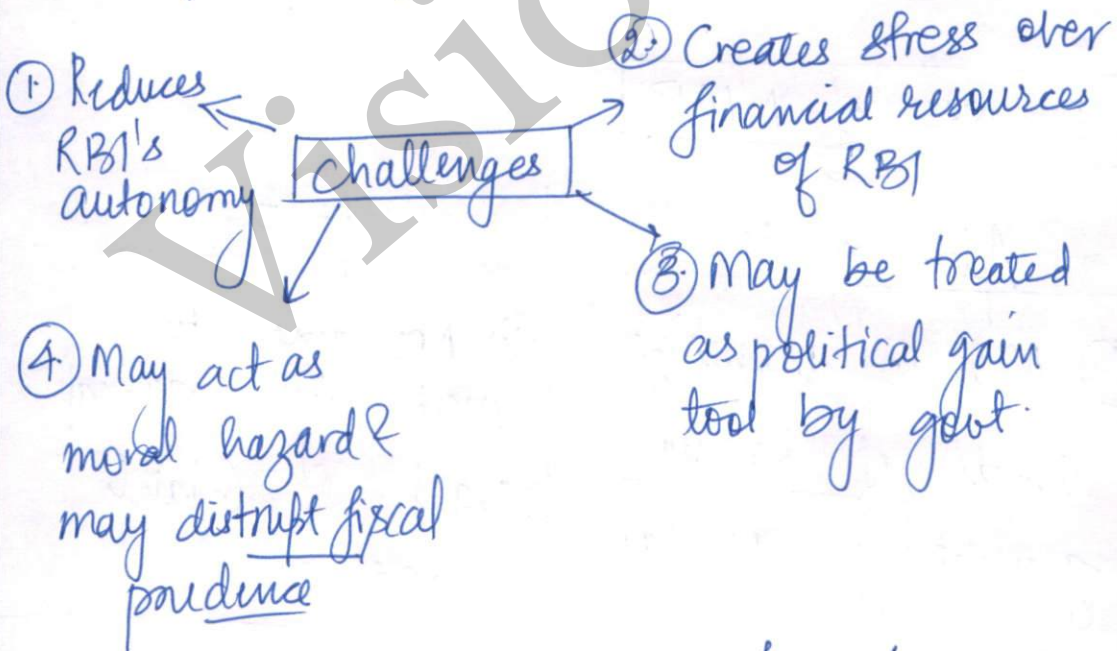
- contingency fund

Implications of RBI's surplus transfers to the government

④ Positives

- ① Helps govt. advance developmental initiatives      ② Subsidies on food, fuel etc
- ② Provides govt. fiscal space to react to urgencies and 'black swan' events      ③ COVID - 19

- ③ Promotion of funds without borrowing thus maintaining inter-generational sustainability
- ④ Keeps fiscal deficit within limits thus stabilizing Credit ratings and enhancing investment opportunities
- ⑤ Promote public trust in State and encourage people to remain & contribute to development in India @ reduce brain drain



RBI's surplus transfer to Govt. must be guided by the principles set in by expert committee to adhere to principles of frugality

3.

प्रथम राष्ट्रीय मुद्रिकरण 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 मुद्रिकरण योजना 2025-30 के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent was the first National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) able to meet its objectives? What are the objectives of the new Asset Monetization Plan 2025-30 as announced in the recent 2025 Budget? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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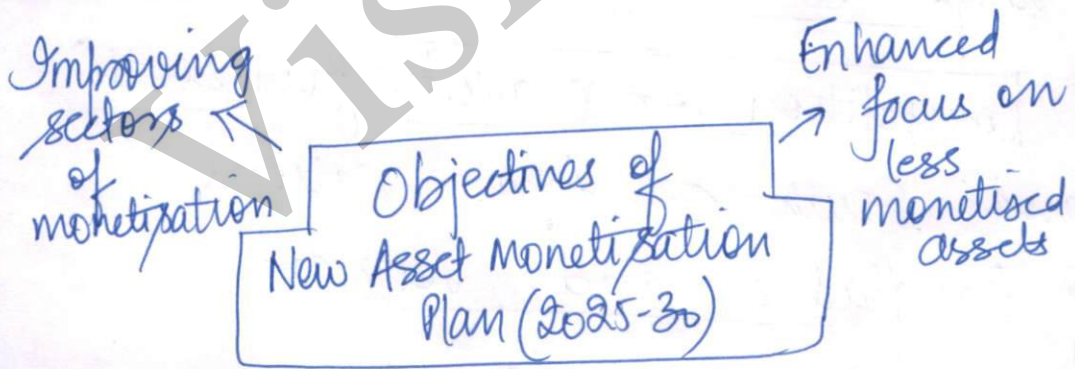
National Monetization Pipeline initiative was launched to revitalise the monetary potential of govt's non-core brownfield assets by monetising them.

Target - About 6 lakh crore rupees for 2020-25 period

Progress of NMP

Achievements	Deficits
① Able to monetize assets of Railways generating <u>non-fare revenue</u>	① Not able to meet its original target of 6 lakh crore
② Promoted investment in operation and	② Deficits every year in target and actual

management of infrastructure	Revenue generated.
<p>③ Development of <u>airports</u>                      (e) <u>Vijaynagar Airport</u></p>	<p>③ Only skewed success in <u>few sectors</u> (e) air, rail.</p>
<p>④ Providing govt. resources in <u>addition</u> to budgeted amount</p>	<p>④ Large portion of assets remain <u>unmonetised</u></p>
<p>⑤ Fostering revitalisation of barren assets</p>	<p>facing <u>Revenue loss</u></p>



Asset monetisation can help India revive the economic potential and serve its much needed aspirations of reaching \$5 trillion economy

4.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India's textile sector is a labour intensive sector employing second largest workforce after agriculture sector.

Major challenges hindering Indian textile industry

- ① Declining raw material availability  
eg India has become a net cotton importer in FY25.
- ② Competition for market from South and South east Asian nations  
eg Bangladesh and Vietnam.
- ③ High logistics cost decreases competitiveness of products  
eg India's cost are about 14% of GDP compared to world where 8% of GDP (US, China)

4. Shift to Technical Textiles - India has shown slow progress in adapting to man-made textiles

5. Large informal sector where costs are high but market visibility is less

1. Cluster Development model to

reduce logistics costs

① PM-MITRA Scheme

2. Branding of national products

① TRIFED

3. Focus on formalisation of sector

① PM Mission on Formalisation of Enterprises

5. Technical Textiles focus

4. Better R&D ① variants of  
↳ H-cotton      Bt-cotton

The motive of SF, i.e. Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign should form the motive of all actions taken to revive the textile sector.

5.

एक प्रमुख कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था होने के बावजूद भारत खाद्य तेलों के लिए आयात पर अधिकाधिक निर्भर क्यों होता जा रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

India is the largest importer of edible oil (especially palm oil) from Thailand and Malaysia.

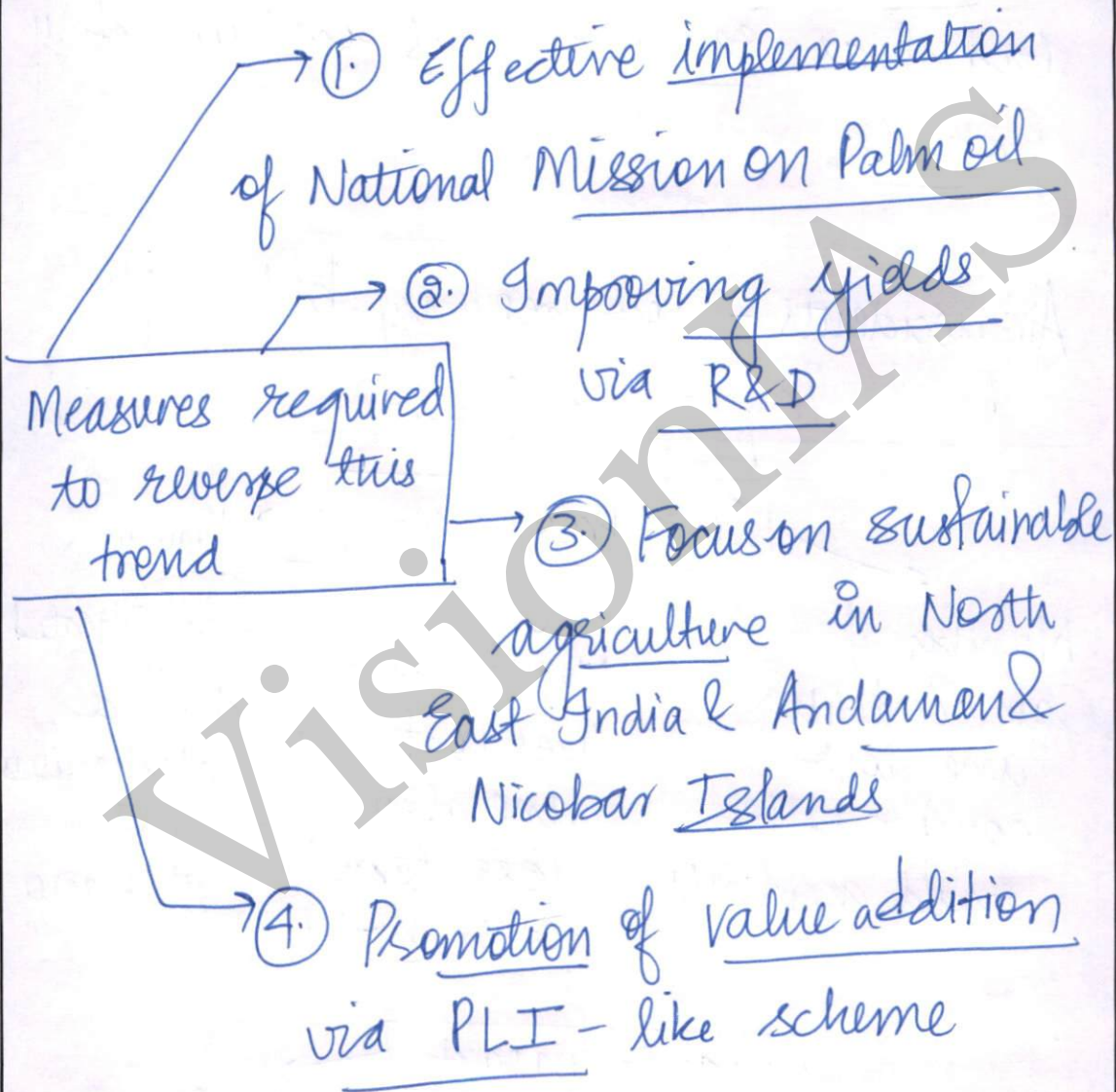
Increased dependence on imports for edible oils

- ① Cereal centric agricultural practices  
eg Green Revolution, MSP scheme
- ② Low yields of Indian edible oil cultivation
- ③ Less area under irrigation  
eg Only 51% of total cultivable area is under irrigation (Economic Survey) and edible oils are water guzzling
- ④ Lack of market intelligence among farmers. - They are stuck

in cob web phenomenon.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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⑤ Lack of adequate incentives by government. @ assured market like APMC etc



India can achieve self-sustainability in edible oils by focussing on its strengths of R&D and market.

6.

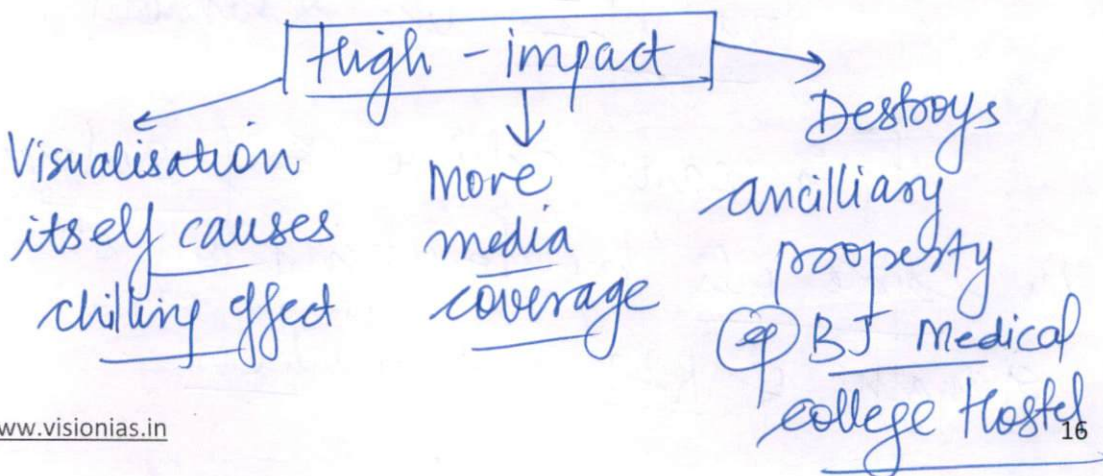
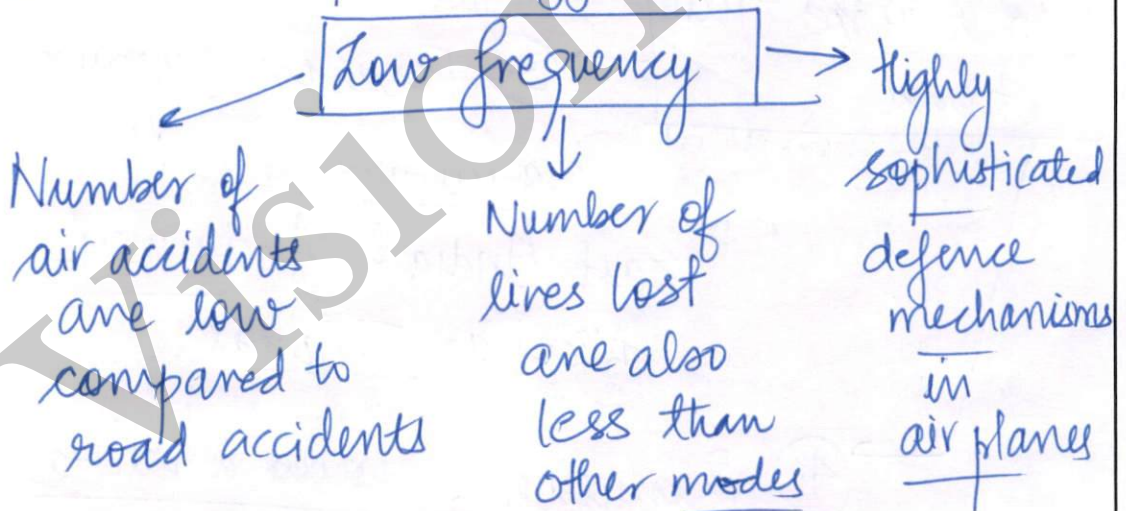
हवाई दुर्घटनाएं कम आवृत्ति वाली लेकिन उच्च प्रभाव वाली घटनाएं होती हैं। भारत में विमानन संबंधी आपात स्थितियों के लिए लागू आपदा प्रबंधन प्रोटोकॉल का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 crash involving Air India 787 Boeing flight in Ahmedabad has renewed focus on air safety protocols.

Air accidents - low frequency but high impact effects



## Disaster management protocols for aviation-related emergencies in India

- ① Recovery of Cockpit Voice recorder and Flight Data recorder (2 black boxes)
- ② Immediate rescue of any surviving person
- ③ Inclusion of various agencies in investigation @ AAIB, NTSB etc
- ④ Safeguarding crashed parts to gain insights into cause of accident.

① Investigations not reaching logical conclusion  
@ Malaysian crash

Shortcoming

- ② Often 'pilot error' being highlighted
- ③ No effort in improving safety mechanism of planes

Air accidents need to be prevented by rigorous simulation exercises of pilots along with enhanced safety of planes

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, ship capsizing along the shore of Kerala brought out fears of chemical pollution in coastal waters.

Chemical pollution - grave threat to human health & environment

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ① Bio-accumulation and bio-magnification | ① Pollutes water bodies and soil                |
| ② Kidney damage<br>Ⓢ by Arsenic          | ② Impacts animal health<br>- frequent epidemics |
| ③ Teeth bruising<br>Ⓢ Fluoride in water  | ③ Reduces diversity and increase vulnerability  |
| ④ Long term carcinogenic                 |   |

## Key sources of chemical contamination

- ① Textile industries - releasing untreated water into water bodies.
- ② Yamuna - ammonia pollution
- ③ Biological waste from hospitals dumped on roadsides.
- ④ Nuclear waste from nuclear <sup>power</sup> plants
- ⑤ Protests in Tamil Nadu.
- ⑥ Excessive fertilizer use - leaching of chemicals into ground water.
- ⑦ High Arsenic content in BH & WB.

## Existing environmental laws & their effectiveness

<u>Laws</u>	<u>Effectiveness</u>
① <u>Chemical Pollution Prevent Act</u>	→ culprits still not getting punished
② <u>Convention on Prevention of Chemical Pollution</u>	→ Geopolitical hypocrisy visible
③ <u>Basel Convention</u>	→ Developing countries <u>suffering</u>

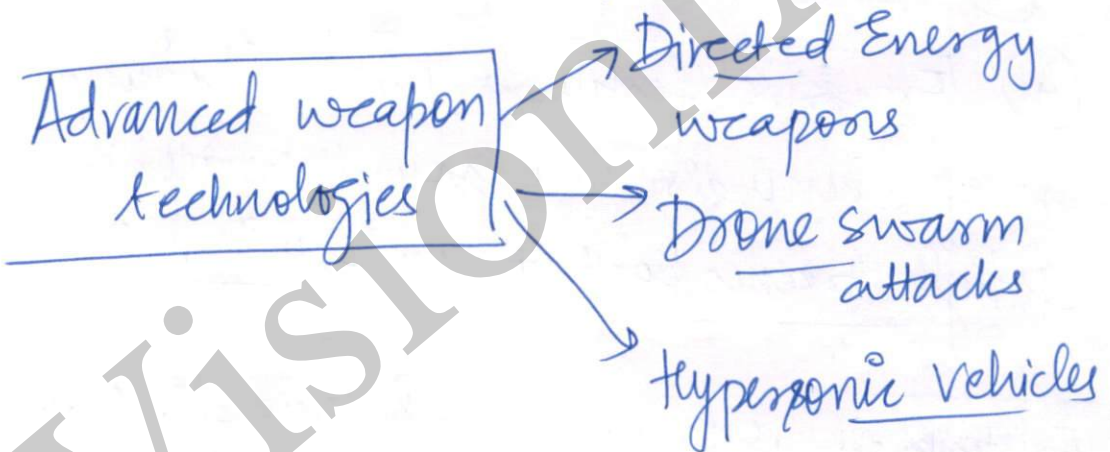
Need stringent punishment and monitoring mechanism to handle menace of chemical pollution

8.

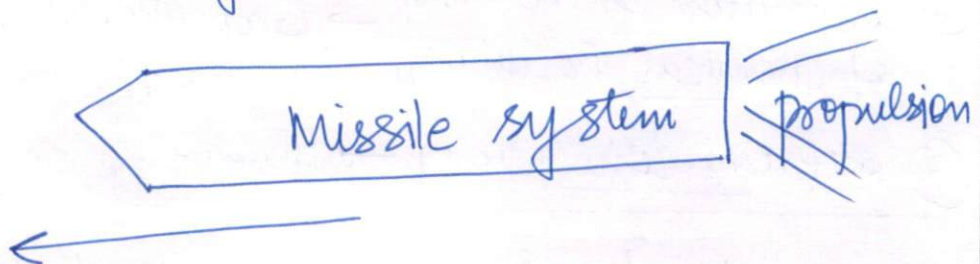
उभरते क्षेत्रीय खतरों और उन्नत हथियार प्रौद्योगिकियों के मद्देनजर मिसाइल रक्षा प्रणालियां राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होती जा रही हैं। मिसाइल रक्षा प्रणालियों के कार्य सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए। स्वदेशी मिसाइल रक्षा क्षमताओं के विकास में भारत की प्रगति का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर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

Operation Sindoor highlighted the growing significance of missile technologies in advancing national security @ Brahmos



Working principle of missile defence systems



- ① work on principle of Bernouli
- ② Projectile path
- ③ Coordinates of target are fed
- ④ They bombard the target
- ⑤ made stealth weapons by increasing speeds- hypersonic

## India's progress

### Achievements

- ① Indigenisation of various missiles
  - ① Brahmos
  - ② Akash
  - ③ Prithvi
- ② Long range missiles
  - ① Agni Prime (5000 km)
- ③ more priv sector participation

### Challenges

- ① Need more indigenised content
- ② Technology transfer is a challenge
- ③ Dependence for critical parts

Need to explore opportunity of international collaboration for more development

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 has repeatedly failed to adopt India proposed Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)

Multiple resolutions and initiatives undertaken by UNSC

- ① [1267 resolution] to declare international terrorist groups.
- ② [Proposing] of incorporating CCIT
- ③ Condemnation of terrorist attacks @ Pahalgam
- ④ Promotion of international cooperation via FATF

① Veto power of China to  
help its all weather-ally  
Pakistan

② Hypocrisy of western  
nations

Reasons for limited  
success

eg USA

③ Non-agreement  
on definition  
of terrorism

→ national interests  
of US, China etc.

④ Hollow promises  
without action on  
ground.

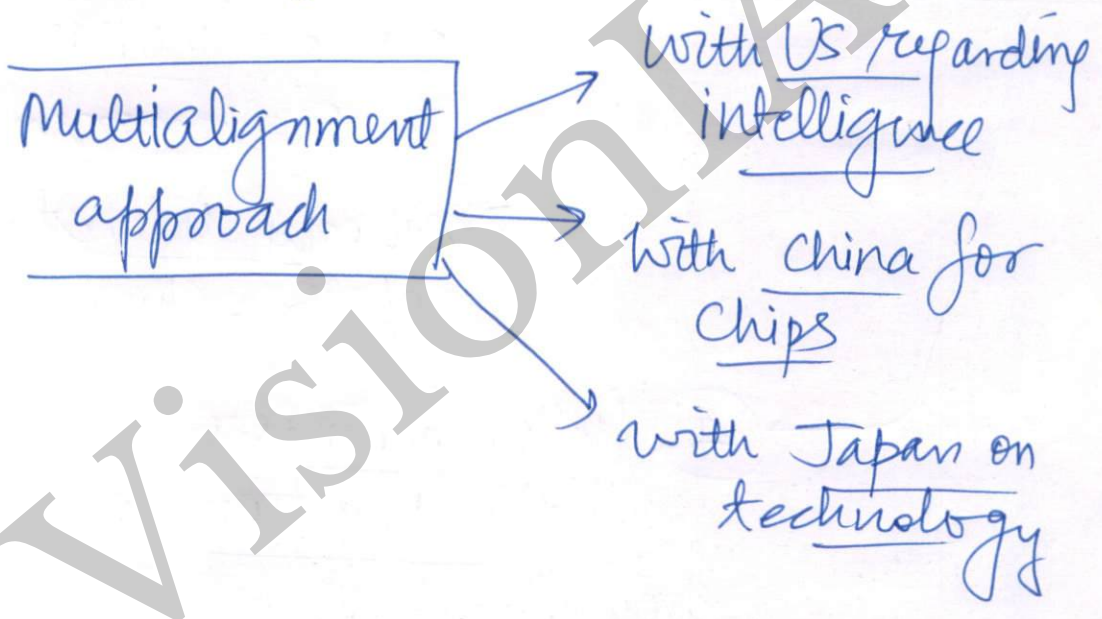
India needs to collaborate  
with like minded nations  
like Brazil, South Africa,  
Russia in passing CCIT

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 diplomacy refers to engaging with countries on combating cyber warfare & enhancing cyber security.



Posture strengthening India's internal security

(1) Helps in manoeuvring challenges without taking sides.

- ② Access to technology - chips
- ③ Collaboration of AI partners  
- France
- ④ Establishing autonomy of decisions
- ⑤ Promoting national interests  
- cyber security.

This strategic autonomy  
is essential to combat 5th  
space warfare

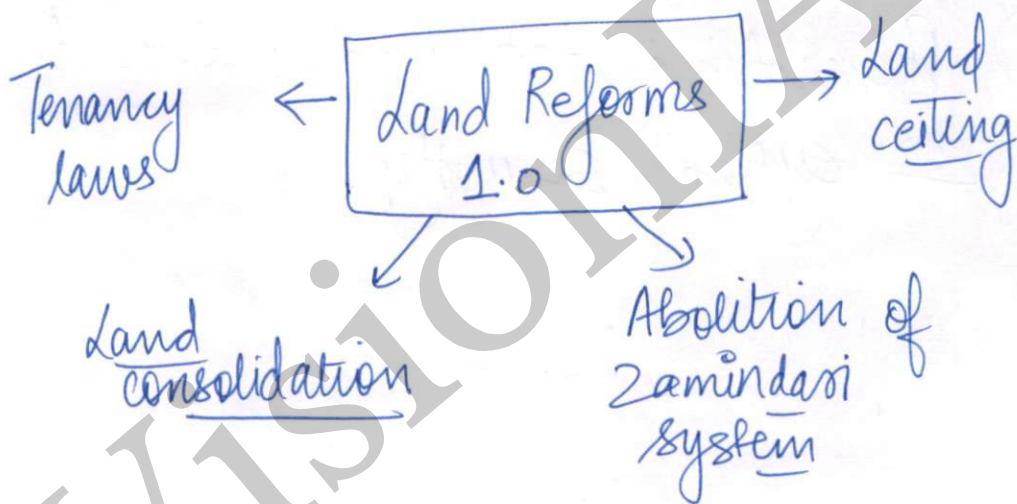
11.

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

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

15

Land reforms 1.0 were introduced post independence with the focus of providing land to the landless and aid in inclusive growth of the nation.



Shortcomings of land reforms

- ① Inadequate implementation of Zamindari abolition where with connivance with officials, they retained land.
- ② Ambiguity in provisions 'personal cultivation' clause was blantly

misused to remove tenants.

③ Improper land ceiling limits providing household / family ceilings along with individual ones  
⇒ led to large Benami transactions

④ Failure of land consolidation as farmers were hesitant to lose land ownership titles (apprehensions not resolved)

⑤ Forceful eviction of tenants using coercion and threats.

Thus, landless farmer became more marginalised and vulnerable. This calls for land reforms 2.0.

land reforms 2.0 needed

① Digitization of land records to provide 'conclusive titling' to owners (e) PM DILRMP, Svamitra scheme 27

- उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि नु नही लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin
2. Land consolidation 2.0 by incorporating private sector to help create economies of scale (e) Land Banks
  3. Improvement in R&D to help improve soil quality (e) Soil Health Card should be enhanced to capture more parameters
  4. Focus on Farmer Producer Organisations which can consolidate land of farmers to improve their bargaining power.
  5. Investment in technology like GIS for land mapping and precision agriculture.
  6. Move away from technology fatigue

Land reforms 2.0 holds immense potential to safeguard nation's food security, Annadata's welfare as well as to present India as equal society

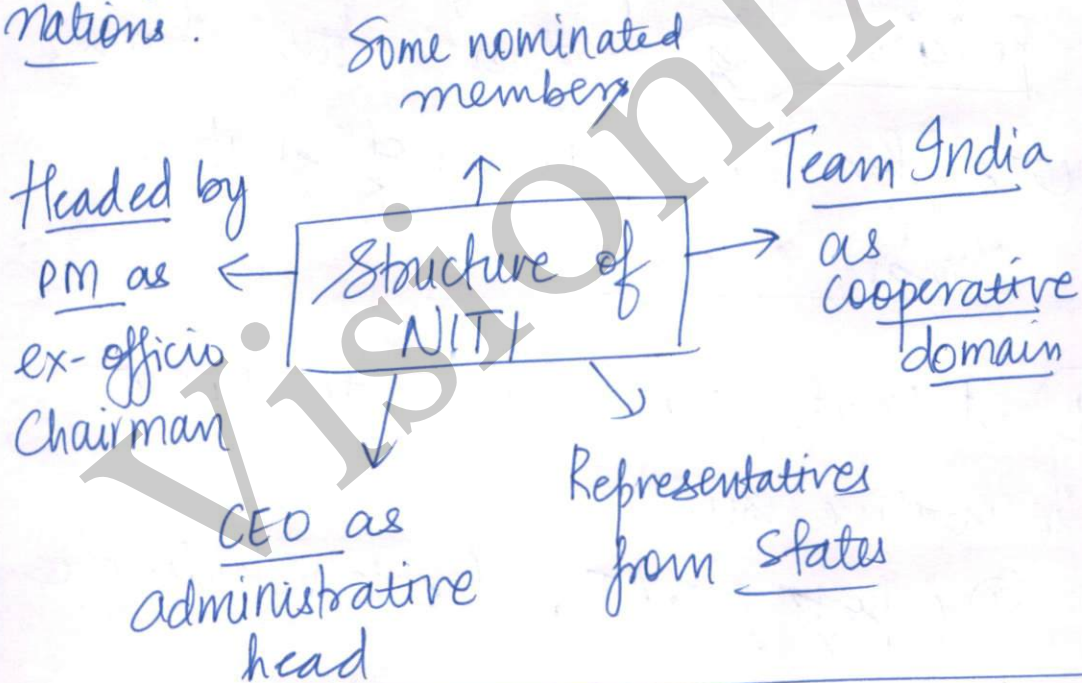
12.

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 ह्रासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) is an executive body established via executive order to foster cooperative federalism and bring India at par with developed nations.



Role of NITI in planning and development paradigm of governance

(I) Achievements

(1) Cooperative federalism - Helped

## Resolve Centre-State tussle on Central Sector schemes

②. Competitive federalism - Helps states learn from best practices of others and compete in a constructive manner.

eg) LEADS Index, Export Readiness Index etc

③. Providing template for development policies eg) meetings with states, UTs for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission.

④. Act as think tank to promote innovative solutions.

eg) Reports on AI, Electric vehicles etc

⑤. Presents long term foresightedness

eg) India @ 75 report to help India create its path to progress

① Lack of Statutory Status undermines its credibility

② No financial powers - keeps states away from interaction.

③ Outsourcing of expertise as many foreign experts are consulted

Some challenges faced

④ Allegations of tilt towards centralisation

⑤ No action taken report submitted

⑥ India @ 75 years report

NITI Aayog need to revamp itself into an instrument of good governance by enhancing its in-house expertise, deploying more objective rating criteria and acting as tool of national integration

13.

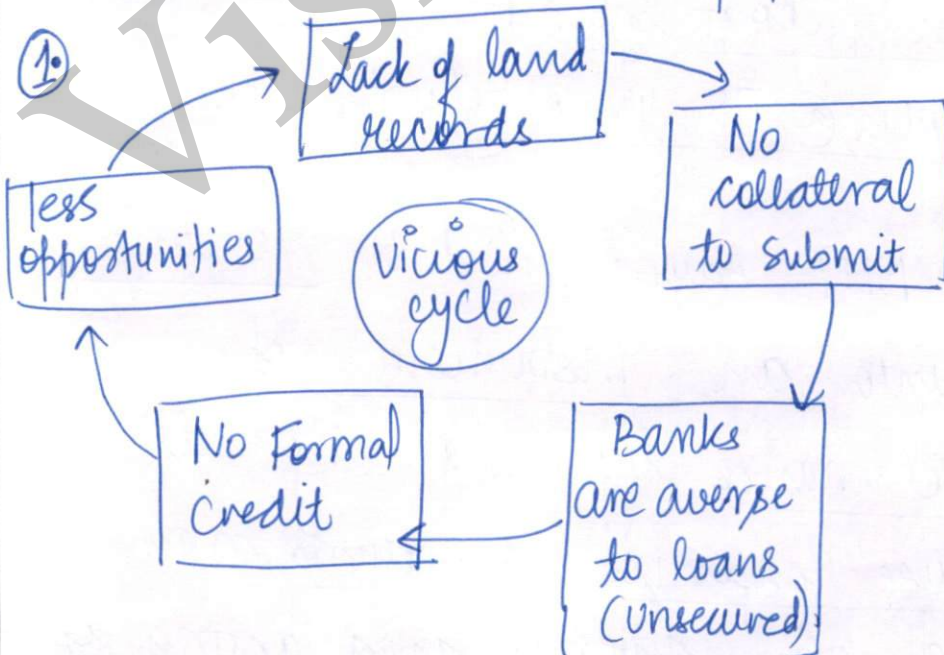
भारत में ग्रामीण तथा बैंकिंग सुविधा से वंचित आबादी के बीच सीमित औपचारिक ऋण पहुंच के लिए उत्तरदायी प्राथमिक कारण क्या हैं? इस अंतराल को समाप्त करने और समावेशी वित्तीय विकास को आगे बढ़ाने में लघु वित्त बैंकों की प्रभावशीलता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The formal credit penetration of Scheduled Commercial banks in rural sector is about 60%, which is still less than as compared to other developed nations.

Primary causes of limited formal credit penetration among rural and unbanked populations

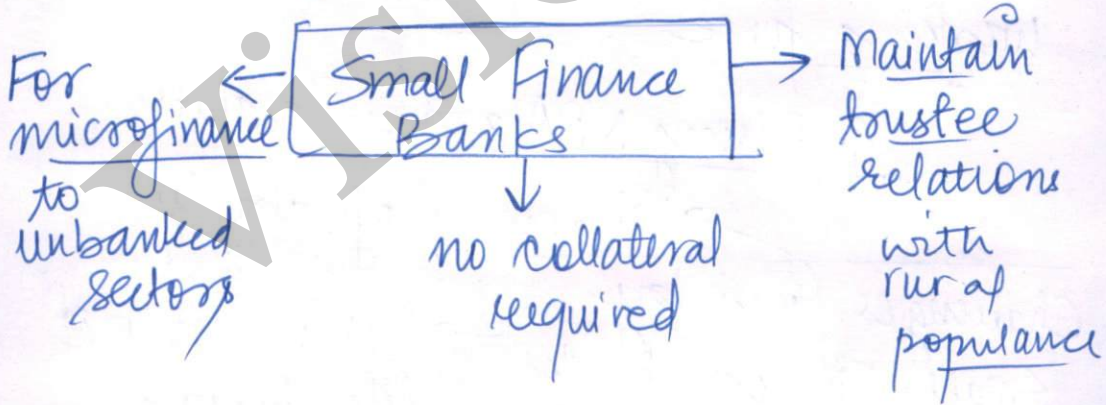


(2) Lack of awareness among populance about procedures

(3) Near absence of digital trailing of transactions to record their loan worthiness.

(4) No formal source of income  
- Banks' risks are higher.

These factors call for effective credits through Small Finance Banks.



## Effectiveness of Small Finance Banks

(1) Easy procedures than long drawn ones in Scheduled Commercial Banks.

- 2. Assisted by Bank Mitra to avail facilities.
- 3. Small credits can be used as seed amounts for entrepreneurship
- 4. Low rate of interests to help rural population manage finances well.
- 5. Trust based relationship as rural population is acquainted with working force.

Challenges faced by Small Finance Banks

- 1. Rising NPAs and defaults
- 2. Low profitability
- 3. Accidents of life further aggravate situation
- 4. Populist schemes - loan waiver

Small Finance Banks can act as vehicle of financial autonomy for rural and unbanked population if provided with adequate opportunities of profit making

14.

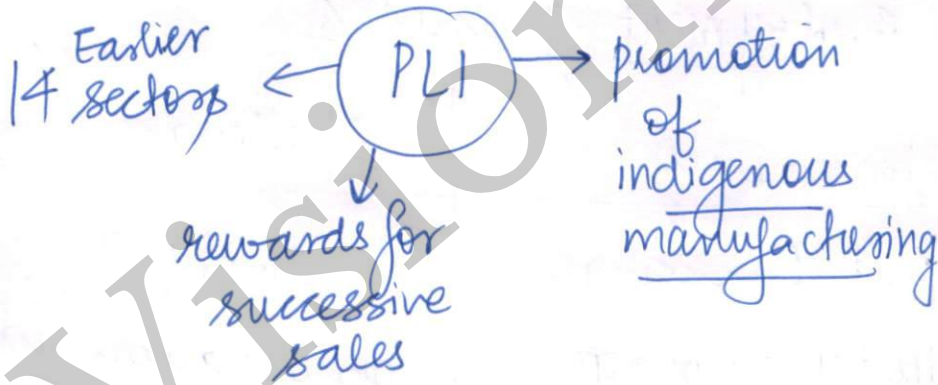
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना ने भारत के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में मूल्यवर्धन, रोजगार सृजन और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को किस हद तक सुगम बनाया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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15

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme is an instrument to reward successive sales in manufacturing, food processing industry etc. to establish 'Make In India' goal.



Progress of PLI for food processing industry

(I) | Facilitating value addition |

Achievements

Challenges

① Conversion of various dairy products

① No major value addition

④ AMUL butter

② Mobile phone manufacturing enhanced

④ setting up of Apple facilities

③ Electric vehicle manufacturing

in agricultural sector

④ millets

② Mobile phone assembly is taking precedence over value-addition

③ Large foreign components in electric vehicles

## (II) Employment generation

### Achievements

① Food Processing industry employs about second largest workforce after agriculture (~ to textile sector)

② less skilled personnel can be adjusted

### Challenges

① Majority of job creation in informal settings

② low skilled personnel will become redundant with advent of AI

### (III.) Global Competitiveness

Achievements	Challenges
<p>① Some 'Brand India' products <u>seen exports</u></p> <p>② Contributes to exports (major portion of <u>agricultural exports</u>)</p> <p>③ <u>Millets Network Initiative</u> ↳ to add value to millets - women SHG</p>	<p>① Can't compete with dairy products of nations like Australia &amp; New Zealand</p> <p>② <u>Overall Visibility is still low</u></p>

① Criteria change - Set minimum value addition requirements for rewards

#### Measures required

② Promote online visibility of value-added products  
(e) ONDC, e-commerce

③ Provide cold chain storage via PPP

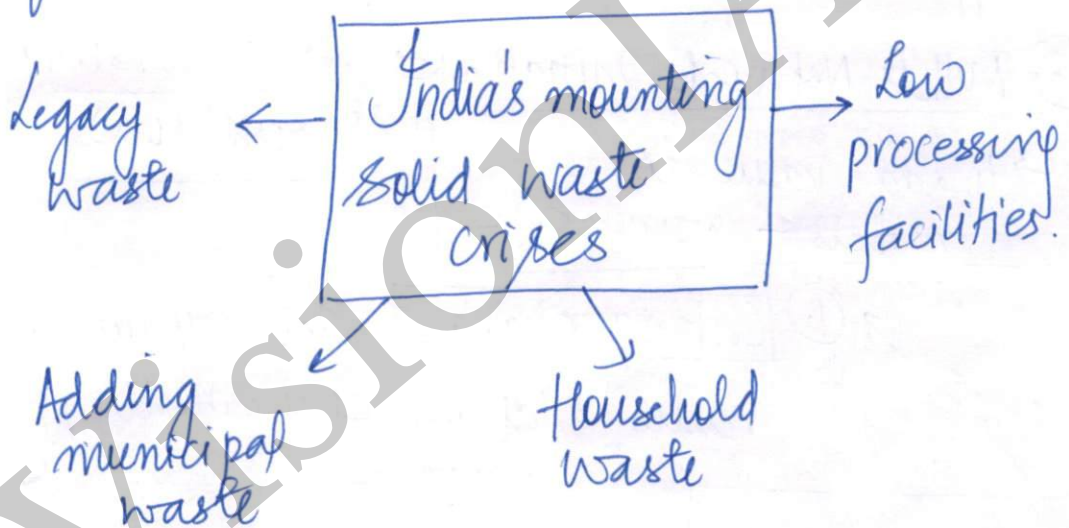
Food processing industry is a sunrise sector that can help resolve India's jobless growth paradox.

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)

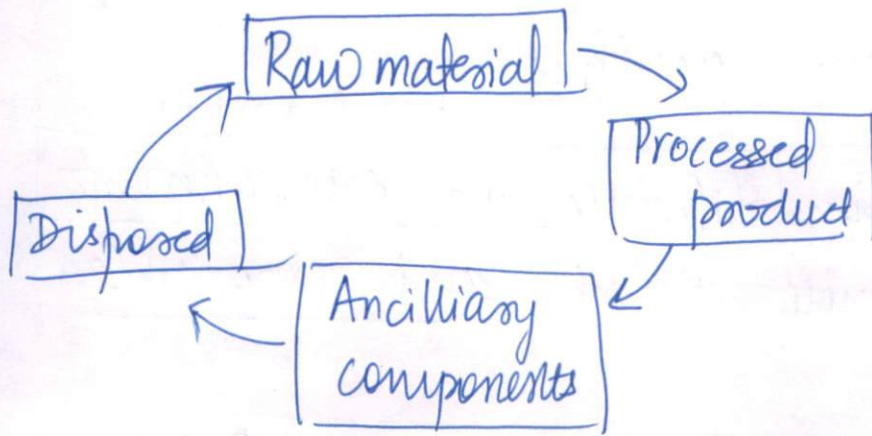
Waste circularity is emerging as a sustainable solution to India's mounting solid waste crisis. Discuss the key principles of waste circularity and the government's initiative in this regard. How effective have these measures been in fostering a circular economy? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India produces large amount of solid waste with only about 30% waste management coming from formal sector.



Key principles of waste circularity

① Lifecycle approach employed where monitoring is carried out from raw material till disposal.



- ② Recycling of material to reduce consumption.
- ③ Reducing consumerism by re-using.
- ④ Responsible production and consumption
- ⑤ LIFE mission
- ⑥ Promoting sustainable disposal with net zero impact on environment

Government's initiative in this regard

- ① Clearing of legacy wastes by setting up e waste to wealth plants
- ② Clear deadlines to clear landfills
- ③ Delhi's Bhalawa, Okhla and

## Ghaziपुर landfills

③ Mission Lifestyle for environment to promote ethical and responsible living.

④ Solid Waste Management Rules to put responsibility on EPR.

### +ves

① Improved awareness about segregation of waste at homes

② Formalisation of some informal waste management chains

③ Promotion of responsible living

Effectiveness of these measures

### Challenges

① Legacy waste still is surmountable

② Mumbai fires on garbage dumps

③ Low efficiency to 'waste to wealth' plants

Circular Economy is not just a legal obligation rather an imperative to lead a sustainable and productive life.

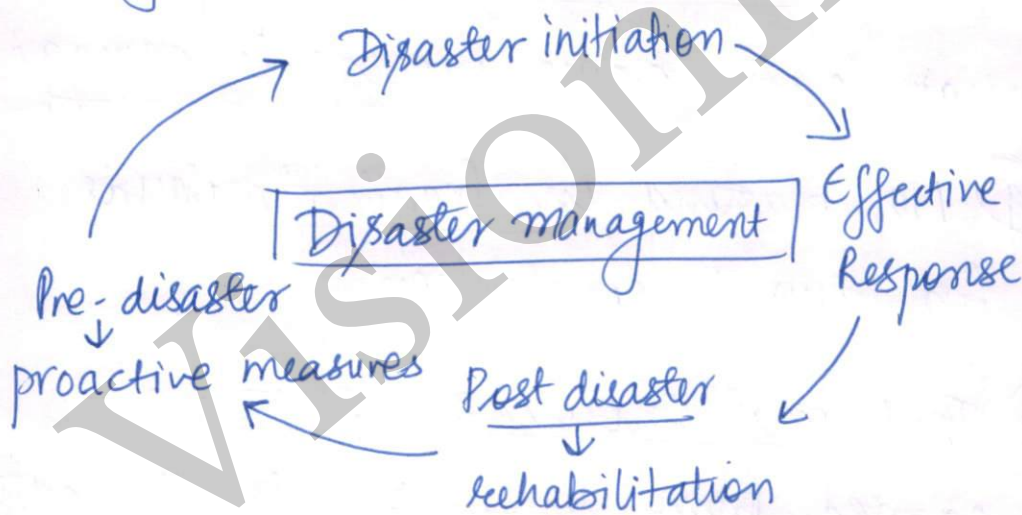
16.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Rising uncertainty of disasters with progressing climate change calls for nature-based solutions by integrating tribal resilience with modern disaster management frameworks.



Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy

Importance of integrating traditional ecological knowledge with modern systems

① Exceeding carrying capacity of Earth

which mandates nature-based solutions

① Currently, we require 1.7 Earths for sustenance of our activities (IPCC)

② In confirmation with rules of nature as tribal communities are more adaptive of nature ① Mathes Maldhari tribe of Gujarat

③ Not exceeding the tipping points that can cause irreversible damage.

④ No blasting in fragile Himalayas for tunnel construction.

④ Traditional knowledge systems carried from generation to generation

④ knowledge about which plant to use when bitten by a snake.

⑤ Community effort leads to collective response ① during forest fires

① 'Operation Hope' in Amazon Forests  
found <sup>3</sup> Tribal children aged from 11 months  
to 12 yrs survive the dense vegetation  
because of their knowledge about  
↑ forest and its flora and  
fauna

Two examples where  
indigenous practices  
contributed to disaster  
resilience

↓  
points to  
living in  
conformity with  
nature

② Tsunami crises in 2004 - Tribal  
communities of coastal region  
survived floods by building flood  
resilient structures

Indigenous knowledge combined  
with modern disaster management  
can offer whole of the society  
protection against increasing  
disasters

17.

हाल के वर्षों में क्रिस्पर (CRISPR) प्रौद्योगिकी ने नए उपकरणों और नैदानिक सफलताओं के साथ तीव्र प्रगति की है। क्रिस्पर-आधारित जीन संपादन प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोगों में हालिया विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन प्रगतियों से स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और समाज के लिए उत्पन्न अवसरों और नैतिक चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

CRISPR technology uses a protein called Cas-9 to act as 'molecular scissor' and help in gene editing at a specific gene location.

Recent advancements in CRISPR-based gene editing technology

① Increased specification of action reducing risks of side-effects

② Promotion of personalised healthcare by development of 'plug-and-play-in' model using AI

- ③ Mechanisation of entire process of production to reduce time and cost in providing treatments.
- ④ Solutions to rare diseases and auto-immune diseases becoming more astain
- ⑤ Combination with CAR-T therapy helps improve treatment benefits.

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opportunities presented by CRISPR for healthcare and society

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- ① Reducing cost of treatments → making them widely accessible → inclusive healthcare
- ② More advancements in treating genetic diseases (e.g. down-syndrome)
- ③ Future anticipation of disease during foetal development

and taking preventive steps.

④ Meeting overall goal of SDG-3  
(Good Health).

⑤ Scope for treating lethal diseases

⑨ PALSY syndrome

① Issue of consent  
during clinical trials.

② Misuse of technology  
⑨ Designer Babies

⑤ Data privacy and monetization

Ethical challenges associated

④ Unintended consequences  
- hybridisation of species

③ Creating gulf between haves & have nots

CRISPR technology holds great relevance for improving lines of billions and must be facilitated with clear and robust guidelines

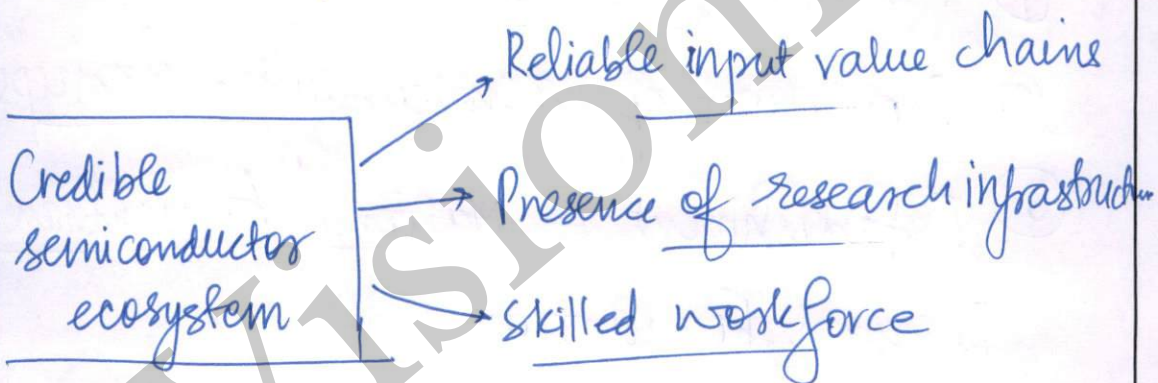
18.

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

A credible semiconductor ecosystem is pivotal for India's economic security as much as for national security. Analyse the strategic objectives, incentives, and institutional architecture of the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM). Identify the major risks that could derail its timelines. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India Semiconductor Mission aims to leverage the opportunities of electronics advancements to place India as major player in semiconductor research and development.



Strategic objectives, incentives and institutional architecture of ISM

(I) Strategic objectives

① To reduce dependence on China which frequently undertakes export bans

① weaponisation of trade by banning rare earth metals/magnets, chips

② To diversify input value chains  
④ with Argentina, Australia, USA.

③ To ensure self-reliance in indigenous electronics manufacture.

## (II) Incentives

① Provision of R&D services

② Promotion of semiconductor startups

③ Establishment of National Anusandhan Research Foundation

④ Relief in taxation for initial years.

⑤ setting up of fund for seed money along with private sector mobilization

### (III.) Institutional architecture

- ① Under Ministry of Science & Technology
- ② National authority to regulate and facilitate

① Inadequate infrastructure  
- Semiconductors rely on pure water supply and 24x7 hour power

Major risks that could derail timelines

② Lack skilled workforce in semiconductor manufacturing

③ Incentivising foreign players to invest as venture capitalists is a tough task

④ Technology transfer also requires collaborations

With launch of ISM and collaboration with ICET, India can establish itself as a global semiconductor manufacturing hub.

19.

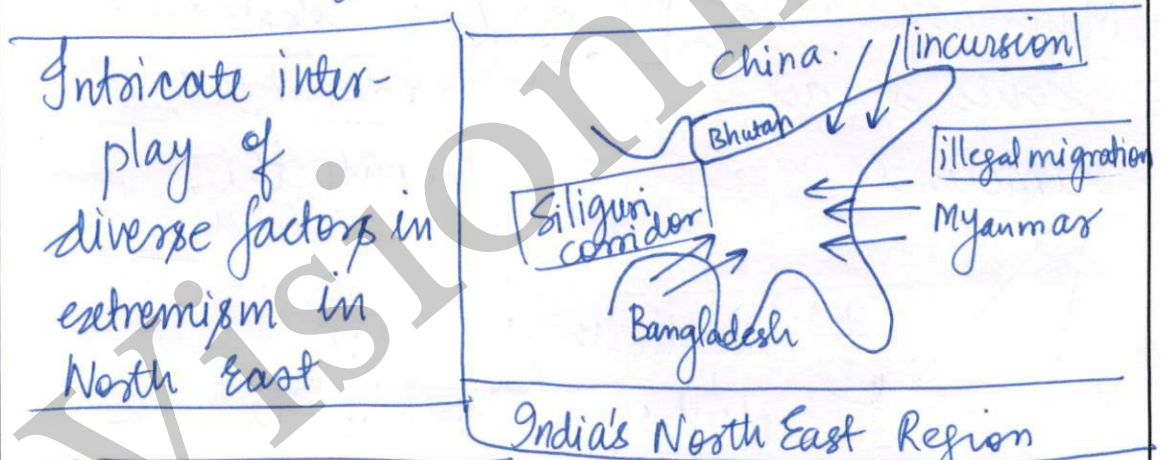
विविध कारकों का जटिल अंतर्संबंध पूर्वोत्तर में उग्रवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाला कारक रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद के खतरे से निपटने के लिए एक बहुस्तरीय रणनीति का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Manipur has been further placed under 6-month extended President's rule. This highlights its and other north eastern region's volatility due to violent extremism supported by multitude of factors.



① Susceptible nature of porous borders causing illegal migration leading to apprehensions about diluted economic opportunities and cultural erosion.

② Eviction drives in Assam, ULFA

③ Organized crime flourishing

including drug, arms and human trafficking.  
④ Free Movement Regime

③ Unholy nexus between mafia, bureaucrats and politicians for personal gain causing breach of public trust.

④ NSCN (I-M) in Nagaland.

④ Covert support by china in training and supporting extremists

⑤ Lack of infrastructural and economic opportunities

④ Only in 2025, 4 capital states of North East have been connected by Railways.

⑥ Difficult terrain makes it expensive for security forces to flush out extremists.

⑦ Presence of Golden triangle causing India to act both as transit and destination for drugs

## → (I) Law and Order Maintenance

(1) Strengthening of security forces

⊕ Assam Rifles, Rashtriya Rifles.

(2) Frequent and effective operations

⊕ Operation Hot Pursuit of 2015

(3) Eliminating threat at its bud

⊕ drone attacks on militias in Myanmar

(4) Promoting adequate use of AFSPA in volatile regions

Multi layered strategy required

## → (II) Development front

① Improving infrastructure via PPP

⊕ PM-DEVINE

② More economic opportunities

⊕ schools, hospitals, industries.

③ Completion of international projects

⊕ IMT multi-modal project

④ Winning Hearts and mind of people

⊕ operation Samwad.

SAMADHAN strategy along with effective surveillance can help maintain peace in India's land of rising sun - NE.

20.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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In recently, conducted operation Sindoor a battalion of women BSF soldiers headed by a female AC gave a befitting reply to guns shots of Pakistan army in Jammu-Kashmir for 3 days.

① Permanent commission to women

Recent steps to induct women into combat roles

② Induction as Agniveers

③ Training at par with male counterparts

Yet, their participation in combat roles remain low due to multi-faceted challenges

## Key challenges impeding greater inclusion of women in armed forces

- ① Fear of exploitation by enemy in situations of high risk.
- ② Exploitation of Wing Commander Vardhaman during Balakot strikes.
- ③ Availability of facilities to cater to women's privacy needs.
  - ④ safe toilets at combat positions.
- ④ Motherhood penalty - They are burdened with dual burdens of familial responsibilities.
- ⑤ Less role models to promote and motivate women to take up such roles.
- ⑥ Patriarchal outlook where women are considered weaker than men

→ ① Creation of role models

ex) Gujran Saxena

→ ② Skilling of women in new age warfare ex) AI, drone warfare

→ ③ Provision of makeshift sanitation conditions

Suitable measures to enhance their participation

→ ④ Rewards for incentivizing

→ ⑤ Behavioural nudge to society

Inclusion of women in all spheres of armed forces not only strengthen gender equality but also foster the achievement of SDG-5

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