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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. : 46007892

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ISHAN BHATNAGAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date
27/07/2025

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

केंद्र
Centre
BHOPAL

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **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।**	**Important Instructions** **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.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

Analyse the factors that have contributed to India's inclusive economic growth in the past decade. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

In the past decade, India has lifted 25 crore people out of multidimensional poverty (NITI Aayog) showing its commitment to inclusive growth.

Factors that contributed to inclusive growth

1) Broad-based welfare agenda enshrined in motto 'Sabha Saath, Sabha Vikas'.

2) Efforts at employment (eg MGNREGA, NRLM) and skilling (PMKVY 3.0)

3) capabilities development through outlays on education (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan), Health (Ayushman Bharat Mission)

4) JAM trinity : financial inclusion, digital payments, and universal identity.

5> Combatting hunger with NFSA and PM Garib Kalyan.

6> Made sure that benefits reach the intended beneficiary through DBT, Aadhar-linkage, digitalization of PACs.

7) Boost to cooperatives as engines of rural development through a new cooperative ministry.

8> Focus on balanced regional development with focus on North-East: connectivity (UDAN), infrastructure and investment (investment summits)

9> Empowering vulnerable sections by encouraging entrepreneurship (Stand up India)

10> Gender-focused policies like Lakhpati Didi, Drone Didi, gender-based budgeting.

Hence, the last decade marked a period of inclusive and balanced growth.

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

The Reserve Bank of India's surplus transfers offer the government much-needed fiscal space, yet they are not without challenges. Critically examine the implications of the RBI's surplus transfers to the government. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

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

3. प्रथम राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण 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 मुद्रीकरण 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

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

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

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

Examine the major challenges hindering the Indian textile industry from achieving its full potential in the global value chain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's textile industry employs about 45 million people and produces a large volume of textiles. However, it is being out-competed by industries in Vietnam, Bangladesh and South-East Asia.

Challenges hindering the Indian textile industry

1.> Lack of modernization : fragmented industry with outdated machinery

2.> out of touch with global trends : customizability, merchandise and IP integration.
eg> marvel T-shirts.

3.> High costs of production: logistics and electricity costs are high.

4.> Countries like Bangladesh have more favourable policies for the textile industry.

5.> Lack of branding and marketing support.

6.> Lack of well-defined USP.

7.> Focus on low value components of creating yarns and fabrics.

Way forward

1> Create fund for textile modernization: subsidize new machinery.

2> Provide consultancy services and market inputs to better align supply with demand.

3> Focus on incorporating traditional fabrics and patterns and create "fusion-wear".

4> Reduce production costs in logistics and electricity.

5) Enhance ease of doing business.

These steps will lead to a robust and competitive textile industry.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India imports more than 30% of its edible oil requirements from other countries despite substantial production of oilseeds.

Reasons for import dependence

1.> Surging demand for edible oils owing to junk food culture and packaged snacks.

2.> Westernization of food habits.

3.> use of Palm oil in food processing etc → Palm oil is not easily produced in India.

4.> Distortionary agricultural policies → MSP oriented procurement limited to wheat, rice etc. → limited land given to oilseeds

5.> Volatile oil prices → risk averse farmers prefer producing wheat and rice.

6.> Lack of nutritional literacy and health

consciousness → people prefer oily food -

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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measures taken by government

- National mission for self sufficiency in oil seeds
- Nutritional education
- Rationalizing and diversifying procurement
- Income support to farmers → PM KISAN

Issues

- Bias towards wheat and rice, even in arid regions suitable for oilseeds
- Demand outstrips supply

Way forward

1) Address demand - side factors: awareness generation and campaigns.

2) Legislation requiring disclosure of oil use in packaged products etc.

3) Incentivize more area under oilseeds by higher MSP, reliable procurement etc.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent AIR India crash with just one survivor has brought to light the danger and extent of damage associated with air accidents.

Disaster Management Protocols

Preventive checks

The air industry, AAI and DGCA have preferred a prevention oriented approach ensuring –

(1) Runway safety

(2) Regular inspections and maintenance of components

(3) Precautionary approach → not flying the aircraft if there's any doubts as to safety

Mitigative approach

(4) Planning – aircrafts located at outstations

(5) Pilots trained to handle emergency.

(6) Security measures within aircrafts, such as Oxygen masks, seat belts, emergency exits etc.

Response

(7) SOPs for dealing with various contingencies, such as accidents, crashes etc.

(8) Stationing fire brigades, ambulances near airports and landing strips

(9) Designated no-fly zones.

Hence, air safety is an integral component of air connectivity, and requires a multi-pronged approach.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Chemical Pollution causes a grave health hazard by compromising the immunity and through bio-accumulation. It also threatens various ecological processes like photo-synthesis, microbial action, egg formation etc.

Key sources of chemical pollution

1) vehicular emissions → major contributor of VOCs, NOx, SOx, responsible for Delhi pollution

2) Factory emissions and effluents → pollute the air, compromise the soil, leach into the groundwater

3) Microplastics from single use bottles, detergents, tooth pastes etc.

4) Burning of fossil fuels to produce energy. eg: coal based power plant → CO_2, NOx, SOx etc.

5> manufacturing processes - Eg> highly polluting leather industry of Kanpur.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Efficacy of Existing Regulation

1.> The Air Act, Water Act etc. establish the CPCB and SPCB to set -
(i) effluent standards
(ii) inspect industries etc.

2.> Regarding vehicular pollution, the govermt has brought in requirements of engines like B.S. VI and also ethanol blending of petrol.

Limitation
- → limited monitoring of compliances
- → New sources of pollution not covered - Eg> Microplastics
- → absence of proper disposal facilities
- → Effluent treatment not done

Way forward
- → Promote use of separators, electrostatic precipitator
- → focus on renewable energy, EVs etc.

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

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

The recent conflict with Pakistan has demonstrated the immense utility of missile defence systems, both in defensive (S-400) and offensive (Agni - Prithvi etc.) standpoints.

India has a multi-pronged missile defense system based on principles of proximity, tiered response, distance of reach, range and nature of warhead.

India's progress
- → Procurement through missile diplomacy. eg: Barak from Israel
- → Indigenous R&D by DRDO
- → Long range multi-tiered defence
  - → Agni: short range, surface to air
  - → Trishul
  - → Prithvi: ICBM
  - → Nag → anti-tank missile

Limitations

↳ Dependence on foreign actors. Eg: S-400 obtained from Russia.

↳ Lack of defence indigenization

↳ Lack of cohesive national security doctrine of on missile use

Hence, while India has made an initial foray into missile defense systems, a lot more needs to be done to gain self-sufficiency and multi-modal competency.

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

UNSC has passed several resolutions condemning acts of terror, particularly after 9/11. However, its measures have still not been completely successful.

Reasons for limited effectiveness

1) Veto power with the P-5 can block actions. Eg> China obstructed India's attempts towards proclamation of Masood Ashar as designated terrorist.

2) No subsidiary attached body to deal with terror.

3) Lack of consensus on definition of terror.

4) Deadlocks in passing umbrella treaty addressing all forms of terrorism -

Some members promote a sectoral approach -

5) Non-responsiveness to acts of terror in developing countries. Eg) 26/11 attacks.

6) Deadlock over issue of state terrorism and state sponsored terrorism.

7) Insufficient action on state-sponsors of terror, such as Pakistan.

Way forward

1) zero tolerance to terror

2) UNSC to set-up specialized organ that can take action on terror. Eg) SCO's CATS.

3) Recognition of state-sponsored terrorism and strict action against violators.

4) use of regional mechanisms. Eg) SCO, BRICS etc.

These measures will ensure greater efficacy in anti-terror strategies.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

A 'multi alignment' approach is cyber diplomacy enables us to pursue national interest without being dragged into any particular bloc.

Strengthening national security

1> Focus on data sovereignty. Eg> DPDP Act

2> Knowledge transfer on cyber security systems through MOUs. eg> MOU with the U.S.

3> Trade in cyber security systems. eg> cyber security system purchases from Israel.

4> Broad consensus building on cyber security, cyber terrorism etc. eg> role in SCO.

maintaining strategic autonomy

1) Actions in national interest → pulled out of RCEP over data sovereignty concerns.

2) Strict requirements for MNCs operating in India → eg> no safe harbour upon non compliance.

3) Issue-based alliances, rather than commitment to a bloc

4) Commitment to rules-based, safe, encrypted cyber space.

Hence, India has managed its cyber diplomacy to ensure safety and autonomy.

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

While the land reforms were initially aimed at abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms and effective land ceilings, issues such as legal loopholes, judicial delays, lack of political will and nexus of officials with landholders impeded their functioning.

Reforms	Performance & Shortcomings
1) Abolition of inter-mediaries	- successfully dismantled the Zamindari system - could not address inequalities of land distribution
2) Land Ceiling	- Family landholding not considered initially

- for redistribution of excess land

- High ceiling limits
  eg> Andhra Pradesh

- Multiple exemptions to ceiling. Eg> 22 exemptions in Tamil Nadu

3> Tenancy Reforms

- for security of tenure

- evictions
- delay in rollout
- informal tenancy agreements

In light of these shortcomings, Land Reforms 2.0 must do the following:

1) Clear title rights with land mapping through SWAMITVA scheme, geo-mapping, GIS integration.

2> Address land fragmentation (90% families own less than 2 hectares of land) -

(i) consolidation of land holdings

(ii) cooperative farming

(iii) rejuvenation of waste lands, fallow lands

3) Address litigation on land.

4) Check diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

5) Use Agri-Stack to maintain holistic repository -

(i) farmer's ID

(ii) GIS maps of land

(iii) Details on crops grown, soil health etc

6) Soil Rejuvenation and health of Soil Health Card, Agri-extension service.

7) Promote sustainable land use through organic farming, ZBNF.

8) Integrated Farm Management approach with agro forestry, horticulture and animal husbandry to to be promoted.

Hence, the need to for consolidation and qualitative improvement of land to bring economic of scale and viability to agriculture.

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

NITI Aayog is the apex think tank that gives recommendations on meeting the sustainable development goals, inclusive growth and for a viksit Bharat 2047.

Role in Planning

1) moved away from top-down approach of erst-while Planning Commission → Decentralized planning.

2) overcentralization → cooperative federalism through effective consultations with states and UTs.

3) Pro-active anticipation of the future of developmental planning. Eg> white papers on AI, EVs etc.

4) No role in allocating funds → functional

specialization as a think tank with policy insights

5> Data-driven, feedback oriented planning.

eg> Aspirational districts dashboard.

Role in developmental paradigm

1> Grassroots driven development with inputs to Gram Sabhas, empowering gram panchayats.

2> Focus on inclusive development to prioritizing backward districts through Aspirational Districts programme.

3> Dynamic and innovation led economy through Atal Innovation mission, Atal Tinkering Labs.

4> Converting outlays into outcomes.

5> Fostering competitive federalism through healthy competition among states. eg> Swachh Bharat ranking.

6> Saturation approach to development. Eg> Sampoorna Abhiyan.

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

Limitations

1> No powers of allocation of funds

2> Lack of institutionalized consultative mechanisms.

3> Less integration with legislative business, policy formulation.

4> Insufficient attention paid to its cutting edge research on Climate change, AI, EVs etc.

Way forward

1> Expand role to pre-legislative consultations.

2> Holistic integration of insights to governance processes.

3> Expand resources to set up all-India surveys, pilot studies for better data collection.

Hence, NITI Aayog can be instituted as a pillar of Viksit Bharat 2047.

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

Despite laudable initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, formal credit penetration in India is limited, despite the presence of bank accounts in rural and unbanked populations.

Reasons for limited formal credit penetration

1) Urban and metropolitan bias in lending.

2) Limited last-mile coverage of formal lending mechanisms.

3) Absence of land titles, leading to improper documentation and no collateral.

4) Perceived risk of default for rural and unbanked populations.

5) Complicated procedures for applying for loans → difficult to navigate for

the functionally and financially illiterate.

6> Ease of access and familiarity with informal sources, like moneylenders.

7> Reasons for taking credit: immediate consumption needs, and not capital investment.

Consequences
- → high interest rates
- → land alienation
- → Begar & forced labour
- → limited financial inclusion
- → high rural indebtedness.

Role of Small Finance Banks

SFBs were established on the recommendation of the Nachiket Mor Committee in order to extend banking facilities, including credit, to rural and unbanked populations.

Extent of success in bridging gap

1> collateral free loans to rural population

2> Low rates of interest.

3> Flexible lending focus mechanisms

4> Increased penetration in underserved areas.

5> Helping with agricultural credit, small shopkeepers, agri-processing etc.

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

Impact on inclusive growth
- → credit to unbanked sections
- → financial inclusion through increased credit penetration
- → Shift away from informal sources
  ↓
  less interest burden
  ↓
  lower rural indebtedness.

Limitations

1> Inadequate penetration in remote, underserved areas. Eg > Tribal areas.

2> Interest rates are higher that cooperative banks.

3> Bias towards lending to large and medium farmers.

Way forward
- → PSL sub-quotas to be strictly defined and followed.
- → lending advisory service to prevent unfruitful expenses
- → encourage more penetration to underserved areas.

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

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

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme focuses on providing incentives, such as tax benefits, GST remissions, and other incentive based on the extent of production. It is an integral component of "make in India" towards making India a manufacturing hub.

The PLI scheme has had an integral role in the food processing industry, as follows:

Role in value addition

1> PLI encourages setting up of food processing plants → value addition and enhanced pricing.

2> Incentives on machinery → mechanized production and economies of scale.

3> Focus on value of output → encourages processes that enhance product value.

Role in employment generation

1> Food processing processes like salting, pickles, dehydration → boosting farmer incomes

2> PLI to food processing MSMEs : creation of jobs in rural areas, semi-urban areas.

3> Employment to low skilled and semi-skilled workers in papad making, jams, jellies etc.

4> Labour intensive industry → more jobs created.

Role in enhancing global competitiveness

1> Focus on high value processes.

2> Demand-focused scheme ~~edt~~ stressing production of commodities that are market-oriented.

3> Integration with SAMPADA, focus on export-oriented goods of a high quality standard.

4> Integration with certification and testing to enhance safety standards.

Limitations

1> Insufficient focus on technical upgradation.

2> Dwarfism in food processing industry

3> Over Preponderance of MNCs monopolizing the FMCG segment, like Hindustan Unilever etc.

Way forward

1> Cluster based approach to food processing.

2> Encouraging innovation, new offerings.

3> strong emphasis on quality control.

4> Encouraging production of "health foods" and other varieties based on demand.

Hence, the PLI scheme in the food processing sector has helped generate value, employment and exports. The aforementioned suggestions will boost its efficacy.

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

India's mounting solid waste crisis can be seen in terms of -

(i) absence of segregation at source

(ii) unscientific waste collection methods

(iii) Dumping of waste : open sites

(iv) lack of efficient recycling.

This has contributed to an immense solid waste crisis manifesting in huge urban landfills. Eg: Delhi.

Waste circularity promises to be an effective solution to this crisis owing to the following factors -

1. Incentivizes efficient waste disposal
   eg: Waste to wealth.

2. Takes a life-cycle approach to solid waste management;

Industrial use → segregation at source → Scientific management → separation based on utility → processing → Reprocessed Raw materials → Industrial use

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

3) Allows for re-extraction of valuable components such as critical minerals, semi-conducting materials. eg> Lithium from phone batteries

Key Principles

- Waste to wealth
- Sustainable use
- Waste recycling
- Integrated waste management
- Extended producer Responsibility
- Segregation and Scientific management

Government measures

1) Solid Waste Management Rules – advocate segregation at source, recycling.

2) E-waste management Rule → Extended Producer Responsibility to collect E-waste

3) Plastic waste management Rules → ban on single use plastics.

Efficacy

1) Boost to circular economy: waste processing centers. eg> E-waste center in Bhopal.

2) Better waste management → declining landfills.

3) Incentivizing value obtainment from waste.

Limitation	Way forward
1) Limited compliance with Rules	→ Strict enforcement and penalties
2) Limited engagement with demand/waste creation	→ LiFe, limiting demand for single use plastics by promoting jute bags.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

modern disaster management strategies stand much to gain from indigenous ecological knowledge rooted in a deep understanding of various ecological phenomena and their causes.

Importance of integration of indigenous knowledge into disaster management

1) Eco-sensitive perspective that looks at totality of ecological processes

eg) Ubuntu philosophy that sees humans and nature as interconnected.

2) Sacred groves and importance of plantations.

Best Practice - Kerala has used Bamboo plantations to prevent landslides.

3.> Respecting nature and its carrying capacity. eg> Himalayan landslides because carrying capacity exceeded.

4.) Practice of bunding and indigenous water management of rivers through check dams ⇒ flood management.

5.> Preference towards natural, organic, local produce such as millets, mahua, natural food & local foods.

↓

food and nutritional security

6.> Egalitarian social structure and care for vulnerable members like aged, children ⇒ disaster vulnerability assessment and mapping.

Examples

(1) Plantations and sacred groves

- mangrove cultivation under MISHTI scheme in West and East Coast to provide resilience to cyclones, storm surges.

- Kerala → Bamboo plantation to prevent soil erosion.

- Himalayas → JFM with indigenous tribes to prevent forest fires.

(2) Forest-derived, eco-sensitive lifestyles

- lowering carbon footprint
- Disaster management by respecting carrying capacity
- Himalaya → reforestation

Hence, many indigenous principles and ideas can be used to enrich disaster management.

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

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

CRISPR technology is an advanced gene editing tool which acts as a molecular scisser to cleave harmful genes (eg> oncogenes and replace these with template genes. It addresses the genetic cause of disease.

CRISPR is also used to introduce desirable traits in organisms such as higher yield in plants or self-termination in mosquitoes

Recent Developments →

1> CRISPR-Cas 9 is used to treat forms of cancer such as blood cancer, bone cancer etc.

2> used to correct gene defects pertaining

to dysfunctions of various body parts.
eg> sickle cell anaemia.

3> used in biotechnology to improve food nutrition, crop yield and disease resistance.

4> used to enhance yield of crops like Jatropha for biofuel production.

Opportunities

1> curing cancer and other genetic diseases.

2> Preventing diseases by making alterations to gametes.

3> Food and nutritional security

4) Energy security through biofuels.

5> modifying body immunity to better fight infections.

Ethical challenges

1) Risk of genetic divide - accessibility

of treatment only to the wealthy.

2> Designer babies and 'perfected' genome

3> GM Crops → bio contamination
↳ unintended health effects

4) Issues of side effects such as gene rejection, cytokine storm, auto-immune response etc.

Way forward

As per Oviedo Convention on Bioethics —

(i) uphold principle of humanity

(ii) equitable access to treatments

(iii) precautionary principle in genetic engineering.

18. एक विश्वसनीय सेमीकंडक्टर इकोसिस्टम भारत की आर्थिक सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Semiconductor industry is the basis of modern graphics, computing and data sciences.

A robust semiconductor industry is crucial to an 'atmanirbhar' economy with data sovereignty and secure systems.

Objectives of ISM

1) To gain self-sufficiency in manufacture of semiconductor chips.

2) To encourage setting up of semi-conductor fabrication plants in India.

3) To establish reliable partnerships to source necessary raw materials from countries such as Taiwan.

4> To encourage efforts in R&D for globally competitive semi-conductor industry in India.

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

Incentives of ISM

1. Liberalized FDI regime for semi-conductors
2. PLI in semi-conductors : tax rebates, input tax credits, limited fees.
3. Low tariffs on import of raw materials and components.
4. Single-window compliance, allocation of land, and creation of Semi-conductor Parks.

Institutional Architecture

1> Nodal Body: SemiCon India.

2> States based apparatus: various teams with paradiplomacy to attract semiconductor investments to their states.

Major Risks

1> Regulatory cholestrol: delays in land acquisition.

2> Limitations in transport & logistics infrastructure.

3> Geostrategic tensions with supplier of raw materials: China has 95% of reserves of world's critical elements.

4> Outdated IP law: Semiconductor Chip Act.

5> Absence of skilled labour force in India.

Way forward

1> secure multilateral partnership to ensure access Eg> critical minerals partnership

2> Industry - academic collaboration to boost R&D.

3> EODB reforms, new Act dealing with semi-conductor chips.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The North-East has suffered from an interplay of multiple factors leading to extremism:

1> Demographic anxieties : Assam & Tripura.

2> Developmental and infrastructure deficit

3> Feeling of marginalization and alienation from the mainstream.

4> Land alienation : Xaxa committee points out that 40% of those displaced from alienation are tribals.

5> Ethnic Identity : Identity across state and even country borders- Eg> Nagas, who champion a 'Nagalim'.

6> Ethnic clashes : eg> in Manipur, between Kukis and Meitis.

7) Inadequate rollout of various schemes such as PESA, PDS etc.

8) Lack of genuine autonomy and voice to indigenous institutions, tribal advisory councils.

Multilayered Strategy →

Security Perspective

↳ Border security to prevent inflow of weapons

↳ Operation Sunrise: Joint patrols with Myanmar Government.

↳ modernisation of para-military forces.

Diplomatic Efforts

↳ Peace Accords: in the past 10 years, more than 10 peace accords signed, leading to more than 10,000 insurgents

giving up arms

↳ surrender-cum-rehabilitation scheme for erstwhile insurgents.

Economic Development

↳ Bring investment and infrastructural growth to North-East.

↳ Effective implementation of Schedule V, VI and PESA safeguards.

↳ Regional connectivity through RCS.

↳ PLI for ~~new~~ setting up industries in North East.

These measures will go a long way in "winning hearts and minds", allowing us to integrate the North East into the mainstream.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The enduring paucity of participation of females in the armed forces owes itself to the following factors -

(i) gender roles preventing women from applying to the army

(ii) lack of awareness and empowerment

(iii) lack of infrastructure and specialized training of women

(iv) concerns about safety in combat roles etc.

(v) allocation to desk jobs, non-combatant roles.

However, this can be addressed through -

(i) advertisement and awareness campaign.

(ii) Highlighting successful women in uniform. eg> Col. Sufiya Qureshi, Admiral Gunjan Sexena.

(iii) Dedicated infrastructure and training facility in army.

(iv) All women commando forces, special forces etc.

(v) Ensuring participant in active combat roles based on aptitude.

These measures will go a long way in ensuring gender parity in the army.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK