



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. : 01439609

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vaibhavi Agrawal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.7.25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Raipur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु
For Official Use

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु
For Official Use

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

10

~~When India go~~
India has become from 14th
largest economy to the 4th largest
economy globally in the past decade
with rise in per capita income
as well.

Factors that have contributed
to India's inclusive economic growth:-

- ① Increase in employment
and opportunity to people.
- ② Increase in labour force participation
Rate (LFPR) from 40% (in 2015) to 60%
in 2024.
- ③ Women empowerment, urge to
women to work and contribute
to economy
female LFPR increased from
23% to 41%.

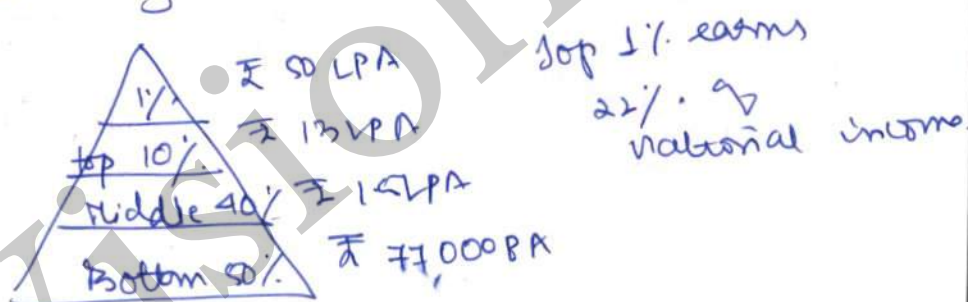
4) Help to the manufacturing sector specially MSME (Micro loans)

5) Increase in Capital formation and investments

Challenges / Limitations :-

1) Stagnant nature of Manufacturing sector with just ~20% to the GDP. (less labour intensive sector)

2) Huge income inequality



Ref: OXFAM report

3) Huge wealth inequality: top 1% own 40% of wealth, top 0.1% own 30%, top 0.01% own 22% and top 0.001% own 16%

Way forward!

we need inclusive growth (not trickle down approach). Need of the hour is skill development and employment opportunity.

2.

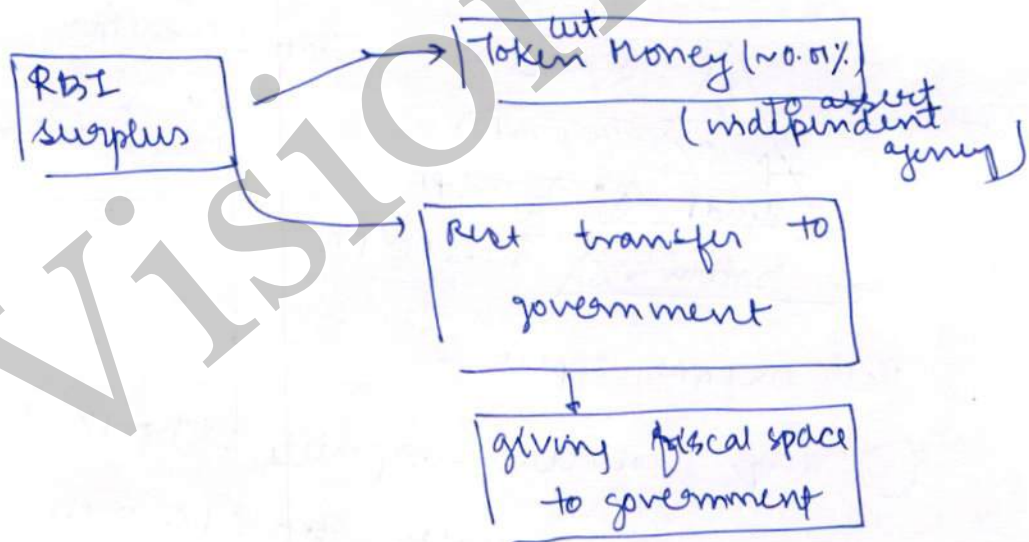
भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के अधिशेष हस्तांतरण सरकार को अत्यंत आवश्यक राजकोषीय राहत प्रदान करते हैं, फिर भी ये चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं हैं। आर.बी.आई. द्वारा सरकार को किए गए अधिशेष हस्तांतरण के निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 कृपिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Reserve Bank of India has multiple sources of income like - interests on loans, investments, service charge from banks, licenses fees etc. Often this leads to huge surplus with RBI.



Implications of RBI's surplus transfers -

Positive :-

- ① It gives government a source of money to reduce its fiscal deficit.

② Reduces the requirement to
borrow at higher rates, giving
sustainability of finances.

③ Reduces the amount of
concentration of wealth with RBI.

NEGATIVE:-

① It increases the possibility
of inflation, by infusing the
money without any conditions.

② It is against the policy
of free and fair working of
market. (Laissez Faire)

③ It gives government's role
over the independent working of RBI.

④ Reduces the TRUST by the
public. Further bad for the
economic working.

RBI is an important institution
to maintain the financial stability
of the country. We need to ensure
careful transfer after liberalisation.

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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National Monetization Pipeline (NMP)

launched in 2015 & envisaged to
create a pipeline of infrastructure
by monetizing the brownfield
infrastructure and investing in
more green field infrastructure.

Effectiveness of NMP to meet its objectives

Positive :-

- ① Gave boost to private public sector
investments in the brownfield infra.
- ② Revival of earlier loss making
or closed infrastructures.

Negative :-

- ① not able to attract much
investors in certain sectors
- ② Private sector unwilling to

take up remote assets.

New Asset Monetization Plan 2025-30

aim to boost the capital expenditure by reforming the sectors, giving incentives to private sector to take up projects

Way Forwards:-

- ① clubbed BOT as used in airports i.e. clubbing a profit making asset with a less profit making asset.
- ② flexibility of contracts, giving relaxed norms to incentivize private.
- ③ New model of investments (adopt global best practices)

Boosting the asset monetization is necessary to free up fiscal space and make country's assets profitable.

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 कृपिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India was once called the MOTHER OF COTTON (in 19th century), now it has become net importer of cotton, showing lagging of Indian textile industry.

Major challenges hindering the Indian Textile industry :-

① uncompetitive nature of Indian textile manufacturers. 85% of them are deregularised, leading to less export capacity

② Import tariffs by other nations
↳ Example: EU apply 10% on Indian textile, 0% on Bangladesh (under ETA) and just 1.2% on Vietnam textiles.

③ Supply chain disruptions and costly
India's supply chain cost 13-14% of GDP on compared to global avg of 3%.

④ Less Investments in the textile technology like engineering apparel, Man made fibres etc

⑤ India's cotton production is declining from 360 lakh bales (in 2011) to 300 lakh bales (in 2024)

⑥ Inability of India to benefit from China's vacuum exit
Steps to overcome the above hinders:—

① PM MITRA scheme to get create mega integrated textile parks.

② Signing Free trade agreements with the major economies

③ Pushes to investment sector to invest in textile sector (PLI scheme)

④ Setting up integration of small textile manufacturers into the supply chain.

For India to leverage the

FARM TO FASHION, it has to give special attention to the labour intensive 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 requires 22 million tonnes of oil annually, out of which it imports 14 million tonnes, which shows the massive dependence on imports.

Reason behind this import-dependency:

- ① Less agricultural output of oilseeds. India grows l. (low yields of produce)
- ② Farmers less willing to grow oilseed due to MSP procurement of wheat and rice.
- ③ Poor quality of oil seeds
Example: Yield in mustard is declining.
- ④ Irregular dependence of farmers
Example: oil palm is a water guzzling crop

⑤ lack of awareness among farmers and low penetration of agriculture extension services leading mono cropping pattern.

Steps taken to handle the situation :-

① National Mission on edible oilseed:
Pushing farmers to grow oilseeds.

② PM-AASHA scheme for procurement of pulses and oilseed.

③ National Mission on oilseed - palm oil: growing palm oil seeds in NE region and Andaman Islands.

④ PMH-11 : 4M Mustard : It will increase the yield by 30%.

⑤ Providing assistance to farmers to aware them about best farming practices.

PM Modi has urged people to reduce the intake of oil in their diet, depicting the requirement to achieve self-sufficiency.

6.

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

Air accidents are low-frequency but high-impact events. Examine the disaster management protocols in place for aviation-related emergencies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently occurred airplane crash on 12th June going to London from Ahmedabad, killing 7250 people. Shows the grave nature of airplane accidents.

Disaster Management protocols in place for aviation related emergencies in India :-

① MITIGATION :- strict protocols for any mishandling by the airplane company. BUCA slams huge fine for any neglect.

② continuous checking of the aircraft - before takeoff;

③ strict vigilance from the airport Authority of India over the flight operations.

④ Community-Awareness: Flight attendants giving directions to travellers before take off regarding EXIT DOORS and O₂ masks etc.

⑤ POST Disaster Inquiry and investigation

AAIB - Airplane Accident Investigation Bureau conduct systemic evaluation using BLACK BOX and other evidences

⑥ Quick Rescue operation: When the intensity of the disaster, quick response is necessary to minimize its impact. Fire brigades, emergency exits etc in place

⑦ Sign to Signatory to CHICAGO PROTOCOLS for any assistance in air disasters.

Airplane accidents are highly unfortunate incident - Thus preparedness to reducing its frequency is the most critical and only solution.

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

In 1984 union carbide incident serves great reminder, how the leakage of carbide in the atmosphere led to deaths of thousands and generational impact on millions. (Bhopal, M.P.)

Sources of chemical contamination:-

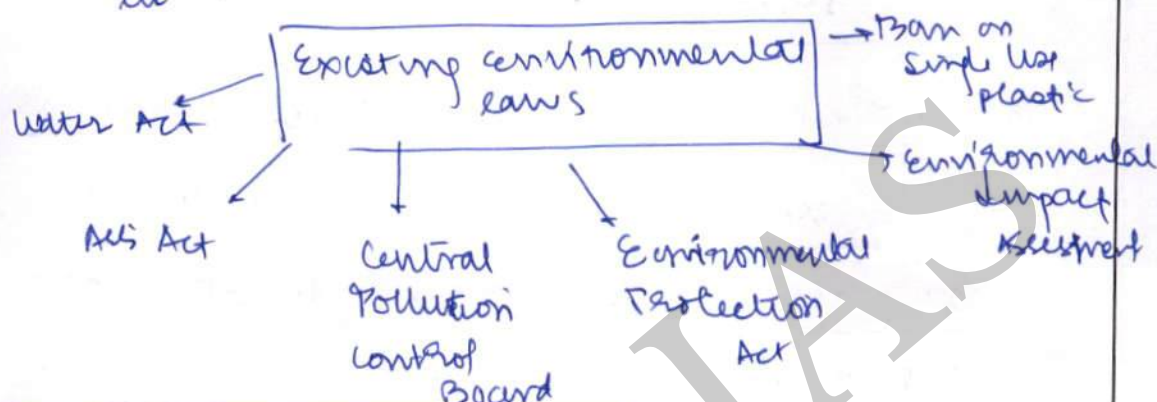
① WATER POLLUTION: Chemical effluents from industries, untreated sewage disposal

② AIR POLLUTION: Burning of fossil fuel, iron smelting plants, agriculture release of CH_4 , livestock etc.

③ SOIL POLLUTION: Fertilizer and agricultural runoffs. overusage of pesticides etc.

(4) Accidents: Industrial accidents, nuclear plant accidents (Chernobyl, Fukushima)

(5) Natural causes: volcanisms, release of chemicals due to forest fires etc.



Effectiveness of the laws:

(1) they are effective to some extent. Reduced the pollution outlets, public awareness, polluter pays liability etc.

(2) However, there is lack of compliance and effective enforcement of the laws. Further people are unaware and indifferent to the cause.

Obama - 66

"We are the first generation to feel the climate change and do something about it". Handling chemical pollution is important.

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

Israel's self protection using
its Iron Dome against the swarms
of missiles from - Hamas, Houthis,
Gaza and even Iran, depicts the
importance of missile defence system
in national security.

Working principle of missile defence system

① Radars tracks any movement
of any foreign object in the sky.
If detected any, it gives the
alert to the whole system (TRACKING)

② It keeps on tracking the movement
and do calculations about
its trajectory (TRAJECTORY TRACKING)

③ gives command to the
anti missile system to release

a counter missile. (COMMAND)

(4) That counter missile meets the
incoming missile in the air and
defuse it. (DEFUSION)

(5) Such missile defense system
contains multiple tracking and
targeting instruments to cater to
hundreds of incoming missile together.
(SCALING).

India has recently showed its
capability in operation window
using AKASH defense system, S-400 etc
(Indigenous) (Russian)

However there's requirement to
increase the RnD (currently just 0.66%
of GDP) whereas China - 2.3% of GDP towards
defense system and indigenous the
systems.

As year 2025 has been referred as
"YEAR OF REFORM" we must take steps
to make india Atma nishbhar
in Defense.

9.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC) द्वारा अपनाए गए अनेक संकल्पों और पहलों के बावजूद, आतंकवाद को 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

Increasing terrorism activities
and no global united action
(as witnessed in Pahalgam terror Attack),
depicts the shortcoming of UNSC
in its counter terrorism strategy.

Reasons for the limited
effectiveness of UNSC :-

① UNSC don't represent the
modern world scenario, with
members being highly biased in
actions.

② Lack of consensus among
the members regarding which
organization can be marked as terrorist
due to different affiliation with
countries.

Ex: India's proposal to

put certain let terrorist under resolution
was countered by china (due to
proximity of Pakistan)

③ lack of power to ask countries
to handover the offenders and
criminals, leaving criminals open
in haven countries

Ex: Osama Bin Laden in Pakistan.

④ countries are often of
the view that if they are not
affected, it doesn't bother them.

Ex: America against terrorism
only after 9/11 attacks.

⑤ Paradox of Pakistan being chair of
UNSC few months back.

Way Forward

- ① Need reforms in 'the institution'
- ② Adopting zero tolerance towards
terrorism and States sponsoring them
- ③ Global response: &

As PM Modi has highlighted that India
vows to retaliate against any terror
cut in its soil, whole world must
adopt it.

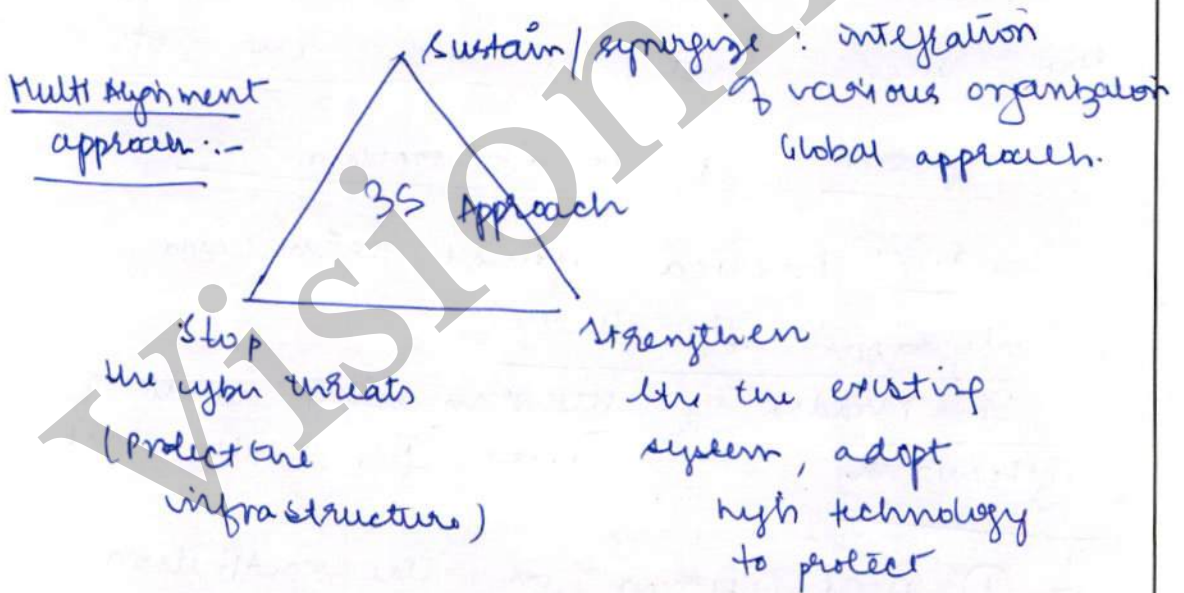
10.

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 कृपिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin
10

During the G20 meeting
in September 2023, Indian website
faces 26,000 thousands cyber threats
every second, showing the
rising requirement of cyber-diplomacy.



This posture strengthen India's internal security while maintaining strategic autonomy by :-

Internal security :- ① Strengthens the infrastructure and response towards it.

② Protect any threat to the
critical infrastructure.

③ Promotes the alignment of
various agencies to cyber security,
reducing duplication and increasing
efficiency.

Strategic autonomy :-

① It facilitates global cooperation
towards the eminent global threat
of cyber crime.

② ensures India act as
important player in the field but
simultaneously ensure the sovereignty.

③ ensures India adopts the
best practices and share any risk
of threats.

When threats are global, response
can't be local. Cyber diplomacy is
imperative. India's multi-alignment
approach is way forward

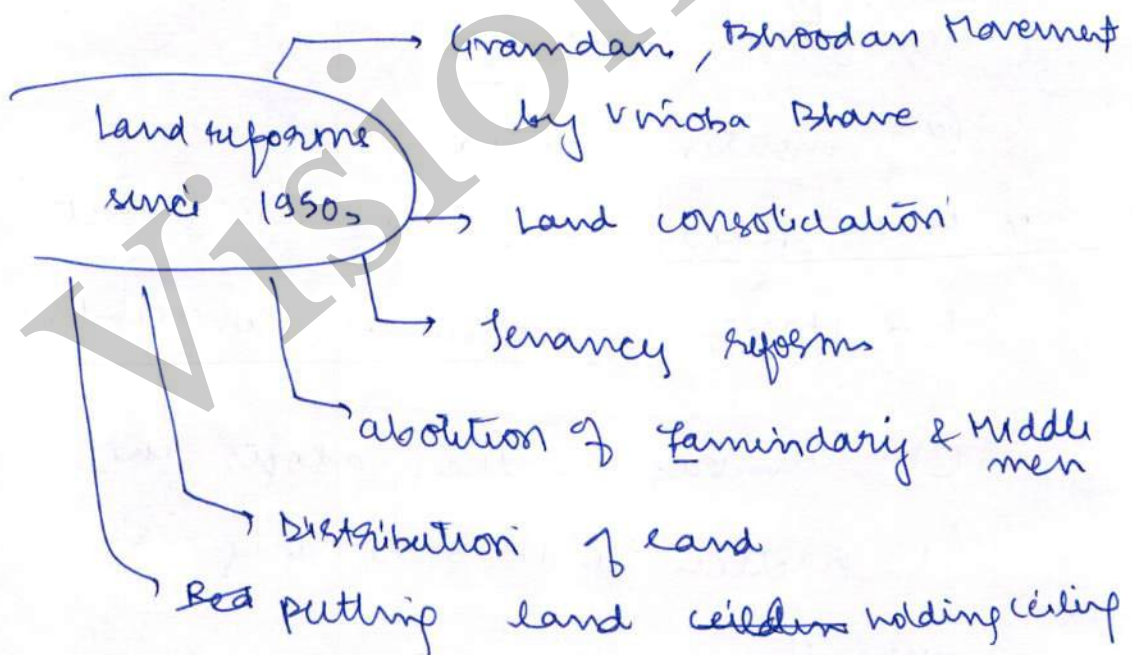
11.

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

currently India's farm sector occupies 54% of population but only contribute 17% to GDP. further, lands distribution is highly inequitable - as > 85% of farmers are still small and marginal.



Shortcoming of the land reforms: -

① small landholdings of the farmers. Indian farmer's land

- holding is 1.02 hec whereas
Canada - 300 hec ; USA - 150 hectare.

② Bad execution of tenancy acts
and still prevalence of landless tenants
vulnerable to landlords.

③ Regional disparity - land being
state subject, some states implemented
whereas some didn't
Bex! - ^{West} Bengal's implementation was
good

④ People unwilling to donate the
land, further dummy land donation
to the relatives / those associates

⑤ Lack of political will due to
fear of vote loss.

⑥ Lack of paper work / no formal
transfer of land with rising disputes.

Land Reforms 2.0 should look like :-

① Promotion of Farmers
Production Organization (FPOs) to

counter the small landholding limitation

② Formalization of the property entitlements and papers. Digital records should be maintained.

(Apu Stack and SVAMITVA)

③ Proper formalization of Tenancy farming with mandatory formal legal work to reduce the vulnerability of landless tenants

④ Diversification of the cropping pattern, allied apiculture sector to increase the farmer's income.

⑤ Planned agriculture cities/villages with giving rights to landless farmers (on same lines of planned Urbanization)

Agriculture is one of the engine of growth (mentioned in Budget 2025).

We need reforms as fuel and inclusive growth as guiding path to reach the

destination of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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

Planning Commission (as envisaged for growth boosting) became redundant over the years. Govt. came up with NITI Aayog to act as a THINK TANK and promote cooperative federalism.

Role of NITI Aayog in planning and development paradigm of governance :-

POSITIVE ROLE :-

PLANNING

- ① Acted as a platform to think about the relevant issues like GIG workers, AI, cyber threats etc.
- ② Building consensus on the action / planning of policy.
- ③ Suggesting reforms required in areas with proper scientific evidences and research.

DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM: of governance :-

- ④ Suggesting the sectors requiring more attention and govt's support
- ⑤ Innovative ways to govern the country - ~~ways~~
- ⑥ encouraging the private participation by including them in deliberations and facilitating investments.
- ⑦ Cooperative federalism by giving a platform to centre and state to build consensus.

Limitations faced by it :-

- ① Recommendatory in nature with government's discretion to either accept / reject.
- ② lack of expertise due to bureaucratic mindset.

③ Lack of consensus building due to the political rivalry between Centre and state.

④ Centre's undue influence and politicization of the council.

⑤ Lack of willingness among private sector to participate because of negative experiences of past.

⑥ Lack of expert staff and limited manpower.

Way Forward:-

① Making the council more role-based rather than sub-based.

② Increasing the research activity by funding.

③ Reasons for non acceptance of any recommendation.

NITI Aayog's vision is important and
crucial for the country towards
VIKSIT BHARAT by 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)

due to lack of formal credit, rural and unbanked population are left at the mercy of informal credit, leading to their exploitation.

Ex: Farmers getting loan from middle men Arhatiyas.

Primary causes of limited formal credit penetration:-

① Lack of willingness of banks to open branches in rural areas due to non profitability.

② Lack of staff willing to work in rural areas

③ Bank focusing on profits (majorly urban sectors)

④ Rural people are unaware
of the paper works required,
hence opt for informal credit.

⑤ Prevalence of illiteracy among
people to opt for online banking,
take debit money etc.

Govt. of India came up with
various schemes to solve the
problems like - Priority Sector Lending,
Lead Bank Initiative, Bank Mitra / Ombudsman
Small Finance Bank, Nabard etc.

Small Finance Banks :-

Effective in addressing the gap :-

① Increase in formal sources
for agriculture and small credits

② Increased the banking habits
in people.

③ open branches in unbanked
region.

④ Bank MITRAs to advise people and help them get benefit of formal finances.

⑤ Increase the no. of accounts.

⑥ Free credit cards and debit cards to rural people.

Challenges:-

① Banks are unprofitable and often face risks of loan default.

② Rising loan NPA from rural areas, often requiring state support / bailout.
Ex: Farm loan waivers.

③ People unaware of usage and not willing to save money on banks.

④ Dummy accounts.
PMJDY (Jan Dhan Yojana) increased the no. of accounts from 15 crores to 53 crores in the past decade. But we require more efforts increase financial inclusion.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

India's current food processing sector is just 10%, whereas China is 23% and USA 75% showing India's backwardness in harnessing food ~~pro~~ processing industry (SURVIVE INDUSTRY).

Product Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme was envisaged to incentivise investments in the industry and reward if the production is increased.

effectiveness:

- ① Increased the private investment in the sector.
- ② led to streamlining the value chain or supply chain
- ③ Infrastructure development - cold storage, etc

4) Increased the employment of people (as it is a labour intensive sector)

5) Reducing the post harvest losses (India's losses ~ 65,000 crore yearly)

6) Formation of ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT - giving impetus to local agri produce

↳ Ex: Makhana in Bihar
Saffron in Kashmir.

7) Impetus to better agriculture practices - inclusion of technology, high quality seeds, fertilizers etc.

8) Rise in exports of products like cashew, Makhana etc

Limitation / Challenges:-

1) PLS scheme was not able to attract the investors as envisaged.

② Trendance of bureaucratic hurdles
and delays, de-incentivising the
investors.

③ High cost of supply chain
(16% of GDP, global avg. just 8%),
reducing the export competitiveness

④ Sanitary and phytosanitary
measures of imposing countries
like European Union, USA.

⑤ Lack of diversity in agricultural
products. Farmers not willing to
indulge in contract farming

Way forward: Food processing industry

requires :-

- ① Inclusion of public private partnership
(Kapur committee recommendation)
- ② Integrating the cold chain and
supply chain.
- ③ Free trade agreements.

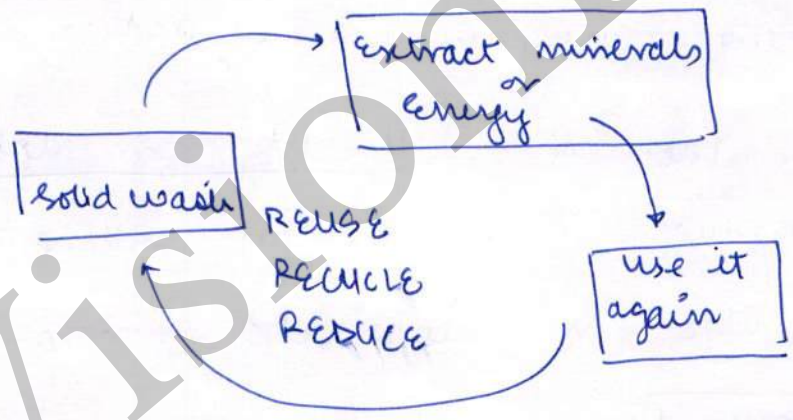
PLI is imp a good scheme however

we need to amend it to later

to challenge.

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

PM Modi's emphasis on circular economy not only caters to growth, but also waste circularity as a sustainable way to handle the crisis of solid wastes.



Key principles of waste circularity!-

- ① Segregation of items before disposing it way.
 - (a) Remove the useful items
 - (b) Segregate based on biodegradable, non biodegradable, electronic etc -

② EXTRACT the important minerals
before further process

- (a) e-waste can be reused to
extract Lithium, Graphite etc
- (b) Any metal for reuse

③ Using the rest of the waste
to extract energy

- (a) Biogas, Bioethanol etc
- (b) Burning in power plants
- (c) Compost / Manure

Government's initiative in this regard:

① extended producer responsibility
under e-waste rules to give duty
to producer to recycle the waste.

② segregation of waste at
the source by distributing
two baskets to households.

③ Exertive to farmuse to not
burn the stubble but give
it to power plant.

④ Mission LIFE : promoting environment
friendly lifestyle, reducing the solid
wastes.

Effectiveness of these measures in
fostering circular economy :-

① Increase the recycling of
wasty items like lithium, metals,
promoting circular economy.

② Extracting the energy again
and again, boosting less requirement
of new energy.

③ ensuring less amount is
wasted.

Circular economy is imperative
for sustainable development, and
circular waste disposal is an important
component to it.

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 क्राफ्ट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Earlier, when technology was not prevalent, traditional ecological knowledge of tribes gave them immunity to the disasters. Current increased in the frequency and intensity of disasters, we need to integrate modern and traditional methods for resilience.

Modern Methods	+	Traditional Methods	=	Disaster Resilience
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Importance of integration :-

① gives gotten better disaster warning / (prediction).

Ex: Bhakurval tribes can sense the monsoon predictions

② Preparedness: Traditional methods gives easy ecological way to minimize disaster's impact.

example: Mangroves to reduce the cyclone impact

③ RESPONSE: - Innovative way to rescue operation. This can be used to train NDRF personnels to response in the hostile condition
DEX: Martial arts or jumping etc.

④ Build back better - To recover from the of disaster. Providing traditional medical care, economic integration, stress therapy etc.

⑤ Community - awareness and participation: often tribals are not rescued from disasters due to their non integration in mainstream. This will solve this problem.

⑥ It shows us path to the sustainable practices to cater any unforeseen disasters. of future as well.

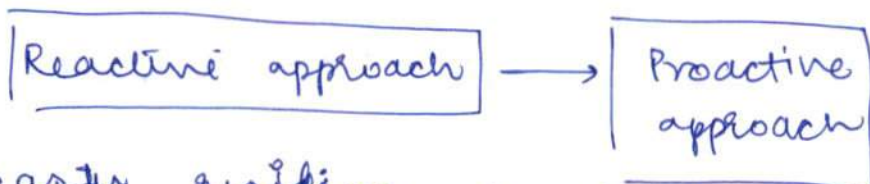
Examples where indigenous practices have contributed to disaster resilience :-

① Growing Mangroves on the coastal line gives protection from cyclone by dissipating its energy on landfall.

② Cool roofs on the top of our house reduces use of electricity and provides protection to heatwaves.

③ Beech Ecology: Sacred groves, & conserving environment beyond anthropocentrism, reduces the climate change hence → less disasters.

We need



for disaster resilience. Traditional practices along with modern touch is way forward.

17.

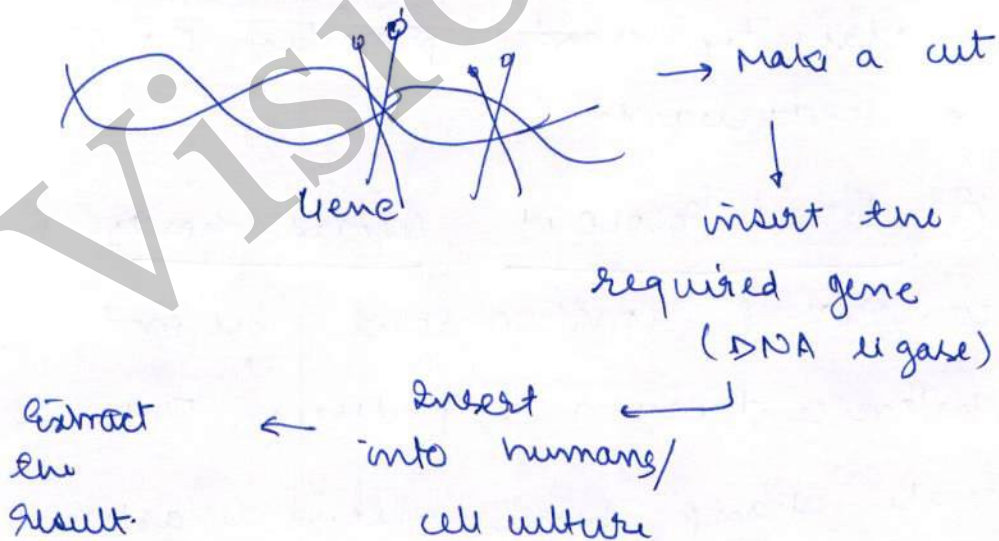
हाल के वर्षों में क्रिस्पर (CRISPR) प्रौद्योगिकी ने नए उपकरणों और नैदानिक सफलताओं के साथ तीव्र प्रगति की है। क्रिस्पर-आधारित जीन संपादन प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोगों में हालिया विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन प्रगतियों से स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और समाज के लिए उत्पन्न अवसरों और नैतिक चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 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 is based on molecular scissors technology to cut the gene at a specific place and edit it to treat various diseases.

Functioning of CRISPR Technology



Example: invention of penicillin using bacteria.

Recent developments in CRISPR based gene editing technology application: -

① Making of vaccines: by removing the ~~undes~~ attenuating a live virus/ bacteria and create immune response.

② Treating of genetic disorders

③ Formation of Test tube babies by stem cell therapy, and with desired traits (DESIGNER BABIES)

④ Cancer treatments by removing the onco genes from people susceptible to develop cancer in future.

⑤ Extraction of antibiotics from various organisms like bacteria, fungi etc

ethical challenges :

① Designer babies are ethically questionable due to "what constitute a desirable trait" - fair complexion?

② Chances of not favourable outcome, further harming the patient (biomedical ethics - DO NOT HARM)

③ This raises the question of changing the natural world, raising susceptibility of any biological disaster. Ex: COVID-19 breakout.

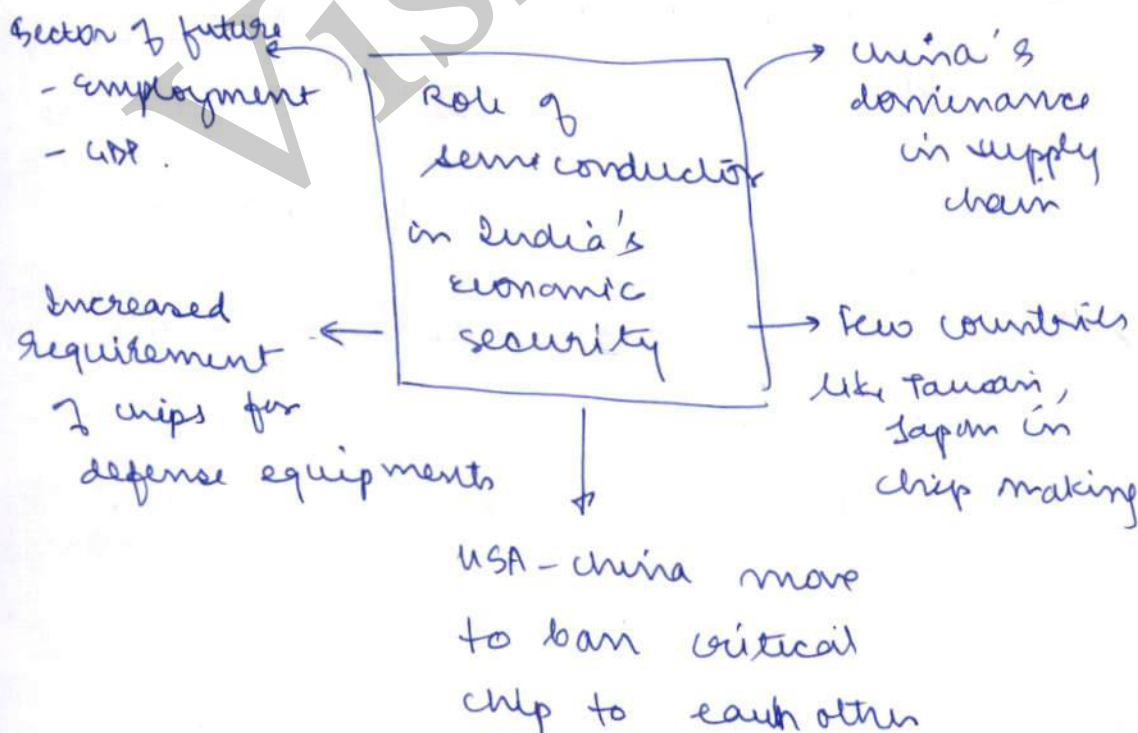
Way forward :-

CRISPR provides us help to fight the diseases for the mankind, however ethical usage under the limits of the natural forces of universe should be kept in mind.

3. 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

Back in 1990s, there were no need of semiconductors, then came Modems requiring semiconductors, then telephones. Now people are already talking about modern bridges and automatic cars, showing an rising demand of semiconductor.



India semiconductor Mission (ISM)

aims to boost the semiconductor sector in India to make India one of the leading player in the sector

Strategic objectives:-

- ① Get the capability to make/ manufacture indigenous chips.
- ② Increase the research and development capability.

Incentives:-

- ③ Private sectors getting Design linked incentive (DLI) for efficient designs of embedded circuits.
- ④ Govt's funding to 50% of the project cost of setting up manufacturing sector in India.

Institutional architecture:-

⑤ Promoting the opening of
wafar production factory.

⑥ to National Semiconductor Council
to overlook upon the execution of
the project.

Major risks that could derail its timelines:

① Global supply chain disruptions
like imports of chips, wafers,
technology etc.

② China's dominance in the
sector. It can stop companies
to invest in India.

③ Lack of willingness in companies
due to Fed tapism, bureaucratic hurdles.

Semiconductor is important for
the Industrial Revolution 4.0.

India must act promptly and
attain SELF RELIANCE as soon
as possible.

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

North eastern Emergency and
extremism has been one of
the huge internal security
threat. Recent ethnic conflict
of MANIPUR, serves an example
to the amount of threat
it poses to the country's integrity.

Factors that has been the force
multipliers :-

(1) Historical: forceful integration
into the union leaves them
wound of historical injustice.

(2) Lack of developmental efforts
towards the remote regions due
to terrain or political demotivation.

(3) Forceful evacuation from
their land / forests, with

no rehabilitation relief.

(4) inter-ethnic clashes between two ill ethnic community due to scarcity of resources.

Ex: Kuki-Meitic clash in Manipur

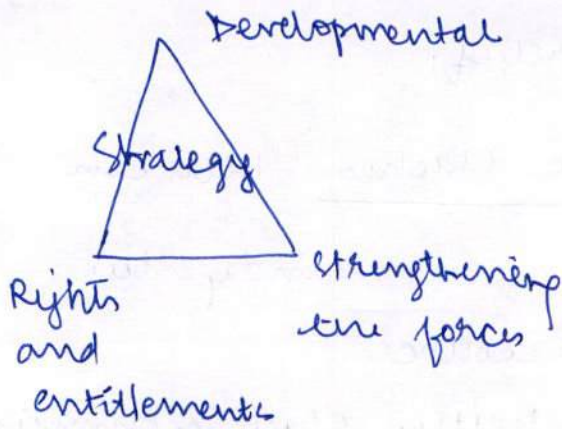
(5) Oppressive laws like AFSPA giving extraordinary rights to forces (Justice Jeevan Reddy Committee)

(6) Internal state actors like Myanmar's Junta coup leading to infiltration of refugees, China giving refuge to UFA.

(7) Role of non state actors like drug smugglers from death triangle

(8) Lack of efforts from the state and central government for upholding the sensitivity of their ethnic customs

This requires a multi-layered strategy to tackle the menace of extremism.



Developmental :-

① Increasing the connectivity of the region with mainland India (UDAN scheme)

② Investing in the infrastructure development, education institutions etc
Ex: IITs, AIIMS.

RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS :-

③ Recognition of forest rights and extension of 6th schedule.

④ Inner permit line to cater to sensitivities of ethnicity.

STRENGTHENING THE FORCES :-

⑤ Stopping the role of external states
Ex: Stopping free movement again with Myanmar

⑥ vigil over drug smuggling and arms trafficking

N-E region is an important part of India (At least policy, resources, etc). Need to understand the reason behind extremism and solve it

0.

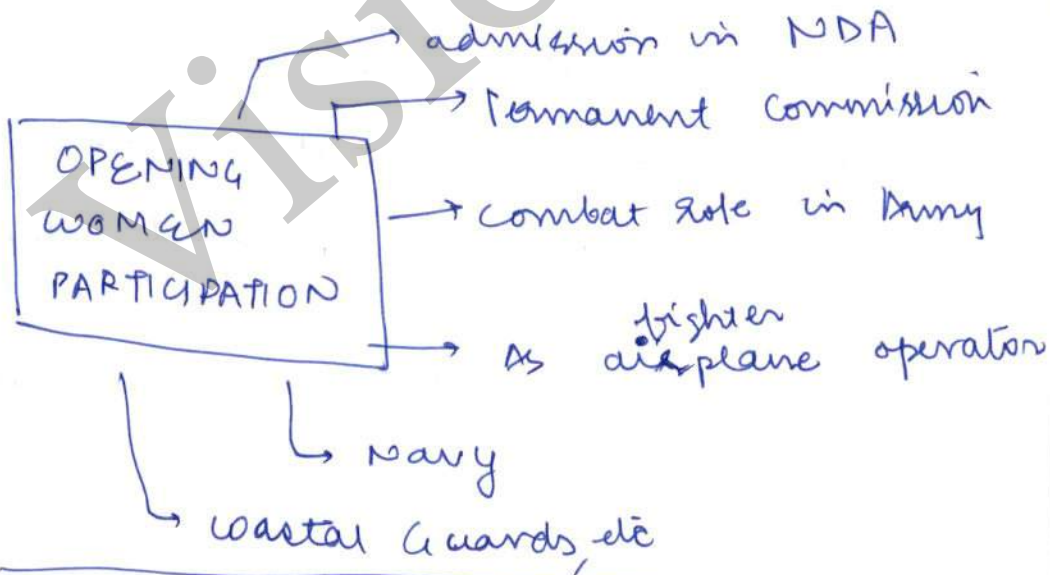
महिलाओं को युद्धक भूमिकाओं (कॉम्बैट रोल) में शामिल करने की दिशा में हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, उनकी भागीदारी कम बनी हुई है। भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं की व्यापक भागीदारी में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय भी सुझाइए।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

Recent passing out parade

↳ NDA - National Defence Academy
Rohradur, contained few girls

Cadets out ofist time ever. This was facilitate by opening the women's entry in defence sector by the SC judgement.



challenges impeding the greater inclusion of women in Indian armed forces are :-

① Lack of infrastructure which are women friendly.

Ex: No separate toilets.

② Law has changed but not the attitude of people.

Ex: Bias in men regarding women's adequacy in combat role.

③ Biological - cycle of women stops her to pursue the goal of combat role.

④ Unwillingness among women to take up any combat role due to societal expectations / conditions.

⑤ Screened recruitment techniques and bias in the committee members to select women candidate.

⑥ Discriminatory practices like two girls test.

Measures to enhance their participation process: -

- ① Increasing the prevalence of NCC in schools with special women wings to encourage girls to participate.
- ② Retrofitting the infrastructure to make it women suitable.
- ③ Training of officers to accommodate women in the field and change attitude.
- ④ Making the process transparent and changing the recruitment old practices.
- ⑤ Social awareness (Nari Shakti)

A bird cannot fly with one wing. Similarly a nation cannot prosper if half of it is held back.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



VisionIAS