



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. : 00661968

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akansh Dhull

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/07/2025

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

केंद्र

Centre American
Montessori School,
Gurgaon

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

Ans

As per OECD, inclusive growth refers to fair and equitable distribution of resources across society and economy

- Aspects of Inclusive growth
- ① Inclusive across sectors → Agri, Mfg, Service
 - ② Across gender → Male, Female, LGBT
 - ③ Across regions → rural and urban
 - ④ No caste or religion

Factors contributed to Inclusive Growth

- ① Focus on financial inclusion and digital penetration, no leakage (eg PBT)
- ② Cash transfers (eg PM Kisan → 6000 ₹ to farmers)
- ③ Non Cash Transfers → (eg PM GKY → free food grain to 80 crore population)
- ④ Focus on (health) (eg PM JAY → 500,000 ₹ treatment → no out of pocket expenditure)

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

- 6) Focus on Skill India → PM VIKAS | PM KVK 4.0 | → leads to employment creation (Internship Scheme)
- 7) Role of SHG's → Lakshmi Padi, Bank linkage
- 8) Cooperative for rural development (Push to PAC's formalisation)
- 9) Schemes for tribals (PM JANMAN, PM JGA)
- 10) Regional growth (POWER for North East, PM Dev/NE)
- 11) Reducing access barriers (Vibrant Villages programme for border areas)
- 12) Focus on scheme saturation, no exclusion
- 13) Entrepreneurship → Standby India for vulnerable

Way Forward

- 1) After absolute poverty, focus on relative poverty
- 2) Coverage to Urban poor (20%)

Oxfam says top 1% own 40% wealth. Mechanisms like wealth tax can be explored

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

Ans

After Burial Talan committee's recommendation, in 2019 the RBI transferred 160,000 crore to Govt. Post that RBI is regularly transferring surplus

Implications of RBI's transfer

- ① Helps government in fiscal deficit target 14.5% of GDP in 2025 - 2026
- ② Source of non tax revenue → no risk of crowding out of private funds Ricardian Influence
- ③ Mandate of RBI Act, 1935
- ④ RBI is 100% government owned body. Thus government is rightful to claim surplus
- ⑤ Ensures proper management of finances → efficient utilisation and low wastage
- ⑥ Support to government's welfare programme

- ⑦ More funds available for capital expenditure → long term infrastructure creation.

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

Challenges of RBI's surplus transfer

- ① Issue of conflict of interest
- ② Violate independence of RBI as money supply controller
- ③ RBI may need funds for volatility management, controlling money supply
- ④ Challenges mandate of Monetary Policy Committee (Sec 41Z of ~~the~~ RBI Act, 1934)

- Way Forward
- ① Transfer by RBI after fulfilling its buffer requirement
 - ② Formula should be dynamically altered → as per emerging scenario
 - ③ No coercion of transfer as risks long term economic stability

RBI transfer should balance long term economic stability and short term fiscal situation of government

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

Ans 3

National Monetization Pipeline was envisaged to ensure efficient use of resources

What was NMP?

- ① lease of brownfield assets to private sector
 - ② Efficient operation by Private Sector
 - ③ Raise 1.6 lakh crore
 - ④ Focus on infrastructure creation for creation of new greenfield asset
- (National Infrastructure Mission, National Investment Pipeline)

Limited Success to meet Objective

- ① Collection target not met
- ② Delays in leasing of brownfield asset
- ③ Issue over rate, leasing period
- ④ Private sector → ~~not~~ disinterested
↓
not investing as much

⑤ Dual burden on consumer
Tax to build asset → new
recovery for operation

⑥ Instances of rent seeking by
private sector

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

VisionIAS

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

Ans 4

Indian Textile sector is employment intensive (80% employment elasticity than computer) and MSME driven. ~~Thus it~~ It also contributes to exports and is linked to agriculture. Thus it is critical both for Viksit Bharat and inclusive growth [SDG]

Major Challenge in Textile Industry
Farm → Factory → Fibre → Fashion → Foreign

- ① Issue with low productivity of cotton
- ② Only short staple cotton produced → low value Vs long term staple
- ③ Declining quality of wool → climate change
- ④ challenge with raw production → farmers diversifying
- ⑤ Informal nature of industries
- ⑥ low productivity, high cost of operations.
- ⑦ lack of mechanisation of mills

- 8) Lack of focus on / Geotextile / / manmade fibre and Technical Textiles
- 9) Fibre → mostly yarn focused.
It has low value vis-a-vis end product.
- 10) lack of indigenous fashion → Thus no domestic production (eg. Hubs like Ludhiana → mostly copy brands)
- 11) Issue with exports → eg. Cheap labour in Cambodia; Bangladesh has LDC status → zero rated exports

- Way Forward to integrate in value chain?
- 1) Focus on verification (eg. Kastur Cotton)
 - 2) Economies of scale (eg. PM Mitra)
 - 3) Focus on technology integration (ATUFS)
use → AI, IoT
 - 4) Mandatory market for jute
 - 5) Fashion development (eg. Khadi)
 - 6) Capex subsidy for technical textile

Textile sector is backbone for job led growth and rural development

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

Ans

India has launched National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEo) (2024 - 2031) as it imports 62% of its edible oil requirement (largest importer)

- India as major agriculture economy
- ① Economist report says 'India is food power'
 - ② 1st - 3rd in crops, vegetables, pulses
 - ③ 50 billion of exports

Why Import Dependent on Edible Oil?

- ① Relative competitive theory and first mover advantage ~~eg~~ Malaysia and Indonesia → produce 80% palm oil
- ② large area for cultivation needed
↳ 89% farmer small and marginal
- ③ Land Acquisition challenges
- ④ Issues of Environment clearance, stringent EIA
- ⑤ Edible oil is plantation crop → more corporate oriented, But India has low private sector → Restructure laws ~~eg~~ ECA, AFMC

- ⑥ Earlier, no MSP on palm oil, sunflower oil
- ⑦ low extraction in India (35% for sunflower oil)
- ⑧ low demand for Indian edible oil (eg Groundnut)
- ⑨ Rising population → oil cultivation now increasing → Thus demand
- ⑩ Issue with edible oil value chain development → marketing, storage, processing issues

① Krishannate Yojana for edible oil

- Way Forward
- ② Focus on North East, Andaman [NMEO - Palm Oil]
 - ③ Capital intensive subsidy and Viability gap funding for bunch extraction
 - ④ National Mission on Oil seeds → Diversify oil seeds, [MSP for 7]
- High import duties
↓
protect domestic industry

While India produces edible oil, it should not be at cost of

environmental degradation [SDG 13]
[SDG 15] and be Sustainable

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

Ans

Recently, An Air India plane crashed in Ahmedabad. Albeit, air travel is safest way to travel, the sheer number of death send a chilling effect for the country

Disaster Management Protocols

- ① Not treated as a Disaster under Disaster Management Act, 2005
- ② Thus Home Ministry or National Executive Committee deploys NDRF forces on case by case basis
- ③ Response is local → police and fire brigade for immediate evacuation
- ④ DGCA and air traffic control informed → 1st responder if contact with flight established
- ⑤ No standardised protocols → siloed response, communication delays faced
- ⑥ Role of CSO's in relief and rehabilitation

- 7) District Administration [DDMC] and [DBRE] → Inform [hospitals] → create special wards
- 8) Staff to search for people alive or bodies
- 9) DNA testing to identify individual, after treatment of pest
- 10) Clearing of debris; find [black box]

Way Forward → overcoming ~~challenges~~
shortcomings

- 1) Have a notified SOP's to handle disaster
- 2) Demarcate roles → Home Ministry (NDRF), [District Admin] and [DGCA]
- 3) Clear communication → coordination
- 4) No delay in response, immediate relief, rehabilitation and response
- 5) [Air disaster] under Disaster Act, 2005; specific policy by [NIDM made]

Do "Be prepared and not scared"
It is important to have quick action to reduce/mitigate loss.

Overall also include prevention aspect

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

While we ~~are~~ mourn 40 years of Bhopal Gas tragedy, we witnessed > 20 chemical disasters this year and still don't have a comprehensive law for it

- ① Radiation impact
- ② Morbidity → inter-generational challenges
- ③ Environmental pollution
↳ soil, air
- ↳ ④ Biodiversity loss

Sources of Chemical Contamination

- ① Industrial leaks due to poor monitoring
- ② Untreated discharge of industrial effluents
- ③ No flue gas desulphurisation and electrostatic precipitators in thermal plants
- ④ Nuclear waste handling issue
↳ Fukushima Waste → in sea and issues

- ⑤ Informal economy → no best practices

⑥ Overuse of fertilisers in India → urea creates soil pollution and eutrophication; insecticide, pesticide

Effectiveness of existing environmental laws: limited

① No larger chemical act but disparate acts

② Water Act, 1974 for industrial discharge → implementation challenge

③ limited enforcement of Air Act by CPCB (eg pollution by Informal industry in Kanisar)

④ EPA, 1986 talks of compensation and liability

⑤ Doctrines of 'absolute liability', polluter pay (eg Vellore case, MC Mehta case)

→ ① Create Indian Environment Service for implementation of pollution

Way Forward to expand

② Point source control (eg water filtration)

④ Nutrient based subsidy for Urea

③ Develop best practices (eg Chemical waste disposal)

Chemical pollution creates intergenerational challenges and is a silent disaster [Silent Springs]

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

Ans 8

It was feared that Pakistan foired a ballistic ~~note~~ missile in Op Sindoor. However it was intercepted by our Missile Defence System.

What are evolving threats and advanced weapons?

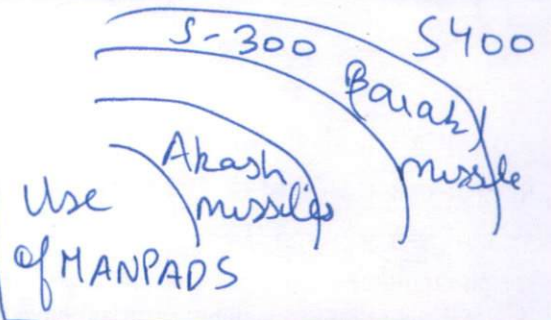
- ① UAV's → which fly low → interception issue
- ② AI/RV → by China
- ③ Hypersonic ballistic and cruise missile → interception

④ Swarm drones to overwhelm system

Missile Defence System

- ① It is an integrated shield built by interplay of defense missile, drone, radars, sensors and jammers to neutralise target
- ② Integrated Command & Control Centre for Surface, Indra for India
- ③ critical to protect cities, critical infrastructure

Working principle



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

- ① 4 layer system based on distance
- ② Use of radars to detect missile, relayed to data analytics to analyze trajectory
- ③ Used by missile system to intercept as per distance
- ④ Various equipment
 - ① Directed Energy Weapons for point security (DEWS)
 - ② Soft Skill and Hard kill for defense
- ③ Use of Akash. Barak missile

India's indigenous capabilities

- ① Some drones are indigenous (Tej, Nagabstra)
- ② S-400 from Russia
- ③ Some short range missiles are indigenous
- ④ Lack of technology for evolving threats (eg MIRV for China)

Way Forward

- ① AI integration in analytics
- ② Develop our DEWS (eg Champ of USA)
- ③ Build air defense capability technology for exports

Conflicts of tomorrow will be air centric

9.

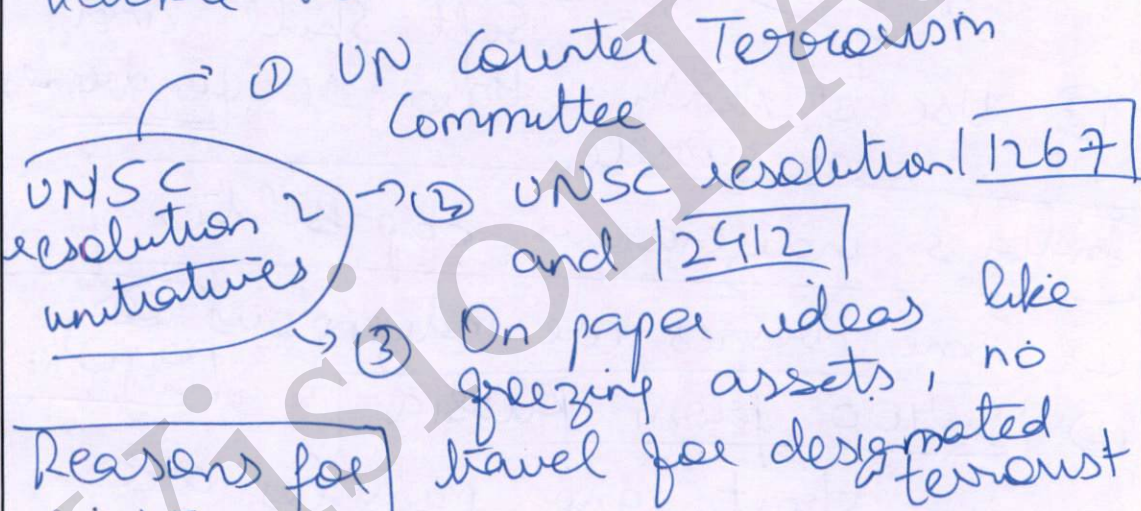
संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC) द्वारा अपनाए गए अनेक संकल्पों और पहलों के बावजूद, आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के उसके प्रयासों को सीमित सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। इस सीमित प्रभावशीलता के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Ans

Recent Op Sindoor, Pahalgam attacks highlight the menace of state sponsored terrorism. At the same time, global ignorance to the issue highlights failure of UNSC order to tackle it



Reasons for limited success

- ① Lack of definition of terrorism

① State sponsored by Pakistan by religious ideology by Al Qaeda by LWE

② Overlap with right to self determination and thus misuse

③ Realpolitik → China blocked 'Masood Azhar' designation for long

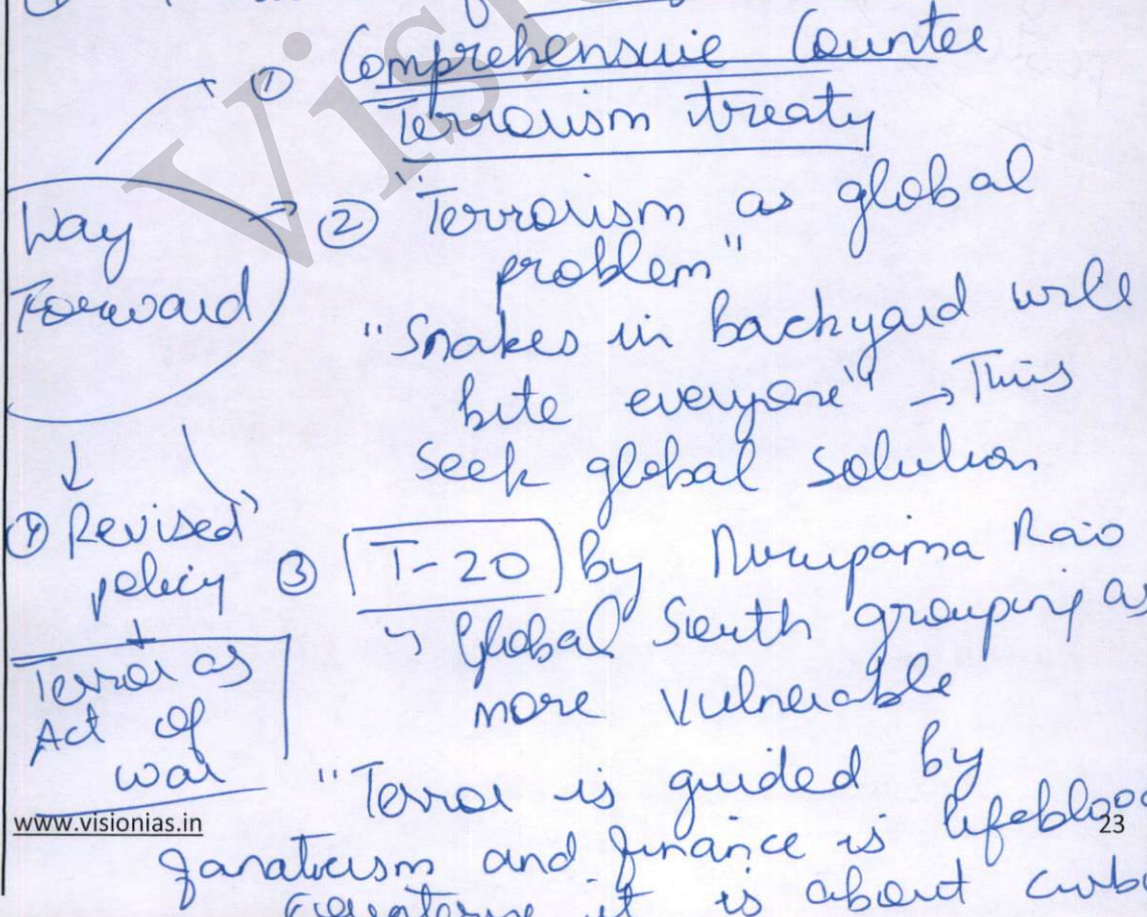
www.visionias.in
[No Moral Behaviour]

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

- ④ Issue of veto → creates undue influence
- ⑤ Differential approach → US thinks its sporadic, India → thinks it is continuous
- ⑥ No distinction today (eg Taliban are terrorists & rulers; Similarly

HTS in Syria

- ⑦ Issues with UN Charter → Merger ruling → difficult to prove State & Non State link
- ⑧ Difficult to prove terrorism (eg what's wil war in Myanmar terrorism for Junta)
- ⑨ Failure of dialogue & diplomacy



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)

India's Cyber diplomacy is a careful balance between digital sovereignty, global regulation and private sector model for innovation

→ ① ~~Engage~~ ^{Participate} with all countries on cyber exchange

What is India's multi alignment posture? → ② Budapest

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin
10

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

VisionIAS

11.

अतीत में किए गए भूमि सुधारों की कमियों का परीक्षण करते हुए, विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए कि भूमि सुधार 2.0 कैसा होना चाहिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While examining the shortcomings of the land reforms in the past, elaborate what land reforms 2.0 should look like. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Ans 11

India planned land reforms post independence to solve the challenges of production, productivity, food security and fulfilling socialistic mandate of freedom struggle | Kanachi resolution 1931

What were land reforms initially & later ones.

- ① Abolition of Zamindari
- ② Consolidation of land holding
- ③ Land Ceiling Act
- ④ Tenancy reforms
- ⑤ Other reforms later
 - FRA, 2006
 - Allowing women to inherit property
 - Land acquisition Act, 2013

Examination of shortcomings

- ① Land ceiling failed in states → corruption, people transferred land to family members
- ② Tenancy reforms → limited success
as poor awareness

- ③ Issue associated due to litigation
land is State subject, plus
Right to property → earlier fundamental right
- ④ land reform → focus on
redistribution → society was feudal
- ⑤ Issues with FRA, 2006 → only
38% cases accepted, SC judgement
about eviction → issue with SDG
climate & environment goals | 13
- ⑥ Land Acquisition Act → high
litigation, people demand release
of Act → land stays locked for
years
- ⑦ Issues due to land records →
land title is presumptive
- ⑧ Patriarchy → women not inheriting
even after act.
- ⑨ land as blackmarket ^{sinh} STAC,
no tax on capital gains on
Agriculture land → reduced to
speculation

land reforms 2.0 should like

① ULPAN → Unique land record
Parcel Identification
number.

② Conclusive Titling with Digital land records modernisation programme and [Suamitau] → Use of drones

③ Focus on land litigation policy → fast track courts

④ Mutation of land → quick redressal
→ use land for productivity purpose

⑤ Integrated approach to land reforms
→ make balance

Agriculture
Land
Industry Environment and forest

⑥ Land Pooling Scheme → private sector makes land cluster → for industrialisation [PPP mode]

⑦ Forest policy → 33% forest cover → Identify areas → use agroforestry
but no greenwashing

⑧ Tribal lands → rights under [FRA 2006]

⑨ Land → solution to naaxalism
eg [Op Bugg] in early days; no development induced displacement

⑩ Relook at compulsory acquisition

land is the most integral asset
as India has 4% land, 17% population

Thus focus on efficient, sustainable use

12.

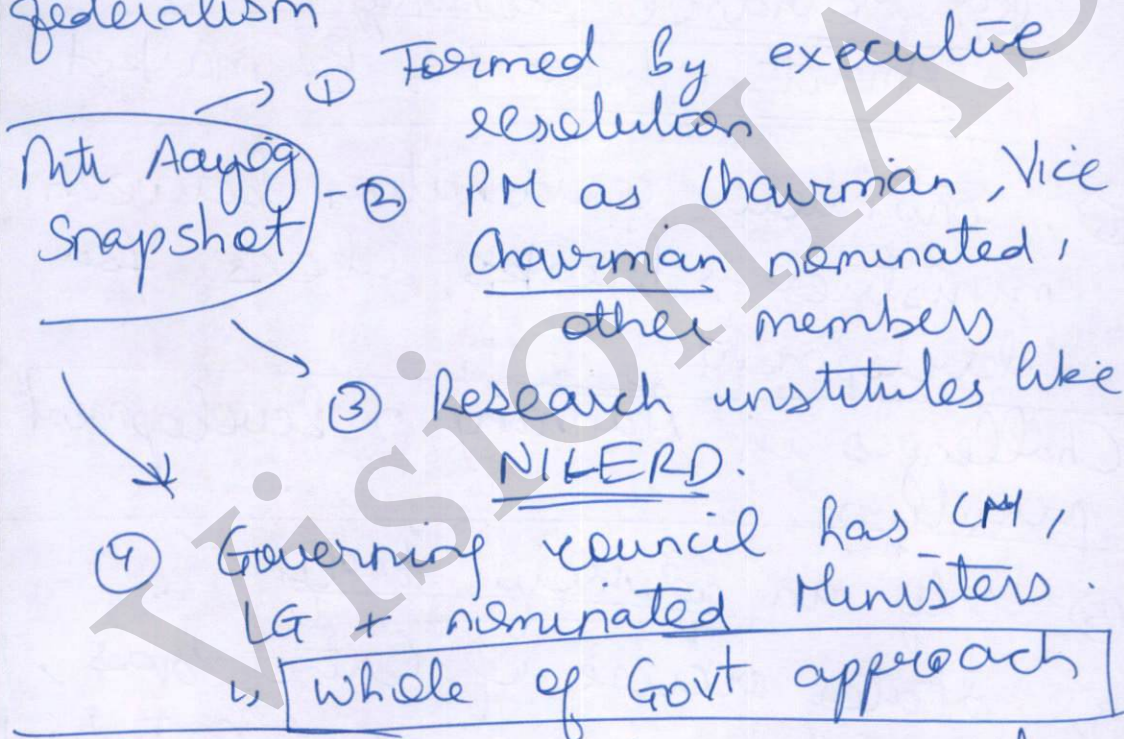
नीति आयोग ने अपनी स्थापना के 10 वर्ष पूरे कर लिए हैं, अतः भारत में नियोजन और अभिशासन के विकास प्रतिमान में इसकी भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

ns 12

Niti Aayog was formed to replace Planning Commission as the apex think tank of Govt of India. Its mandate was to focus on bottom up reforms and cooperative federalism.



Positive role in planning and Development

- ① Bottom up reforms
 - ↳ Aspirational District programmes for 100 backward districts
- ② Helps in localisation of SDG
 - ↳ district & state.

③ provides for best practices
(eg India @ 75 report)

④ Information sharing → ensure
continuous improvement

⑤ Benchmarks development to SDG
goals 2030 (eg SDG India Index,
Disaster preparedness at 19.2)

⑥ Role in promoting new ideas
(eg Methanol economy)

Amrit; edrue → EY market

⑦ Continuous coordination between
ministries → breaks silos for
development

Challenges in Planning & Development
paradigm

⑧ Only an advisory body

⑨ States accuse of Centre bias,
say has coercive and centralised
tendencies

⑩ Considered as government's
month piece

⑪ Meetings → issue of attendance,
no regularity

- (12) Various suggestions of Niti
Aayog not implemented
- (13) No role in deciding special
needs of states (eg Planning
Commission provided special
category states)

Way forward

- (14) Provide statutory recognition
- (15) States role in appointment
of Vice Chairman
- (16) States should send deputation
to Niti Headquarters
- (17) Performance dashboard to see
implementation status

National Institute for Transforming
India should truly transform
India in the Amrit Kaal. It
should build on strengths of last
decade and leapfrog to contribute
in the India story

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)

Ans 13

As India celebrates 10 year of Jan Dhan Yojana, we rejoice at how more bank accounts created but also worry about its limited use in credit disbursement

Primary Cause of low formal credit penetration

- ① lack of collateral by people
(eg. Presumptive land title with dispute)
- ② Issues with Priority Sector lending
↳ geographical concentration of funds
- ③ lack of financial literacy and awareness → digital divide
- ④ Informal nature of economy → difficult to use formal sources
(≈ 90% of economy)
- ⑤ Bad experience with high interest rate of micro finance
(eg. Telangana suicide stories)
- ⑥ prevalence of shroffs, moneylender & trust

- 7) larger issues of LWE, insurgency → banks wary to provide credit
- 8) NPA in Agriculture sector → farm loan waiver → creates dispenditure
- 9) ~~Concern~~ PAC's issue → not having capacity and coverage

Small Finance Bank role in Addressing Gap : Its features

- Small Finance Banks (eg SIDBI) provide micro loans
- (eg) Stand Up India → Tarun, Kushee loans → > 10 lakh, 20 lakh
- Focus on micro entrepreneurs, SC, ST, women
- 75% PSL requirement

Success of Small Finance Bank

- 1) created scope for small entrepreneurship
- 2) Collaboration with micro finance institutes → reach
- 3) Refinance by NABARD → This role in Agriculture credit (eg 25 lakh crore this year)
- 4) Role in food processing and Agriculture infrastructure

④ Core sectors left behind by Banks

⑤ RBI report says positive role in financial inclusion

- ① NPA in Mudra loans
- ② PSL money → concentrated to large farmers
- ③ Unhealthy competition with Regional rural banks → Sileed approach

Challenges by Small Finance Banks

④ Issues of reach → SHG collaboration is less

⑤ High due diligence, KYC formality → delays

Way Forward

① Bottom up approach → PAC's linked to SFB

② Mechanism like SHG Gramen Score

③ Swamitar → collateral for loans in form of property IP

④ Recent RBI guideline → weight to PSL norms

Microfinance is anti poverty vaccine and solution to 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)

15

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

India's food processing sector is growing at a CAGR of 12-15% and yet it is just at the tip of the iceberg of its larger potential. Schemes like PLI have contributed

- What is PLI scheme
- ① Focus on Atmanirbhar Bharat
 - ② Focus on incremental production
 - ③ Govt gives rebate (4-6%) for incremental production

PLI success for food processing → Create value add, Employment, competitiveness

- ① Increased Mega food parks for food processing
- ② Source of formalisation of Micro enterprises → to get benefit
- ③ Increased India's export from food processing → 50 billion of Agri export → food processing share rising

④ Focus on high value processing → more value add

eg ORE-GIN in Himachal → Orange based wine

⑤ Coupled with other schemes eg PM Sampada → focus on cluster development, one stop stations (eg Haryana Tarapur cluster)

Challenges in PLI for food processing in these areas

① Focus limited to primary processing in most parts (eg 2nd in vegetables but 2% exports)

② Regional concentration → West India vs North East.

③ PLI is capital intensive → food processing is labour intensive

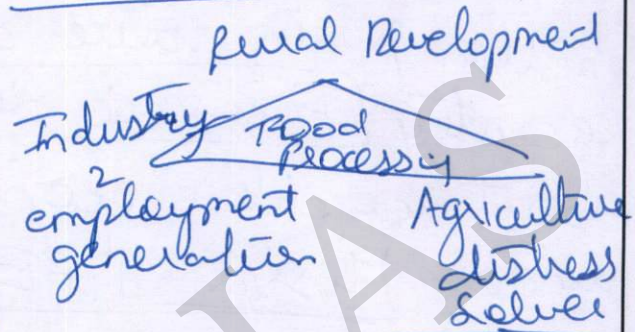
④ Issues due to large legislative framework (eg ECA, 1967 stockholding limit) → Thus PLI limited impact

⑤ PLI benefits only on production
↳ not on infrastructure or value addition increase

- ⑥ Problem related to ~~high~~ low specialisation, not production.
- ⑦ Lack of market for production
↳ disincentive

Way Forward

- ① Converge all food processing schemes
- ② Integrated focus
- ③ Creation of infrastructure
- ④ AIDF for warehouse, Super chamber)
- ⑤ PLI should have labour and employment creation component (ASE says 10% of all industry jobs by food processing)
- ⑥ Capex subsidy → machinery → for productivity and production → so that PLI benefit taken
- ⑦ Expansion of PLI → backward and forward sectors / packaging



Entire value chain of food processing needs to be optimised for Viksit Bharat and PLI

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

Ans 15

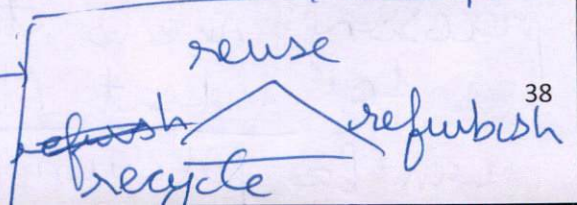
As per Ellan McArthur foundation
Circular economy can add 300 billion \$ in value add for India.
recently Economic Survey 2024 talked about circular economy of waste under Mission LIFE

- India's solid waste crisis
- ① Rising due to Urbanisation SPG II, development
 - ② Issues with collection, processing and disposal
(Only 55% collected → issue of landfill Reg Ghazipur)
 - ③ Informal sector in waste → health challenges, efficiency
 - ④ Myriad waste → e-waste, plastic waste, battery waste

Key Principles of Waste Circularity

① linear approach → (Make → use → dispose)

↓
Circular idea →



② Focus on modular designs → easy recovery

③ Waste to Wealth approach (eg Solar PV waste → critical minerals to make next set of PV)

④ Focus on efficiency → more beneficial per unit > more units

Government initiative in this regard

① All policies → Waste Mgt rules
Battery Waste, 2022, Plastic Waste 2024 Amendment

have circular economy in mind

② Mission LIFE by PM → part of qualitative / NOCI of India

③ Role of Extended Producer Responsibility
↳ digital portal for it

④ Bio F3 policy → use of biowaste (eg Gobaradhan policy)

⑤ Road Ministry → use of plastic waste in road construction

⑥ Niti Aayog policy document.

Success of these measures

① Change in approach of corporate

↳ design improvements & systemic thinking

- ② Best practices (eg Chindwara → recycle of biodegradable waste)
- ③ Encouraged startups → 'waste uncle' in Delhi → formalise
- ④ EPR guidelines → dashboard to monitor
- ⑤ Urban policies → recycle of legacy waste
- ⑥ ESG guidelines eg H2M takeback clothes

- Challenges in this regard
- ① No overarching government policy on circular economy
 - ② Informalisation still high → no skilling | eg Adept Kakatiya success
 - ③ No linkage to critical minerals policy
 - ④ Likely approach to waste management → integrated aspect

Way Forward

- ① EPR extended
- ② 15F's by Dr Kasturimangar → focus on product optimisation Demand side measures supply side

"Reality lies in eye of beholder" 40

what is waste for one, can be source of wealth creation for other

16.

भारत के जनजातीय समुदायों के पारंपरिक पारिस्थितिक ज्ञान को आधुनिक आपदा प्रबंधन ढांचों के साथ एकीकृत करने के महत्व 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

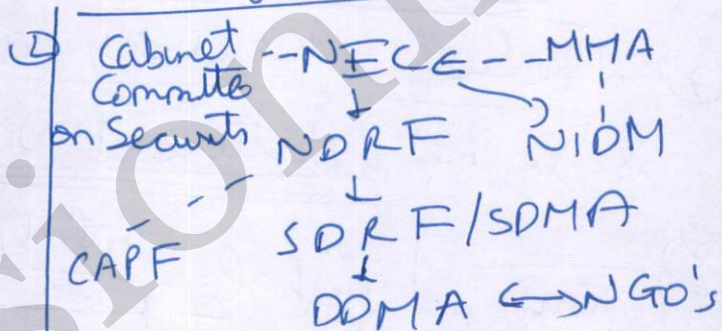
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ns 16

India's Traditional knowledge system is a beacon of sustainable living and deep ecology, yet doesn't find one mention in India disaster framework

① NDMA Act, 2005 and NDMA guidelines

India's disaster management framework



Various authorities

Importance of integrating Tribal Communities knowledge in this system

① Help in understanding risk
→ NDMA, 2019 guidelines → local impact felt

② Increased coordination → just move advantage → can be 'eyes and ears'

③ Provide situational awareness

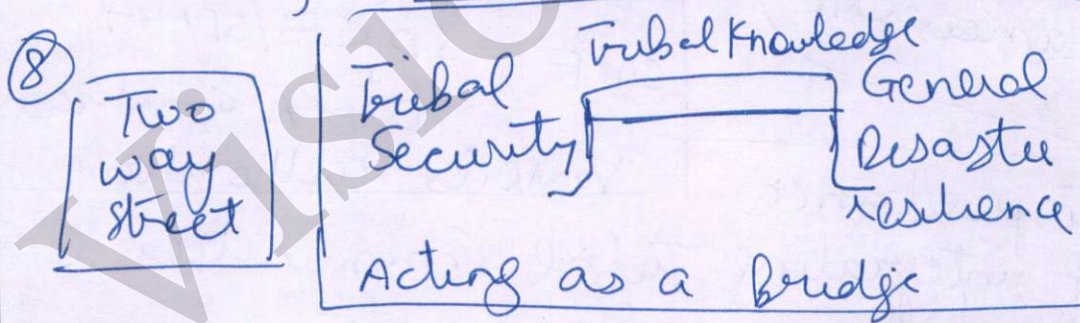
→ better response

4) Elephant Whispers documentary
shows role in solving man
animal conflicts

5) Focus on mitigation → through
tribal knowledge (eg. Kannukarian
tribes)

6) Early Warning Signals → Tribals
can ~~prevent~~ predict disaster by
contemplating nature changes
(eg. Risk of floods)

7) Relief, Recovery and Rehabilitation
→ using Nature based solutions



9) Whole of Govt approach → aid
to SDRF

10) District level → NGO's focusing
on Tribal knowledge → connect
to healthcare

(eg. Arogyapacha by Kannukarian
Tribe

Challenges

- ① lack of standardisation of knowledge
- ② Trust deficit → Tribals in ~~foreign~~ & formal systems
- ③ Institutional apathy → considered backward

Way Forward to integrate

- ① Amendment to DM Act → holistic integration

Preparedness → Response → Recovery → Rehabilitation

- ② Adopting best practices
- ③ Bottom up approach → no one size fit all

Two

examples -

① Tribes of Odisha → role in Tsunami resilience

② Gujarat Bakarwal tribes in GLOF,

1 Kedarnath 2013

Tribal knowledge can ensure disaster response becomes bottom up and stakeholder driven

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

Ans/7

CRISPR gene editing has transformed healthcare and made breakthroughs in precision medicine, cancer research

What is CRISPR technology

① Restructured endonuclease that binds to target of area in genome

② After binding CAS-9 scissors cuts the part

③ Can be used for silencing, editing and even modification

Recent Developments in CRISPR

① Advancement in CAS-9 → better and precise cut

② Treatment painless, cost have decreased

③ CRISPR binding is smooth → no target error

④ Use of AI - ML in CRISPR use-

⑤ Formulation of tech systems

Opportunities of this advancement

- ① Role in curing root issue + other treatment target system
- ② One time holistic solution (eg solves for cancer research)
- ③ Personalised medicine → ensures target suits personal patient
(eg Receptivity to particular CRISPR might be low)
- ④ Cheaper cure for cancer
- ⑤ Solution for various Rare Disease → Sickle Cell Anaemia, other orphan diseases
- ⑥ Biotechnology advancement → role in species conservation
- ⑦ Basis of genome studies
Human Genome project

Ethical challenges for healthcare and society

- ⑧ Risk of designer babies
- ⑨ Role in steepening inequality

→ high price, not everyone can afford

(10) Violates fundamental right → Act 21 → privacy of genome

(11) Vested interests → gene based treatment → specialised and differential insurance rate

(12) May tamper with order of nature

(13) Risk of unknown unknowns → GM crops risks and not even clear by in term of charge

Way forward

① Dedicated policy → holistic coverage

② Use limited to medical use

③ Used as last resort

CRISPR use should be broadbased only after comprehensive risk analysis is done

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, India saw another Semiconductor plant inaugurated at Sarand, Gujarat

What is Semiconductor why pivotal to Security?

- ① Between insulator and conductor
- ② Current can be regulated (eg. Silica)
- ③ Pervasive use in semiconductor chips, wafers

↓

④ Sectors from defense, EV, Renewable, Robotics, IoT, mobile, 5G etc.

ISM → Strategic Objectives

- ① Make India resilient in semiconductor manufacturing
- ② Ensure Atmanirbhata
- ③ Tackle supply chain weaponization
- ④ Semiconductor → for jobs,

Industry 4.0

eg) PLI for Semi Conductor, Design linked incentive

5) Focus on long term vision

Incentive and Institutional Architecture

6) National Semiconductor Mission → 7600 crore investment

7) Providing plug and play infrastructure

8) Design linked Incentive Scheme

↳ focus on chip design

9) Various institutions developed

10) Centre - State collaboration

Major risks derailing timeline

1) Semiconductor Mission of other countries

eg) Chips Act of USA

2) Capital intensive
↳ private sector may not invest

3) long term approach → may hinder timeline

④ Huge requirement of freshwater

⑤ Issues in Tech transfer

⑥ Nvidia - Reliance deal

⑦ Brain drain → talent issues

Way Forward

① Create realistic timeline

② Provide ecosystem support

③ Training & specialisation of staff/HR

Semiconductor transformation is critical for becoming an Advanced economy and ensuring export led model.

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)

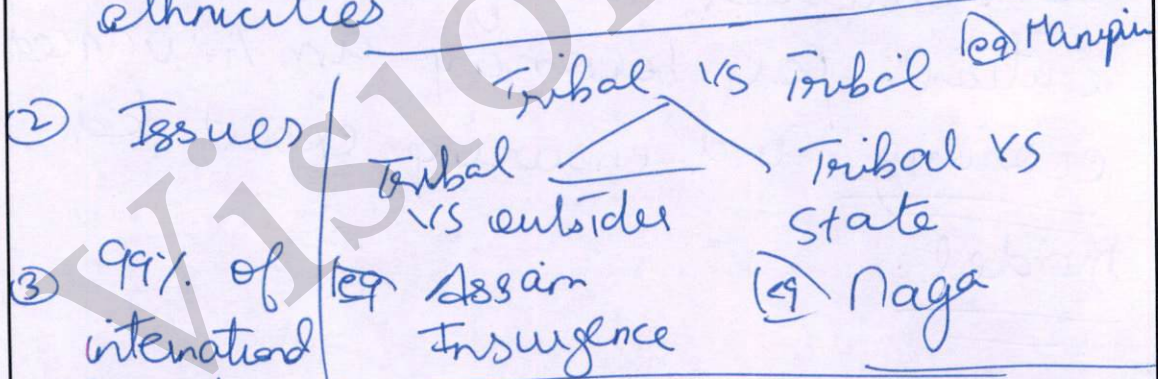
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Ans 19

As per MHA, there has been a reduction of civilian deaths by 99% in North East, yet the ongoing Kuki Meitei conflict and secession of AFSPA highlight criticality of the situation

Diverse Factors in North East

1) Ethnic Security Dilemma → > 200 ethnicities



↳ Role of Non state actors ↳ China
→ Cross border ethnicity ↳ Kuki China
Mizos

4) Issue of development neglect

5) Governance failure → 5th and 6th schedule challenge

6) lack of connect with the

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

• main land

⑦ Issues of otherisation → Ethnic Militia → Insurgency as profession
(eg) NSCN-IM leaders

⑧ Role of organised crime, drug trafficking → close to golden triangle

⑨ Vicious cycle → IAPSTFA → Further alienation (eg) Mar, 2021

① External → Int → Domestic
Challenge border instability
(eg) Refugee Influx → (Myanmar, Bangladesh)

How
interplay
as
force
multiplier

② Alienation → Insurgency → Crackdown

③ Lack of integration → low development and governance
with India (eg) Tribe Advisory Council Baluch

④ Factors reinforce each other

Multilayered strategy to tackle extremism

security — development — Governance

① Focus on

Security — Backchannel dialogue — Graded response

(eg) ULFA 2023 + special package for rehabilitation

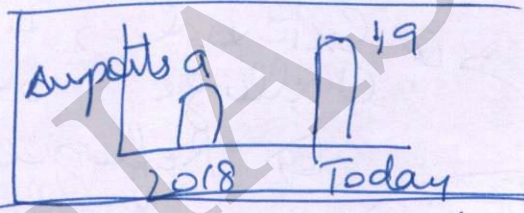
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② Winning hearts and minds approach (eg No batched operation in AFSPA)

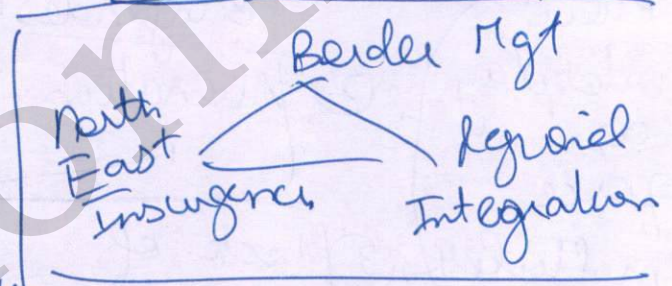
③ Governance (eg ~~Part~~ 6th Schedule - create Autonomous Council -> regular election)

④ Development vacuum filled
eg AM De VINE; Mission for Organic Value Chain development, DONER Ministry

⑤ Infrastructure expansion



⑥ Integrated approach



⑦ Role of Civil Society groups (eg Manipur)

⑧ Regional integration -> BBIN, IMT -> North East pivot for Act East

⑨ Security overhaul -> modernisation / Cooperative federalism

India's approach should follow Gurm Gobind's idea of 'Sant Sipahi' where security should be effect yet measures / healing, just & robust

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 सुझाए। (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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In Babita Punjia case, Supreme Court allowed women to be part of permanent Commission. After that women have been included in various armed roles

Col Qureshi and Veeranka Singh during Operation Sindoor presentation

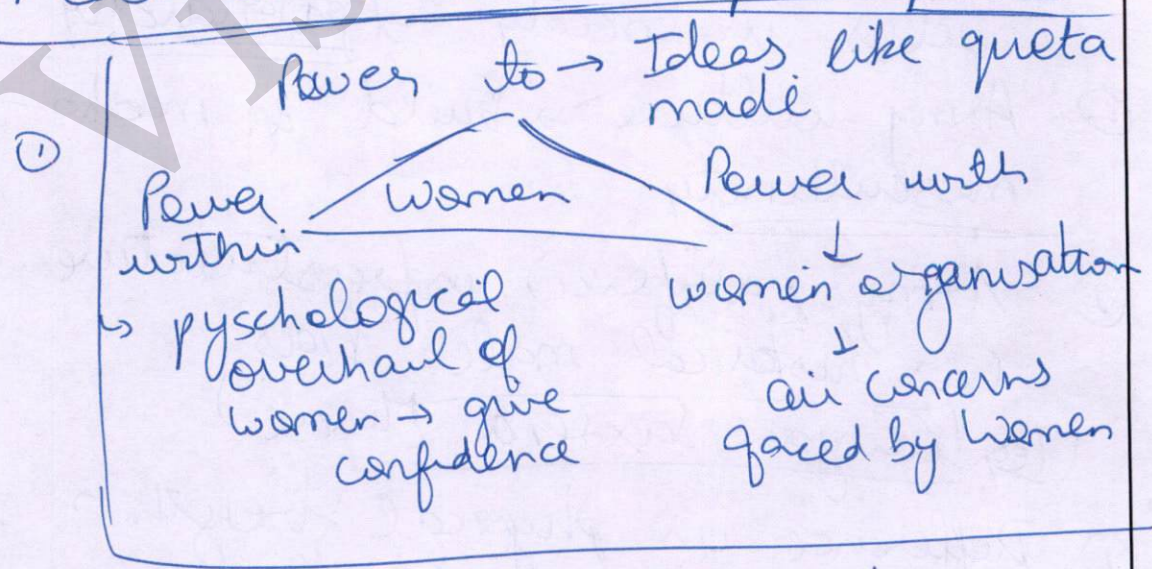
Challenges for Greater Inclusion of Women

- 1) Cultural dogmas and gender roles in society → patriarchy
- 2) Army culture → build on macho-masculinity
- 3) Army (airforce) infrastructure has historical male bias
(Tea Gurjar Saxena Movie)
- 4) Difference in physical strength → needed in combat roles
- 5) Risk of torture → fear of outrage modesty and dignity →

→ act as a chilling effect →
Art 19 issue

- ⑥ Costs associated with revamping existing framework
- ⑦ Lack of capacity → train women → no specialised courses
- ⑧ Systemic inertia and structural biases prevalent (see Recent remarks by Army officer)
- ⑨ Combat roles → very niche subject → inclusion already in other avenues
- ⑩ Women → lack of training → unable to compete in COS, INDA exam

Measures to enhance participation

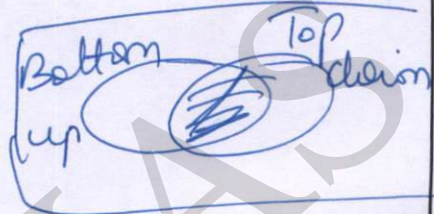


- ② Overhaul of infrastructure
Women toilets, women specific facilities → like creche)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ③ Policy to overcome (motherhood/penalty; maternal and menstrual issues not a handicaps)
- ④ Training manuals → SOP's to be developed to highlight
- ⑤ Encourage girls → motivate to join army → training at school level

⑥ Response is mix of both



④ Army formulating policy → for integration.

⑦ Adopt global best practices (eg Israel female spies)

⑧ Understand best use → deploy these (eg Intelligence gathering)

⑨ Employment beyond permanent commission → make permanent → allowed to rise in hierarchy

while inclusion and participation of women in army helps in ensuring gender justice [SDGS], it should be done in a mindful, scientific, calibrated manner understanding best use case

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