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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. : 118042

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rupul Chaudhary

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/07/15

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

केंद्र
Centre

ORN, Delhi

CV
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)					



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

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

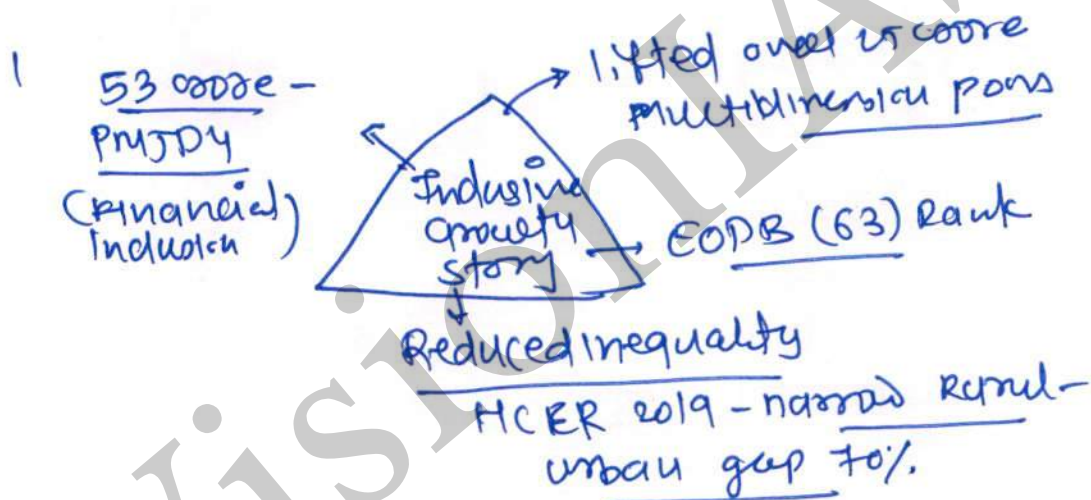
पिछले दशक में भारत की समावेशी आर्थिक संवृद्धि में योगदान देने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidate must not write on this margin

12th fyp envisaged India's growth trajectory as faster, sustainable and inclusive. Inclusive growth refers to economic benefits distributed equally to all (OECD)

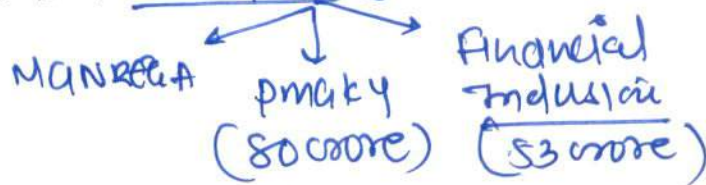


Factors contributed India's inclusive economic growth

② ES 2023 - highlighted Indian version of economic growth - based on Industry

(Ex) Fostering Labour Intensive Industries,
labour intensive exports (ex) PLI on Textile, Road polycosm

② multi-pronged approach to address poverty and inequality



③ demographic dividend :- once in lifetime economic opportunity (ES 24) (88% of population)
↳ provided base for skilling and strong human capital.

④ whole of nation approach → private sector played role as co-partner in inclusive growth
↳ Role of NGOs and CSOs (ex) PM Employment package
SEWA - over a million women employees

⑤ Sanchamit - sustainable and eco-friendly growth story → 50% energy from non fossil fuel (2025)
- one of 10 performers in climate change performance index 2014

Still, India must focus upon 'perform, reform and transform' model to achieve NKSD bhant by 2047.

2.

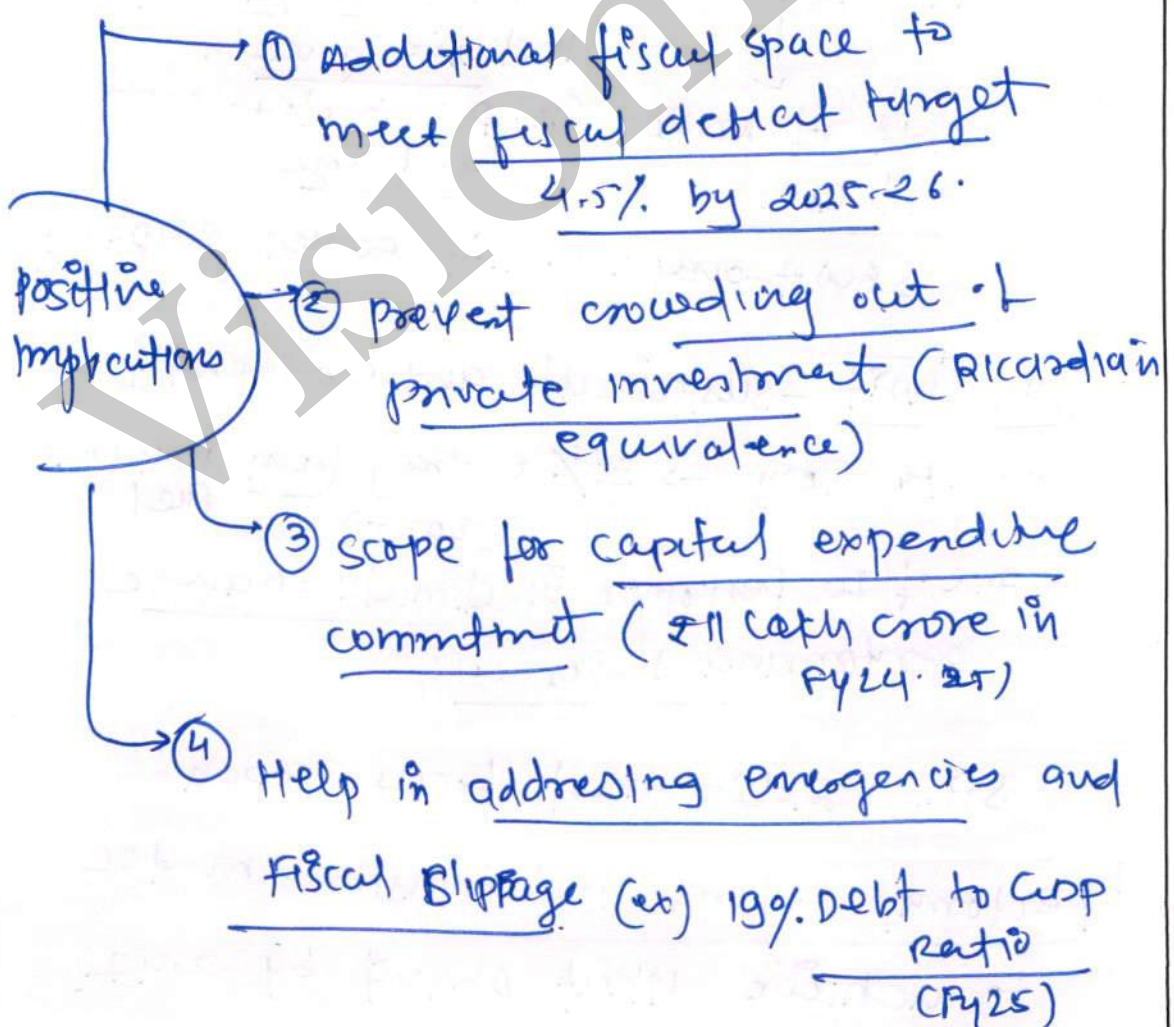
भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के अधिशेष हस्तांतरण सरकार को अत्यंत आवश्यक राजकोपीय राहत प्रदान करते हैं, फिर भी ये चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं हैं। आर.बी.आई. द्वारा सरकार को किए गए अधिशेष हस्तांतरण के निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

RBI Act 1934 provides provision of transferring surplus money to central govt to create additional fiscal space. Last year, over ₹2.3 lakh crore was transferred.



Negative Implications

- ① RBI's own requirement → keeping money for contingency fund to balance economic shocks.
- ② Moral Hazard :- allow central govt to spend recklessly (Ojit Patel opinion)
- ③ Against the market rule → central govt get without input
- ④ Fear of future - Competitive populism and freebies culture (Good politics Bad economics)
- ⑤ Lack of convergence between RBI and central govt.
- ⑥ Poor monitoring framework

Ratan Watal Committee said, that surplus transfer help to address fiscal challenges and provided 'comprehensive surplus transfer framework' for future endeavours.

3.

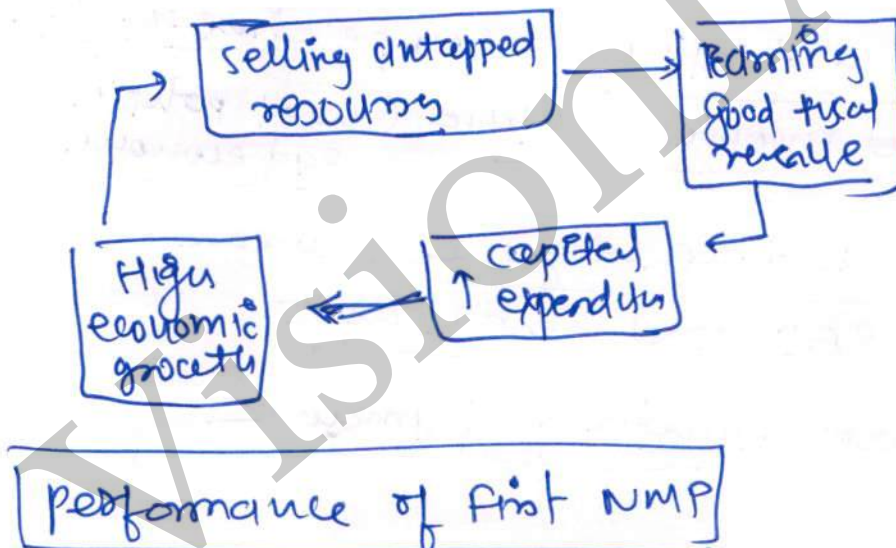
प्रथम राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकरण पाइपलाइन (NMP) अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस हद तक सफल रही है? हाल ही में 2025 के बजट में घोषित की गई नई परिसंपत्ति मुद्राकरण योजना 2025-30 के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

10

National monetization pipeline refers to earning revenue from unutilised govt resources by selling management rights to private organisations (not ownership rights)



① Major objective is earning ₹ 6 lakh crore in next two years → Economic survey is highlighted successfully met above ₹ 4.5 lakh core and some projects are undergoing.

- ② set benchmark for future plans
- ③ encouraged new form of private sector participation
(R) Ujjwala cont → also started similar project.

New Asset management plan 2025-30

- ① Budget 25 → set ₹ 20 lakh crore targets through AMP.
- ② Identified various sectors = potential brownfield projects and resilience
- ③ envisaged single nodal agency to monitor the performance
- ④ performance based guiding and update.

It require dedicated management and timely and tryed based approach to implement this. NMP and National Infrastructure Pipeline are essential to achieve smart-modern-reliable infrastructure (₹ 4.7 trillion) by 2047.

4.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Textile Industry is about \$175 Billion industry (FY 24-25), ^{one of} largest

job creators, labour intensive and self-reliant industry, but relatively minimised of textile argued still potential of industry has not been achieved.

Challenges hindering Indian textile industry

① Raw material deficiency :- low and volatile production of cotton/spinn/weave and below global avg productivity.

② obsolete technology - old industrial establishments and lack of adoption of high technology
(ex) 80% looms - powerloom/handloom

③ Labour shortage and poor staffing made them half of production compared to OSA

④ stiff competition from China, Bangladesh and SR Asia

⑤ unfavourable global environment
↳ Bangladesh as LIC enjoy tariff free entry into western market
↳ Trade and non trade barrier on Indian Textile

⑥ poor branding - historical cotton of India - under utilized

⑦ Lack of diversification - world is demanding man-made fibre and technical textile

measures to be taken

steps taken

- ① Focus on technical textile and man made fibre
- ② global value chain integration - India-Ok FTA
- ③ Branding foreign cotton

- 1) PM MITRA park
- 2) cotton productiv Mission
- 3) SAMARTH Training
- 4) technical textile policy

Focus on scale, scalability, skill and sustainability of textile make 21st century as Indian century of textile

5.

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

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

10

India is paradoxical case study, being agrarian economy, food grain surplus country (350 mmt) but the largest importer of edible oils (60% through import)

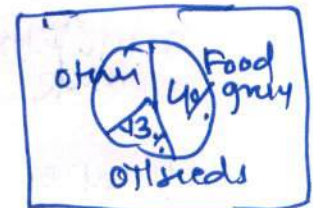
Factors responsible for import dependency

① India as agrarian economy - victim - of own success → Food (cereal) Green Revolution neglected focus on oilseeds

② Shrinking production area

(nearly 27 mn ha) and

Stagnant production capacity over a decade (33 mmt)



③ poor govt incentives → lack implementation of MSP and fertiliser subsidy

④ untapped potential of North east region

⑤ "easy to import" - Merchants are eager
to import edible oils - tax incentives and
low tariff

⑥ Not structured import-export strategy

⑦ long gestation period, higher input
cost, small land holding of farmer
and poor mechanisation (50%) → not
conducive for farmer to grow edible oil

Future strategy

1 → crop diversification drive

2 → Incentivise farmer through National
Mission on Edible oil - palm oil

3 → Strategy for untapped area

4 → oilseed cluster approach as
evident in Malaysia

5 → regulated import-export market

India aims to become self-sufficient

in oilseed (edible oil) production by 2047,

require dedicated oilseed production
strategy.

6.

हवाई दुर्घटनाएं कम आवृत्ति वाली लेकिन उच्च प्रभाव वाली घटनाएं होती हैं। भारत में विमानन संबंधी आपदा 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
Candidate must not write on this margin

Recently Air India Ahmedabad Air incident again ruined safety standards and safe air travel capability as it is considered the most secure mode of transportation.

Low Frequency
But
High Impact
Events

→ Instant killing of over hundred population as well as collateral damage on Hostel students

→ Huge Capital - expensive process

→ spillover effect - negative impacts on Air travelling

Disaster management protocols

Preventive approach

(1) Regular auditing and 3rd party oversight mechanism

- 1) Regular update and review by Air Safety Regulatory Board
- 3) pilot training and safety check
skilling
- 4) responsibility on Airlines → safety
check standards to be followed set
by BACI

Post disaster protocols

- (1) Speedy rescue and response process
- (2) Black Box - orange Box detailed
examination
- (3) compensation responsibility of govt
and private players
- (4) Adding protocols in resettlement of
disputes

There is still need to update
BACI protocol standards, monitoring
mechanism and self regulated -
check in digital process can be way
Forward

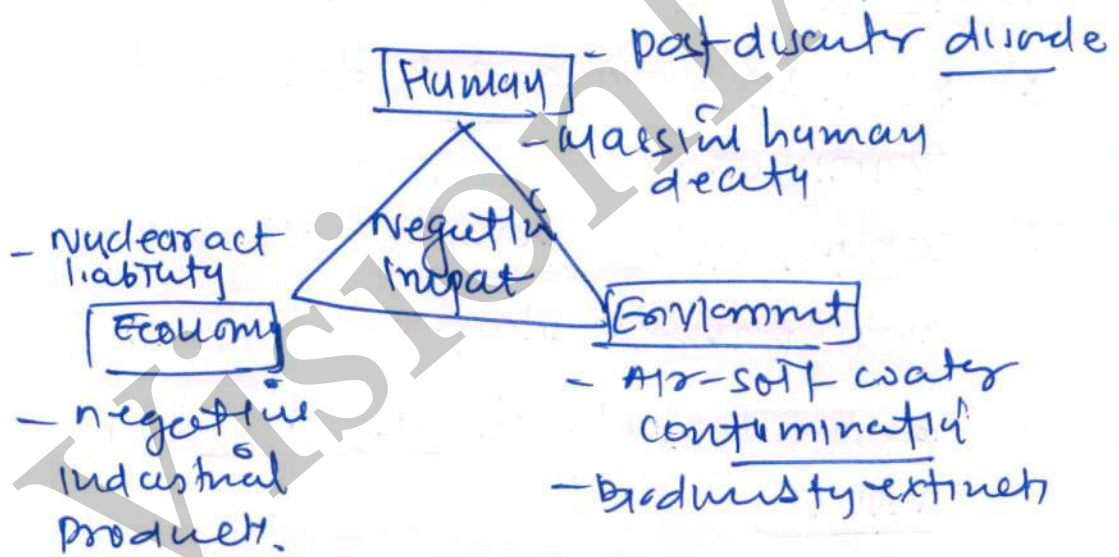
7.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Bhopal gas Tragedy and nuclear waste management issue caused concern over chemical pollution and negative externalities on environment.



Key sources

- ① Industrial pollution - major source of contribution
(MOEFEC - steel industry, thermal power (data))

plants and Nuclear Industry are great contributors to chemical source

① Electrical treatment of industrial water → river pollutants

② extensive utilization of chemicals in agriculture - eutrophication

③ Waterway sources - arsenic, uranium, mercury contamination in ground water

Effectiveness of existing laws

① waste management rules 2016

② EPR responsibility

③ EPA 1986 → responsibility on industries to adhere standards

④ chemical pollution (prevention) regulations

However, continued chemical pollution

demand for 'comprehensive framework'

as MARPOL chemical pollution rules can

be guiding light to address chemical pollution in India.

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)

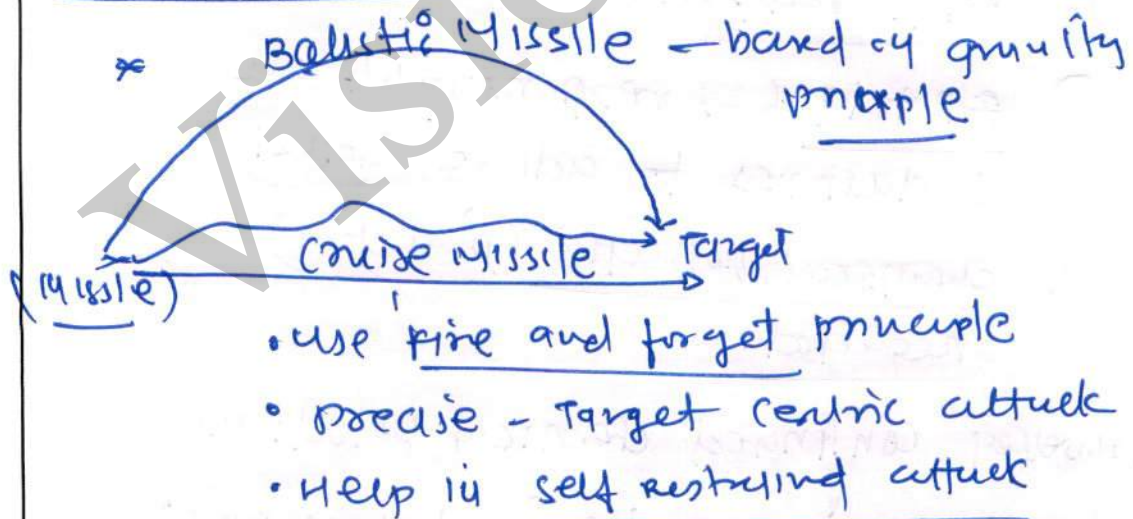
Missile defence systems are becoming critical for national security in the face of evolving regional threats and advanced weapon technologies. Explain the working principle of missile defence systems. Critically assess India's progress in developing indigenous missile defence capabilities. (Answer in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

10

Recently operation sudar

highlighted importance of missile defence systems to strengthen military capability and hard power on battlefield, it act as strategic weapon against enemy.

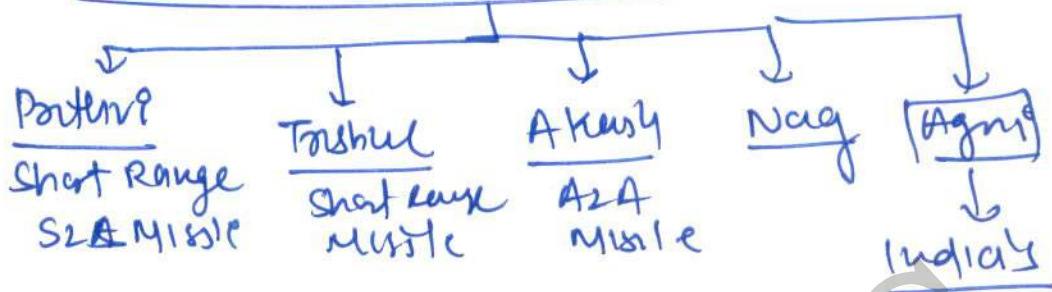
working principle of missile defence system



* 'Detect-destroy' principle in anti-missile defence system.

India's progress

(i) APT Kalam led integrated indigenous missile capability programme



Agni I, Agni Prime ← straight way
to Agni & Balistic Missile

(ii) Brahmos missile - India-Russia led missile missile → strong deterrence till 450 km
(-) Help in defence export

(iii) Anti-Balistic missile defence capability
such as Patriot and Air defence system

(iv) Sudhshan-5400 - act as multi-layered air defence capability.

However, India needs to long way to go for advancing military capability and indigenisation of missile defence is

idrotched as major target in ²¹
(2025 year of reforms) (Mol)

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

"Terrorism anywhere is threat to everyone"
- S. Jaishankar.

UNSC is epicentre of global governance and act as harbinger of country-terror activities globally but data highlights limited success.

UNSC - Roles to counter terrorism

- ① UNSC-counter terrorism summit to discuss-impudent issues and take necessary actions
- ② multiple resolutions → to designate various terrorists and terrorist organisations to blockade their international presence
(X) declaring method matters as terrorist.

3) Encouraged inter-governmental
collaboration - UNGA Counter Terrorism
Committee, FATF, INTERPOL etc.

4) Dedicated counter-terrorism elimination
Strategy

Reasons for limited success

- (1) Lack of uniform definition of terrorism
- (2) Not adopted comprehensive convention
on counter terrorism
- (3) Only designating terror/terrorism organism →
not implementing properly → rely on state
govt
- (4) Narrow national interest → Double
standard of ching - blockade attempt
- (5) Recently Pakistan as non permanent mbr -
chaired UNSC anti counter terrorism commit.
showing hypocrisy.

PM Modi called "universal
cooperation to fight ascent terrorism,
here UNSC can play revolutionary role.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Global Cyber Security Index 2024

ranked India as one of 10 cyber
secure nations, highlighting cyber
security apparatus and preparedness

multi-alignment approach in cyber
Diplomacy

① multi-vector foreign policy

+ India-USA working Group on
Cyber security

② Advocating UN convention on cyber and
- legally binding and universal

③ Domestic
preparedness -
Internal
balancing
approach

- National cyber security
policy 2013 & strategy 2020
- CERT-IN / IIRC /
cyber security kendri

④ Regional cyber diplomacy

↳ Quad, BIMSTEC and Colombo
Security Conclave → make cyber
security - major pillar

⑤ Cyber security exercises - among all
(36) associated domestic agencies with
INTERPOL etc.

Significance of cyber diplomacy

① Balancing strategic autonomy →
quadrilateral legality of Data localisation
norms in Osaka track

② Data and digital sovereignty

③ Advocating universal - level playing
field (ex) India-France #1 summit

④ Securing internal security

• No Fund for terror-Talk → breaking
cryptocurrency & terror link

India requires National cyber command
and National cyber security commission to
emerge as "cyber secure hub" in the world.

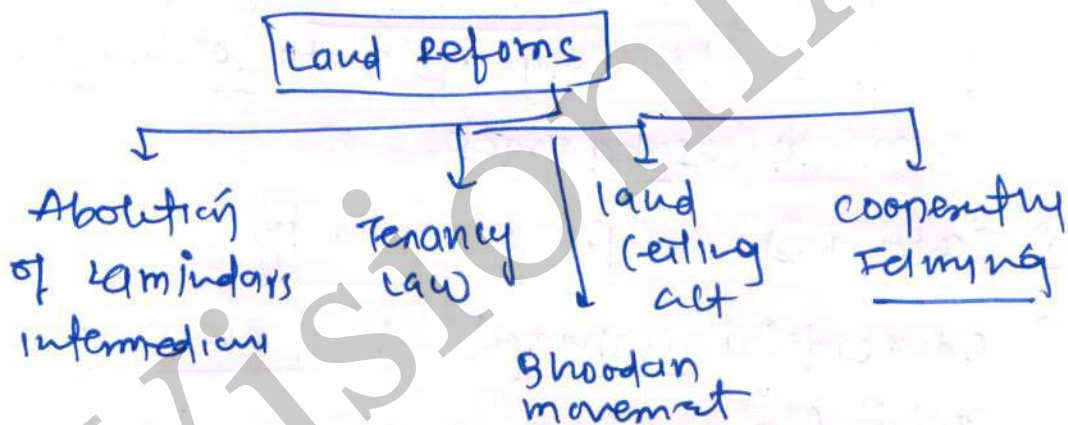
11.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Land Reforms are the litmus test which we all have to pass" said by PM Indira Gandhi. Land reforms have been fundamental strategy of land distribution and land equality since the independence.



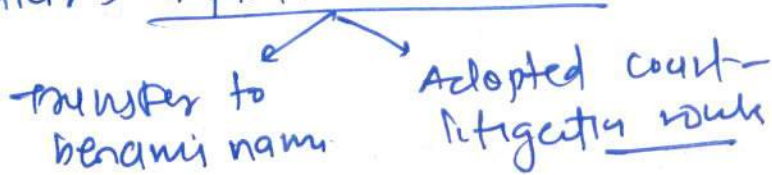
Shortcomings of land reforms

(i) unholy nexus between politicians Bureaucrats and land owners

(*) Rajni Kothari :- lack of political will was major shortcomings

② Lax implementation of land reforms →

intermediaries exploited loopholes



③ Lack of uniform implementation - could
Kerala/West Bengal → successfully implemented,
Other states - partial focus

④ Bureaucratic deficiency

⑤ supply driven approach - no bottom up approach - poor participation of community

⑥ poor monitoring mechanism to assess
performance (no nodal body)

Land Reforms 2.0 strategy

① Shift from top down model to
Bottom up service delivery model -
Inspired from Kerala's model

② Land records modernisation and

digitization

(a) Digital land record modernization plan -
96% land records of rural India

- ③ Adopting state of the art technology -
GIS mapping (SVAMITVA), Blockchain
Technology, AI Assesment, data analysis
- ④ whole of govt approach - True inter-
departmental collaboration and performance
oriented bureaucracy
- ⑤ whole of the society approach - pro-act
participation of NGOs and SHGs
- ⑥ new focus - cooperative farming along
with contract farming (Ashok Dalwai
Committee)
- ⑦ Land leasing policy

India requires next generation
reforms in land reform to address
existing shortcomings and achieve
vision of Gandhiji 'Land to Landless'

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)

NITI Aayog was established as a collaborative institution and harbinger of decentralised planning in 2015, now celebrating successful completion of 10 years.

performance analysis of NITI Aayog

(2) paradigm shift in planning process

(1.1) decentralised planning - Bottom up approach → seeking opinion of all stakeholders in NITI@15 vision document

(1.2) Instead of one size planning → short-medium and long term planning process

(1.3) co-partner in planning process for state govt (ex) Gujarat institution for transformation (same like NITI Aayog)

(1.4) Adopted best national and global case study

(1.5) significant role in policy making to policy implementation
(DIKSHA dashboard)

2) "Good governance" and 'state of the art technology adoption in governance'

(2.1) Fiscal Health Index, Export preparedness Index, composite water management Index → promote competitive Federalism

(2.2) Groundbreaking schemes like

Aatmanirbhar Mission

ADP

poshuv Abhiyan

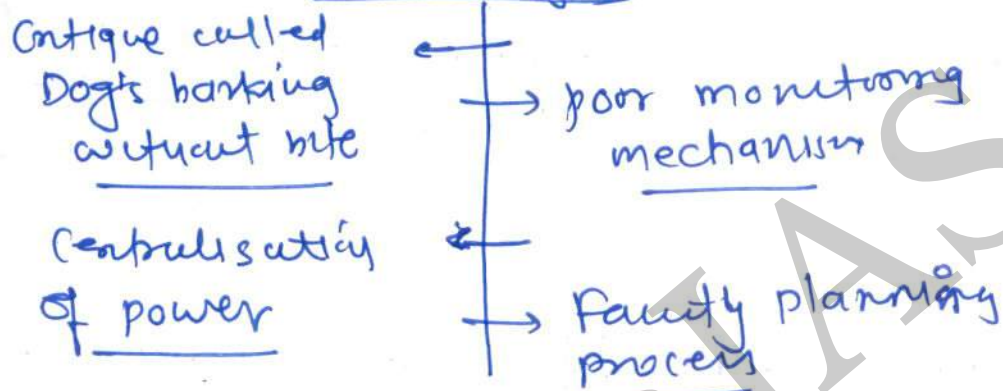
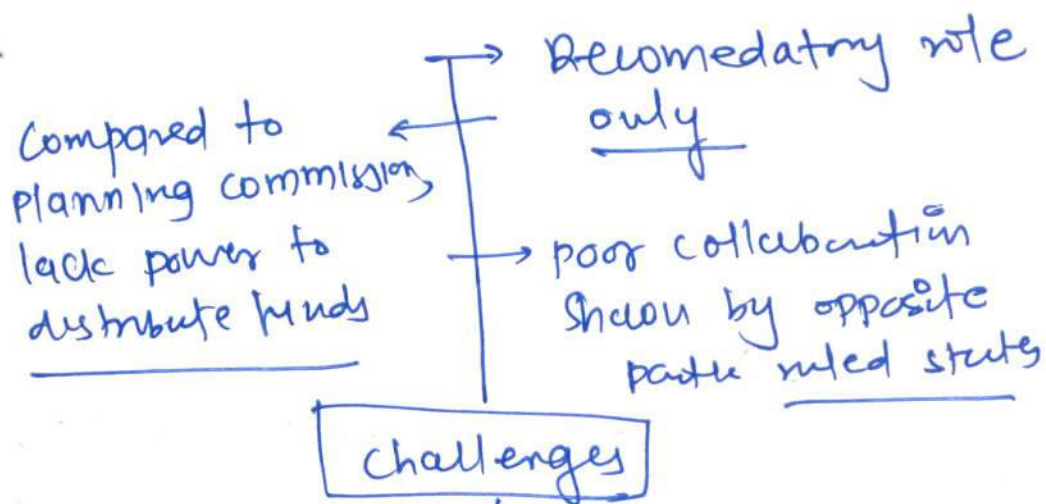
successfully implemented

(3) Monitoring performance and setting shortcomings (ex) ADP and ABP,

(4) Foster cooperative federalism through regional council, NITI Aayog council

(5) Regional balance growth

• NITI NEER council, Himalayan council



Future strategy

- ① pro-active and real time monitoring mechanism
- ② sector based grouping like economy, security, regional growth
- ③ encouraging state level NITI Aayog bodies as ancillary bod.

PM Modi said, NITI Aayog is the manufacturing of cooperative-competitve redesigning and will play transformation role in Amrit Jyoti growth trajectory 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)

Despite grand success of PMJDY and financial inclusion drive by RBI, rural areas and unbanked population are still struggling with informal credit system.

- Data
- RBI's financial inclusion index - 64%.
 - Informal agricultural credit - contribution 25% of total (NABARD)
 - 20% financial literacy
 - 3 crore accounts in PMJDY - zero balance

Primary causes of limited formal credit penetration

① Limited banking infrastructure

(*) RBI data :- only 20% rural areas - financial presence of banks

(*) Neglect behaviour of SB banks

- ② poor implementation of Banking schemes
 - (2.1) shortcomings of PSL
 - (2.2) Digital divide - only 38% rural India usage internet.
- ③ poor financial literacy - 20% in rural area
- ④ Faulty practice by MFI's and cooperative societies (ex) feature of UCBS
- ⑤ Dominance of moneylenders and informal intermediaries
- ⑥ financial inclusion without financial empowerment
- ⑦ neglected landless tenants / women / tribal people who don't have collateral.
- ⑧ HFT banking procedure

Narshimhan committee 2 proposed small Finance Bank as antidote to institutional

Credit mechanism :-

- ① 75% PSL criteria → help to targeted credit system

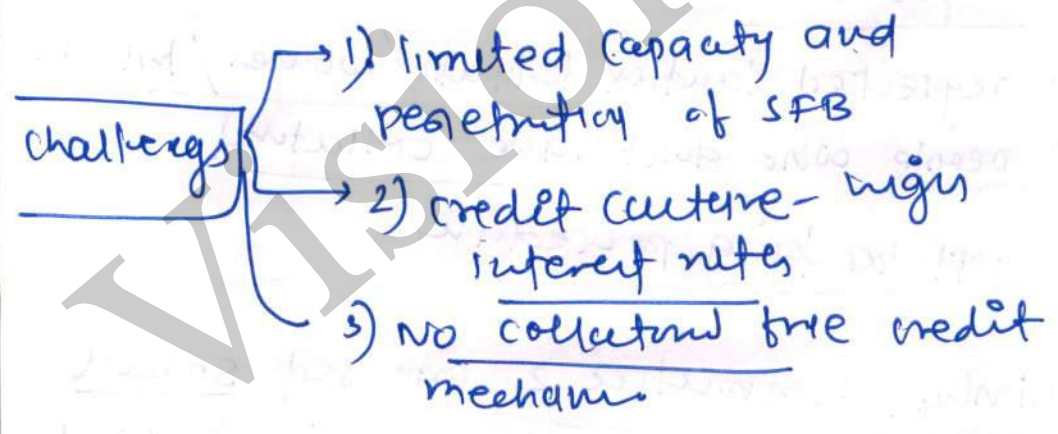
② Rural area centric banking procedure - encourage banking to unbanked, Finance to unfinanced.

③ Cooperative partnership with SHG, NCO to promote financial inclusion

* Best case study :- Kudumbashree project

④ Addressing unbanked gap → complimentary role to SCBs / Cooperative banks.

⑤ (physical) physical and digital penetration: universalize financial inclusion



RBI's national strategy on financial inclusion 2020-25 provides comprehensive framework and multi-pronged approach to universalize 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

Food processing industry is
sun rise sector and institutional
bridge between agriculture and industry.
considering its future prospects, govt of
India launched PLI scheme on FPZ.

Role of PLI For FPZ

- ① Accelerated formalisation of industry-
encouraging investment and dedicated
institutional measures
- ② Improved production capacity of FPZ-
providing technology transfer and
knowledge sharing
(for) account for 10% industrial output and
11% of agriculture products.
- ③ PLI linked performance practices and

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Sharing best practices → improved value addition

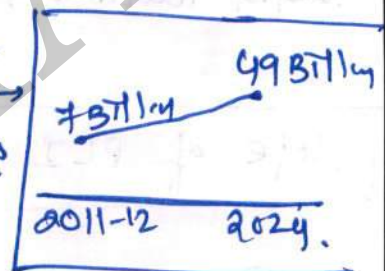
→ presently, hardly 10% value addition in agricultural sector

④ Fostered competition with targeted production capacity and value addition practices

⑤ FPI became one of labour intensive industry (over 1 crore - direct indirect jobs creation)

⑥ Fostered agricultural export →

(•) FPI added value addition and production capacity



⑦ Integrated supply chain - from mega food parks to big FPIs

⑧ Encouraged foreign investment (100% FDI) in FPI

⑨ Global value chain integration

↳ FDI facilitated 'export oriented'

and domestic - foreign companies

collaboration (ex) sugar industry.

Limitations

- (i) neglected SMEs and unorganised FPI → 90% still unorganised
- (ii) Demand-supply gap - could not materialise outcomes
- (iii) stiff global competition with China, SE Asia and Australia (lost 2% global share)
- (iv) limited value addition capacity - 10% of agricultural produce.

Future steps

- (1) PLI 2.0: Adding value addition and export promotional component in FPIs
- (2) strong backward-forward linkages
- (3) encouraging formalisation of FPIs through PM formalisation of MSE of FPI scheme

National Food processing Industry Policy 2020 should be implemented aligned with PLI-2.0 scheme.

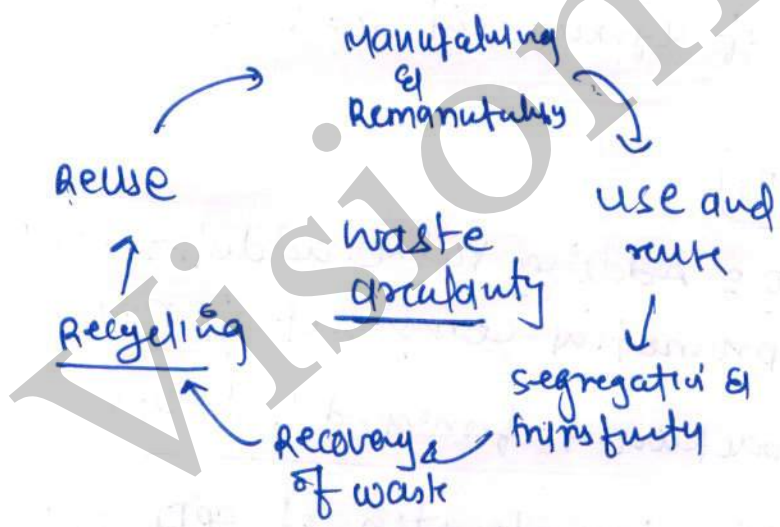
15.

अपशिष्ट चक्रीकरण भारत के बढ़ते ठोस अपशिष्ट संकट के लिए एक संधारणीय समाधान के रूप में उभर रहा है। अपशिष्ट चक्रीकरण के प्रमुख सिद्धांतों और इस संबंध में सरकार की पहल पर चर्चा कीजिए। चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था (सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी) को बढ़ावा देने में ये उपाय कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to WEF, India is 3rd largest solid waste generator country but only 2% of solid waste is processed and recycled (eprcs) calls for adopting solid waste circular economy model.



Key principles of waste circularity

- ① Manufacturing principle :- responsibility of manufacture to extend lifecycle and make sustainable products

② Reuse - continuous use-reuse cycle to maximise capacity (ex) Electronic devices - second hand use

③ Recovery - instead of dumping at sites, recovery for better purpose
(ex) Japan's waste circularity - earn money from recovered metals

④ Recycle - processing and recycling of solid waste
(ex) waste to Greenery plant (Delhi)

Govt's measures and effectiveness

① Solid waste management Rules 2016 → helped to create formalised supply chain from segregation to recycling and reuse

(i) put institutional responsibility and solid waste management governance.

② EPR Regulation and updation - imposed responsibility on all stakeholders and

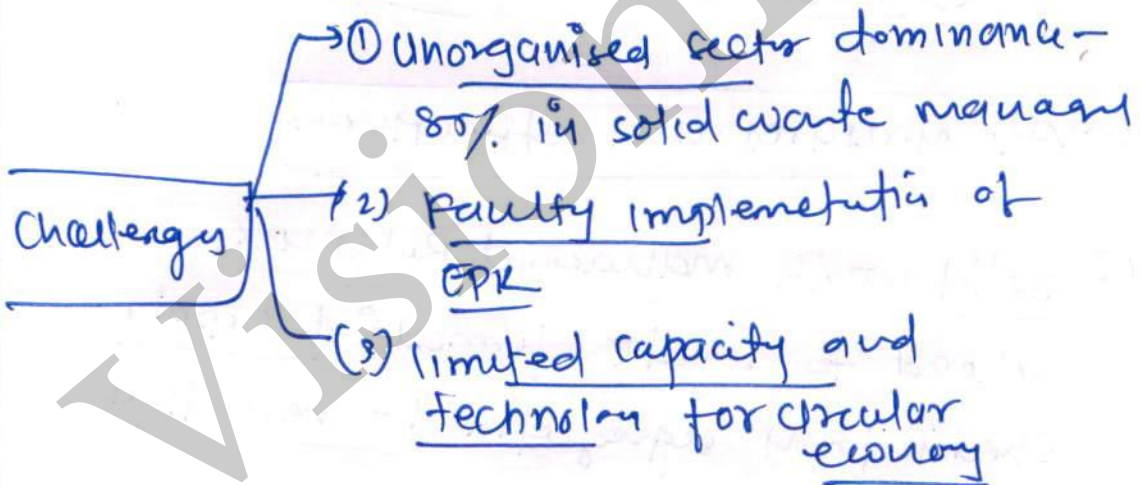
set example for circular economy

(ex) EPA performance was awarded in Pune Metro city

③ waste To Energy plant - NITI Aayus estimated 5000 MW capacity

(.) Metropolitan areas - using waste To Energy plant

④ Global partnership for circular economy at A-20 level



There is a need to update solid waste management rules to align with circular economy principles.

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

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इस हार्शिंग में
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Sendai Framework (2015-30)

and COP.29 emphasized upon
integrating traditional ecological
knowledge of India's tribal community
with disaster risk reduction strategy.

Importance of this integration

Pre-disaster cycle

① Preparedness

- help to strengthen local capacity and prepare against disasters
- Traditional knowledge → help in better utilization of resources

② Mitigation and adaptation

→ Traditional knowledge practices helps to link "Build Back Better"

Principle (ex) Odisha - Tsunami ready
villages post 2004 tsunami

(o) Nature based solutions → tribal encouraging
wetland, mangroves and afforestation
(*) Helped Bhatia tribe to reduce landslide
incidence in Himalayas near

(o) Early warning system

→ local traditional knowledge - using
local climatic factors to predict future
disaster (ex) tribes in AN - migrated
before 2004 tsunami

Post Disaster phase

① Relief and Response

(*) local knowledge - act as first
responder to disaster

(o) tribal role in Kerala Hood 2018

② Responding immediately and effectively

(*) zero casualty in flooding in Assam

(*) Tribal medicinal knowledge - help in
addressing health disaster

(3) Better recovery phase → utilising
local knowledge with modern practice to
disaster full proof reconstruction

(ex) Odisha - Tsunami management plan.

(1) Helps in Resettlement and Reconstruction
after disasters

Two great case study

(7) Post Tsunami 2004 → utilising knowledge
of tribes in Andaman-Nicobar and
Odisha for National Tsunami management
plan

(1) National Mission for Sustainable
Himalayas → Integrated Bhotia tribe and
Mishmi tribe local knowledge.

(3) Assam Hooding 2023 - tribal knowledge

Recent Amendment to NDMA 2025

and PM 10 point Agenda call for

Integrating local knowledge with
modern techniques.

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 has emerged
major technological breakthroughs in
Biotechnology, advancing gene editing
and gene sequencing methods.

Recent developments in CRISPR based
gene editing technology applications

① CRISPR based gene technology to
address cancer disease in India

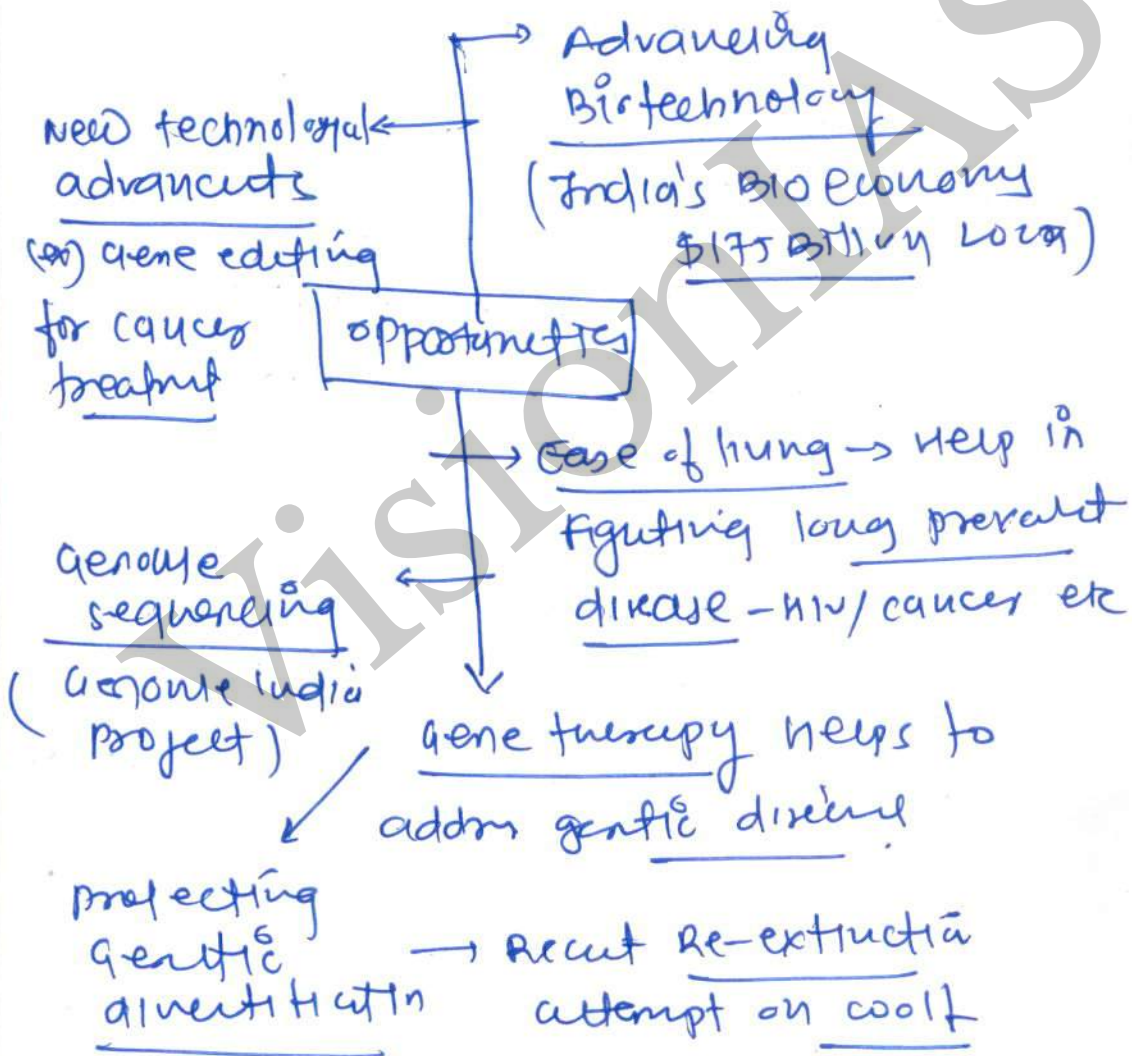
② Utilizing in xenotransplantation recently
in USA - transgenic pig hosts to human
body

③ Addressing genetic disorders - Alzheimer's
prevention.

(ex) OK - promoting CRISPR let
Alzheimer's prevention

④ multi-pronged application } → gene editing tools
 ↓
 help to address genetic default in
body
 for addressing mitochondria
disease

⑤ China - utilising for designer baby



ethical challenges

- ① Against Humanity and Bio-ethic -
(ex) china's designer baby to make
super human
- ② Misuse of technology → serving narrow
interest (ex) Bio terrorism
- ③ Lack of regulatory mechanism →
- ④ chances of pandemic emergence
- ⑤ Against nature's law → biological
mismanagement → against nature.

way forward

- ① Global connection on ethical
utilization of CRISPR technology
- ② India should set up COE on CRISPR
- ③ Industry-academia-govt collaboration.

CRISPR technology is major leap
forward in advancement of Biotechnology

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)

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

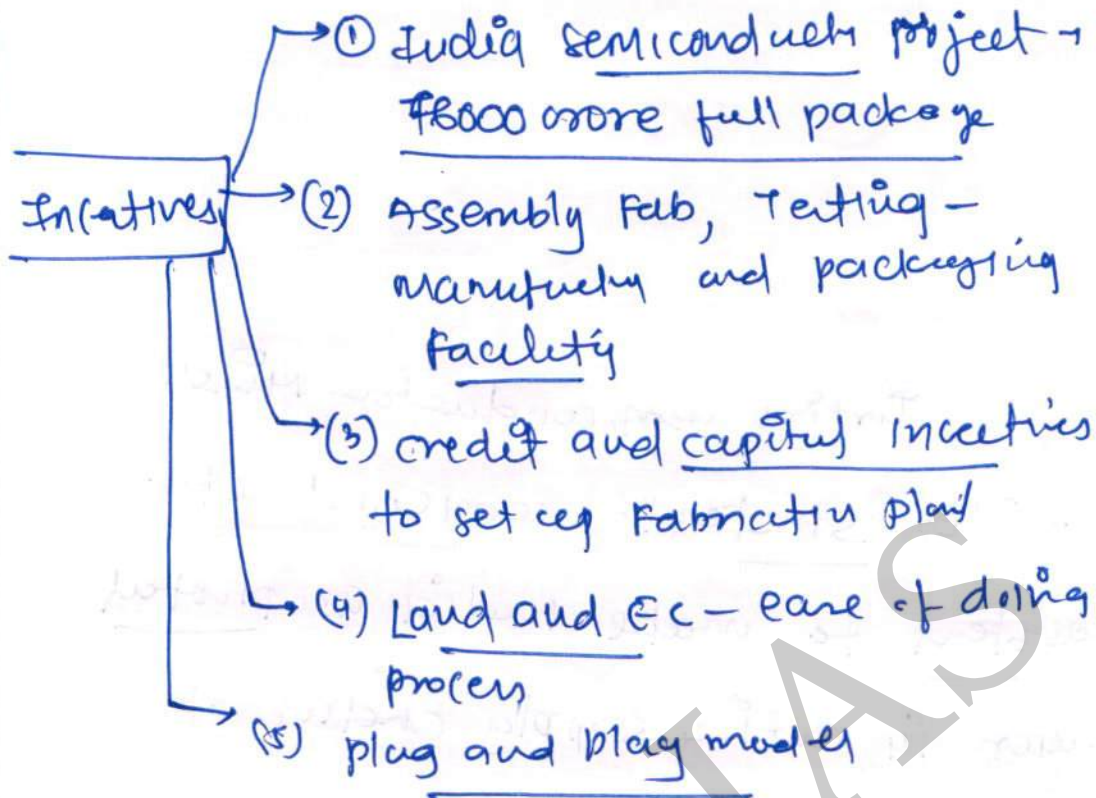
India semiconductor Mission

provides strategic semiconductor ecosystem to make India as pivotal player in entire supply chain of semiconductors.

ISM

objectives

- sustainable supply chain ecosystem
- encourage semiconductor production
- more focus on ATMA and OSAT ecosystem
- public-private partnership
- international collaboration
(India - Taiwan + SMC partnership)
- global supply chain integration



Institutional architecture under ISM

- ① Business Semiconductors division -
act as nodal agency for approval
of process
- ② single window agency mechanism
- ③ nodal body to collaborate with
state govt
- ④ Monitoring and auditing mechanism

Significance of Semiconductor

- ① new era for electronics industry

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 East Region (NER) has been "Area of Instability and Violence" since the independence. [2019 AICE] called NER has been suffering from peace-security-stability deficit"

Inter-play of diverse factors

① ethnic security dilemma

- Tribal vs Tribals (Kuki-Mizos)
- Tribal vs non tribals (Auki vs meiteis)

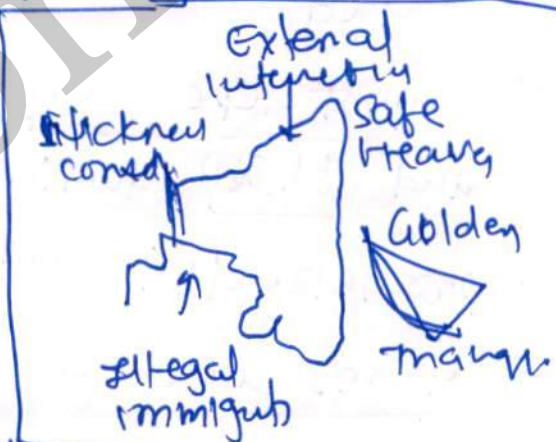
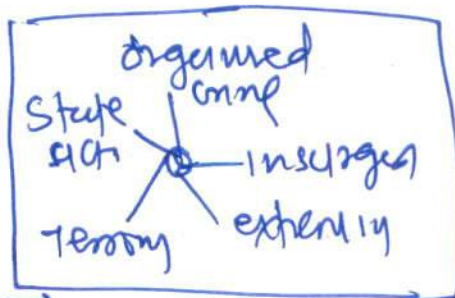


Fig. NER Instability

- Fraser outside paradox - Assam

② Historical grievances and lack of uniting force (ex) Manipur - Nagaland. continued struggle.

(3) Fragranted security forces vs united enemies



(4) Developmental disparity → NER → just 2.5% share in India's GDP → neglected economic growth → fuelled spirit of relative deprivation

(5) Non state actors :- ULFA, Terror groups, drug trafficking and state actors - safe haven by myanmar → accelerated conflict

(6) governance deficit → endemic in manipur crisis.

(7) secessionist demand → demand for greater wageability.

Multi-layered strategy

(1) proactive - united security architecture

→ intelligence bodies collaboration

→ whole of nation approach

→ police - AR - BSF collaboration

→ regde committee → regulated use of AFSPA

2) connectivity first approach
↳ multi-modal connectivity as
↳ NE Rising Summit 2025 - presented
future growth story

3) developmental strategy
↳ infrastructure development across the
region
↳ new industrial attraction

4) Governance
↳ NE Regional Council, NRI members
NE Council - proactive role
↳ OTU schedule - proper implementation

5) win heart and mind approach
↳ Assam's surrender cum rehabilitation
policy

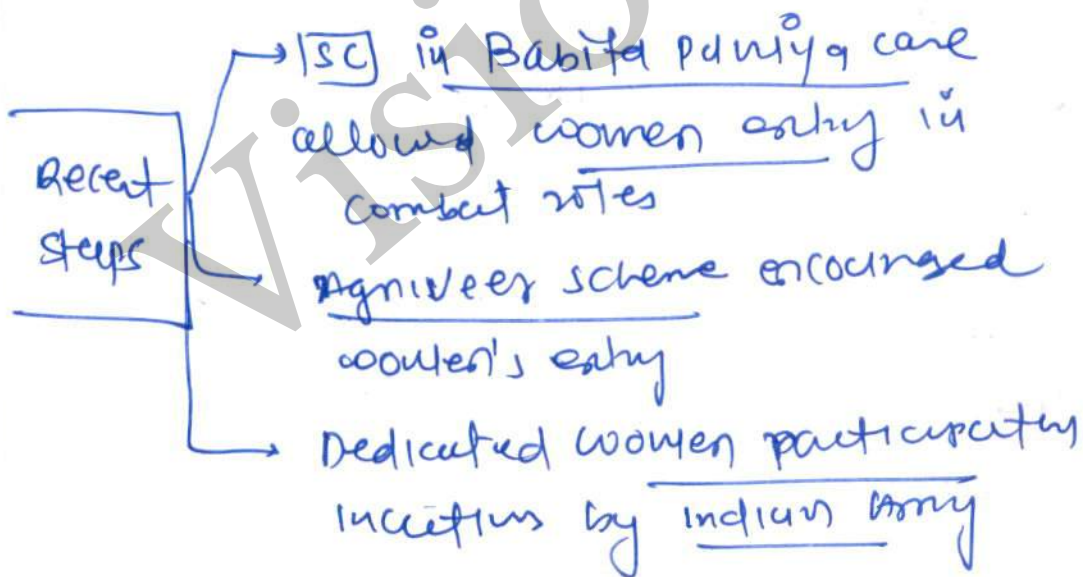
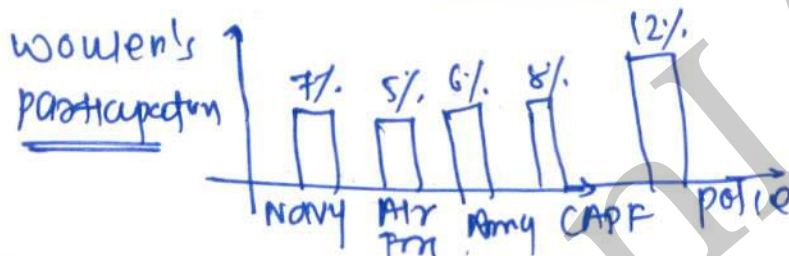
6) International-regional cooperation
↳ Act east policy
↳ Role of Japan in infrastructure
development.

PM Modi said, path of visit
Dharm goes through visit NER,
as envisaged in NER vision @ 2047
document

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

Armed forces are one of the neglected zone of women participation due to gendered segregation of roles.



Key challenges

① patriarchal mindset of Armed forces

(Eg) In SC meeting → govt presented - cautious opinion of armed personnel regarding women's entry

① social taboo → women are sensitive and emotional → can't take part in men's masculine jobs

② Lack of role modelling - limited participation since independence

③ Armed forces - not attempted proactive steps toward gender inclusion - limited role to nurses / doctors / non combat forces

④ gender sensitive infrastructure is lacking in armed forces

⑤ Feminists raised concern over lack of gender sensitisation of army personnel towards women

Measures to be taken

① dedicated women recruitment drive as (USA Army) did.

- ② Gender inclusive military infrastructure
↳ Toilet facility, canteen services
↳ separate rooms etc
- ③ Entry of women - allowed in all
combat forces in all 3 armed forces
- ④ Role modelling → utilising REC campaigns
and media like anjum sakshma web
series
- ⑤ gender sensitive policies → allowing women
in decision making process
(Madhukar Gupta Committee)
- ⑥ Encouraging women entry through
Agreer scheme.

Entry into Armed Forces will send
strong message of gender justice and
gender equality to the society. we need
multi-pronged approach to make
Armed forces - gender neutral.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



Visionias