



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. : 1158344

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Mudita Agnawal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

english

तारीख
Date

26/07/2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

Cudanow

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]

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

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)					



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**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

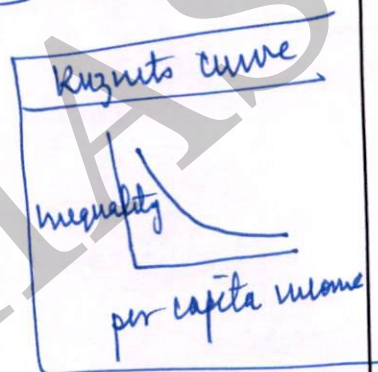
उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Inclusive economic growth refers to the growth that is distributed across all sections of society and provides equal opportunities for all (OECOs)

Factors for inclusive economic growth

(1) Economic progress: India's per capita income has risen to ₹2,00,000.



(2) Gender equality: With state support - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, STEN.

(3) Social development

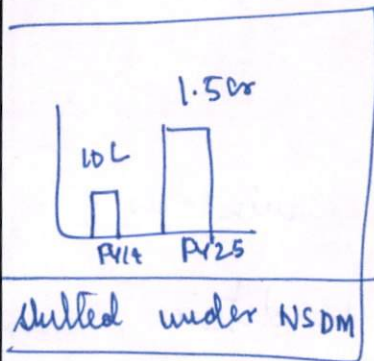
(i) Education: Use of PM SHRI and Samagra Shiksha Yojna for universalisation.
(Eg) ~100% GER at primary level.

(ii) Health: PM Ayushman Bharat Yojna to improve access and affordability

② ~ 3Cr ABHA WDs generated.

(iii) Road security with PM Garib Ann Kalyan
Yojna and PM POSHAN

(4) Human capital formation with focus on
skilling. - National Skill Development Mission



(5) Services sector growth which
led to employment - 36%

(1) Good governance with focus
on performance.

② Aspirational Districts Program

Challenges

(1) Corruption ② 28% grains - do not reach beneficiaries (ICRIPR)

(2) Gender inequality - 12th rank in Global Gender
Gap Report

(3) Social cleavages like caste, religion.

(4) Manufacturing sector employment and growth
is low at 18% of GDP

Hence, there is a need for structural
transformation for inclusivity with sovereignty
in growth.

2.

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

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

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

The surplus transfers of RBI to government recommended by the Bimal Jalan Panel have reached record highs.

Fiscal space to government

(1) To affect social welfare with subsidies.

eg FAAC works, subsidy expenditure

(2) Maintain fiscal deficit targets

eg 6.17% in FY25

(3) Achieve softer goals with public investment (eg - as a share of total expenditure)



(4) Maintain credit worthiness for the government by reducing debt.

eg 27% of GNI - debt servicing.

(5) Maintain 'golden rule' of revenue expenditure from revenue receipt.

Challenges of surplus transfers

- (1) May lead to fiscal complacency on part of government.
- (2) Imbalance between centre and state expenditure capabilities.
- (3) Can pressure RBI to release more funds to close fiscal gap - RBI loses objectivity.
- (4) RBI's own functions may be impacted.
Eg FOREX reserves
- (5) Over-monetisation of economy with cash flow.
- (6) Over-jeering of loans with liquidity surplus in system.

Hence, there is a need to balance the surplus transfers of RBI with fiscal global path for a global balance in economy.

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

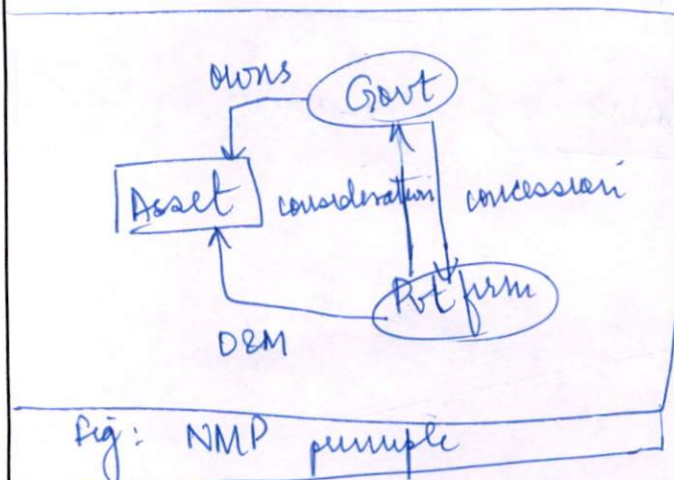
10

National Monetization Pipeline was enacted to achieve Establish crosses of finances from the use of brownfield assets in India.

Meets its objectives

Yes

- generated ₹1.5 lacs against ₹1.75 lacs in 2023
- led to utilization of 'dead assets'
- Private final consumption of assets increased
- Operation and maintenance of assets



However, there have been challenges

- (1) low utilisation of assets.
- (2) Corruption in implementation
- (3) Regulatory sholstrol leading to non-participation
- (4) Asset pipeline is not exhaustive
- (5) State participation is low

Asset Monetization Pipeline Plan 2025-30

- (1) Use of new assets to ensure availability
- (2) Regulatory clarity on use and utilisation.
- (3) Higher participation of states
- (4) Transparent procedure of the β monetization
- (5) Private sector incentives increased.

NMP along with National Infrastructure Pipeline and PM Gati Shakti form the basis of 'infrastructure oriented development' in India

4.

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

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

10

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

Indian textile industry accounts for 7% of manufacturing output and employs 21% of workforce. But it faces productivity issues as highlighted by Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Major challenges in industry

- (1) Unorganised sector accounts for 12% of units - leading to dwarfism
- (2) Dispersed supply chain
 Production of cotton → Spinning centres
 (Gujarat, Maharashtra) (Tamil Nadu)
- (3) Inverted duty structure hamper cost-effectiveness-
- (4) Dependence on imports
 - (i) for capital goods.
 - (ii) for raw cotton - Bangladesh.

- (5) Lack of FTAs deter competitiveness with competitors having large market share.
(Eg) Bangladesh - 0 tariff in UK - 8% share.

(6) Global value chain integration is low with lack of logistics.

(Eg) No transshipment hub.

(7) Share is low in technical textiles - 8% only

(8) skewed mix of imports. (Eg) vs. Europe focus.

Way forward for industry

(1) RED in capital goods.

(2) Promote technical textiles (Eg) Australia - use in controlling avalanches.

(3) Value chain integration with 'farm to firm' model

(4) Formalisation of sector for export and employment potential.

since, the industry can realise its potential with 5Ps - Farm → Fibre → Factory → Fashion → Foreign with use of reforms.

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

India's agricultural sector has no agro-climatic zones and 46 different types of soils. It registered a growth of 3.8% in FY25 as per economic survey.

Major agricultural economy

- (i) imports worth \$41 bn in FY25
- (ii) employment to 45% of workforce.
- (iii) Agro-industries in supply chain.
- (iv) Diversity of crops Eg Millet - 47% global share
- (v) State support with Minimum Support Price

Import dependence on edible oils

India's import share has reduced to 57% in 2024. for edible oils + however challenges remain -

- (1) Rainfed agriculture with 76% of oilpalm under monsoon vagaries.
- (2) Seed availability is low with low regeneration.
- (2) Demand is high with industrial use as well. Eg Palm oil
- (4) Low domestic production in crops.
Eg DLT only for oil palm
- (5) Processing facilities 'shortage' due to historic dependence.
- (6) Small farm size deters economies of scale.

Way Ahead for edible oils

- (1) Policy support Eg National Mission on Edible Oil
- (2) Promote mixed cropping
- (3) Investment in farms - contract farming
Eg LEC
this can help in 'oil security' for India's food security and economic security.

6.

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

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

10

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

The recent crash of Air India 771 plane in Ahmedabad was one of the worst aircraft tragedies of recent times.

Low frequency but high-impact events

- (1) Relatively rare with protocols in place.
 (Eg) Alerting and calling systems
- (2) High casualty may happen.
 (Eg) Ahmedabad - 2200 dead
- (3) Impact on ground infrastructure
 (Eg) Bangladesh Air Force plane crashed on a school.
- (4) Scare in air travel can reduce.
- (5) Can lead to anxiety among pilots.
 (Eg) Air India pilots on sick leave.

Disaster management protocols for aviation

- (1) Response: Search and rescue survivors by National Disaster Response Force.
- (2) Relief with medical aid and counselling.
- (3) Mobilisation of AAIB to collect and secure black box from wreckage.
- (4) Rehabilitation of on ground persons.
- (5) Economic disbursement for funds to carry operation.
- (6) Incident Command System for coordination and dissemination of information.
- (7) Capacity building of disaster personnel.
- (8) International cooperation with NTSB and Chicago Convention guidelines for enquiry.

This can help in 'mitigating its impact' and 'building back better' for future prevention of accidents.

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)

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

chemical pollution refers to release of toxins in atmosphere through accident, explosion or warfare.

Its impact on

Human Health

- Mortality with sudden death -
(Eg) explosion at Vishakhapatnam
- Respiratory issues in long-term
- Air quality deteriorates leading to breathing issues -
(Eg) Bhopal gas tragedy.

Environment

- Water pollution with release of toxins
(Eg) Chernobyl plant leak.
- Air pollution with suspended chemicals (Eg) NO_x , SO_2
- Soil pollution - Leaching of chemicals can lead to bioaccumulation in humans.

Sources of chemical contamination

- (1) Accidental leaks from nuclear plants.
Eg Japan with floods and tsunami.
- (2) Chemical factories indulging in toxic chemicals
- (3) Agriculture - use of pesticides and fertilisers
- (4) Industrial pollution from leather factories
- (5) terrorism Eg sarin gas use in Iraq

Existing environmental laws - effectiveness

- (1) Cover of chemicals is low Eg cryogenic chemicals
- (2) Lack of equipment with factories
- (3) Audits and compliance is vague.
- (4) Unorganised industry - difficult to regulate.

Environment Protection Act 1986, Absolute liability damages have had limited success.

Hence, there is a need for a comprehensive reform of laws for effective management of chemical contamination.

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

the recent Operation Indrak saw use of missile defence systems for ground and air facilities. India's progress in missiles has been remarkable with integrated Guided Missile development program.

Working principle of missile defence systems



Fig: Missile defence

It uses radars, sensors and acoustic radars to detect the incoming missiles and drones.

Once detected, it approaches to neutralise them with kinetic energy weapons like missiles or direct energy weapons like lasers.

India's progress in indigenous capabilities

- (1) DRDO anti-drone system for drone warfare.
- (2) Akash for on ground defence.
- (3) Bharos for countering small missiles
- (4) Indigena by private company
- (5) Import of technology from Israel's Iron Dome.

Challenges

- (1) financial constraints in defence sector
- (2) economies of scale in production
- (3) Costly system to use.
Eg \$100,000 drones - millions for missiles
- (4) effectiveness Eg some missiles blasted on ground in Kashmir.

Hence, there is a need for further R&D in the sector for a layered resilient warfare system with effective deterrent capabilities.

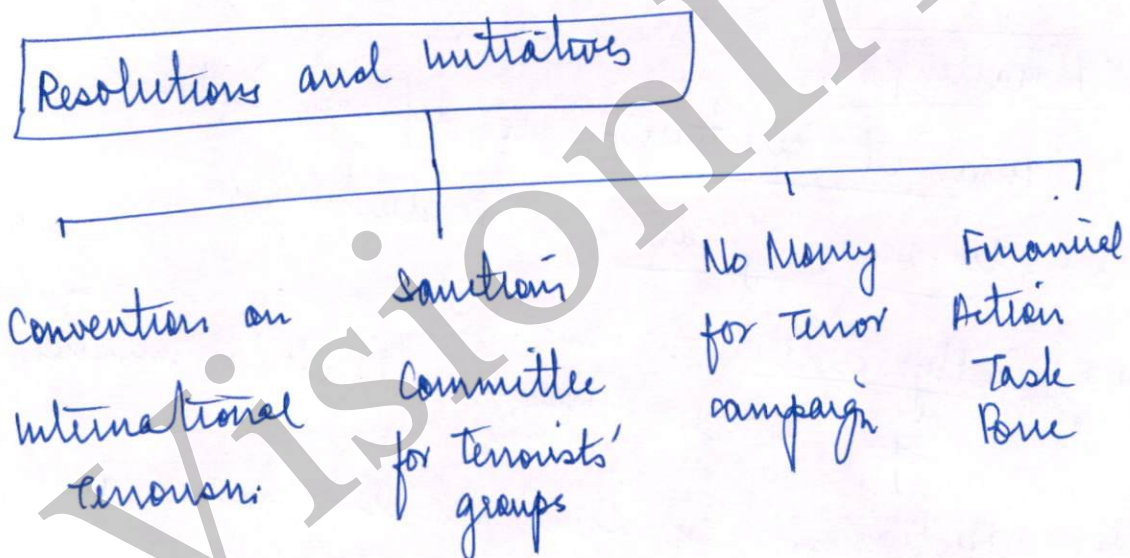
9.

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)

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

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the primary organ of UN for world peace. has the responsibility to curb terrorism. which is increasingly spreading to global North as well.



Reasons for limited success

- (1) lack of consensus on definition of terrorism.
- (2) Amorphous nature of terrorism.
(Eg) Hybrid terrorists.

- (3) Funding continues for terror groups
- (i) Organised crime like drugs trafficking
 (eg) Afghanistan
 - (ii) State-sponsored like Pakistan support to
 Lashkar-e-Taiba, JeM.
- (4) Securonomi as a political tool
 (eg) proxy war in Yemen by Houthi-Isan
- (5) Use of Non-profit organisations to channel
 finance of terror.
- (6) Radicalisation with poverty
 (eg) immigrants in Europe - knife attacks

Way Ahead

- (1) definitional clarity on terrorism
 - (2) Global war on terrorism with cooperation.
 - (3) T20 - Twenty Against Terrorism grouping by
 Global South - Nrupam Rao.
 - (4) Check radicalisation (eg) UK's CONTEST program
- ↳ terrorism becomes a global threat, the
 response cannot be just local.

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 enters tier-11 in Global Cybersecurity Index in 2025. This is a result of India's effective cyber diplomacy based on 'multi-alignment'.

Multi-alignment approach in cyber diplomacy.

(1) Global North :- Agreements on cooperation for technological support.

eg Operation Samudraagrabh for drugs.

(2) Global South with sharing of facilities to curb cyberattacks.

eg DAKSHIN Centre of Excellence.

Posture role in

(1) Strengthening internal security

1.1 Cybersecurity for 900 mm online persons (IAMAI)

1.2 Check use of darknet for drugs, arms trafficking

1.3 support on insurgent networks
(Eg) sammur and Kashmiri extremism

1.4 Private sector cooperation
(Eg) Google's 'safety charter' initiative

(2) Strategic autonomy

2.1 Maintain digital sovereignty

2.2 Non-alignment on global issues

2.3 Continual application of global conventions. (Eg) Budapest Convention

2.4 Internal vigilance from external threats.

(Eg) Digital arrest scams.

Hence, 'cyber diplomacy' is the way forward in a global economy for a connected and trust-based society.

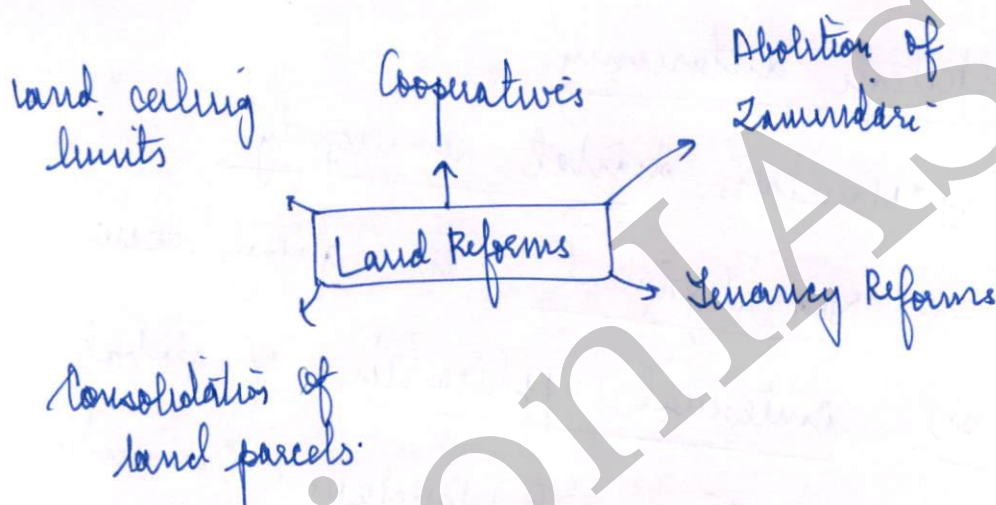
11.

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

Land reforms were introduced to affect agricultural productivity and distributive justice in India's rural areas, post-independence.



Shortcomings of land reforms

- (1) Compensation for acquisition of land defeated socio-economic purpose.
- (2) Unequal implementation across India.
 - (i) Successful in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu.
 - (ii) Unsuccessful in UP, Bihar.
- (3) Eviction of tenants led to unemployment and landlessness.

(4) Bureaucratic and state government issues with landlords led to delays in implementation.

⊕ state intervention in judicial process.

(5) Forcefully wanted land shown as voluntarily surrendered. (Khare's study).

(6) land generated

(i) was of poor quality

(ii) under litigation

(iii) insufficient for the land hungry peasants

(7) Corruption in land consolidation led to resistance by farmers.

(8) Attachment with land led to small parcels of land. ⊕ 1 - 1.5 ha average farm size (NSO)

(9) Benami properties to bypass the land ceiling limit along with donors

(10) Exemptions on ceiling.

⊕ plantations

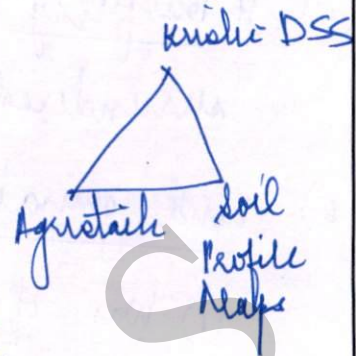
land reforms 2.0

(1) focus on women ownership of land.

Eg 90% of women farmers do not own land.

(2) Digitalisation of farm sector

Eg Digital Agriculture Mission



(3) land records modernisation with
technology intervention

Eg MeeSwa - Blockchain

(4) focus on sustainability of land size

Eg rent mechanisms - FAO

(5) Wastelands to agroforestry to increase
productivity of land - GRDW by NTA Aayog

(6) increase forest coverage for resilient reforms to
33% - National Forest Policy.

land reforms today will usher in land
productivity and economic security tomorrow for
a 'Viksit Bharat'.

12.

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

As NITI Aayog completes 10 years of its establishment, critically examine its role in the planning and development paradigm of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

NITI Aayog was brought in to replace the erstwhile Planning Commission as a central 'think-tank' and knowledge hub to affect economic growth with inclusive development.

As Niti Aayog celebrates 10 years, its achievements

- (i) Cooperative federalism with Team India wing.
- (ii) Competitive federalism with performance-based rankings. Eg National District Program
- (iii) Bottom-up approach for development
- (iv) Act as a data repository for 'best practices'
- (v) Affect data-driven and expert-based development.
Eg Use of PLFS, SECE for recommendations
- (vi) Focus on technology development.
Eg Green Hydrogen

Challenges of NITI Aayog - planning and development

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

- (1) viewed as 'glorified recommendatory body' by the states.
- (2) Allegations of politicisation by states with use of rankings.
- (3) Lack of powers unlike Planning Commission.
- (4) Advisory role delays implementation of recommendations.
- (5) 'Am chari' approach may lead to oblivion of ground realities.
- (6) Government control which leads to 'centralisation' of powers.
- (7) Lack of funds to implement change.
- (8) Civil service dominance with less number of experts.
- (9) Focus on 'first world' problems is more.
(Eg) Smart cities.

Way ahead for NITI Aayog

- (1) State-level organisations on the map of NITI Aayog.
- (2) Base on state representation to remove bias fears.
- (3) Adopt a transparent approach to implement policies.
- (4) include more scientific and policy input.
- (5) Accessibility of data and research.
- (6) Make its recommendations impactful with discussion by Parliamentary Committees.

This can ensure that NITI Aayog propels India towards not only a \$5 trillion economy but also good governance.

13.

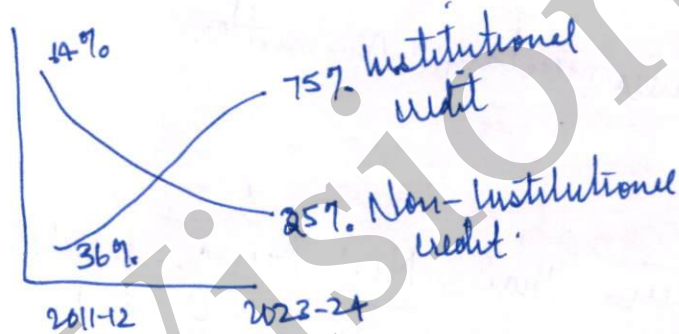
भारत में ग्रामीण तथा बैंकिंग सुविधा से वंचित आबादी के बीच सीमित औपचारिक ऋण पहुंच के लिए उत्तरदायी प्राथमिक कारण क्या हैं? इस अंतराल को समाप्त करने और समावेशी वित्तीय विकास को आगे बढ़ाने में लघु वित्त बैंकों की प्रभावशीलता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the primary causes of limited formal credit penetration among the rural and unbanked populations in India? Comment on the effectiveness of Small Finance Banks in addressing this gap and advancing inclusive financial growth. (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India's bank density has increased to 15 branches with 78% adults having accounts in formal financial institutions as against 35% in 2011-12. However, rural and unbanked populations persist with lack of effective financial inclusion.

Causes of limited credit penetration



Share of formal credit

(1) Banking penetration in remote rural areas.

⊙ tubels - 40% live in hilly areas.

(2) Persistence of informal channels.

- (i) lack of access
- (ii) customs and traditions
- (iii) No collateral needed.

(3) Issues of formal credit. —

(i) collateral needed in some cases.

(ii) Reluctance of banks to lend

Zero credit history

High loan delinquency
Eg 162% ↑ in Microfinance.

(3) Awareness of formal institution mechanisms - low

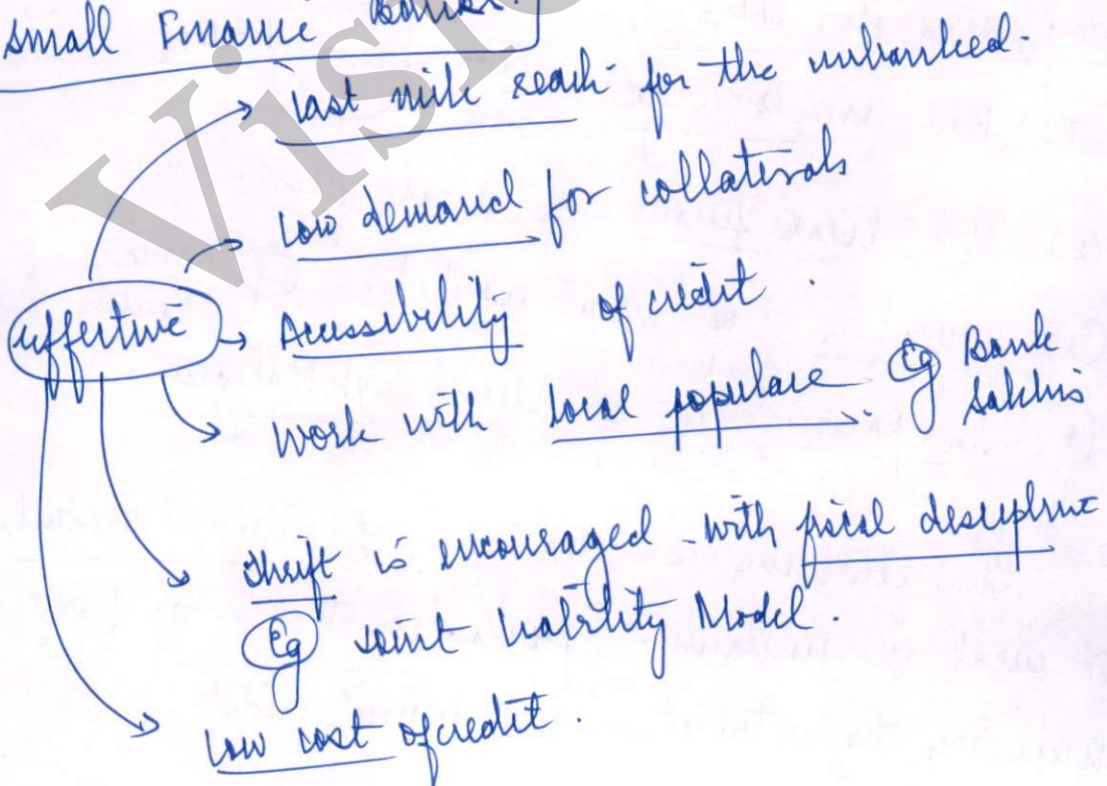
(5) Issues of fraud. Eg Digital scams

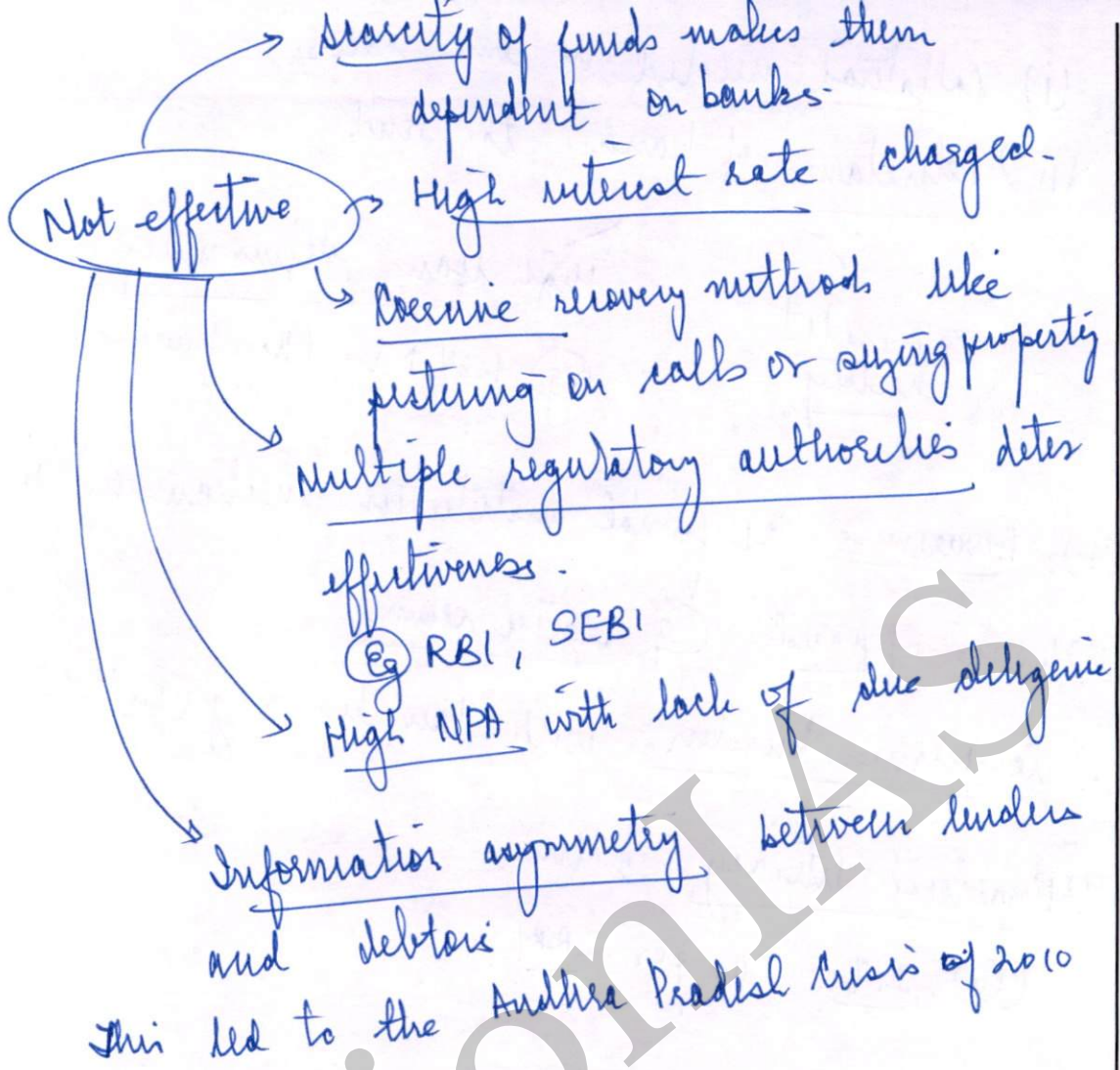
(6) Compliance burden with low literacy Eg KYC

(7) Financial literacy is low.

Eg 27% as per RBI.

Small Finance Banks.





Way Ahead for SPBs

- (1) Focus on coverage
- (2) Use local finance to create flow.
- (3) education of rural population. eg Bimla Sakshi.
- (4) transparency in operations - VH Malegam



This can ensure the use of relevant products for rural and unbanked population to move from 'inclusion to integration' in formal credit.

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

The food processing industry is a 'sunrise sector' with 80% contribution to GDP. It facilitates the movement of food across its value chain to affect food security and financial security. The PLI scheme has played a major role here.

Its role is

(1) Value addition

1.1 increases shelf life of product

Eg irradiation of meats

1.2 can improve non-seasonal supply of foods

Eg Tomatoes - sales up 18%.

1.3 Processing of food for consumption

Eg Milk powder from milk.

1.4 Ultra-processed food demand at 13% CAGR in India. Eg Noodles.

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

(2) Employment generation

2.1 Can accommodate farmers in formal employment

⊕ 129- employment in rural areas.

2.2 Contract farming can ensure employment.

⊕ Organic Indus. - tulsi leaves in UP

2.3 women employment in industry can promote inclusive growth.

2.4 Productive employment with FCI
investment leading to employment of 8 people

(3) Global Competitiveness

3.1 Import potential with 45% of agricultural

imports.
3.2 Demand for 'functional foods' is on rise.

3.3 Low cost of processing as compared to world.

3.4 Government support.

(i) Food parks.

(ii) PM Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises

(iii) SAMPADA program.

Challenges of PLI scheme

- (1) High NPA with defaults can deter further credit flow.
- (2) Credit Guarantee Under PLI has led to delinquency.
- (3) Lack of integration focus. (e.g. food testing network)
- (4) 'Swafson' with strict labour laws.
- (5) Information asymmetry poses issues.
- (6) Infrastructure challenges
(e.g. Cold storage - only 145MMT as against 330MMT production).

Way ahead

- (1) Contextualised implementation (e.g. One District One Product).
- (2) Improve collateral free loans access. -
UK India Committee
- (3) Deregulation with change in labour laws for scalability - IMF.

Hence, FPI can grow with PLI to achieve SDG 2 of Zero Hunger with target of \$60bn in agri exports.

15.

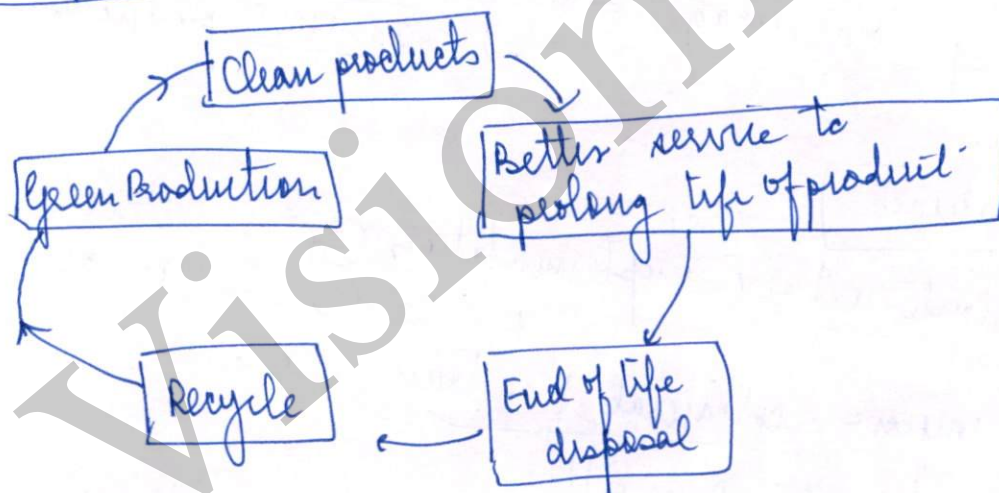
अपशिष्ट चक्रीकरण भारत के बढ़ते ठोस अपशिष्ट संकट के लिए एक संधारणीय समाधान के रूप में उभर रहा है। अपशिष्ट चक्रीकरण के प्रमुख सिद्धांतों और इस संबंध में सरकार की पहल पर चर्चा कीजिए। चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था (सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी) को बढ़ावा देने में ये उपाय कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

Waste circularity refers to the principle of using products till the end of lifecycle with responsible disposal. As per Circular Economy Report, only 1% of world economy is circular.

Key principles of waste circularity



(1) It relies on 3Rs $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Reuse} \\ \text{Reduce} \\ \text{Recycle} \end{array} \right.$

(2) A green production with use of technology.

(Eg) wet scrubbers in industries

(3) Community role with mindful disposal

(Eg) collection by PIBO for e-waste -

(4) Use of innovation to convert waste-to-wealth.

(Eg) bioleaching of gold from electronic waste.

(5) Local bodies' role - (Eg) Shimodhara MC -
using municipal waste to create compost.

(6) Awareness in general public for recycled products

(Eg) Recron for polyester fibres from plastic waste

Governments initiatives

(1) Role of e-waste rules with 'intended producer responsibility' to collect and process waste by PIBO.

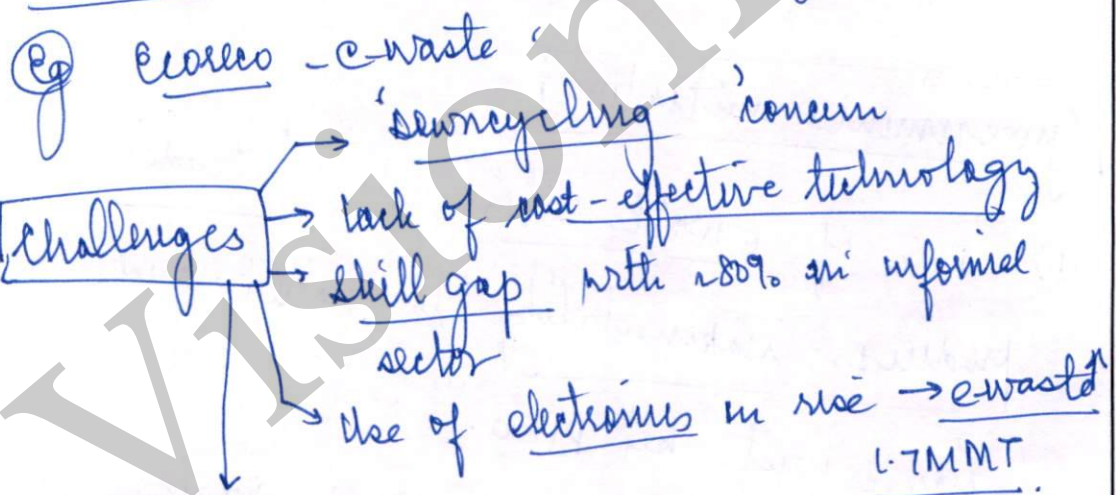
(2) Plastic waste disposal - Plastic waste Management Rules - responsibility of local bodies for assessment.

(3) 1st recycling park - for e-waste at Delhi.

- (4) Right to Repair for long life -
- (5) vehicle scrappage policy to process automotive waste -
- (6) Green Steel policy for sustainable steel sector -
- (7) RUCO for cooling oil disposal

effectiveness of measures

It has led to awareness of waste utilisation along with processing (eg 39% e-waste recycled in 2023) private sector role in waste management. (COPIS)



Regulatory vacuum in processing domain. with just 50 facilities -

since, there is a need to realise 'responsible production and consumption to come out of cycle of 'planned obsolescence.'

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

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

The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009
emphasizes the integration of traditional knowledge in disaster management for sustainable solutions.
The tribal communities play a role in 'scientific' approach to disaster management with centuries of experience.

Importance of integration

- (1) Use of sustainable methods of disaster management as against 'human determinism'
Eg dams to control floods.
- (2) Tackle climate change along with disasters
- (3) Long-lasting and time-tested solutions
- (4) Can help affect local governance in disaster management. - Sendai Framework

(5) Minimise vulnerability of marginalised communities to disasters.

(6) Use of hybrid methods for effectiveness.

(7) Can help in understanding risk at local level

(8) Incentive for tribals

(Eg) Aagyaachhe plant use in medical aid -
Kamti tribe

Example Indigenous practices

(1) Controlled burning of dried biomass for prevention of forest fire - Australian
Aboriginals

It helps in preventing spread of fire with 'fire lines' creation and removal of fuel.

(2) Nepal - use of coconut water to mitigate disease burden post floods and improve hydration for the affected.

Challenges of integration

- (1) awareness of tribal practices is low
- (2) lack of repository for best practices
- (3) Perception to tribal culture - seen as backward.
- (4) Need for research and effectiveness study for large scale implementation

Ways to integrate tribal knowledge

- (1) On-ground research with local tribes -
(Eg) Bulawesi - 2004 tsunami
- (2) Codification of knowledge.
(Eg) traditional Digital knowledge library
- (3) global cooperation to increase - scale - Sendai Framework

This can help in improving disaster preparedness because 'it is not the disaster that kills but lack of preparedness of disaster.'

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 refers to the use of 'genetic editing' to increase the response of body towards diseases like cancer.

Recent developments in technology

(1) Use of varied methods

Eg Zinc Finger Nucleases for genetic modification.

(2) CRISPR-Cas9 by Indian firm which relies on person's own body cells.

(3) Genetic remodelling techniques with minimum invasion.

(4) Use in leukemia and other genetic diseases.

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

Opportunities of technology

- (1) Reduce disease burden of health sector
- (2) Treat 'hard to treat' diseases (e.g. Cancer)
- (3) Biopsy with use of genetic tools can be tailorised
- (4) A safety in treatment
- (5) Accessibility of drugs and technologies with cost-effectiveness
- (6) Use in rare diseases for personalised medicine.
- (7) Agriculture for disease-resistant crops

Challenges of technology

- (1) Privacy with release of genetic information
- (2) Informed consent to obtain DNA and genes
- (3) Safety concerns with progress of technology
- (4) Protonomics maybe possible.

(5) Misuse for other functions - 'function creep'

→ e.g. Designer babies.

(6) Misinformation with disinformation on use.

Way Forward

- (1) effective impact studies
- (2) Make the user aware of its side effects
- (3) Clinical trials
- (4) Reduce probability of misinformation with transparency.

This can ensure the use of this transformative technology for the vision of 'Swasthya Bharat' with 'Swachh technology'.

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

India's semiconductor ecosystem is set to grow at 13% CAGR (NASSCOM) with increase in government support and 'China+1' strategy of nations. It will be key to realisation of digital economy of \$1 trillion.

Pivotal in economic security

- (1) supply chain resilience with domestic production.
Eg. holica, sanad - fabrication units
- (2) import bill can come down
- (3) Increase in revenue from industry
- (4) Promote employment in high-skill sector
- (5) Digitalisation of economy with 'basic unit' of digitalisation.
Eg. ships → mobiles.

Avotat in national security

(1) global weaponisation of supply chains.

eg Chinese ban on rare earths

(2) For 'indigenisation' of digital infrastructure -

National telecom Policy.

(3) Domestic digital gadgets for security.

(4) Promote 'intelligent warfare' with AI
Industrial Revolution technologies.

eg Secur

Indian Semiconductor Mission

Objectives

Achieve self-sufficiency in semiconductors

Promote production of technological products

Research in semiconductors

Incentivise production based on numbers and design.

Incentives

Production linked incentive with generation of chips eg AMTP plants

Design linked incentives for fabrication

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

Institutional architecture

Advanced Semiconductor Research Centre

Partnerships with nations and companies. (Eg) Micro

critical minerals not for availability

Major risks - could derail

- (1) supply chain - Geopolitical risk with Chinese hegemony. (Eg) 90% of supply
- (2) Price pressure in industry
- (3) Capital risk with high investments
- (4) Technology dependence on few countries (Eg) USA
- (5) Talent shortage in India - Jeffries Report

Way Ahead

Focus on low complexity production - NITI Aayog.

'Skill gap' to be closed.

Sign agreements for critical minerals availability. (Eg) UK-India FTA.

this can ensure that the semiconductor ecosystem in India creates the digital, economic and security revolution in India.

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 insurgency has seen a rise post the Naxal conflict as per Home Ministry. It is based on years of isolation and neglect by political class, which gave rise to Ultranationalist movements

Diverse factors for extremism

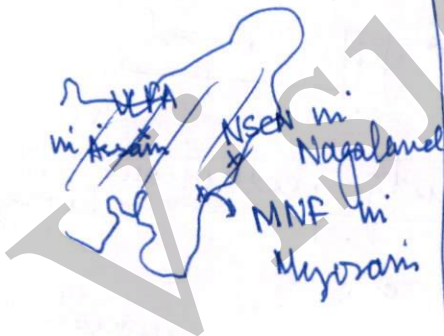


Fig : Extremism in NE

(1) Economic :-

(i) land insecurity with flow of outsiders.

eg tribal population

$\frac{68\%}{1950} \rightarrow \frac{32\%}{2014}$

(ii) Availability of recruits with high unemployment

(iii) Lack of industries

eg Only 0.7% of India's industrial output.

(2) Social -

(i) Cultural isolation from rest of country.

(ii) inter-ethnic violence

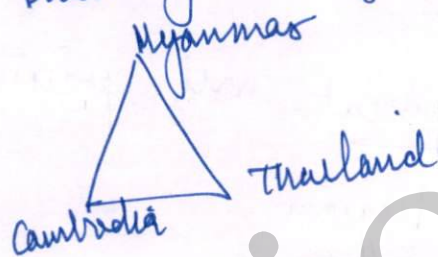
Eg. Arakis-Muts in Manipur.

(3) External support for insurgents.

Eg. China supported ULFA

(4) Border is porous with 99% international borders

(5) Proximity to 'golden triangle' of drugs-



(6) Motivation and support with affinity of tribal identity.

Strategy to tackle the menace

(1) Battalion force

1.1 Use of AFSPA to use military for suppression. Eg. Assam Rifles.

1.2 Security Related expenditure to increase

strength of local police.

1.3 Modernisation of armed forces

1.4 Border measures like suspension of free Movement Regime with Myanmar.

(2) Atmi Fone

2.1 Media Plan for emotional integration

2.2 Development with PM DEVINE

2.3 infrastructure creation

eg Sela Tunnel

2.4 Economic development with policies

eg Vibrant Village Program

(3) Cultural exposure to and from the region
on lines of Kashi Tamil Sangamam.

(4) leverage social media for community
engagement -- SAMADHAN policy

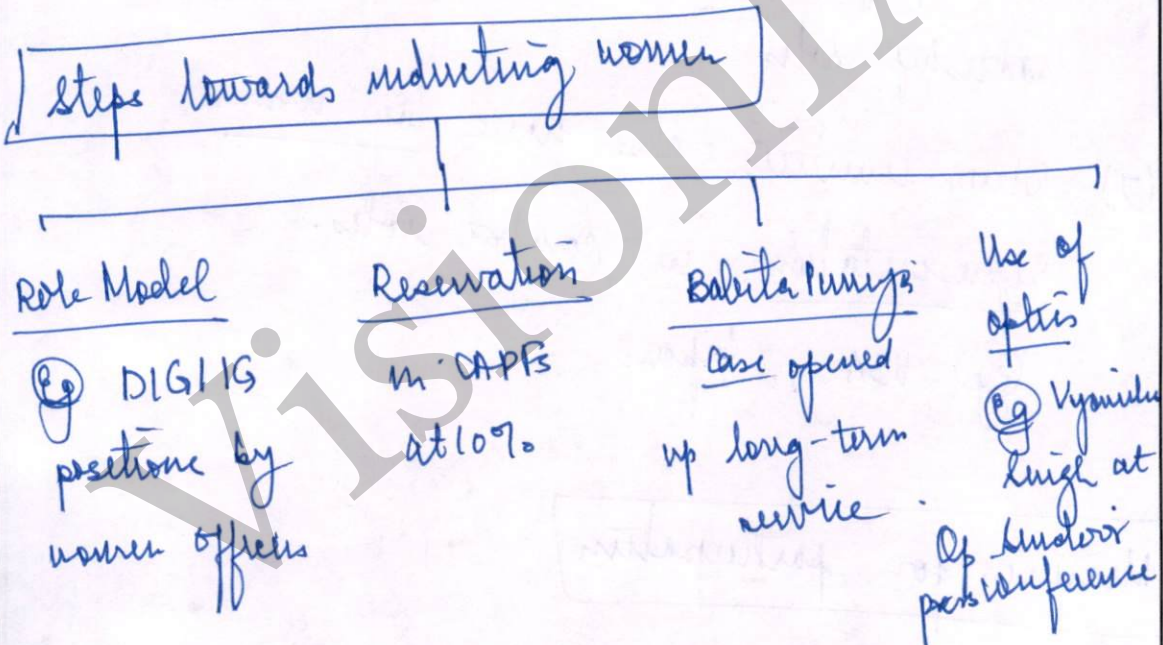
this can ensure the transition of
North east from an 'abandoned region' to
an abundant region

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

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

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

The Parliamentary Standing Committee highlighted the low representation of women in armed forces. Just 3% - 4% in Army and Central Armed Police Forces are women.



Challenges in inclusion

- (1) Infrastructural constraints in deployments.
- eg Sanitation facilities.

- (2) Male chauvinism may deter military.
- (3) Perception of 'domestication' of women.
⑨ childbearing responsibility
- (4) Government reluctance as seen from challenge in Babita Punjia case.
- (5) working conditions with lack of peace postings and discrimination
- (6) Career progression is low with IPS officers in leadership roles
- (7) Other countries also have low women representation in combat roles.
⑨ USA, Japan

Measures for participation

- (1) improve infrastructure in armed forces for training
- (2) Awareness for girls with campaigns in sanik schools.

- (3) Use of Agnipath scheme for women
- (4) Sainik Sammelans for promoting women participation
- (5) Sensitisation of armed forces towards gender equality.
- (6) Improve working conditions with career path.
- (7) Deployment as 'scholar warriors'
- (Eg) Rec teams for operation Sindoor.

This can help promote gender justice and OGS of gender equality in the armed forces with use of 'brain and battle' strength.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS