

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. : 00115128

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MONIKA SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/07/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

KAROL BAGH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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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

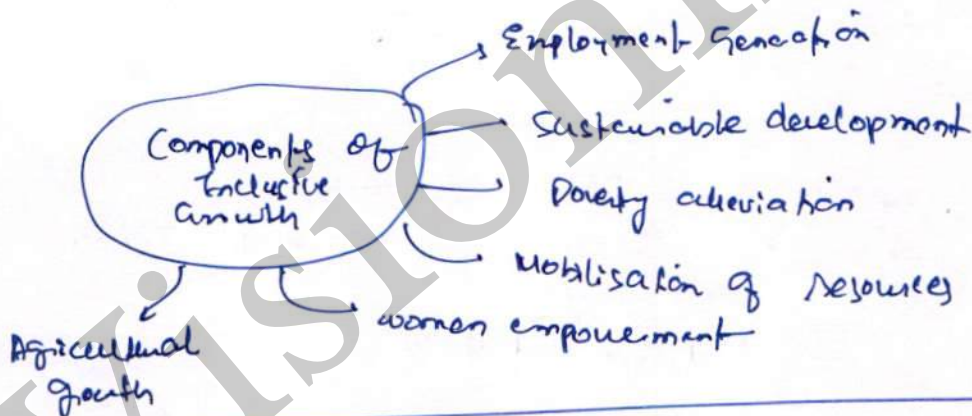
1.

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
क्षेत्र हाथिए में
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10

The idea of inclusive economic growth entails contribution to growth from all sections of society and benefits of growth percolates down to all sections. Indian economy has grown to ₹ 331 lakh crore on path of inclusive development



FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO ECONOMIC GROWTH (INCLUSIVE)

- ① Growth Rate: India being 4th largest economy of world → Increase in size of pie (Economic survey 2024)
- ② Employment-led Growth → Fall in unemployment rate to 3.2% in 2024

(2) Move in India, PLI, etc

(3) Increase in female labor force participation

Rate to 42% in PLFs 2024

Schemes like Standup India
Hybrid work policies
Legal measures like DSH

(4) Poverty alleviation as India's extreme

poverty fell to 2.3% in 2024 due to

Schemes → PM PwS Yojana
Ayushman Bharat
Garib Kalyan Yojana

(5) Focus on Green Economy and Sustainability

(a) Panchmit Goals, Green Credit Program,
Green Hydrogen mission

(6) Revenue Mobilization due to GST reforms,

Faceless etc.

Challenges

- ① Rising economic inequality (10% own 77% wealth - extra)
- ② Stagnant Manufacturing Growth
- ③ Automation Risks (40% jobs)

The idea of Sabka Saath Sabka Utkar is truly included in Saptarishi Goals of Budget (Amradata, Pari Shakti)

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)

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Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is mandated to transfer surplus to Government under RBI Act 1934 which acts as cushion for fund mobilisation. However, there have been controversies in the past

IMPLICATIONS OF TRANSFER FROM RBI

POSITIVE

- ① Legal Mandate is fulfilled as per RBI Act 1934
- ② Fiscal Mobilisation of Resources can be used for welfare and developmental needs
- ③ Fiscal deficit Reduction targets as per FRBM Act 2003 can be met
- ④ RBI another arm of government does not have full autonomy

- (5) Ample resources with RBI can be put for effective utilisation of resources, else underutilised

Challenges with transfer

- (1) Fiscal indiscipline and lack of fiscal prudence if too much reliance
- (2) Independence of central Bank key to effective monetary policy
- (3) Historically, RBI has been barred from financing Budget deficit
- (4) Diversion of RBI resources from core functions to non-core
- (5) Lack of accountability post-transfer

NK Singh committee recommendations for fiscal guide path is key to maintaining fiscal consolidation as India targets fiscal deficit of 3.5% of GDP

3. प्रथम राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकरण पाइपलाइन (NMP) अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस हद तक सफल रही है? हाल ही में 2025 के बजट में घोषित की गई नई परिसंपत्ति मुद्राकरण योजना 2025-30 के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- To what extent was the first National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) able to meet its objectives? What are the objectives of the new Asset Monetization Plan 2025-30 as announced in the recent 2025 Budget? (Answer in 150 words)

10

National monetisation Pipeline (NMP) was brought to unlock the locked Capital assets of government & put them for private use to achieve Resource mobilisation. It enhances Public Private Collaboration to achieve economic growth.

OBJECTIVES OF NMP and ASSESSMENT

- ① Monetise non-core assets of public sector and generate new assets
- ② usage of existing Infrastructure to create new Infrastructure
- ③ Retain the public ownership of assets
- ④ Improve Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Assessment

- 1) Partial success of NMP as devolution of non-core assets done to private sector
- 2) Revenue generation sharing with government being used for infrastructure projects in Roadways, Ports etc
- 3) Challenges
 - 1) Lack of private sector participation
 - 2) Underpricing of assets

New Asset Monetisation Plan 2025-30

Objectives

- ↳ ① Updated targets for non-core asset monetisation
- ↳ ② Realistic as sets achievable targets
- ↳ ③ Aims to attract private sector purchasers on lease

Way Forward

- ① wider outreach via social media, Investment Portal
- ② ease of doing business reforms for trust based Governance

Though the concept of asset monetisation is well-intended, market reforms should be adopted to unleash the full potential of Infrastructure

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)

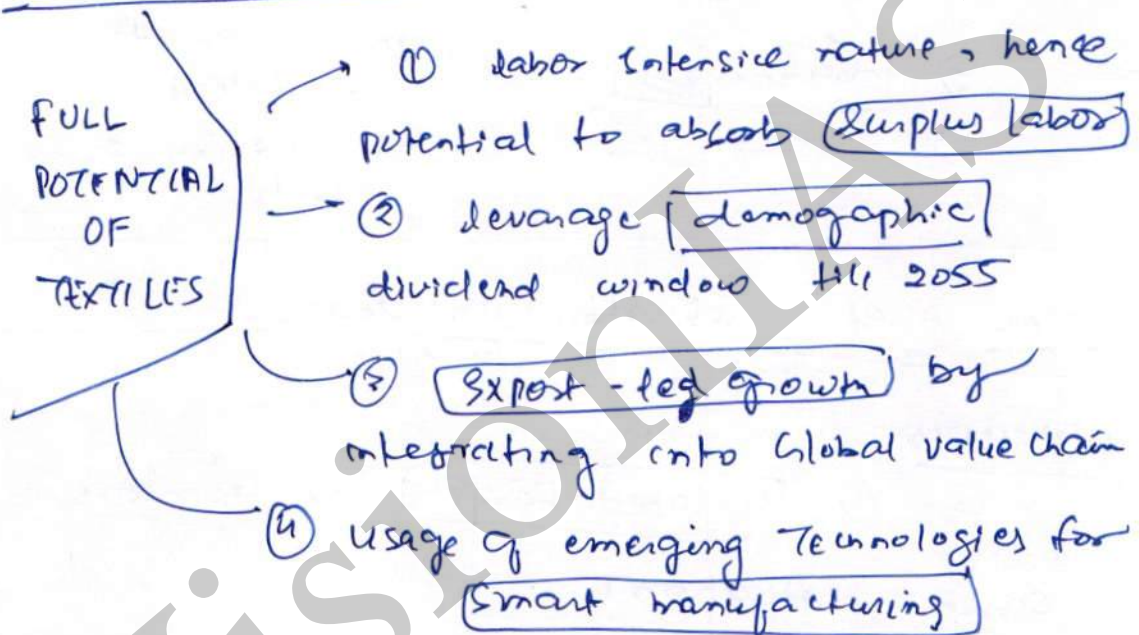
Examine the major challenges hindering the Indian textile industry from achieving its full potential in the global value chain. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Textile And Apparel

Industry is 2nd largest employer of Indian economy and contributes to Inclusive growth with 70% employees being women



MAJOR CHALLENGES IN TEXTILE SECTOR

① Fragmented Supply chain as weaving, treading, production in different states

② Logistics cost high ~ 13-14% of GDP vs USA (8-9% of GDP)

③ Inverted duty structure where tariff higher on inputs than final product

↳ Market distortion

④ Lack of Technology upgradation due to labor union resistance

↳ Poor labor productivity

⑤ High Global competitiveness

(eg) Bangladesh 'Sweet shop'

⑥ Lack of credit access as most belong to small and micro units

(eg) missing middle:  5%
95%

WAY FORWARD

① Technological intervention using ATUFS, SAMARTH for boosting productivity

② cluster based approach for economies of scale

③ Tap the untapped - Technical Textile mission

④ FTA with west

Given the comparative advantage India holds in textile sector since ancient time, it is imperative to integrate into Global value chain by enhancing ease of Doing Business

5.

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

Why has India become increasingly import-dependent for edible oils despite being a major agricultural economy? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India imports nearly 55% of edible oil despite being global cereal producer with 11% of cereals output (Economic Survey 2025)
This hinders the Atmanirbharta that is self-reliance of Indian economy

REASONS BEHIND IMPORT DEPENDENCY

- ① Rice - wheat dominance in agricultural production (Fe) More than 300 MT rice production with largest gross cropped area (720%)
- ② cheap and competitive prices offered by South-east Asian nations
 - Thailand
 - Malaysia
 - Indonesia
- ③ Risk-averse attitude of Indian farmers with respect to crop diversification (Fe) 85% small and marginal farmers

④ Increasing population and land pressure (India is 1.34 billion population hence high demand)

⑤ Limited Production, majority in Southern States and north-east due to climatic suitability

⑥ Poor economies of scale as small scale production (dominance of small marginal farmers with average land holding size — 1.08 ha)

WAY FORWARD

→ ① Yellow Revolution for oil seeds

→ ② Credit access to small, marginal farmers (only 41% covered under formal credit)

→ ③ Subsidy rationalisation to incentivise crop diversification

→ ④ Boost private Investments (e.g. Contract Farming)

→ ⑤ Promotion of FPOs

To tackle the current account deficit and maintain external balance, it is need of the hour to undertake reforms for boosting ~~production~~ production

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

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नहीं लिखना
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Recent Air accidents like Ahmedabad air crash which killed more than 240 people highlights the high impact nature of air accidents despite contributing to less than 1% of domestic traffic

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS IN PLACE

- ① Real Time Monitoring using command and control (Air traffic management)
- ② Robust Training of pilots and regular Capacity Building
- ③ Organisational support by DGCA (Directorate General for Civil Aviation) for air safety

- ① Regular audits and assessment of aircrafts
- ② Post accident investigation by Aircraft Investigation Bureau
- ③ Black Box as part of safety decision for investigation and safety enhancements

Issues with Protocols

- ① Multiplicity of organisations (DGCA, ACBS, AAI etc)
- ② Conflict of Interest as all these report to Ministry of aviation
- ③ Pilot mental health issues due to overloaded and staff crunch
- ④ Political interference and long duration of investigations

Steps like independent regulatory authority and capacity building for mental health of pilots along with third party audits would go a long way in enhancing air safety

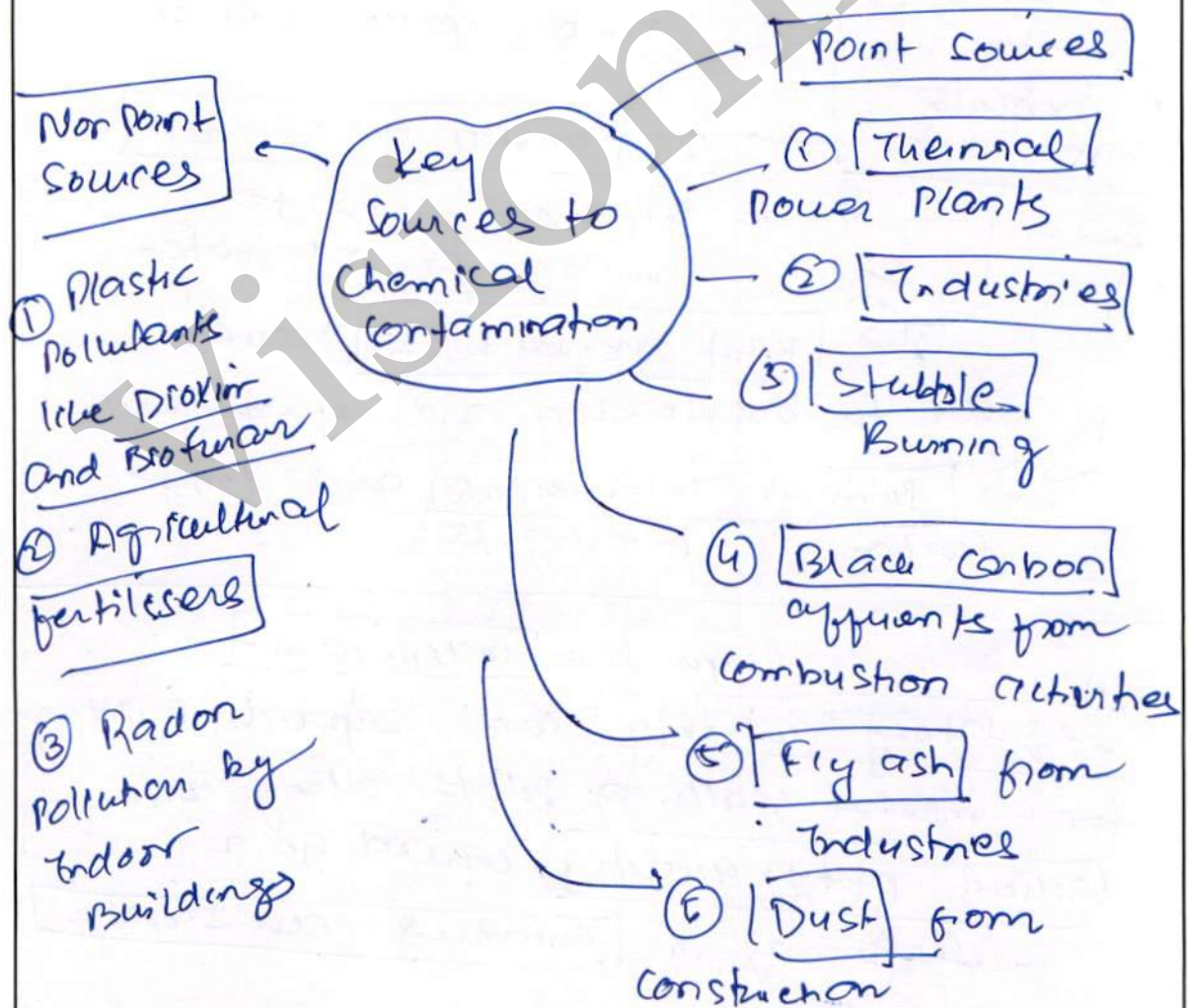
7.

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

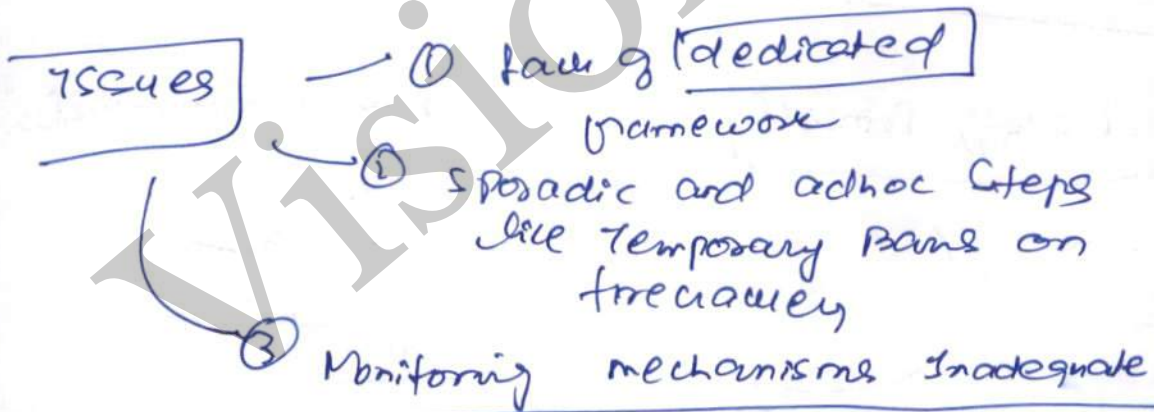
उम्मीदवारों को
कृपया हस्त लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Chemical Pollution involves release of toxic chemical elements to air, water and surrounding. It impacts human health as well as fragile ecosystem



Effectiveness of Existing Environmental laws

- ① Air Act & water Act in place to arrest chemical contamination
- ② Robust air quality monitoring using Ambient Air Quality Standards
- ③ Stockholm Persistent organic pollutant convention
- ④ Fly ash utilisation Policy for 100% reuse



Chemical contamination can have disproportionate impact on vulnerable and more a problem of equity and Justice. Policy support and stringent measures like cap and Trade could be utilised for Clean Air (SDG)

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Missile defence systems are gaining prominence amidst rising geopolitical conflicts and aggression, hard policies by global players. They act as first line of self-defence and hence critical for national security.

Working Principle

① Radar Communication uses radio waves for detection of incoming threat

② Detect and fire system take autonomous decisions based on threat assessment

③ Supports multiple threats (air, water, land)

Role of India in Missile development

- ① Bilateral cooperation with Russia to acquire S-400 and Brahmos missile
- ② Defence Procurement Policy for increasing private sector participation
- ③ Defence Acquisition Procedure
- ④ Boost to corporate sector via Startup ecosystem

Challenges → ① Import of spare parts
② Low research
(only 6% of defence expenditure)

Boosting manufacturing capability and enhancing defence exports (eg. Philippines) are key to enhance indigenous missile 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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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United Nation Security Council
(UNSC) as specialised organ of UN
aims to maintain global peace and security

Efforts to counter Terrorism
and effectiveness

① Platform for debate and discussion on Terrorism

② Resolutions (for 1967 resolution)
banning Terrorist outfits

③ UN Convention for counter against Terrorism
Convention for countering terrorism

Reasons for poor effectiveness

① Internal contradictions

↳ China Blocking India's resolution
and supporting Pakistan

② Unequal powers

↳ veto power to P5 goes against
equity and rules based order

③ No clear definition of terrorism

④ Presence of actors like Pakistan,
Afghanistan → state sponsored
terrorism

India should take the
lead as victims and perpetrators of
terrorism can not be treated alike.

India voicing concerns on platforms
like G7 is step in right direction

10.

भारत अपनी साइबर कूटनीति में 'बहु-संरेखण (मल्टी-अलाइनमेंट)' दृष्टिकोण को अपनाता है। यह दृष्टिकोण रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता बनाए रखते हुए भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India practices a 'multi-alignment' approach in its cyber diplomacy. How does this posture strengthen India's internal security while maintaining strategic autonomy? (Answer in 150 words)

India's rising internet subscribers (1500 million) and rapid digital adoption puts her in a highly vulnerable spot with respect to Cyber Security. Hence, approaches like multi-alignment would be key to Cyber diplomacy.

India's posture to conduct Cyber diplomacy

① using Soft power to include Cyber security framework as part of Bilateral agreements

② maintaining data sovereignty to protect strategic autonomy

③ India's rejection of Osaka Track

- 3) Multilateral engagement with Intelligence agencies for coordinated
- 4) Cyberstarecy in Laos, Cambodia
- 5) Rejection of Budapest Convention as it is against strategic autonomy
- 6) Focus on building domestic Capabilities
 - 1) Critical Infrastructure under NCIRC
 - 2) Cybersecurity Policy (2013)
 - 3) organisations ← CERT-IN
CERT-FIN
- 6) Following Pragmatic approach

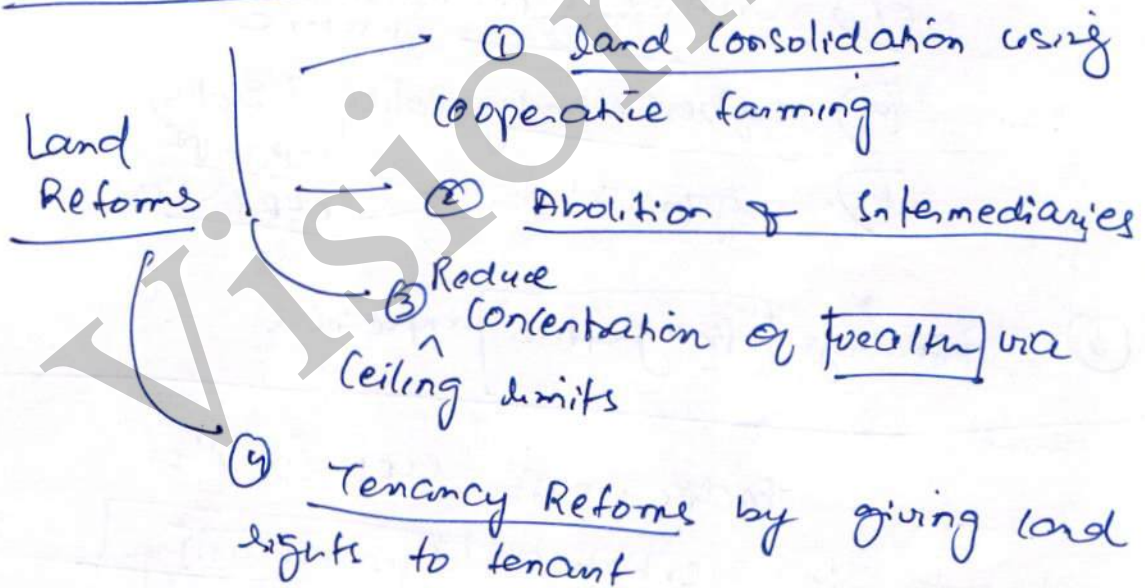
India must step up its efforts to enhance Cybersecurity by investing in Cyber Swachhta Kendra, boosting digital literacy and strengthen institutional framework for internal security along with international collaboration

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

अम्मीदारों के इस हकिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land reforms were undertaken post independence to provide land to the landless (45%), enhance agricultural productivity and achieve social justice in alignment with goals of Directive state policies. However, these reforms are a partial success



Success of Land Reforms

- ① Almost 100% success in Abolition of Intermediaries
- ② States like Kerala, West Bengal achieved most objectives

SHORTCOMINGS OF LAND REFORMS

- ① Tenancy Reforms not fully successful due to varying definition of tenant across states (a) Sharecropper vs Tenant
- ② land as part of state list, hence bottom up approach to be followed instead of top-down land reforms
- ③ Dominance of large landowners and Bureaucratic - Political nexus
 (a) Transfer of land to family to bypass ceiling limits
- ④ unorganised nature of tenancy, hence most of them not registered
- ⑤ Fragmentation of land holdings due to increasing pressure on land, family disputes, indebtedness (a) average size 1.08 ha
- ⑥ Rising inequality as Bihar has land size as large as 1000 hectares, whereas Mumbai → 0.008 hectares

- ④ Lack of ownership rights to female
(less than 13% have land on their name - Economic Survey)

LAND REFORMS 2.0

- ① Land Monetisation → land as an **asset**
using **documentation** (e) DLKMP for modern land records
- ② **land leasing** to promote cultivation
(e) **Kerala land leasing Policy** makes Gram Panchayat party to transaction (Economic Survey)
- ③ **Joint Property Rights** for women
(e) Maharashtra
- ④ Promotion of **Cooperatives, FPO.** for reaping economies of scale
- ⑤ using **emerging technology**
(e) Blockchain for land records
- ⑥ Expedite implementation of **SWAMITVA** for conclusive titling
- ⑦ Promotion of **contract farming**

To boost agricultural productivity and transform rural economy, land reforms 2.0 would play a key role in SDG 1, SDG 5 and SDG 10

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 हार्गिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NITI Aayog was formed in 2014 by replacing erstwhile Planning Commission to enhance innovation, improve centre-state coordination by promoting Cooperative and Competitive federalism

ROLE OF NITI AAYOG IN GOVERNANCE OF INDIA

① Effective Planning strategies :-

- i) wider representation the states to reduce discontent
- ii) Vision documents for medium and long term growth plans
 - Ⓐ India @ 75, 3-year development agenda
 - Ⓑ Leadership of Honible PM enhance legitimacy of Planning
 - Ⓒ Head of council

② Role in Development Paradigm

- i) Acts as Think tank to government
- ii) Promote Innovation at foundational stage
(a) Atal Innovation ATAL Tinkering labs
- (ii) Inclusive development by targeted Intervention
(a) POSHAN ABHIAN
- iii) Promotes Competitiveness among states
(a) Export Preparedness Index, READS India Index
- iv) Enhances national unity amidst diversity
(a) Team India unit
- v) Estimation of Poverty using multidimensional Poverty Index
- vi) Promotes emerging technology and effective use of data
(a) NDAP for data analytics Platform

Challenges with NITI Aayog

- ① only advisory role, lacks Binding Powers
- ② Rising Confrontational federalism and ineffectiveness of NITI Aayog
- ③ low Budgetary allocations
- ④ lack of wider outreach at grassroots levels

WAY
FORWARD

- ① Expansion of Powers to enforce some decisions like data analytics, innovation etc
- ② Enhance outreach by setting up Regional offices
- ③ Dedicated Budget allocation
- ④ Collaboration with Inter State Council, Zonal Council for coherence

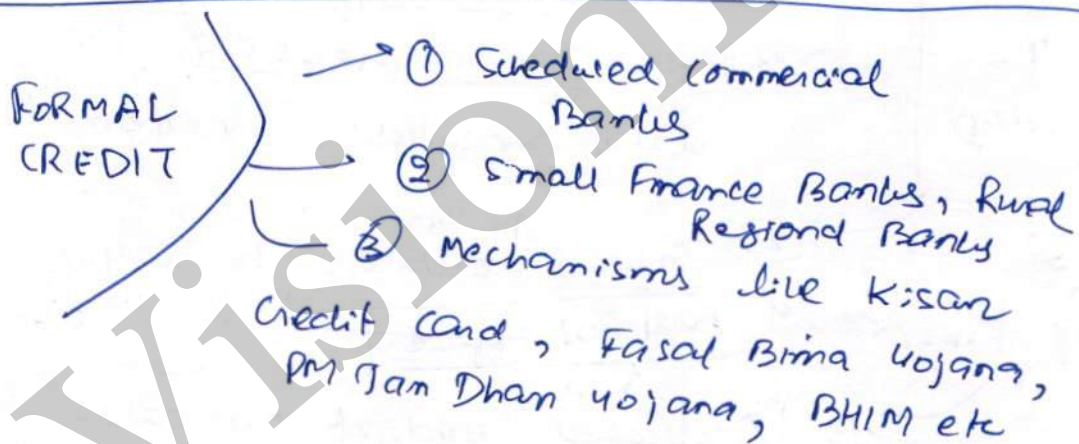
Amidst rising role of States and higher demand of fiscal autonomy by states, NITI Aayog can act as a broker to bridge gap between Centre and state along with achieving goals of Good Governance

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)

As per Economic Survey, formal credit to agriculture constitutes 75% of total credit which shows dependency on informal institutions despite 75 years of independence. Credit Penetration acts as first step towards empowerment of Rural population.



PRIMARY CAUSES BEHIND LIMITED CREDIT PENETRATION

① Requirement of collateral and dominance of small and marginal farmers

② 86% of farmers get only 41% of formal credit

② Low literacy and awareness among the unbanked regarding financial inclusion (e) more than 10 lakh dormant accounts in PM Jan Dhan Yojana

③ Dominance of Informal Institutions in rural areas due to ease of availability (25%) → High Interest rates
→ local connect

④ Reluctance of Banks to lend amidst high NPAs (→ 2%) → locked capital
→ Twin Balance Sheet

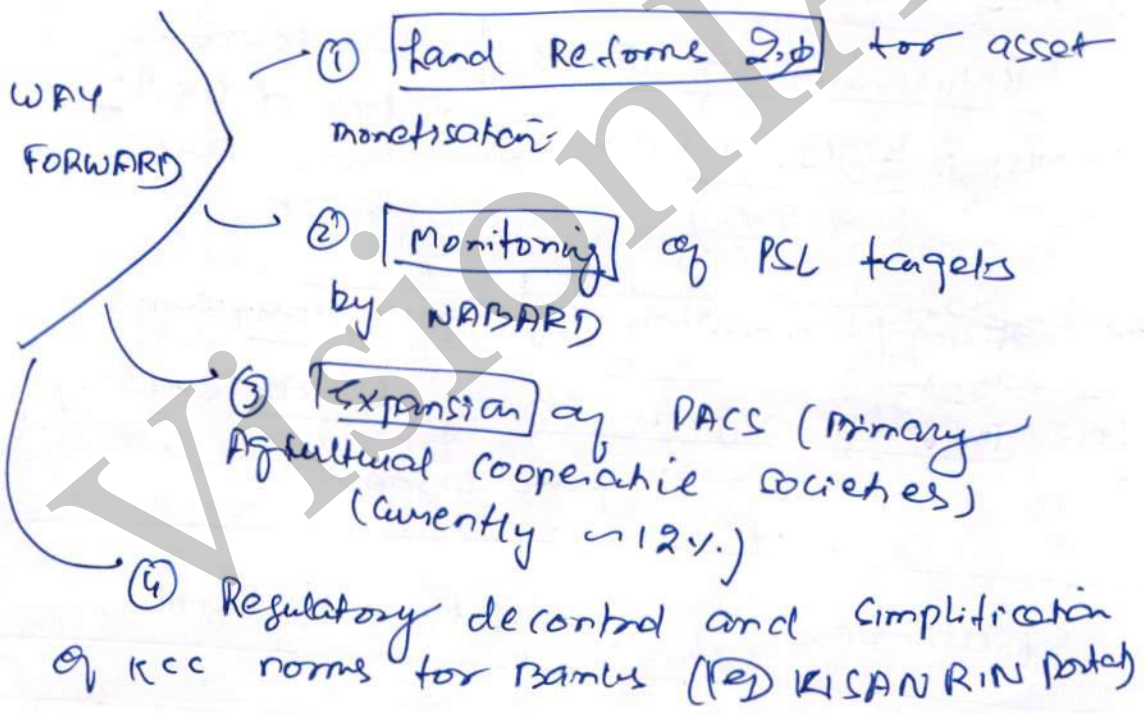
⑤ Rising feminisation of agriculture and low property rights among women (→ 13%)
→ landlessness

Effectiveness of Small Finance Banks

① Mandate of providing small value loans → ease of credit and less risk associated

② High Priority sector lending Requirements (→ 75%)

- ③ Easy to setup due to small size requirements and lesser regulatory control
- ④ Availability in Rural areas enhances grassroots engagement
- ⑤ Recommendation of various committees like Nachiket Mor, Narsimhan



Financial Inclusion being a key Saptarishi Goal of Budget can truly empower Ahmadate, Navshakti and youth. Effectiveness of government efforts should be enhanced along with focus on financial literacy

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

Production linked Incentive

Scheme aims to enhance Economies of Scale by incentivising incremental sales in selected Champion sectors like Food processing industry

It has contributed to Rs 331 Lakh crore economy of India by leveraging our Comparative advantage



Fig: FP as link between Both

Role of PLT in Value Addition

- ① Promotion of food processing clusters using idea of Farm to Fork
- ② Directly impacts economic settings by increasing value of output

- ③ Reduces agricultural food wastage
- ④ 15-20% perishable food wastage as per NITI Aayog due to lack of value addition
- ④ linkage with industry enhances marketing, retailing
- ⑤ Increases Bargaining power of farmer by value addition and avoids distress sale

ROLE OF PLI IN EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

- ① Labor Intensive nature → Absorb surplus labor
↳ Job creation due to high employment elasticity
- ② Resolves issue of disguised unemployment
- ③ 46% agri workforce contributing merely 18% of GDP
- ④ Incentivises firms to expand Output via subsidies on incremental sales → more number of jobs
- ⑤ Women labor force participation as most under organised sector (~90% in informal)

ROLE OF PLI IN GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

- ① Export earnings via export led growth under PLI
- ② Reduction in production costs due to incentives → Competitive world prices
↓
Higher global demand
- ③ Diversification of export food basket
- ④ Agri exports contribute more than 20% of total exports (including food processed)
- ⑤ Enhances Global Status of India as food producer and supplier to world (1st rank for India, 2nd for the world)

- Challenges
- ① Supply chain inefficiencies
 - ② Poor Price Realisation to farmer
(1st NITI Aayog: Farmer gets 15% of what we pay)
 - ③ Lack of policy certainty in agri exports

- WAY FORWARD
- ① cluster based development (PM SANDAKA)
 - ② Technology upgradation (Robotics, Nano-tech)
 - ③ Policy certainty for agricultural exports

Food Processing being a sunrise industry has potential to double farmers' income (Ashok Dalwai Committee)

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

waste circularity acts as a key component of circular economy. As per NITI Aayog's [Circular economy] can add upto 14-15% of GDP hence holds immense potential for [Resource use efficiency]

WASTE CIRCULARITY AS SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION FOR SOLID WASTE CRISIS

① [Rising] amount of solid waste being generated → Reduces the [net] amount of waste per head

② India - 1.35 billion population

③ In alignment with [waste to wealth] principle for sustainable development

④ Reduces [import dependency]

⑤ Recovery of [heavy metal] from solid waste using phyto remediation

④ Employment Generation as part of
Green economy (e) NITI Aayog: India can
generate more than 10 million
Jobs in Green economy

⑤ Forms part of Sustainable Tourism
and protects fragile ecosystems
(e) Uttarakhand pristine ecosystem
in danger due to mounting waste

KEY PRINCIPLES OF WASTE CIRCULARITY

① Reduction in amount of waste

(e) mindless consumption to minimal
utilisation under Mission Life

② Reusing the waste by converting
to wearables (e) Production of
Biogas, Biofuels

③ Recycle the substance involved

(e) Plastic Recycling as per
norms of Plastic Rules

④ Resource use management by enhancing
efficiency

(e) Follows Precautionary Principle

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE - ① Solid waste Management

Rules put Extended Producer Responsibility

② Mandatory Segregation of waste at source for better utilisation

③ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for door to door waste collection

④ Right to Repair to promote circular economy

⑤ Mission Life for individual responsibility

Effectiveness of these measures

① In alignment with environmental principles of Sustainability and Stewardship

② Increase in formal collection of waste

③ enhanced recycling of waste under Treatment Plants

④ Improvement in awareness and Individual ownership

Institutional measures, Effective Capital Investments and Private Sector participation along with community engagement could help in achieving holistic principles of Circular Economy. SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities) can be achieved with Waste Circularity

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

Disaster Management entails enhanced Capacity Building with dealing with hazards and reduction in vulnerabilities associated with disasters like landslides, earthquake etc

Disaster Resilience forms key component of disaster management as per Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction

IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRATING TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

① Helps in Recognition of disaster vulnerability which is one of goals of Sendai framework (i) using local knowledge to assess impact

② Better Preparedness due to practicality of application of local practices (ii) Grassroot solutions, well-tested

③ Enhances Community Engagement via participatory approach

④ Kudumbashree Role in Kerala Landslides

④ Provides Value Based Solutions which are Bottom-up approach

④ Mangroves as natural Bioshields for cyclone mitigation in Chennai

⑤ Higher compliance due to involvement and trustworthiness with government

④ Japan: 80% Buildings are earthquake resilient

⑥ Effective early warning systems due to social capital and cohesion

⑦ collective Recovery efforts and Build Back Better

TWO EXAMPLES CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER RESILIENCE USING INDIGENEOUS KNOWLEDGE

① Flood management using Rainwater



- 18) Zabo system in Nagaland
- 19) Kumal System in Bihar, Jharkhand
- 20) Roof top water harvesting in Tamil Nadu (Almost universal compliance)

2) Odisha Conjam Model for Cyclone mitigation and Resilience

1) Restoration of Coastal mangroves under MISHTI, SAIME acting as natural Bioshield

Challenges

- 1) Neglect of Indigenous Practices
- 2) Lack of documentation
- 3) Top down Planning approach
- 4) Low Budgetary allocations

Way Forward

- 1) Documentation as part of TICDL (Traditional library)
- 2) Research and Development in nature based solution

Disaster Resilience is key to Reduce the disruption caused due to hazard and should be strengthened using Multi stakeholder collaboration

17.

हाल के वर्षों में क्रिस्पर (CRISPR) प्रौद्योगिकी ने नए उपकरणों और नैदानिक सफलताओं के साथ तीव्र प्रगति की है। क्रिस्पर-आधारित जीन संपादन प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोगों में हालिया विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन प्रगतियों से स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और समाज के लिए उत्पन्न अवसरों और नैतिक चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

CRISPR technology has rapidly advanced in recent years, with new tools and clinical breakthroughs. Highlight the recent developments in CRISPR-based gene editing technology applications. Discuss the opportunities and ethical challenges these advancements present for healthcare and society. (Answer in 250 words)

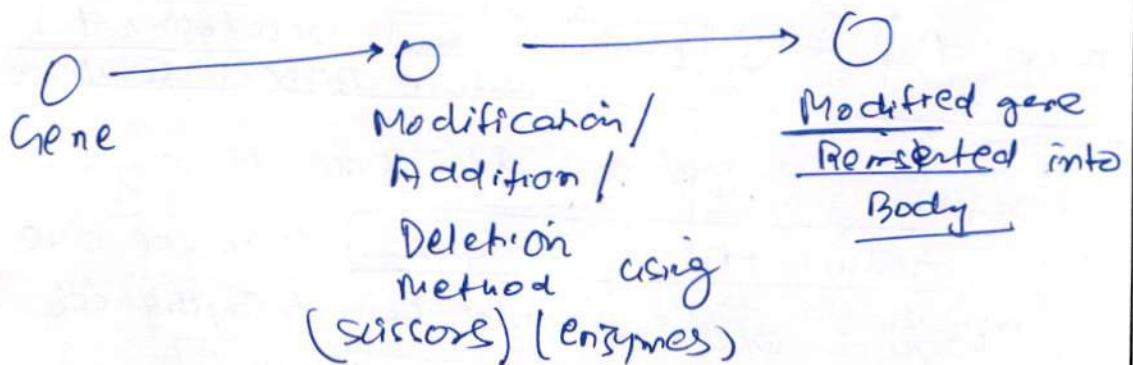
15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CRISPR Technology is an application of biotechnology using method of Gene Editing - It is a breakthrough in medical field due to immense potential to cure the incurable diseases like a miracle

Recent developments in CRISPR Based Gene Editing

- ① usage of enzymes to modify genes
② ZFN method



- ③ Indigenous development in India by ITB Bombay

Opportunities in CRISPR Technology

- ① Cure the diseases like cancer permanently
- ② Can be used in Treatment of diseases like Parkinson, Alzheimer with Genetic disorders
- ③ Lesser Side effects than conventional treatments like chemotherapy → ^{shain loss} weight loss
- ④ Effective as targeted towards specific gene and do not impact neighboring cells
- ⑤ Less Time consuming in contrast to long cancer treatments

ETHICAL CHALLENGES

- ① Potential for Heritable human therapies without consent of future generation
↳ Against Intergenerational ethnicity

② Might create demand for 'Perfect' humans (e) Designer Babies

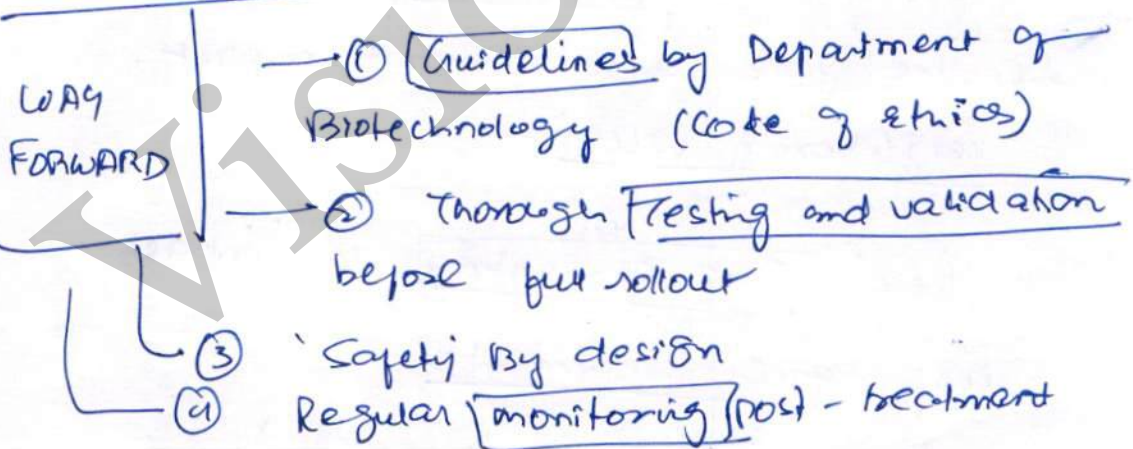
③ chances of Relapse

④ unknown long-term impact as can cause mutations and cancer

⑤ can perpetuate inequality due to high costs of treatment

⑥ lack of Regulatory framework

⑦ low Research and development
(A) 0.6% of GDP goes to GERD in India



CRISPR Technology improves human lives and acts as perfect example of 'Science for Humanity'. However, certain safeguards are needed to balance...
Safety with efficacy

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 हाशिप में नही लिखना चाहिए
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15

Semiconductor Industry holds key strategic significance amidst rising geo-economic fragmentation and aggressive weaponisation of trade (by China). It is pivotal to attain self reliance and maintain national security.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF INDIA SEMICONDUCTOR MISSION

- ① Boost semiconductor manufacturing capability of India
- ② Reduce import dependency and attain self reliance
- ③ employment generation and capacity building of semiconductor engineers

④ Reap Comparative Advantage of labor intensive nature of industry

⑤ Subsidy to enhance Private Sector Participation

⑥ Location of Industry in strategic places for balanced Regional development

↳ Gujarat, Assam

Ease of doing Business

Regional development of north east

INCENTIVES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE UNDER ISM

① Ease of credit availability under subsidised rates

② Faster land acquisition and clearances with single window clearance facilitation

↳ land clearance → 70% of project delays (Min of Commerce)

③ Agglomeration of economies by Cluster based approach → Economies of scale

④ Power and water availability on continuous basis

⑤ Upskilling and New Skilling (Budget 2025)

MAJOR RISKS THAT COULD DERAIL ITS TIMELINES

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Getting clearances and enforcing contracts
 - (a) India's poor contract enforcement under World Bank EODB Rankings
- ② lack of skilled manpower
 - (a) less than 15% graduates employable in India
 - (b) less than 5% get formal training vs 96% in S. Korea (Economic Survey)
- ③ High Global competitiveness and threat to local players (a) cheaper production in India due to fract market)
- ④ Infant industry argument as initial costs would be high
- ⑤ Integration into Global Supply chains
 - (a) high logistics cost ~ 13% of GDP
- ⑥ Heavy reliance on imports for Raw materials
 - (a) 100% lithium imported

Regular monitoring and inter sectoral collaboration on lines of PM CARES Shakti Master Plan and temporary handholding support would go a long way in achieving ISM timelines as India's coalition on path of becoming ₹ 7 trillion economy by 2030

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

Multiple factors come at play while tackling the insurgency of north east owing to high ethnic diversity (More than 200 dialects spoken) and low economic growth (~ 2.7% of GDP from north east)

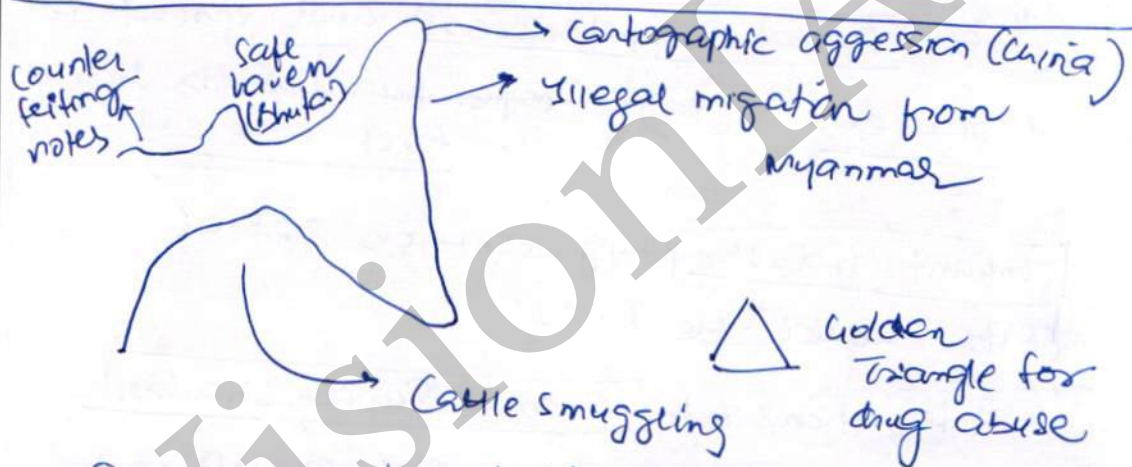


Fig: North east and challenges

DIVERSE FACTORS AS FORCE MULTIPLERS

① Rough Geographical terrain hinders

Quick troop mobilisation

↳ Lack of Road connectivity in most states (except Assam)

उम्मीदवारों व इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Porous Borders and border specific

Challenges

- Illegal trade on Bangladesh
- Infiltration on Myanmar due to free movement
- Open borders with Nepal and Counterfeiting of notes
- Safe haven to extremists in China and Bhutan (base of entry and exit)

③ Governance deficit

- lack of political empowerment
- Political Bureaucratic nexus
- Diversion of government funds towards extortion

(a) Tribals displacement - 40% due to development

(b) Poverty rate - 58% in Scheduled Tribes

(c) Forest Rights encroachment and disruption to Tribal way of life

④ Golden Triangle (Laos, Cambodia and Thailand) → opium trade and rise in drug abuse

(a) UNODC - India at highest risk as it is transit as well as destination

⑤ Psychological Alienation of North East

MULTI LAYERED STRATEGY

- ① Security measures → AFSPA for Crackdown on insurgents
→ one Border one Force as per Madhukar Anja Committee
→ Integrated theater Commands for Quick mobilisation
→ Kargil Committee (flood lighting)
- ② MIRA by Hon'ble PM → Highways
→ Inland navigation
→ Roadways
→ Projects
- ④ Bharatmala, Sagarmala, national waterways for multimodal connectivity
- ③ Governance Reforms → winning hearts and 'minds'
→ National Bamboo Mission
→ Political Empowerment (Article 244)
→ Peace accords (Bodo Peace accords)
- ④ Bilateral cooperation for Crackdown
→ operation All out with Myanmar,
→ Sampriti with Bangladesh
- ⑤ Border development → vibrant village
→ Border Area development Program

As per Hon'ble PM Modi,
the Strategy of FAST (Empower, Act, Strategise and Transform) can help in
tackling menace of extremism

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

The recent Supreme court judgement to allow Permanent Commission for women in army has led to Transformative Constitutionalism and could go a long way in women empowerment. However, some challenges do remain

Recent Steps

- ① Permanent Commission Induction
- ② Role Modelling
- ③ Agniveer Scheme
- ④ Attitudinal Change by Gender Sensitisation (Beta Bachao Beti Padhao, selfre with daughters)

REASONS BEHIND LOW PARTICIPATION

① Lack of organisational support as army/navy institutional architecture is male-oriented

1) Patriarchal Mindset and Physical Barriers

2) NFMC: less than 4% women take independent decisions

3) lack of Role Models and Mentorship networks in contrast to male

4) low labor force participation rate
among women (2) PLFS: more than 53% women out of workforce

5) Gender Pay Gap 2) for same role, women get Rs 40 vs men Rs 100

6) Glass ceiling effect and Sticky Floors keeps women in low paying and low value roles

7) Historical reasons and social changes like these leave time

8) Legal compliance and women safety
2) 30% firms still don't comply with PoSH

9) Ethical Reasons like treatment of women prisoners of war

SUITABLE MEASURES TO ENHANCE PARTICIPATION

- ① Institutional Reforms by favouring ownership
(eg) Supreme Court Handbook on Gender Stereotypes → similar in armed forces
 └ (eg) creche facilities at workplace
 └ (eg) toilet availability for female
- ② Capacity Building ← Physical Training
 └ Mental training
(eg) Nautical classes since school as part of NSEP 2020
- ③ Mentored leadership Programs for better networking (eg) NITI Aayog webhub portal
- ④ Affirmative action by state
(eg) Reservation of women for 20 years or Jones of Nari Chakra Adhinyam
- ⑤ Gender sensitisation and Value education
(eg) He forShe, MadhawalBeat

To unleash the true potential of Nari Shakti and achieve spirit of women led development, India must take the lead and adopt Best practices from nations like Israel having gender parity 55

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VisionIAS