



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. : 01387488

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSH NEHARA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/7/25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

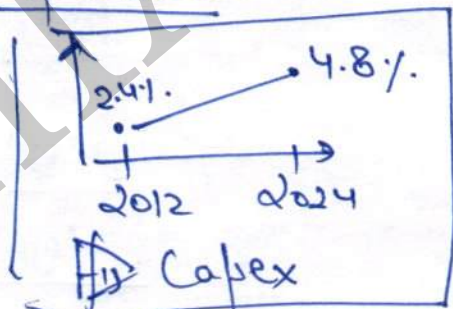
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India uplifted 230 million citizens from multidimensional poverty since 2014, highlighting commitment towards inclusive growth.

Factors for inclusive growth

① Enhanced Capital Expenditure
as percent of GDP

→ 11.1 lakh cr. (Budget 2025)



② Enhanced focus on agriculture & income security
→ PM-Kisan

③ Digitisation of service delivery
→ DIST saved 3.7 lakh cr in leakages

④ Strengthening food security
→ NFSA 2013, PM-GKAY

⑤ focus on financial inclusion
→ 556 Jan Dhan accounts

- ⑥ Reforms for Industrial growth
↳ Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code
- ⑦ Policy reforms for ease of doing business
↳ GST (101st CAA)
- ⑧ Enhance social sector expenditure
↳ 7.4% of GDP (2023-24)
- ⑨ focus on skilling the workforce
↳ 4 million under Kamhalitkas Yojana
- ⑩ Improved healthcare infrastructure
↳ 6.4 hospital admission under Ayushman Bharat

Challenges remain

- ↳ Low per capita income (2800 dollar)
- ↳ Rising inequality (10% own 60% income)
- ↳ Slowing manufacturing growth rate (Oxfam)

Way forward

- ↳ Greater social sector expenditure (23% in Sweden)
- ↳ 6% of GDP on education
- ↳ focus on enhancing social security cover

Thus through inclusive development of Viksit Bharat @2047 is within reach

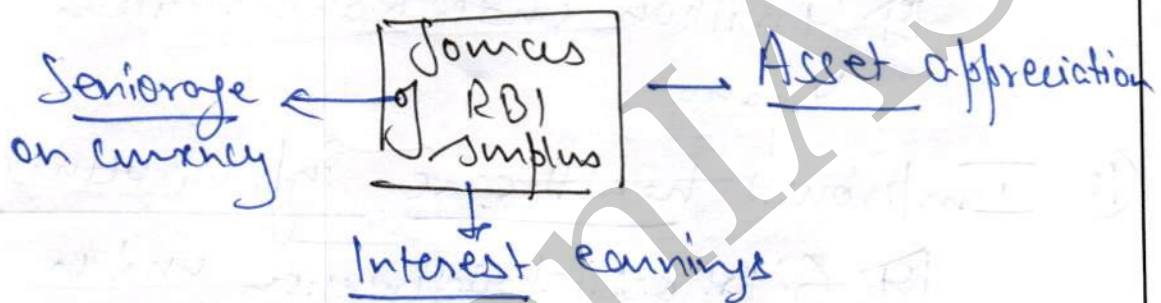
2.

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

The RBI act 1934 mandate surplus transfer from RBI to Government



Much needed fiscal space

- ① Reduce dependence on borrowing
↳ ~80% debt to GDP ratio
- ② Supplement tax revenue of government → 12% tax to GDP ratio (2024)
- ③ Allow expenditure on social sector → 7.4% of GDP (2023-24)
- ④ Counter crowding out effect of private
- ⑤ Promote Capital (1.1 lakh Cr) ✓

Capital formation (32% of GDP)

Challenges / Implications of Surplus Transfer

- ① Inflationary impact on economy
→ Post Covid shock
- ② Reduce RBI ability to counter external ~~and~~ fluctuations through Open market operation
- ③ Create dependency on central Bank
- ④ Hinder tax reforms by government

Way forward

- ① Ceiling on yearly surplus transfer.
- ② Coordination between monetary & fiscal policy
- ③ Over limit ~~transfer~~ transfer as borrowings

Thus fiscal & Monetary policy are two wheels of development. Car that must move together

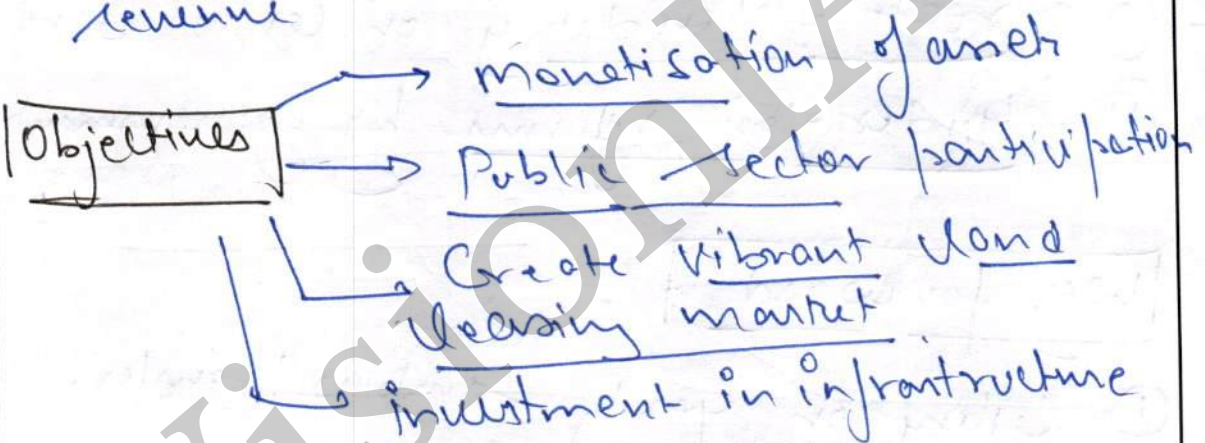
3.

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 monetization pipeline aimed at utilising the Brownfield assets of Public sector to promote investment & Generate revenue

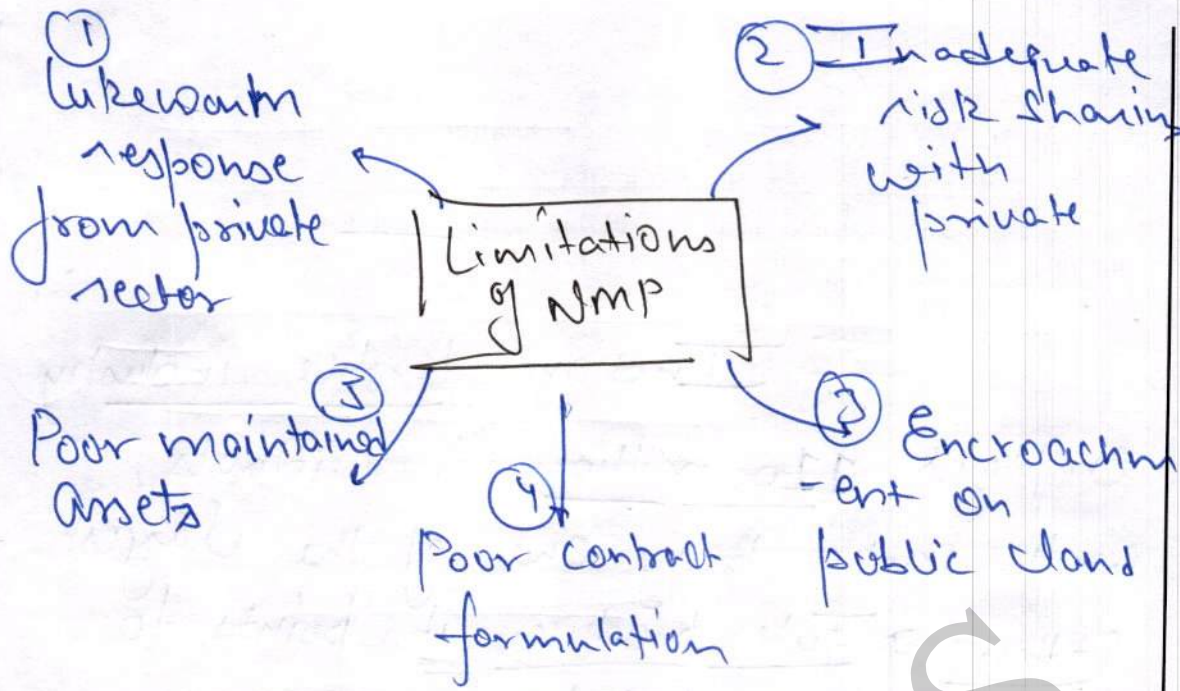


Success in attaining objectives

- ① Creation of bond banks by railways
- ② Enhanced capital expenditure
- ③ Greater revenue generation for government

However, IT has not fully meet its objectives because

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



New objectives of AMP (2025-2030)

- ① Greater flexibility in monetisation
- ② Effective risk sharing to promote PPP.
- ③ Investment in railway, power, roads
- ④ Interministerial Coordination through Gatidhakti portal

Thus AMP aims to address short comings of AMP.

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)

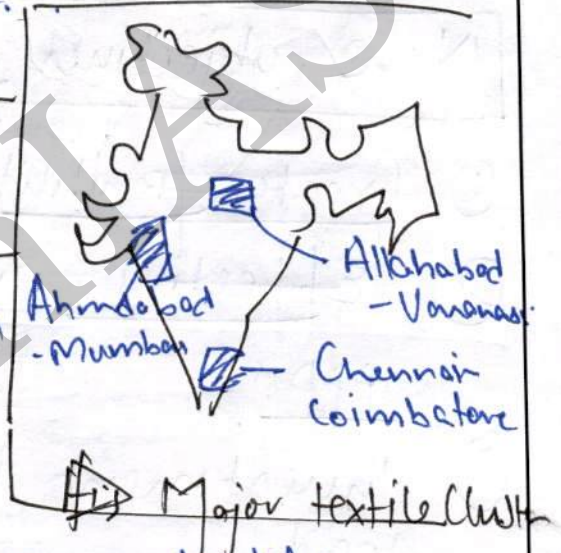
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian textile industry

employs 110 million individuals, with india being one of the largest Cotton & Jute producer, it points to great potential of sector.

full potential of Indian textile sector



① Skilled workforce with generational expertise

→ Varanasi saree

② Availability of raw materials

→ 2nd largest cotton producer

③ Mega textile parks allowing global competitiveness

④ National technical textile mission

to develop expertise in technical textiles.

⑤ Technological upgradation fund scheme for the sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑤ Global Demand for Indian exports

Challenges hindering industry

- ① Usage of obsolete technology
➔ Only 40% ~~of~~ mills have power loom (75% in Bangladesh)
- ② Quality of raw material poor & lower productivity
➔ limited long-thread cotton variety
- ③ fragmented supply chains & high logistics cost (14% of GDP)
- ④ Competition from Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc
- ⑤ Lack of focus on traditional craftsman & integration in value chains.

Way forward

- ① Credit subvention for technological update
- ② Skilling of ~~the~~ workforce & recognise traditional skills
- ③ Popularise Indian handicraft through GI & embassy haats

Thus, the sector can provide

employment to realise demographic dividend

5.

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

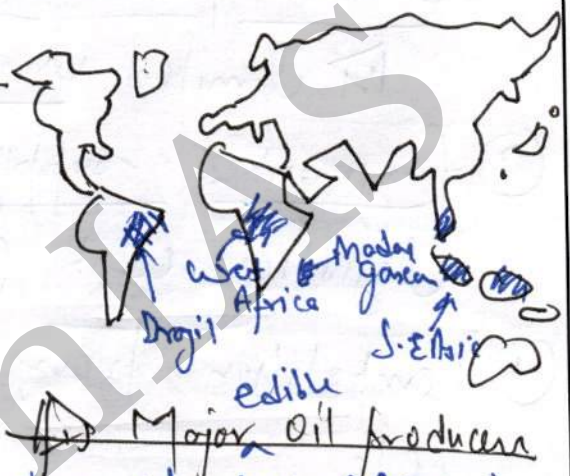
Why has India become increasingly import-dependent for edible oils despite being a major agricultural economy? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

India's agriculture exports stand at 74 billion dollars yet we import 65% of our edible oil highlighting a paradox.

Reasons for import dependency



① Rising demand due to changing food habits (growing at 11% CAGR in past decade)

② limited policy focus on oil production
→ limited MSP procurement

③ Domination of wheat-rice system due to flawed policies & subsidies.

④ limited & aging milking infrastructure

⑤ lower productivity of Indian mustard variety & strong taste.

⑥ limited oil palm plantations due

to ecological concerns.

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

Credit for milling & purification infrastructure

④

① National mission on edible oils

⇒ Oil palm plantation in Andaman

Steps taken & Needed

Enhanced price under MSP for mustard & include other oil crops



② Reducing demand through 'Eat right India' Campaign

Thus, through sustained action the import dependency can be attained.

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

Recent Air India crash
in Ahmedabad highlighted
the impact of aircraft disasters
as 261 lives were lost.

Low frequency

↳ (a) Comparatively rare occurrence

↳ (b) Technology integration
like radar, ATC

↳ (c) One of safest forms of
travel

↳ (d) well experienced pilots &
staff

High impact

↳ (a) Low survival rate

↳ (b) Greater collateral damage

↳ Surrounding building
etc.

Disaster management protocols in India for aviation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① ICAO norms for maintainence, repair, etc
 - ② DGCA strict norms for Commence-al pilot licensing
 - ③ Norms for Emergency services at each airport
 - ④ SDRF, state police & NDRF training on handling disaster
 - ⑤ Protocol for identification of victims
 - ⑥ Global cooperation in investigation & support reforms.
- However, greater MRO infrastructure along with training is needed

7.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हफ्ते में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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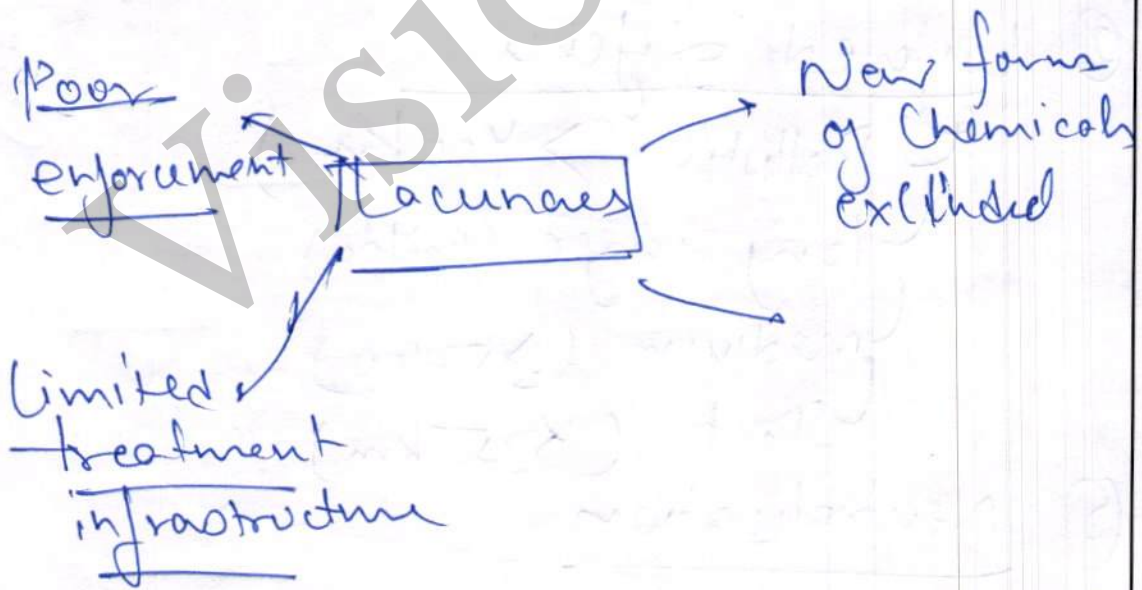
Chemical pollution refer to Chemical elements disrupting Environment

Key sources

- ① Oil & Gas refineries
→ SO₂
- ② Tanneries & leather work factories → Kanpur
- ③ Pharmaceutical & Biochemical plants
- ④ Automobile manufacturing plants
- ⑤ Power plants like coal powerplants
- ⑥ fossil fuel transport
→ oil spill

Effectiveness

- ① Air & water act → ~~by~~ Outline penalties
- ② CPCB & SPCB monitor outflow of pollutants
- ③ NAAQS → set ~~the~~ tropospheric O₃ standards
- ④ EPA, 1986 → include institutional measures



Thus, proper enforcement is necessary for health.

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

Operation Sindoor &
Ukraine War highlight importance
of missile defence

Principle of working

① Detection :- using AEWAC,
Satellites, radar stations

② Layered defence
↳ Ballistic (> 400 km)
↳ long range (100-400)
↳ medium (25-100)
↳ short (< 25 km)

③ Neutralisation

↳ using kinetic measures
↳ Dhanu, Prithvi

India's progress

① Prithvi missile
↳ Exo → Endo spheric
ballistic missile defence

② Akash of Indian Army

③ Integrated Air Command
~~and~~ Control Centre. ↳ DRDO

④ Barak missiles for medium
range

Depend
on summa
for S-400

Limit

limited
indigenous
production

further progress
is needed

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

Recent ^{Sahalgam} ~~patasana~~ attack
highlight issue of terrorism

Various resolution

↳ 1217 → Sanctions

↳ 2017 → extend sanction

No universal
definition

Reasons
for limited

Ineffective
sanction
regime

Veto power
politics → China

Lack of
Cooperation

Way forward

- ↳ Implement CCIT
- ↳ Global Coordination

VisionIAS

10.

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

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

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

Posture
strengthens
security

VisionIAS

11.

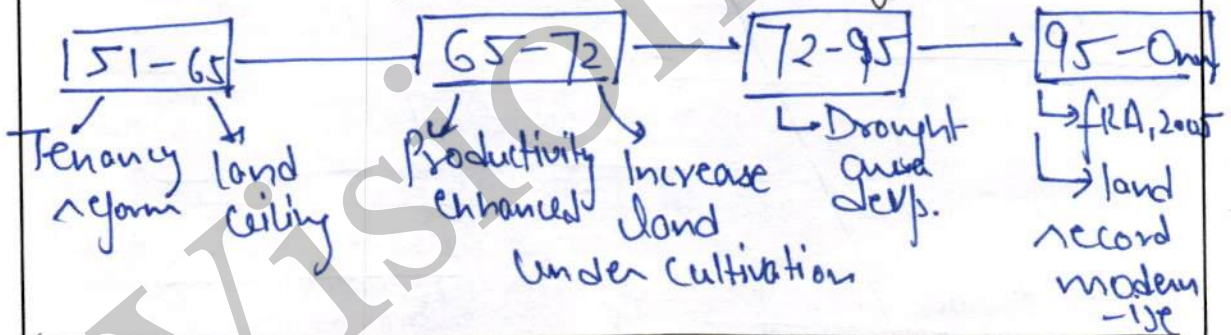
अतीत में किए गए भूमि सुधारों की कमियों का परीक्षण करते हुए, विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए कि भूमि सुधार 2.0 कैसा होना चाहिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 While examining the shortcomings of the land reforms in the past, elaborate what land reforms 2.0 should look like. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

India initiated the goal of land reforms immediately post independence, yet the average landholding reduced to 0.78 ha in 2024 (NABARD), highlighting the need for new generation reforms

fig: Journey of land reforms



Reason for shortcoming in past

- ① Limited political will, influenced by socially dominant group.
- ② Lack of detailed & structured land records

③ Using legal loopholes to avoid reform → ceiling act, Benami trans
-er

④ Inadequate resources of governm
-ent machinery to enforce laws

⑤ Lack of legal awareness among
tenants.

⑥ Successes limited to certain regions.
↳ Op. Banga (W. Bengal)

Land reforms 2.0

① Digitised land records, use
of blockchain & GIS technology

② Joint pattas for women.
↳ only 12% women own land
individually

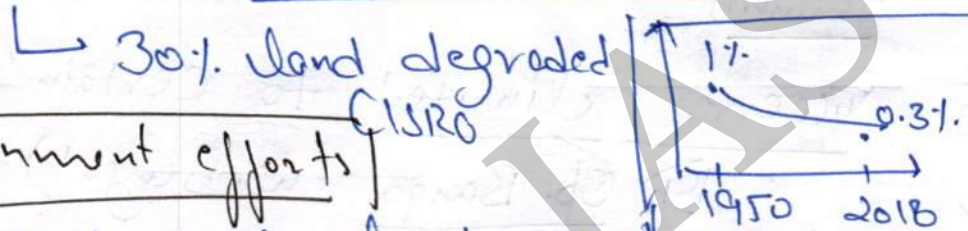
③ Move from presumptive to conclusive
titling → reduce legal cases
↳ Better credit access

④ Land for urban poor.
↳ for economic & social security

⑤ Enforcement of FRA, 2005 in Spirit (Xata Committee)
↳ deter land alienation of tribals

⑥ focus on land consolidation
↳ avg. 0.78 ha/person (NABARD)

⑦ focus on soil conservation.



Government efforts

① Digital India land record modernisation programme

② Soil organic Carbon

② SVAMITVA Scheme

Way forward

① Draft policy for land reform 2.0

② Develop technical capabilities

③ focus on inter state cooperation

↳ To ensure a strong backbone for Indian agriculture, focus on land is necessary

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

Established on 1st Jan
2015 as a successor to planning
Commission, NITI Aayog aimed at
reimagining India's planning & developm
-ent landscape

Role of NITI Aayog in planning &
development

(A) Planning

① Act as Centre of excellence for
evidence based policy making.

→ Model land leasing act

② Integration of state's voices in
planning : avoid overlap

→ Team India Council.

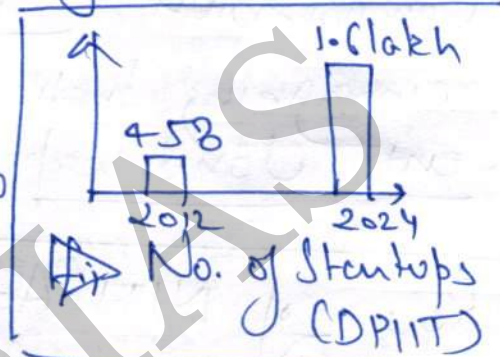
③ Aim to concretise village level
planning & integration in national

④ Subsequent reevaluation of fiscal health to ensure sustainable funds
➔ Index for fiscal health

③ Development

① Boost startup ecosystem in India

➔ Startup India



② Promote Indigenisation -n of manufacturing capabilities

➔ Make in India (Electronic export > 2.5 lakh crore) (2024)

③ Sustainable agricultural & water management

➔ Atal Bhujal Yojana

➔ Model Agricultural marketing policy (2025)

④ Create an environment of innovation

➔ Atal tinkering labs (90,000 patents filed in 2024)

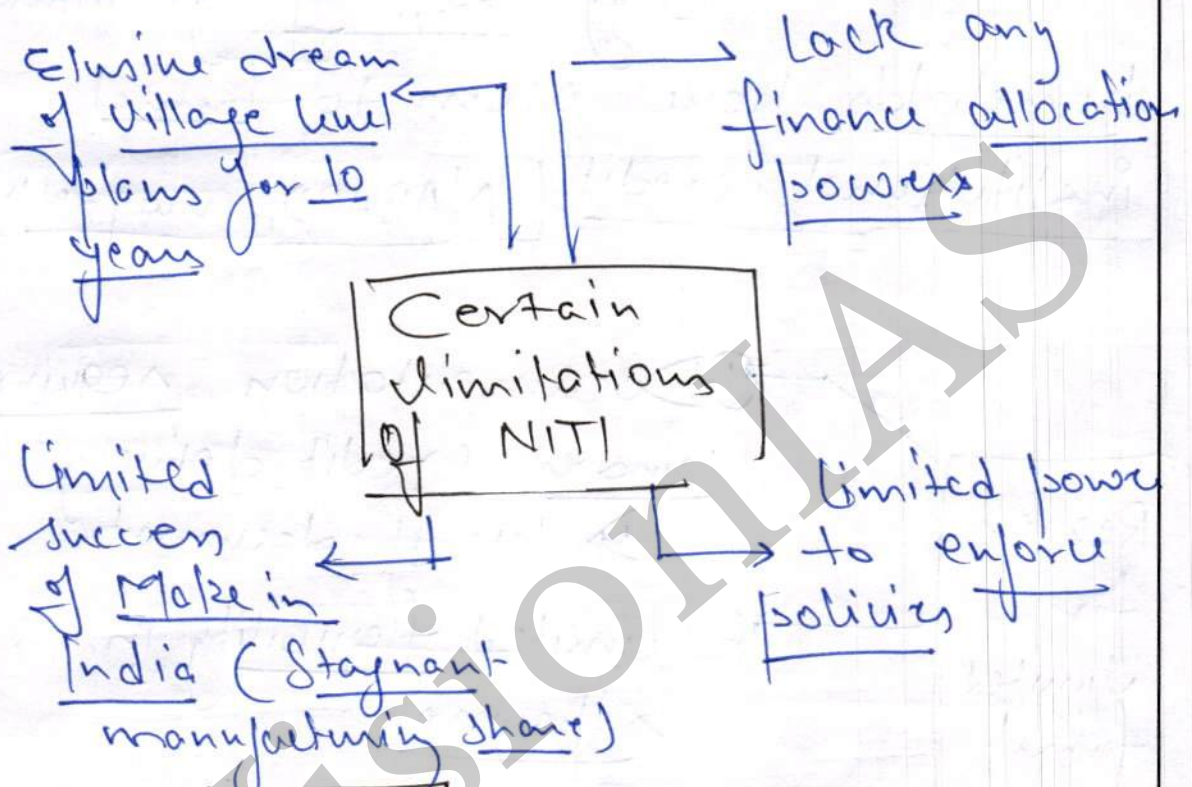
⑤ Promoting competitive federalism

➔ with collaborative spirit

➔ Composite water management Index

⑥ Work to reduce logistics cost to 8% from current 12-14% of GDP
↳ National logistics policy, 2022

However,



Way forward

- ① Strengthen inter state cooperation
↳ regularise discussion
- ② Monetary powers for pilot projects
- ③ Inspiration from Kerala people's plan programme
↳ Thus NITI has potential to turn Indian planning into a Bottom's up approach.

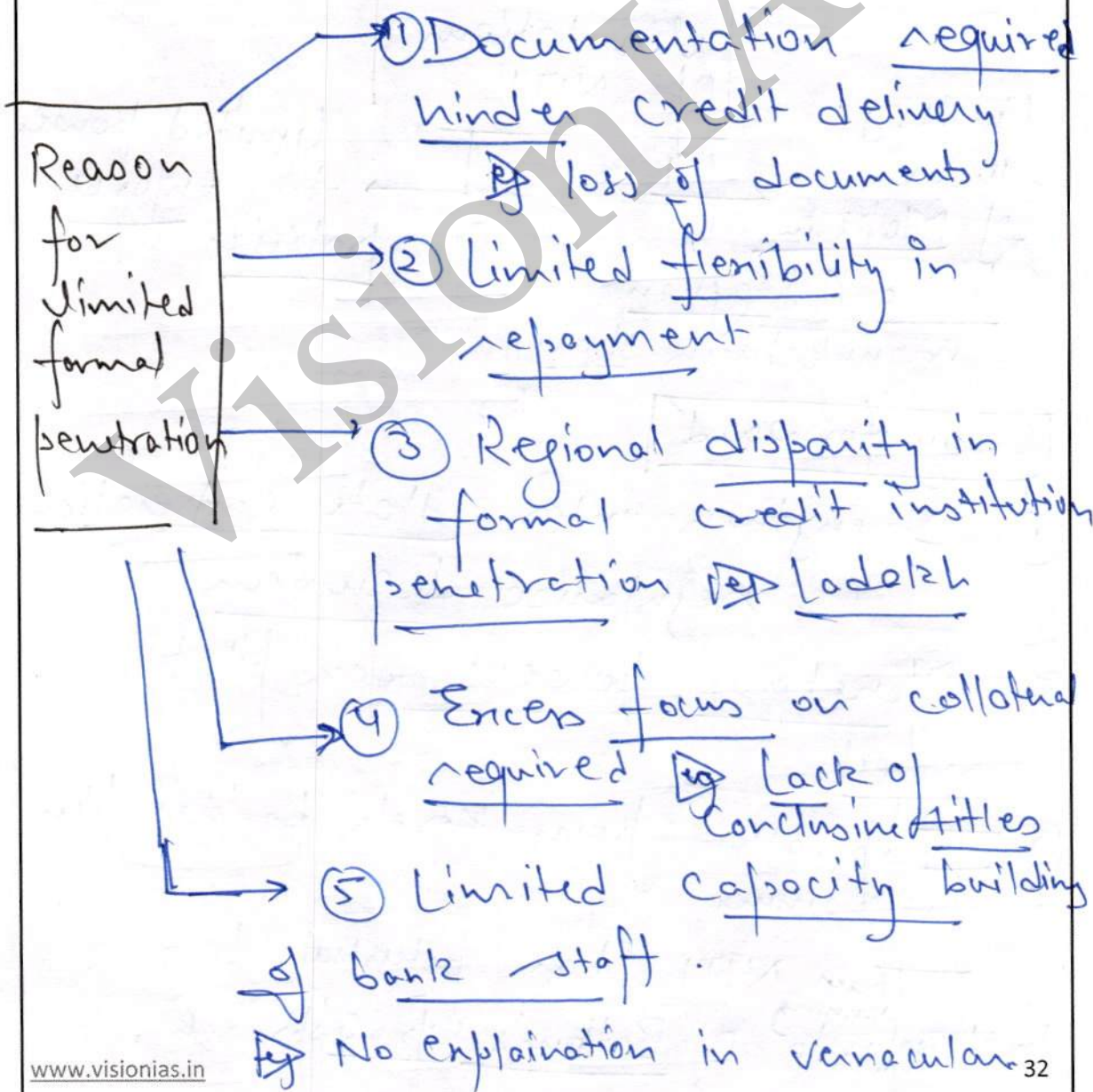
13.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Only 62% of agricultural households have access to formal institutional credit [NABARD, June, 2024]



Effectiveness of SFB

- ① Greater flexibility & allow borrowing of small sum for consumption expenditure
- ② functioning in local context with wider reach.
- ③ flexible collateral requirements
↳ Not land only.
- ④ Greater focus on low income households
↳ Street Vendors (SVAMITVA)
- ⑤ Staff from local area, Greater awareness & sensitivity.
- ⑥ Limited infrastructure required, thus Greater scalability.
- ⑦ Provisions for flexible repayments.

However, some challenges remain

Competition from ~~former~~ Scheduled Banks

Reducing share in output
-andiy Credit

High level of NPA
(hinder effective functioning)

Challenges faced

Inadequate implementation of BASEL Norms

Limited capacity of staff (Technical skills)

Way forward

- ① Merger leading to One SFB per state
- ② Recapitalisation & privatisation to meet capital adequacy ratio
- ③ Strengthen Banking correspondent Network

As per RBI, 1% increase in formal credit penetration lead to 0.34% increase in GDP

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना ने भारत के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में मूल्यवर्धन, रोजगार सृजन और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को किस हद तक सुगम बनाया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent has the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for the food processing industry facilitated value addition, employment generation, and global competitiveness in India's food processing industry? (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

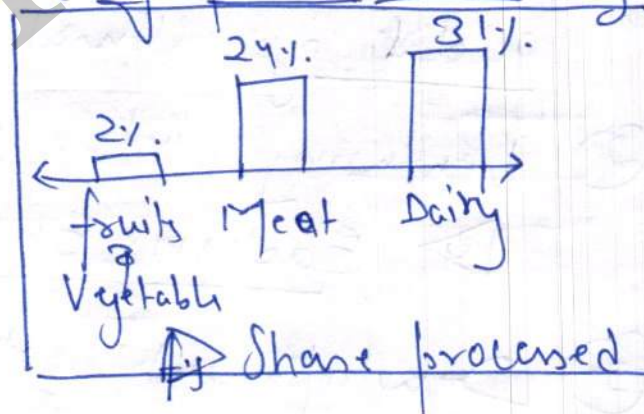
food processing industries
Contribute 8.4% of manufacturing GVA (ESI-24), PLI scheme aim to enhance capacity & investment of the sector

Effectiveness of PLI for FPI

① Value addition

(a) Greater share of perishables being processed →

(b) Capacity for packaging, marketing etc

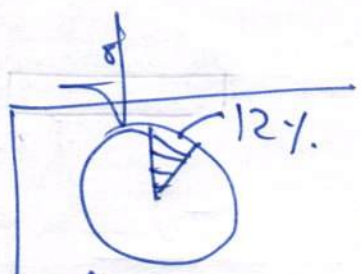


Enhanced through PLI.

(c) Enable increased investment in mechanisation, storage infrastructure & transportation.

② Employment Generation

① Considerable share manufacturing workforce.



② Investment in skilling of new entrants.

③ Employment generation in Underdeveloped areas.

eg Northeast (Meghalaya, Tummeric)

③ Global Competitiveness

① Rising exports share (2% of global agricultural exports)

② Venturing into new destinations
eg Eastern Europe, South Africa

③ Development of common export infrastructure, reducing Cost eg Warehouses

④ Reduced wastage & logistics cost.
eg 10-12% fruits & vegetable wasted (2023)
earlier 23%.

However,

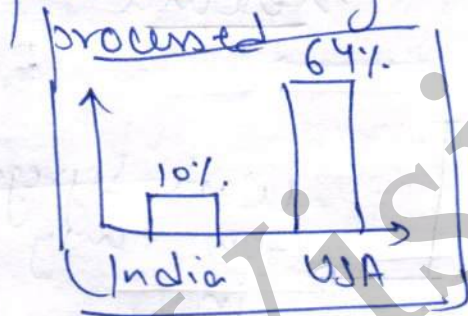
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ FPO have limited share in exports

① PLI limited to few large firms → Punjab Agro

Remaining Challenges

③ Limited share of product being processed



② Limited progress on SPS measures → MDH shipment rejection in U.S.A

Way forward

① Develop village level downstream infrastructure → Gramin Bhandaran Yojana

② Common testing & quality assessment infrastructure

Thus, FPO have a potential to act as anti poverty vaccine in rural India

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
इस हार्शिए
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candida
must not
write on
this mar

India produces 1.65 lakh
tonnes of solid waste everyday & only
60% gets recycled, highlighting the
need for waste circularity (CPCB)

Develop collection
& recycling
capacities

See waste
as misplaced
resource

Focus on
creating
upgrading
infrastructure

Key
principles
of
waste
Circularity

Waste segregation
- on early
in
supply
chain

Extended producer
responsibility

Waste circularity as sustainable
solution

① Reduced cost of production
↳ promote competitiveness

② Reduced carbon footprint for firms (achieve net zero)

③ Develop local supply chains thus reduced import reliance

Government initiatives

① Circular economy white paper by NITI Aayog

↳ discuss strategies

↳ Outline stakeholder responsibility

② Extended producer responsibility

in waste management rules, 2016

③ Banning single use plastic to promote use of recyclable material

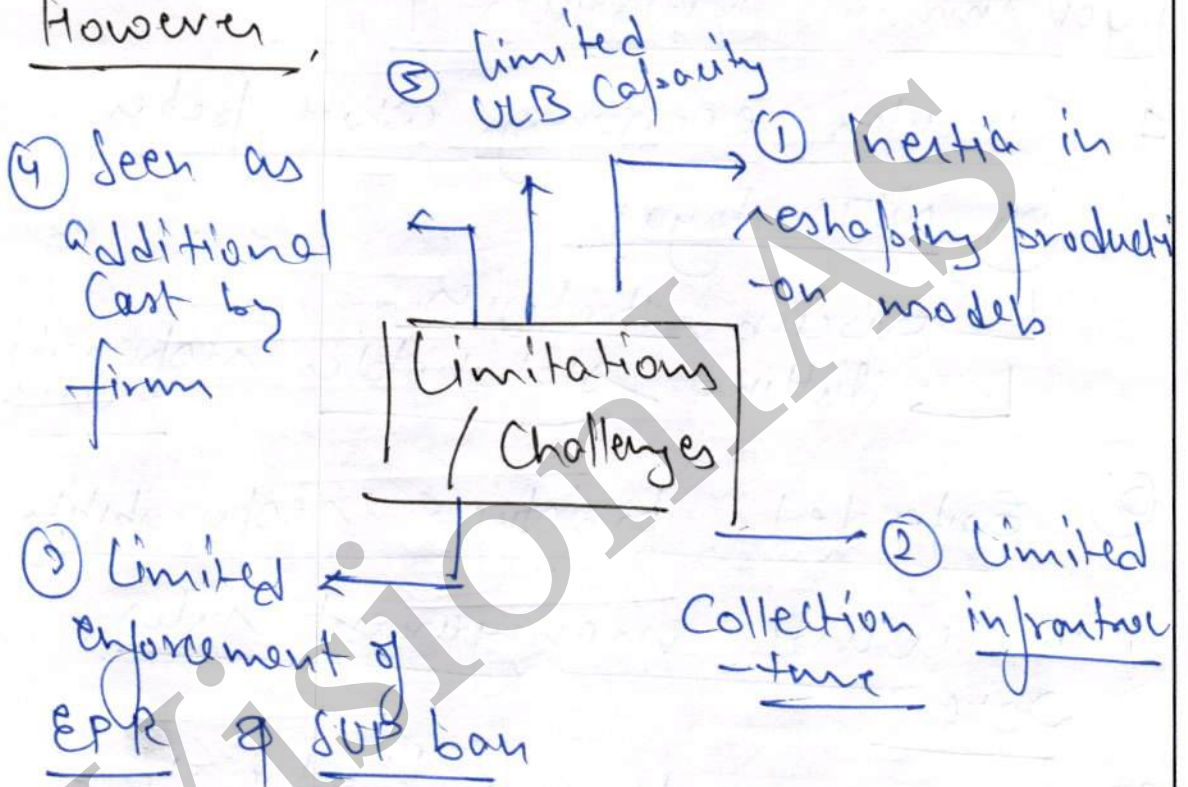
④ Development of batteries recycling infrastructure

⑤ ~~Discussion~~ Discussion surrounding right to repair

Effectiveness of measures

- ① Reduced / limited production of SUP below 120 microns
- ② Increased rate of battery recycling

However,



Way forward

- ① Institutionalise 5R: Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repurpose
- ② Incentives for segregation at household
- ③ Develop collection infrastructure

Thus, what is considered a waste, is a misplaced resource

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

85% of India's Geographical area remain prone to atleast two disasters, highlighting the need to build resilience (NADMA)

Importance of integrating traditional tribal knowledge

- ① Suited for local contexts, thus high effectiveness of Mangrove shield against Cyclone
- ② Enable utilisation of local expertise in disaster situation
→ Kadan tribe individuals aiding Florida state to remove alien snake species
- ③ Cost effective & quick response in case of disaster

④ Greater acceptance of measures
Enhance effectiveness.

⑤ Aid in post-disaster recovery
through Community engagement

→ Australian aborigines role in
tackling Bushfires

⑥ Enable effective human resource
utilisation & capacity building

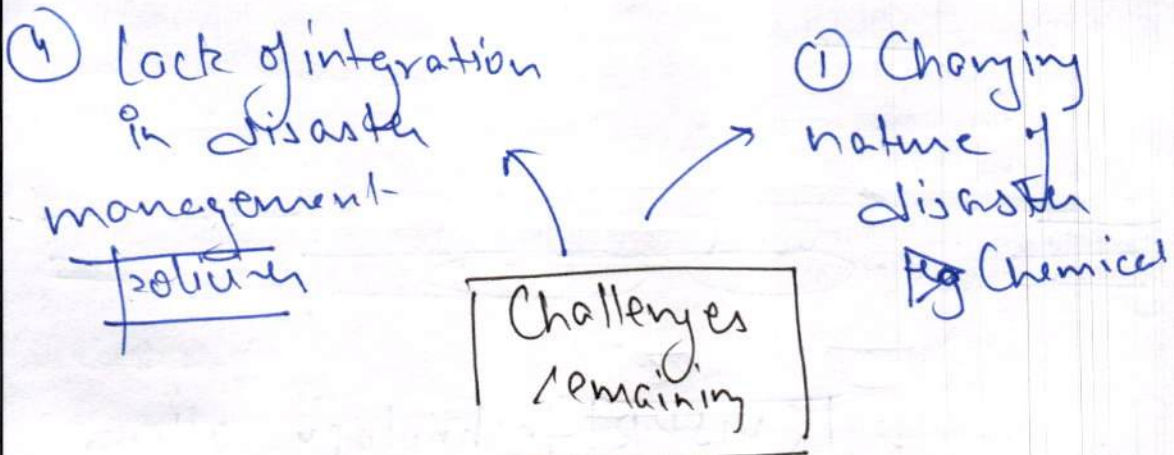
Two instances

① Role of Maldhari community
Knowledge enabled restoration

of Banni Grasslands

→ Removing exotic alien species
→ Indigenous water conservation
techniques

② Use of Bamboo as construction
material (traditional practice)
strengthened resilience against
earthquakes in North East India



⑤ Loss of traditional knowledge due to cultural homogenisation

② Alienation of tribal groups & development induced displacement (40% of displaced)

Way forward

① Conserve traditional knowledge
→ TKDL

② Local level planning for disaster risk reduction

③ Institutionalise CDRI & update NDMA guidelines

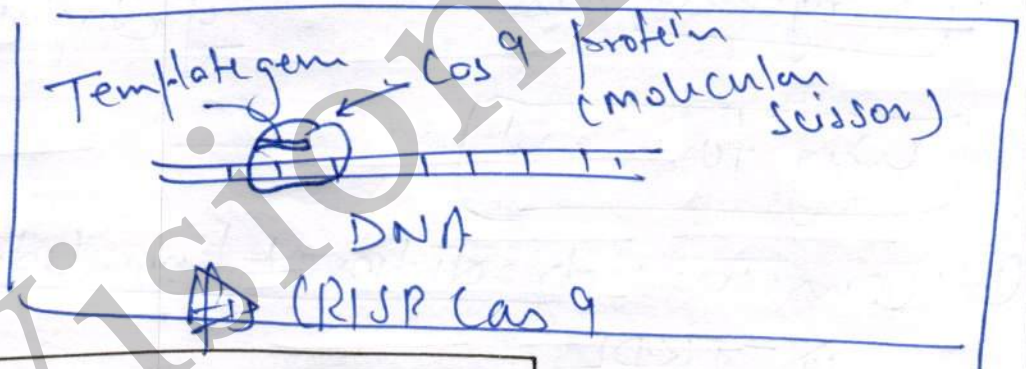
Menu, through traditional knowledge risk can be minimised

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 allows genetic editing using Cas-9 protein that enables gene editing at specific segment of DNA.



Recent advancements

① Healthcare

- * Development of CAR-T cell therapy using CRISPR
- * Development of monoclonal antibodies to enhance immunity.

* Somatic cell gene editing trials to counter HIV risk (U.K)

② Agriculture

* Potential for development of new hybrid varieties → DMH-11

* Enhanced shelflife of perishables → flour soon

Opportunities for advancement

① Build resilient health care system

② Tackle global pandemics through vaccine development

③ Enhance nutritional security through nutrient rich food.

→ Golden rice

④ Tackle challenges like oil spill & enhance remediation techniques

→ Create carbon sink.

⑤ fasten up waste degradation to tackle landfill challenge.

⑥ Production of biopharma materials,
strengthen healthcare.

⑦ Elimination of genetic disorders
→ sickle cell anaemia elimination
programme

Ethical Challenges

- ① low cost leading to use by non-
state actors in bio-terrorism
- ② Disparity in access between rich-
poor & Global north-south
- ③ New forms of genetic racism,
quest for designer babies
- ④ Potential environmental contamination

Way forward

- ① Strengthen institutional & policy measures
for regulation
- ② International collaboration for
access & benefit sharing.

Thus, if utilised properly CRISPR
can prove to be a potent tool of
development

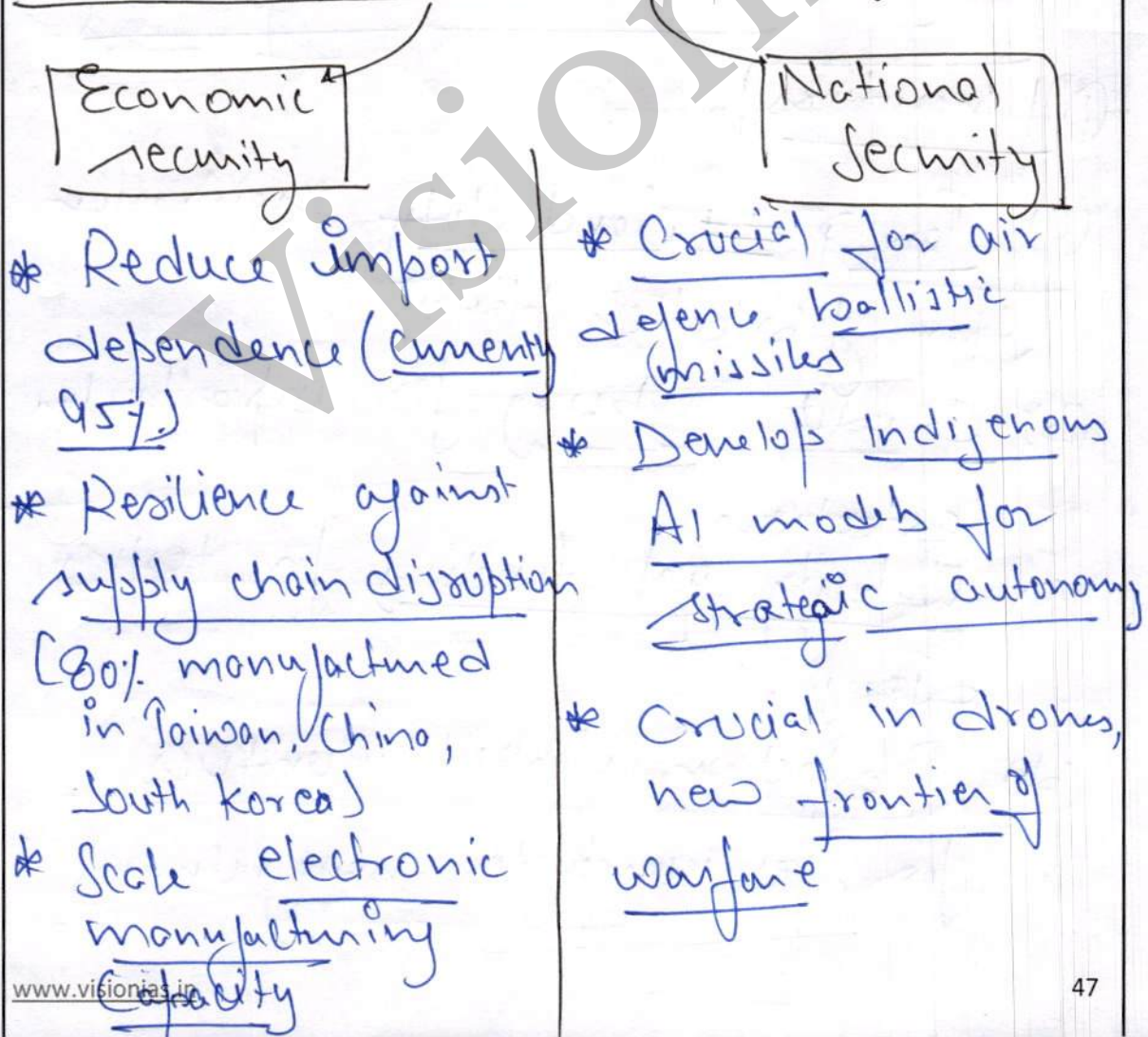
एक विश्वसनीय सेमीकंडक्टर इकोसिस्टम भारत की आर्थिक सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है। इंडिया सेमीकंडक्टर मिशन (ISM) के रणनीतिक उद्देश्यों, प्रोत्साहनों और संस्थागत संरचना का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उन प्रमुख जोखिमों की पहचान कीजिए जो इसकी समय-सीमा को बाधित कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों 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 हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Semiconductors are integrated electronic circuits that are almost omnipresent in all forms of modern technologies.

Semiconductor Ecosystem: pivotal for India



India Semiconductor mission

A) Objectives

- (a) Indigenous capabilities for design, testing, & Manufacturing of semiconductors
- (b) India as a Global leader in next 10 years
- (c) Strengthen private sector capabilities for semiconductor manufacturing

B) Incentives

- (a) Tax & ~~state~~ bond duty remission for fabrication plants.
- (b) Credit subsidy for infrastructure creation
- (c) Viability gap funding for testing, design, etc.
- (d) Production linked incentives for semiconductor manufacturing

(C) Institutional architecture

(a) Centre of Excellence for semiconductors or manufacturing

(b) MeitY as nodal ministry

(c) IC-DAC, Pune for design linked incentives (d) Plant in Sachin,

Major risks Gujrat & Assam

① Supply chain disruptions due to trade war

② Protectionist & limiting export policies ports China ban Germanium exp

③ Inadequate Base load capacity for 24x7 electricity supply

④ Environmental challenges due to excess groundwater extraction.

Thus, sustained policy support, Discom reforms, diversified supply chains are necessary

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)

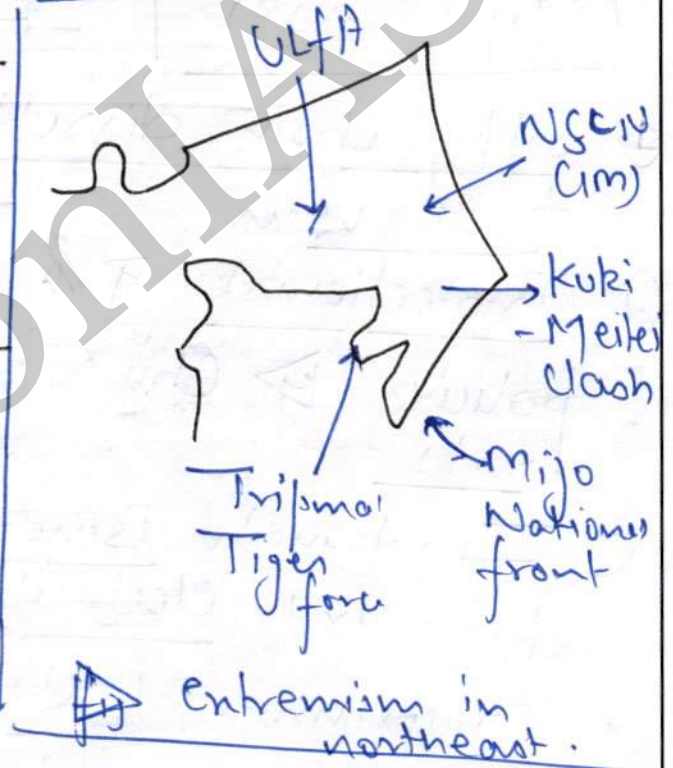
Intricate inter-play of diverse factors has been the force multipliers for extremism in the North East. Discuss. Suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of extremism in this region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

With 200+ ethnic groups & 99% international border, the north east India has faced challenge of extremism for decades.

Interplay of diverse factors as force multiplier for extremism

- ① Historical ethnic rivalries among groups
 ↳ Naga-kuki-Meitei clash



- ② Competing claims for territory
 ↳ Greater Nagalim - Kukiiland
- ③ Difficult terrain hindering infrastructure development
 ↳ least road density in India

④ Governance deficit & apathy toward tribals → non recognition of forest rights

⑤ Illegal migration from neighbour → Bangladesh, Myanmar

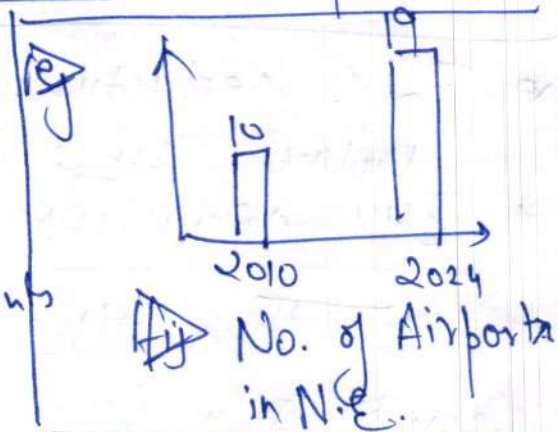
⑥ Claims of Human rights violation through AfSPA → Dec 2021 Nagaland civilian killings

⑦ External state actors influence → China, Myanmar, ISI

Multilayered strategy to tackle extremism

① Infrastructure creation to promote investment

② Rehabilitation of surrendered & WHAM for informants & local supporters



③ Expedite recognition of claims under forest Rights act, 2005

- ④ Cross border collaboration to tackle transnational organised crimes
 ↳ operation sunrise
- ⑤ Smart fencing of border & establish integrated check posts.
- ⑥ Expedite poverty alleviation programme
 ↳ Aspirational district programme
- ⑦ Promote tourism through homestay, village & Eco-tourism
- ⑧ Limit AFSPA to only vulnerable areas
- ⑨ Confidence building measures among groups ↳ Hornbill festival

Recent advancement

- * 72% reduction in insurgency related violence since 2001
- * 84% reduction in civilian death

Thus, the peace in north East won't only come with treaties but with trust, tunnels & telecom

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 हार्गिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Operation Sindoor highlighted the crucial role played by women in Armed forces through Group Captain Vyomika Singh & Colonel Sofia Ansari's actions.

Recent steps towards inducting in Combat roles

- ① Allowing female CO to lead all male commands
- ② Using Commander Avani Trivedi, first female fighter pilot (Tejas).
- ③ Higher representation in Integrated Air Command & Control Centre

Key challenges impeding Gender inclusion

- ① Organisational Challenges

↳ (a) lower acceptance among ground

↳ (b) limited posting in challenging terrain

② Infrastructure challenges

↳ (a) Infra deficit for women at border posts

↳ (b) Limited training infrastructure
eg Cadet Bn at IMP

③ Societal Challenges

↳ (a) Discouraged by family for armed forces

↳ (b) Perception of women being weaker than men.

↳ (c) patriarchal attitude through primary socialisation

Way forward

① Develop infrastructure for training at border posts

② Sensitising troops towards role played by women.

③ Reshape patriarchal attitudes
through examples

④ Integration in modern warfare
→ drones, etc.

Thus, females can greatly
supplement the capabilities
of armed forces.

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