



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 उपरान्त 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. : 00379894

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YOGENDRA KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.7.25

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

केंद्र

Centre

Kanai Bagh - Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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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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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

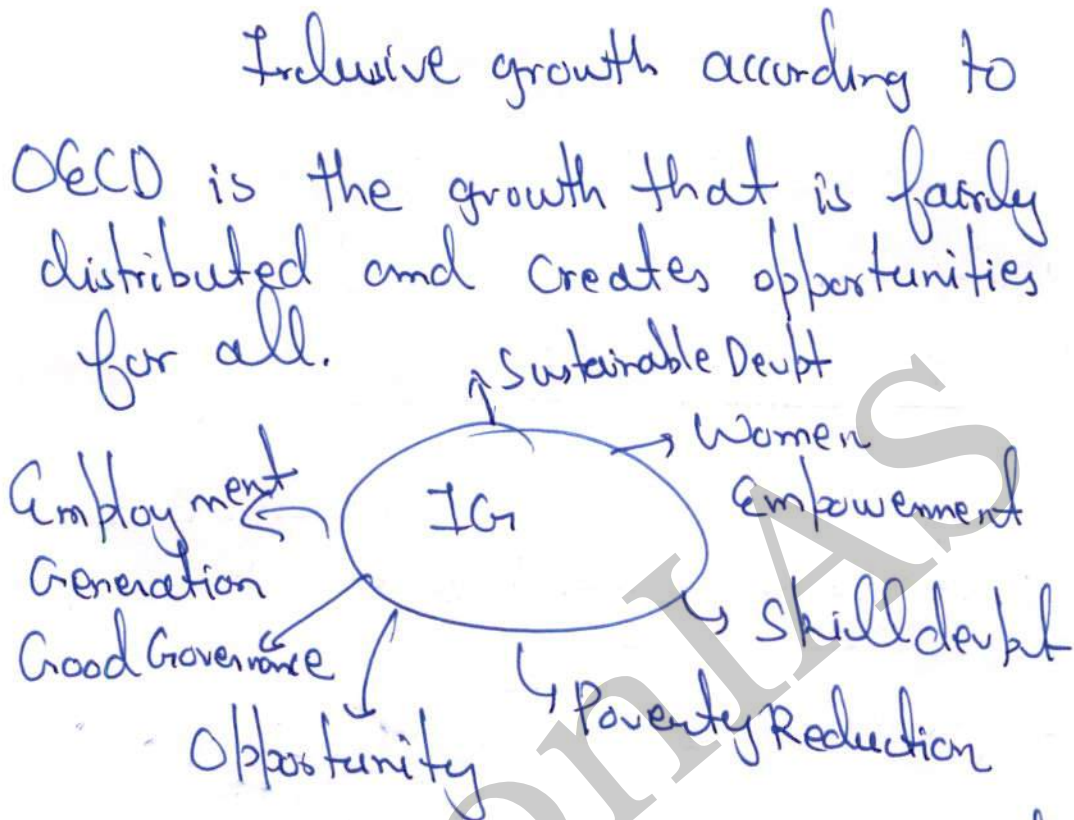
1.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin



Recently WB called India 4th most equal country with only 2.15% extreme poverty and 16% MDPI

Measures and Factors

① Govt initiatives

- ↳ Mission Shakti → 'Abla' to 'Sambhal'
- ↳ Ujjawala Yojna, Awas Yojana
- ↳ SBM (Swachh), Jal Jeevan Mission, DAY NRLM, POSHAN

Abhiyan, Ujala, Sambhaya etc.

② Green Growth via Mission Hydrogen (SMMT 2030)
↳ Life (2030)
↳ PM eDrive for EVs

③ Employment → PMEGP
↳ ELI schemes
↳ self employment Mudra Yojana.
↳ Financial Inclusion via Jan Dhan
↳ Cottage industries promotion via Handloom Mission, DAKMRLM

④ Skills → PM Kaushal Yojana
↳ Skills India + RPL
↳ ITIs established, Skills Institute,

⑤ Good Governance → Faceless Account (IT)
↳ UPI lending ↳ UPI → Inclusion
↳ PM Kisan Samman + MSP procurement
+ PM Shram Mandhan (eShram) + PM
Jan Arogya (Slacks 70 year, 50 crore)

This has led to IG. CPM ^{Govt's Policy} Anna
Yojana & course
+ kg

2.

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

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

10

Recently RBI transferred 2.5 lakh crores to govt and helped Govt balance its fiscal deficit of 4.6%

Implications of RBI's surplus transfers

① Necessary fiscal space for welfare measures
↳ PM Garib Kalyan.

② Meet exigencies like Covid shocks or help infuse demand
↳ Capex 11.7 lakh crore → Crowd in investment

③ Govt can reduce debt and fiscal deficit as per FRBM Act 2003.

④ Govt doesn't need to borrow from markets like GSEs.

⑤ Also no need to borrow from Overseas like Masala Bonds

Challenges wrt it

- ① Not stable source of surplus. as RBI earns from investment in gold, dollar which may fluctuate.
- ② Also should not lead to leniency in govt expenditure for populist measures.
- ③ It may create inefficiencies in govt managing its revenue expenditure.
- ④ Create vicious dependency thereby against sound economic policies.
- ⑤ May raise concerns from state to share the surplus.

- Way Ahead
- ① Oversight of PAC needed on surplus transfer
 - ② Rational expenditure which is productive
 - ③ Should create multiplier effect.
- Prudential norms can lead to better outcome - Arund Panganiya

3.

प्रथम राष्ट्रीय मुद्रिकरण 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 मुद्रिकरण योजना 2025-30 के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent was the first National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) able to meet its objectives? What are the objectives of the new Asset Monetization Plan 2025-30 as announced in the recent 2025 Budget? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

National Monetization Pipeline

aims to raise 100 lakh crore by leasing govt brownfield, greenfield project and land to pvt sector,
 [as] Surplus railway land.

Objectives Met

- ① Rs 3 lakh crore has been raised till now
- ② Crowd in pvt investment as seen in $\approx 30\%$ GDP
- ③ Reduced cost of borrowing for govt
- ④ Underutilization $\rightarrow$ Utilization of land [as] Biofuels production
- ⑤ Storage infra being setup by pvt sector.

Challenges

- ① Lack of attraction due to regulatory hurdles
- ② Conditions are stringent to comply

- ③ High demand of interest by Govt
- ④ Only few projects could be auctioned.
- ⑤ Weaker consumer demand leading to reluctance to invest.

Hence objective announced contains

- ① Green Infrastructure creation via PM Gati Shakti
- ② Fast approval with longer timeline
20 years → 50 years
- ③ Faster clearances through DARPAN portal
- ④ Not only land but also ports, air ports will be monetized
- ⑤ ^{as} clipping of elastic infra with inelastic infra.

Much needed to fuse capex for growth (Septenish)

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 हार्निंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Indian textile industry exports meagre \$ 26 B compared to Vietnam \$ 50 B and employs only 20 lakh people formally.

Challenges hindering

- ① Lack of raw material availability
↳ Synthetic Fibres
- ② More dependently on natural fibres of cotton.
- ③ Disaggregated and unorganised ⇒ Lack of scale & value addition
- ④ Value chain is fragmented.
- ⑤ Less mechanisation compared to China, Vietnam
↳ Handloom Presence (Khadi)
- ⑥ Poor share in Industrial and Medical Textiles (Medical Tapes)

➤ China exports \$70B of this each year

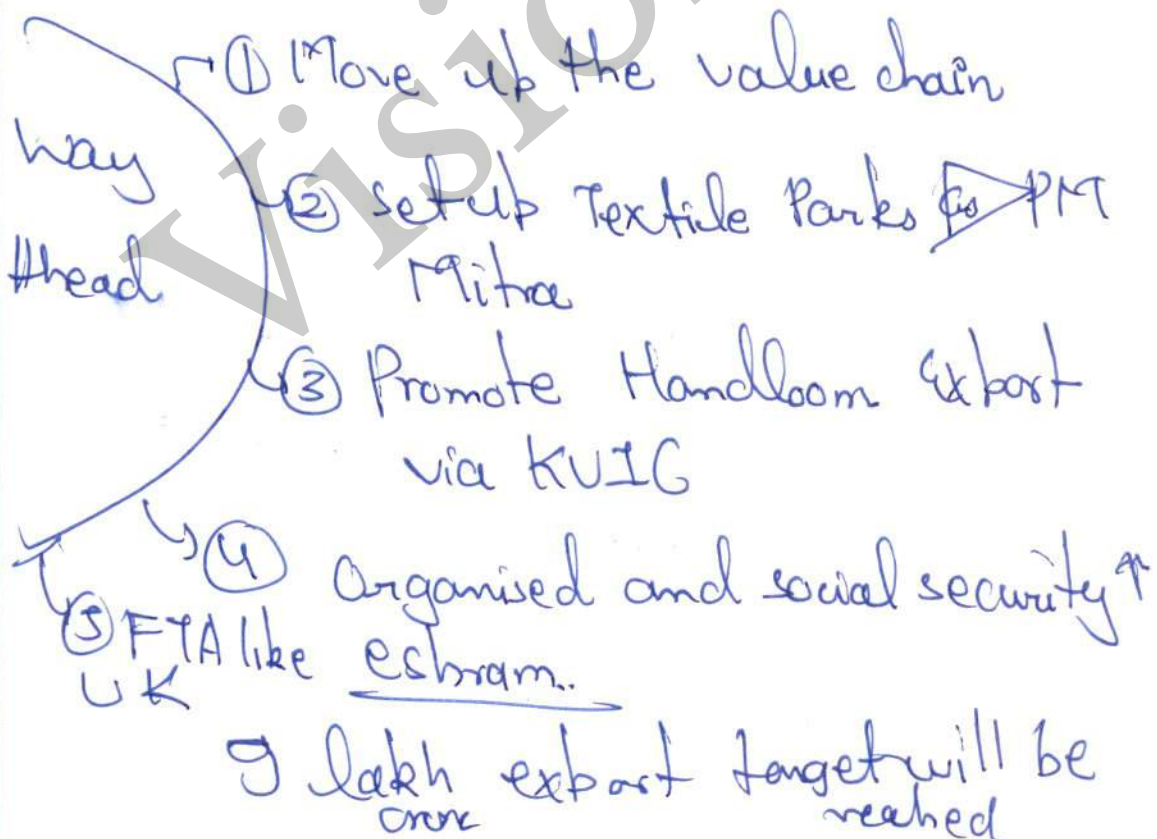
⑦ Technical Textiles missing from scope of govt

⑧ Low productivity of cotton and inefficient supply chains

⑨ Textile industry doesn't enjoy FTAs and GSP status.

➤ Bangladesh Does + Cheap Labour.

⑩ Pvt investment shifted to Bangladesh huge competition from SE Asia.



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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

India imports \$ 5B of edible oil mainly palm oil each year. due to cerealisation of crops.

Reasons

- ① Crop diversification missing
- ② Cerealisation of crops
- ③ Less intensive for oilseed farmers
- ④ Low productivity of oil seeds vs SE Asia
- ⑤ Agroclimatic & Agroecological Zone less available.

→ 28°C required

- ⑥ Huge demand and less supply → ~~for~~ 2017 demand

Only this region

- ⑦ Palm oil Import as it is cheap, stable and long preserved
↳ Less palm oil India

⑧ Potential of NE not utilized in Palm oil Production.

⑨ Skilled labour not available & less mkt economy. $\Rightarrow$ APMC's sale floors

⑩ Regional disparity in production of oil seeds.

$\Rightarrow$ U.P. done, Bihar not.

Govt Initiatives $\rightarrow$ ① NEO-PD Mission (NE)

② PM Dhan Dhanya Yojana

③ AgriStack and Digital Agri Mission

④ Oilseeds Stabilisation Fund

⑤ Pvt Procurement via PDPS in PM Aasha.

⑥ Agri Infra Fund for crop diversification

⑦ FPOs promotion and PACs for inputs
 $\downarrow$ seed $\uparrow$ HYV seeds.

Thus KVK extension services and DMH-I can help raise 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

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

Recently Ahmedabad Plane Crash happened which saw death of 360 people. Previously USA, South Korea (26 incidents (major - last year))
World Aviation

Low frequency
High Impact

① Compared to rail, road
as 26 lakh road (India)

② Difficult to survive as ATE
combustive

Disaster mgmt Protocol

- ① Predisaster → SOPs prepared and
 - Trained personnel of NDRF, SDRF
 - Regular inspection of airports, aircrafts (crew switch) → Mitigation
 - Preparedness via capacity building of personnel
 - GHS and Risk Profiling of aircrafts

- ② During Disaster
- ① Search & Rescue
 - ② Immediate response
 ↳ Fire Service
 - ↳ ③ Relief measures like medical aid & evacuation
 - ↳ ④ Rehabilitation by shifting to psychological centres if needed.

- After Disaster
- ① AAIB to investigate disasters
 - ② Regular & immediate inspection of aircrafts
 - ↳ ③ International cooperation if needed like UK
 - ↳ ④ Recovery and Reconstruction.

Thus it helps in reducing of accident (Sendai + UN Aviation)

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

Chemical pollution happening due to overuse of fertilizers, oil spills, industrial spills and pose threat via Blue Baby syndrome or biomagnification and bioaccumulation.

Key sources

as MIC - Bhopal (Methyl)

- ① Agriculture → Eutrophication and leaching
as NO_x , CH_4 (livestock)
- ② Industry: Textiles, Tanneries (Leather)
↳ Arsenic, Uranium (Chernobyl, Fukushima)
↳ Minamata, Itai Itai (Cd) - Toxic Metals
(Hg)
- ③ Oil spills: MSC ELSA3 in Kerala Coast
- ④ Styrene Gas leakage in Vizag
- ⑤ GHGs emission: Industry like HFCs

- Effectiveness of laws
- ① Industrial Hazardous Substances Act
 - ② Polluter pay and Precautionary Principle
 - ③ MARPOL Convention signed for oil spills
 - ④ Govt → Govt Act 1986
 - ↳ Water Act 1974 → Prevent River pollution
 - ↳ Air 1981 → air pollution

- ⑤ NGT (2010 Act) → fines on polluters.
- ⑥ Absolute Liability (M.C. Mehta)

- Challenges
- ① Evasion and Lack of safety
 - ② Loopholes in enforcement
 - ③ Lack of safety equipment in cleaning

Oil spills Act need to be reformed.

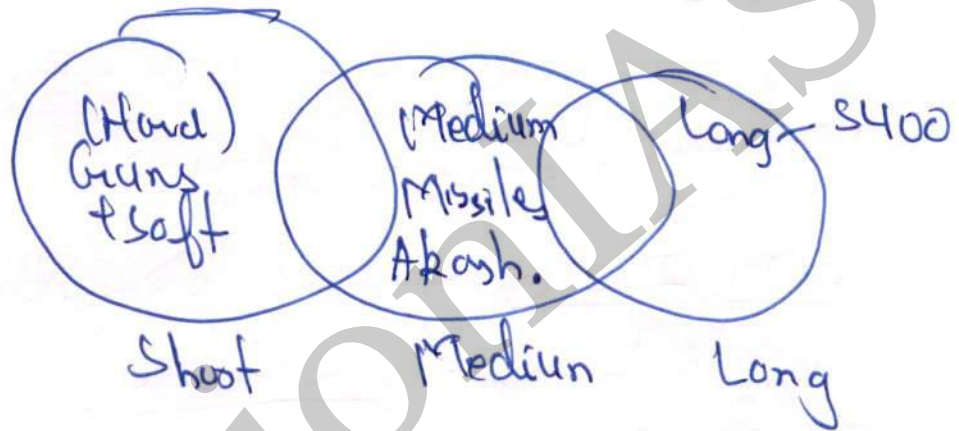
8.

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)

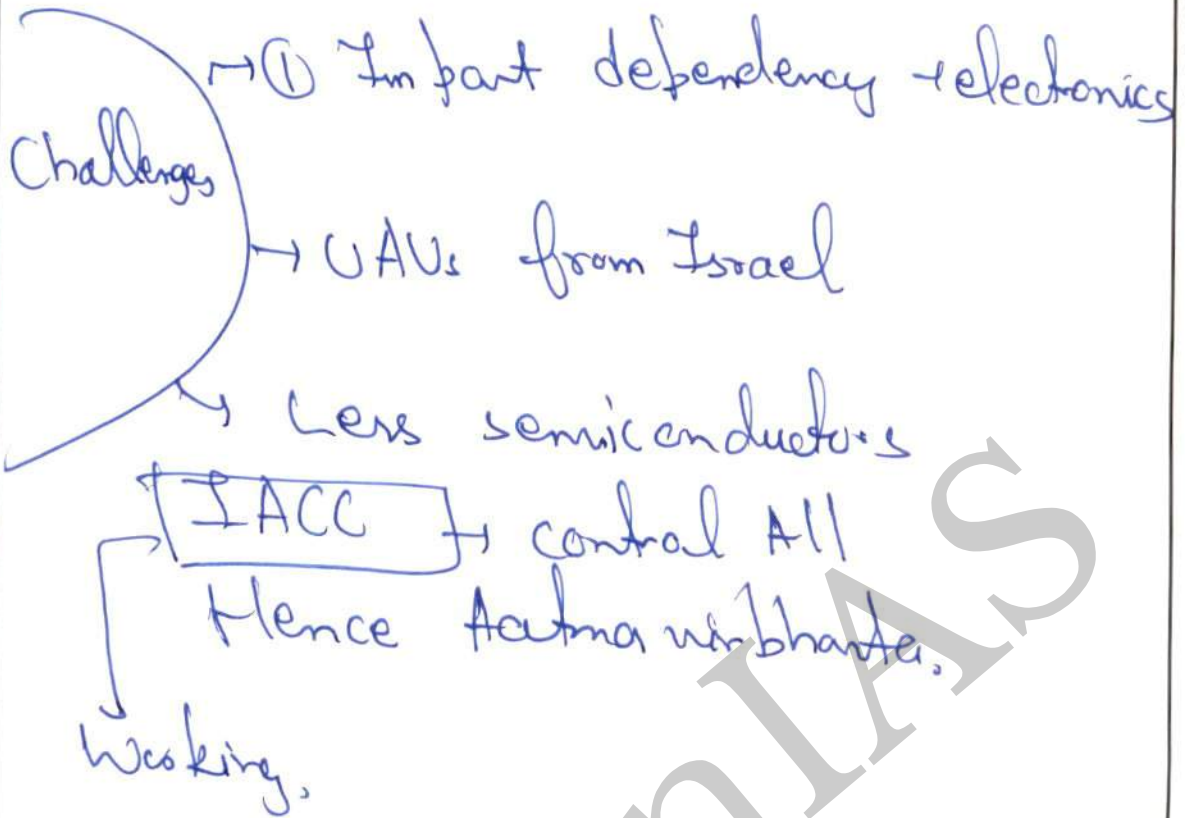
Missile defence systems are becoming critical for national security in the face of evolving regional threats and advanced weapon technologies. Explain the working principle of missile defence systems. Critically assess India's progress in developing indigenous missile defence capabilities. (Answer in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

10

Recent warfare are asymmetric kinetic and use UAVs and drones.



- India's Preparation
- ① S400
 - ② Akash
 - ③ Nishant UAV destroy
 - ④ 3D (Detect, Report & Destroy)
 - ⑤ L70 guns, Pechora
 - ⑥ GPS spoofers jammers



9.

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

Despite multiple resolutions and initiatives undertaken by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), its efforts to counter terrorism have achieved limited success. Discuss the reasons for this limited effectiveness. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Terrorism is the use of violence to achieve strategic objectives. -Goddin

Resolutions

- ① UNSC 1373 (Counter Terrorism Committee)
- ② 1267 - Taliban sanctions + Al Qaeda
- ③ 2593 - Afghanistan not use for terror
- ④ 1566 for checking funding
- ⑤ FATF to check money laundering.

Reasons

- ① Phalgun attack → state sponsored
- ② Good Terror Bad Terror
 (as Al Qaeda → Now free
 (2 years back US sanction))

③ No universal definition of terror

④ Non state actors getting support of
China not back listing

→ TRF

⑤ Attacks like Pulwama, ISIS
attacks continue

⑥ Lack of counter terrorism cooperation

Way Ahead

- Accept India's CCIT
- Check Org Crime & Terror Link
 - ↳ Via UNODC, UNTOC, UNCTC (No Money for Terror)
- ↳ SCO RATS cooperation.

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)

Multi

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Date given

DP DP.

VisionIAS

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)

Land reforms refers to the transfer of land from landed to landless via tenancy, abolition of zamindari, regulation of rent ceiling law etc.  Land Ceiling Act 1950.

According to Rajni Kothari accommodative politics damaged spirit of land reforms and gave rise to Bullock capitalists.

Shortcomings of past land reforms

- ① Loopholes in laws enabling non transfer of surplus land
 Nuclear Family instead of Joint Family
- ② Couple divorced to bypass land ceiling laws.
- ③ Poor outdated land records with litigation and disputes.
- ④ Consolidation of landholdings didn't take place
- ⑤ Regulation of Batai, Dehalayi system major failure.

⑥ Non transfer of surplus land from state to landless like Dalits
 (a) 67% Dalits zero land

⑦ Failure to digitise land records, with multiple local languages being used.
 ⑧ Landlords become peasants.

Some success

- ① Abolition of Zamindari
- ② Tenancy Reforms like Telangana Act
- ③ Bhoodan Movement
- ④ Kerala and Bengal - Due to political will
 ↳ Improved agriculture (Atul Kohli)

Challenges

- ① Low agri productivity
- ② Judicial cases, pendency
 ↳ 67% total land
- ③ Logistical nightmare to acquire land
 ↳ SEZ cases.

Measures 2.0 (Bibek Debroy)

- ① Digitisation of land records via Land Modernisation Programme
- ② LPIN (14 digit) or Blue Aadhar for unique identification reducing disputes
- ③ Consolidation of land records on

Bhu Aadhar or Bhulekh or Bhoomkashi portal

- ④ Conclusive land titling instead of presumptive via SWAMITVA.
 - ⑤ Land asset ownership balance
 - ↳ Female ownership ↑
 - ↳ 17% only own land
 - ↳ Dalits/STs be given surplus land
 - ↳ FRA 2006 (5 hectares) in letter & spirit
 - ⑥ Reduced error in land records with blockchain and centralisation
 - ↳ Reduced corruption of Patwaris and spelling mistake
 - ⑦ Consolidation of landholdings for cooperative farming
 - ⑧ Land Records Parcels develop for SEZs, industry.
 - ⑨ Equity in land ownership via Bhoo dan 2.0.
- Land reforms are need of hour to improve economic growth & agri

12.

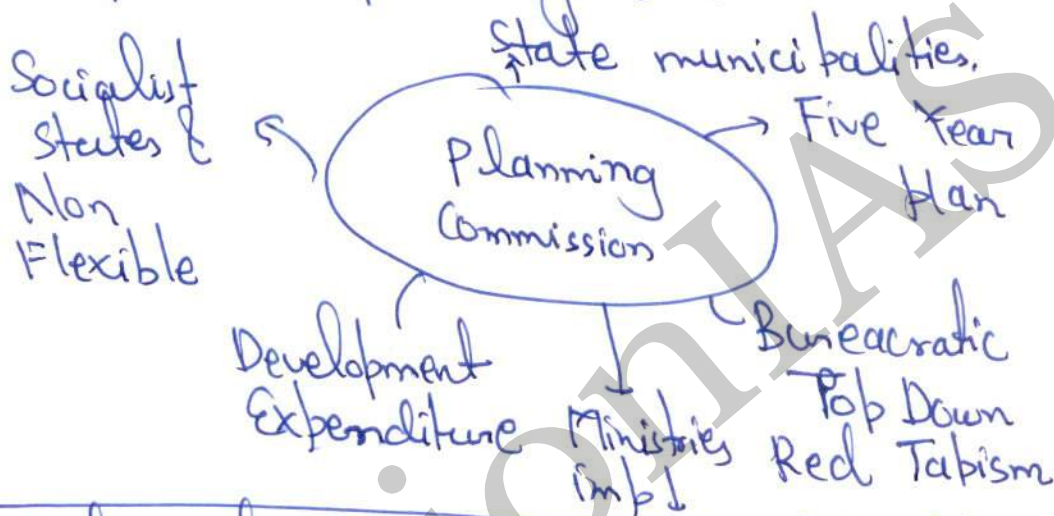
नीति आयोग ने अपनी स्थापना के 10 वर्ष पूरे कर लिए हैं, अतः भारत में नियोजन और अभिशासन के विकास प्रतिमान में इसकी भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NITI Aayog (New Institute for Transforming India) premium think tank which replaced planning commission in 2015.



Role of NITI Aayog → Reports like on AI Action (RAISE) etc.

- ① To act as expert advisor for govt policy making
 - ↳ By incorporating pubt sector suggestion
 - ↳ State-State, Centre-State via cooperative federalism.
- ② Funnel the inputs into a concrete policy making.
- ③ Governing Council Meeting channelising

Energy of Team India.

Q10 10th GC meet → Vikshi Bharat Sampark (2047), SDGs achieve, Panchamrit + IG (Inclusive & Sustainable Growth)

④ Competitive federalism via indices.

- Logistic Performance Index
- PGI (Performance Grading) Education
- Health Indexes, CWM (Water)
- SDGs and EODB indexes

⑤ Channelise energy of districts via Aspirational district Programme (175) (3C - Cooper, Converge, Collaborate)

→ Youth Innovation via Atal Tinkering Labs

⑥ NITI Aayog data based policy making suggestions like new tech AI, IoT etc.

⑦ Suggestions like National Monetisation Pipeline Infra Pipeline (Done)

→ 100 lakh crore fund raising.

Challenges in planning & devt

① Allegation of vested interests like Farm Laws.

② Promotes top down approach as

• in 9th GC meet West Bengal CM walked out & 10 CM didn't attend

- ③ Hegemony of Centre done via biased reports (Alleged) → Kerala on EODB
 - ④ Not having authority to grant funds
 - ⑤ Lack of cooperation by states in policy making and suggestion.
 - ⑥ Clashes with GST council in terms of suggestion on tax rate.
 - ⑦ Lack of field research in governance
 - ↳ Promote resource intensive growth
 - ↳ Ignores sustainability welfarism fall.
- Way Ahead
- ① Centre-State coordination enhance via ISC (Art 263)
 - ② NITI Aayog experts should conduct field research
 - ③ Coordination with FC (280) & GST council (279A) needed.

This way NITI Aayog can help India achieve [SFNI@15].

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)

According to Nachiket Mar
Panel only 16% of rural population
take loans and rest after engages
in costly borrowing via moneylenders.

Primary causes

- ① Lack of financial inclusion of rural populace
 (Q) 16% tribals not connected despite 50 crore JAM accounts
- ② Credit uptake is poor due to complex documentation. + Spending on consumption
 (Q) Land as collateral etc. (Credit history)
- ③ Lack of awareness of formal banking channels. and poor penetration of branches
 (Q) SBI in urban
- ④ Connectivity of villages to towns is poor and vicious dependency on lenders
- ⑤ Unsecured lending habit and reluctance to change

➤ Ardhatiyas giving money for inputs (sowing)

- ⑥ Microfinance channels like SFB and other NABARD are missing in action
- ⑦ High headed methods of credit recovery by banks + Corruption in lending, + Illiteracy etc. + Poor returning power

Effectiveness of SFB (Malegam Committee)

- ① Increase credit growth will lead to reduced role of Moneylenders
- ② Promote financial inclusion and improved livelihood opportunities
- ③ Economic & social empowerment of women. eg SHGs - NABARD (Kalia)
- ④ Need Based Credit via Aajeevika groups
eg Poultry Farming.
- ⑤ Return ratio is high as responsibility of credit eg SHGs, overview
- ⑥ Bank Shakhis reduce communication gap and ease resistance of change
- ⑦ On Door Banking leads ease of accessibility.
- ⑧ Financial Inclusion and sustainable

growth.

as Vegetable Vender Karts.

⑨ Employment generation & Value addition
as ODOP- SHG

Challenges

- ① Subprime lending issues
⇒ ↑ NPAs
- ② High interest rates charged by them
- ③ Cooperative banks are poorly governed and may fail
as PMC.
- ④ SFC may induce corruption in lending in absence of digitisation
- ⑤ Women inclusion problems as patriarchal issues.

Way

Ahead

- ① Raise awareness about benefits of credit
 - ② KCC limit raised (5 lakh) be utilised
 - ③ Interest subvention of timely repayment
 - ④ Improve coverage of formal banking channels
- In this way inclusive growth as per SDG possible.

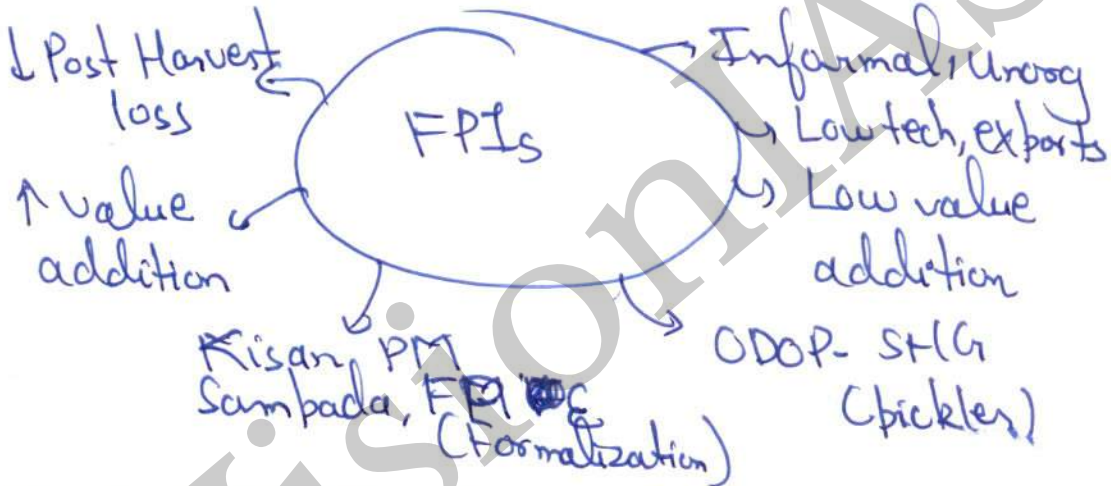
14.

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 (PLI) for FPIs (2-4%) . subvention on additional sales. FPI is a sunrise industry with CAGR of 7.5% and contribute 6% to GDP.



Value addition

- ① FPI setup in districts like Hardai hence 30% post harvest loss brought down
- ② Value in pickles, Muesli, Lays etc being seen Mega Food Parks
- ③ Improved logistics leading to better value addition
 Jam, Onion Paste etc

④ MNCs like Adani attracted in FPIs
↳ Soft Drink promotion.

⑤ Linkage of Mega Food Parks with MSMEs and FPOs done.

↳ Papad, Bioethanol production.

⑥ Processed food like fisheries being exported
↳ \$5.3TB tuna, Mahasheer Fish.

⑦ Industries like Mega Parks in Haryana come up

↳ Ancillary activities like startups.
(MKool)

⑧ Marketing & Branding increased.

↳ ① Labour intensive ⇒ Employ 2 lakh in last 5 years (PLI)

Employment

↳ ② Direct & Indirect jobs like Logistics ↳ Dairy - Amul, Nandini
↳ ③ Agriculture remunerative & improved labour utilization.

↳ ① Exports boosted with quality
↳ Masalas, Honey etc

Global competitiveness

↳ ② Processed food like Mango paste exported to Middle east
↳ ③ Phytosanitary & sanitary Issues

④ Quality standardisation and demand increase has happened.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges → ① Access to credit difficult only few application

→ ② Lot of conditionalities and MSMEs mostly not applicable

→ ③ Low diversified inputs with poor quality

as Pest attacks, Cerealia-
tion of crops

→ ④ Market connectivity is poor especially in NE

→ ⑤ Raw farm consumption is 98% hence low FPIs penetration.

⑥ Lack of marketing, branding and awareness

⑦ Adulteration issues like spices (MDH) (40%)

Way Ahead → ① Promote awareness and use ODOC (cuisine) concept for FPIs

→ ② Cluster & Hub & Spoke Model of Dept

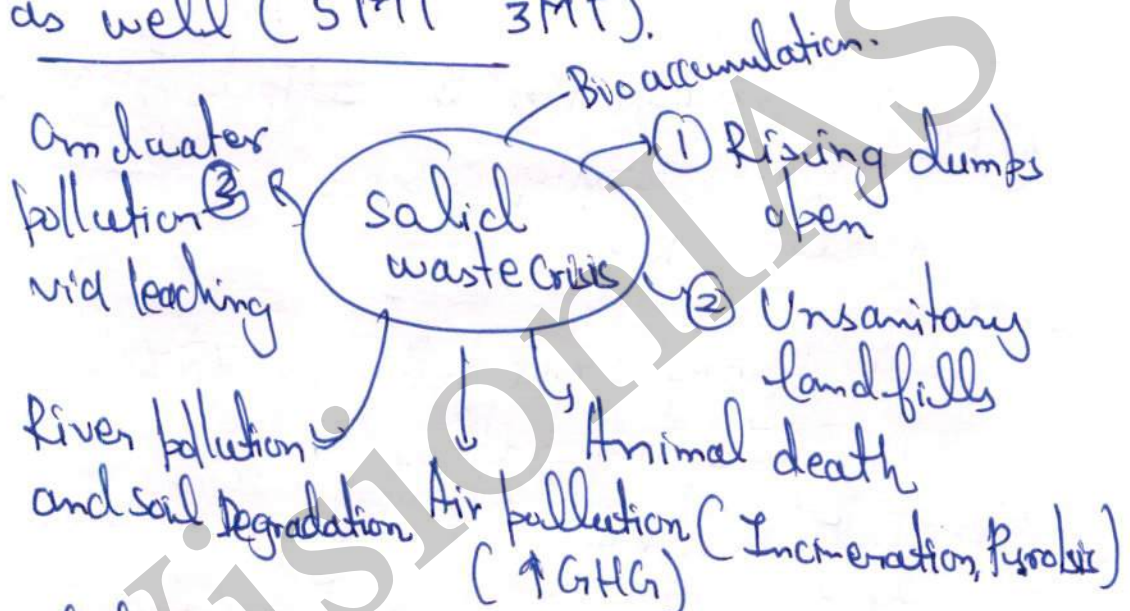
→ ③ Improve forward & backward linkages.

FPIs can help achieve \$5^{tr} 2017.

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

According to CPCP India produces 20MT of solid waste each year which includes plastic ewaste as well (5MT 3MT).



Solid waste mismanagement happening.
 ⇒ Blocked drains, Health issues, Unsafe disposal, Loss of valuable metals
 ➤ 60% only recycled. (e & Plastic)

Key principles of waste circularity

- ① Sustainable waste management.
 ➤ Circular economy (4R, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repair).

② Biodegradable waste produced

④ Bioplastics

③ Sustainable resource mgmt and LIEF

④ Segregation at source. and minimum

⑤ waste disposal to energy $\Rightarrow$ Ethanol (2G)

Govt Initiative $\rightarrow$ ① Legislative $\rightarrow$ Envst Act 1986, Water Air Act 1980, e waste Act 1974 Plastic (Waste Mgmt Rule) - EPR Act 2016 (EPR)

$\rightarrow$ ② Certificates being issued by CPCB (EPR)

$\rightarrow$ ③ Formalisation of recycling via Processing Centres set up

Green Growth in Saptarishi.

④ Companies $\rightarrow$ PPG $\leftarrow$ Customers waste

④ Plastic Ban 2022 (single use)

⑤ National Biofuels Policy $\Rightarrow$ 2G.

Effectiveness of measures $\rightarrow$ ① Improved awareness via ban $\hookrightarrow$ 20% reduction in use & reuse

$\rightarrow$ ② Startups like Cashify recycling came up

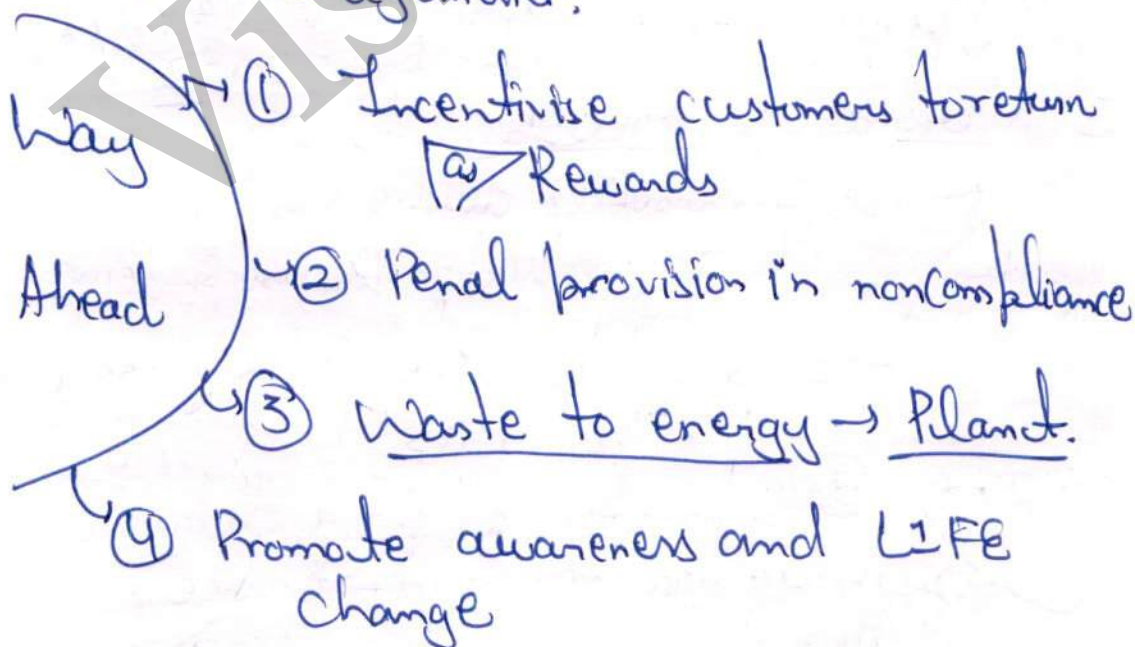
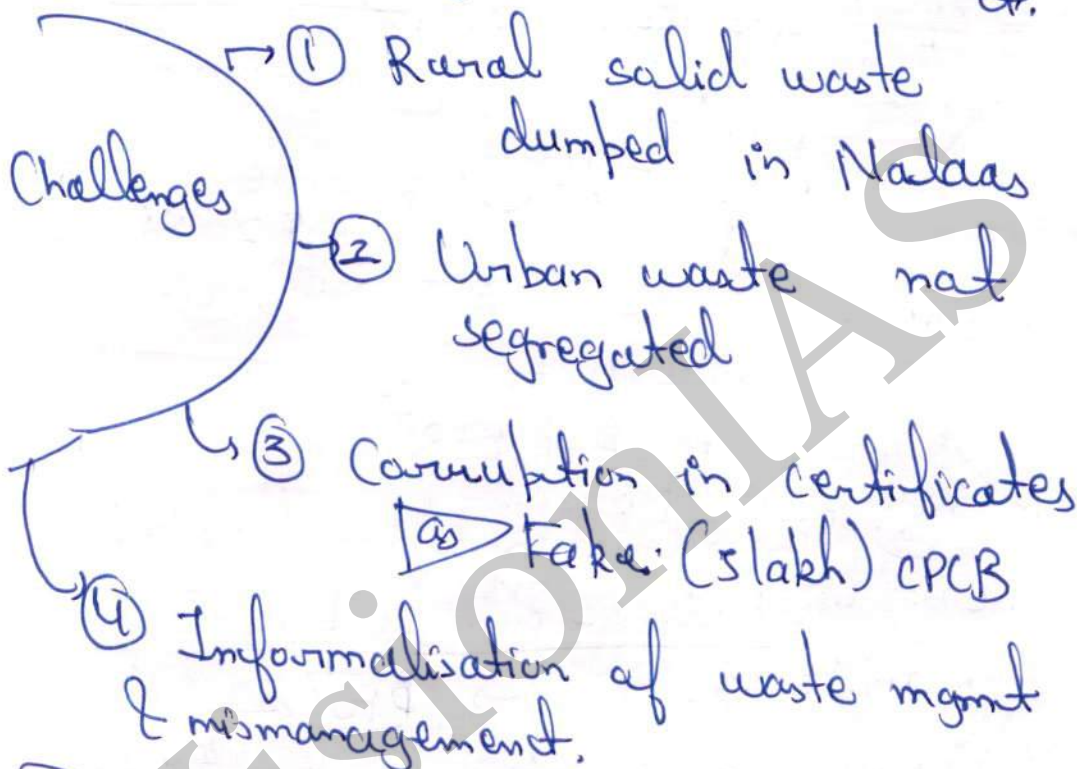
$\rightarrow$ ③ Separation of solid liquid waste happening at source

$\rightarrow$ ④ Waste to energy production
⑤ Bagasse in West UP

⑤ E-waste and Plastic waste being processed $\rightarrow$ Moradabad Plant.

⑥ Cleaning up of rivers, landfills via scientific tech.

$\rightarrow$ Bioaugmentation, sparging venting etc.



6.

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

Traditional Ecological Knowledge like of Orises for Tsunami can be integrated with EWS (sensors, etc) of modern tech for disaster management.

Importance

- ① Early Prediction and Enhanced preparedness
- ② Reduced loss of lives & sense of participation
- ③ Strengthening of Adaption and Mitigation measures reducing impact.

$$\text{Disaster} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability} \times \text{Exposure}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

- ④ Helpful in Management of disasters like earthquakes (Can't predict)
- ⑤ Increased resilience of communities minimising damage.

⑥ Better vulnerability assessment and Zoning of disaster risk.

⑦ Profiling of disaster and exposure areas identified.

⑧ Non structural measures strengthening as per Sendai Framework.

⑨ During Disaster

- ① Safe & Rescue operation
- ② First responder local community
- ③ Enhanced capacity reduces loss ⇒ ↓ Recovery Time
- ④ Easy to distribute help (medical etc)
- ⑤ Less migration and displacement

⑩ After Disaster

- ① Build Back Better
- ② Rescue Relief Rehab Recovery easier
- ③ Learnings incorporated and biodiversity conserved.

Govt Initiatives

- ① TKDL for digitisation (NDMA Act 2005)
- ② National Centre for Traditional Knowledge (Bhavnagar)
- ③ Nagayo Protocol signed.

④ CDRI for resilience.

2
disasters

① Landslides: Sacred Groves conserved
patches of forest and
prevented land use pattern
change, ↓ deforestation ↑ soil
stability ↓ land subsidence. hence
less landslide
Go Kogalu Sacred Groves, Phodu Sacred
Groves.

② Tsunami 2004 → sentinlese survived.

① Via traditional knowledge of climbing
trees

② Monitor movement of ants and see
for waves coming.

③ Droughts in Rural Areas ① Grasshopper and
Birds movement

② "Aadani" then "Sukha" (Ants &
Caus)

③ Help prepare ponds in advance like
Amrit Sarovar Integrated Watershed
Mgmt.

With rise of disasters need
proactive approach.

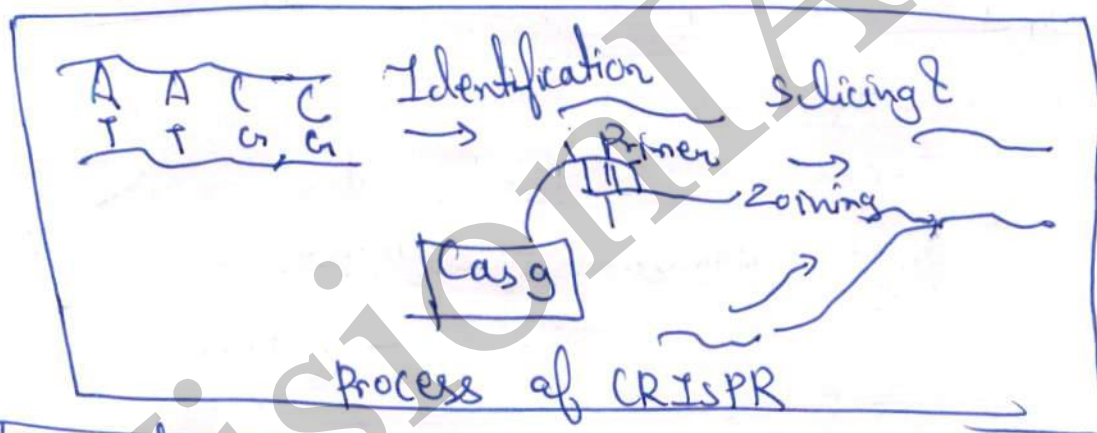
17.

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 helps in gene editing by using Cas-9 and helps eliminate unwanted genome sequences.



Recent development

- ① Gene Editing: Baby Artificial made in China $\rightarrow$ IQ 2030
- ② Cancer genes elimination and Sickle cell genes
- ③ New breeds of plants and animals produced $\rightarrow$ Sahiwal.

DMH-11 - Mustard or India Rice

↳ Higher Productivity.

- ④ Silver Fox $\Rightarrow$ Cousin extmat has been revived
- ⑤ Treatment of Cancer through T Cell and CART.

Opportunities

- ① Agriculture $\rightarrow$ Pest resistant and drought resistant crops
 - ↳ Salt resistant rice like Phodur Kerala
 - ↳ HYV seeds for $\uparrow$ productivity
 - ↳ $\downarrow$ water use, high nutrient crops
- ② Bit - Brinjal and Rice

② Medicine & Health.

- ↳ Improved family genetic history
- ↳ Protect baby from rare disease like XMA, Progeria

- ③ Reduced cost of treatment of diseases.
- ④ Vaccines which are mRNA based like Pfizer and for Animals (Brucellosis Disease)
- ⑤ Biodegradable bacteria for reducing

Pollution.

- ⑥ Xenotransplantation possible by gene synching $\Rightarrow$ Pig heart
- ⑦ Synthetic biology and synthetic drugs
- ⑧ Genome crops & Defence (Polymetallic)

Challenges

- ① Ethics (Bio) violated via artificial Baby
- ② Invasive species threat like $\Rightarrow$ Lenna spectabilis
- ③ Virus leakages via Grain off research $\Rightarrow$ Covid (allege)

Way Ahead

- ① Increase R&D
- ② Promote global regulation $\Rightarrow$ Kunming-Montreal
- ③ GMO crops introduce with Carefulness

④ Perfect the tech via Sandboxing

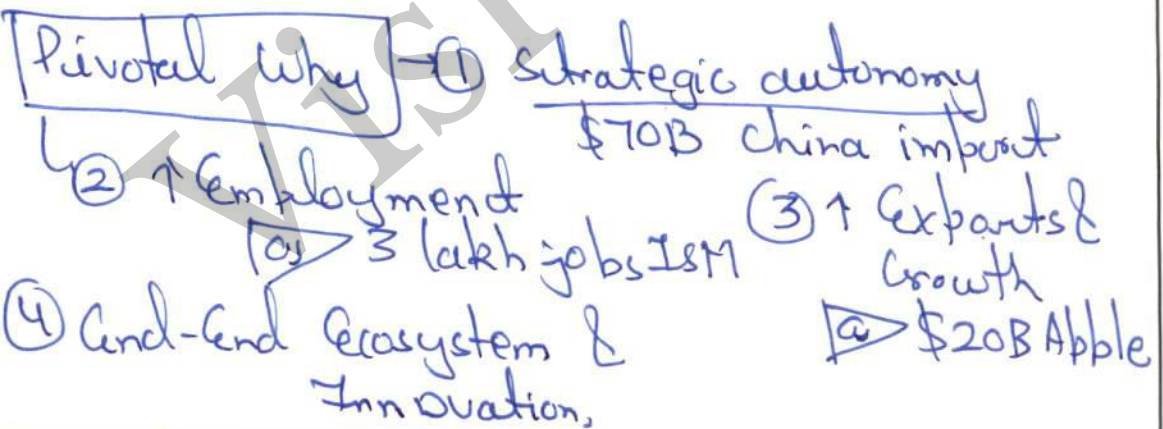
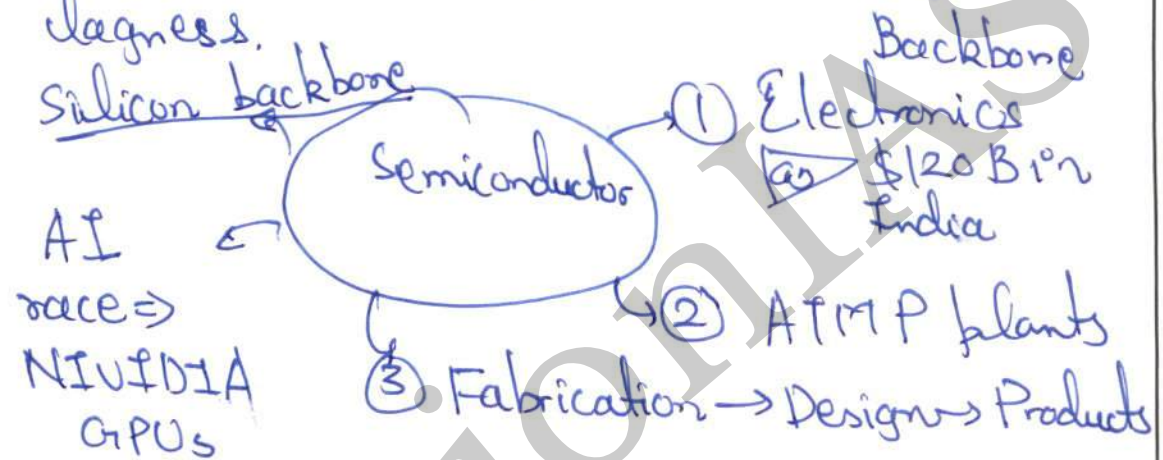
Biotech in India is promoted via BIRAC, & Biotech Board.
to make hub (BioE3)

एक विश्वसनीय सेमीकंडक्टर इकोसिस्टम भारत की आर्थिक सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है। इंडिया सेमीकंडक्टर मिशन (ISM) के रणनीतिक उद्देश्यों, प्रोत्साहनों और संस्थागत संरचना का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उन प्रमुख जोखिमों की पहचान कीजिए जो इसकी समय-सीमा को बाधित कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

A credible semiconductor ecosystem is pivotal for India's economic security as much as for national security. Analyse the strategic objectives, incentives, and institutional architecture of the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM). Identify the major risks that could derail its timelines. (Answer in 250 words)

15

According to ITO India's semiconductor industry is \$9B out of \$500B which shows import dependency and lagness.



Objectives of ISM (\$10B + \$5B infused)

- ① Promote indigenous manufacturing of semiconductor Wafer Production.

② Setup Fabrication Plants in India.

↳ Tata PSMC (48nm)

③ Reduce import dependency of Integrated Chips ↳ \$100B last year.

④ Create 3 lakh direct and 5 lakh indirect jobs

⑤ End-End ecosystem via ATMP promotion
↳ Micron Semand

⑥ Promotion of electronics exports and achieve "Atmanirbhar"

↳ Hirandani Group Approval, Renesas and Ctr Power.

⑦ Defence autonomy via initiatives like with Bharat Forge.

Incentives & Institutional Architecture

① subsidies upto \$15B like \$2B for Micron. + state subsidies

② Cheap electricity + SEZ land via Amendment
(50KM → 10KM)

③ PLI subsidies on electronic (2-5%)

④ Make in India → Make for World

⑤ National Skills Institute Semic (Assam)

⑥ Tech cooperation like Tata PSMC

⑦ DST under Ministry of S&T + MeITY to approve after application.

⑧ To supply for drivers, power electronics (Chips) etc.

⑨ Body headed by MeITY Minister.

Risks → ① Funding for projects can be delayed (a) Foxconn Issue (Vedanta)

② Land availability Delay like litigation

③ Clearances from dept because of red tapism.

④ Tech transfer may halt due to export restriction.

(a) China export ban on sensitive equipments

⑤ Photolithography equipments, CVD, PVD
Input making delay equipment (Vakam Report)

⑥ Skilled deep tech talent unavailability.

Way Ahead → ① Invest in R&D

② Promote Skilling

③ Fast track projects.

To achieve Atmanirbharata in Smart India.

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)

India's NE faces multitude of challenges like insurgency,

secessionism, drug,
arms trafficking,
cattle smuggling
and human migration/illegal

Diverse Factors

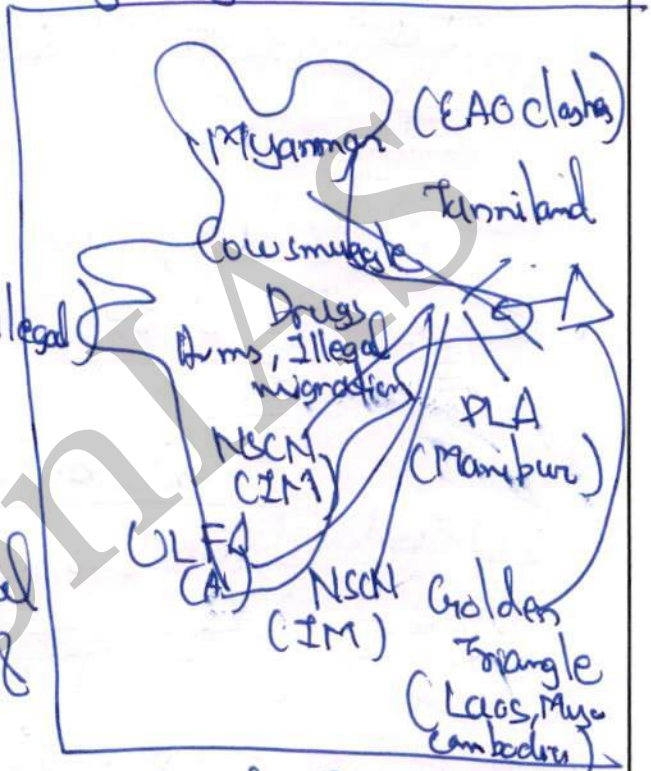
① Historical: Unnatural
partition of states &
Country

↳ Tribal issues and not full integration
↳ Braw (Mizoram)

② Ethnic clashes due to differences
↳ Kuki Meitis

③ Geographical: Hilly terrain difficult
to curb extremism (law enforcement) and
curb illegal migration etc.

④ Culture of Poverty and Uneven



Development

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

➤ Infra connectivity poor

⑤ Political issues and Border clashes like Assam Meghalaya etc.

⑥ External support via safe havens like in Myanmar Bangladesh.

⑦ China support: Arms, Drugs, Money + Close to Golden Triangle.

⑧ Local involved in drugs trade due to L employment & skill

⑨ Poor outcomes of development as high money in synthetic drugs trade

⑩ Secessionism & Insurgency by vested interests + AFSPA issues

Multi layered strategy

① Hard Approach: Use force to curb violence

➤ Op Acl out (Bhutan) surprise (Myanmar) + Recent CLFA strikes

② Border Security: FMR (16KM) end

③ Act Coast Policy + IMT + Kaladan-Sittoung
↳ For improved connectivity & mkt
↳ ↑ Livelihood & Employment.

④ Deuphon (Infra)

- ↳ Agartala-Amelkhang railway line
- ↳ Bogibeel and Bhuben Hazanka Bridge
- ↳ Railway line Meghalaya
- ↳ PM Devine & ¹⁷ DONGER for deuph

⑤ Skilling via Kaushal and PM Awas for housing + SHG formation.

⑥ Horticulture (MIDHNE) for growth

⑦ Seize Drugs and Destroy networks of drug cartels

↳ BOL D GIT

⑧ Peace accords like NSCN(IM) and Bodoland ⇒ Insurgency Extremism.

⑨ Parvatmala + Cooperate with other nations.

⑩ W HAM for hydropower projects ↳ Aunachal.

⑪ Summit like NE: Attract investment ↳ 5 lakh crore

This way NE development &
integration can make in landlocked
not landlocked (Silluguru)

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

According to Pavia Judgement
SC has granted Permanent Commission for women as well as greenlight for induction in combat roles

Recent steps

- ① Recruitment started through NDA & CDS.
- ② Permanent Commission setup for them
- ③ Raised awareness via official social media.
- ④ Agniveer recruitments and Agnipath.

Low participation → 15% applicants women
→ 1st tranche very few combat roles filled
→ In Army Navy Air Force (suffers worst) ⇒ Lack of pilots

Key challenges in greater inclusion

- ① Patriarchal attitude of society $\Rightarrow$ Low participation.
- ② Masculine culture of armed forces
- ③ Lack of gender sensitization
- ④ Issue of lack of psychological and emotional support
- ⑤ Modular training courses not developed
- ⑥ Women leadership looked down upon
- ⑦ Lack of awareness in parents about roles
- ⑧ Counselling services, maternity benefits and special needs not fully available.
- ⑨ Battalion jokes and comradeship issues.

Measures needed

- ① Gender sensitisation programmes for male members

- ② Enhanced counselling support for female
- ③ ↑ Awareness via Mission Shakti
↑ Application
- ④ Modular Courses develop which are flexible and suited
- ⑤ Train in combat roles without [SHAPE] discrimination
- ⑥ Leadership promotion of females via affirmative action
- ⑦ Creches + Common Rest Room + Period Leaves be made available
- ⑧ Arms availability + enhanced funding (Decentralised approach)
Utilize Naam Shakti.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS