



# ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

## ENLITE MAINS TEST 2025

### FULL TEST GS III

#### Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. There are **TWENTY** Questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All the questions are **compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	Marks Obtained
1		11	8
2	4.5	12	
3	2	13	
4		14	9
5	3	15	5
6	5	16	
7		17	
8		18	8.5
9		19	
10		20	
<b>TOTAL</b>			

Name

Prateek

Roll no

Subject

GS3

Date

9:30-12:30

Questions Attempted

# EXAMINER REMARKS

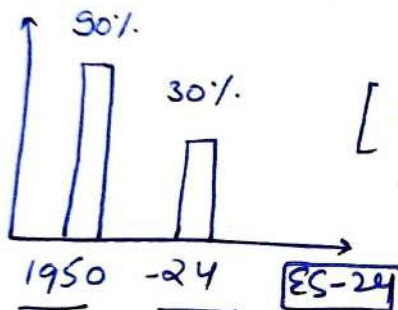
GRADE PARAMETERS	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	GOOD	BETTER	OUTSTANDING
Understanding of question					
Conceptual clarity					
Structure					
Content					
Presentation & legibility					

Any other remarks:



1. Micro finance institutions (MFIs) play a vital role in supporting rural industries and entrepreneurship, yet their impact is often constrained by regulatory, financial, and operational challenges." Discuss. (10 Marks)

Micro finance institution deal with credit gap in sectors of low formal credit growth. According to Economic survey 24 → Rural credit (institutional) grown.



[non-institutional credit] share



good use this approach everywhere

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Role in Supporting → 1) Bank mitra → rural credit delivery

↳ 2) low collateral low interest

↳ 3) Prevention from unofficial money lending vicious trap.

↳ 4) Promote value addition in agro-sector.

Despite benefit there are certain challenges

**Regulatory** → 1) PACs - politicisation & cooperative double regulation - state + RBI  
 → 2) zombie apps unregulated by RBI.

**Financial** → 1) low credit limit  
 → 2) low capacity training fund  
 ↳ 3) lesser deposit.

**Operational** → 1) infrastructural issue  
 → 2) Non-standardised book-keeping  
 ↳ 3) Legal recourse in default limited

**Way Forward** → Institutional strengthening  
 → Promotion of SHG - Bank - NABARD link programme  
 ↳ Enhancing MUDRA - finance.

Microfinance institution hold the key for rural rejuvenation, to control feminization of Agriculture.

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2. India's logistics sector has long suffered from high costs and inefficiencies, but recent years have seen a sharp policy shift to address these bottlenecks. Identify the major challenges in the logistics sector and analyze how recent initiatives reflect India's urgency and pace in resolving them. (10 Marks)

14

India's logistic sector - cost 13% of GDP and India in logistic policy have set target of 8% of GDP. Logistics refer to totality of transportation & packaging from production stage to distribution stage.

## Challenges

- 1) Predominance of Road sector  $\rightarrow$  90% by quantity.
- 2) Absence of functional strong Inland water capacity.
- 3) Cross subsidisation issue in train  $\rightarrow$  tariff reduction not happening.
- 4) High turn around time in shipping.
- 5) High demurrages cost due to loading / unloading issue.
- 6) Absence of Multi-modal logistic park.

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## Recent Initiatives

- 1) PM Gati shakti Initiative - collab of 6 modes & 16 ministries.
- 2) Bharatmala paryojna for major port → hinterland connectivity.
- 3) Major Ports Act 2021 → provide for regulatory authority & reduce state interference
- 4) Harit Ganga & Dredging of inland water capability (eg) WW-4.
- 5) Creation of Vizham - Deep transshipment port → no need for Srilanka as port of call.
- 6) Resort to PPP infrastructure in multimodal logistics.

logistical competency in great way improve economies of scale, thus spurring growth.

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bring examples

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3. India must pursue systematic deregulation as a policy priority to enhance the economic freedom of the factors of production. Discuss the rationale for this approach in the Indian context and outline a strategic roadmap for its effective implementation. (10 Marks)

2

second part of the question is not addressed properly

Economic survey of 24-25 and budget of 2025 has highlighted importance of deregulation as global headwinds will disturb external sector but growth will spur from internal sector.

## Rationale

1) IMF project 2.8% global growth projection.

2)  $GDP = C + I + G + (X - M)$  → this component not in control

↳ For this component deregulation will lead to ease of business

3) India during MRTP act era + controlled economy only grew at 3.5% rate

4) Deregulation will allow better employment of factor of production

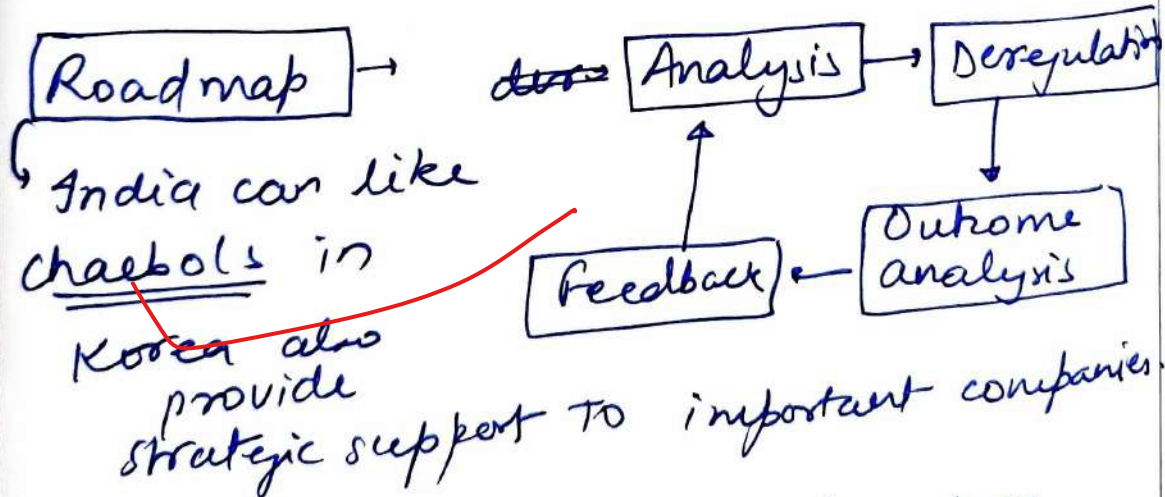
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## Initiatives taken

- 1) Insolvency + Bankruptcy code over Sarjaeni reduction of case time  $\rightarrow$  8 years  $\rightarrow$  2.5 years.
- 2) Jan Vishwas Act  $\rightarrow$  42 criminal provision removed from various Acts.
- 3) Merger of various schemes under umbrella.
- 4) Inspector Raj removed + functional analysis embraced.
- 5) Provisions like voluntary liquidation + increased FDI approval.

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Deregulation of sectors will promote smooth growth which will lead India towards 2047 vikrit bharat goal.



4. Despite being one of the largest employers and contributors to exports, India's textile industry continues to face structural and global competitiveness challenges. Examine.

(10 Marks)

India's textile industry contribute 2.8% to GDP while being 2nd largest employer after agriculture. It contributes 13% to Indian exports.

## Structural & Global challenge

- 1) Dwarfism tendency of MSMEs.
- 2) Reduced Capital Output ratio.
- 3) Labour augmented technology absent
- 4) Marginal productivity of labour less.
- 5) Absence of Vertical Integration in supply chain
- 6) Reduced access to institutional credit

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## Global

- 1) competition from Bangladesh in cheap exports
- 2) Vietnamese better vertical chain integration.



- 3) Global preference for Man-made fibre - India contributes only 7-2%.
- 4) Absence of extra long staple cotton + predominance of medium staple in India.

## Solutions

- 1) Leveraging USA tariff war - (eg) Bangladesh - 37% but India 27%.
- 2) Providing greater integration with UDYAM scheme.
- 3) Fasten the process of BT cotton research to address pink bollworm issue.
- 4) Focus on technical textile + Manmade fiber via textile parks.
- 5) Resorting to MUDRA loans + providing C9T SME guarantee.

India's textile hold key to remove structural problem caused by not following Lewis model. By providing opportunity to move employment opportunity from agriculture to manufacturing.



5. The recent clinical success of RNA editing marks a breakthrough in precision medicine. What do you understand by precision medicine? How does RNA editing differ from DNA editing in terms of mechanism, safety, and potential applications? (10 Marks)

RNA editing involves changes in genomic structure to generate desired protein through transcription.

Precision medicine is a technique of tailored pharmaceutical approach, with regards to different genetic needs, targetting particular pathogen without damage to surrounding cells.

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## RNA Editing v DNA editing

### Mechanism


- 1) DNA editing happens before translation by methods like Crispr Cas 9.
- 2) RNA editing happens post translation like CAR-T-cell therapy.



## Safety

- 1) DNA editing - is more stable due to presence of stable  $[OH]$  group of thymine
- 2) RNA editing is less stable due to presence of Uracil which is more reactive.

## Potential application

- 1) DNA editing is comparatively easier using approved ~~CRISPR~~ SDN 1 + 2 technique → 
  - a) Agricultural - disaster resilient crops
  - b) Creation of genetically modified microorganism
  - c) help in prevention of extinction

- 2) RNA editing → 1) present scope for fast mutability vaccine manufacture  
2) Cancer therapy + precision medicine

DNA editing + RNA editing following Central Dogma of genetics offer various applications.



6. Assess the role of recent innovations in Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in advancing India's electric mobility and clean energy transition. What challenges need to be addressed to ensure their large-scale adoption? (10 Marks)

Given the Base load factor problem in renewable energy + instable grid Battery energy storage system is necessary to strengthen grid stability.

## Recent Innovation - Electrical Mobility

- 1) Use of Sodium ion battery which increased energy density.
- 2) Usage of hybrid enabled battery - with charge on go future.
- 3) Introduction of alternate battery to improve fast-charging capability.

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## Clean - Energy transition

- 1) Pumped storage facility.
- 2) Reliance of OSOWI and connecting it with battery storage center.
- 3) Usage of lithium ion batteries.



## Challenges

- 1) China control 92% of supply chain + 68% of reserve of RE.
- 2) Problem of neocolonialism + human right violations.
- 3) Ban of neodymium iron boron rare earth magnet necessary for e-mobility
- 4) challenges of low density of lithium ion batteries
- 5) infrastructural cost of pumped storage system.
- 6) Impermanent + infrequent nature of renewable energy

- 1) Reliance on hydrogen solution
- 2) Developing critical mineral capability
- 3) Exploration of Reasi + Mandya reserve.
- 4) ICET - USA collaboration for collaborative green technology innovation

clean energy transition

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require reliable grid which can be made possible only by strong energy storage



7. The recent Pahalgam terror attack represents a unique challenge to India's security framework. Discuss. Examine how has India historically responded to similar terrorist incidents?

(10 Marks)

Pahalgam terrorist attack led to death of 27 Indians, Indian army retaliated through operation Sindoor, but attack has brought forth issue of normalcy in J&K.

## Unique challenge

- 1) Porosity of border - due to rough terrain
- 2) Terrorism from governed space
- 3) Rehyphenation of India + Pakistan
- 4) Proxy war problem - ~~via~~ of Pakistan via TRF
- 5) Brahma-chellany - pointed towards Hydrological warfare  
(eg) Indus 1161 abeyance → China - Brahmaputra dam - (Medog)
- 6) Threat of 2 front warfare from China + Pakistan.

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Polam  
29/11



## Solution

- 1) Strategic statement to Pakistan of no tolerance
- 2) Resort to Drone + UAV to minimise collateral
- 3) leveraging Abejance to gain upper hand in Indus usage (eg) from current 1 MAF → 3.5 MAF
- 4) construction of Upper Siary dam to counter china.

## Historical response

- 1) In 2001 parliament attack India used diplomatic channel
- 2) In 2009 mumbai attack - India used UNSC - 1267 sanction but failed
- 3) Pulwama attack of 2018 - India resorted to surgical strike.
- 4) Pahalyam attack India resorted to operation Sindoor - with kinetic measure - (eg) Bhawalpur air base + non-kinetic - (eg) - Indus water Abejance  
→ All party delegation  
India should address border challenge to counter Xia Kang measures + use CIBMS to improve border surveillance.



8. What is the role of urban networks and ideologues in furthering Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)? How can India counter these threats while safeguarding democratic freedoms?" (10 Marks)

Recently maharashtra introduced bill to address issue of Urban naxalim an intellectual offshoot of militant left wing extremism.

## Role of Urban networks

1) logistical support →

(eg) connection + hideout

2) Ideological support → (eg) propogation of naxalist ideology

3) Public Outrage (eg) Pakhalgar - Parisad speeches led to Bhima Koregaon.

4) Eco-terrorism + project delay to halt Infra development

5) Defence by certain lawyers sympathetic with LWE.



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Tackling

- 1) Infrastructural development to remove root cause.
- 2) Maharashtra like bill for symptomatic treatment.
- 3) Gadchiroli → PM inaugurated manufacturing hub.
- 4) Integration of intelligence agencies to get information.

Not affecting democratic rights

- 1) Use of civil society + NGO to develop tribal awareness.
- 2) Using with court permission (prior) resort to tapping under telegraph act.
- 3) Counter awareness against left ideology.
- 4) Truth + Reconciliation programme like South Africa to weaken argument.

Urban naxalism is fuel to fire of naxalism, which should be stopped.



1) Discuss the institutional framework for Disaster Management in India and its effectiveness so far in disaster management. (10 Marks)

Disaster management institutional framework include national, level, state level authorities under NDMA act, 2005.

## Institutional framework

- 1) National Disaster Management authority - chairmanship of Prime minister
- 2) State Disaster management authority under CM.
- 3) District disaster management authority under District magistrate
- 4) NDRF - To help in rescue & rehabilitation.
- 5) Disaster management fund to provide for emergency response.

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## Its effectiveness

- 1) Kedarnath 2013 - Flood - NDRF response was able to save lives.



- 2) Chennai Flood 2019 → NDRF 4 fund provided for enhanced readiness.
- 3) During Bhuj earthquake 2001 - Death of national disaster planning was felt.
- 4) Effective mitigation, adaptation, response strategy.  
(eg) c-floods - for early report.

## Challenges

- 1) Ineffective disaster management at district level
- ↳ 2) Top down approach from NDMA → DDMA
- ↳ 3) Regional disparity (eg) Chennai more effective than Uttarakhand

## Solution

- ↳ 1) Bottom down up approach from DDMA → NDMA
- ↳ 2) Close integration with ISRO + WMO

Disaster management becomes Sine Qua-non in increased disaster frequency due to climate change.

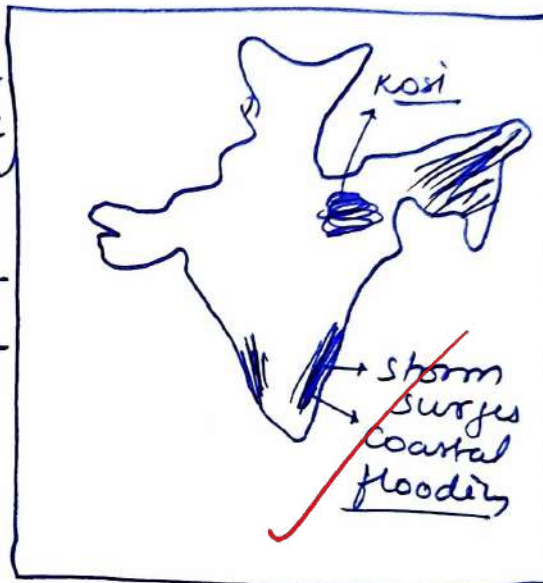
good points

10. Despite being fairly periodic and predictable, India has failed to manage droughts effectively. Discuss and suggest measures to improve our disaster preparedness towards droughts. (10 Marks)

Indian Monsoon is harbinger of hope & respite but at the same time periodic flooding is an almost accepted fact in certain regions.

### Periodic & Predictable

- 1) Bihar - Kosi sorrow
- 2) North East - Brahmaputra overflow.
- 3) Coastal region → Storm surges & flooding



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### Some new developments

- 1) Prayagraj flooding 2025.
- 2) Rajasthan flooding by Luni River - 2022
- 3) Urban flooding. These happening due to climate change.

Challenges → 1) Kosi - course change & steep piedmont slope.



2) Brahmaputra - Absence of embankment

3) Prayagraj Gaya - Unauthorized flood plain encroachment

4) Urban Floodily - Absence of bioswales & encroachment of watershed regions.

## Measures

1) Creation of bioswales & sponge cities.

2) Creation of small hydro dam on Kosi upstream.

3) Inclusion of Upper Siang dam construction in disaster plan to control north eastern flood.

## Preparedness

Initiatives like C-flows & Emergency teams for clean water

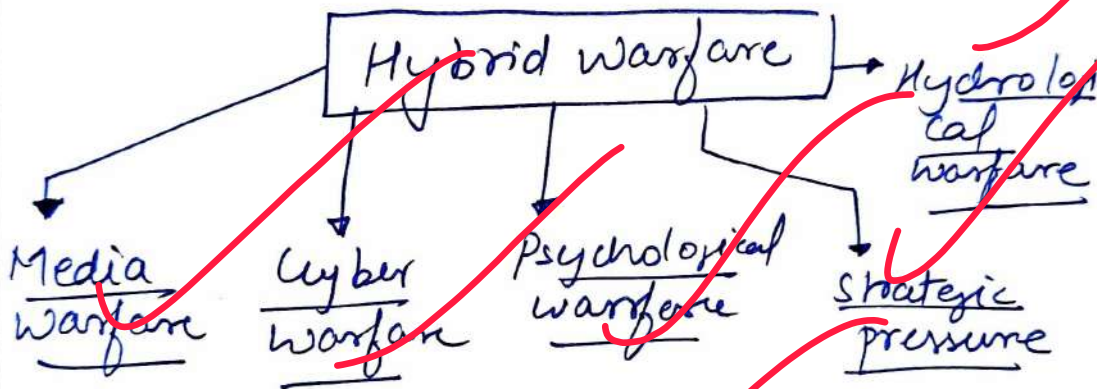
Inland Mishki programme for natural embankment

Such measures will lead to better addressal of flood issue.



11. What do you understand by Hybrid Warfare? Discuss how hybrid threats challenge India's conventional security architecture. Evaluate India's preparedness and suggest measures to effectively counter such threats. (15 Marks)

Hybrid warfare is combination of kinetic and non-kinetic measures, called Gray zone warfare by CDS Anil Chauhan.



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How Hybrid warfare challenge - India's Security

- 1) Pakistan's bleed with thousand cuts (eg) - social cohesion challenged
- 2) China's expected hydrological warfare (eg) Medony Dam on brahmaputra.
- 3) Critical ~~can~~ mineral diplomacy



- of china (eg) Senkaku issue - China blackmailed Japan over fishing vessel.
- 4) Media Warfare via instruments like AL Jazeera & BBC.
  - 5) Cyber attacks - cost us money (eg) ₹ 15000 for 2 bot attack.
  - 6) Proxy warfare - No responsibility (eg) Pahalgam → TRF.
  - 7) Drone warfare - denial warfare (eg) Chinese surveillance in Sikkim.
  - 8) Psychological warfare →
    - (eg) Cartographic aggression → showing Arunachal as part of Chinese map.
    - 2) lingual aggression → Naming North eastern region differently.
  - 9) Illegitimate actions (eg) Purchasing passport of north eastern athletes.



## India's Preparedness

- 1) India's CERT & ITC for cyber response
- 2) Critical Information data center creation
- 3) Addressing Methamphetamine drug issue by Darknet surveillance.
- 4) Enhanced Drone & Air defence system - (eg) AEWAC & Harpy
- 5) All party delegation during operation sindoor to address global atmosphere

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## Other Measures

- 1) Addressing OGW threat via community building.
- 2) Strengthen social fabric via inter-faith dialogue.
- 3) Investment in stealth weaponry.
- 4) Regulation of Crypto market beyond 30% TDS.

Non-kinetic measures are slow poison, but India's preparedness can stop their spread.



12. With a growing conviction rate and extraterritorial powers, the NIA has become a key pillar of India's internal security. Discuss the challenges and opportunities in empowering NIA with broader jurisdiction, including over crimes like cyberterrorism, narcotics, and human trafficking. How should India balance security with civil liberties? (15 Marks)

Post Mumbai attack NIA was created in 2008 to specifically address terrorism threat in India.

NIA has been successful in investigation against various terrorist attack like CAFÉ blast in Kerala.

## Challenges

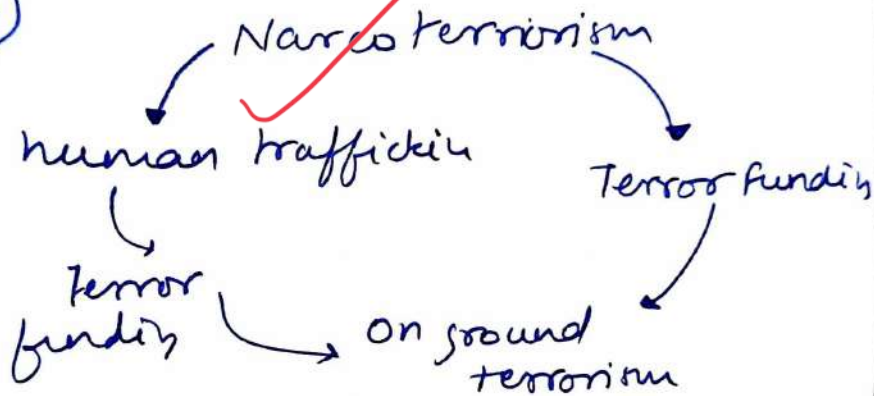
- 1) Overlapping Jurisdiction with other investigative agencies  
(eg) Drug (narcoterrorism) → Director of revenue intelligence  
NIA.
- 2) Absence of extradition treaties + non-functionality of UNSC-1267 committee

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- 3) Judicial pendency even in special NIA courts.
- 4) Predominance of undertrials with in certain cases no-charge sheet filed.
- 5) Concurrent hybrid nature of crime-

(eg)



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### Empowering NIA

- 1) Dedicated Cert support for cyber terrorism.
- 2) Integration of state of art technology cryptographic encryption.

### Narcotics

- 1) Addressing ungoverned spaces.  
(eg) Himachal Karol, Poppy Cultivation MP.



- 2) NIA power to arrest along with narcotics bureau in transnational crime.

## Human Trafficking

- 1) NIA power to conclude diplomatic talks with Russia over mercenary issue
- 2) Cross border repatriation agreement with Myanmar Laos Cambodia for cyber slavery empowering NIA

## Balancing security with Liberty

- 1) Timely charge-sheet and fast trials
- 2) Approach of Civil Society + NGO collaboration.
- 3) Addressing root treatment by reducing excess of focus
- 4) Collaboration of NHRC with NIA to have balanced approach

NIA has provided signifi-  
cant success in terror investigation



13. The recent Iran-Israel conflict and the performance of Israel's Iron Dome have underscored the strategic importance of layered air defence systems. In this context, discuss about India's air defence systems. Examine the scientific principles underlying their functioning and analyse their preparedness to counter emerging aerial threats like armed drones etc. (15 Marks)

Hamas launched thousands of rocket to compromise battery capacity of Iron dome, but Iron dome strongly defended against improvised PUC rockets of Hamas.

## Strategic Importance

- 1) Drone Swarms can be tackled.
- 2) Fateh Missile of Pakistan was neutralised.
- 3) Prevent civilian & Critical Infrastructure (eg) Protecting Radar System.

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## India's Air Defence System

In operation Sindoor - India's Air Defence capabilities were able to neutralise Pakistani threat :-



1) S-400 - Russian Anti missile system  
↳ with range upto 80km is potent device

2) Aakash teeer - Indigenous defence capability of India neutralised drone attack.

3) Barak was also used as air defence system.

4) AEWAC - radar system help in aerial detection even if ground station threatened.

Work in progress

1) Integrated ballistic missile defence system.

2) Directed energy weapon → (eg) electromagnetic gun & laser

these technologies will also help in addressing air defence system capabilities.

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## Scientific Principles

- 1) Electromagnetic radiation reflection to spot foreign missile.
- 2) AEWAC uses increased aerial coverage
- 3) Use of integrated technological system to spot + neutralise
- 4) Use of aerodynamic principles to increase efficiency.

Radar

## Preparedness

- Drone attack - Yes
- B) → Ballistic attack - Yes
- Aircraft attacks → Yes

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## Challenges

- 1) Reflective material (eg) wood usage to prevent detection.
- 3) Load-reload time → 2) Cost asymmetry one Patriot \$ million but one drone \$10,000.

## Way forward

- 1) Address issue of ~~for~~ small radial cross section by precision radars.

India's air defence capabilities have been appreciated

then inviting defence orders

eg Armenia -



14. India's SPaDeX mission marks a major milestone in demonstrating autonomous space docking technology. Discuss the significance of mastering space docking capabilities for India's space ambitions. What are the key technological and operational challenges in achieving this feat? (15 Marks)

Spadex mission provided much needed step of having Bharatiya antariksh station by 2030, for which docking capability is must given the payload of entire space station.

## Spadex Mission

L47 involved docking of two separate satellites via robotic arm in LEO (low earth orbit)

## Significance

- 1) Space stations are modular in nature hence require docking in LEO itself
- 2) Space docking enables deep space exploration by docking satellite as halt on international space station



3) India's Human flight will require food cargo + waste cargo flight which need docking

4) Docking capabilities enhance subsidiary scientific missions.

## Key technological + Operational challenges

1) Orbital maneuverability - becomes problem due to fast moving satellite

2) Thrust motors relative motions → Thrust motor to get desired speed.

3) Space communication problem to give command to robotic arm.

4) Problem of space debris from getting in way of satellite had to be sorted.

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- 5) Maintaining integrity of docked satellite as one.
- 6) Multiple attempts probability require fuel abundance which increases payload.
- 7) Showcaring undocking required ~~minute~~ accuracy due to large speed.

## Future Relevance

↳ Among very few nations to have

showcased docking capabilities

- ↳ like space docking for human space station, India should work on Astronaut training academy.

India's feat is a story of phenomenal growth, a story that started from small village of Thumba on bullock-carts, but has achieved space in global space race.



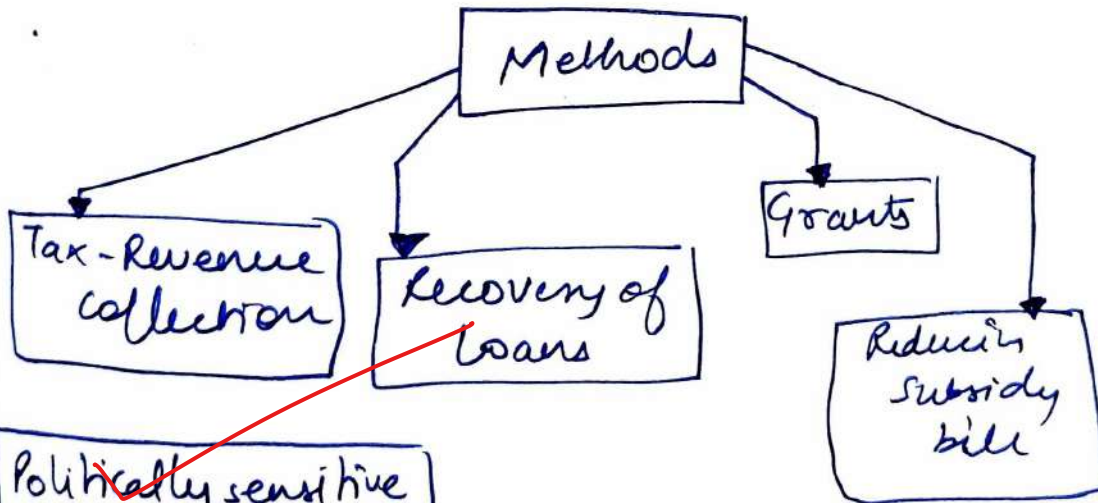
15. Pursuing fiscal consolidation in India is a complex and politically sensitive task, yet indispensable for long-term macroeconomic stability." In this context, analyze the key challenges to fiscal consolidation and suggest a calibrated approach that balances fiscal prudence with developmental needs.  
(15 Marks)

Fiscal Consolidation refers to maintaining fiscal deficit in permissible limit which according to FRBM Act 2021 is 4.5% of GDP. This ensures macroeconomic stability of a nation which target 4.4% fiscal deficit in 2026.

Fiscal Consolidation - Balancing

fiscal profligacy + maintaining prudence

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Politically sensitive

4  
Complex

→ 1) India's subsidy bill  
3Fs - Food fuel fertilizer  
supports vulnerable population



- 5
- 2) Presence of saliency bias in schemes due to long gestation of infrastructure programme.
  - 3) Schemes like ladli Behna - debate of gender justice + feudal culture
  - 4) Discom - distribution issue despite being power surplus due to farmers.
  - 5) Reduced corporation tax but increased absence of respite to retailers.

## Challenges

- 1) social schemes (eg) Midday meal scheme
- 2) Populism → (eg) ladli Behna
- 3) High import burden (eg) 85% imported
- 4) Import dependence on vegetable oil.
- 5) Fiscal profligacy in non-productive capital expenditure



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- 6) Low Tax base - (eg) 1 in 10 people pay tax.
- 7) Corporate tax reduction but no increase in employment + private investment.
- 8) High pension burden by reverting back from New pension scheme.

## Measures

- 1) Increasing Corporation tax in outcome based approach of employment.
- 2) Mandatory ITR filing to enhance tax base.
- 3) Resolving to Direct benefit transfer to prevent subsidy leakage.
- 4) Recent shift to Debt to GDP ratio will provide room for countercyclical fiscal policy.
- 5) Discouraging dependency culture + populist measure.

Fiscal consolidation indirectly influence credit rating thus  
avenue of future investment.

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16. Poor price discovery remains a persistent challenge in Indian agriculture. Identify the key reasons for this, with a special focus on the role of agricultural marketing infrastructure. How far have recent initiatives such as e-NAM, APMC Act reforms, and FPOs addressed this issue? (15 Marks)

Cobweb phenomena seen majority in pulses is because of absence of information relevance - disabling farmers from knowing what + how much to produce.

## Poor Price Discovery - Challenge

- 1) Castellization by APMC middle non-disclosure of price.
- 2) Absence of relevant predictions of price production.
- 3) Inadequacy of MSP due to monsoon induced price fluctuation.
- 4) underdeveloped cold storage facility - quick selling - low profit.
- 5) Cob-web phenomena - surplus production - price reduce - @ Patan.



- 6) MSP available only for limited number of crops
- 7) No hinterland connectivity + market knowledge of non-traditional crops.

## Recent Initiatives - How far?

### A. ENAM

- 1) Integration of APMC - availability of better price
- 2) from farmgate opportunity available low logistical cost.

### Challenges → 1) Digital divide -

Trail 2023 (38% urban vs 58% rural)

- 2) low public awareness + psychological trust issue. from traditional system

### B. APMC Act reform

- 1) More transparent reduced politicisation
- 2) Better infrastructure + less

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cartellization.

- Challenges** → 1) farm being state subject  
non-uniformity  
↳ 2) funding challenge for APMC  
infra.

### C. FPOs

- 1) Small landholding - fragmented land  
issue solved → ↑ productivity & price
- 2) Increased credit availability  
↑ credit → ↑ investment → ↑ price
- 3) Community support - better price  
knowledge

- Challenges** → ~~Regional disparity~~  
↳ ~~Lack of Awareness.~~

**Other Measures** → ~~E-warehousing receipt for credit~~

- ↳ 2) ~~Public awareness~~
- ↳ 3) ~~Implementation of existing schemes.~~
- ↳ 4) ~~MSP diversification~~

Farmer price - directly benefit 46.1% of employment of nation, hence pertinent for India's growth

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17. India's high economic growth has often been accompanied by rising inequalities across income, region, and opportunity. In this context, examine how inclusive growth strategies can help address structural inequalities in the Indian economy. (15 Marks)

India has shown gini-coefficient reduction from 20 to 25.5 in 2025, According to world bank report it has lifted 170 million from extreme poverty band of 2.15 parameter.

## Inequalities

1) Income - According to Surjit S. Bhalla gini-coefficient consumption based.  
1% hold 40% wealth.

2) Regional Inequality

Karnataka - Tamil Nadu - Maharashtra + Gujarat combined state GDP is more than 10 under developed state combined.

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3) Opportunities → Economic growth  
driven by upper class.

↳ (eg) Justice Rohini Commission → 24%  
obc control 24% job opportunities.

Inclusive Growth for structural  
inequality

A) Tribals → 12% Aklavya model school  
↳ allow education

↳ 2) PM Janman - provide socio-  
economic developm

(B) Castes → 1) Provision for collateral  
free loan for startup of  
SCs India addresses issue  
of unequal development

(c) women - once put on equal  
pedestal

↳ via) → 1) Sukanya Samidhi  
↳ 2) Asha Workers - remuneration  
↳ 3) PMAY in name of women



④ Elderly - PM vaya Vandana  
Yojana

Ansurance Sector - ~~At~~ PM Teewan Jyoti  
- Atal Bima Yojana  
for insurance coverage

- Regional
- 1) Aspirational district programme
  - 2) Cluster based programme
  - 3) Priority sector lending with low credit district
  - 4) Increased Capex to spur private investment
  - 5) Rurban 4 Pura Mission to address Urban rural divide
  - 6) Bharat Net + PM Vaani - rural - Urban digital divide

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Structural inequalities can be corrected by increased opportunity to vulnerable sections, thus ensuring Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas.



good attempt  
8.5

18. India's employment challenge spans job creation, quality, security, and employability. In this context, how should the new industrial policy be designed with sector-specific strategies to align with diverse labor market dynamics and ensure inclusive and sustainable employment generation?

(15 Marks)

According to economic LFPR is 50.3% and female LFPR has grown to 46% from 23.3% in 2017-18. At the same unemployment rate fell to 3.2%.

But above rosy picture is marred by certain structural challenges.

A) Job creation

- 1) Argument of Jobs growth
- 2) low employment elasticity of agriculture sector.

B) Quality

- 1) 46.1% employed in agriculture
- 2) Maximum employment in low skilled work.
- 3) GIS worker with no formalisation.

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- (c) Security → 1) IMF project 79 million job loss due to AI
- 2) Climate change induced job loss in Construction Sector.
- 3) Robo-firing - of 900 workers.

- (d) Employability
- 1) World skill report 2024 → 51% graduates unemployable
- 2) skill mismatch - hence high unemployment in educated youth

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New Industrial Policy - Sector specific

- 1) Agriculture → 1) labour → marginal productivity focus
- 2) food processing vertical integration
- 3) provision for contract farming.



2) Manufacturing → Extension of  
PM internship scheme + Apprenticeship  
to ITI as mandatory under CSR.

→ 2) Deregulation by removing archaic provisions.

3) Service Sectors → 1) Transition from  
BPO → Global  
Capabilities Center

→ 2) Increased AI augmented ~~workforce~~  
workforce not AI replaced.

General skill development  
Integration in policy

1) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana in  
ITI

2) skill certificates with grades to  
build manufacture trust

3) Industry-Academia linkage

4) Delhi (IIT) AI initiative in  
other IITs

India has 68% working  
population providing India with  
once in a lifetime opportunity

of extracting the most & become  
vibrant Bharat by 2047.



19. India's refusal to sign the COP28 'Declaration on Climate and Health' underscores the tension between climate equity and national healthcare imperatives. Discuss with reference to India's objections and its broader climate-diplomacy posture. (15 Marks)

India's main opposition to climate diplomacy arises from denial of historical responsibility of developed nations sitting > 0.7 HDI score because of excessive energy expenditure.

## India's Refusal

- 1) focus on climate mitigation over climate adaptation.
- 2) Non-finality of climate finance.
- 3) \$ 100 Billion being insufficient to address climate change issue.
- 4) Not aligned with Indian health imperative under Ayushman Bharat.

Shutdown of fossil fuel usage in health care

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Core issue  
It should come first

Re for key



## Broader climate posture

- 1) Focus on common but differential responsibilities
- 2) Finance action should not be in form of loans, rather as reparatory grants.
- 3) To address climate change - techno-nationalism of IPR be stopped.
- 4) For greener cleaner technology it also seek membership of NSG for nuclear fuel.
- 5) Global south should have more control on remaining 439 Climate budget.
- 6) Calls out double standard of west - (eg) Disparately crude oil but not natural gas.



- 7) Hence India did not sign Global methane Pledge of 2024.
- 8) Calling out CABM + EUDR non-tariff measure against CBDK.
- 9) Adaptation finance for SDGs + Global South.
- 10) Increased climate reparation from \$300 Bn to required \$1.1 trillion.

## Measures

- 1) CDRI - adaption
- 2) REDD + aligned deforestation programme
- 3) Top 26 - Parismit - 500 GW of fossil fuel capacity. Already achieved 50.6% fossil fuel capacity.
- 4) Focus on human development along with climate change.

India's refusal has changed India's position from system takers to system shapers thus keeping it & other developing ~~india's~~ country on forefront.

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20. Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) is critical to ensuring environmental justice in India. Analyse with relevant examples. (15 Marks)

Indian initiative of LIFE is very much representative of fact that eastern values provide for deep ecology, where from rivers to mountains to trees are reversed. Hence deep ecology can only come from community based natural resource management.

## Community based natural resource management

- 1) Provide community ownership & responsibility
- 2) Enable nature-human relation
- 3) In line with traditional ethos of cultural values
- 4) From colonial mindset of forest protection 1868 → forest right act -



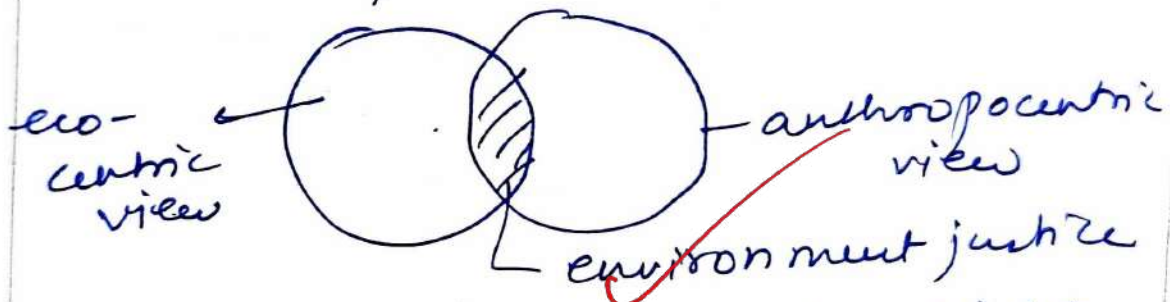
## Analysis

- 1) Bishnoi Community → Present strong reverence of Black buck.
- 2) Garhwali + Kumaoni region - believe in tree spirit protecting trees.
- 3) Sankhal celebrate - ~~Sankhal~~ <sup>Sankhal</sup> festival despite being huntily ritual prevent tragedy of commons.
- 4) Gir lion protection possible due to Mandoli community in Gir region.
- 5) Chinar tree awareness in Jammu + Kashmir lead to preservation.
- 6) Coastal community of Odisha protect chillika while benefiting from sea weed cultivation.
- 7) Community reserves - allow for connection between protected areas while ensuring environmental safety.

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## How it ensures Environmental Justice

- 1) By ensuring Intragenerational & Intergenerational equity.
- 2) By promoting traditional rights & encouraging deep ecology.
- 3) Balance eco-centric view & anthropocentric view.



- 4) By providing forest produce right
- 5) By establishing community reserves & reducing animal-human conflict.

Environmental justice is part of Indian ethos where Ganga is Ganga(ji), Tulsi is Tulsa ji & normal mountain is magnificent Kailash.

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