



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

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. : 0207927

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vedika Bhami

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/08

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

केंद्र
Centre

Jaipur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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.

राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Fiscal policy refers to efforts of government with respect to taxation and expenditure policy. It aims to take cyclic or countercyclic measures through government budget.

1 Fiscal Policy to reduce income inequality

① Multiple Slabs of GST: GST on luxury services is 18%.

② Progressive taxation

③ Sin tax: tax on use of coal and tobacco

④ Indirect taxes rationalisation: They form largest component of income, but are regressive in nature.

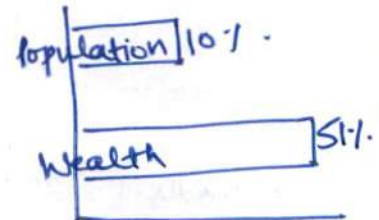


Fig: 10% population have 51% wealth in India

World inequality report

Inclusive nature of Fiscal Policy

① Government right based schemes

- ↳ NFS A
- ↳ MGNREGA
- ↳ MDM-ICDS

② Caste based

- ↳ NSAP
- ↳ Ekta school

③ Government investment policy

- ↳ Agriculture Infrastructure Development Fund (IAPF)
- ↳ FIDF (2 million cr)
- ↳ 15800 cr to MSMEs

Way forward

① Proper implementation: Only 49% of beneficiary covered under NFS A (GoI), only 33% of SCM fund disbursed (CAG)

② Social Impact and Social audit Component (MDM) (MGNREGA)

SDG 10 of reduced inequality is needed to achieve equitable growth and social mobility

2.

भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Digitising Land Record & Modernisation

is part of government's effort to pursue land reforms.

Need to digitise land records

① Litigation on land acquisition :

400 projects stalled (MOSP)

② Fragmented land holding and lack of cooperative culture

③ Land disputes form largest burden of subordinate judiciary

④ Lack of proper records lead to repeated adjournments (2nd Arc)

Benefits to digitise land record

- ① Judicial determination eased
- ② Proper channeling of Government schemes by identifying beneficiary
- ③ Levying of property tax : According to OECD report India has one of the lowest property tax collection.

Government schemes

- ① Digitising and Modernising Land record Scheme
- ② SWAMITVA : Use of UAV and GIS to determine land ownership.
- ③ Impetus to digital India and digitisation of Talukdar office.

Way forward :-

About 4.5 Cr cases are pending in Indian judiciary, land records if digitised can be used to resolve cases through online dispute resolution.

3.

ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

According to FRBM general government can have 60% debt to GDP with 40% to union government and 20% to state government.

However the populist tool of freebies and subsidies has led to lack of fiscal discipline.

Fiscal Crisis of states & need of Rationalise

① 15th finance commission more than 3% fiscal deficit of states due to uncompetitive and non merit subsidies

② Subsidies reduce investment expenditure

↳ money spent on farm loan waiver
↳ lack of investment in agriculture

↳ reduce bank confidence

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

③ Competition of freebies in Election

↳ ECI noted in Punjab election

④ Upside and useful subsidies

↳ Kythu Bandhu (Telangana) and Kalia Cashishu led to PM-KISAN

↳ DRP, (Article 37) fundamental thus have welfare approach.

WAY Forward

Wasteful subsidy
↓
Popular discontent
↓
Lack of investment

① Performance linked devolution by centre

↳ 15th Finance commission increased threshold of 3-1 fiscal deficit on performance basis

② Role of ECI to identify non merit Subsidies

③ Increase of fiscal discipline weightage in TOR of horizontal devolution

Recently SC held that Legal mechanism cannot be used to rationalise subsidies but financial prudence is must.

4.

सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Micro irrigation refers to provide water to plan root through low pressure, low volume but greater frequency.

Micro irrigation mainly consists of drip and sprinkler irrigation.

4%	total cropped area
16%	potential

Fig Micro Irrigation in India

Advantages of Micro Irrigation

- ① Increase fertiliser efficiency.
India currently use 4:2:1 NPK ratio against 3:2:1
- ② Enhance water use efficiency:
60% ground water used in agriculture
- ③ Increase soil productivity:
30% soil undergone degradation

Challenges

- ① Lack of coverage:
only 4% of gross cropped area
- ② Lack of efficiency:
According to NASSO only about 29% efficiency compromised

④ Increase farm income:
Estimate suggest as high as
47%

⑤ Lack of
upkeep and
maintnace

Khadhan Mautri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana

① Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme:
To enhance the speed of canal or any
other irrigation project in states

② Water shed development -

③ Per drop more crop: Increase coverage of
micro irrigation

④ Khet to pani: Universal coverage.

⑤ It aims to provide end to end solution
for country's micro irrigation needs

India is facing water stress
less than 1500 cum are available

per capita micro irrigation

expansion is need of the hour

181.	Population
41.	Water
21.	Agriculture

Fig: 18% of world pop
ulation only have 4% water

5.

भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

10

India has initiated India-Pacific Island nations forum to bring greater dialogue and assistance to pacific nations.

Problem of Climate change

① Sea rise and submergence of Small island nations : 0.6 cm per decade rise (C⁴ AR / PCC)

↳ Fiji

↳ Papua New Guinea

↳ Jakarta changed from Capital (Indonesia)

② Destruction of marine economy due to ocean deoxygenisation : 95% of GHG absorbed by oceans

③ Disasters to coastal areas : Coastal

Community displaced by Amphian was
strengthened due to Pacific ocean

Role of India

- ① INCOIS : It is involved in climate monitoring and real time warning
- ② Disaster management exercise : Recently undertaken under BIMSTEC
- ③ Support to marine economy
- ④ Sharing knowledge on CBRN : Odisha's communities recently became tsunami ready
- ⑤ Through mapping and warning mechanism : Used in cyclone AAI
- ⑥ Loc and humanitarian assistance

SIDS are interest. sufferers of ocean
rise India as leader of climate equity
in 'global south' can be very helpful.

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

NDMA has noted lack of DM plan at grass root level, the plan by MoPR is a step towards proactive approach to create disaster resilience in lines of sandwich framework.

Rationale behind disaster management plan

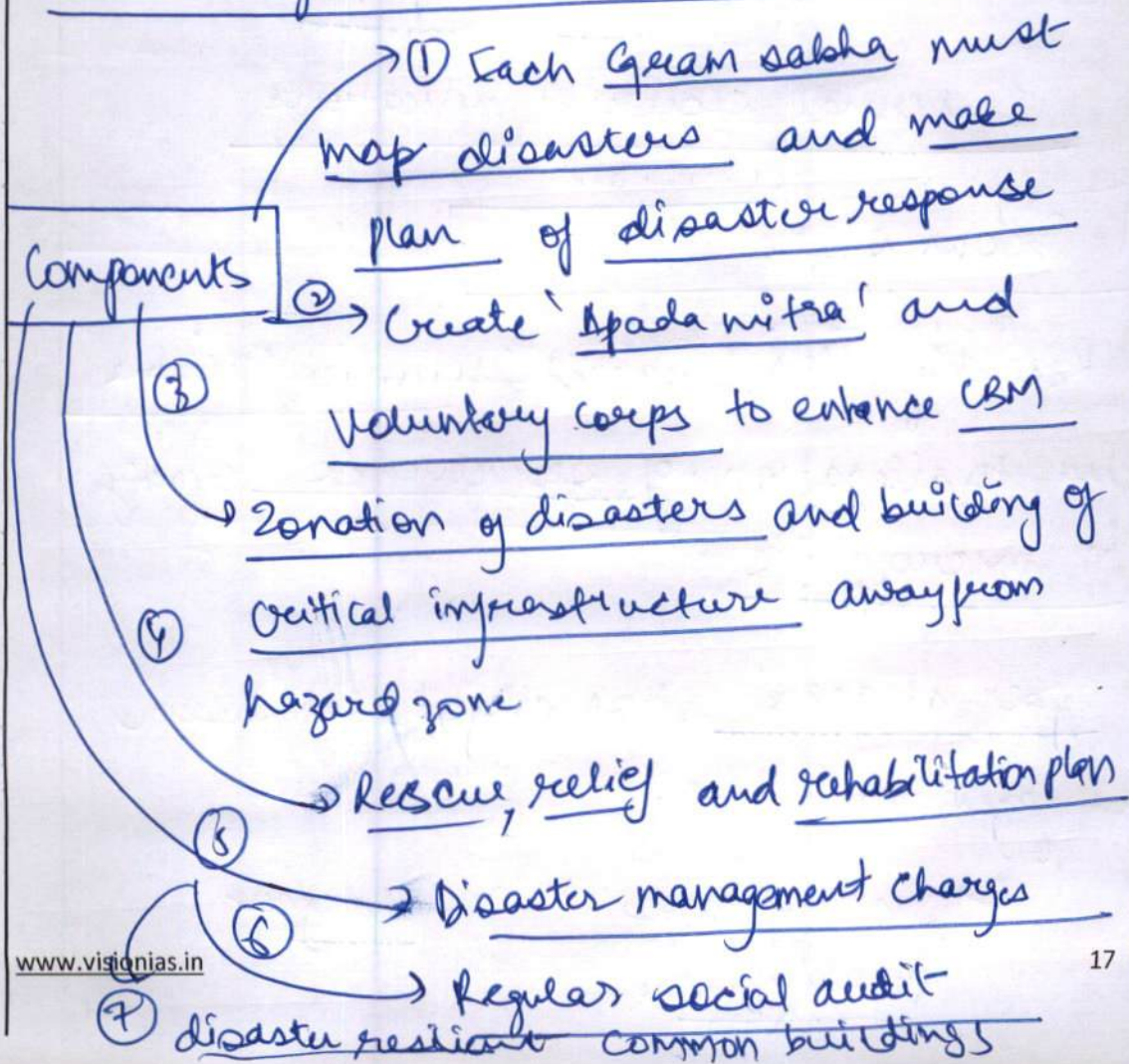
- ① Huge disaster burden on rural areas
 - ↳ floods
 - ↳ 68% gross cropped area are prone to floods
 - ↳ locust attacks
 - ↳ tropical cyclone
- ② Already existing traditional knowledge of disaster management-
 - ↳ 2 communities of odisha became tsunami ready

① Increase role of Gram Sabha and
initiate community based management

④ Inclusive approach → women
backward caste
elderly

⑤ Enhance preparedness and mitigation

- ↳ build river front for floods
- ↳ restore local water bodies for drought
- ↳ disaster resilient infrastructure for cyclone.



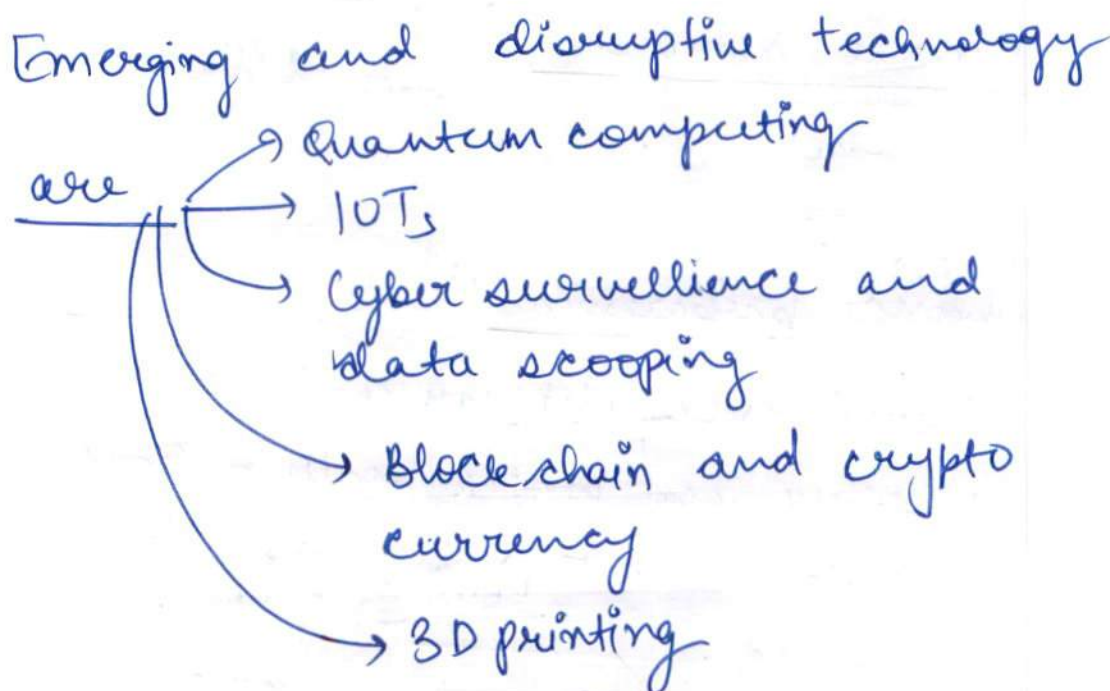
7.

राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिग में
नहीं लिखना
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Internal security implications

From state Actors

① Recently USA banned Huawei of China due to allegation of surveillance capacity in micro chips

② Cyber attacks : USA alleged that Russia engaged in these.

↳ India ranks 10th in Global cyber security index

③ Risk to critical infrastructure

↳ Recent cyber attack on Kudankulam plant

④ Use of space warfare

⑤ 3D printing use to produce weapons

⑥ Use of UAVs by Pakistan on border to deliver narcotics

⑦ Pegasus issue



From non state actors

① Use of social media for radicalisation by ISIS eg Kenya

② Data analysis by MNCs to displace state control

③ Role of Cambridge analytica in USA's elections

④ Use of dark net / web for human trafficking illegal goods and narcotics

⑤ Cyber attacks and phishing to black mail

Emerging technology pose huge challenge on India's internal security.

8.

अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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India has doubled its defence exports from 2005 level and further push has been given through Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Impediments faced

- ① Less amount of GDP on R & D with respect to defence
- ② Inefficiency in ordinance factory based
- ③ Lack of private player investment
- ④ Absence of codvelopment options of technology
↳ buyer seller relation with other countries.

Measures taken

- ① Renaming of defence acquisition
 - ↳ Defence acquisition council
 - ↳ Defence acquisition policy
 - ② Dedicated defence corridors
Eg Chennai
 - ③ Embargo on 100+ defence exports
 - ④ Cooperation of ordinance factory board
 - ⑤ 100% private investment allowed in defence sector
 - ⑥ Building coddevelopment plans
 - ↳ India Russia Brahmos
- 4 Is are needed Identify, Integrate, Incubate, Innovate and are needed to further India's defence exports.

9.

अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refers to space waste generated by unused satellites and unoperational objects thus causing unnecessary congestion in space.

Issues with space debris

- ① Risk of jelling on territory
- ② Risk of collusion and damage to satellite
- ③ Risk of creating space waste and reducing orbits for further satellite launch
- ④ Lack of proper mechanism to bring back objects from space will also enhance debris in future.

Initiatives taken

- ① Outer space treaty
- ② Artemis accord
- ③ Use of reusable launch vehicles
- ④ Enhance life of satellites

Space debris poses problem to
destroy space as global common
and reduce scope for future explorations
thus individual states must take
responsibility of the debris that they
create and reduce it.

10.

भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Open Network for Digital Commerce is

Govt led platform that allow listing of

e-firms and MSMEs to allow

Gto B, B to B and BtoB

transactions.

Advantages

① Equal treatment of small
e-commerce firms

② alternate to preferential search result
system of MNCs

③ alternate to the huge cuts and
commissions paid on private e-commerce
firms

④ Protect traditional market from deep

discounts and flush sales

- ① Can be integrated with harat hat
ODOP and other ^asch schemes
- ② Rules of origin and Make in India
can be pushed
- ③ Platform for small MSMEs by
making common digital investment
- ④ Protection from Subsidiary led investment
Inventory based model

Challenges

- ① Digital divide : only 25% of rural male
and 18% rural female
- ② Linguistic barrier
- ③ Aggressive marketing techniques by MONAC
NINCS

Digital India, CSCs, ODOP scheme all
should be integrated to leverage
ONDC

11.

यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

During 15th ministerial conference of WTO matters related to fish subsidies were taken for discussion. It led to renewal of North vs South debate and India led the global South campaign

Agreement reached in WTO

↳ Reduced subsidies to fish farmers to 10% for developing nations and 5% for developed nations

↳ Should not engage in market price distorting practices

↳ Support should be limited to RVD

↳ Direct income support is allowed
but not direct price support.

India's concerns

① Marine products are leading item of
India's agri exports

↳ growth rate of sector is around 10%.

↳ provide income support to
marine farmers

↳ large no. of small fisherman
are dependent.

② Price support should not be seen in
narrow sense as PM Matsya Sampada
help in marketing infrastructure

③ Problems of developing nations

↳ Fragmented market

↳ lack of cold storage & supply chain

↳ lack of bargaining capacity

Thus there is a need of state support

④ India also voiced against large scale commercial fishing by developed nations outside EEZ.

⑤ India concern ~~was~~ regarding use of non tariff barriers and phyto sanitary measures by developed nations.

Marine sector forms basis of India's blue economy and ~~the~~ India exerted its sovereignty at WTO.

12.

सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्र में हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

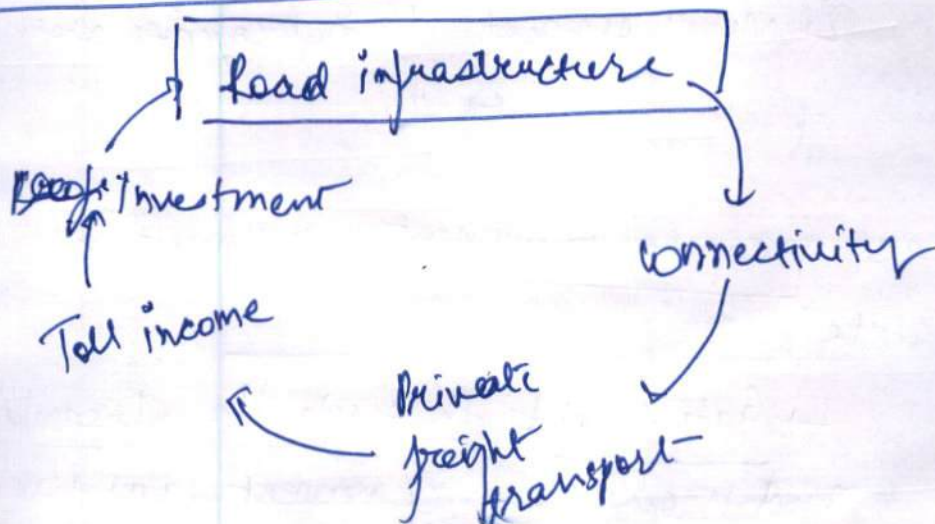
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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HAM is a system of PPP where risk is shared between private and public sector in a pre determined ratio. The investment by private sector is done on amity basis to ensure improved investment decision and spread risk.
(Generally ratio 60:40)

Advantages of HAM

① Virtuous cycle of investment through public and private



② Risk sharing : Burden of operations risk fall on state.

③ expertise sharing

↳ state in land acquisition

↳ Private in management and construction

④ Sustainable profit model : majority profit share to private sector.

Reasons for declined interest

① Land acquisition led cost overruns and project delay

↳ MoSPI suggest 488 projects are pending due to this

② Lack of capital investment fulfillment by state

↳ Gati Shakti through its streamlining and monitoring component aim to overcome this

③ Tripple balance sheet problem among banks.

↳ Post IL & FS crisis

↳ bad debts led to cautious
lending

④ Lack of leverage of non bank debt-
market.

Way forward: - India @ 75 suggests

① To build multimodal logistic parks
near highway infrastructure to increase
traffic

② Build connectivity with ports, dry
ports and urban transit system

GoI through Gati Shakti, NIP, and
KVID mechanism aim to enhance investment
cycle and profitability of roadways to
increase PPP model investment.

13.

मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MSP is market price intervention
by Govt on 22 crops to ensure that
such crops are brought at floor price
i.e. MSP

Lack of economic sustainability

① Less farmers % only

6% covered

Shanta Kumar Committee

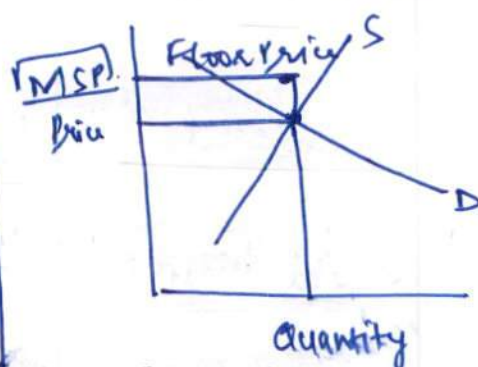


Fig: Floor Price

② Procurement burden on FCI

③ Benefits taken by APMC mandi

④ Wastage of food grains in Buffer stock

⑤ Inflation in food market

⑥ Reduces scope of investment: only

public investment is only 2-3%.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Ecologically unsustainable

① Promote ^{wheat} ~~crop~~ - rice system :

Water intensive

② Promote mono cropping

↳ sugarcane in uddharbha

③ Promote use of excessive fertiliser

④ Maximum procurement from AB, HR,
UP

↳ ~~there~~ there groundwater
is in red zone

Ways to improve current MSP

Recommendation of Shanta Kumar
Committee :-

① ~~Review~~ Decentralised Procurement Process

↳ Use of PPP

↳ by states

② Income support to farmers instead
of MSP

③ Diversify MSP procurement from
Eastern and southern states

Other recommendations

① Remove cap on MSP for pulses and
nutri-cereals

↳ gross cropped area reduced
from 481. (1950) to 247. (2011)

② Procurement from farm gate

③ Model APMC Act - be used and
leverage of e-Nam.

MSP regime though provide huge price
support should be used to incentivise
production of climate resilient crops / it

is in this spirit 2023 is called as
year of millets.

14.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words)

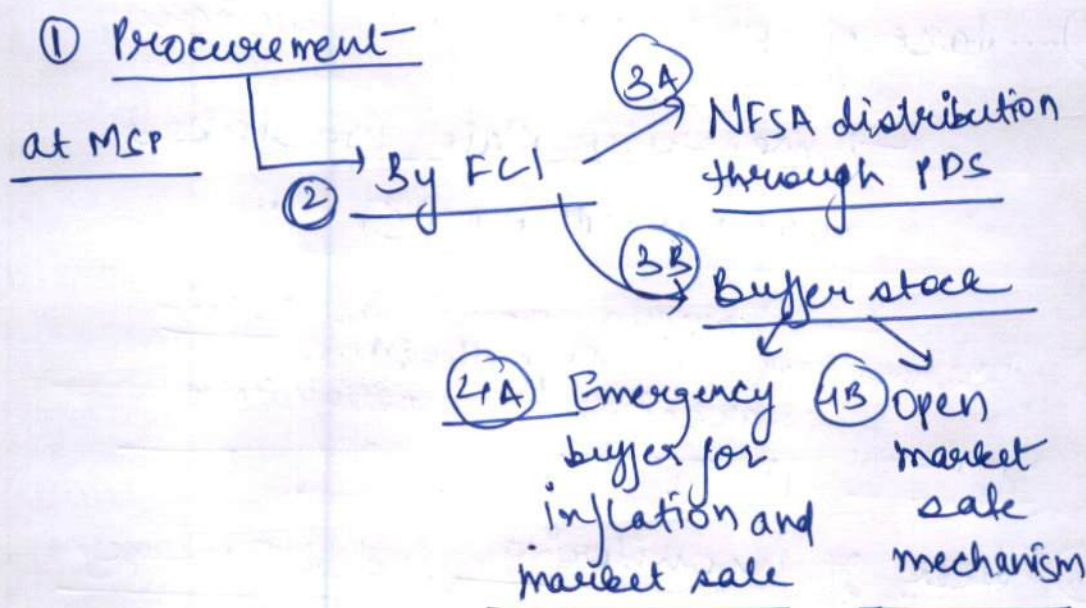
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उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In 2021-22 India produced record food grains of 308.5 (approx)

Mn tons

Existing buffer stock policy



Use of existing buffer stock

- ① for open market sale
- ② for sale during inflation pressure
- ③ emergency buffer

Problems in existing policy

- ① Wastage and rotting of food
- ② Heavy burden on state exchequer for storage of grains
- ③ Inflationary pressure on market
- ④ Lack of warehouses for farmers
 - ↳ majority state warehouses are used by FC
 - ↳ farmers don't have agri-marketing infrastructure
- ⑤ Lack of monitoring and ICT usage
- ⑥ Over procurement and over Capacity
 - ↳ Shanta Kumar committee more than 100% overcapacity at some places

Way forward

- ① Use of cover and flinth to
restrict wastage of food
- ② Weather appropriate storage mechanism
- ③ Use of Negotiable e-warehouse
receipts by farmers to store in
warehouse
- ④ Outsourcing to private sector of
warehouse
- ⑤ Limit procurement and provide
direct farm connectivity to farmers

Recommendation of Shankar Kumar Committee
need to be followed and use of ICT,
blended finance and e-receipts to farmers
should be encouraged.

15.

हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has 13 major ports which with small ports constitute only 1-1.5% of global fleet and about 4% of global traffic. Thus this shows major issues in India's ports.

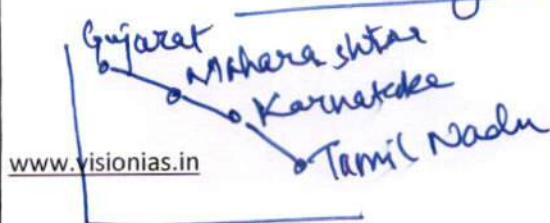
Challenges faced by port-

① According to Export Preparedness Index ports suffer from

↳ difference in inter and intra regional connectivity causing delay

↳ Lack of R&D on complex infrastructure

↳ Lack of state support to ensure connectivity



→ Performance in CFI

② High turnaround time

↳ According to Economic survey
average time if Indian ports in
22 hours at China it is only 2
hours

③ Problems in custom clearance and red tapism

④ Lack of port connectivity

- ↳ with inland water transport
- ↳ with multimodal parks
- ↳ with dry ports.

Remedial measures

① Leverage ICT

- ↳ Use of ICE DASH
- ↳ online clearance of customs

② Reduce turnaround time

- ↳ online compliance.

③ Port infrastructure

- ↳ dredging of ports
- ↳ provide access to storage capacity.

④ streamline other transport-

- ↳ Parliamentary committee recommend to make India cargo hub
- ↳ Pursue open sky policy
- ↳ enhance Dedicated Freight Corridor.

India aims for 1 trillion\$ export by 2030, Project Sagarmala needs to be integrated with Bharatmala to reduce India's logistic cost from 14-1. and booster India's blue economy.

16.

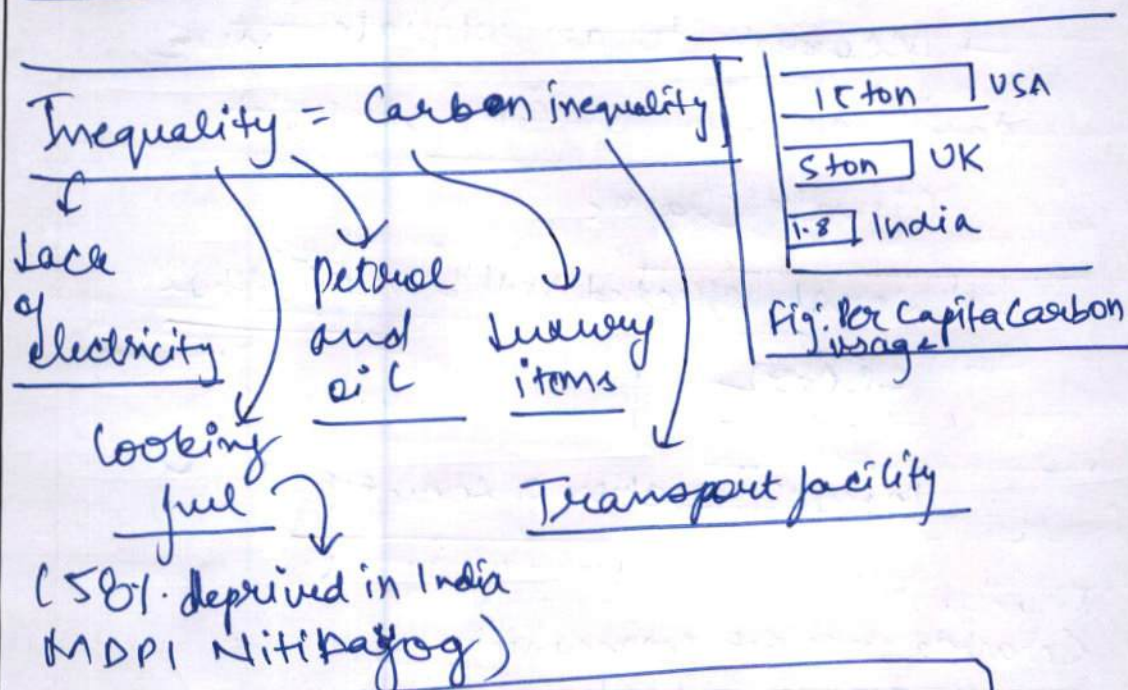
आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality refers to reduced percapita usage of carbon i.e. through electricity, gas fuel, transport due to poverty and lack of development.



Significance of reducing carbon inequality

- ① Reduce luxury effect - : ACs lead to Grp emissions that lead to more heat waves further more use of ACs

② Enhance inclusive use of resources

↳ P. Sainath talk about
transfer of ~~urban~~ rural resource
to urban areas

↳ MDPI → Rural 38% (approx)
→ Urban 8%

③ Climate resilience

↳ According to an estimate India
can lose upto 10% GDP due to
Climate Change

↳ Worst affected will be agriculture
sector
↓
poorest section of society

④ Enhance market connectivity

↳ Concentration of infrastructure in
Urban areas

Ways to reduce carbon inequality

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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① Enhance Mass transit system

↳ India @ 75 recommend Urban transit authority

↳ Bhubneshwar bus services

② Portable schemes and basic services to all through urban commons

↳ reduced privatised use

③ Introduce carbon footprint tax

④

Carbon inequality can further lead to
lack of resources and poverty
thus resources should be made
equitably available.

17.

भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इतिहास में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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12th five year plan highlighted problem in
large scale construction in hilly areas
causing landslides, Chopra committee
reiterated same yet the pattern of
development remain same.

Regular occurrence of landslide

① Mining led landslide

↳ seen in
western ghats

(Gadgil committee
report)

② Water extraction
led land subsidence

↳ seen in Maharashtra

③ Large scale dams led landslide

↳ Chamoli, Tehri

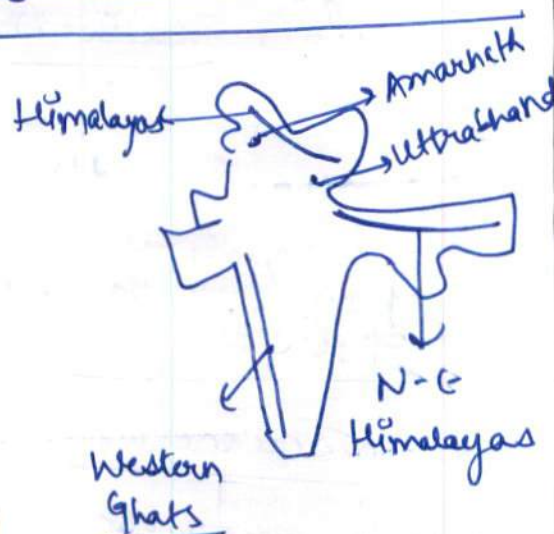


Fig: Areas of frequent
landslides.

↳ Amernath

↳ In uttrakhand incidences of
land slide has increased by 2900
times!

④ Due to strategic roads

↳ Cherdham highway

⑤ Mass deforestation for tourism
Way forward

① Hazard zonation 5

↳ strategic assets should be exempted
↳ just nothing to be built

② Afforestation programme on hills

③ NOC compulsory for ground
water extraction

↳ NGT showed discontent from
recent ground water extraction
rules

④ Check on rat hole mining causing
subsidence and death of labourers

⑤ Limit on tourism & according to carrying capacity

↳ Bhutan Model

⑥ Structural Measures

↳ Resilient walls at hilly slopes near large settlement

↳ Disaster proofing of houses

↳ Room to river to reduce spill over effect of land slide

There is a need of proactive approach of disaster risk reduction through community based management

18.

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Smart border management refers to

use of smart fencing
UAVs and ICT

led intervention to
disallow infiltration
of goods, people or
any other object

Smart Border Management:
legitimate flow

① Nepal border (open border)

↳ ICP

↳ seamless checking

↳ Bridges

② Bangladesh

↳ use of Matra express and

Feni Bridge to reach Tripura

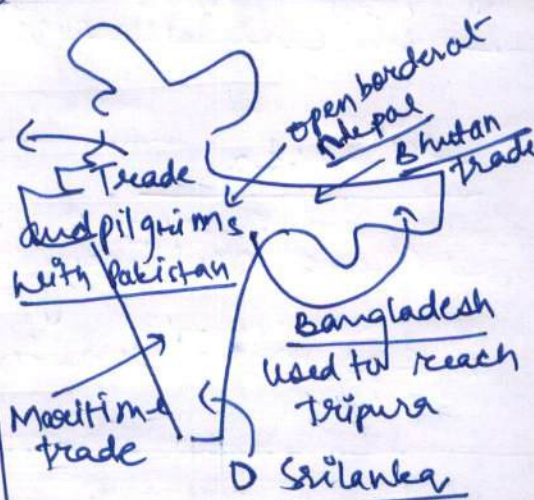


Fig: Legitimate cross border flow

4/5

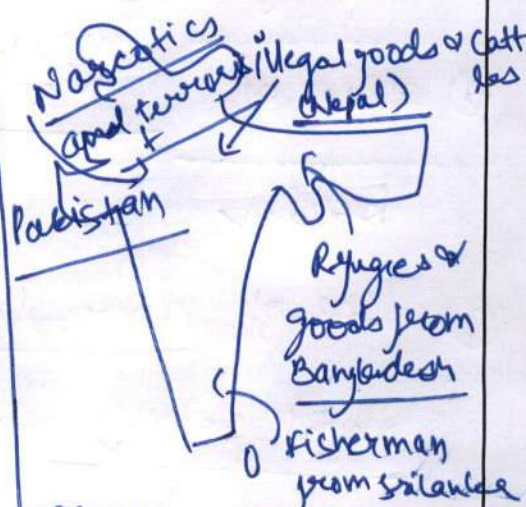


Fig: Illegitimate cross border flow

↳ use of Chittagong port for Indian goods.

③ Pakistan

↳ Kartarpur corridor and pilgrims

↳ allow humanitarian aid

④ Sri Lanka

↳ Check ordinary fisherman and allow to return to their country.

National Security and border management

① Use of smart fencing

② use of UAVs at India-Pak border

③ Use of numberplate trackers in Indo-Nepal border to check terrorists

④ Use of GRS, NAVIC and GIS system for Maritime border management

⑤ use of satellites and warning system to check chinese construction activity.

Initiatives by government

① border fencing and smart policing

② Upgradation of weaponry of BSF

③ Vibrant village programme
to enhance habitation national inclusion

19.

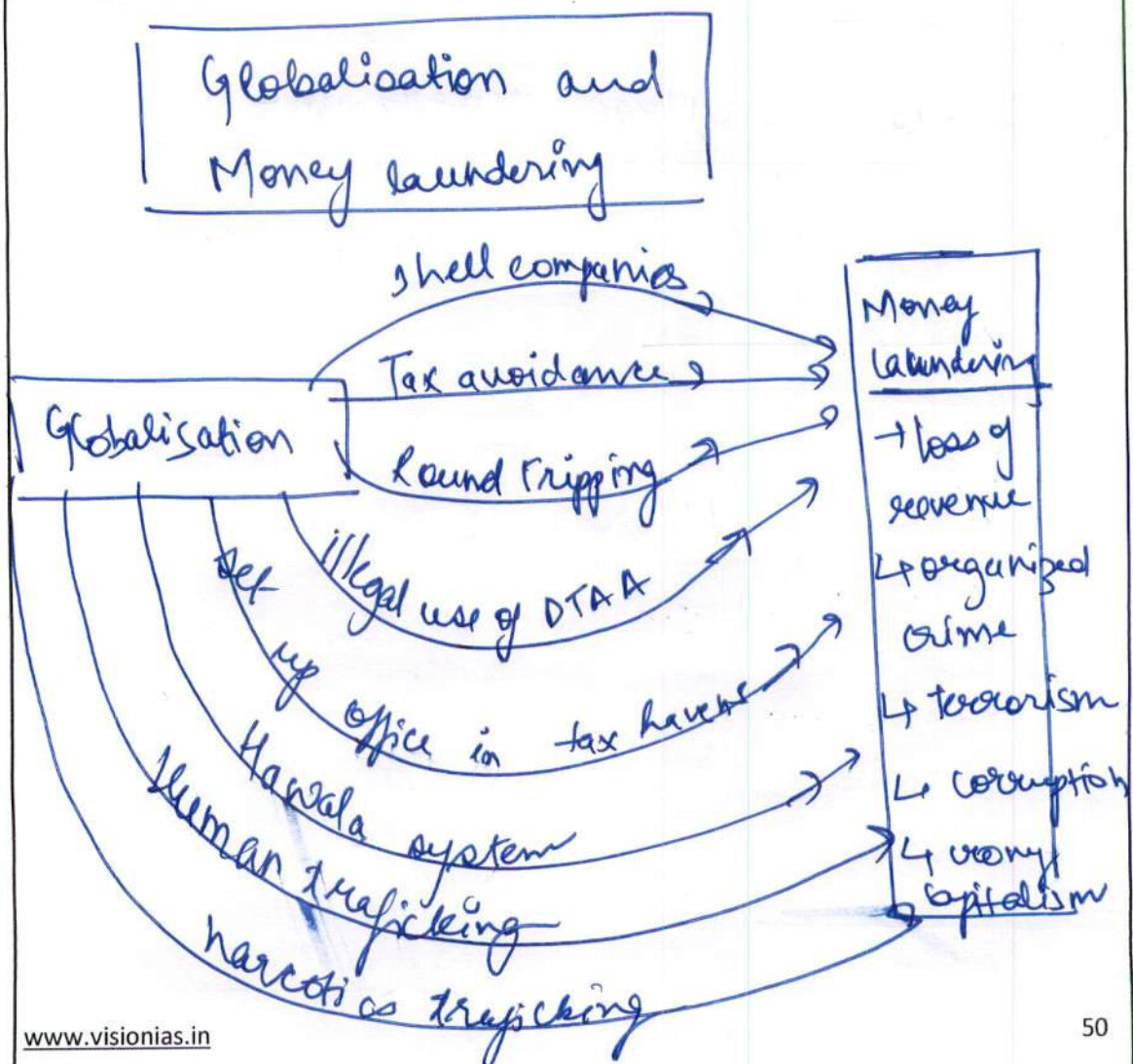
वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Globalisation refers to compression of time and space. It has led to easy flow of investment and people leading to problem of terrorism and money laundering.

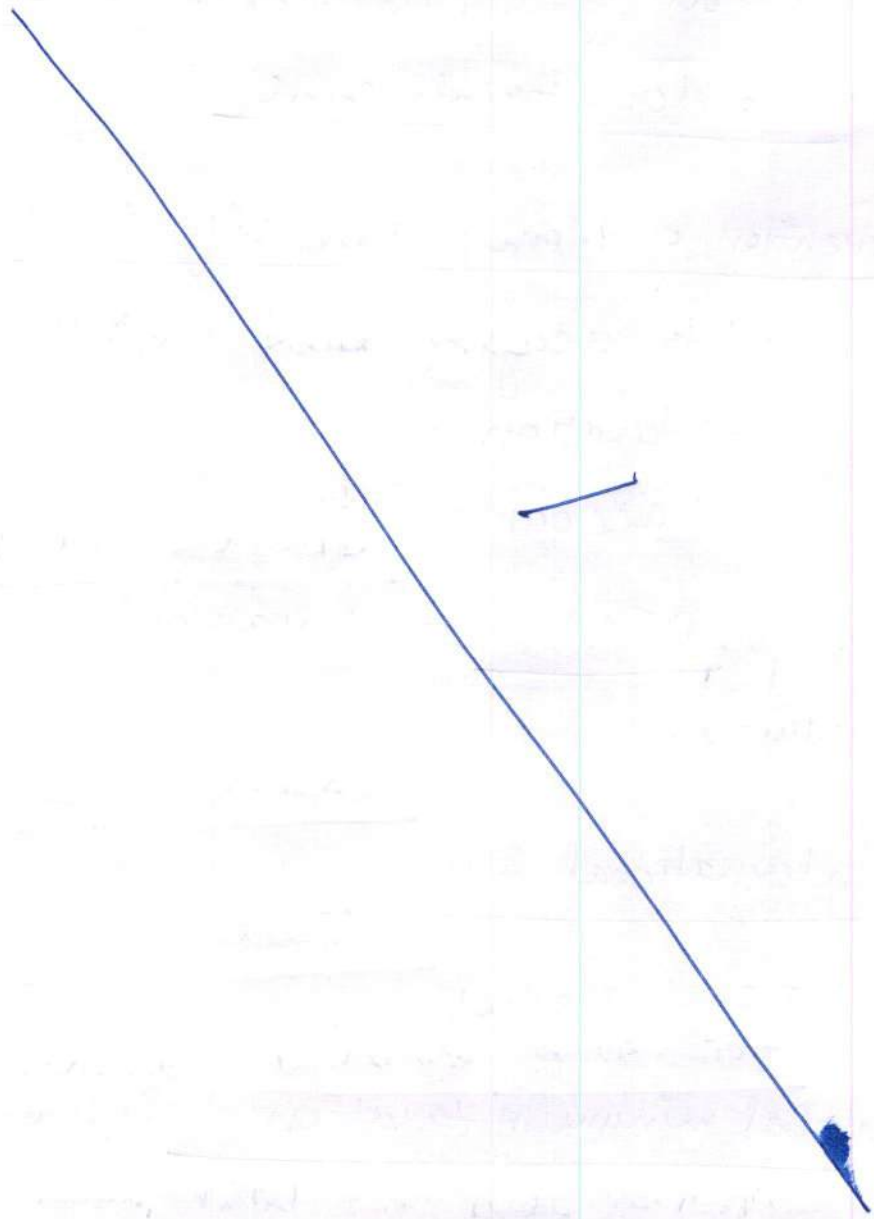


Initiatives taken at National level

- ① Expansion of jurisdiction of NIA
to extra territorial level
- ② Prevention of Money laundering Act-
 - ↳ to recognize shell companies
 - ↳ taxation
 - ↳ accountability
- ③ Through DTAAs with various countries.

International level

- ① FATF : greylist
- ② Global minimum taxation : G7 initiative
- ③ Use of INTERPOL



ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Need to review past assumptions

- ① have idealism and move towards realism
- ② space as ~~path~~ arena point of warfare
- ③ Acts of espionage done by states through space
- ④ Beyond developmental role of space

Development of new global norms

- ① Judicious use of outer space
- ② Individual responsibility for space

debris

③ Developmental role of space

- ↳ monitor water
- ↳ land records
- ↳ climate change
- ↳ forest fires

Antarctic records aims to
regulate the use of space for the
military purpose

India's stand

- ↳ Against alliance formation
- ↳ developmental role needs to be emphasised
- ↳ check on space race
- ↳ weaponisation of space is harmful
for humanity.

Through mission Shakti

India has demonstrated its
anti satellite and anti space

rocket capacity but space can

be used for much wider use.

India needs to prospect into
it further.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL