



# 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. : 0832681

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANUNAY ANAND

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

28/08/2022

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

केंद्र  
Centre BHAR JOGA PUBLIC  
SCHOOL

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Kanchan

|   | 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।<br>(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.<br>(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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

|                                                          |                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use              | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| <p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br/>Signature of Examiner(s)</p> |                                             |

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

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



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

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

#### प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

#### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

*All questions are compulsory.*

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

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

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

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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 the budgetary and taxation policy of government. This has been used as a tool towards inclusive growth.

Role of fiscal policy in reducing income inequality and inclusive growth!

1) progressive taxation: makes tax policies more inclusive  
eg. 28% GST on luxury and sin goods.

2) poverty alleviation:  
eg. 30% taxation of cryptocurrency

→ eg. increased allocation towards MNRGS, increased food security subsidies.

iv) Focus in addressing concerns of small and marginal farmers.

eg: 74000 cr for PM KISAN.

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

v) Increase fiscal spending on health and education.

eg: NEP target to increase expenditure on education to 6% of GDP

eg: Ayushman Bharat.

vi) Gender budgeting to make the policies gender inclusive.

vii) fiscal expansion: eg: 6.8% fiscal deficit to spur demand.

viii) fiscal spending on infrastructure

eg: PM Saurabharya

fiscal policy can make the growth more inclusive, thus reducing inequality and make the poor part of country's growth story.

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

Digitization of land reforms has been initiated in India by schemes like SHAMRIVA, Bhoomi Project of Karnataka etc. They are considered to be the part of second generation land reforms.

Role of Digitization in land reforms:

- i) create a functional land market
- ii) provide basis of further agricultural reforms such as contract farming, etc.

iii) Credit availability: digitization will allow easier availability of credit



iv) Easier revenue assessment and collection

✓ Better targeting of subsidies like PM Kisan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्वेश्चन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## Role in ~~lessening~~ burden of Judiciary

1) Reduce land litigation: digitization will reduce land disputes through conclusive titling rights

→ Reduce burden of Judiciary:  
→ Pendency (4.4 crores)  
→ avg time of Judgement = 15 yrs

## Measures taken

1) SVAMITRA Scheme: by M/p panchayats  
Raj for digitization of rural land records.

2) BHUMI Project of Karnataka: for land digitization

3) BRG's Land Atlas

4) Use of Drones, Remote Sensing etc for land assessment

Land digitization will not only lead to transformation of agriculture but also lead to ease of doing business.

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)

10

Recent discussion on Revdi culture due to increasing debt to gdp ratio of states like Punjab has emphasized on need to rationalise subsidy regime.

Arguments to rationalise subsidy -

1) Decompose fiscal burden.

eg: reducing fiscal deficit of states.

2) Reduce cross subsidization.

eg: higher commercial rates of electricity due to cross subsidization reduces case of doing better.

3) Loan waivers create a moral hazard.

vi) false sense of surplus eg: over  
use of water due to electricity  
subsidy.

vii) Manipulates fair election process.  
[as raised by election commission  
of India]

viii) disproportionate Advantage to  
party in power  
eg: TV in Tamilnadu to manipulate  
electn.

Arguments in favor of subsidy.

i) Rights of citizen to basic  
infrastructure.

ii) welfare state leads to  
establishment of welfare state.

iii) Inclusive growth

subsidy leads to inclusive growth  
however non merit subsidies leads  
to fiscal laxity and lopsided  
development pattern.

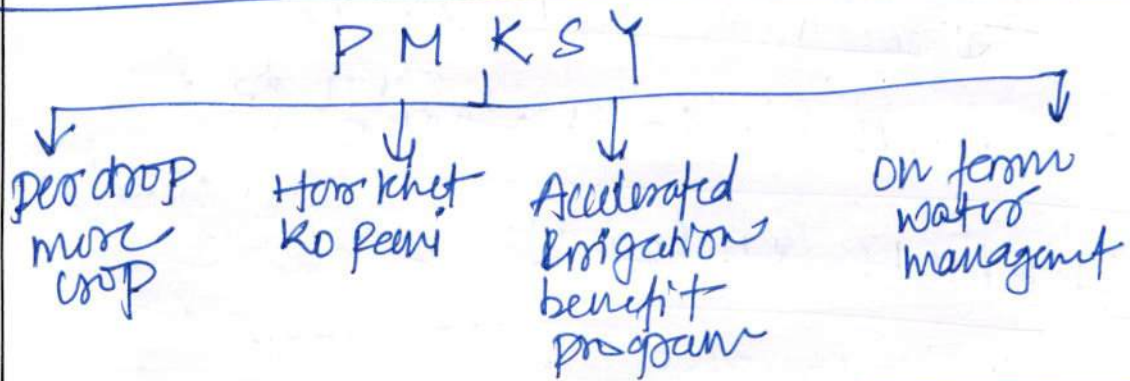
4.

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)

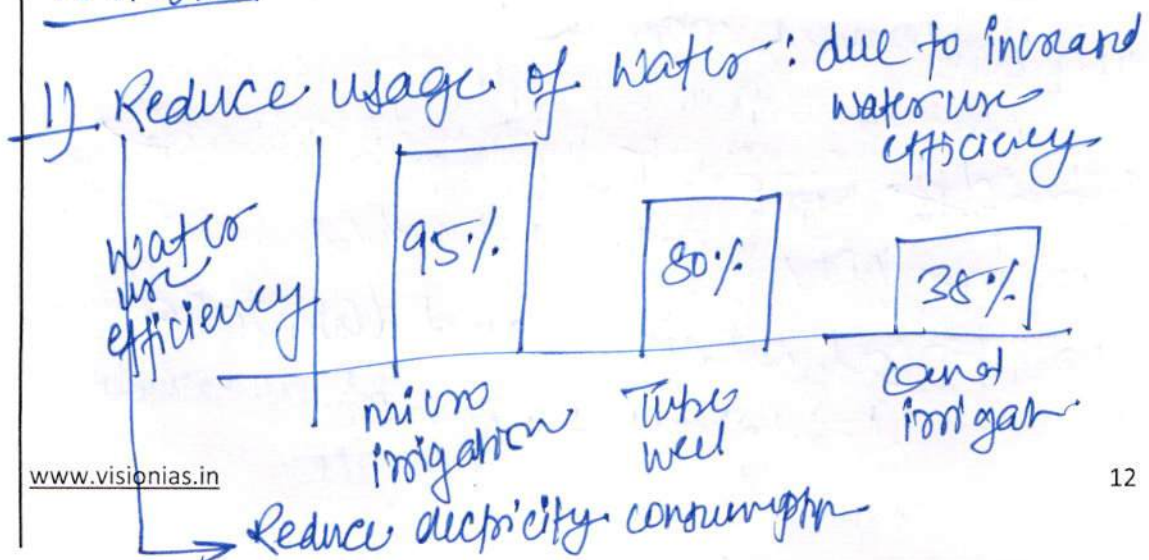
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
 Candidates must not write on this margin

10

India accounts for 16% of world population but only 4% of world's water resources. 90% of this water is used for irrigation purposes, in this context micro irrigation becomes important. (eg. Drip irrigation, sprinklers)



Role of micro irrigation in transforming water:



11) Reduce fertilizer use thus increasing  
~~farm~~ profitability and correcting  
NPK ratio in soil

→ eg: fertigation: application of fertilizer  
directly at root decreases fertilizer  
usage

12) Reduce growth of weeds i.e. water at  
roots. → thus reduce pesticide and  
herbicide usage

13) Encourage water productivity  
→ eg: Punjab:  $0.48 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$  for rice

14) Decrease subsidy burden on electricity

15) Reduce over exploitation of ground  
water eg: 71% of blocks of Punjab  
are over exploited.

Role of PMKSY:

1) Per drop more crop: seeks to increase  
water use efficiency through microirrigation.

2) Capital support for drip irrigation and  
sprinkler

further a sub mission on micro irrigation  
under National mission of sustainable  
agriculture promotes micro irrigation

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's recent initiatives like coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure and EREs at COP26 for small island developing nations has emphasised on its key role. eg: 15% of population of Tuvalu does not have access to clean water. Key role in assisting Pacific small island developing nation.

1) climate change resilient agriculture  
eg: conservation agriculture etc under National mission on sustainable agriculture.

2) Ensure that food security is not threatened due to climate change.

eg: wheat exports.

iv) Humanitarian assistance

eg: climate change led disasters  
like cyclones.

v) Infrastructure creation

eg: solar energy and wind

energy exposure

eg: desalination plants

vi) Help transition to renewable  
energy - eg: carbon market under  
Art 6

vii) Shovel exposure in dealing with  
sea level rise and coastal erosion

viii) Shovel exposure in adaptation  
challenges

i) financial constraints: eg: lack of  
climate change finance

ii) Lack of technological knowhow  
ie: dependent on developed world

iii) limited experience in Adaptation  
Strategies

India can collaborate with other countries  
eg: with UK in ERES to support PSDs  
to deal with climate change

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) 10

Recent Disaster management plan of M/o Panchayati Raj has emphasized on decentralized disaster management and is in line with principle of subsidiary.

Rationale behind formulation of plan:

1) Nearest to the first respondents  
eg: role of Panchayat in extending guarantee and contact tracing in odisha.

4) local challenges in disaster management or better address.

vi) community participation

↳ involvement of panchayat ensures community participation in disaster management

iv) proactive approach: due to knowledge of local vulnerabilities.

v) Inclusive disaster management

This policy is in line with the Sendai framework of disaster resilience and is a more comprehensive approach towards disaster management

The convergence of DMP-MoPR with National disaster management policy and state disaster management policy will lead to an effortless

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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With the advent of 4th Industrial revolution emerging technologies like Blockchain, AI, etc has transnational nature and thus potential to be misused by state and non state actors.

Internal security implication emanating from emerging and disruptive technology :

1) Cyber security: With Internet of things connecting physical infrastructure to internet there has been threat of cyber attacks.

→ eg: Red echo group attack on Indian power plants by chinese hackers.

→ eg: cyber attack on Kudankulam nuclear power plant

2) Drone technology: used by terrorist organisations for transborder arms delivery in Punjab & J&K.

iv) Money laundering: Emerging technology like Block chain used in crypto currency is used for money laundering.

eg: Chainanalysis report: criminals laundered 2.9 billion \$ in 2019.

v) Threat to data Privacy

eg: 4.5 lakh account details of India bank posted on dark net.

vi) Threats to data sovereignty

vi) use of FDI as a tool by china

vii) use of emerging technology for radicalisation eg: INSPIRE Journal by Al Qaeda.

Challenges:

→ 50% firms not prepared for cyber attacks

← dependence on foreign equipment manufacturer.

→ lack of manpower and technology

→ lack of data protection legislation

Steps taken:

→ Drone regulation policy 2021

→ BN Srikrishna committee on data protection

→ National Strategy on Blockchain

further international collaborations and adoption of Astomoro principles, praxidlo principle etc is required to counter threat that

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

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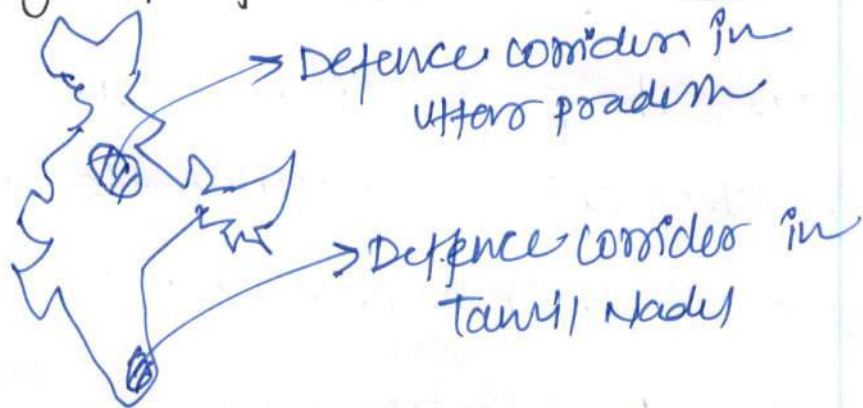
India's defence export policy aims to reach 35000 cr defence exports. which despite increasing from 2500 cr to 9000 cr remains miniscule.

### Impediments:

- i) lack of competitive domestic defence industry. e.g. poor performance of ordnance factories.
- ii) limited private sector participation.  
↳ less than 30% in India's defence sector.
- iii) lack of defence R&D sector
- iv) lack of trained personnel for defence industry
- v) delays in project completions  
eg: Tejas' 30 yrs.

## Steps taken:

### i) Setting up of defence corridors



### ii) Corporatization of ordnance factories ↳ to increase competitiveness in external market

### iii) New defence procurement policy

↳ increased indigenous content  
↳ > 200 reserved for Indian companies

### iv) Bilateral deals! eg: Export of Brahmos to Philippines.

### v) Research & Innovation! eg: Idex

### vi) Increased incentives for private sector participation.

### vii) Defence export promotion policy

Defence exports will not only help in achieving self reliance in defence sector but also propel towards \$ trillion economy by 2027.

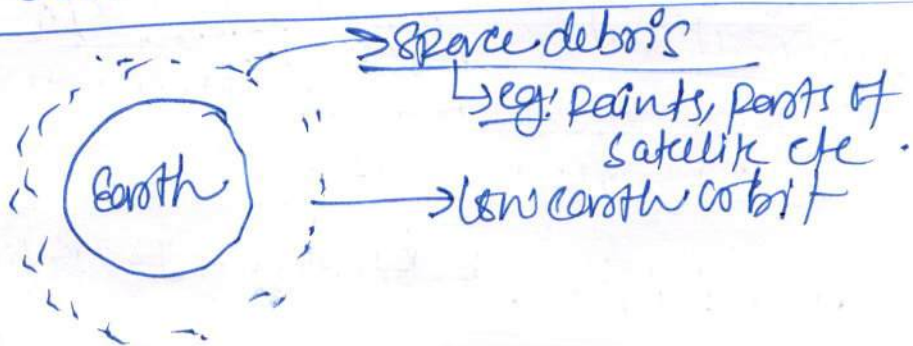
9.

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

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Space debris refer to small pieces of launch vehicles, satellites etc which are rotating around earth in the lower earth orbit.



Issues associated with space debris!

i) May damage satellite orbiting in low earth orbit.

ii) May render low earth orbit unusable, leading to increased cost of satellite deployment.

iii) Impact telescopes! space debris may hamper the light waves

coming from interstellar bodies thus  
impairing astronomy.

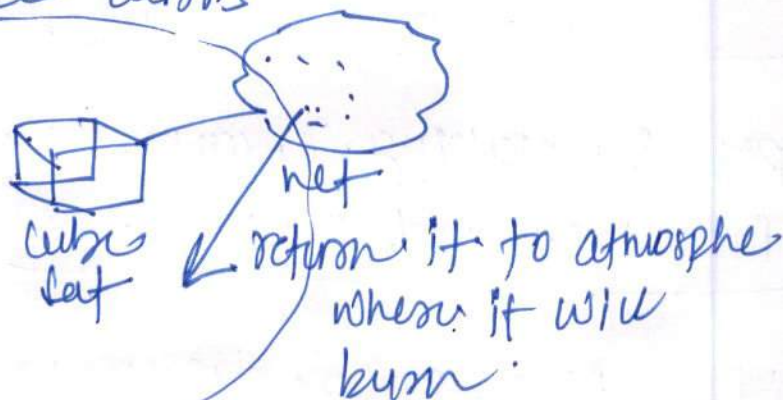
IV) Domino effect: May start a  
domino effect leading to destruction  
of satellite.

V) Difficulty in earth observation and  
satellite internet.

Initiatives taken to tackle the  
menace!

i) Remove debris Initiative by UK.

ii) cube sat initiative for removal  
of space debris.



iii) China's Initiative for assessment  
of space debris.

iv) India's Netra Initiative for space  
debris.

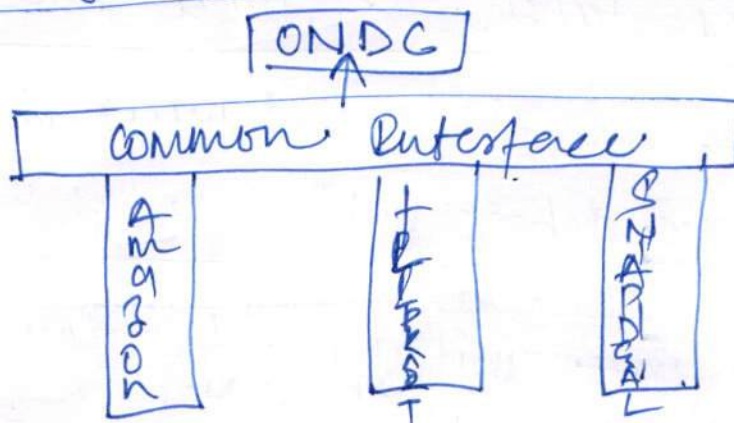
space debris would further increase with  
the use of Anti-satellite weapons thus  
a chapter on space debris should be included in  
Outer Space Treaty.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Recently proposal for open Network for digital commerce was proposed which is similar to the UPI platform for payment ecosystem.



framework for ONDC

Role in making e-commerce more inclusive and accessible!

1) better price discovery: ONDC will ensure better price discovery making e-commerce more accessible.

ii) Interoperability: Interoperability of sellers across platforms will increase inclusiveness.

iii) Reduce product monopolies.  
eg: flash sales.

iv) Reduce skewed discounts due to platform owned vendors: thus increasing accessibility across platform.

v) Reduced cost due to increased competition.

vi) cater to remote areas: thus increasing accessibility and inclusiveness.

Issues!

- Corroboration of digital infrastructure to compete with giants like Amazon / Flipkart etc
- Timely grievance redressal of consumer.

Digital commerce is a sunrise sector in India with potential of more than 100 bn \$. ONDC can help accelerate achievement of this potential.

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

fishing subsidies at global level amounts to 20 billion \$ with most of it given by developed country.

Agreement reached!

1) Ban subsidies which lead to overexploitation.

2) promote sustainable deep sea fishing.

3) subsidies should not distort the market.

4) Restrictions on Amber box subsidies.

v) large equipment: subsidies on  
deep fishing equipment will be rationalised.

India with 2nd largest production  
of fish and aquaculture has  
raised various concerns.

i) large subsidies by developed  
nations distort market.

ii) regarding subsidies to  
small fishermen in amber  
box.

iii) overexploitation and unsustainable  
fishing by developed nations

iv) concerns regarding IUU, illegal  
unregulated unreported fishing.

v) concerns regarding its components  
of blue economy.

India needs to harness south-south co-operation to ensure rationalisation of global subsidy regime on firms...

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उम्मीदवादी बड़े  
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12.

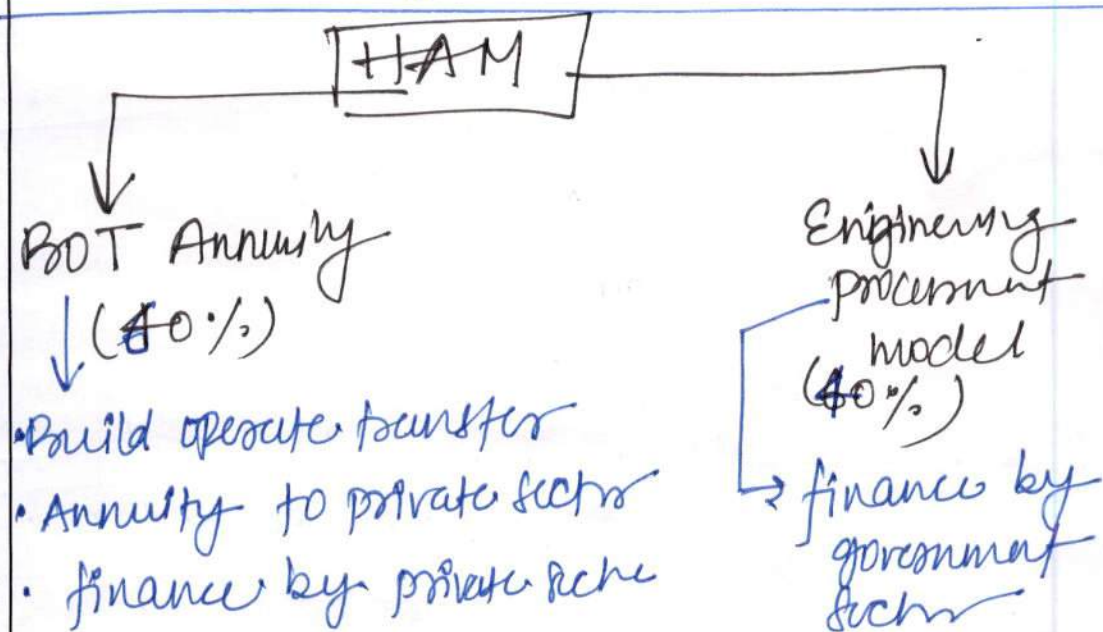
सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Due to slow rate of road construction and Infrastructure development Hybrid annuity model was introduced in 2015 as a mix of BOT Annuity model and Engineering procurement model.



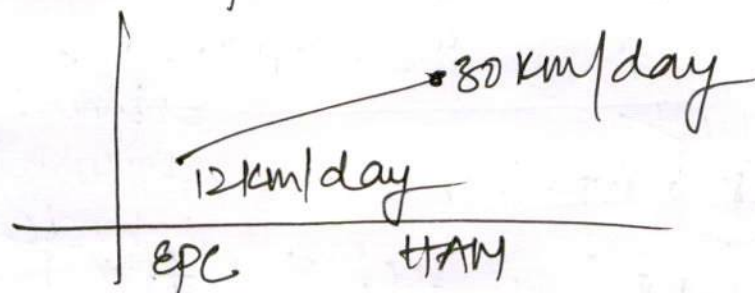
### Advantages!

- 1) financial burden! Reduces financial burden on private sector with 40% capital required by private sector.

ii) Risk sharing: Risk sharing by both public and private sector  
ie: Reduce insurance premiums on the loans raised.

iii) Benefits of both BOT annuity and EPC model incorporated in hybrid annuity model.

iv) lead to increased pace of Road infra development.



v) Reduced delays in development of infrastructure projects and reduce fiscal burden on government.

Interest has moderated due to following reasons:

i) Reduced financing: With failure

of NBFCs like ELAFC and PYS  
the credit availability ~~to~~ private  
sector has reduced.

ii) Reduced appetite of private sector  
due to slow down.

iii) Delays in approval for projects  
due to bureaucratic apathy.

iv) COVID 19 induced slowdown.

v) Reduced consumption demand and  
fixed capital formation.

$$S = \textcircled{I} + G - T + NX$$

↳ private sector investment  
has reduced.

Recent push by government through  
'10 lakh crore gati shakti', Asset  
monetization program and Bharatmala  
can provide the much needed push  
to construction sector thus ~~reducing~~  
reviving HAN.

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

Minimum support price is the price support scheme to farmers announced on 23 crops on the recommendation of CACP. However economic and ecological concerns have been raised against it.

Not ecologically sustainable!

1) Promote agro ecologically unsuitable crops!

eg:



Punjab, Haryana

↳ Rainfall < 75cm

↳ open procurement of rice has led to depletion of ground water in the region

2) Over use of ground water  
↳ due to water guzzling crops like Rice, sugarcane etc

eg: Sugar cane in Maharashtra region has caused water scarcity.

iii) Soil degradation! Monoculture of Rice and wheat has caused soil degradation.

→ eg: N:P:K ratio:  $\boxed{7:4:1}$   
(Ideal:  $4:2:1$ )

→ in Haryana:  $\boxed{27:4:1}$

iv) Loss of native crops! eg: BT cotton has spread to 90% of cotton growing region.

Not economically sustainable!

i) Increased fiscal burden on exchequer

ii) Inflation! higher Msp leads to inflation of <sup>ie: 2-3 lakh crore</sup>

→ eg: cereal centric MSP policy causes inflation in pulses.

iii) Not WTO compliant! Thus MSP reduces India's export potential.

eg: sugar export

iv) Not sustainable for small and marginal farmers! MSP reaches only to 6% farmers mostly to large farmers thus leaving 87% small and marginal farmers.

v) Regional inequality! >80% of procurement is from Punjab and Haryana.

vi) ↑ Imports! eg: Oil seeds import due to only 7m ha under oil seed.  
→ due to skewed MSP policy in favor of cereals.

Alternative approaches:

i) WTO compliant direct transfer! eg: PM Kisan, Rythu Bandhu by Telangana, Kalia by Odisha → can increase exports

ii) PM AASHA  
↓  
can reduce procurement cost and increase private sector participation.  
→ price deficiency support system  
→ private procurement and stockist scheme

iii) contract farming! eg: Model contract farming Act can increase competitiveness of agriculture

iv) Diversification! eg: Neza Pans, meri vizasat scheme → promotes sustainability

Recommendations of Dalwai committee and HS Swaminathan committee should be adhered to rationalize MSP regime

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)

15

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इस हार्डिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
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one one hand India ranks 101/116  
on the global hunger index  
On the other hand the buffer  
stocks with food corporation  
of India is 4 times the required  
amount.

Struggling with overflowing food  
grains in ware house!

1) post harvest losses: According to  
Ashok dalwai committee there  
is 91000cr post harvest losses  
due to improper storage.

egs cover and plinth system  
rather than silos.

2) Increased storage and procurement  
cost: Due to bumper storage

and procurement the cost of transport and storage has increased

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नहीं लिखना  
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#### iii) cereal buffer stock policy

→ open procurement of Rice and wheat has led to overflowing food grains at the same time shortage of oilseeds

ie 60% of India's oilseed requirement is imported.

iv) Regional imbalance: Buffer stock  
is mostly sourced from north west India. ie 90%.

v) prevents exports: as the buffer stocks are not WTO compliant due to MSP regime, India cannot export these stocks. ie 38 bn \$ agri exports.

vi) crowding out of private sector  
ie private sector has limited stocks due to overflow with government exports.

## Benefit:

1) food security: eg: Buffer stocks  
ensured smooth implementation of  
PM Garib Kalyan Yojana.

10.5 kg extra under PDS.

ii) control inflation: buffer stock  
ensures that the prices are kept  
in check.

iii) smooth implementation of PDS.  
steps taken to Retain.

i) warehouse receipt discounting  
system: to increase private  
participation.

ii) 1000000 Agri Infrastructure fund  
includes storage.

iii) PM Bhanderan Yojana

iv) TOP to total for transport and storage  
of perishable.

A rational buffer stock policy can  
reduce post harvest losses as  
well as increase India's agricultural exports.

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)

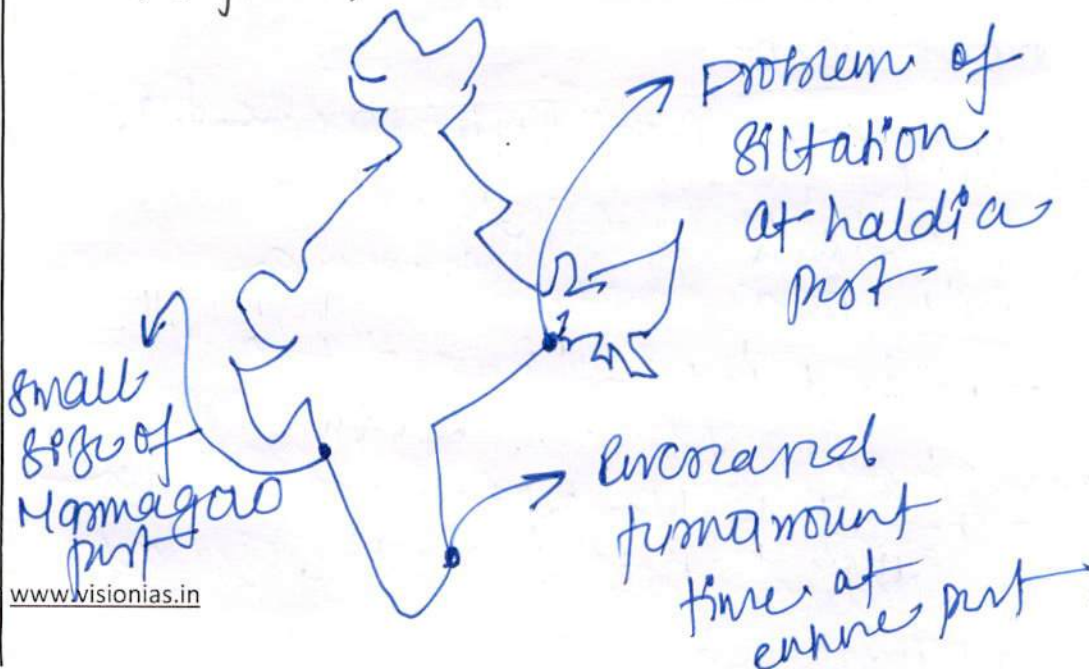
Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Recent port authority amendment bill / SAGAMALA etc have attempted to propel port led growth in India. In this regard ~~meg~~ master plan to ~~mega~~ become mega ports by 2047 becomes important.

Challenges faced by ports:

1) Specific challenges faced by major ports.

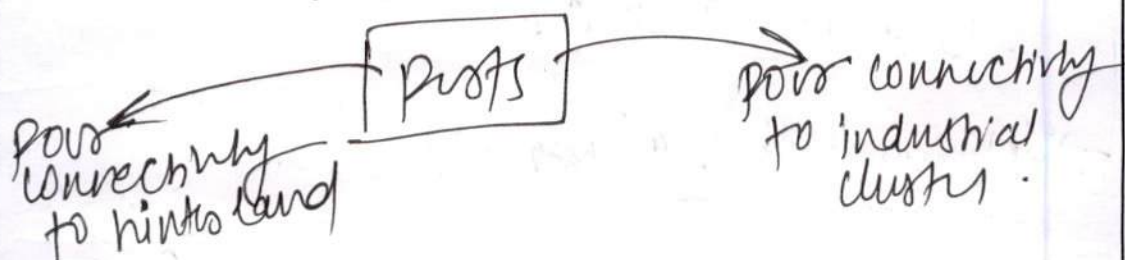


II) High turn around time  
↳ of 2-3 days which increased  
upto 13 days during COVID

III) lack of capacity creation.

↳ e.g. 13 major ports combined  
have lesser capacity than  
Shanghai port.

IV) lack of forward and backward  
linkages.



V) lack of port led industrial cluster.  
↳ High logistical cost of 14%.

VI) poor performance of PORT SEZs.

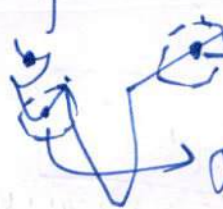
VII) Shipping: 90% shipping vessels  
are foreign owned.

India aims to reap the benefits  
of Blue economy which requires  
following measures:

i) Increased private participation in port development: eg: land lord model of port (PPP)

ii) Increased capacity creation  
eg: creation of Vadharva port in Maharashtra

iii) Reduce turnaround time.  
eg: online clearance

iv) Development of coastal economic zones. eg:   
developed under Sagarmala

v) Reforming port governance. eg: port authorities amendment bill.

vi) Infrastructure creation. eg: Gati Shakti (110 lakh crore)

vii) promotion of Indigenous shipping industry.

With 90% of India's foreign trade by volume, being sea based ports can act as conduits of growth

16.

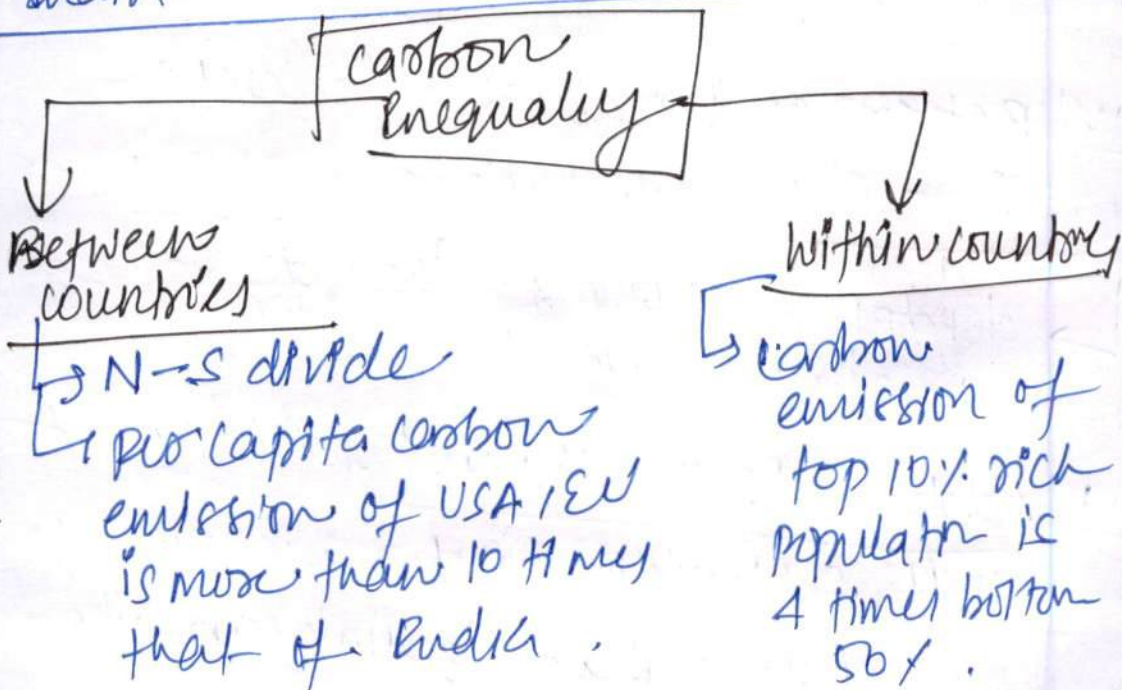
आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 शीट पर नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Oxfam report suggests that top 10% of population accounts for more than 50% of wealth. This wealth inequality translates into carbon inequality where per capita consumption of developed countries is far greater than India.



Thus in this context following is the significance of addressing

# Carbon inequality for India!

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इस कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
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## 1) common but differentiated responsibility

↳ Addressing carbon inequality is  
in line with CDR.

ii) Inclusive growth! Addressing carbon  
inequality within nations can lead  
to inclusive growth.

iii) Sustainable growth! Better achievement  
of SDG 14, 13 etc.

iv) Better and realistic targets  
under Extended national contribution.  
→ developed country should take  
more burden.

v) address its growth and development  
need! Addressing carbon inequality  
will ensure that India's climate  
change efforts do not impact  
development objectives.

vi) Help achieve panchamait goals of COP 26. eg: Net zero by 2050

vii) protect most vulnerable

eg: children, women etc who are disproportionately affected by climate change

ways to achieve it:

i) carbon finance by developed countries. i.e. target of 100bn\$ climate finance/yr by developed countries should be fulfilled.

ii) Transfer of technology from developed countries to India.

iii) carbon market mechanism under Article 6 of Paris Statute

iv) Domestic carbon inequality should be embedded in National action plan on climate change

v) International collaboration. eg: Decarbonisation initiative between India & UK

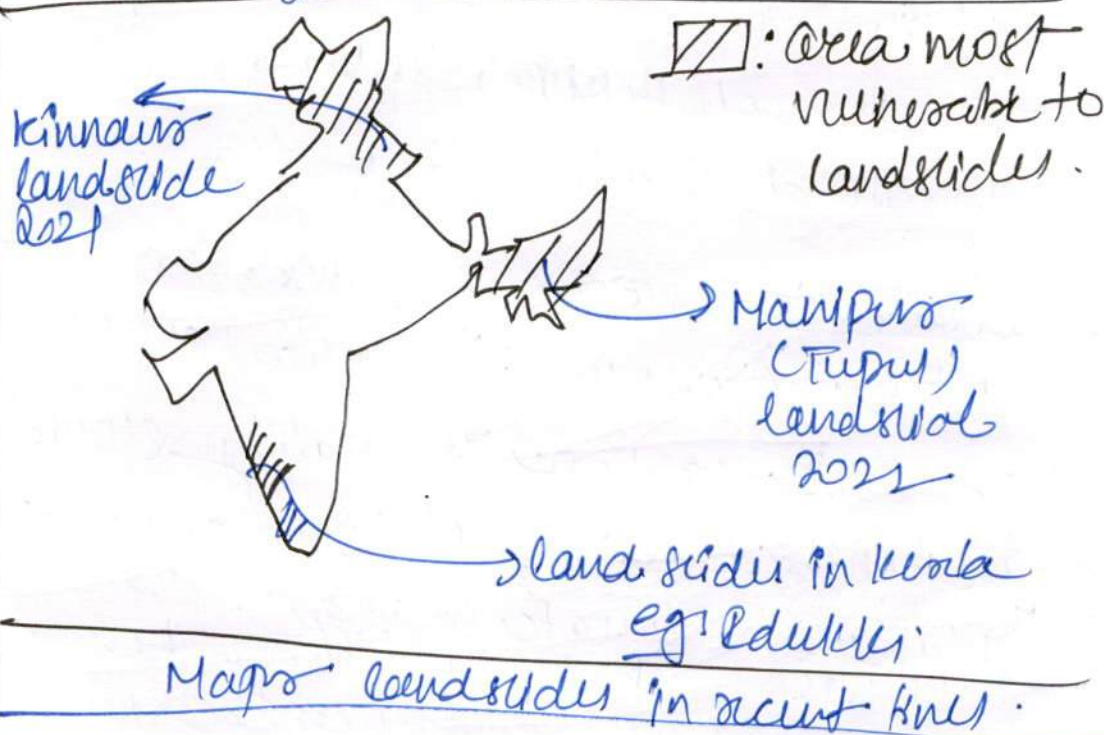
Climate justice will ensure that IPCC target of 45% reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050 can be achieved.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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With 10% of India's total area being prone to landslides, the occurrences have become more frequent in the last decade due to climate change. However despite this the development paradigm has not changed.



This has been further worsened by ignoring the environmentalism approach.

Development paradigm not modified:

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इस हशिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
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i) Lack of incorporation of environmental concerns into development

→ eg: ignoring madhav gadgil report and Kasturi Rangan report on Environmentally sensitive zone by Kerala.

ii) lax implementation of Environmental Impact assessment

→ eg: Chardham project connecting Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath ignored EIA.

iii) construction on unstable slopes.  
eg: construction on sedimentary lithology of Himalayas.

iv) continued mining and quarrying  
→ eg: stone quarrying in western ghats.

v) Infrastructure ~~for~~ development

eg: Railway development in Tibet, Manipal

eg: Ram on slopes of Himalayas

However certain steps have been taken to modify the development paradigm towards eco centric environmentalism!

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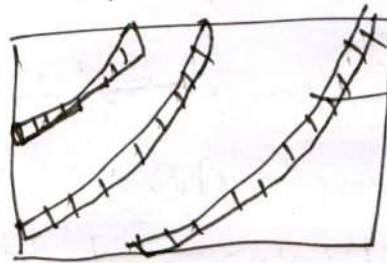
1) landslide zoning guidelines

↳ aims to reduce development activities in vulnerable areas.

ii) local participation in Environmental Impact assessment

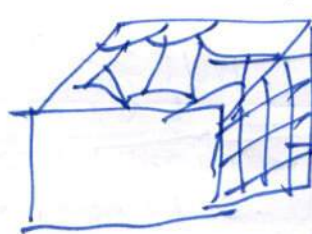
iii) paramatmala to avoid road construction in complex slopes.

iv) Agroforestry Agricultural practices  
eg. →



→ agroforestry  
bundling  
on hill  
slope.

v) structural measures.



→ stone pitching

→ wire netting

To achieve sustainability in development environmental concerns and hazard assessment should be incorporated to avoid landslides etc.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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15

To balance the economic concerns of free trade and security concerns of drug trafficking, infiltration etc India needs a smart border management which integrates technology and physical infrastructure.



National security concern.

Need for smart border management system!

1) prevent 'illegal in-migration': smart border management like UN

drone, remote sensing etc can help prevent illegal immigration thus preventing ethnic strife.

eg: Illegal Immigration in Assam causing Assam Agitation (1985)

ii) dealing with cross border smuggling

→ smart border management includes trans national co-operation:

eg. Project Sunrise with Myanmar

iii) prevent illegal drug trade

eg. from Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent

iv) coastal security: smart border

management includes efficient

coastal security. eg: prevent coastal smuggling.

v) use of technology eg: Remote sensing, LASER, etc prevent infiltration of terrorists.

vi) Border management is harsh terrain

eg: River flooded in Bangladesh requires technological interventions.

Stope fallen by India!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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4 CB DMS: comprehensive integrated border management system: to integrate physical infrastructure with technology

ii) BOLD SPD: Along India-Bangladesh border for smart border management

iii) Smart fencing: eg. use of sensors, cameras, laser etc

iv) India Bangladesh Inland water protocol for legitimate flows.

eg. Sonamura-Daukeandi

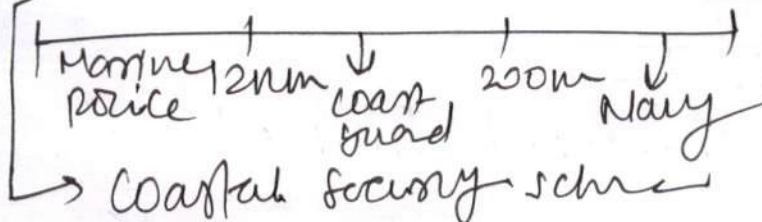
v) connectivity projects

→ RMT trilateral highway

→ BORN Initiative

→ Notkhari-Amulbary Pipeline

vi) coastal security



Thus India has to ensure that economy and security go hand in hand rather than in silos.

19.

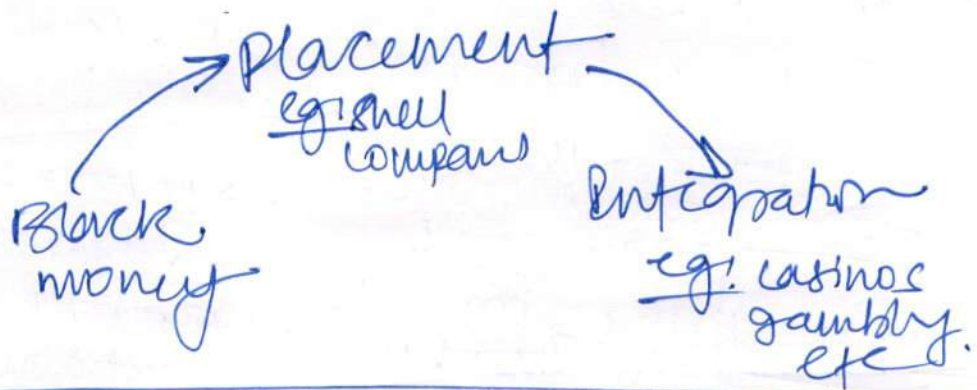
वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Money laundering refers to showing illegitimate money as having originated from legitimate sources through use of shell companies etc. Globalisation has reduced time as well as cost barriers to transfer of money thus exacerbating money laundering -



Linkages between globalisation and money laundry!

1) Transfer pricing and Round tripping  
Round tripping is used to launder money

back into country.

eg! Marijuana is one of the largest  
FDR sources due to money  
laundering.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हाशिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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iv) Treaty shopping: misuse of  
double tax avoidance agreements.

v) Hawala: link between money  
laundering & globalisation.

vi) use of crypto money: eg! Bitcoin  
is used to ~~launder~~ launder money  
internationally.

vii) Transborder ~~un~~organised crime  
↳ used to launder money.

viii) Increase digital connectivity.

ix) Shell companies established in  
low tax jurisdictions.

eg! Panama, Singapore etc.

## Initiatives taken at International level:

- 1) FATF: as International money laundering and terror financing watchdog. eg. grey list, black list
- ii) Vienna and Palermo convention on money laundry
- iii) Basel regulations on money laundry.
- iv) OECD regulation on base erosion and profit shifting.

## National level:

- i) Prevention of Money Laundering Act eg. cognisable offence established in Anil Anti-vir case
  - ii) Economic fugitives act
  - iii) Benami transaction prevention Act
  - iv) setting up of financial intelligence unit
- India needs to adapt the principles of Vienna and Palermo convention to efficiently tackle money laundry.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Artemis's accord was recently propagated by USA and joined by countries like Singapore, South Korea, UK etc. However India has refused to join Artemis accord because of its concerns.

Need to review some of past assumption about nature of outer space. —

1) Use of space for resource exploration. eg with increasing technological development, the space race for asteroid exploration etc requires change in assumption.

ii) military use of space. With space force of USA, space policy of France India's view of space needs to change.

iii) changing nature of space

[Weaponry

eg: Hypersonic weapons.

eg: Anti satellite missile.

iv) changing nature of space surveillance -

v) changing nature of use of low earth orbit due to space debris.

India's stand on outer space accord:

1) seen as a tool to propagate western hegemony. With increasing

cost of space exploration - India needs to change its views on international collaboration.

उम्मीदवादी को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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iv) Does not have International legitimacy! Bilateral and multilateral space agreements are fit to replace outer space strategy and Moon treaty thus India needs to change its assumption.

iv) Relations with China and Russia may be impacted: need to diversify.

iv) May distract from domestic missions of ISRO.  
Need to Internationalise

Thus with changing nature of space use India needs to change its assumption.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK