



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. : 0061537
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHISHEK MAJJI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

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.

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

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

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



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

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.

राजकोपीय 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 measures adopted by the government to raise revenue & incur expenditure in an economy, at the same time combating inequality & inflation.

Tool to reduce Income Inequality:

- ① low tax base in India, only 4-5% fill tax. → more taxpayers → more money to spur growth in social sectors {health, education}.
- ② The imposition of 1% wealth tax on all super-rich can fund program like PM - Ayushman Bharat for 01 year.
- ③ The raised revenue can be utilised in increasing allocation to skill development employment generation sectors (sunrise industries).
- ④ Money from increased resources → used to spur women-specific schemes {to reduce income inequality}

⑤ Improved access to credit to poor and down-trodden → farm loans {interest subvention}

⑥ Tax sops to MSMEs → inclusive growth, increased income of rural poor (> 50% MSME) in rural area.

Thus, by increasing the tax-to-GDP ratio {currently 11%}, expenditure on schemes to capability approach shall be increased. The result will be an inclusive growth story & sustainable dev.

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

hand records due to poor digitalisation,
has always led to conflicts and an
impediment in the land reforms initiated
post-independence.

Digitization → benefits :

- ① Clear demarkation of land with titles,
→ easier to secure credit from banks,
NBFCs → further land reforms.
- ② Digitization → easy consolidation of
land holding → easy to achieve economy
of scale & contract farming.
- ③ Easy geo-tagging of farms → easy
insurance in crop failure, under
PM - Fasal Bima Yojna.
- ④ Easier to hire machinery from custom
hiring centres → income of farmers increased.
(Ashok Dalwai Committee)
- ⑤ Easier to impose property tax, control
rent & land ceiling of agricultural land.
- ⑥ low conflicts → low burden &
pendency in lower judiciary.

Measures taken :

- ① ~~SWAMITVA~~ SWAMITVA scheme by Ministry of Panchayati Raj - digitization of land records in gram panchayats.
- ② Issue of property deeds by rural & urban local bodies based on digitization.
- ③ Mapping of all property, especially in urban areas by drones → to fix property tax.
- ④ National Program on Digitization of land records - to assist rural bodies in collecting, storing & computerizing data, like khesra number & owner's details.
- ⑤ Integrating land records digitization with GPDP { Gram Panchayat Development Scheme }.

Thus, these measures have ushered in a new area of transparency in land reforms : They will not only lower the burden on judiciary, but also spur local participation & inclusive growth.

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

Subsidy regime - Govt. of India spends a huge amount of its GDP on food, fertiliser, fuel subsidy. They can be based on merit (need-based) or non-merit (politically driven).

Need for rationalisation of regime :

① To get votes, populist measures adopted by state government → wavier of farm loans { even when they could have paid back }

② leakages & corruption lead to concentration of subsidies in few rich farmers. eg - MSP regime only available to 6% rich farmers.

③ Subsidy on food adds huge economic burden - Re 1/2/3 per kg for ~ 80 crore people for coarse grain/wheat/rice.
→ need for checking inclusion & exclusion errors.
→ diversion to open-market

④ Sugarcane subsidies → irrational
→ pushing more farm indebtedness
→ black marketing → loss of mills.
poor price realisation

⑤ Black marketing & diversion of
subsidized fertilizer (urea) to open
market.

⑥ Agrarian states { have poor resource
base } → high fiscal debt → limitation
foreign borrowings → debt is
unserviceable

Thus, measures such as conditional
grants by finance commission & reforms need
to be implemented in fiscal, agricultural,
fertilizer & food sector, to keep the
debt in check.

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-irrigation ^(MI) technique refers to the application of water and fertilizers directly at the roots of the plants to reduce wastage of water.

[PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojana] & [MI] :-

- ① 'per drop more crop' to gain maximum output from water - [micro-irrigation]
- ② 'groundwater management'
 - micro-irrigation {MI} helps in conserving groundwater.
 - prevents pollution of groundwater as fertilizer is applied on root zone
 - no excess → no pollution
- ③ making farming profitable
 - MI helps in increasing yield by 50%
 - reducing farm inputs {water, seeds, fertilizers} by 48% {Ministry of Agri-PIB}

④ On farm water management

- 51% ^{rainfed} ~~irrigated~~ area in India.
- MI helps in efficient on-farm water mgmt. by low need of storage, low evaporation losses.

⑤ Improvement in soil health -

MI adopts fertigation { fertilizer + water } - more nutrients in desired quantity

- N, P, K balance { Nitrogen
Phosphorus
Potassium }

Thus, micro irrigation techniques adopt methods that make farming remunerative and aim to double farmer income through PMKSY seems achievable.

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

Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) refers to a grouping of multiple island countries in the pacific ocean, combined against the cause of climate change (CC).

India's possible role:

- ① Collaboration on technical fields & with NDMA {National Disaster Mgmt Authority} to improve disaster resilience of nations {CDRI - ~~Coalition of Disaster Resilient Infra~~ Coalition of disaster resilient infra?}
- ② Help PSIDS to build resilient coastal communities through Indian example of coastal regulation (CRZ).
- ③ Invest in Renewable energy sources, like wind & solar power in PSIDS states → technology transfer & investment by India {One Sun - One World - One Grid}
- ④ India's growing prowess at

United Nations → assists PSIDS diplomatically in raising voice against CC. (global group)

⑤ Assist in protection of biodiversity, by offering to open or deposit their resources in Indian seed banks, gene banks → to mitigate CC

⑥ Help of Navy in care of humanitarian assistance & disaster relief.

Thus, Indian through its expertise, resources & experience can help PSIDS to build a resilient community to mitigate CC impacts.

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

The DMP-MoR points out the role of rural local body {Panchayats} in disaster management & risk reduction.

Rationale behind DMP-MoR :

- ① To include panchayats in Disaster management (DM) functions as mandated in National Disaster Mgmt Authority guidelines {2016, Pkmg} -
- ② For better identification of hazardous areas, vulnerability identification of local infrastructure
- ③ Participative governance by including people at grass root level in planning function.
- ④ DM is an integral part of district planning committee, as indirectly a subject "local resource management" in 11th Schedule of constitution.

- ⑤ To train & build capacity of local communities to augment state & national efforts.

Key components:

- ① Training of Panchayat executives in the field of DM { by devolution of fund, function & functionaries }
- ② Planning & identification of areas where help is needed most → Old, women, children.
- ③ Capacity building of local communities & improving disaster resilience { information communication & education }.
- ④ Funds for proofing of important buildings { shelter homes, schools etc. }.

DMP-MOPR, usher into a new era of linking local governance to disaster management. The stakeholder approach is in line with Sendai Framework.

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 चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging & disruptive technologies (EDT) - refers to the new techniques like drones, cyber warfare, blockchain, artificial intelligence ^(AI) to disturb space India's peace & security.

Implication on Internal Security:

- ① Use of drones → drug drop & targeting critical installations. {eg-Jammu Air Base} by Pak.
- ② Use of cyber warfare → used by China backed hackers → downing the power grids {Mumbai, Ladakh} → disruption in life & security.
- ③ Use of space based quantum communication - by China, to secure communications & spy on internal networks of India
eg- (Xuan 5e vessel) at Hambantota port.
- ④ Use of crypto currency - For Fake

currency, vaccine trade & money
laundering by non-state actors.

⑤ Use of dark web → for selling drugs,
light arms to insurgent groups.

⑥ Use of AI enabled soldiers for
hybrid warfare, & development of
faster, smarter missiles → difficult to
intercept.

India needs to adopt EDT by
spurring entrepreneurship in defence sector
& stricter rules regime to crack & trace
the state & non-state actors.

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

India has recently seen a surge in its defence exports in last few years.
India is one of the largest importers of defence equipments. {SIPRI report}

Impediments:

- ① Poor investment & funding in research and development {R&D} $\sim 0.7\%$ of GDP -
- ② low efficiency of limited defence organisation {DRDO - monopoly}. eg- 16 years to make Tejas.
- ③ Boost to startups in defence sector missing.
- ④ lack of collaboration with foreign governments & companies on tech-transfer.
- ⑤ limit on Brahmos sale & range due to non-membership of MTCR {Missile Technology Control Regime} earlier.

Steps taken

- ① Boosting defence manufacturing by setting up defence mfg zones. eg - in Uttar Pradesh.
- ② Boosting defence startups, to build indigenous weapons & export.
- ③ Improved funding to DRDO, proposals of buying TEJAS aircraft by several countries.
- ④ India signed MTCR → offered Brahmos to now • many countries.
- ⑤ Conducive policies by government to retain best talent & improve spending in defence R&D.

India is poised to be a leader in defence exports & also achieve self-sufficiency in basic weapons.

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

Space debris refers to the floating remains of satellites, equipments & other natural rocks orbiting the earth in specific orbits.

Issues :

① Risk of colliding with functional satellite { can lead to ripple action → uncontrollable? }

Kessler's syndrome

② Can result in temporary disruptions in ongoing launches to space { in orbit or extraplanetary missions }.

③ Difficult to track, arrest & remove satellites, once their utility is over.

④ Crowding of satellite in low-earth orbits & geostationary orbits → for communication & navigation → debris.

⑤ Damage to ISS { International Space Station } and other stations in orbit

⑥ No world accord between nations to regulate debris

Measures:

① Launches by European Space Agency to test the removal by ~~the~~ capture using nets - {arrestor}.

② Indian space startup developed technology for detection & monitoring of space debris.

③ Reusable launch vehicles like used by Tesla — reduce space debris & improve economy.

④ Demonstration of RLV-TD {Reusable launch vehicle} by ISRO.

Thus international co-operation & participation is needed to tackle space debris.

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

Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) refers to the platform available to e-commerce entities to spur startup & innovation by small players.

Inclusiveness & accessibility 1.

- ① Growth in entrepreneurship, new startups, multiple products in market.
- ② Competition in e-commerce → breaking hegemony of Amazon, Flipkart & boost to small traders.
- ③ More options to consumers → easy accessibility in open domain.
- ④ Pricing would be market driven & not predatory pricing as adopted by certain MNCs {pointed out by CCI - competition Commission of India}.

⑤ Reduction of global & physical barriers → easier to design platform & start sale.

⑥ Easy adoption of graphical tools to attract more traffic.

ONDC democratizes the access to customers & small retail traders.
The growth in e-commerce sector led by entrepreneurship would result in inclusive growth & best price discovery;

11.

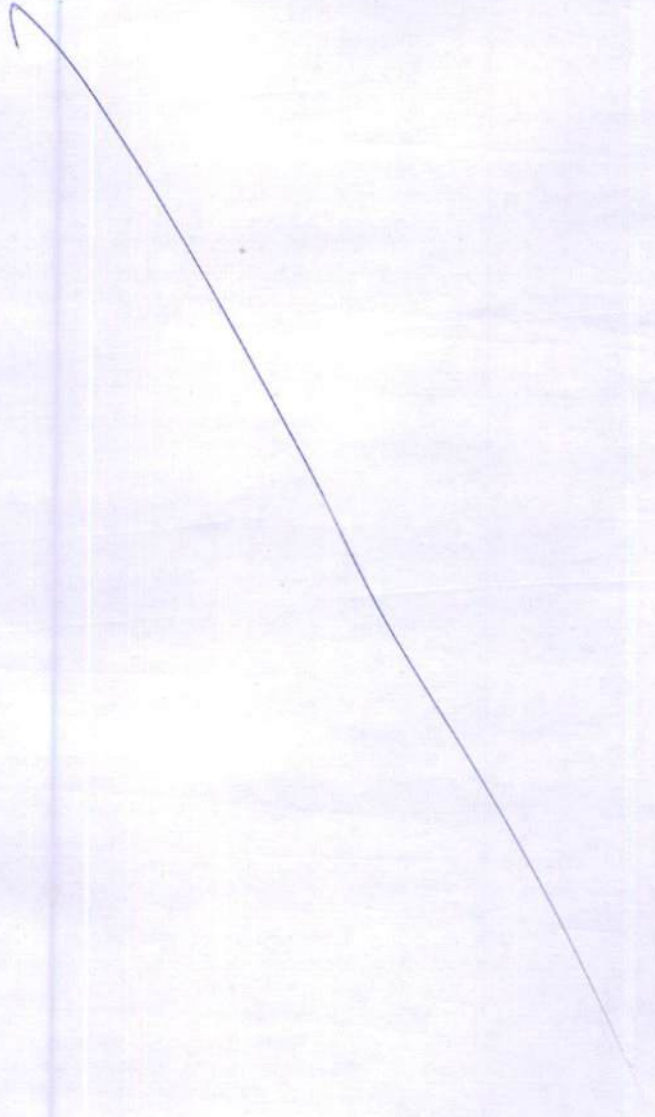
यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक बार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

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



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

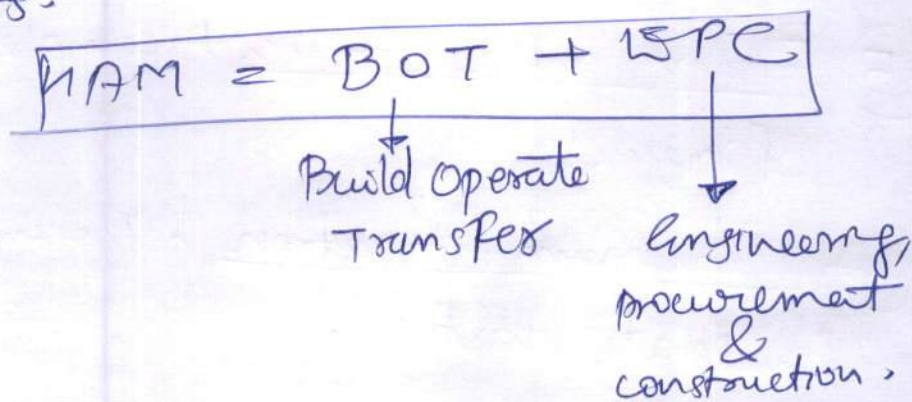
12.

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

HAM {Hybrid Annuity Model} is a method of financing infrastructure projects.



Advantages:

- ① It brought out the best of BOT & EPC model. → milestone based payment by government & all regulatory clearances like land acquisition in advance.
- ② Certain portion of finance provided by govt. → low stress on private sector to arrange all funds by themselves.
- ③ Easier to secure loans → govt. backed & land acquired before handing to private parties.

④ Flexible annuity {toll} options based on pre-determined model agreement between govt & private party.

⑤ Faster, more efficient completion of projects

⑥ Minimum litigation between govt & private parties.

Issues

① Govt. not able to acquire 100% land, before beginning of project.

② Due to pandemic & GST ~~shocks~~ — private sector unable to fund projects.

③ Milestone completion or project quality dispute → conflict & deviation from agreement.

④ Indiscriminate use of LD {Late Delivery} clause — on private

players even for reasons not in their control.

⑤ Bankruptcy & financial fraud -
eg- failure of IL&PS & DUFH.

⑥ Issues related to toll collection.

⑦ Poor estimation by private players,
resulting in cost & time overrun.
{low quotes}

Adopting Swiss challenge model for
innovative projects - & going back
to EPC mode, while the economy
recovers is the way to boost the
road construction sector.

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

MSP {Minimum support price} is an executive backed price decided by government each year for procurement of 23 crops.

Issues

- ① No cap on procurement of crops. Huge waste, due to lack of storage by FCI {Food Corporation of India} godowns. No quota
- ② MSP benefits being reaped by 6% rich farmers as majority farmers practice subsistence farming. Non-inclusive
- ③ MSP doesn't take into account the interest on land & money forgone. It's only $1.5 \times (A_2 + P_1)$.
{cost of inputs & family labour}.
- ④ MSP on rice & wheat has spurred Deficient pricing

growth of only paddy crops $\rightarrow$
groundwater depletion & low diversification

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

⑤ In real, procurement of very crops
takes place {out of 23 announced} $\rightarrow$
lack of access to farmers.

⑥ Poor grading facilities for crops. Still
need to import pulses, oil-seeds
inspite of being backed by MSP.

Measures / approaches :

① Cost correction: $1.5 \times$ ^(A₂ + P₁ + P₂) cost - including
cost of rent of land & interest foregone
{ Swaminathan committee }

② Cap on crops: Government should announce
MSP regime well in advance of cropping
season & put quotas based on historical
data.

③ Diversification of crops: Instead of fixing
a floor price, government shall ~~fix~~
improve pulse, oilseed cultivation by
initiating reforms. eg - National Mission on
Oil Seed Production

④ Proper grading facilities & increasing access to farmers.

⑤ Improving FCI storage capacity (warehouses) - Ishant Kumar Committee

⑥ Exclusion of rich farmers - by their landholders from MSP regime

⑦ Promoting food processing industries.
Thus, MSP regime needs to be

reformed so that the farm-distress can be reduced, crop-diversified & on food security of India ensured.

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

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

Existing buffer stock policy of India plans for two requirements

for running Public Distribution Scheme (PDS)

(Operational reserve)

↓
for 4 months PDS

emergency reserves

↓
for war, crop loss, damage, etc. foreign request

India is maintaining several times food stock above the requirements of PDS & emergency. It is decided quarterly.

Issues

- ① No cap on procurement. Hence, overflowing godowns.
- ② Reforms in FCI needed to store. ~~overflowing~~ foodgrains {more warehouses, efficient administration}.

③ No liquidation of buffer stocks in open market.

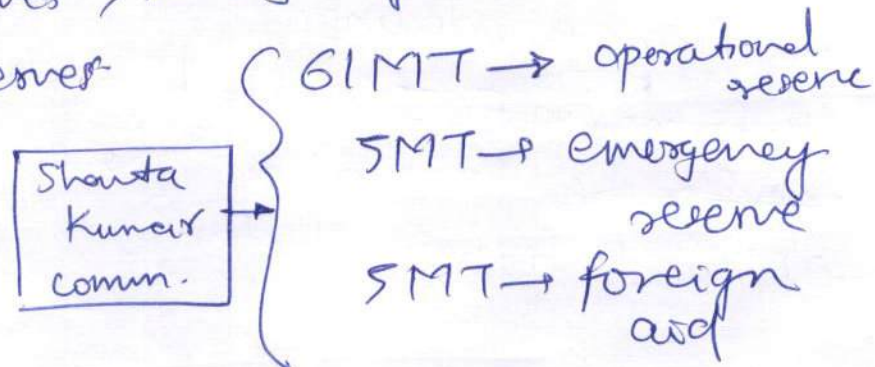
④ ~~Feeder~~ Poor response to tenders for open market sale - diversion to blackmarket from PDS scheme.

⑤ Scientific level & technological intervention missing - no demand supply gap analysis, lack of cold storage facilities, poor R&D & grading capacities.

Measures :

① Auto-liquidation of buffer stocks beyond a fixed limit - Swaminathan Committee.

② Fix limits to be held of operational reserves, emergency & for foreign reserves



③ Use of data analytics to read patterns of demand-supply to prevent overstorage

④ Reforms in Essential Commodities Act — to differentiate between hoarding & storing → would help spur procurement by FPI (food processing industries).

⑤ Fixing targets region wise & based on agro-climatic conditions.

⑥ Flexibility on exports of crops

These measures would help bring India, much needed foreign exchange, engage in wheat diplomacy & spur growth to achieve a 5 tr \$ economy.

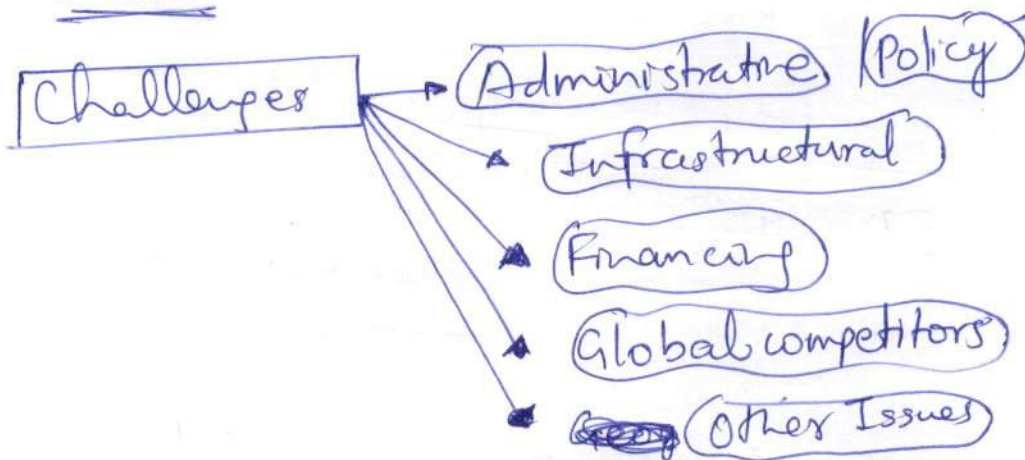
15.

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)

15

India has 12 major ports that handle more than 90% of India's foreign trade by volume & > 70% by value.



Administrative/Legal

① ^{major} The Ports Act is outdated & restrictive in nature. excessive bureaucratisation of port authority.

② Lack of freedom in governance of ports, taking policy decisions.

③ High turnaround time { import = 250 hours
export = 100 hours }

Infrastructural

- ① low depth of ports → not suitable of big container ship to dock,
- ② lack of a single transshipment port like Columbo → unable to attract traffic of cargo vessels.

Financing

- ① Approvals of governing board & government needed, not able to function like a corporate.
- ② Inability to raise resources, impose taxes.

Global Competitors

- ① China, Sri Lanka has developed several deep water ports → cheap & fast unloading.

Several other issues such as union of labourers, delayed port projects & lack of transparency in administration

Measures:

- ① The New landlord model being adopted → port board remains owner but berthing & terminal operations by private players.

- ② Scope of approval of projects by boards {trusts} hiked to 100 crore, before any approval is needed.
- ③ Faster clearance, development of integrated processing centre for easy cargo trade.
- ④ Special purpose vehicle to execute delayed PPP {Public-private partnership} projects & undertake new.
- ⑤ Development of deep water ports, dredging of sea, development of integrated townships are few steps needed to develop them into 'Mega Ports by 2047'.

Ports provide a cheaper, efficient way of undertaking national & foreign trade. Development into mega ports will help India increase 'Blue Economy' & employment targets.

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

Carbon inequality refers to the carbon footprint of people belonging to various income groups. & the gaps which it is creating in the society & economy.

Why Carbon equality needs to be addressed

- ① how access to clean fuel by the rural & marginalised poor community.
{69% rural population → huge C footprint}
- ② Deteriorating status of health in women → exacerbated by C inequality
- ③ Income inequality means rich have access to electric, hybrid cars & flex fuel vehicles while poor have old vehicles {BS-IV}.
- ④ Carbon inequality results in lower income for poor households → further driven into vicious cycle of poverty.

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

Barriers

- ⑤ Inclusive growth can't take place if all the 1.38 billion people don't have equal access to clean technology.
- ⑥ High cost of electricity → further burden on poor farmers.

Ways to achieve C equality:

- ① Raising the income level to reduce inequality
- skill development
 - expenditure on education (6% of GDP)
 - expenditure on basic healthcare (4% of GDP)
- ② To promote renewable energy sourced in rural areas.
- biomass - GOBAR-DHAN scheme
 - waste to power
- ③ To improve solar power generation & promote farm income.
- eg - PM-KUSUM → solarisation of grid-connected pumps

- giving standalone solar pump
- promoting off-grid solar plant of 210,000 kW.

- ④ Access to clean cooking fuel—
- UJWALA scheme for LPG connection
 - Piped natural gas for urban areas
- ⑤ Carbon tax on rich & super rich
- on imported fuel guzzling vehicle
 - to fund the programmes in rural area.

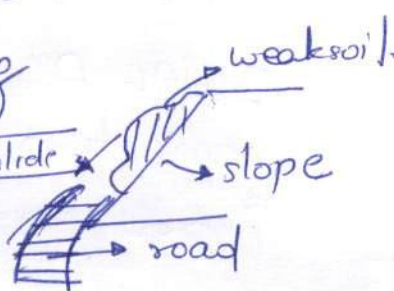
The government through its redistribution functions needs to reduce income inequality. This in turn will help achieve our targets of SDG → 500 GW Renewable energy by 2030 & Carbon neutrality by 2070.

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

landslides - refer to the sudden fall of a weak soil mass due to the action of gravity. It brings along with boulders & debris and results in destruction of property and life.



Increased Occurrences :

- Frequency of landslides in Himalayan regions has increased. eg - Recent landslide in Manipur near a rail-line - death of 30 soldiers
- landslides along fragile hills inland has increased due to mining, slope destabilization & human activities.

Development Paradigm :

- ① The regulatory regime has been weakened.
eg - Draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Rules, 2020 → high list of exempted projects.
- ② Incessant deforestation along

the ecologically sensitive Himalayan regions.

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

③ Projects like tunnelling for railways, roadways have huge impact on slope stability. eg- Char Dham project (proposed)

④ Inefficient policy implementation and poor deterrence by laws.

eg- NGT can't impose punishment on erring individuals.

- post-facto approval of infrastructure projects without EIA.

⑤ low focus on afforestation, slope drainage, protection of biodiversity and more on rapid development to finish project deadlines.

⑥ Tourism in Himalayas → spurred post-pandemic → more pressure on unstable & fragile slopes.



Steps to be taken:

① Mandatory EIA for all projects in Himalayas including projects of national security.

② Conservation of ecosystem, mandatory afforestation.

③ Proper drainage of slopes along infra projects.

④ Protection of slopes using technical fibres and geotextiles.

⑤ local EIA before opening up new areas to outside pressure (tourists).

Further, landslide study centres, a holistic approach to conserve Himalayan ecosystem with all states and neighbourly countries will help balance development with ecosystem.

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

India has a 7,500 km coastline and approx 15,000 km land border surrounded by hostile neighbours. The need for smart border mgmt. can't be overemphasized.

Needs for smart border management:

- ① Constant infiltration bids from Pakistan border. Large & treacherous terrain, incapable of being guarded by foot.
- ② Shifting river flows, sand dunes and dense forest makes mgmt. of borders difficult. Geographical
- ③ Deployment of highly technical drones, equipments by China along LAC {line of actual control}.
- ④ High no. of Central and para-military forces along border. {BSF along Pak border, ITBP - China, SSB - Bhutan etc.} - Need for co-ordination and integrated command

⑤ Many people in bordering areas of Myanmar also have voting rights across border -
Need to protect legitimate flows.

⑥ Cultural similarity, cross-border trade among people & subsistence farming {
sphereds for pastoring} across border.

⑦ To curb the menace of Organized crime -
drug trafficking, Human Trafficking,
smuggling etc. - need for smart mgmt

⑧ Challenges due to
porous coastline

Initiative taken:

① Conclusion of land Boundary agreement
{100^m Const. Amendment} with Bangladesh.

② CIBM - Comprehensive & Integrated
Border Management strategy adopted.

{ smart fencing
ground sensors
thermal camera

BOLT-QIT
along Nepal
Border

③ Use of space technology { GSAT-7A,
EMISAT { Electromagnetic Intelligence
Satellite }

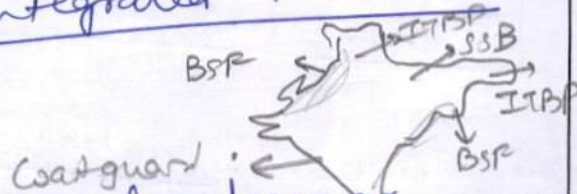
for real time border surveillance,

④ Procurement of anti-drone systems & development of indigenous drones by DRDO for border patrol.

⑤ Improving Infrastructure { roads by BRO, villages, mobile towers } along border for higher edge in border mgmt

⑥ Improving coastal infrastructure & Indian Coastguard.

Way forward: Govt. needs to adopt further cutting edge technology like Artificial Intelligence, and efficient resource utilisation by Integrated Theatre Commands.



The adoption of technology as suggested by Madhbole committee and adoption of space technology & AI in defence { N. Chandrababhai committee } will go a long way in smart border mgmt.

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

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

Globalisation : refers to the interconnectedness between nations for smooth movement of goods, services and nations people.

It has also brought with the challenges of money laundering.

Money laundering : refers to obtaining money from illegal sources & converting them to look like legal money.

Globalisation and Money laundering (ML):

① Increasing globalisation → more safe tax havens → easier to launder money.
{non-repatriation nations}.

② More integrated financial networks.
→ huge access for placement and layering of money.

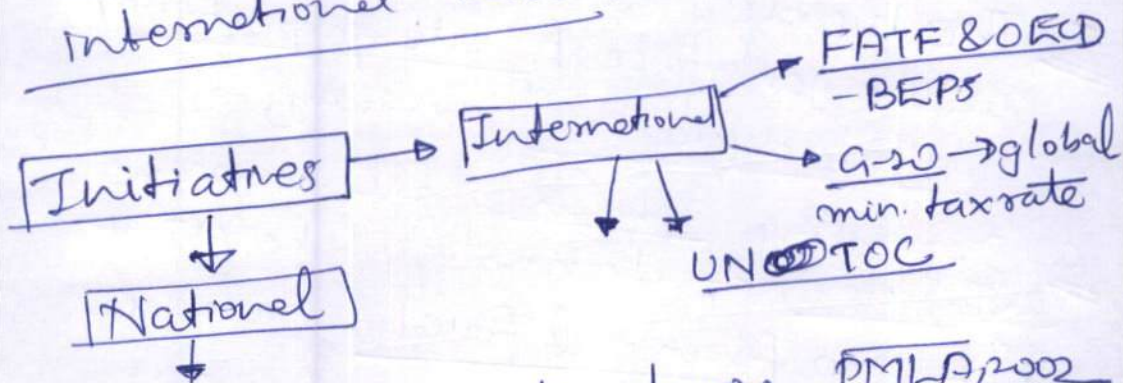
③ Globalisation → terrorist and organised crime syndicates → closer linkage → ML has increased.

④ Role of Interpol, Financial Action Task force (FATF) has increased → due to globalisation {to combat Mh}.

⑤ Globalisation → Transnational nature of Mh → money routed through multiple accounts to look like legitimate money {integration of money in system}.

⑥ Tax avoidance due to differential tax regimes → Mh increased.

⑦ Inability of foreign governments to prosecute money launderers & lax international laws.



- Prevention of Money Laundering, PMLA, 2002
- Benami Property Transaction {Prohibition} Act.
- Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, FEOA
- Unlawful activities Prevention Act, UAPA

1. A joint task force has been constituted to prevent ML along with Enforcement Directorate (ED), CBI, NIA etc.

2. PMLA, 2002 empowers ED to attach proceeds of crime and arrest individuals connected to ML → difficult to get bail.

3. India is a member of G-20 grouping, that has proposed a global minimum tax rate of 15% for all digital companies.

4. FATF has cracked down upon various nations {place on Black, grey list} for supporting ML & terror funding.

5. The Fugitive Economic Offender's Act, allows govt to confiscate properties of willful defaulters {ran away}.

6. De-registering 3 lakh shell companies. The use of technology like AI to detect deep financial frauds, cracking down on shell companies & an integrated international approach is needed to tackle ML.

20.

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

Artemis accords - refers to space treaty for purpose of using moon, & other planets for human development

Indian stand:

- ① Possible militarisation of space sector. → new domain of warfare.
- ② Rise in global inequality → only few nations will have access to tech-nology.
- ③ Idea of global commons: Space resources belong to all countries & not a elite nations.

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

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

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

