



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. : **0629 408**

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : **MANAN AGARWAL**

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

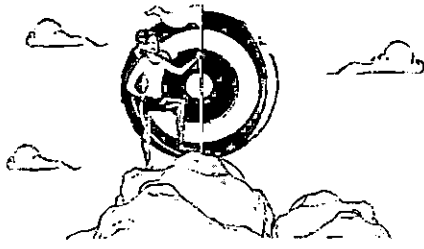
Durgah

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

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

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



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Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा की 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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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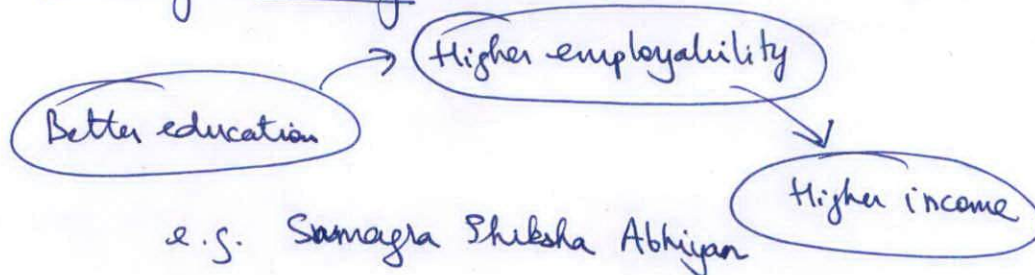
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Fiscal policy refers to the policies undertaken by Government of India through various taxes, subsidies, incentives, etc.

Fiscal policy: Key Tool to reduce Income Inequality

1. Cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable sections e.g. PM-KISAN

2. Boosting learning outcomes



3. Ensuring progressive taxation

e.g. Income tax regime in India

GST exemption on poor man's goods e.g. wheat

4. Subsidy on LPG, kerosene e.g. PM Ujjwale Yojana

5. Housing For All e.g. PM Awas Yojana

Fiscal Policy : Make Poorest Part of Country's Growth Story

1. Skilling and up training workforce
e.g. Skill India Mission, PM Kaushal Vikas
2. Ensuring access to cheap credit
e.g. MUDRA, StandUp India
3. Providing formal employment to all
e.g. PM Rozgar Pratsahan Yojana, EPFO
4. Evolving co-operatives sector & use of civil society
e.g. DAY- NRLM, SHG - Bank Linkage
5. Universal social security fund under
revauped & Lahon Codes

Thus, India's fiscal policy is a
key tool to achieving goal of inclusive
growth and \$5 trillion economy.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land records are a set of details on ownership and land use.

Importance of Digitizing Land Records

1. Clarity of ownership $\Rightarrow$ Unlock idle capital
2. Promote land reforms
 - 2.1 Supplement consolidation of land holdings
 - 2.2 Prevent Benami property
 - 2.3 Security of ownership to land owner
3. Greater revenue to state through stamp duty
4. Ease burden on judiciary
 - 4.1 Lower ownership disputes
 - 4.2 Smooth inheritance process
 - 4.3 GPS/GIS links will ensure adequate

identification of land

5. Realization of land tax easier

6. Can pledge land as collateral for bank loan

⇓

Entrepreneurship development

Measures Taken

1. SVAMITVA Scheme to monitor, survey and record land ownership through drones
2. Digitization of land records at State level e.g. Karnataka (e-Bhumi), UP (Bhulekh), Maharashtra, etc.
3. NIC provides software support and Training of officials
4. Proactive role by Ministers of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development

Through digital land records, vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat can be achieved.

3.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हاشिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Large number of Indian states including Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal are staring at fiscal unsustainability due to high debt-GSDP ratio of over 30%. (RDI Report on State Finances)

Subsidies { MERIT → PDS, health, education
NON-MERIT → free laptops, pressure cooker, electricity, etc.

Need to Rationalise Subsidy Regime in India

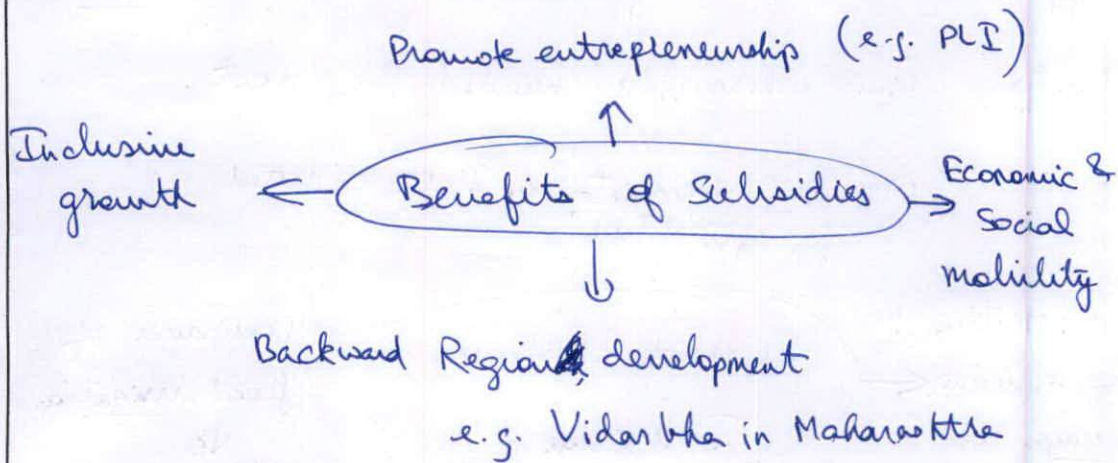
* High level of revenue expenditure by states in form of subsidies poses following challenges:

- 1) Inter-generational inequity
- 2) Fiscal unsustainability ⇒ states bankruptcy
e.g. Sri Lanka like crisis
- 3) Wastage of scarce resources
e.g. fertiliser ⇒ irrigation overuse

4) Ecological burden

5) Poor tax payment culture

6) Exit of the Middle Class



- Way Forward
- 1) Differentiate between merit and non-merit subsidies on objective parameters
 - 2) Restrict merit subsidies to less than 10% of GDP (NK Singh of 15th Finance Commission)
 - 3) Provide regular review of existing subsidies (Shanku Kumar panel)
 - 4) Ensure upper cap & progressive regime

Since one often pays up most for the things one gets for free (Einstein) therefore need to rationalise subsidy regime in India.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Micro-irrigation refers to the supply of water to plants at the level of roots, etc. where it's needed the most.

Over 90% groundwater in India extracted for agriculture

No incentive to use efficient pumps due to power subsidy

Current Challenges in Irrigation

Dominance of flood irrigation ↓ water wastage

↓
Soil salinisation
and loss of fertility

Role of PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

1. "Hari Khet Ko Pani" → Expand cultivable area under irrigation

1.1 Promote farming in dryland areas as well

1.2 Raise farm productivity ⇒ Profitable farming

1.3 Reduce dependence on rain ⇒ lower farmer vulnerability

2. Per Drop, More Crop

2.1 Use of precision irrigation

2.2 Higher water-use efficiency

2.3 Lower wastage due to $\rightarrow$ evaporation
 $\rightarrow$ percolation of water

Sustainable farming

3. Integrated Watershed Management

3.1 Involve local community

3.2 Promote groundwater recharge $\rightarrow$ Sustainable
farming

3.3 Use MGNREGA funds

4. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Program

4.1 Reach of irrigation has expanded

4.2 Expedite ongoing projects

There is need to ensure sustainable irrigation through convergence of Atal Bhujal Yojana, Soil Health Card with PM KSY to achieve goal of doubling farmers income (Ashok Dalwai Committee).

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)

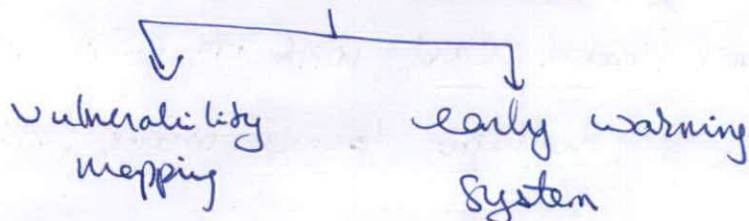
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The PSIDS face unique vulnerability of climate change due to sea level rise, high intensity cyclones, drought, etc.

India's Key Role in Assisting PSIDS

1. Ocean water de-salination plant to ensure water security
2. R&D, HYVs seeds for food security
3. Use of CDRI card for disaster-resilient infrastructure
4. India's satellite sector powers



5. Use of GAGAN, GEMINI, etc for
aircrafts & ships at PSIDS
6. Renewable energy projects for energy
security
 - ocean thermal
 - wind
 - solar
7. Biotech sector for better health & recovery
8. IT sector of India for resilient
information services
 - disaster management
 - communication network

India's vision of SAGAR,
Net Security Provider and first responder
in Indo-Pacific goes in line with the
needs of PSIDS.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Keeping in line with vision of disaster risk reduction through inclusive and bottom-up approach, the DMP-MoPR was recently unveiled.

Rationale Behind formulation of DMP-MoPR

1. Achieve local participation in disaster management
2. Often local-level intervention is most prompt and effective
3. Ensure sustainability of disaster management since local communities are more attached
4. ~~Local-level~~ Low-cost and timely response
5. Socio-economic background can be kept in mind while planning
6. Greater accountability can be established

Key Components of DMP-MoPR

1. Every village must have a disaster management (DM) plan ; incorporate in GP Development Plan
2. Involve women and vulnerable sections in DM & planning
3. Village-level DM fund be set up
4. Training of all stakeholders be ensured
5. Key role played by Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha

The mobilization of people at the grassroots level will ensure disaster resilience and realization of Gram Swaraj vision of Gandhiji.

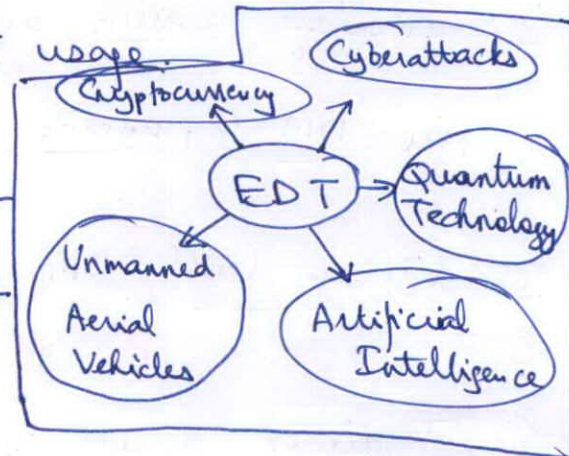
7.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent drone attack carrying IED at AFS Jammu points to growing internal security risk of EDT usage.

Internal Security Implications of EDT Usage By State and Non-State



1. Destruction of critical infrastructure such as airports, power-plants, etc

1.1 Can lead to "domino-effect"

2. Surveillance and snooping of public functionaries

2.1 Loss of privacy

Ex: Shenkua (China) on important Indian functionaries

3. Support to organised crime such as drugs, arms, human trafficking

4. Macroeconomic de-stability and financial vulnerability

Ex: parallel economy in Biteins

5. Support to cross-border terrorism and infiltration

6. Loss of national sovereignty

Ex: Cambridge Analytica; Russian meddling in US elections

7. Emergence of hybrid warfare

Ex: China on border & Mumbai power outage

Way Forward

→ 1) Develop in-house expertise to counter such attacks

→ 2) NEST, MEA to conduct global collaboration ~~off~~ on controlling use of EDT

There is urgent need to tackle use of EDT to ensure a secure India.

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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India has set itself an ambitious target of doubling defence exports to \$10 bn in next 5 years.

Impediments Faced

1. Poor domestic manufacturing base
 - ↳ import dependent
 - ↳ assembly rather than manufacture
2. Low level of R & D expenditure at 0.7 % of GDP
3. India's own defence procurement was import dependent ⇒ low level of demand for domestic industry
4. Dominant share of public sector known for corruption, red-tapism and inefficiency

5. Poor availability of skilled manpower

Only 3% workforce in India is
formally trained (FICCI)

6. High cost of capital (at 2-3% real rate)

7. Low certainty of demand of defence products

Steps Taken

1. Raising of FDI ceiling ~~to 100%~~
2. Promotion of domestic industry through
mandatory domestic content requirements

⇓
achieve efficiency ⇒ higher/competitive
exports

3. Remission of Input Duties
4. Government-to-Government route for
BrahMos missiles to Philippines

Resilient defence exports are key to
India's vision of Atmanirbhar in the field-

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 हाशिये में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Space debris refers to the dust, sand, etc. generated by unused satellites, launch vehicle discards, etc.

Issues with Space Debris

1. Lead to Kessler Effect - domino effect of multiple collisions
2. Affect satellite navigation & operations
3. Danger to astronauts at ISS and in Space Walk
4. Observation of deep space affected
5. Lowers available orbits for future satellites

Initiatives Taken to Tackle

1. Tracking of space debris at each particle level to prevent adverse impact
2. Guidelines to avoid generation of space debris through best practices
3. Use of net-like structures to capture
4. Laser instruments to destroy space debris by heat

The menace of space debris requires trust and responsible behaviour by space-faring nations.

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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ONDC refers to UPI-like open interface for sellers & buyers.



Benefits of ONDC

1. Level-playing field for sellers
2. Privacy of user data maintained
3. Transparent dispute resolution can be ensured
4. Check unfair practices by proprietary e-commerce giants like Amazon
 - ↳ high commissions ~~by~~ from seller
 - ↳ preference to selected sellers
 - ↳ cost of membership program by consumers

↳ Filtration/manipulation of search results

5. Greater logistics investment based on
fair competition

Challenges of ONOC

1. Limited opportunity for innovation and R&D
due to strait-jacket approach
2. Quality of interface not guaranteed
3. Proprietary in-house research of
marketplace may be lost in ONOC
4. Need to co-operate with multiple logistic
partners.

The high potential of ONOC needs
to be tapped with careful consideration
of concerns of all stakeholders.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The WTO is the global rules-setting body on world trade. At its 12th Ministerial Conference, agreement to curb fisheries subsidies was reached.

Recent Agreement at WTO 12th MC

1. Countries agreed to curb illegal, unreported unregulated (IUU) fisheries subsidy
2. Will be phased-out over 4-year period
3. Expected to check depletion of fishing stocks and harm to marine ecology
4. Ensures level-playing field for developing countries with limited fishing infrastructure

Concerns Raised By India

1. The 4-year period provided for phase-out of IUU is too less ¶
2. Absence of special & differential treatment (S&DT) for developing countries
 - 2.1 Necessary to ensure protective discrimination
3. Lack of transparent verification mechanism
4. Livelihood of millions of small fishermen will be adversely affected
5. Creates challenges of food security

Way Forward for Further Negotiations

1. Put in place a neutral and transparent Verification commission

2. Ensure adequate Safeguards for developing countries

- ↳ relaxed timelines of adherence
- ↳ "Peace Clause" - like arrangement

3. Use of technology to monitor violations of IOU commitment

4. Robust dispute settlement mechanism

5. Exemption for small and marginal fishermen

Going ahead, the developed countries must ensure agreement at WTO remain non-discriminatory and inclusive and addresses concerns of all stakeholders.

12.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a form of PPP model where government funds 40% of project cost through EPC route while 60% is funded by private players.

The private player receives annual payments in form of annuity.

Advantages of HAM in Road Construction Sector

1. Lower capital burden on private sector partner as road construction involves high outlay
2. In line with "optimal risk allocation" principle of Vijay Kelkar Committee (2015)
3. Private sector is invested in project with sincerity as annuity payment linked to quality of project.

4. Road ^{Sector} ~~construction~~ $\Rightarrow$ Natural monopoly due to
~~and road~~ non-rivalry in consumption



Quality not affects revenue
much



Lower risk on private sector
hence lower investment than
DOT Toll

5. Enables transparent public procurement through
GEM portal, etc

6. Expertise of private player utilised in
design and construction



Interest in HAM has Moderated

1. Shortage of finances in public sector due
to high fiscal deficit, Covid-19, etc.

2. Time overruns due to delayed public
procurement

3. Poor quality of material procured, ^{by public agency} led to disputes with private partner
4. Renewed appetite of private sector to invest as BOT Toll through new forms of financing like Inv IT, etc.
5. Exit clause is complex in HAM

Going forward, there is need to streamline sources of long term financing like PF, insurance funds, bonds, etc. to ensure sustainable PPP operations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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)

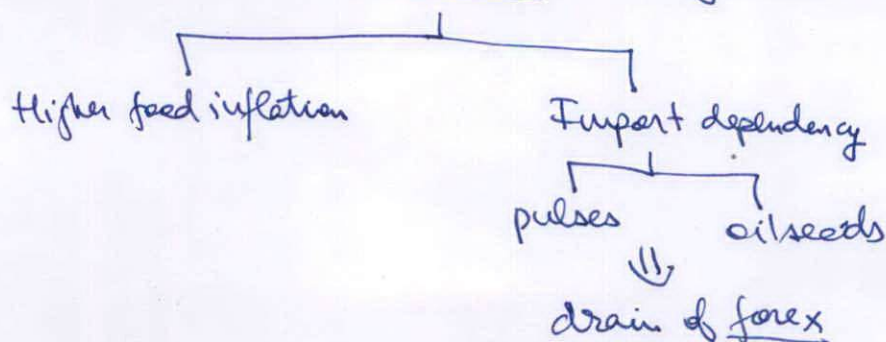
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The MSP procurement regime was introduced in the 1960s in era of food grain and foreign exchange shortage in India.

Existing MSP Procurement Regime :

(A) NOT ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE

1. Leads to high food subsidy bill of Union government of over ₹ 1 lakh crore
2. Inefficient operations of FCI
↳ High economic cost { wheat = ₹ 25/kg
rice = ₹ 35/kg
3. Has led to cereal-intensive agriculture



4. Led to farmer and regional inequality

(B) NOT AGRO-ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE

5. Led to depletion of groundwater reserves

> in Punjab → 9m depletion in 20 years

6. Problem of stubble burning → poor air quality
↳ high ozone
due to rice-wheat system

7. High fertilizer overuse → ammonia pollution

Alternative Approaches To Revamp MSP Regime

1. Increased private sector participation

↳ greater price realisation to farmer

↳ Market driven cropping pattern

2. Diversify cropping pattern to include



3. Limit MSP procurement to small and marginal farmers (Shanku Kumar Panel)

4. Improve efficiency of FCI operations

- ↳ decentralisation to states and PRIs
- ↳ automated grain silos

5. Replace ~~DBT~~ & PDS with option for DBT

- ↳ reduce demand of FCI food grain

To ensure true liberation of India's
Annadata from scourge of MSP-driven
agriculture, need to take a multi-pronged
approach.

14.

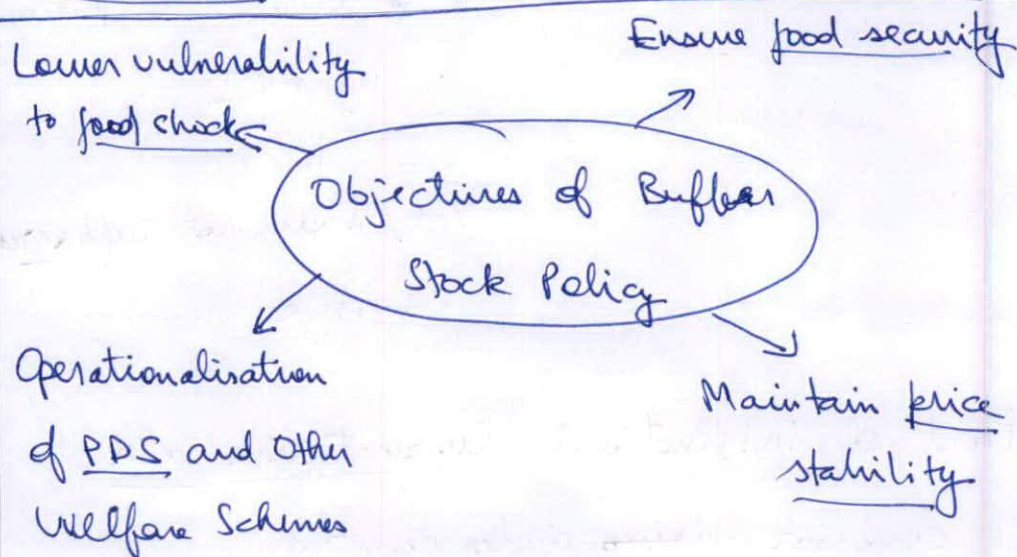
यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India maintains buffer stocks of foodgrains - wheat, rice, etc. - in line with norms set up by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Union Government.



Current Status of Buffer Stocks in India

1. India's warehouses are adequately stocked with wheat and rice over and above the stipulated norms
2. This has insured India to distribute

free foodgrains to the poor under Garib
Kalyan Anna Yojana during Covid-19 pandemic

3. Maintain resilience in case of reduced
food production

e.g. March 2022 → wheat crop damaged
by heatwave → ~~3~~ lower food procurement
by FCI
↓
Yet, India not suffered
shortage

4. Part of international humanitarian aid
to conflict-~~driss~~ ridden countries

e.g. ~~Yemen~~, Syria, Afghanistan

5. Help stabilise international food prices

e.g. during Ukraine war

6. Particularly needed in case of climate
change driven higher frequency of natural
disasters.

Struggling India with Overflowing Foodgrain

1. Due to open-ended procurement by FCI under MSP
 - 1.1 And, bonus announced by states
2. Leads to lock up of idle capital even as India imports pulses, oilseeds, etc. $\Rightarrow$ ^{high} opportunity cost
3. Destruction of grains during storage
 $\hookrightarrow$ rotting, rats eat, etc.
4. India has surplus forex reserves presently of nearly 10 months import cover
5. Can be liquidated to earn dollars, solve food inflation, reduce hunger (nearly 50% children either stunted or wasted - NFHS-5)

In the present era of global uncertainties, and newer tools like trade policy, forex, etc. the norms of buffer stock be reviewed to ensure food security along with sustainable management of resources.

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

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इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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external

India's 90% trade by volume is handled by India's ports thus highlighting their importance in India's development.

The concept of mega ports has been evolved to achieve economies of scale to ensure a developed country at 2047.

Challenges Faced By India's Ports

1. High average turnaround time at over 3 days while globally less than 1 day (NITI Aayog)
2. Limited autonomy to raise funds, negotiate PPP projects, etc.
3. Poor port- connectivity infrastructure

4. Low draft depth of India's ports

↓

Large vessels avoid India

↓

High logistics cost of India's exports
(13-14% of GDP against 9% in developed countries)

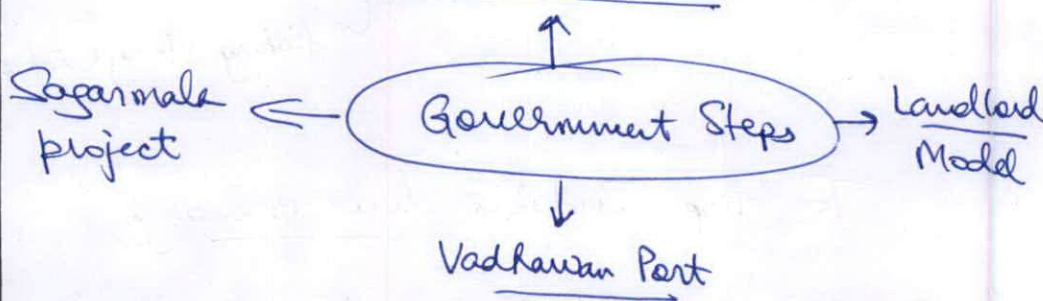
5. Shortage of trained manpower

6. Lack of Indian shipping companies

⇒ container shortage ⇒ cargo build-up
at ports

7. Low level of professionalism of management.

Major Port Authorities Act 2021



Remedial Measures

1. Tap new forms of financing like
NIF, Sovereign Wealth Funds, InvST, etc.

2. PLI scheme - type incentive to grow Indian shipping lines
3. Quality standards accreditation of all major ports $\Rightarrow$ achieve global conformity
4. Develop hinterland connectivity
 - ↓
 - Ports-led industrialist.
 - ↓
 - Fishermen development
5. Training centres under Skill India Mission
6. Tax exemptions for new port projects
7. Diversify port facilities
 - ↳ renewable energy generation
 - ↳ fishery storage infra

To tap India's blue economy,
need to converge PM Gati Shakti Master
Plan with Master Plan of all Ports to fulfill
vision of the Amrit Kaal.

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)

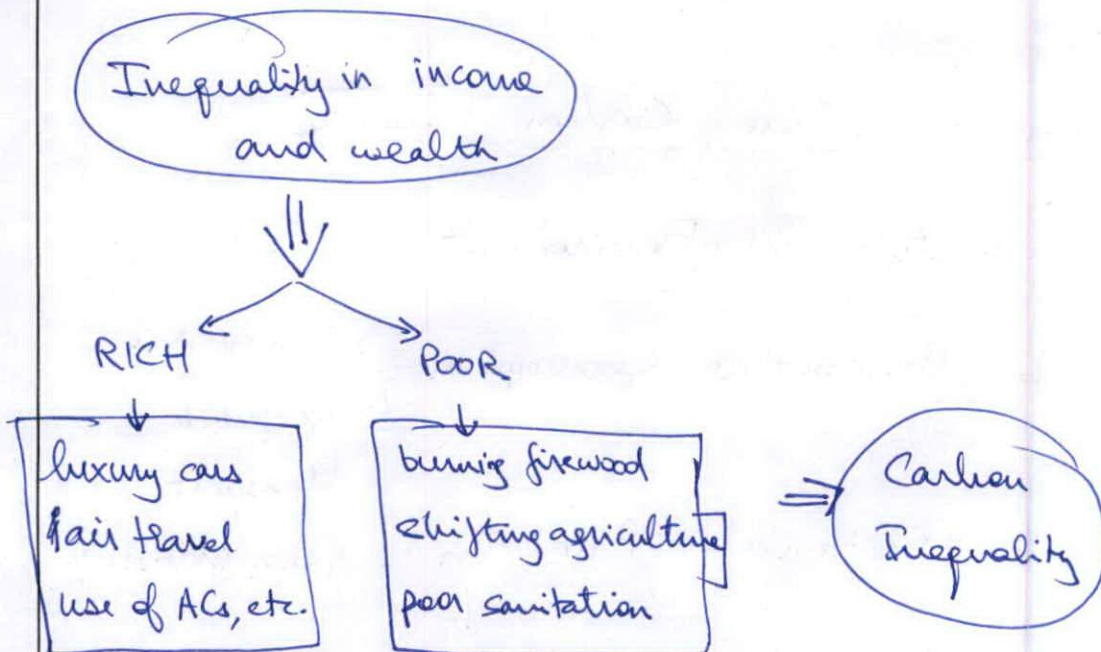
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality refers to the difference in carbon emissions due to income, wealth, social status, etc.

Top 10% of India's rich emit over 60%

of India's carbon emission. (Oxfam report)



Significance of Addressing Carbon Inequality for India

1. Achieve the goals of Panchamrit and NDCs of Paris Agreement 2015

2. Lower carbon emission intensity of GDP

e.g. use of sustainable lighting, etc.

3. Equitable distribution of available carbon space among all Nations

4. Ensure inclusive growth and sustainable development

5. Promote mitigation of climate change

Ways to Achieve Carbon Equality

1. Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)

1.1 Sustainable Consumption → turn off ACs
→ use public transport

1.2 Sustainable Production → green industries
↓
emissions trading

2. Tiny Home Movement to adopt minimalism

3. Walk to School approach (Japan)

4. Carbon tax on the rich
5. Circular Economy model to reduce waste generation
6. Renewable energy expansion
7. Use of green buildings and smart housing
 - ↳ Ventilation, cooling, lighting
8. Use of electric vehicles, hydrogen economy
9. Green jobs for the poor
 - ↳ spread awareness to deter wasteful farming practices

To achieve vision of ~~8~~ carbon equal India, need to adopt SDG model of development especially SDG 13 on Climate Action.

17.

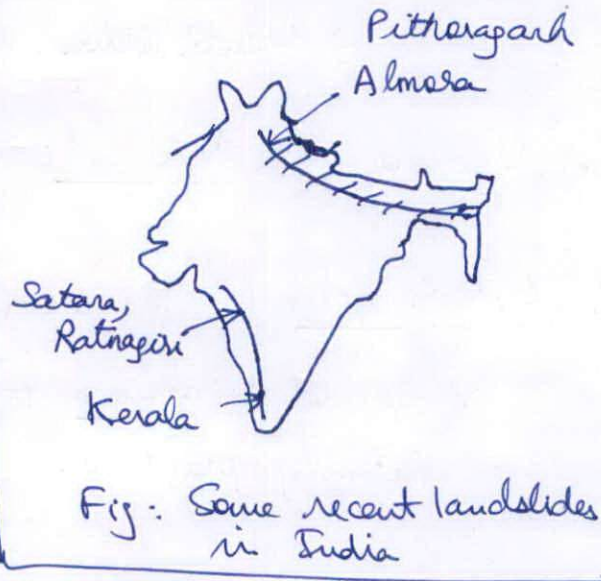
भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Landslides refer to mass movement of Earth or debris under effects of gravity.

Increased and Regular Occurrences of Landslides

1. Due to mining and large-scale industrialisation
(Kasturirangan Committee report)



2. Deforestation $\Rightarrow$ reduce binding of soil
3. Building of houses, roads, etc $\Rightarrow$ increased pressure on land
4. Climate change $\Rightarrow$ Spells of intense rain
 $\Downarrow$
 glacial melting
 $\Downarrow$
 higher river water load $\Rightarrow$ LANDSLIDES

5. Construction of dams and reservoirs

6. Promotion of tourist destination

e.g. Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

Dominant Development Paradigm Not Modified

1. Projects like Char Dham Yatra,
development of tourist hotspots, etc.

Over-

2. Reliance on hydroelectric power

3. Increasing population pressure

4. Pressure to maintain high GDP growth rate

5. Promote connectivity and quality of life

6. Achieve national security & territorial integrity of India

e.g. strategic reason for Char Dham Project

Some Modifications → Uttarakhand adopts Gross
Services as
Ecosystem Measures for growth rate
→ EIA norms modified

Way Forward

1. Adopt sustainable development approach of Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim
2. Coffee planters of Kodagu show the way ahead
3. Kasturirangan Panel recommendations be followed in letter and spirit

To ensure a safe, sustainable and disaster resilient India, the development paradigm has to shift from destruction of environment to a more considerate and balanced approach.

18.

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

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

15

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

India has 15000 km of land border and over 7500 km of maritime borders which need to be adequately protected.

Need to Balance Legitimate Flows with National Security

1. Nepal border → essential for trade and P2P links

1.1 Shares open border with India

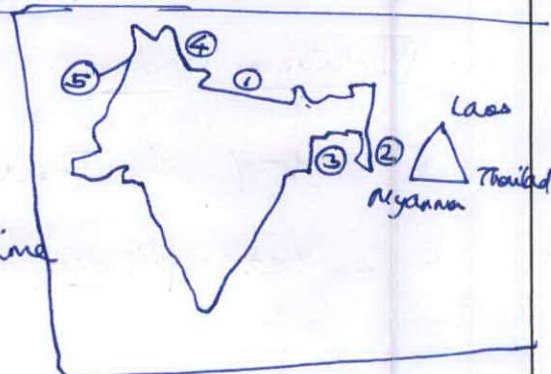
1.2 Misused by anti-social elements

2. Myanmar

2.1 Free Movement Regime for ethnic reasons

2.2 Trade promotes local economy

2.3 Challenge of Golden Triangle (drugs), refugee flow, insurgent hideouts



3. Bangladesh

3.1 Strong trade and investment links
for employment generation

3.2 Threats of cattle smuggling, insurgents

4. China

4.1 Asymmetry in border infrastructure

4.2 LAC incursions by China

4.3 Development of villages across LAC

5. Pakistan

5.1 Infiltration, drone attack, drugs, arms

5.2 Shared cultural ties with Punjabis of
Pakistan

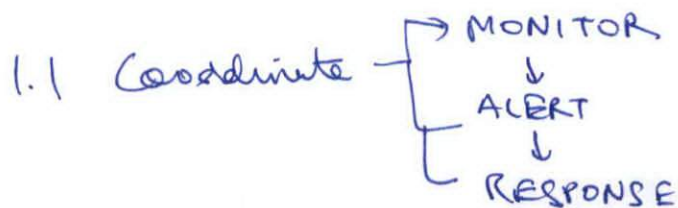
6. Maritime border

6.1 90% of India's exports

6.2 Yet, piracy, infiltration, migrants, etc

Initiatives By Government

1. Comprehensive Integrated Border
Management System



2. BOLD - QIT at India-Bangladesh border
3. Vigilant Villages to counter Chinese model villages
4. Building Integrated Check Posts, Border Hostels
5. Maritime Domain Awareness, Information Fusion Center - IOR, etc.
6. Use of technology — laser fencing, floodlights, drones, etc. for surveillance
7. Diplomatic tools e.g. confidence building measures, Ceasefire Agreement with Pakistan (2003)
8. Border Peace & Tranquillity Agreement with China (1993)

India needs smart leaders to ensure a strong, united India.

19.

वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is the attempt to present money earned through illicit activity as earned from legal sources.

Linkage between Globalisation and Money Laundering

1. Easier funds transfer

e.g. Hawala, Cryptocurrency

2. Escape legal mechanism by taking shelter in opaque jurisdiction

3. Greater use of technology for conducting crime

e.g. Dark Web → complete secrecy

access to
wider market

instant
money transfer

4. Better concealment of proceeds of crime by involving multiple financial jurisdictions

round tripping of money, etc.

5. New forms of ransom payment

e.g. Bitcoins, Doge Coin

6. New forms of crime emerged

e.g. D-Heck attack, attack on oil pipelines

7. Further erosion of moral values due to
globalisation

Initiatives Taken to Combat It

NATIONAL LEVEL

1) PMLA and Enforcement Directorate

- Powers to search, seize & arrest
- Confiscate assets
- Burden of proof on accused

2) Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

- collect & analyse financial data

3) Income Tax Act, 1961

- Prohibitor of money laundering

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

4) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

- To monitor and assist jurisdictions
- Provides classification of risky jurisdictions



5) UN agencies on money laundering

e.g. UNTOC, UNODC

6) Tax information sharing agreements, extradition treaties, etc.

To ensure end to the menace of money laundering, need for concerted global action.

20.

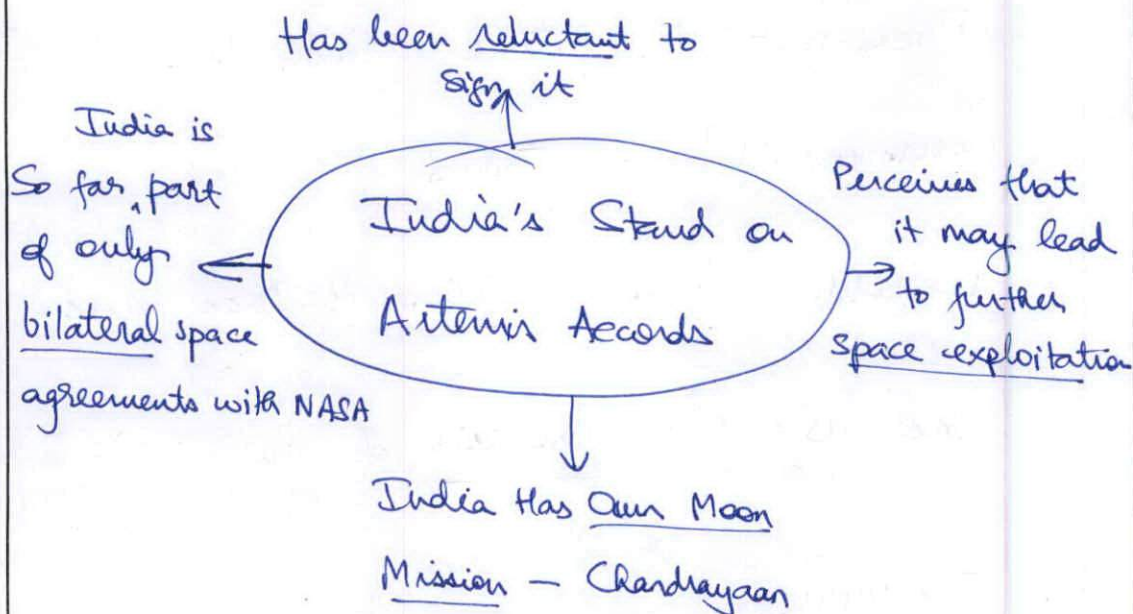
ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

Artemis Accords refers to agreements signed by countries with NASA on a set of space exploration missions including to the moon in near future.



Need for India to Contribute to Development of New Global Norms

1. Ensures that rules set are not discriminatory to India's future

2. Rise of private sector in space exploration i.e. Space X, Boeing, etc.

⇓

greater need for global norms

⇓

India must put forward its views

3. Outer Space Treaty of 1960s ~~is~~ ^{appears}

irrelevant for future driven by

Commercial space travel

4. Possible weaponisation of space and

space as 4th frontier of war

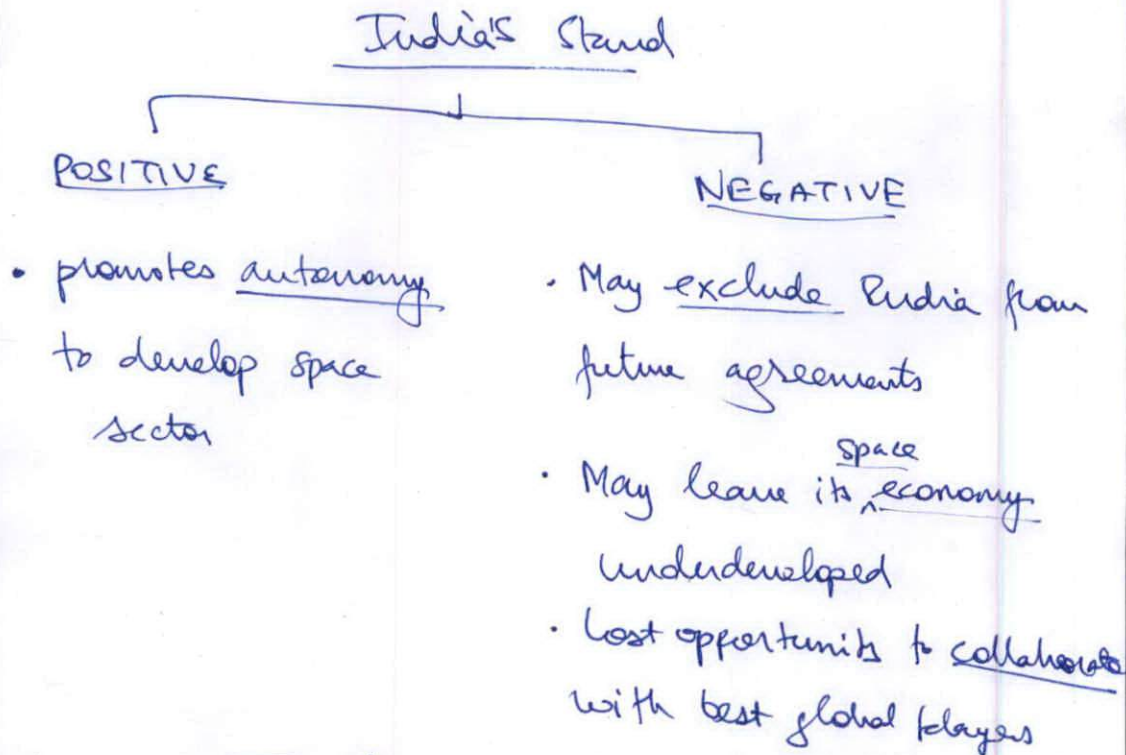
5. ECONOMIC

S.1 Ensure ISRO's export of satellite
launch services remains sustainable

S.2 Attract private investment in
manufacturing of components

6. Highlight India's own scientific capability in space sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In line with vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and New ~~\$~~ Sat Nav Policy, there is urgent need to ^{As} consider India's stand a Artemis Accords.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL