

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. : 0859079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ayushi Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28.6.22.

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhubaneswar
NIAT Computer
Science.

Aparajita Mahapatra

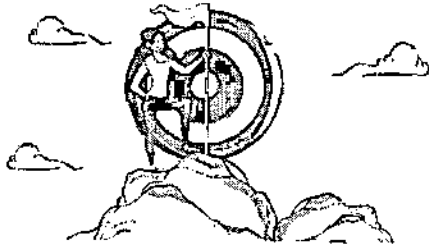
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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 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
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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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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)

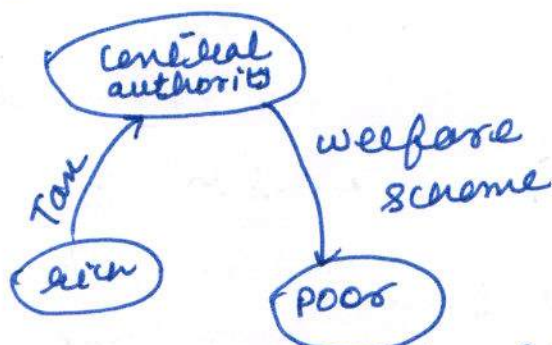
उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Fiscal policy refers to the taxation and expenditure policy of govt that is exercised through budget, various schemes and welfare initiatives.

Importance

- ① Through redistribution it aims to reduce inequality



- (eg) National food security act, Ayushman Bharat.

- ② can break the vicious cycle of intergenerational poverty by skilling and educating the poor.

- (eg) ^{PM} Kaurhal vikas yojana.

③ Can make the poor a contributor through MSME, SHG

eg NABARD → SHG Bank linkage Program
↳ Household joining SHG reported 60% increase in their household assets.

④ Can ensure that traditional skills of poor and vulnerable are ensured

eg - TRIFED < value addition of MFP
Aadivasi mela

⑤ Various affirmative action

eg Reservation, Scholarship

Challenge → fiscal deficit challenge
↳ Populist policy and freebie's leading to clientelistic politics.

Fiscal policy intertwined with right intention and long term vision can help to lift the remaining 22% of India's population out of poverty, achieving SDG 1 goal (Zero poverty)

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 हशिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Land reforms in India seeks to establish equality. After land consolidation, land leasing, abolition of Zamindari, land ceiling reforms, digitization of land records is considered as new age reform that takes the advantage of latest IT technology.

Benefit
land reform -

- ① Give a definite proof of ownership
- ② shift towards conclusive titling
- ③ Proper land mortgage loan  Bank
- ④ Proper land utilization can be done.
- ⑤ Proper proof & land acquisition can be done smoothly through proper compensation

Indian Judiciary) reduced land litigation

Burden on judiciary decreases (3.5 crore case Pending NJDG)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measure -

- ① Digitization of land record scheme
- ② PM ~~SW~~ SWAMTIVA scheme is thorough drone proper surveillance will be done in every Gram panchayat & right of property record will be given.
- ③ Telengana has started using blockchain for digitization of land record.

Digitization of land record is a much needed reform to improve the efficiency of land as a factor of production, thus reducing capital outflow ratio in economy.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competitive politics has given rise to freebies in the name of populism leading to huge debt burden and breaching of fiscal deficit limit of few states.

Few freebies, ensure human empowerment of vulnerable →

⑨ Free bicycle in Tamil Nadu → Girls' attendance increased

However most are unsustainable & non merit -

① Subsidy in electricity → by reducing tariff & huge debt burden on DISCOM

② Direct income transfer to farmer
→ Mostly the landless and sharecroppers who have no land record are excluded.

Need to nationalize

- ① Reduce the fiscal deficit of state
- ② Money saved $\rightarrow$ used for capital expenditure
 $\downarrow$
better return and output
- ③ will improve the efficiency of economy and crowd in more private investment

Method to do $\rightarrow$ Proper cost benefit analysis of scheme.
 $\downarrow$ Finance Commission (Art 280)
based on the financial condition of state can recommend the maximum debt allowed.

Fiscal Consolidation through proper nationalization of schemes must be done on a priority basis.

4.

सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृद्ध 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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Microirrigation refers to the targeted flow of water into the roots. It can be done through sprinkle irrigation or ~~also~~ drip irrigation.

Potential → Increased productivity of crops

→ Increased farmer income
→ Better water-use efficiency (From 35-40% to 90%)
→ Problem of soil salinization, water logging, soil erosion can be solved.

PM Kishu Sinchai

① Pillar 1 aims to increase the access to irrigation - "Har Khet ko Pani"

Focus needs to be given on increasing microirrigation facility.

- ② Pillar 2 → emphasises on increasing efficiency of irrigation (per drop more crop)
- here adequate support for microirrigation facility, precision farming, fertigation facility would be ensured.

challenge

- ① subsidy for microirrigation is not enough
- ② one time cost only given. however microirrigation requires huge maintenance and repair cost.
- ③ only rich farmers can afford it

Microirrigation has the potential to transform farming into viable enterprise ensuring farmer becomes an agripreneur.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IPCC 6th report, there has been global average rise of 0.7°C . This has led to increased sea surface temperature; making the small island state the most vulnerable.

Impact → PSIDS → risk of submergence
→ risk of loss of livelihood and displacement

Role - India

① Mitigation

India can help in decarbonization through electric vehicles.

Shifting to Solar → OSWG, ISA,

② Adaptation

→ Building of resilient building

⑨ CDR Initiative

→ Building huge wall near the coast.

→ Developing climate resilient agriculture

⑨ ICAR → crop that would absorb more CO₂
↳ ↑ carbon sink.

→ Help to deal with increased risk of disaster.

⑨ Tsunami through establishing early warning centre, doppler, radar.

In this regard, India has launched platform to assist the small island state. This step is welcoming in the spirit of vasudha kutumbham.

6.

हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words)

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

Community based disaster model is the key to tackle the menace of disaster as ~~the~~ empowering people at the grass root level enables better management of resources and quick decision making.

In this regard, rationale of DMP-MoPR are -

- ① Focus on Community based disaster management (CBDM)
- ② Odisha based CBDM to deal with cyclone
- ③ efficiency of resource management
- ④ People know better who are the most vulnerable
- ⑤ Better planning and coordination
- ⑥ Traditional knowledge

of people can be leveraged
(e) As Naga from the shakti
of Doctor Gillion can predict
the arrival of monsoon.

(f) allow Panchayat to map
vulnerability and prepare
ground level planning
for each block

Component

- 1) Panchayat - map and bind
the risk hazard zoning of
each block
- 2) create database to keep
stock of all the resources
- 3) prepare block level and
Gram Panchayat level
disaster management plan.

the plan would go a
long way to effectively
counter disaster through
proper decentralization of
power.

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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 हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Various new challenges have emerged due to EDT; in terms of hybrid warfare, cyber security challenges.

EDT usage

State - State based cyber attack

① China hacked Red Echo targeted Mumbai power plant.

- State sponsored Terrorism

② Pithanhet attack, Uri attack

Non state

① Cryptocurrency for money laundering

② Dark web for selling

of weapons. Due to lack of proper IP address, security agencies cannot track them.

- ③ Terrorist & social media for youth radicalization
usage of online media to spread their propaganda.

④ INSPIRE Magazine of Al Qaeda.

④ Drone attack ④ Ladakh air Base

Proper institutional measure like CERT IN, National cyber coordination centre and counter technologies like anti-drone can help to address the emerging threat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per SIPRI India has appeared in the defence export list, yet its amount is meagre.

challenge

- ① lack of proper coordination about demand - supply
- ② lack of defence indigenisation technology
- ③ lack of proper transfer of technology - (liberal policy is not followed)

step

- ① Defence export policy 2020 to boost defence approach
- ② separate capital

Procurement for defence

- ③ Defence acquisition ~~Partial~~ Procedure +
addition of IADM category
(50% Procurement)
 - ④ Serbian ~~Partial~~ and IOEX
→ to support the defence
MSME
 - ⑤ Proper defence industry's
linkage
 - ⑥ More budgetary allocation.
 - ⑦ Joint manufacturing of Brahmos
with Russia missile
- India though make an
India Policy and proper
export Policy should aim
to be come an exporter
from current an importer.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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space debris refers to the multiple small particles that are remnant of either satellite or some space objects.

Concerns

- ① Harming the existing space infrastructure - satellite or orbits
→ can disrupt the navigation or the communication system.
- ② Kessler syndrome → risk of one debris colliding with others will induce a set of reaction.
- ③ Risk of weaponisation of space → in the name of controlling space debris, countries like China are sending antisatellites.
- ④ competition for allocation in space → due to space debris, less space, so more competition
- ⑤ harmful to the ongoing expeditions, especially the

astronomers.

Steps taken

- ① REMOVE space debris's program was launched by European union. Various technologies like $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{harpoon capture} \\ \text{direct capture} \\ \text{laser technique} \end{array} \right.$ are used.
- ② Space awareness program started by ISRO (space observatory set up in Bangalore)
- ③ Japan started program using ship in Pacific Ocean.
- ④ Anti-satellites are developed to destroy the debris's.
- ⑤ "NETRA" program started by ISRO for removing debris's

As mentioned by Antonio Guterres, global problems can only be solved through multilateralism at its core. Thus more global cooperation is required to tackle the menace of space debris's.

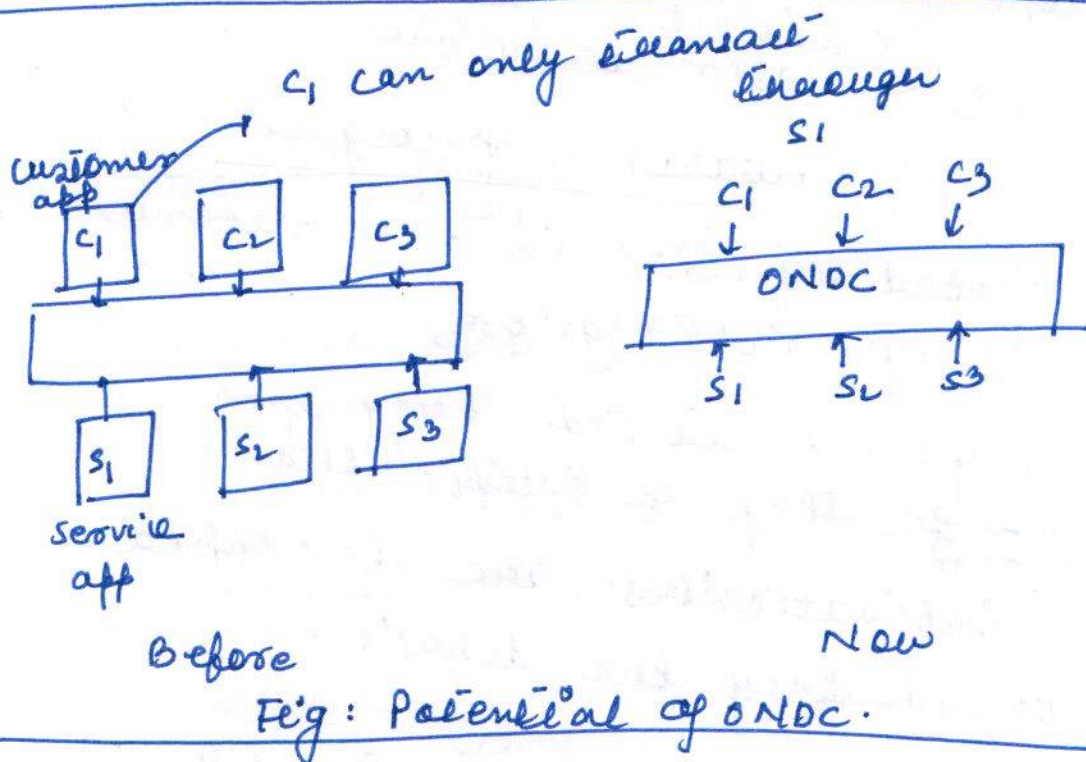
10.

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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ONDC is a landmark step towards single interoperable network that marks a paradigm shift from the traditional platform led model



- ① ONDC will allow a single platform where ~~both~~ the customers can transact with any e-commerce service.

- ② Till now the e-commerce was dominated by few big market players like Amazon, Myntna. ONDC will allow even the small retail shop to be part of the network, with minimum transaction cost.
- ③ Indirectly it seeks to break the monopoly of few dominant player
- ④ Customer need not register separately. Just one single registration, enables them to transact across multiple e-commerce services.
- ⑤ This increases the choice of the customers, provides them wider range of choice, thus improving quality of service. with e-commerce segment ^{expected} to boom to 200 billion by 2027, ONDC is a significant step in this regard.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently agreement on fisheries sector, waiver on COVID vaccines and extension of moratorium on electronics sector was finalized.

Agreement for fisheries

① Agreement was regarding curbing harmful unsustainable fishing by preventing subsidies. It intends to curb ^{international} unregulated and unsustainable fishing.

② The transition period given to developing country is just 2 years.

Concern raised by India

① India demanded 25

years transition period while
just a year was granted.

② Developed vs developing
gap → while rich countries
like Norway give 75000 dollar
subsidy to fisherman, India
hardly gives 215000 per fisherman.

③ Livelihood of fisherman →
many people in fisheries
sector need subsidy as fisheries
sector lacks cold house storage,
and technology like deep
sea caging and is not as
sophisticated as the western
countries.

④ Most of the rich countries
are in temperate region
having access to higher variety
of quality feedstock; while
tropical region (developing
country) lack such

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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advantage.

Further negotiation

The concern and Interest of both the developing and developed countries need to be addressed.

Proper balance between livelihood of people and unsustainable fishing needs to be established.

Thus India should collaborate with other like minded countries to further negotiate and reach a deal that is fair for all.

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

Hybrid annuity model is based on combination of Build, operate and transfer (BOT) model and Engineering Procurement model (EPC)

Advantage with HAM

- ① Cost of finance shared by both → 60% by private & 40% by state Government
- ② Regulatory burden of land acquisition, clearance is taken care by the government.
- ③ Private party need not take revenue risk as the annual annuity would be paid to them by the government.

Thus HAM was based on adequate sharing of role, risk and responsibility between public and private sector, however its interest has moderated in road construction due to -

- ① Issues of land acquisition delays the project, leading to huge cost overrun.
- ② Issue of getting finance (60%) required + as banks are already suffering from overleveraged balance sheet and huge NPA.
- ③ Not all the road are viable for construction.
- ④ even ^{it} 1-1% of road ~~is~~ is not completed, the road cannot be operationalised.

- ⑤ Lack of good governance and transparency in special purpose vehicle

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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way forward

- ① National Monetisation Prog
Plan where leasing of the assets would be done, and the finance collected would be used to construct new assets.
- ② setting up PPP adjudicatory tribunal for settling disputes (vijay kelkar committee)
- ③ Prevention of corruption act 1988 needs to be modified to separate bonafide and malafide intention (vijay kelkar committee)
- ④ viability gap funding for unsustainable road projects.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

MSP regime is based on the premise of guaranteeing a certain minimum price on a crop to prevent distress sale and to control inflation. It is recommended by CACP, approved ~~by~~ Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs; based on A₂ + FL formulae.

Issue

Economic

- ① huge fiscal burden on the state (24 lakh crore food subsidy)
- ② open procurement of PDS leads to huge dumping of food grain as well as ^{waste} wastage (2000 crore food grain wasted)
- ③ Economic survey neglects

Now a MSP does more harm than good. It distorts the free market.

- ④ Because of MSP $\rightarrow$ More rice and wheat production $\rightarrow$ less production of vegetable, pulses $\rightarrow$ food inflation of pulses, vegetable
- ⑤ Huge import bill due to oilseeds (60% imported)

ecological $\rightarrow$ Guaranteed procurement of only rice and wheat

- ① Rice and wheat are water guzzling crop $\rightarrow$ huge exploitation of ground water [CGWA reports more than 50% of groundwater is overexploited]
- ② export of virtual water
- ③ Monocropping $\rightarrow$ reduces the biodiversity
- ④ Problem of soil salinization, waterlogging in Punjab, Haryana $\rightarrow$ wheat cultivation $\rightarrow$ excessive fertilizers used
- ⑤ stubble burning issue in Punjab $\rightarrow$ air pollution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Alternative

① Price deficiency payment → Paying
Just the deficient amount to

farmer.

(+) → Bhavani Rozgar Yojana in
Madhya Pradesh, thus implementable.

(-) → Issue of farmer-leader
collusion

② Food coupon → Instead of guaranteed
procurement of rice and wheat,
food coupon can be given to
customers.

(+) Food diversification ensured

(-) logistic issue; implementing across
nation would be challenging.

③ Cash transfer → Inflation Protection money

MSP as such needs reform instead
of alternatives. Reforms like
decentralized procurement,

diversification by including
millet's in ICDS, private

participation in procurement
are needed.

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)

Due to open ended Procurement policy of FCI, huge amount of foodgrains are wasted. As per estimates, almost foodgrain worth of ₹ 92000 crore is wasted.

Existing Buffer stock policy

① FCI has to maintain the buffer stock in order to meet the operational needs of PDS and to meet the emergency needs.

② Through open market operations the buffer stock seeks to stabilize the market price and control inflation.

Buffer stock capacity ~ 35 million
of wheat tonne

It has almost double ~ 70 million tonne.

Advantage of Buffer stock

- ① Plays vital role to deal with emergency
- eg PM Narendra Kalyan Anna Yojana during COVID 19
- ② ~~It~~ ensures food security through the PDS system.

Disadvantage

- ① wastage of food grains -
FAO (40% food grain wasted in India)
- ② chance of leakage from the godown
→ As per Shankar Kumar Committee,
the amount of leakage goes up to as high as 70% in few states
- ③ Food inflation not controlled
→ counter cyclical buffer policy is followed.

when emergency & FCI procures more to ensure POS functionality & more food shortage & high inflation.

④ lack of proper containerized storage (cover and plinth) used → huge deterioration of quality

⑤ lack of proper liquidation policy of excess grain.

⑥ huge economic cost burden due to open procurement (24 lakh crore food subsidy burden)

⑦ lack of proper implementation of First in first out [FIFO] changes needed.

~~to~~ open Procurement & closed Procurement

Proper liquidation policy
Containerized storage.

To ensure the goal of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), it is essential to ensure that no amount of food grain is wasted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ports play one of the most major role in India's blue economy, Sagarmala vision, SAGAR policy, free and open Indo pacific. Hence development of ports fulfills India's economic as well as strategic interest.

Master plan - Mega ports (2047)

- Aims to develop ~~as~~ state of art infrastructure to ensure seamless connectivity
- Proper governance model of port < landlord model
- Digitalization of ports to reduce turnaround time.

Challenges faced

① Governance model

- Major port are controlled by Centre, minor by states.
- Tariff is decided separately by port tariff authority, development is ensured through port development and management authority leading to lack of coordination.

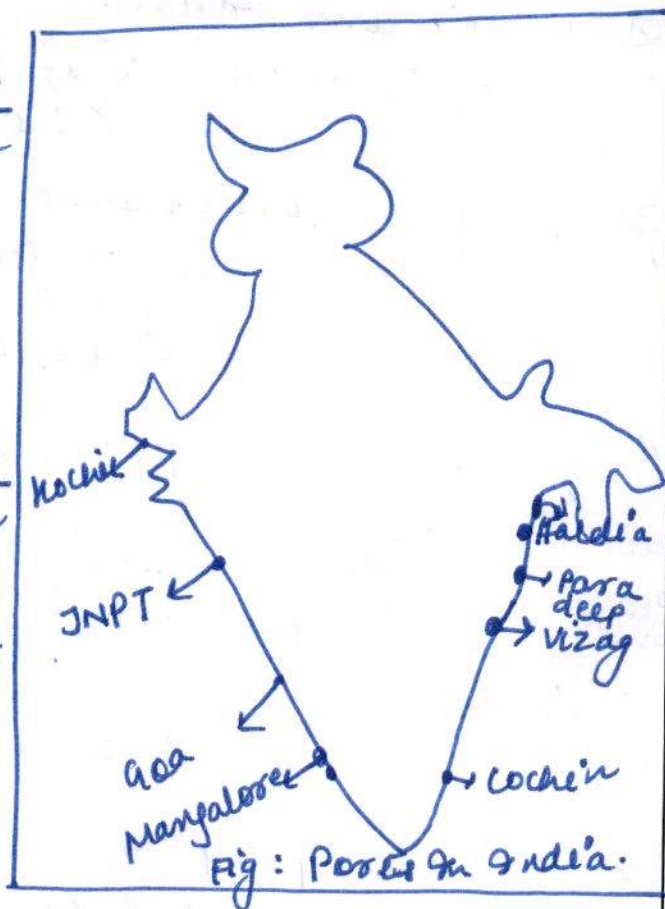
② Infrastructure

- Lack of any major seaport in India.

- siltation issue
- Thus minimum navigation depth is not fulfilled

- lack of

proper air draft height

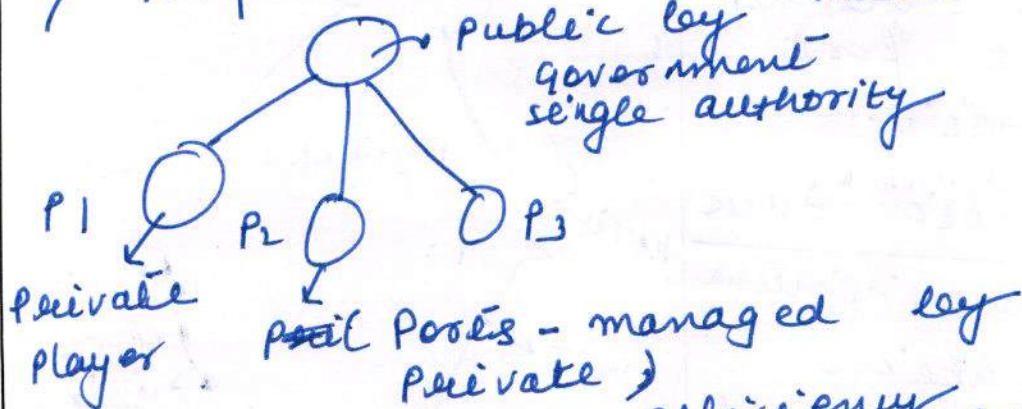


- lack of proper beeder connectivity to ports
- lack of proper digitization, leading to huge delay and increased turn around time.

To harness Blue economy, ports of India needs to -

- 1) have start of art Infra
 (a) Proper digitization (e-Sancharit Portal)
- 2) minimum human intervention for clearance
 { single window
 AI based approval
 scanning machine

- 3) Proper Governance
 { landlord model



This would ensure efficiency and state of art technology.

Ports can play a major role to reduce India's logistic cost and to properly harness the potential of blue economy.

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

India has one of the lowest per capita carbon inequality. This anomaly can also be seen within India where people with higher income emit more pollution.

Inequality → Income : within a nation

Ouram policies cut top 10% of the Indians own more than 4 times the wealth of bottom 70%.

Higher Income → 24x7 access to electricity
 ↳ usage of private car
 ↳ 24x7 cooling through AC
 ↳ More consumption of plastic, electronic device (e-waste)

Inequality: Among nation

Richer countries like UK, USA have historically emitted more since 18 and have already occupied 2/3rd of the available carbon emission capacity (To limit global temperature to 2°C)

significance of addressing Among nation

① To ensure the principle of common but differentiated responsibility is followed

② To ensure climate justice

③ To ensure principle of loss and damage is adhered.

within

① Proper human development - NITI aayog aims at possible energy - development nexus.

② school $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{higher access to} \\ \text{electricity} \\ \text{less drop out rate} \end{array} \right.$

② To reduce intergenerational and intragenerational inequity.

Measure

International $\rightarrow$ collaboration with foreign power for technology transfer, ensure fund transfer to Green climate fund ② India Norway collaboration.

Legislation → ensure all the pollution related legislation have polluter pay principle and precautionary principle
(eg) e waste rule → polluter pay principle.

Carbon Tax → Introduce Carbon Tax on emitters

↓
Tax can be used for supplying clean energy to households.

Maximum carbon emission } limit can be fixed

Behavioural change → key propagating lifestyle change
"LIFE" eg → encourage car pooling

Recently Introduced Carbon Conservation bill aims to ensure maximum emission limit of the residential building. This is a step in the right direction

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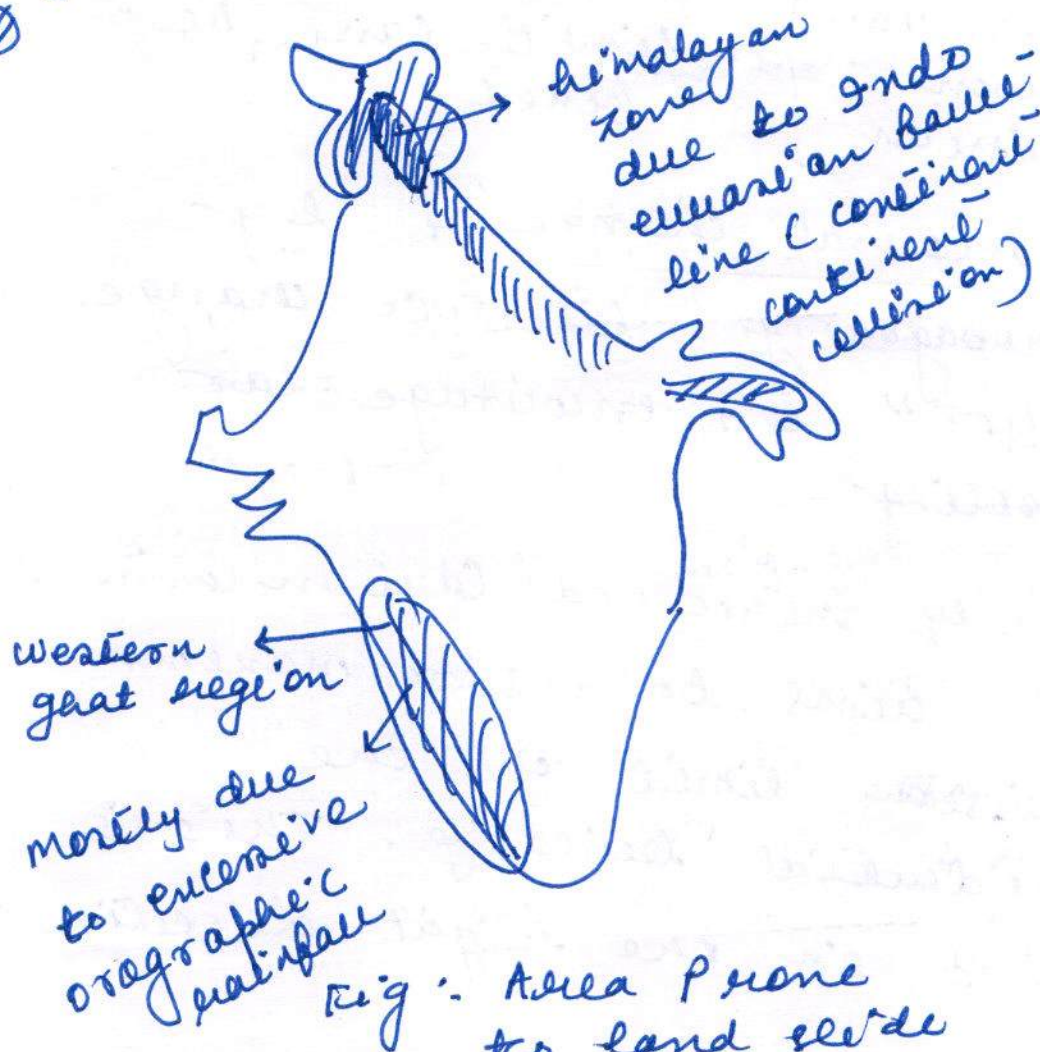
भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Landslide refers to the sliding of rocks along a surface, leading to huge devastation. It can be caused by earthquake, tsunami or man made induced.

Regular occurrences

①



eg Western ghat - Gaduke de'sarke
Himalayan - landside
Chamale de'sarke
↳ Nandadevi landside

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Development Paradigm

① Himalayan

- Massive amount of deforestation going on
- Massive road and infra construction

eg ~~Char Dam~~ Pham Project

② Western ghat region

- back of abiding by Gadgil committee, even Anterimay'an committee report is violated by new state
- Massive amount of deforestation and development activities

eg Silverline Project

Reason for continuance of same development -

- ① ~~the~~ rising population $\rightarrow$ increased demand for development
- ② Short term vision in planning
- ③ lack of abiding by ESZ, EIA, national building code norms $\rightarrow$ no authority to enforce it.

way forward

- ① Do Proper landslide hazard mapping
- ② Identify the vulnerable area and set standard of construction
- ③ Set up an authority to enforce the standards.

④ Sustainable model of development to be promoted

⑨ eco tourism

⑨ sustainable construction using local material (ex Bamboo)

Development vision needs to be long term instead of current narrow tunneled developmental vision.

8.

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)

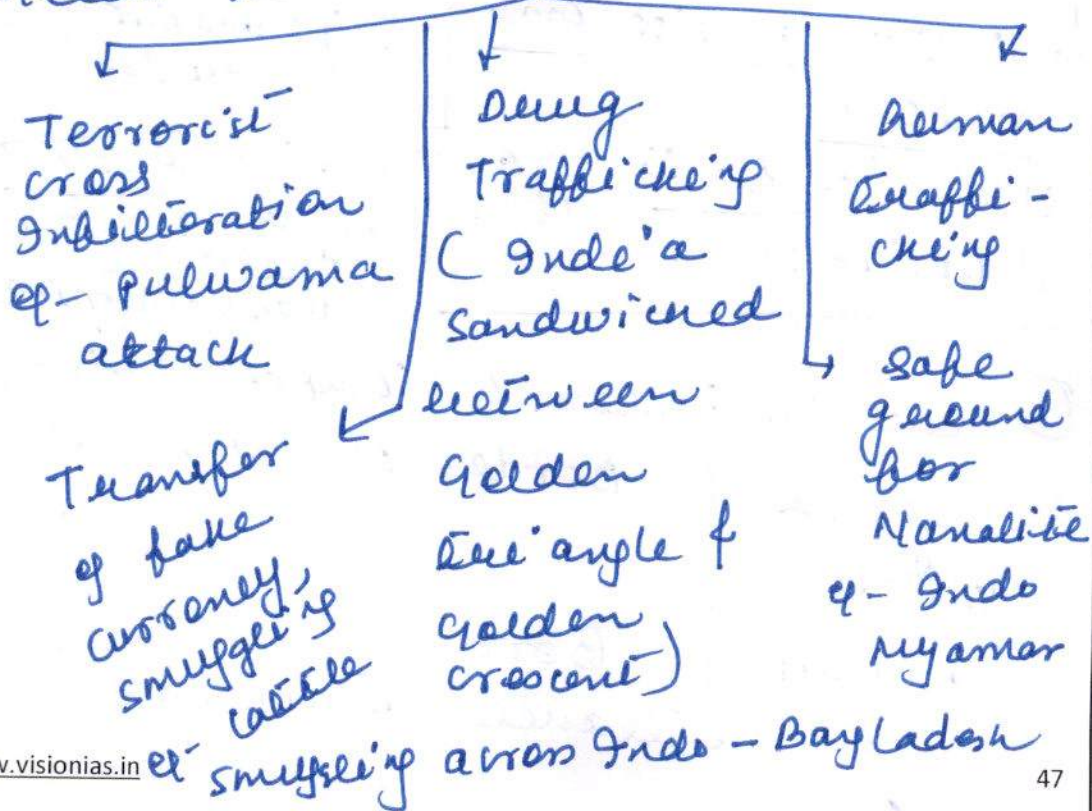
India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

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15

There has been rise of incursions and illegitimate transfer of drug across the border. Due to porous nature of border, the problem gets all the more complicated.

Currently, legitimate cross border transfer like trade, exchange of legal ~~tourist~~ migrants, movement of people etc needs to be ensured. However it needs to be balanced with



Smart border management system can ensure this -

① Proper surveillance of the border by ensuring no incursion take place

② Radar can detect any possible incursion

③ using night goggles will enhance the visibility of army

④ Proper command and control structure for communication
↳ quick decision making

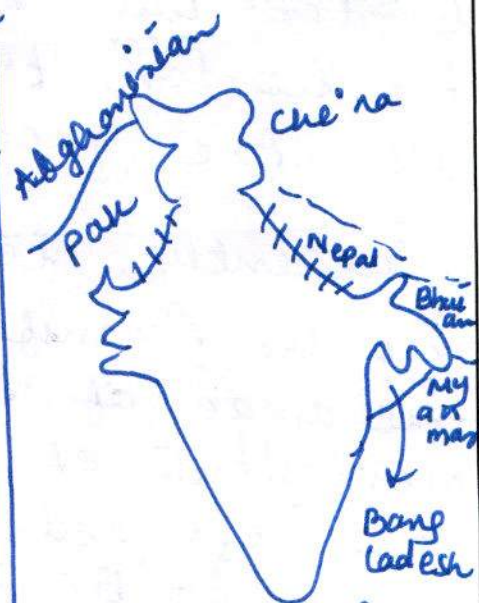


Fig: India's border

⑤ Usage of AI to predict the risk of attack Initiative taken

⑥ USA Pentagon predicted Russia-Ukraine war

① CIBMS system (Comprehensive Integrated Border Management system)

→ Proper Border surveillance through

Radar

- Command and control structure for real time communication and quick - decision making
- quick dissemination of information

Bold QIT → along India's Bangladesh Border

Smart Fencing has been started along India's Pakistan Border.

usage of radar, development of anti-drone technology, night time surveillance system etc.

To deal with the challenge of hybrid warfare, 2.5 front war, smart border

management system is essential to augment India's national security.

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

With globalisation, free movement of goods and services across border started. This provided avenue for the free movement of illegal proceedings as well; leading to greater risk of money laundering.

Linkage

① Globalization is interconnectedness of economy

- Money laundering through round tripping, transfer pricing, creation of shell

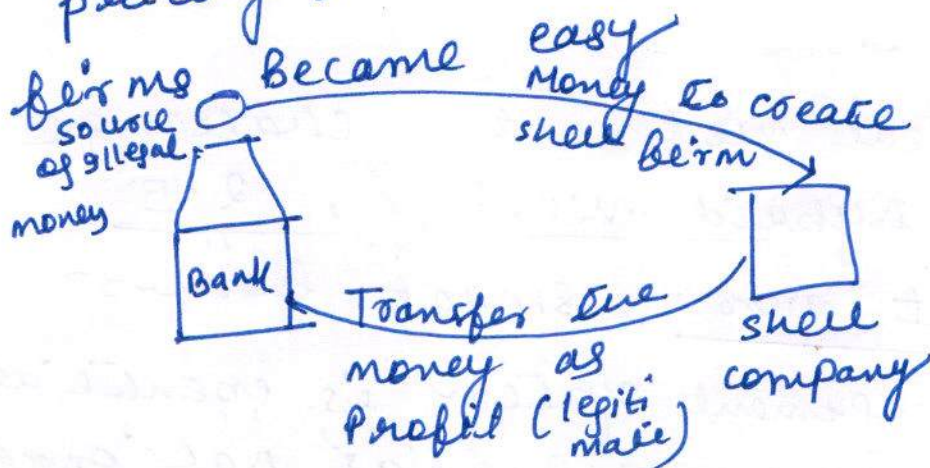


Fig: Round tripping

② easy to park the money
at tax havens.

(eg) Panama paper leak.

③ Invention like cryptocurrency
and dark web due to
lack of transparency & have
unable to decode IP address

④ linkage with organized
crime

(eg) Terrorism → drug trafficking
linkage
money got from illegal sale
of drug & interpreted by
taking help of public
officials or use to purchase
arms.

Initiative

International

① FATF (Financial action
task force)
→ "40 + 9" recommendation
→ Grey listing and

blacklisting done.

* National

- ① Prevention of anti-money laundering act → ED has been given the charge to seize illegal proceedings.
- ② Prevention of Benami transfer act
- ③ creation of fake currency cell network
- ④ ED, ~~Directorate Revenue~~ special fraud investigation officer, CBI deals with economic offences.

¶ Since money laundering has become a cross border and transnational problem, more international collaboration is required to deal with it.

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

Outerspace is a global common that requires coordination. Past assumption and change

- ① Outerspace was considered for national purpose
- ② However there has been threat of militarization of space
- ③ Weaponisation of space
- ④ entry of private player into space
- ⑤ space x
- ⑥ Rise of space debris.

Artemis accord

→ USA has developed standard regarding training of astronauts and conditions of their operation.

In light of Gaganyaan mission, the Artemis accord holds significant.

India needs to contribute for development of international norm in this regard as Indian astronauts will get training from Russia.

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चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL