



# 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 उपरान्त 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. : 0507906

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Nitish Mauriya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

28/08/22

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

केंद्र  
Centre

DELHI - Rajinder  
Nagar

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

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

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

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



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

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: **250**

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

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

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

*All questions are compulsory.*

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

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

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

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

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

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

Ans. -

Fiscal policy by ministry of finance refers to the proposals regarding sources of revenues and the priority expenditure areas for government.

Can reduce income inequality,  
lead to inclusive growth

① Public Capital Investment can boost demand, incomes, thus increasing the economic growth

② It can also crowd in private investment, thus generating employment, incomes.

③ Public capital expenditure on infrastructure in backward,

small, remote areas can incentivise  
ease of doing business for private  
investors there, also generating  
employment, local economic activity.

④ This can enhance inclusive and  
equitable growth.

⑤ Also, through increased direct  
taxes on corporates, high income  
individuals and the redistribution of  
increased revenues to poor through  
subsidy, tax exemptions, welfare schemes,  
can ~~help~~ help in bridging income  
inequalities. (Revenue Expenditure)

⑥ Capital expenditures such as on  
social services ~~can~~ such as health,  
education, sanitation, nutrition etc can  
generate adequate human capital for  
productive economic livelihood. So, it  
can lead to inclusive growth and also  
bridge inequalities.

[www.visionias.in](http://www.visionias.in) Hence, India needs sound fiscal  
policy for inclusive, equitable growth.

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)

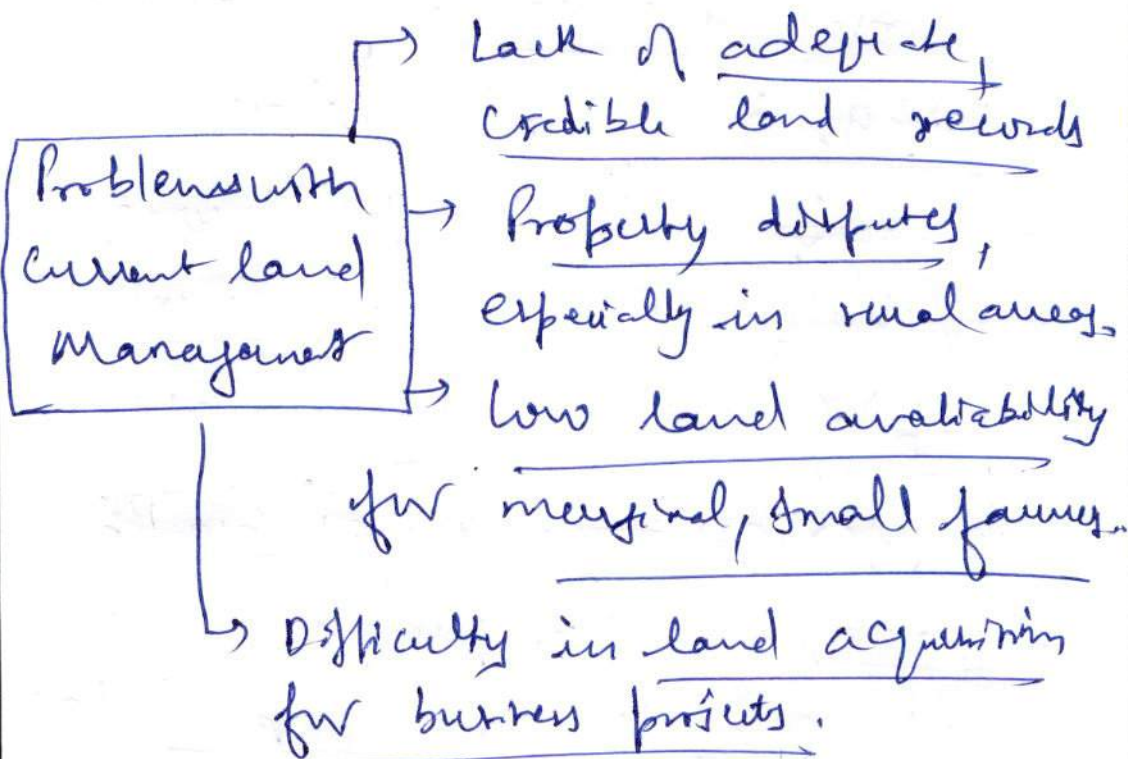
Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Ans. -

India has 17% of world's population but only 2.4% of land area, highlighting the scarcity of land as an economic resource.

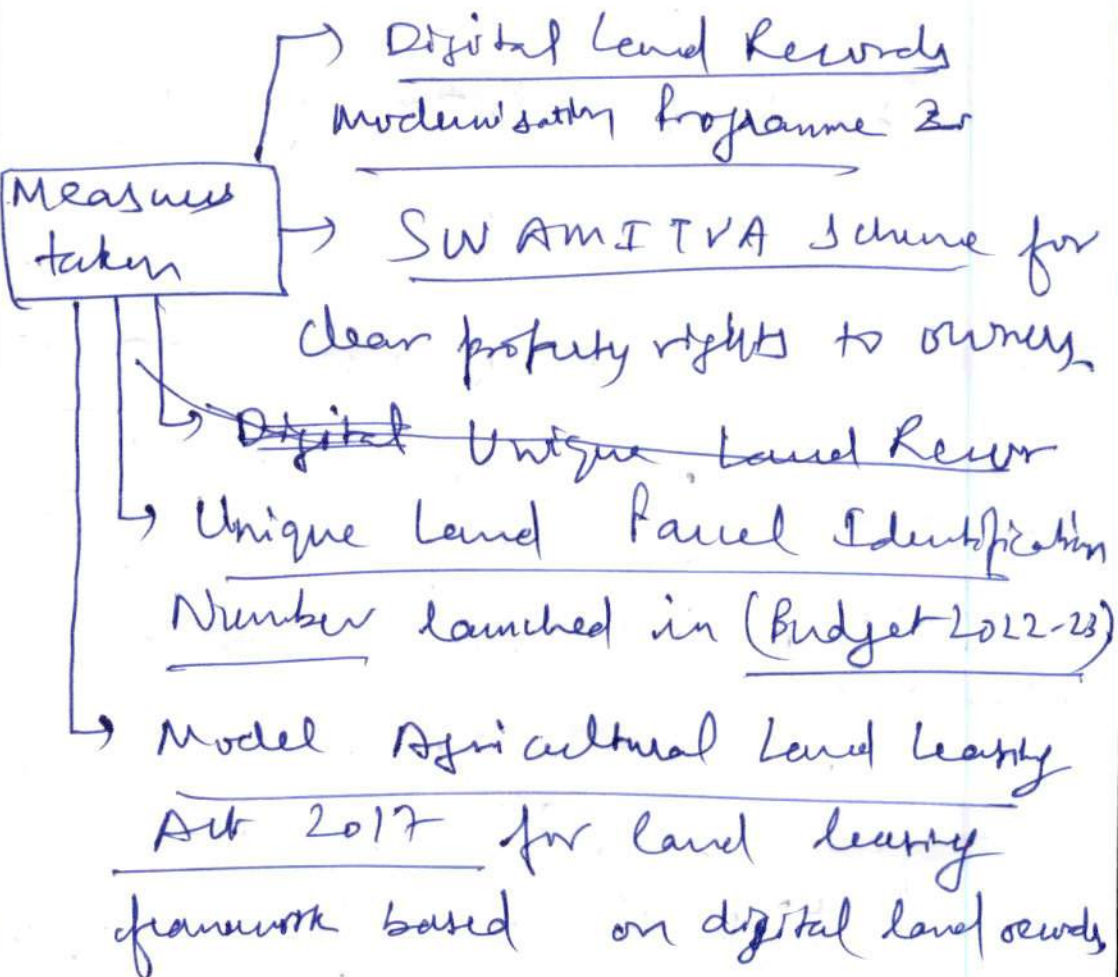


Need for digitizing land records -

① Ensure credible land ownership data reduces the scope for

gendered property rights and  
thus reduce burden on judiciary,

- ② Land ownership rights to small farmers,  
landless labourers, tenants; also  
ensures land leasing, land pooling  
measures in context of land market.



Hence India needs to develop an  
integrated land records database  
by merging or inter-linking all  
the current fragmented databases.<sup>9</sup>

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)

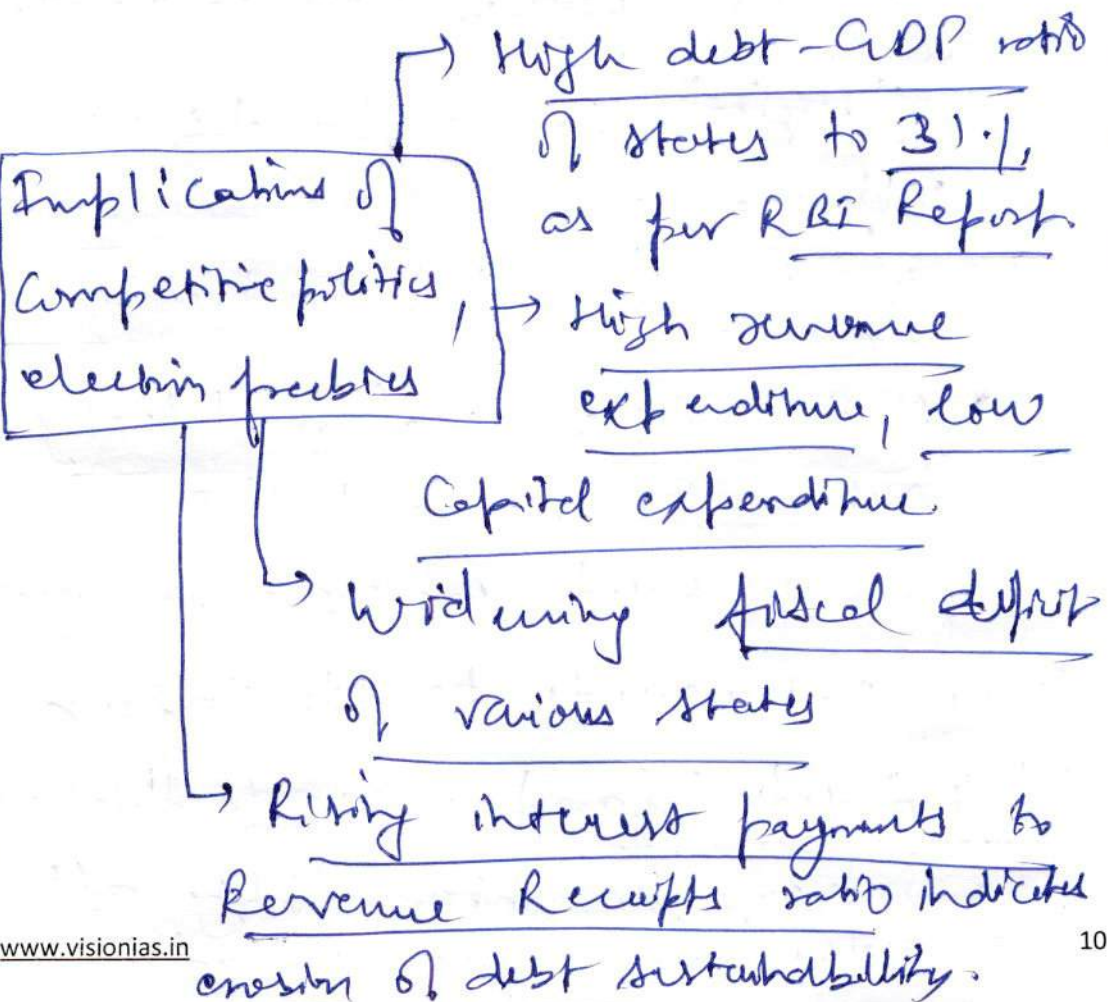
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Ans. -

Recently, there have been talks about concerns regarding sub-national bankruptcy risks due to the band of election freebies in an irrational manner.



- violates principle of free, fair elections.
- Contradicts the 'capability building' approach of Amartya Sen,

Need to rationalise measures —

- ① Election Commission be given the power to enforce Model code of conduct and de-register political parties, to avoid irational election freebies.
- ② Politicians need to be held accountable by citizens by asking them the mechanism to fulfill the promises.
- ③ Reduce irational, non-merit subsidies such as free electricity and focus on capital expenditure on health, education, skill development etc. to develop quality human capital and reduce the dependence and demand for freebies.

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

Ans--

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was launched to increase water-use efficiency in irrigation through practices like micro-irrigation

Potential of micro-irrigation —

① Increase the coverage of agricultural irrigation in terms of regions, small, marginal farmers and also to crops other than paddy

② Can increase water-use efficiency, reduce dependence on groundwater extraction, electricity subsidy

③ Drop, sprinkler irrigation increase  
nutrient absorption efficiency, reduce  
water wastage and lead to higher  
crop yield. Also, it maintains  
soil moisture, nutrient content  
to ensure agricultural productivity  
in future.

④ Reduce the loss of fertilizers,  
pesticides, thus reduce green house  
gases emission.

⑤ Can boost the rainfed  
agriculture, dryland farming based  
on crops such as pulses, millets,  
etc which are agro-ecologically  
sustainable.

⑥ Can achieve 'per drop more  
crop' vision of farmers.

hence, there is a need to  
incentivize and support farmers  
to adopt water-efficient practices.

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)

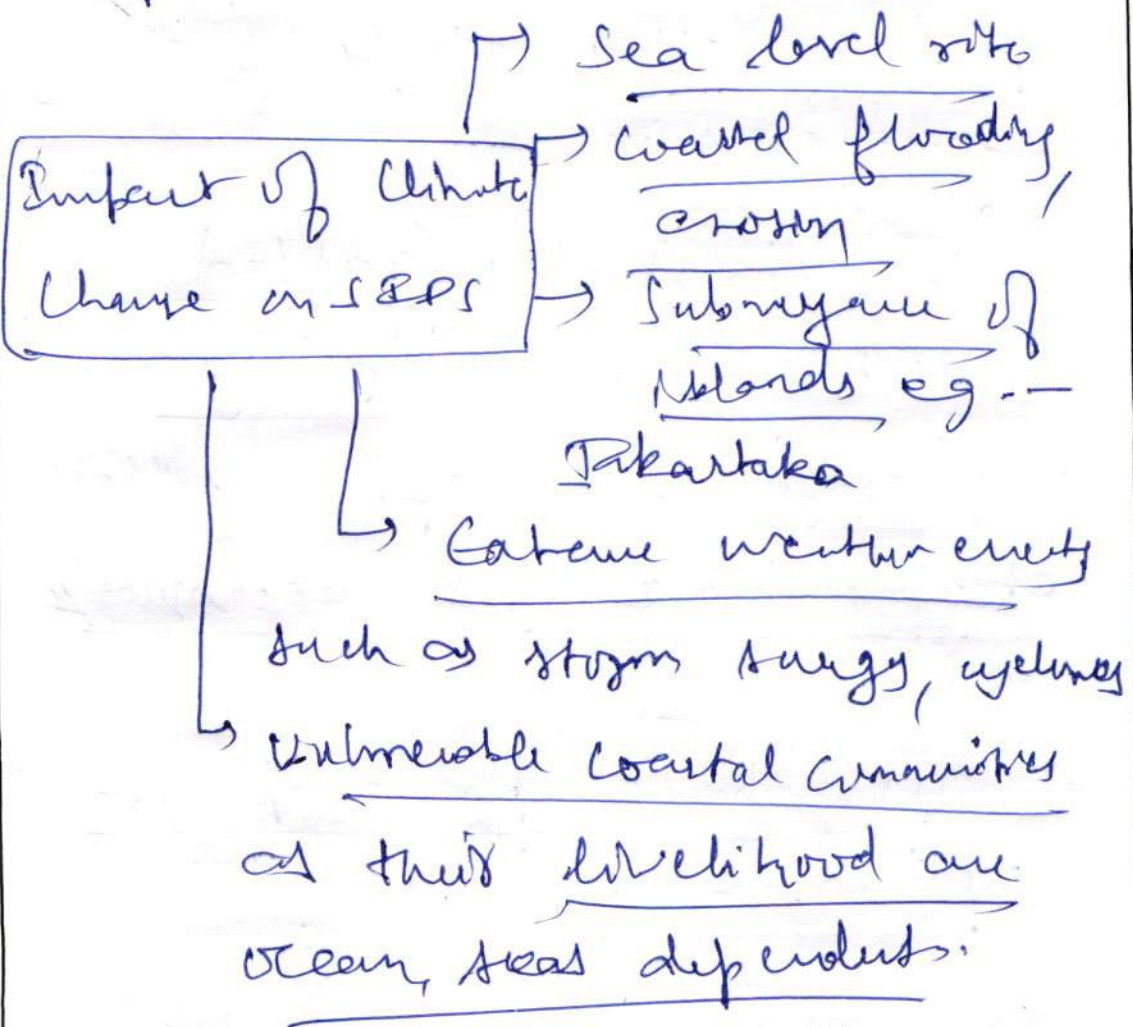
Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Ans. -

The small island developing states (SIDS) face a disproportionate risk of climate change impacts.



Humanitarian Assistance,  
Disaster relief (HAADR)  
as first responder.

India Com  
centre

Climate forecasting  
Capacities of CMO, Information  
management and Analysis Centre  
(CMAIC) on Maritime Security,

→ Role in disaster mitigation,  
adaptation, e.g. - expertise of  
India in handling cyclones.

→ Can support organic agriculture,  
aquaculture in coastal areas.

→ Nature-based solutions like  
ecosystem restoration e.g. - mangroves.

→ Use of drones, satellites etc.

India has already launched a  
regional grouping Infrastructure for  
Resilient Pacific Island States  
(RIPIS) and thus needs to  
capitalize on its implementation.

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)

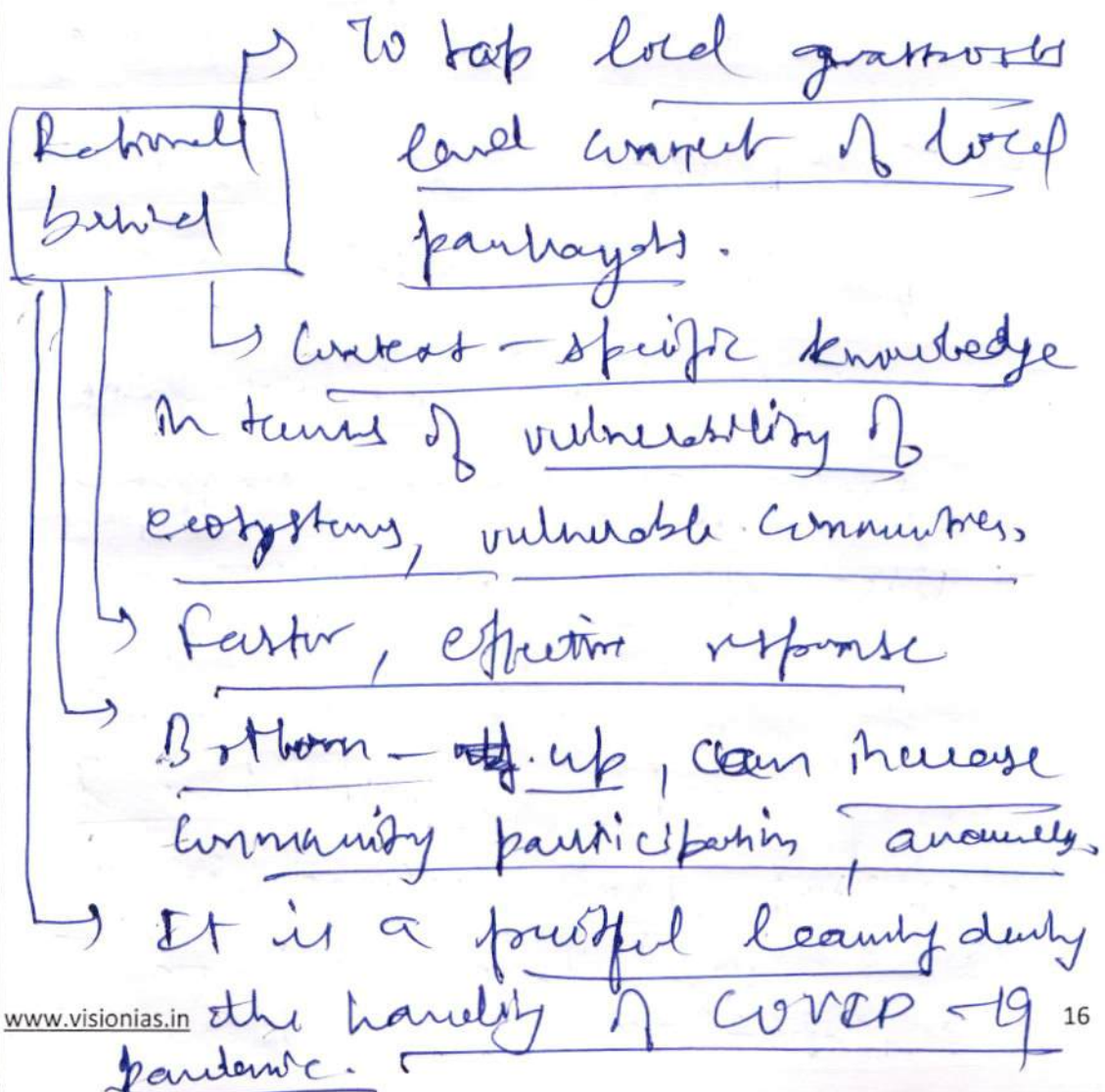
The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words)

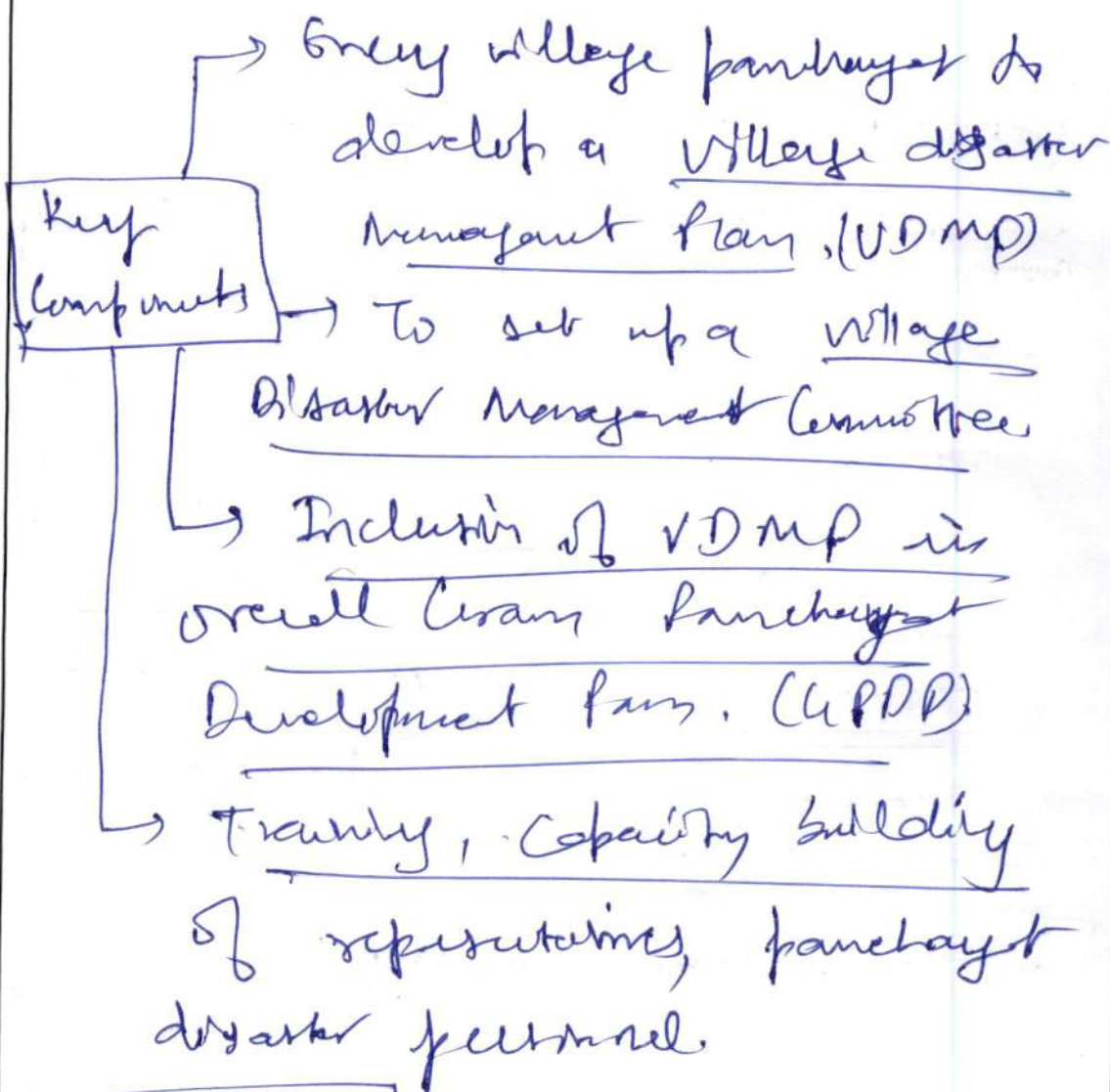
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Ans. —

Recently, ministry of Panchayati Raj has launched a Disaster Management Plan for local panchayats.





### Way Forward —

- ① The Panchayats should adopt VDMP, set up VDMC as per DMP-NDRF and then map these responses to the localisation of SDGs for sustainable development.
- ② Learning and replicating best practices from other areas.

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

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 इस हिसाब में  
 नहीं लिखना  
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Ans -

Recently, there have been concerns about internal security implications of the emerging and disruptive technologies (EDT) like AI, big data, Internet of Things, blockchain, etc.

Internal security concerns -

① can be used by external state actors to launch cyber attacks, engage in space warfare, information warfare against another state as an instrument of national policy. eg - China's support to non-state cyber attackers as in 2020 Mumbai power attack.

② Can be used by non-state  
actors like organized criminals,  
terrorist organizations to launch  
cyber attacks, information warfare on  
social media, recruitment of sleeper  
cells through internet, drug trading,  
money laundering through deep  
web, dark net. eg. - use of  
drones in Jammu in 2022.

Measures  
needed

→ Strengthen cyber department  
of police through  
setting up of dark web,  
dark net monitoring cells.

→ Develop indigenous capability in  
CDT through domestic investment,  
collaborations with like-minded  
nations like US, Japan, France etc

Hence, India needs to capitalize  
on the opportunity to evolve as  
global leader in CDT.

8.

अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

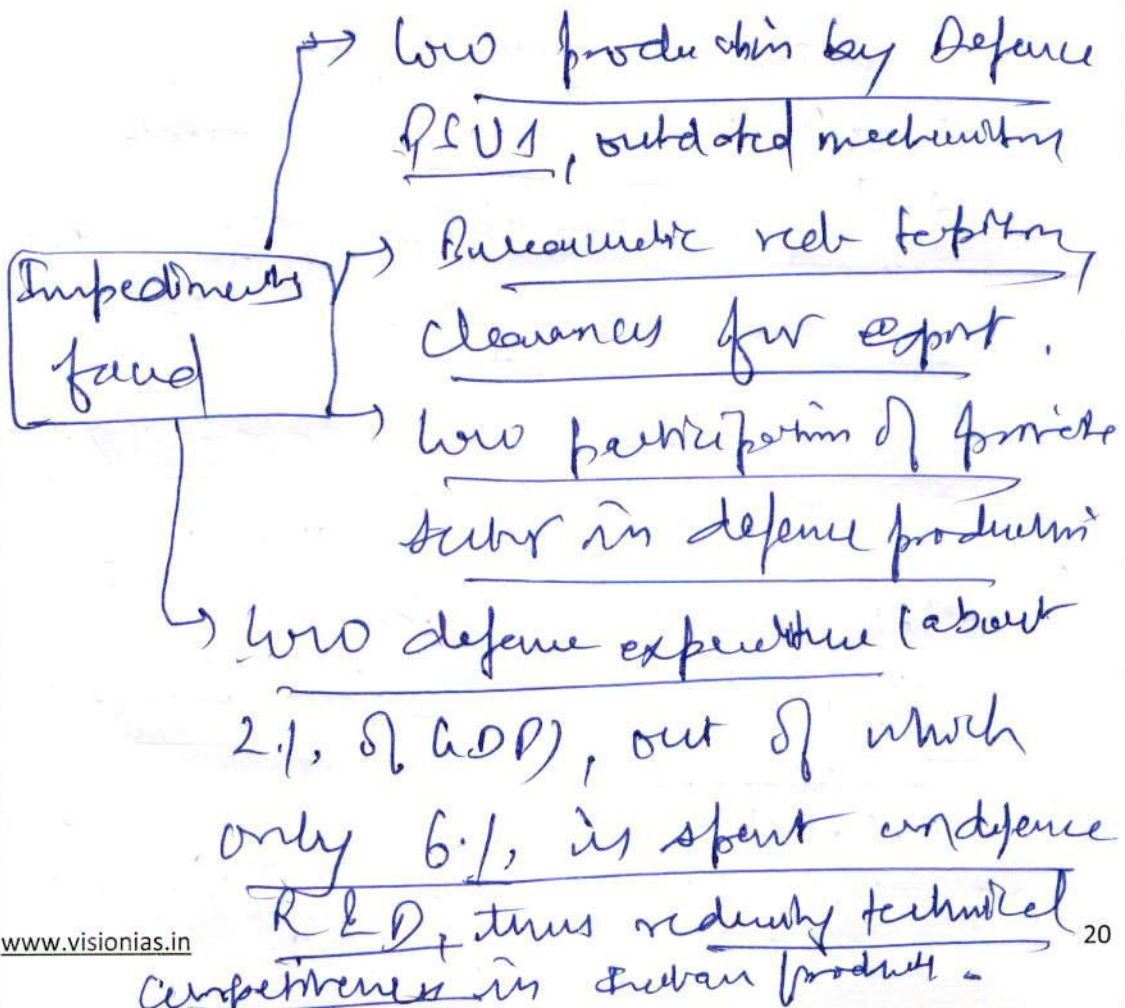
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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Ans:-

In recent years, India has shed off its past dogmas and has given a strong push to defence exports to ensure defence administrative, boost defence industry in India.



Steps  
taken

- Doft defense production  
and export promoting policy.
- S R JAIN hostel for  
defense export clearances
- Delegation of powers of  
export clearances to Department  
of Defense Production from  
DHAT and MOHA.
- 2 Defense Industrial Corridors  
in UP and Tamil Nadu

Way forward —

- ① India should conduct more  
blended, multilateral exercises  
with defense nations to understand  
their needs, requirements of defense items.
- ② India has to provide an all-  
encompassing defense service in  
terms of repair, retro-fitting to  
attract customers.

9.

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

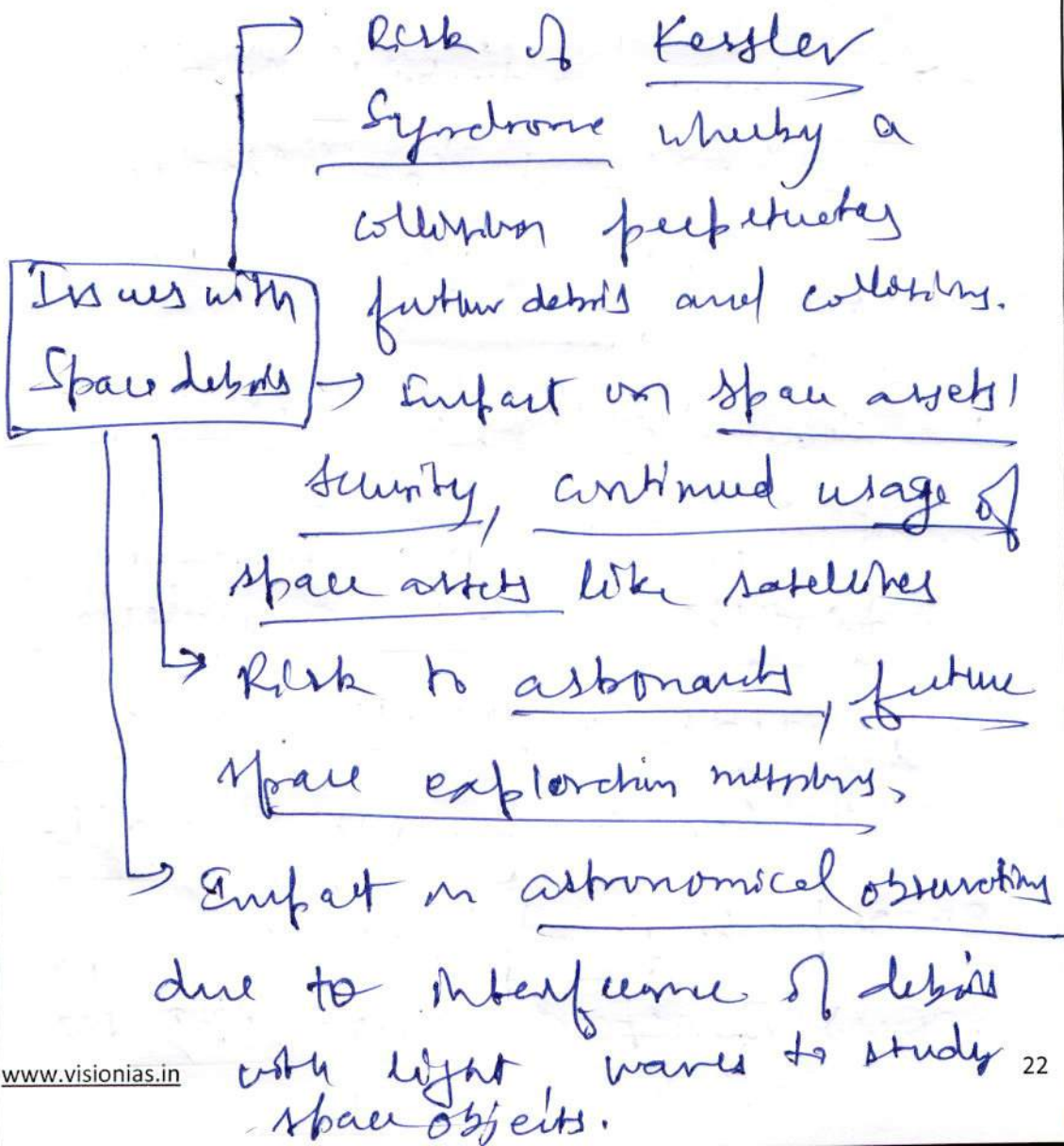
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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इस हशिप में  
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Ans. -

Space debris is caused due to fragmentation of space assets, space collisions, non-removal of debris or satellites after mission completion.



Initiatives  
taken

- Intergovernmental agency  
collaboration (IAOC) Space  
Debris Mitigation Guidelines
- MOUS on Space Technical  
Awareness. e.g. - India-US  
silently stand it.
- Project NG TRA of ISRO  
to avoid debris collisions  
with its space assets.
- Remove DBRS project of  
EU for active removal of  
space debris.
- Evolution of re-usable launch  
vehicles, resilient, sustainable  
design features in satellites  
for future use by various agencies.

Hence, there is a need to  
review and update Outer Space  
Treaty 1963 to hold private  
players accountable for debris removal as well.

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

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 इस हार्शिए में  
 नहीं लिखना  
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Ans =

Recently, India has launched Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) as an open source platform in e-commerce on the lines of UPI in payments ecosystem.

Benefits of ONDC —

- ① Decentralized, Inclusive e-commerce as a seller from any platform can connect with a buyer from any other platform.
- ② Increased participation of

retail sellers, Kirana stores  
in reaping the benefits of  
e-commerce

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③ Benefits for consumers as they  
can access varied products at  
competitive prices, eg. - transparent pricing

④ Reduce the monopoly of  
Big e-commerce giants like  
Amazon, Flipkart etc.

⑤ A level playing field for  
all the participants unlike the  
skewed, manipulative algorithms  
of giants.

→ need to become as technical  
Concern competitive as e-commerce giants  
↳ Have to increase trust of  
consumers, retailers, MSMEs for  
participation.

Hence, India needs to make ONDC as  
a competitive platform for inclusive e-commerce.

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 हार्निंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Ans. -

Recently at the 12<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of WTO, an agreement was reached extending and exempting the <sup>harmful</sup> nations from giving fisheries subsidies for four years.

It has been signed to give special exemption to developing nations especially with respect to subsidies on "Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated" fisheries (IUU)

Concerns raised by India -

① India believes that the period of only 4 years exemption to

harmful fisheries subsidies is not  
going to be sufficient.

- ② This will ultimately hurt the  
interests of fishermen, especially  
in developing and least developed  
countries (LDCs).
- ③ would actually lead to apprehen-  
sions among the fisheries  
employment and thus would hurt  
the livelihood in coastal areas.

Need for further negotiations -

- ① WTO negotiations would be  
needed to be continued as the  
~~Specific~~ "Special and differential  
treatment" (SDT) clause for  
developing and least developed nations

envisages this.

② This is also needed to uphold the economic growth of nations and the likelihood of marginalized communities in the coastal areas.

③ Also, to uphold trust in WTO multilateral mechanisms and ensure free and fair trade, it is quite vital that further negotiations giving a fair voice to developing and LDCs be commenced at the next multilateral.

Hence, along with fisheries subsidies issue, India should also raise other concerns as well like public stockholding of food grains, non-tariff barriers issue and the inclusion of domestic A&T by 28 recognized under the WTO.

12.

सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक 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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Ans. --

India, being a developing nation, is banking on infrastructure investment for growth in the future. Various model for investment in Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects are there, out of which hybrid annuity model (HAM) is one of them.

Advantages of HAM in road construction sector

① In HAM, 40% of grant is provided by the government during the project period itself and the private developer has to arrange

60% from elsewhere.

- ② The project clearances, compliances and other bureaucratic hassles are taken care of by ~~the~~ the government itself. This motivates private players' participation.

Entrepreneur has decided —

- ① There is an uncertainty regarding the traffic flows, future revenues such that 60% of the cost which private player has to average may not be reimbursed.

- ② Delays in receiving of grant from the government due to delays and red-tapism in the bureaucracy.

③ Lack of adequate grievance redressal mechanism for private players under PPP framework.

④ Only a few big private players are able to participate due to capital intensive investment.

Measures needed -

- ① A revised 'Model Concession Agreement' for HAM such that fairness of process is upheld.
- ② Access to NBFCs, banks, and the strengthening of corporate bond market for funds.
- ③ Reduce bureaucratic red-tape, PPP grievance redressal, independent tribunal etc.

Henry, HAM model needs a comprehensive review to signify its utility as investment model in 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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Ans. -

Indian government provides for a MSP (Minimum Support Price) based procurement regime for ~~at~~ 23 crops to ensure adequate remuneration prices for the farmers.

MSP not sustainable -

① Economically -

1.1 High fiscal burden on government.

1.2 Rise in MSP to about 1.5 times of cost of production.

1.3 High MSP, but low central issue price, leading to huge food subsidy bill and also high

economic cost of procurement.

## ② Agro-ecologically —

2.1 Skewed cropping pattern towards  
water-intensive crops such as paddy.

2.2 Rise in fertilizers, pesticides  
usage, water-use inefficiency leading  
to high greenhouse gas emissions,  
ground water depletion and decline in  
soil fertility.

2.3 low cultivation of crops such  
as pulses, millets, which are  
leguminous and thus suited  
for soil.

2.4 Need for huge electricity  
subsidies, thus huge cost to energy  
security, Carbon emissions.

## Alternative approaches

① MSP-plus approach prominent framework under PM-AASHA for pulses, oilseeds, cotton, can diversify the crop procurement mechanism.

② Adoption of Model Contract Farming Act 2018 by the states to ensure private procurement and thus good profits for farmers.

③ Setting up of private mandis can incentivize MSP-plus selling of farmer produce in markets.

④ Adoption of millet, pulses, oilseeds cultivations, organic farming, use of solar energy under PM-KISUM, water extracting charges atleast for big farmers.

Hence, there is a need to couple MSP with alternative approaches for sound economics and ecology in agriculture.

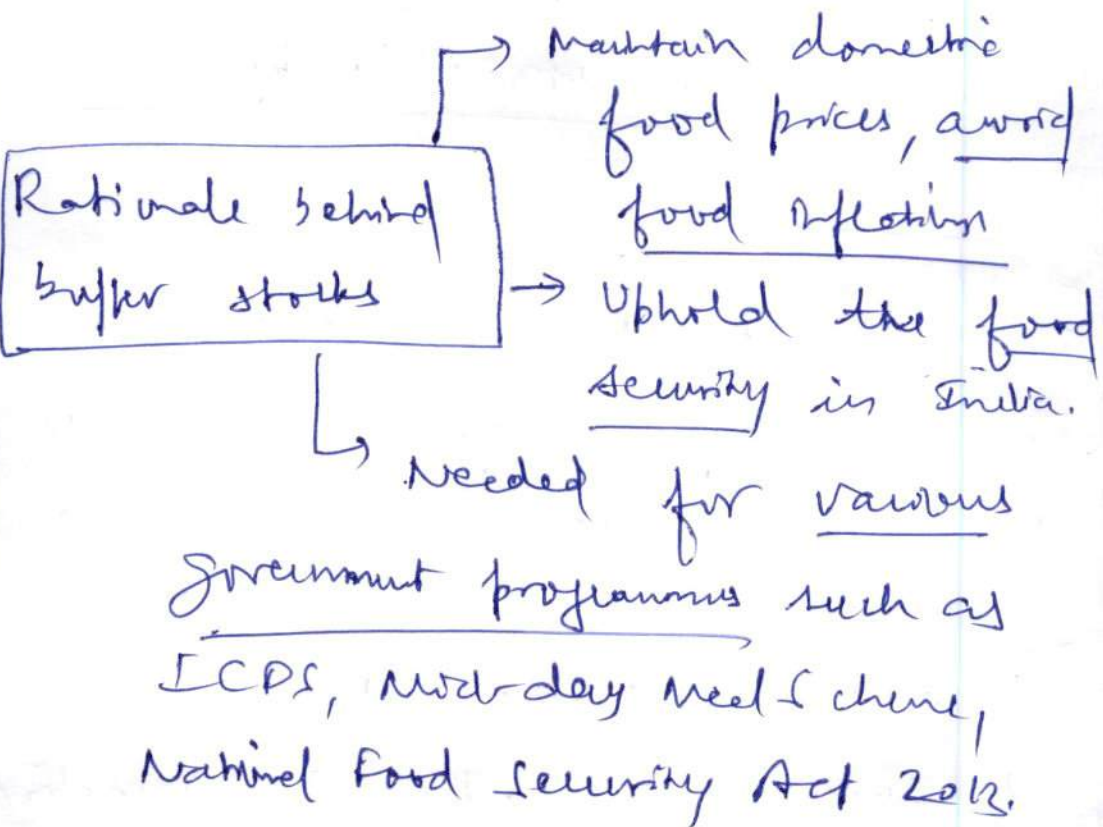
\* 14.

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 कथन में नदी लिखना चाहिए  
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Ans. —

In the interests of ensuring adequate food in domestic markets, India follows a policy of buffer stocks for various crops.



① India has recently increased the buffer stock limit for wheat to maintain domestic prices and avoid wheat exports.

② Also, India follows buffer  
stock norms for other produce  
such as sugar, about 100 MT.

Overflowing food grains in warehouses

① India follows a policy of  
open-ended procurement of  
food grains under MSP by the  
Govt.

② This is done to ensure a  
remunerative price for all farmers,  
thus continuing them in agriculture.

③ ~~Small~~ Huge surplus agricultural  
produce and lack of alternative  
selling mechanisms such as  
to private markets, Corporates. The  
government procures about 75% of  
foodgrains in India.

④ Inadequate warehouse with  
the FCI, poor storage  
infrastructure and a policy of first  
in - first out for outflow of  
foodgrains.

⑤ Low allocation to government  
schemes under PDS, ICDS etc.

Measures  
needed

→ FCI should focus only  
on states not spending enough  
on agriculture

→ States like Punjab, Haryana  
should procure themselves,

→ Private players' participation  
in procurement, storage, transport,

→ Negotiable warehouse Receipts.

→ Trading in Commodity futures  
contract farming etc.

Hence, there is a need to review  
India's buffer stock policy, given that  
India's food, nutrition crises.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Ans. -

As part of the vision for 'Amrit Kaal' and the vision given in Budget 2022-23, the government has asked all ports to develop a master plan for 2047.

Challenges faced by ports -

- ① Poor governance structure, especially in minor ports.
- ② Low storage, handling, loading, unloading etc. infrastructure at the ports.
- ③ Complex customs procedures, red-

handling leads to poor incorporation to traders.

④ Lack of adequate multi-modal connectivity to other modes of transport such as roads, railways, inland waterways etc.

⑤ low depth, dredging capacity to handle the bigger ports ships.

⑥ low number of coastal ships, vessels, thus making the coastal shipping difficult.

Measures needed -

① Adoption of 'landlord port' model and setting up of a Major Port Authorities board for all ports as per the major Port Act recently.

② Increase the handling capacity  
of bigger ships by dredging and  
increase the depth at ports

③ Multi-modal connectivity to  
cargo terminals can boost  
logistics efficiency and export  
competitiveness

④ Single-window clearances at  
ports; loading, unloading infrastructure,  
storage etc. can be increased  
through Public Private Partnership (PPP)

⑤ In line with Sagarmala, boost  
port-led development, coastal community  
development through aquaculture, exports  
of ethnic, MSME, organic products by coastal  
communities, employment at ports etc.  
Hence, India needs to leverage its  
port infrastructure through reforms  
so that vision of blue economy is realized,

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)

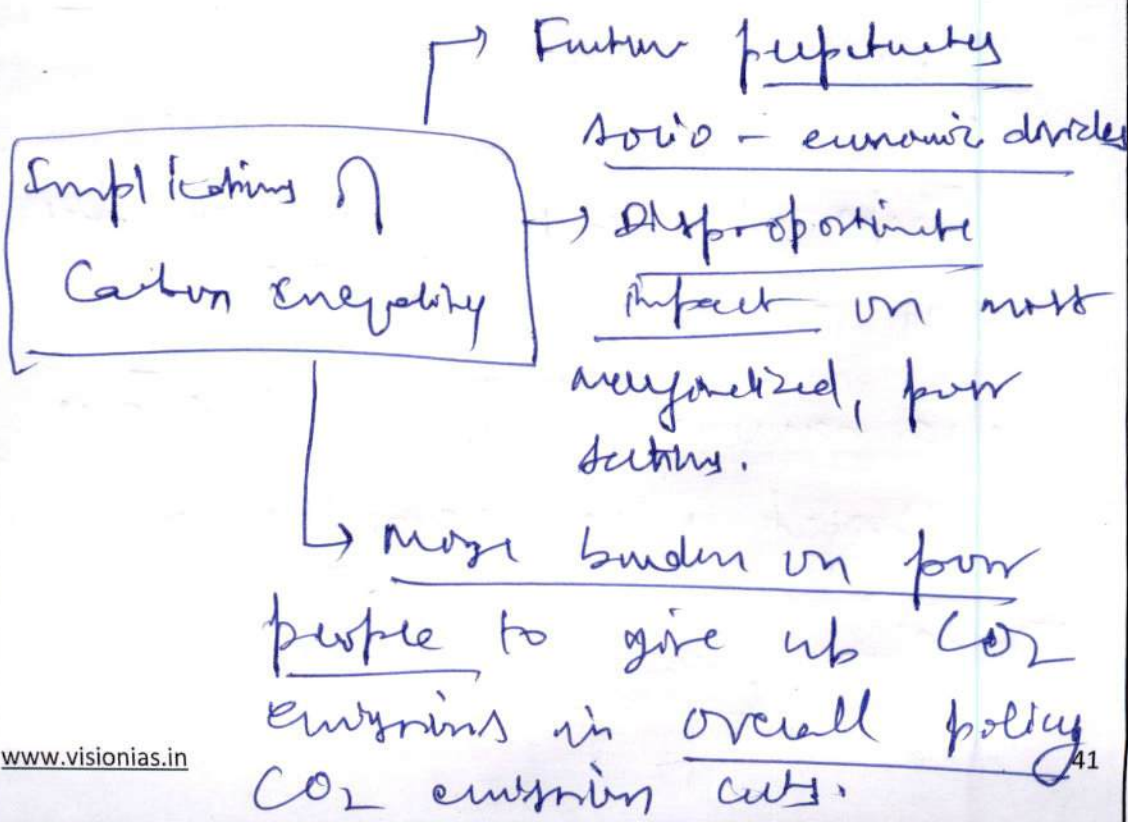
Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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15

Ans. -

In India, bottom 50%, middle 40% and top 10% of population contribute ~~25%~~ 1 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/capita, 5 t CO<sub>2</sub>/cap, and 9 t CO<sub>2</sub>/cap. respectively. This highlights the translation of income, wealth inequality into carbon inequality in India.

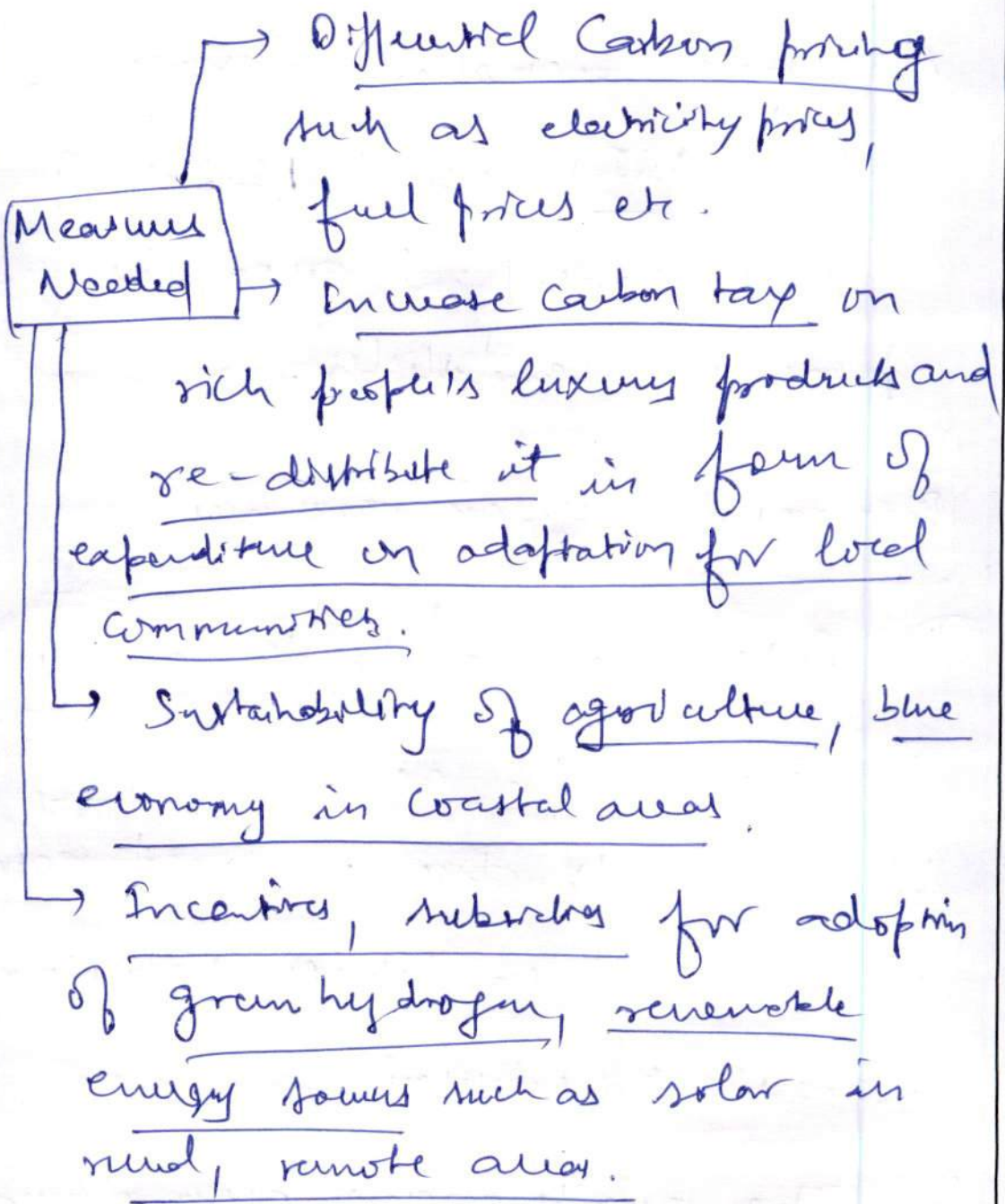


## Significance in addressing Carbon inequality

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इस इतिहास में  
नहीं लिखना  
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- ① Would strengthen India's agenda at UN FCCC on "Common but differentiated responsibility" (CBDR) for between country inequalities.
- ② Ensure carbon justice in India to hold the more countries accountable for emissions as also they should cut, given their financial capabilities.
- ③ Important for inclusive growth and the limits of carbon-led development in a narrow climate window are distributed more equitably.
- ④ Poor, marginalized communities

Contribute very less to overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions but are the front-bearer of most extreme climatic hazards.



Hence, India needs to address its carbon inequality to ensure inclusive, sustainable growth on its journey to achieve net zero 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Ans. -

As per Geological Survey of India (GSI), about 12.6% of India's geographical area is prone to landslides.

Increased, regular occurrences -

① Rise in landslide events in areas such as Himalayas, Western Ghats due to varied reasons.  
eg. - Kerala landslides, Uttarakhand landslides (February 2011)

② The events have become more regular, intense in impact due to lack of effective mitigation

## and adapting measures.

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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### Reasons behind

- Indiscriminate developmental projects in ecologically sensitive areas such as Western Ghats.
- Poor social, environmental impact assessment by the authorities for the projects.
- Loopholes in the weak buffer area norms around Go-Sensitive zones, latest Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2020.
- Unrestrained mining, quarrying, shifting cultivation, hydropower projects etc.
- Relaxation of norms for tourism projects by various states to boost tourism and attract private players. eg.- Uttarakhand,

↳ Continuity of state projects  
despite public protest in eco-  
sensitive areas, eg. - Kerala Silver  
like project.

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Measures  
Needed

- Adequate social, environment  
impact assessment of projects  
with local NAOs, communities  
as stakeholders.
- Notifying 1 Km of buffer  
area around ESZs as under  
Environment Protection Act 1986.
- Review EIA Notification 1986,  
bring new SIA notification.
- Weather stations, early warning  
systems, adaptation measures,  
information dissemination channels to  
local communities etc. for disaster  
management of landslides.

Hence, there is a need to revise the  
developmental paradigm in eco-  
sensitive areas to mitigate landslides risk.

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

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इस खण्ड में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Ans. -

India's border management has been quite poor due to varied reasons which are context specific in a particular border area.

Balance legitimate cross border flows, national security

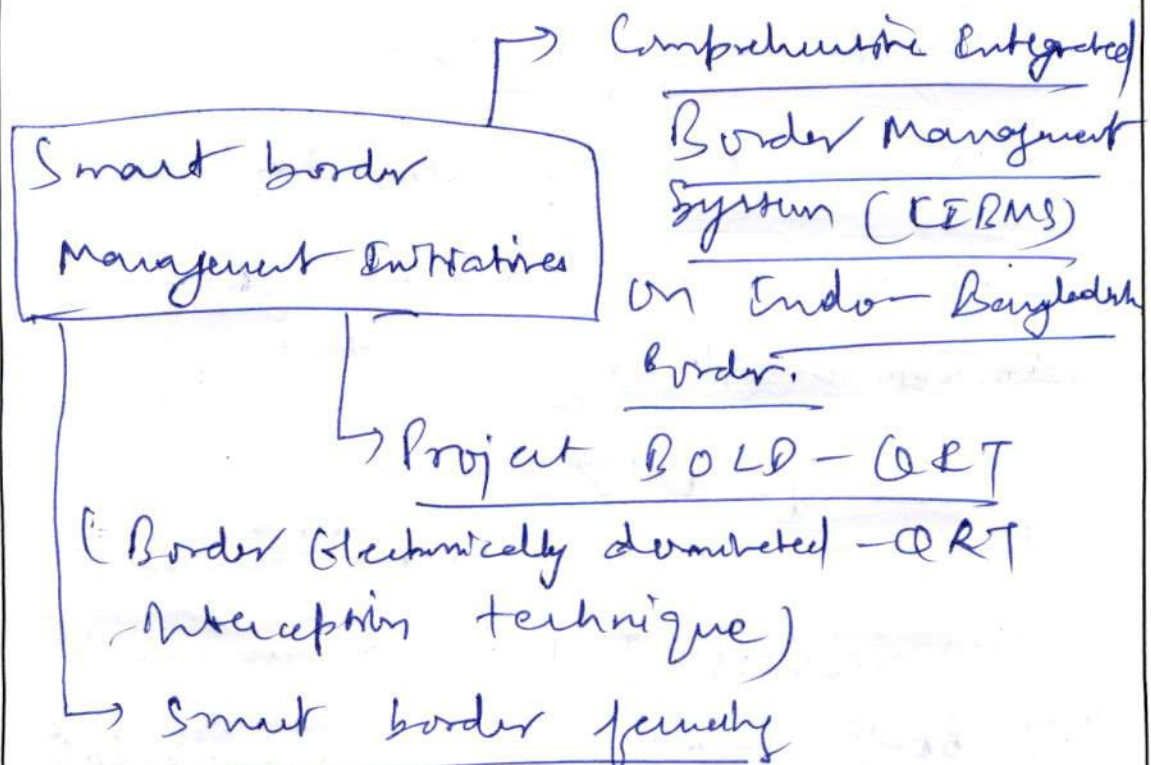
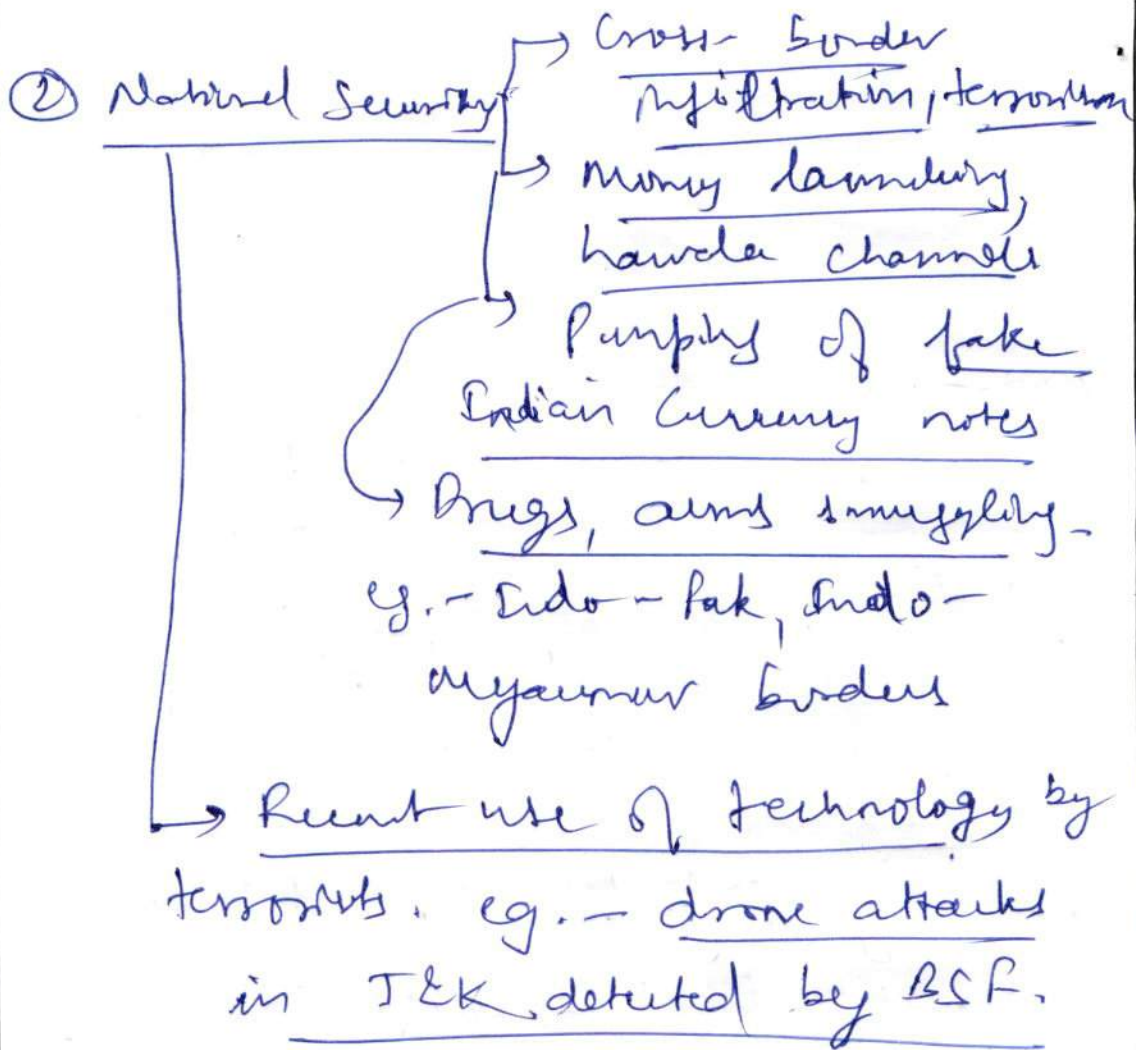
① Legitimate flows! -

1.1 Movement of people, trade across the border.

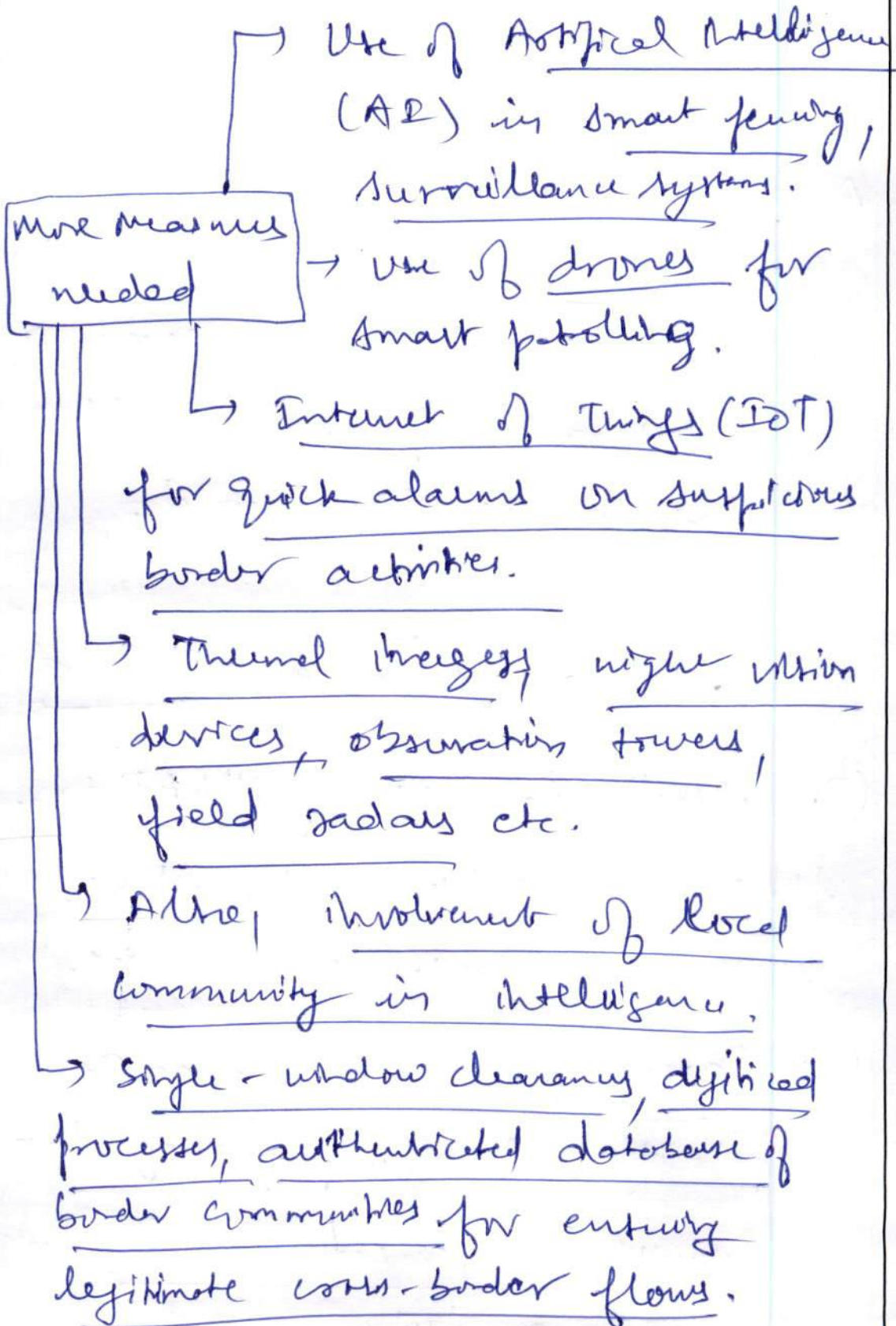
1.2 To boost regional trade for mutual prosperity

1.3 Cross-border ethnic ties such as across Indo-Myanmar border.

1.4 border hosts as in Bangladesh border.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Hence, India needs to adopt smart border management practices for upholding its internal 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

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इस हार्डिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Ans. -

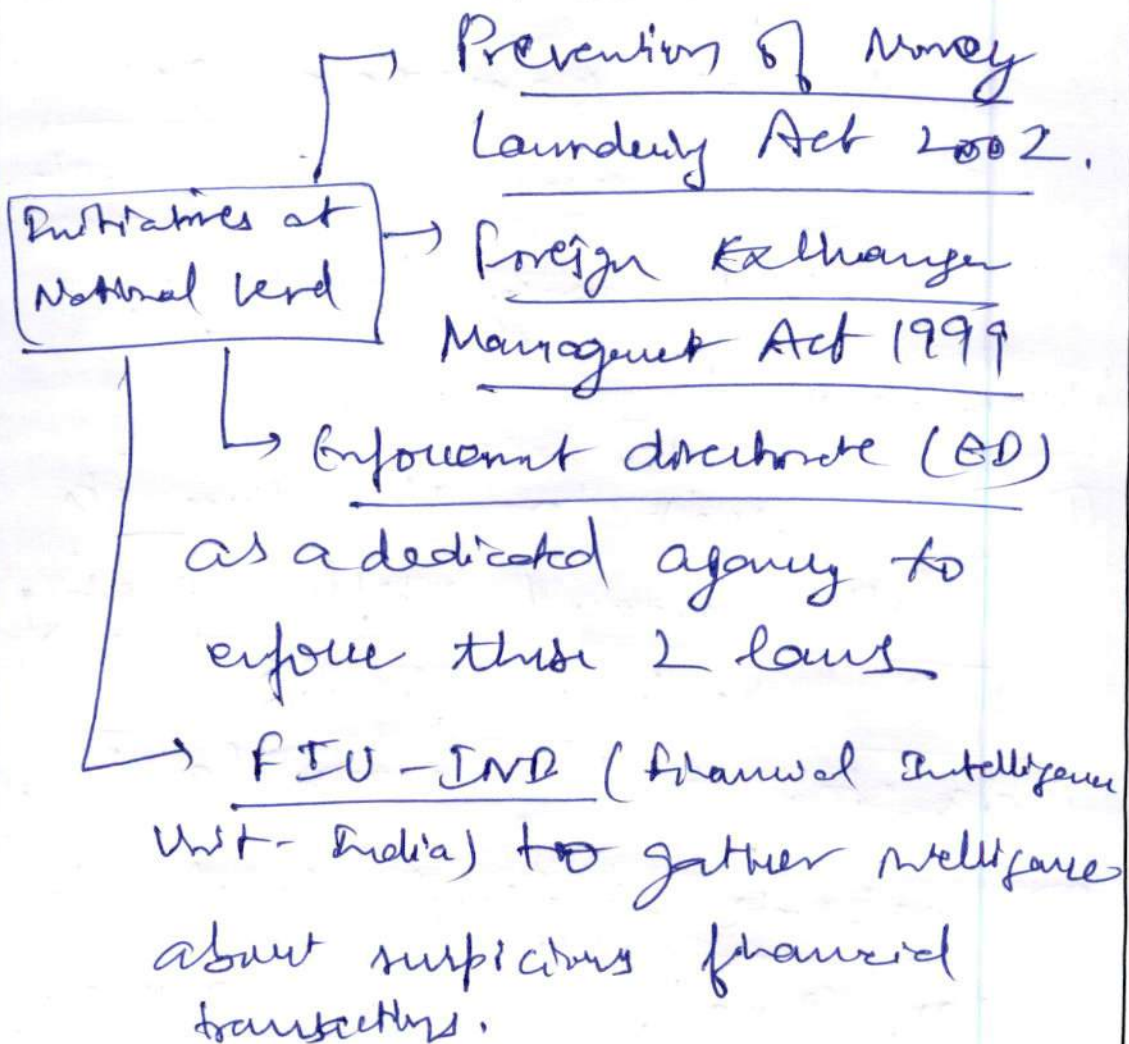
Globalisation refers to interconnectedness, interlinkages between the economies, societies and politics of the nations across the world.

Linkages with Money Laundering

- ① Globalisation has facilitated free flow of people, trade, ideas, funds etc. across the borders.
- ② Easy fund flows lead to exploitability of loopholes by the terrorists, organized criminals for money laundering.
- ③ Integrated banking systems, payment mechanisms, easy currency

Inter-convertibility etc. also facilitate process of money laundering.

- ④ More facilitative cross-border communication channels, support from passive, over-ground workers to terrorists etc. due to the social globalisation.



At Global  
Level

→ Setting up of Financial  
Action Task Force (FATF)

in Paris as a watchdog  
against terrorist financing  
and money laundering.

→ Asia-Pacific Group (APG)  
on Money Laundering under the  
auspices of OECD FATF.

→ Cooperation under organisations  
such as BIMSTEC, AWA  
Triforce Economic Co-operation  
to check money laundering.

Way Forward -

① India needs to strengthen its  
domestic financial intelligence using  
latest technologies like AI, big  
data etc. to detect money laundering.

② Cooperate at global level under  
UN, Aadi, BRICS, SCO etc.  
to check money laundering and  
terrorist financing.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Ans. -

Artemis Accords were launched and led by the US for giving principles and norms for peaceful Artemis moon mission and also for other space exploration activities.

India needs to review its past assumptions on outer space

① Emergence of space as new dimension of warfare due to space militarization and space weaponization activities of nations like China.

② Need for focus on space diplomatic awareness (ISA)

to protect space assets and  
ensure continued usage of  
space-based services like  
satellite communication.

③ Outdated global treaties like  
Outer Space Treaty (1967) due to  
emergence of private players in  
space 1- space tourism and  
human spaceflight missions.

④ India's aspirations to emerge  
as a global space power  
through human spaceflight and other  
space exploration missions. eg.-  
Gaganyaan, Shukrayaan, Chandrayaan 3.

India's stand on Artemis Accords

India has refrained from signing  
the Artemis Accords.

## Positive

- Restrain itself from engulfing in west-led order in space.
- Balance space relations with Russia.
- Kind of a parallel mechanism to the multilateral forums like UN.

## Negative

- If India sign, India could get access to latest space equipment, technology.
- Can lead to foreign private players participation in Indian space sector.

India is involved in space diplomacy activities such as space dialogue with USA, France, Japan, MOU on Space Situational Awareness signed recently with the USA.

Hence, India needs to shift its focus towards evolving a global consensus on continuing peaceful use of space through multilateral, bilateral mechanisms

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK