

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. : 1173117

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH GOEL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

Raginder Nagar-
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Chl

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

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

10

Fiscal policy refers to the policy of Income (Taxable & Non-tax Income) and spending (Revenue expenditure & Capital expenditure) to achieve goals of Overall development

Tool to reduce Income Inequality (SDG 10)

- ① Progressive taxation policy to reduce the income disparity
- ② More focus on direct taxes such as wealth tax, Corporate tax and less on indirect tax (GST)
↳ Because indirect tax hits poor the most
- ③ Direct benefit transfer to provide minimum level of income
- ④ Spending on human development such as education, health, Sanitation

⑤ Provision of public goods & Infrastructure to enhance farmers' Income

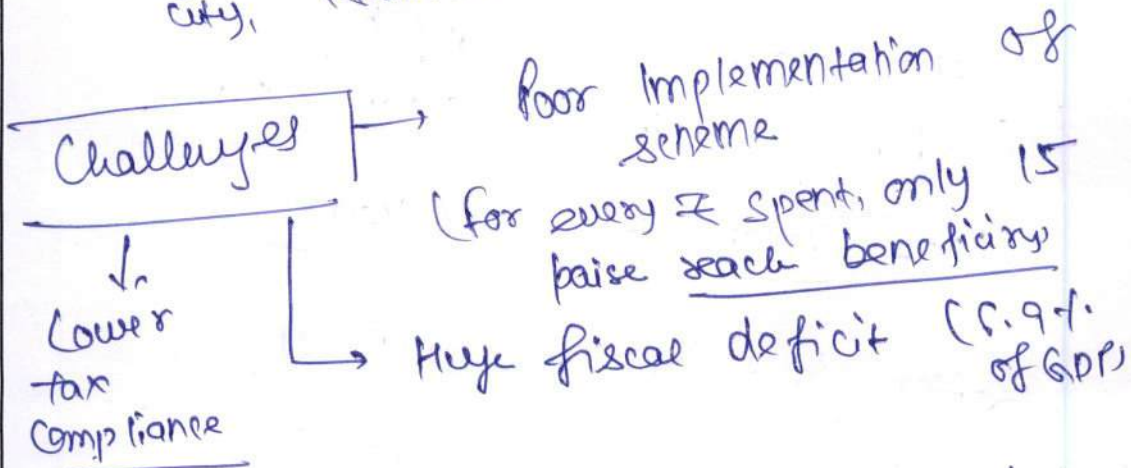
Tool to reduce poverty (SDG-1)

① Provision of employment (MGNREGA, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna)

② Food security through PDS, Mid-day meal

③ Support of small business & MSME

④ Urbanisation Such as SMART city, National urban livelihood mission



Thus, fiscal policy must be guided by FRBM act, 2003 and NK Singh Committee report for overall human development

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना।
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In India, 1.08 HA is the average landownership size, where 86% of farmers own land less than 2 HA

Benefits of digitization of land records

- ① Reduce disputes as there are multiple claims on one land parcel
- ② Better government targeting of schemes such as MSP, DBT, PM-Kisan (₹6,000/Year)
- ③ Better land resource planning leading to rise in overall productive

(4) Easy to form Cooperatives and
diversification of overall cropping
pattern

(5) Reduce arbitrariness in decision
making by Judiciary

(6) Faster claims for Insurance
under PM-Krishi Sinchai and Fasal
Bima Yojna
↳ Reduce pressure on Judiciary

Government Interventions

(1) Swamitva scheme by using
drones to map the land parcel

(2) Model land leasing act, 2013 by
NITI aayog for saving the interest
of tenants

(3) Mandatory land registration for
Insurance and other schemes

Thus, to solve the land distribution issue
which started with 1st Constitution amendment

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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent 15th finance commission cautioned on the election freebies and excess subsidies, which can result in sub-national bankruptcy

E.g. Telangana spend 35% of total budget on freebies & subsidies

Need for subsidy resolution

① Recommendation by FRBM, act 2003 to have 20% Debt to GDP for states

↳ Current ratio is 35% debt to GDP

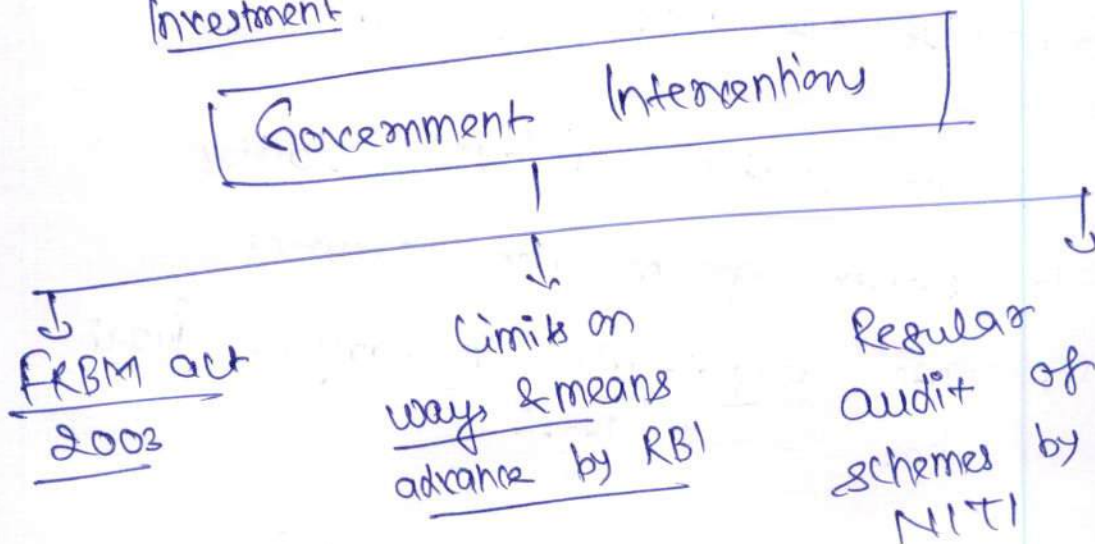
② Huge fiscal deficit leads to less fiscal space for development projects

↳ Leads to Intergenerational Inequity

③ Psychological Issue as excess
subsidy deter people to do
hard work

④ Poor targeting leading to sort. of
subsidies in agriculture reaching to
rich farmers (NITI aayog)

⑤ Fiscal Consolidation is required
to reduce crowding out of private
Investment



Thus, effective targeting and outcome
based subsidies must be kept, rest of
the money should be utilised in
formation of Capital assets &
human development

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India support- 17% of world population, but have only 4% of freshwater resources. Agriculture consume 80% of all the freshwater resources (NITI aayog)

Benefits of Micro Irrigation

- ① Reduce water wastage leading to better groundwater resources
↳ water exploitation in Haryana, Punjab has crossed 100%.
- ② Improve land quality using fertigation, sprinkler irrigation
↳ Reduce chance of soil run-off
- ③ Reduce electricity bill and irrigation subsidies of the government

↳ Money saved can be utilised in Infrastructure (warehousing, cold storage)

④ Raise productivity and profitability by "Per drop more crop".

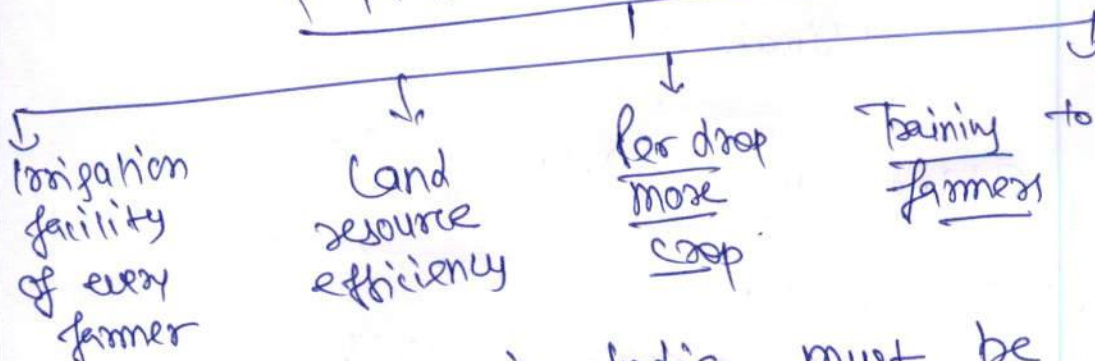
⑤ 24*7 availability of water

make agriculture less risky

↳ 65% of agriculture is still rainfed and monsoon dependent

⑥ Improve overall condition of crop diversification choices due to efficient training under PM Kishu Sishu Yojna

PM KSY provision



Thus, Irrigation in India must be made more efficient through technology and Investment in public Infrastructure

5.

भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना, क्योंकि
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According to recent UNEP report, world will have more plastic than fishes in the ocean, further exacerbation de-oxygenation in Oceans

Resource & expertise of India

(i) Scientific Missions such as Deep Ocean Mission by Indian Scientists

↳ Potential to understand key drivers of Climate Change

(2) Ships and Submarine in Indo-Pacific leading to better control over the oceanic resources

③ Good collaboration with small island states through Gujral doctrine (Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Diego Garcia)

↳ Lead to effective coordination

④ Cutting edge technology to understand the Oceans better

Assisting Pacific small island states

- ★ Provide research expertise
- ★ Climate resilient infrastructure
such as sea-walls
- ★ Better training in disaster management
in collaboration with Coalition for disaster resilience (CDRI)
- ★ Provide required investment for sustainable development

Thus, with technical, research expertise and good collaboration, India can be a disaster resilience partner in Pacific small islands

6.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In India, 59% of area is prone to earthquake, 61% to floods and it loses 1.2% of GDP each year due to multitude of disasters
(NDMA)

Rationale for DMP- MoPR

- ① Raise community participation by capacity enhancement in terms of Knowledge, Infrastructure, food, water
- ② Better zone mapping due to local level knowledge can be utilised
- ③ Use of 'community as the first responders' and effective

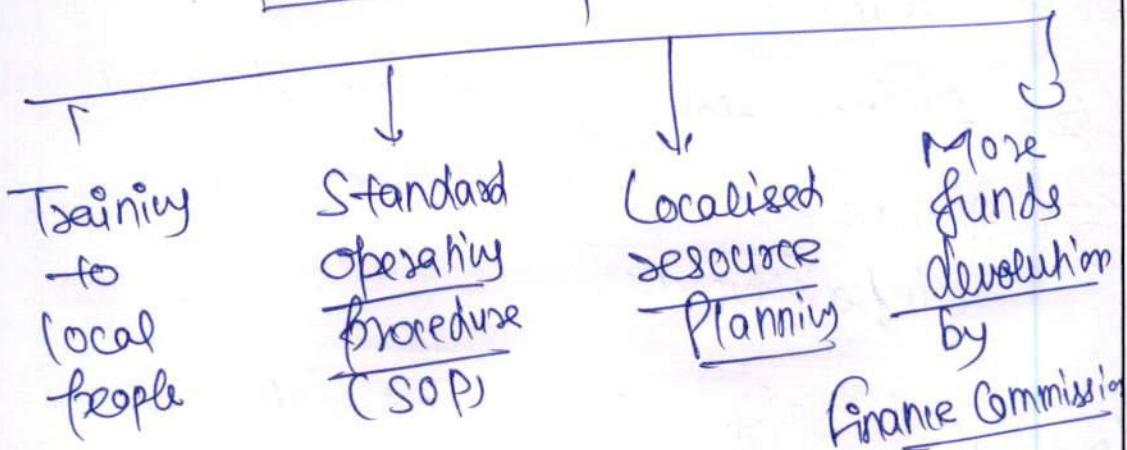
• Training of SHGs, NGOs, PRLs

E.g. Kudambashree saved thousand of lives in Kerala floods, 2020

④ Reduction in response time
leading to safety of material and manpower

⑤ Effective rehabilitation mechanism
with Community Involvement

Provisions of DMP-MoPR



Thus, to build disaster resilience, we must implement principles of CDR in each village and capacity enhancement of each community

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 हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Emerging and disruptive technologies refers to novel technologies to exploit loopholes in the system and using it against the country to destabilize it

E.g. ① Use of Cryptocurrency for terrorism funding

② AI/ML to rig national elections

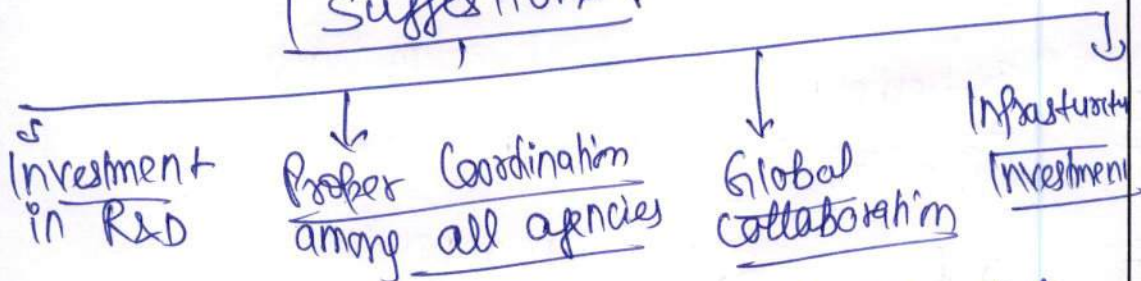
③ Spyware to destabilize critical infrastructure

Implication from EDT for Internal security

① Difficulty in tracing and Intelligence Collection leading to huge Vulnerabilities

- (2) Lack of skilled manpower in India for effective regulation
E.g. Cybersecurity, poor delivery of small arms
- (3) Poor regulation mechanism as new technologies emerge every few years
- (4) Lack of good coordination among various agencies (NIA, ED, BSF, Armed forces, RAW, IB) leading to Silos of Information
- (5) Threat to national sovereignty and effective functioning especially by State actors
E.g. Chinese firm hacking Indian electricity grid
- (6) ~~That~~ May lead to chaos creation due to social media extremism, biases.

Suggestions



To save India from state & non-state actors, effective coordination and swift implementation of existing mechanism is needed.

8.

अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Out of total \$76 bn
spending on defence major chunk
come from imports with 48%
dependency on Russia alone

Recent Bamhas deal with Phillipines
\$375 mn is a step in right direction
to enhance defence exports

Impediments in defence exports

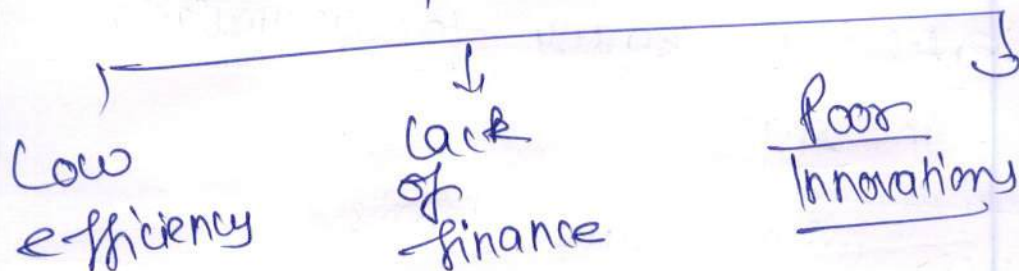
① Extremely low efficiency of
public sector units, & Ordnance
factory boards (OFBs)

② Extremely low spending on R&D
(0.6% of GDP)

③ Lack of skilled manpower for
new innovation and effective implementation

(4) Image of India as a peaceful
peace-loving nation lead to
problems in defence Contracts

(5) Poor private sector participation
leads to



(6) Lack of Collaborations with
countries for sharing of defence
technology

Steps by Government

- (1) Corporatization of Ordnance factor
boards (OFB)
- (2) 100% FDI allowed in Defence
under automatic route
- (3) Doubling of research funding in DRDO
- (4) New scholarships for defence innovation
- (5) Investment in Capital Infrastructure

9.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refers to the leftover part of space vehicles, satellites, leading to accumulation in space

Issues with space debris

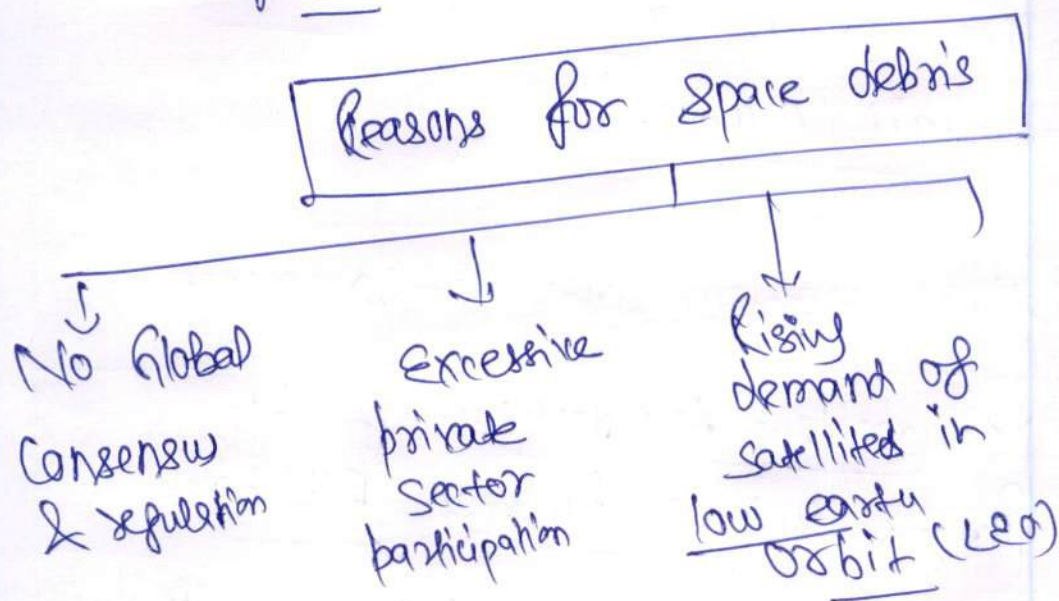
- ① Kessler Syndrome which states space debris risks at increasing rate
- ② Problems in launching new satellites especially in low earth orbit (LEO)
↳ NASA studies depict more than 50% of LEO will be covered by debris by 2035
- ③ Intentional space station can get destroyed due to speeding movement of debris
- ④ Difficulty in space observation by telescope due

to Vision Interference by Debris

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑤ Threat to new human-missions such as GAGANYAAN

⑥ Problems in satellite Internet facilities



Steps taken

① NETRA mission to capture the debris

② NASA usage of Net capture of the debris

③ Electronic roads for destruction in space

④ Outer space treaty to make reusable satellites launch vehicles

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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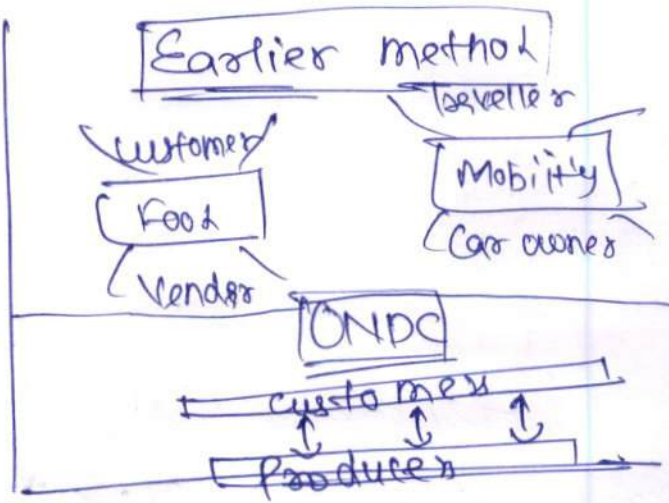
According to Ficci report, India is 8th largest e-commerce market with share as 15% of entire retail market

Existing problem with e-commerce

- ① Monopolistic tendencies of big players such as Amazon, Flipkart
- ② Very high delivery charge and costly loyalty program
- ③ Major focus on urban areas and tier-1, 2 cities, with neglect of rural areas
- ④ Loss of market to small players and MSME business

ONDC (Open national digital Commerce) is an open source platform to radically change

the e-commerce market on similar lines as UPI



उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Benefits of ONDC

- ① Reducing monopolising tendencies of big players due to opening up
- ② More choices and better prices to small customers
- ③ Development of MSME & Small business due to higher sales
- ④ Seamless Interaction between customer and producer

Challenges

Upfront cost Lack of awareness Problem in localised delivery

11.

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

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fisheries is a sunrise Industries
Contributing to 1.2% of Overall
GDP. PM - Matsya Sampada Yojna
Plans to raise fisheries exports
to ₹ 1,00,000 crore by 2024-25

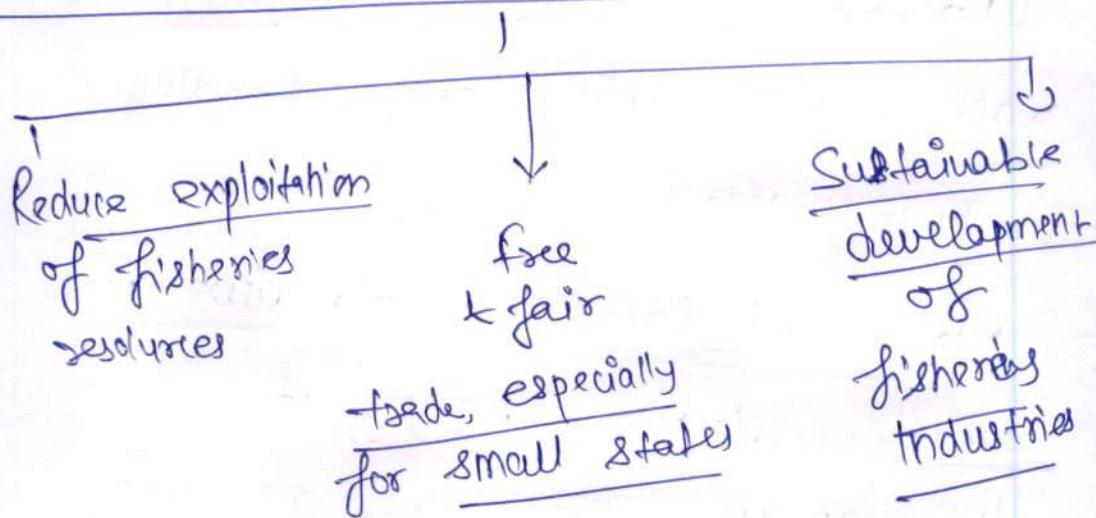
Agreement at WTO on fisheries subsidies

★ Fisheries subsidies was originally
part of Doha Development agenda, 2001
which remained unresolved

★ In recent Summit, agreement
has been made to phase out of
fisheries subsidy in a phased
manner

Rationale of WTO fisheries agreement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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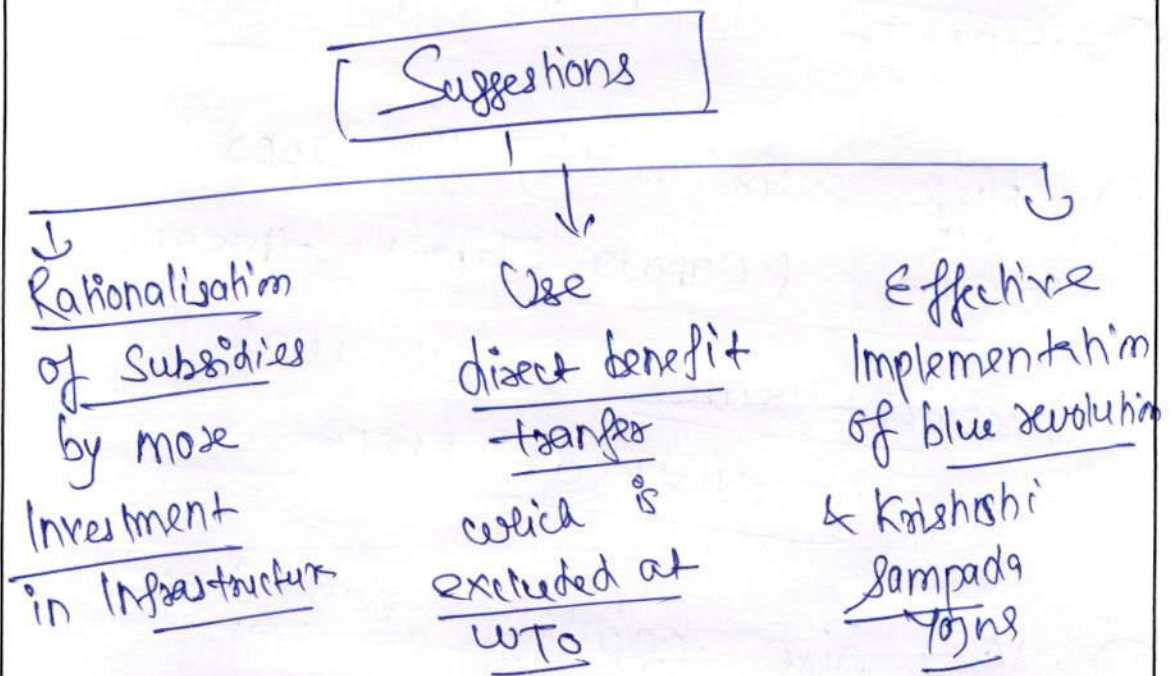
Concerns of India regarding agreement

- ① Huge subsidies by Developed Countries (Canada, Japan) through Investment route which was not considered at WTO
- ② Very high population dependence on fishing business on both Inland (60%) and sea (40%) fishing
- ③ Difficulty in competing against other big players due to high

logistics cost.

④ Lack of good physical Infrastructure
(Cold storage Supply chain) leading
to huge wastage

⑤ No special Concession to developing
Countries despite being at
disadvantage of the agreement



Thus, fisheries dispute at WTO must
be resolved by keeping case of poor
nations as they have higher population
dependency and labour Intensity

12.

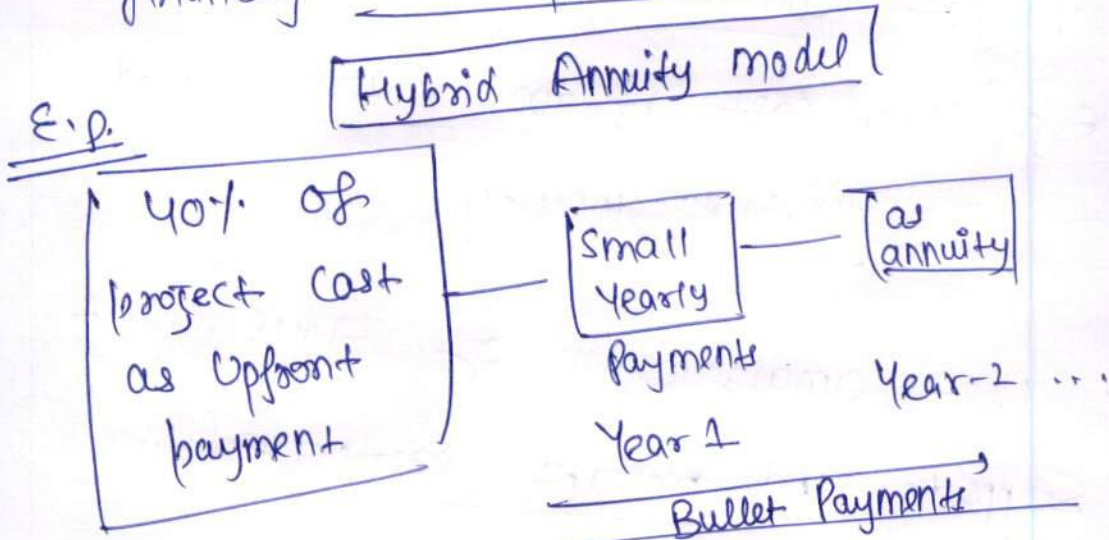
सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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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Hybrid annuity model refers to the model used in PPP for financing the projects



Advantages of Hybrid annuity model

★ Solve the immediate need of finances as only small amount is paid as lump sum initially

★ Reduce is risk in the project due to sequential payment

★ More Incentives for private sector
to improve project quality due
to better accountability

★ Improve operational efficiency as
majority of annuities are paid from
project revenues

E.g. User cost at toll plaza used
to payback annuity

★ Best amalgamation of government
support and private sector efficiency

Reasons for moderated Interest

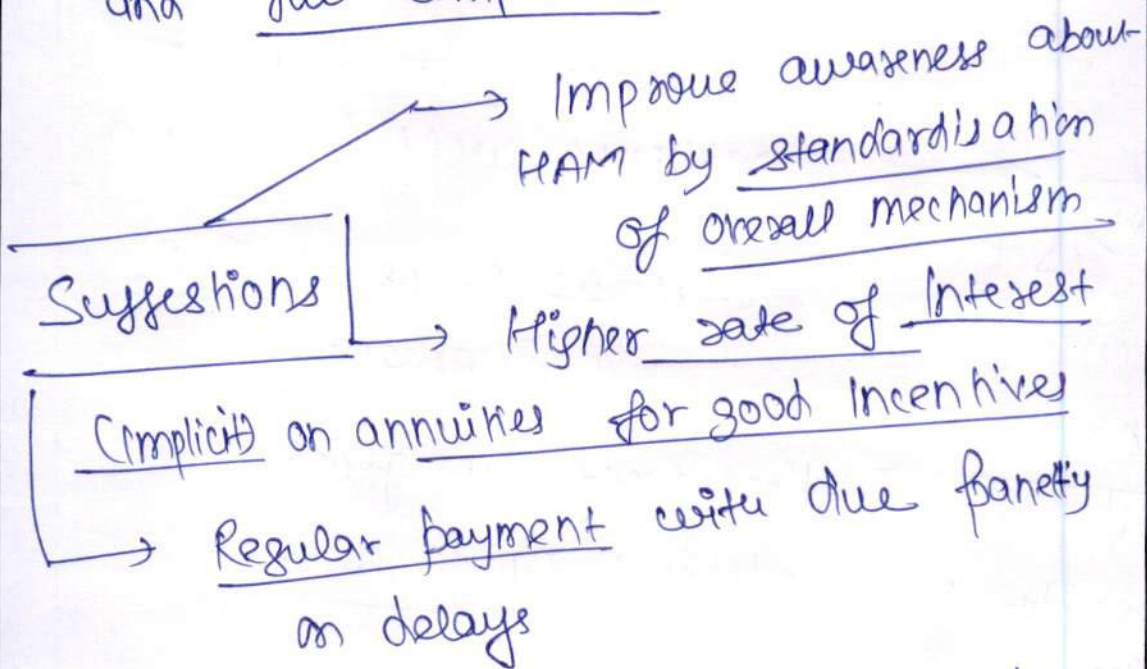
① Delay in annuity payment leading
to further financing issue for private
Contractors

② Low Interest rate (Time value of
money) given since all payment

is not upfront

(3) Poor awareness among many private sector players about the real mechanism of annuity

(4) Issues of working capital financing as raw material costs, labour costs have to be paid immediately and full compensation



Thus, hybrid annuity model is the future of PPP, it must be harnessed through effective collaboration and learning best practices from Japan, USA, UK.

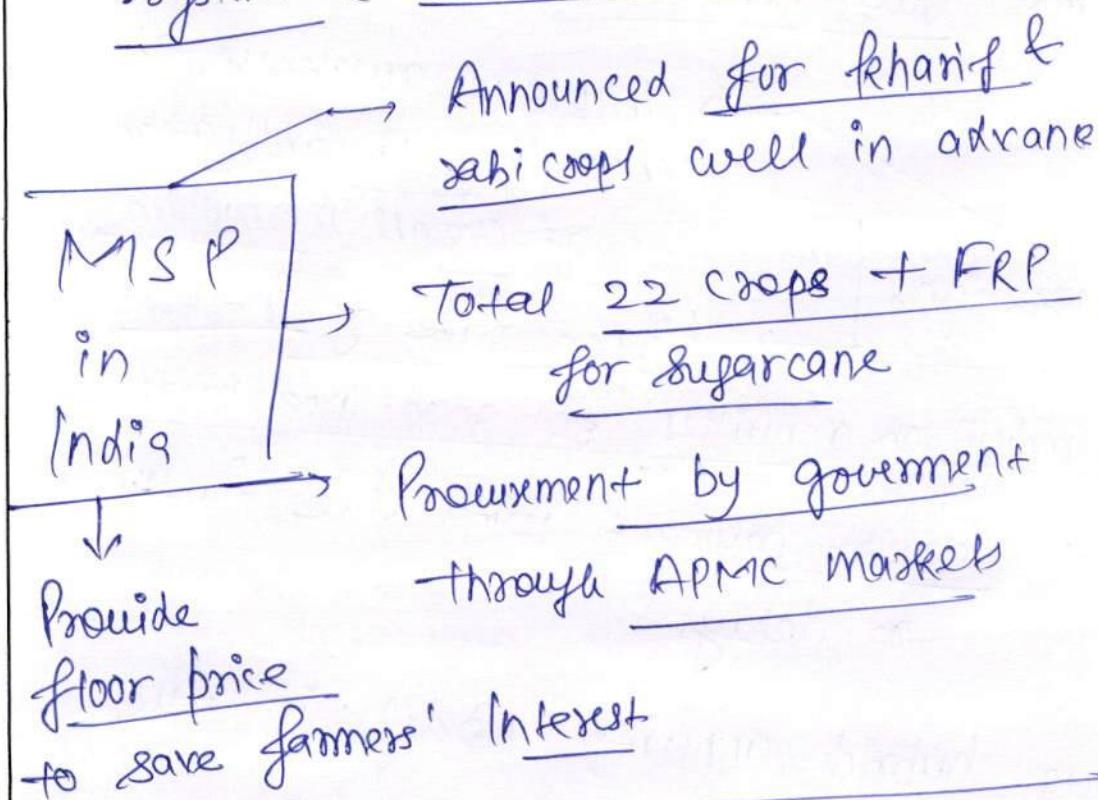
13.

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

More than ₹5 lakh crore was spent on food subsidies alone in FY-21, out of which major chunk goes to MSP and POS system (Ministry of food)



Economic Unsustainability of MSP

★ Very high subsidy burden and

• mostly benefiting rich farmers
Instead of small farmers

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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★ Reduce scope of public investment
in agriculture (5% of Agri GDP)
leading to less infrastructure

★ Continuous fiscal deficit due
to huge amount of subsidies

★ High wastages in FCI godowns
(20% - 40%, NITI aayog)

Unsustainability from Ecological perspective

① Excessive procurement of wheat
& rice

↳ fall in ground water level (Punjab,
Haryana with more than 100% exploitation)

↳ Reduce efficiency of land

② Non-diversification of crops leading
to food insecurity

③ Excessive pesticides and fertilisers

leading to Over-pollution

(4) Stubble burning in winters due to immediate sowing of wheat post Kharif

(5) Poor focus on millets, pulses which raise fertility of land

Alternative approaches to MSP

Shanta Kumar Committee recommendation

- (1) Diversify procurement by focusing more on eastern states as compared to rich states
- (2) Consider price differential payment Scheme (PM-AASHA) to reduce leakages
- (3) More procurement of pulses, millets to ensure land security & food security
- (4) Raise private sector participation by reforming APMC acts

Thus, MSP regime must be reformed as suggested by NITI aayog working paper to make it more inclusive,

fiscally sustainable and ecologically oriented.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In a recent NITI aayog report, buffer stock in India has fallen (20% - 40%) was tales annually with huge hunger as shown by 101st rank in global hunger index

Reasons for overflow of food grains

- ★ Lack of proper warehousing Capabilities in the agriculture mandies
- ★ Over-procurement due to unlimited wheat - rice procurement under MSP regime
- ★ Poor Implementation of PDS mechanism leading to

Paradoxical results

Excess food stock

Nutrition Insecurity

(52% of women anaemic)

At the same time

★ Decentralisation in FCI procurement and shift of excess stock

in central warehouses

↳ Leads to low coordination between Centre and States

★ Poor APMC market mechanism

leading to inefficient procurement

↳ Monopsony of few buyers in the APMC market

★ Bad export policy with excessive focus on domestic food security without any real threat

↳ Recent wheat ban

~~Proble~~ Buffer stock system

★ Procurement by FCI

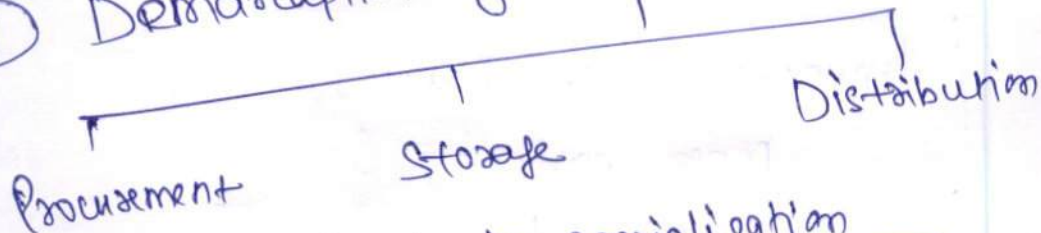
• by private players as well as government agents

* Major source of procurement is APMC market

* Low accountability of FCI due to excessive budgetary allocation

Suggestions to Improve buffer stock

① Demarcation of FCI functions



→ it will lead to specialisation

② Improve warehousing infrastructure with more public investment (PM Krishi Sampada Yojna)

③ Private sector participation in procurement, contract farming

Thus, buffer stock must be maintained with the aim of lowest wastages,

nutrition security and good remuneration to farmers

15.

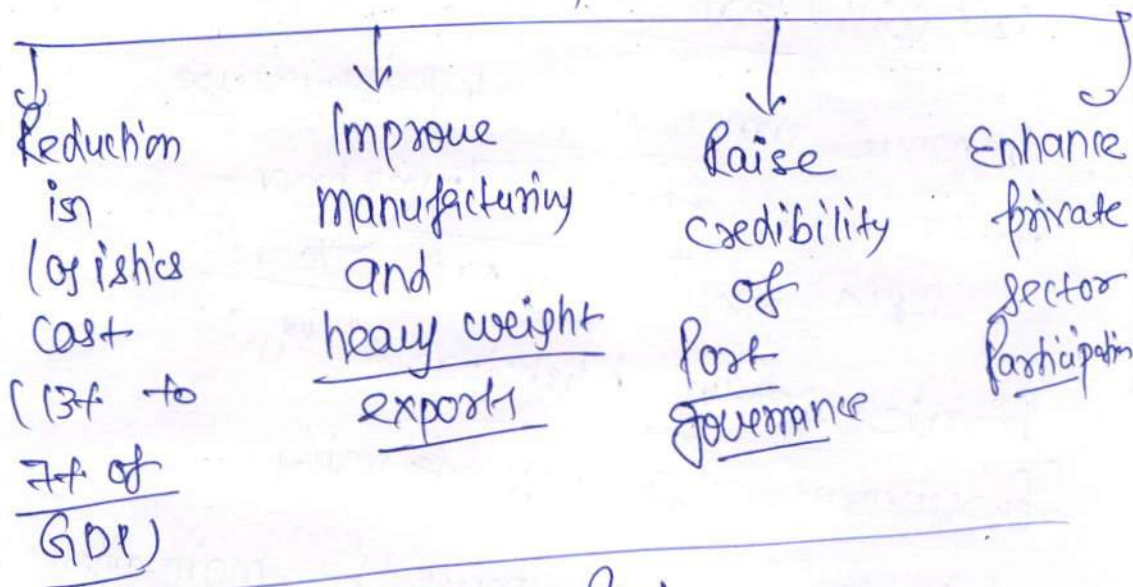
हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक 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 इकाई में नई लिखना चाहिए
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In India, there are 12
major ports and 187 minor
ports. 90% of trade by
volume is through ports infrastructure

Importance of making
mega ports by 2047



Challenges faced by Ports

① Outdated technology leading to

- Very high turnover time (3 to 5 days as compared to 36 hours in China)

- (2) Lack of good Infrastructure
such as cold storages, warehousing,
grading, packaging
- (3) Poor skilling of port management
making exports more costly
- (4) High level of Corruption and
smuggling due to business-bureaucracy
Nexus
- (5) Geographically, eastern port does
not have Identified Continental shelf
↳ e.g. Pasadwip port, Kolkata port
- (6) Less Connection with Sea lanes
of Communication. E.g. Ships goes
to Colombo port instead of Kochi
port

Measures to Improve Port-Infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Enhance Infrastructure Investment under SAGARMALA project
 - ② Development of dry ports (Supporting ports) for better forward-backward linkages
 - ③ Improve governance mechanism by effective regulations
 - ④ Raise autonomy and improve private sector participation
E.g. Major port service authorities act 2021
 - ⑤ Learning from Chinese ports, Rotterdam ports, Florida ports
 - ⑥ Digitalisation of all the infrastructure
- Thus, to reach \$1 Trillion export target, improving port efficiency is urgently required

16.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to recent report by UNFCCC, per capita carbon emissions of USA is at least 6 times and Europe at least 10 times as high as India's.

How Inequality in Income and wealth lead to Carbon Inequality

- ★ Poor energy resources for usage
- ★ Less consumption ability due to low per capita income
- ★ Low availability of modern day services. E.g. AC, Refrigerator

Significance of Addressing Carbon Inequality for India

- ① Improve standard of living for the

Citizens by better availability
of basic resources

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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(2) Raise manufacturing capacity
which can result in better export
earnings

(3) Improvement in quantity & quality
of jobs leading to overall
reaping of demographic dividend

(4) Inter-Country Carbon Inequality
has to be addressed as Urban
metro cities carbon consumption is
8 times higher than rural areas

(5) Better utilisation of resources
such as energy generation, electricity
mining lead to better availability
of goods & services

(6) Raise overall infrastructure such as
roads, railways, ports through

Suggestions to achieve Carbon equality

- ① Following principle of Common and differentiated responsibilities (CDR) at UNFCCC
↳ Emerge as leader of poor nations
- ② Investment in Public Infrastructure
- ③ Carbon trading mechanism
E.g. Borrow achieve & trade (BAT) scheme
- ④ Reduce overall carbon intensity by incentives to renewable energy
E.g. PM-KUSUM, PM-FME
- ⑤ Better availability of public goods at affordable prices at
reduce inequality in consumption

Thus, global collaboration, data collection, carbon trading and renewable energy is needed to improve on the carbon equality for all

17.

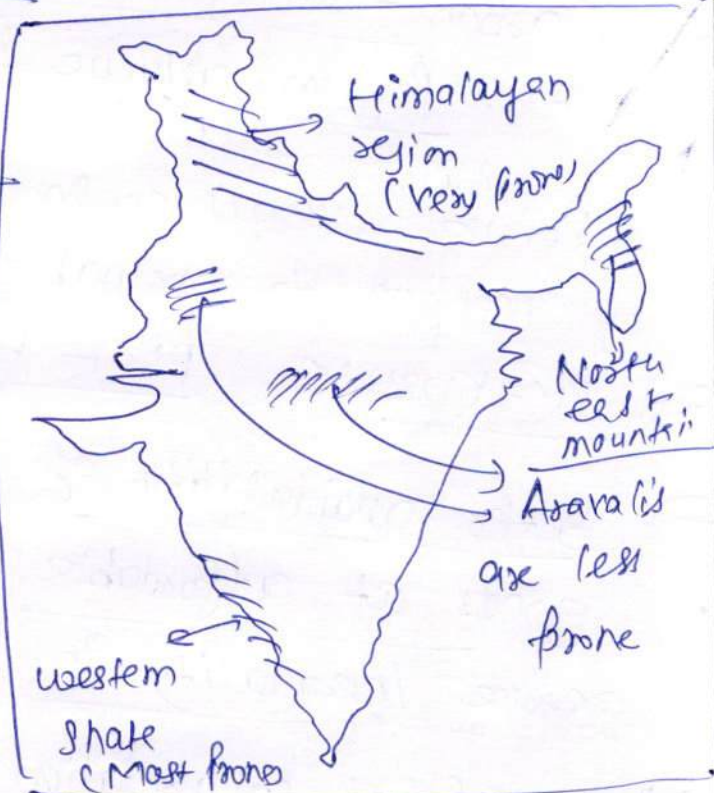
भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development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

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

According to NDMA, more
than 59% of Indian hilly
area is prone to landslides
due to anthropogenic and
natural reasons

Problems in
Current Paradigm

① Excessive
Construction in
hilly areas
for tourism.
dams, roads,
highways



② Low adherence
to environment Impact assessment (EIA)
leading to non-enforcement of
laws

- ③ Rising pollution and GHG emission in hilly areas lead to faster river flow leading to higher chances of land slides
- ④ Multiplicity of agencies leading to poor infrastructure development
E.g. Lack of disaster resilient building code
- ⑤ Poor Vulnerability zone mapping and low technology wage leads to inefficient data collection
- ⑥ Lack of community capacity enhancement for disaster resilience and recovery
- ⑦ Unavailability of skilled professionals in road construction mapping to minimise disaster occurrence.

Some Improvements in last decade

Measures to reduce soil run-off

★ National afforestation campaign

to strengthen the grip of land

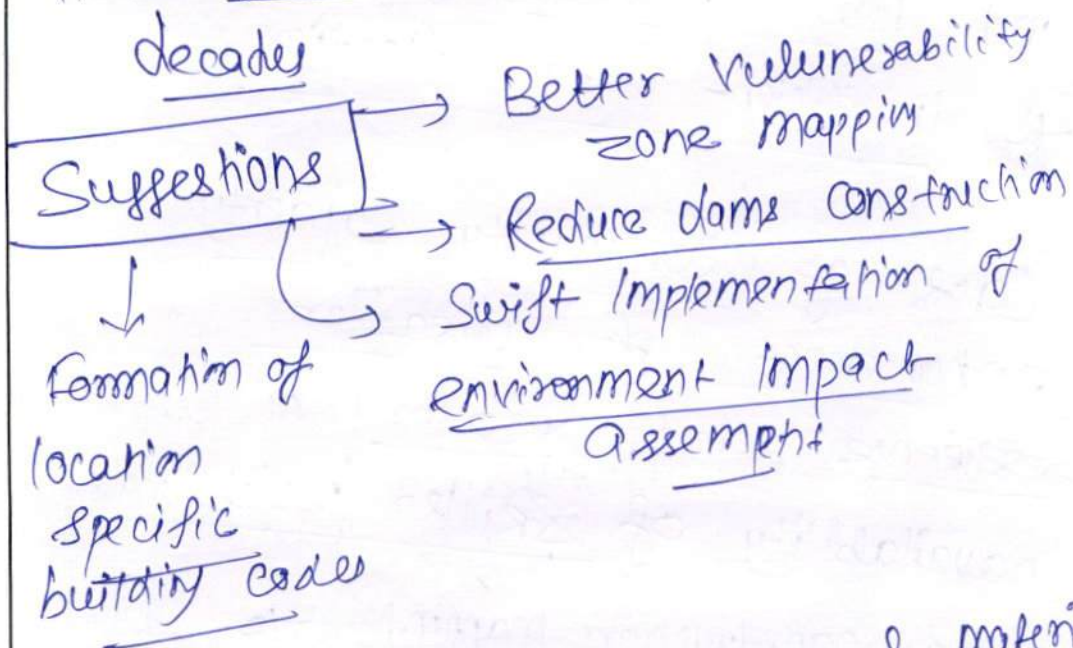
★ Minimising net dams formation

especially in Himachal, Uttarakhand,

Kerala, Karnataka

Despite, improvement cases of landslides have increased by 100% in last 2

decades



Thus, reduction in manpower & material loss can be only achieved through modern technology usage and improved

Coordination mechanism

18.

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

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

15

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

With Golden Crescent on west,
Golden triangle on east, and
bad neighbours (China, Pakistan),
border management is top most
priority of Indian defence forces

Need of SMART BORDER MANAGEMENT

① Maintain
sovereignty
& security of
India

especially
from China
and Pakistan

② Reduce
drug trafficking



from Golden triangle and Golden Crescent

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

- (3) Reduce Illegal Infiltration
from Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan
- ↳ Raise Criminal rate
 - ↳ Destruction of local demography

- (4) Maintain good relationship
with eastern neighbours and
BIMSTEC
- ↳ Formation of BBIN- Motor Vehicle agreement

- (5) Reduce inflow of terrorism from
western borders

- (6) Secure International trade with
China on Siliguri border post
- ↳ Maritime coastal guard to save
from pirates and terrorists

Challenges in border management

1. Government Interventions/

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

① SMART fencing of 100 km on
Pakistan border

→ CCTV camera, Automatic
Radar System

② Vibrant Village programme to
develop village Infrastructure surrounding
border

③ CIBMS (Comprehensive Integrated
Border management system) for
free and effective Information flow

④ Operation SADBAWANA by BSF to
have humane touch with local people
→ Education, health

⑤ Use of Satellite Internet for
effective Communication

Thus, we need to use modern
technology such as AI/ML, Blockchain
for better monitoring and quick
action in border management

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

Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

In a recent report by
FATF, global GDP takes a
hit of 1.5% due to money
laundering and other organised
crimes

Linkages between Globalisation &
money laundering

- ★ Ease in placement of money
due to presence of tax havens
such as Panama, Singapore
- ★ Difficulty in traceability of money
due to multiple transaction
forming a transaction web
- ★ New avenues for big MNCs
to save taxes and tax evasion

through offices in tax (Low)
countries leading to Base erosion
and profit shifting (BEPS)

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

★ Globalised banks (HSBC, JP Morgan, Goldman Sachs) have been accused
to funding terrorism initiatives
through illegal transfer of money

★ Rising speed of transactions
(Paypal, SWIFT network) reduce
the scope for law enforcement agencies

★ Differentiated taxation laws of
countries lead to difficulty in
conviction of criminals

E.g. Nirav Modi - Mehul Choksi scam

Initiatives to Combat it

National level

① Prevention of money laundering act, 2002

② Money Laundering under UAPA act which have Connections with Havala and terrorism

③ Enforcement Directorate for monitoring and Investigation of cases

④ Finance Intelligence unit (FIU) for technology related Intelligence

⑤ Special task force with officers from CBI, NIA, ED

International Initiatives

① Financial action task force (FATF) to reduce terrorism Connection

② OECD, Global minimum tax to eradicate base erosion & profit shifting

③ Consensus at UN Council of organised crime (UNCOC)

Thus, to reduce money laundering global

collaboration and national law
Implementation is immediately needed

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

India is a key player
in space research, satellite
launch with have 2.1% share
of \$400\$bn space industry

Changes in global norms

Past assumptions
of India's

↓
More focus
on
research

↓
Non-use
of space
as warfare
arena

↓
Lack of
Commercial
Share
in space

↓
Overhaul
of
Satellite

Industry

Launch
mechanism

Changes in global norms

① Space colonisation and use

Space as 4th battle ground

★ Advent of Commercial Interest
in space by private companies
such as Blue Origin, SpaceX

★ Global collaboration to achieve
greater heights and research for
life

E.g. James webb space telescope with
collaboration of NASA and Canada

★ Sharing of space technology for
development of overall research
prospects

Indian collaborations in space

↓
NISAR
Mission
(NASA-
India)

↓
GLONASS
(Russia-
India)

↓
JAXA
(Japan, India)

Artemis records & India's Stand

Artemis records is an USA led Initiative for global collaboration in space research with specific focus on moon

India's Stand

- ① India is not part of Artemis
see record
- ② India wants Independence of
decision making
- ③ It might encroach the research
of ISRO scientists
- ④ Poor commercial benefits for
India

Loss due to non-Artemis
nation

Global
isolation
in space

↓
Less sharing of
new
technology

↓
Must techno-
diplomacy
of India's

Thus with recent announcement of
GAGANAYAN mission launch (2023), India must
see all the options objectively to serve best interests

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

REAL