



**VISIONIAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION  
**ABHYAAS MAINS**

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

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**सामान्य अनुदेश**

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

**General Instructions**

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : **0967435**

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : **Ananya Samaiyar**

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

**English**

तारीख  
Date

**28/8/22**

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

केंद्र  
Centre

**Rajendra Nagar**

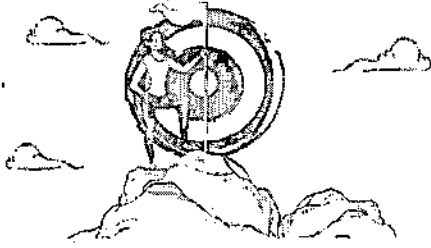
**Leenajagota**  
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

|   | 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 |
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) |                                             |

**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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**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 मिलेगा।

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

In India, 10% of the people own 78% of the wealth (Oxfam Report). This shows stark income inequality existing in India. To counter it, fiscal policy can be a key tool

Fiscal Policy tool → decided by Govt. of India  
→ Included taxes, subsidies, etc

Fiscal Policy → Reducing Inequality

① Tools like progressive taxation can help reduce the income inequality  
(eg) in India, the income tax is progressive in nature

② Reducing indirect taxes on necessary goods can reduce burden on poor  
(eg) less tax on sugar, salt

- ③ Rationalisation of subsidies to poor → benefit to poor  
↳ less burden on govt.
- ④ More revenue spending on indirect subsidies (to farmer) than direct
  - (eg) more subsidy on inputs to farmer → promotes growth
- ⑤ Rationalisation of taxes on elderly
- ⑥ Reducing corporate tax (Present  $\approx 22\%$ )
  - less tax → more investment → more employment
  - less inequality ← to people

Issues with fiscal tool

- ① Fiscal constraints of govt.
- ② High fiscal deficit ( $\approx 6.9\%$  of GDP)
- ③ ~~Political~~ Unustainable steps → misuse of fiscal tools
  - (eg) Farm loan waivers → add to fiscal burden
- ④ often politicised.

Hence, way forward is rational usage of fiscal policy. The ~~is~~ establishment of Independent Fiscal Council can be a positive step

2.

भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

Digitisation of land records refers to the arrangement of the ~~large~~ numerous land records digitally for more easy accessibility and transparency.

Digitisation Land Records  $\xrightarrow{\text{lead to}}$  Land Reforms

- ① Proper property ~~and~~ validation can be available online
- ② Reduce legal disputes
- ③ Promote land consolidation  
(Present avg. land size  $\approx$  1.08 hutar)
- ④ support the process of land leasing
- ⑤ Reduce conflicts due to land issues  
Reducing burden on Judiciary
- ① with less legal disputes burden

on judiciary will reduce

(Present  $\approx$  4 crore pending cases  
in judiciary)

② The judiciary (especially lower courts)  
can focus on other grave issues  
(eg) Rape crimes etc

③ Digitisation will promote efficiency in  
access of records  $\rightarrow$  Reduce time of  
documentation

$\downarrow$  easy availability of proof  $\leftarrow$   
Faster resolution to court

### Steps / Measures

- ① Digitisation of land records undertaken  
by states like Karnataka (Bhoomi Project)  
some years back
- ② SWAMITVA scheme  $\rightarrow$  for digital property  
validation
- ③ Usage of Technology like Drones by govt  
for better identification and demarcation of  
land.  
Resolving land dispute ~~can~~  
digitally / digital land records can promote  
ease of doing business even in  
rural areas

3.

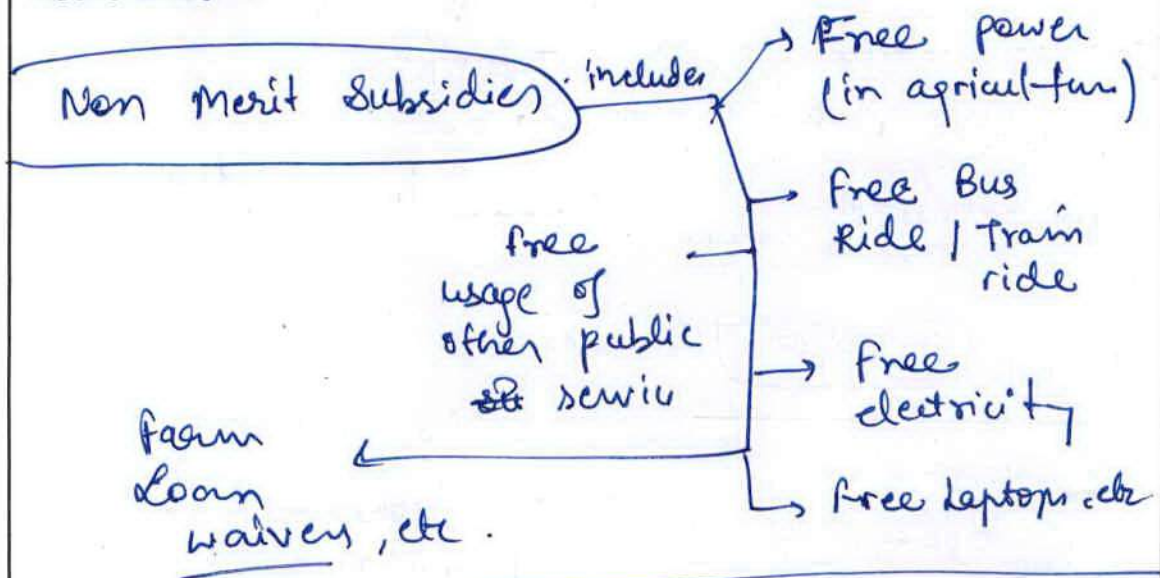
ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

The recent concern raised on the freebie culture (non merit subsidies example) by 15th Finance Commission as well as our PM has raised discussions on it.



non merit subsidy → Deep Fiscal Deficit of few state

① ~~An~~ states like Punjab have high debt to GDP ratio (~53% reached)

② states like UP, Telangana too suffer from high Fiscal Deficit

③ States combined debt - GDP ratio  
 $\approx 31\%$  of GDP (against ideal 20%  
of GDP)

④ This leads to fiscal unsustainability of  
many states

Need  $\rightarrow$  Rationalise subsidies

① To optimise the fiscal deficit of  
India (presently  $\approx 6.9\%$  of GDP)

② To reduce the debt - GDP ratio of  
the country ( $\approx 85\%$  of GDP)

③ To prevent sub national bankruptcy

④ To sustain the welfare efforts in  
long run

⑤ To prevent over dependency of people  
on (state)  $\rightarrow$  counter dependent on loans

⑥ To ~~is~~ have money for increasing  
capital expenditure  $\rightarrow$  promote investment

Hence ~~set~~ subsidies need  
to be rationalised. For this the  
recommendation of FRBM review committee  
can be taken up

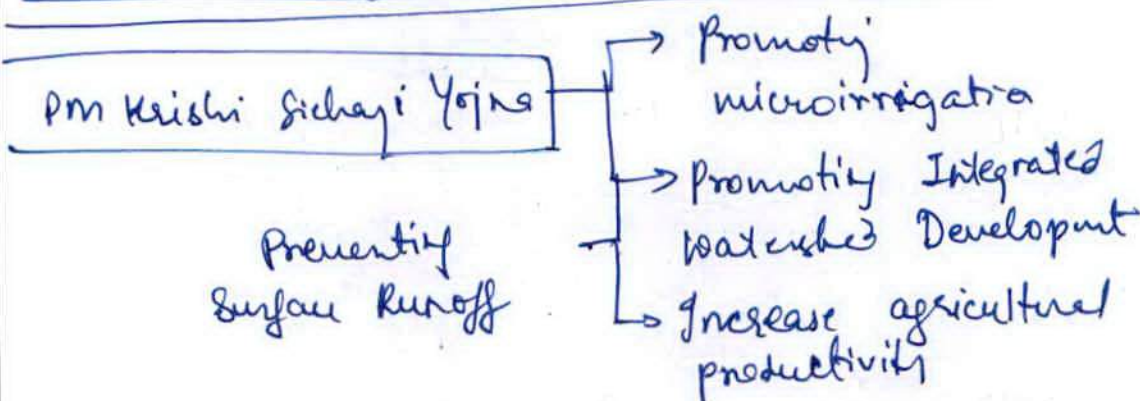
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सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming 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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Micro irrigation involves the optimised usage of water with the aim of enhancing productivity of agriculture. In last 4-5 years, microirrigation rate in India has increased 2.5 times (NITI Ayog). PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna is one step promoting it



Transforming of farming (Microirrigation by PMKSY)

① Reduce the usage of water and ~~fertiliser~~ fertiliser by  $\approx 40\%$ .  
(as per NITI Ayog)

② Prevent overextraction of ground

water

(Eg) Agriculture uses 89% of ~~the~~  
groundwater in India → NITI  
Ayog

③ Prevent soil degradation → (due to  
overuse of  
fertiliser)

④ Increase water productivity

(Eg) states like Tamil Nadu  
have low water productivity

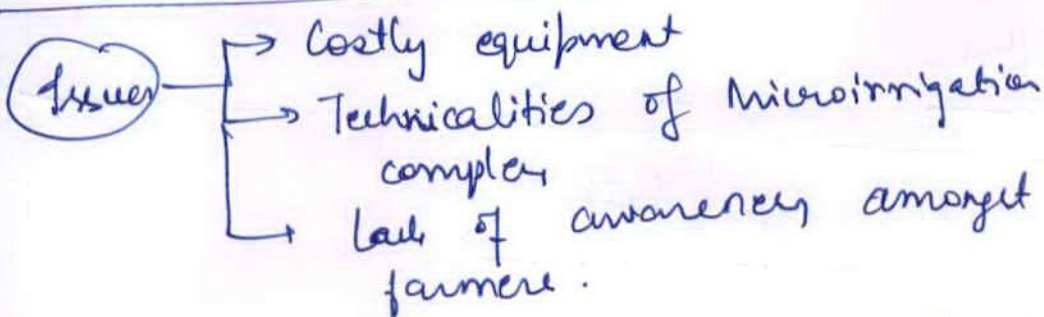
⑤ Better productivity → more income  
to farmers

⑥ Help reduce farmer suicide

(Eg) ~ 7% of all suicides  
in India: NCRB

⑦ Promote sustainable agriculture

↓  
more optimised use of resources



Under PMKSY these issues  
can be addressed which can help farming  
be more economically and environmentally  
sustainable in future

5.

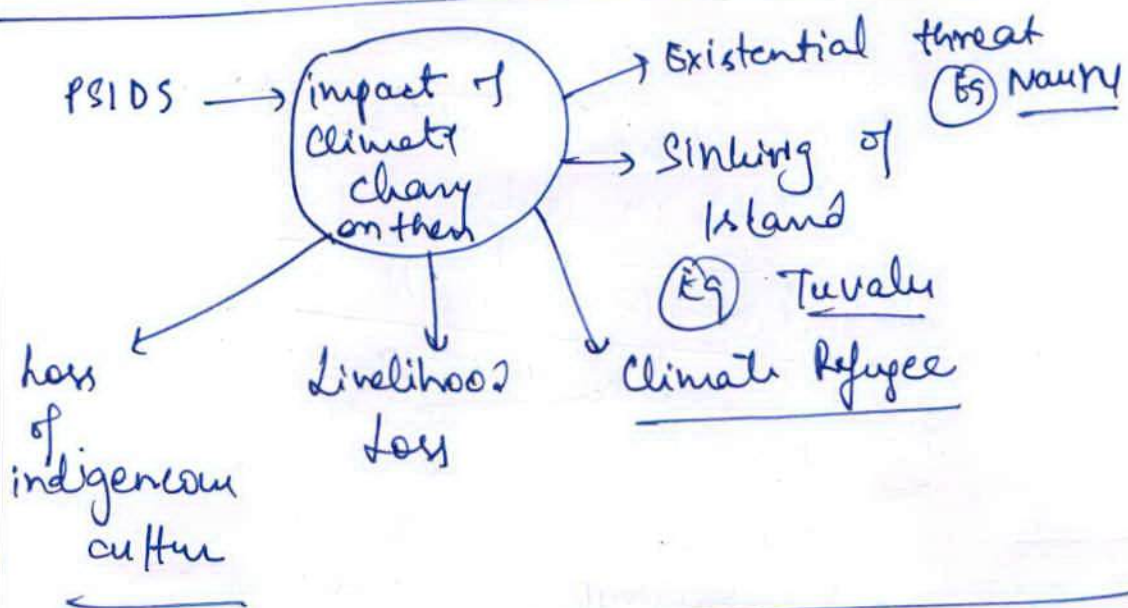
भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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10

Pacific Island Developing states are facing the immediate ~~brunt~~ burden of climate change. As per IPCC Report, The avg. temperature of earth will cross 1.5°C mark by ~~20~~ 2 decades. PSIDS will be huge sufferers



How India can help?

① Financial Help

1) India can provide loan to them, for creating adaptation

## Techniques

- a) loan can be used for Disaster mgt strategy
- 3) Line of credit by India for investing in renewables

## # Technical Help

1) Provide technical skills to the local for development of new renewable technologies

2) sharing of ideas / innovation with them

3) ~~the~~ India skilled workers can go and supplement them in the process

## # Psychological Support

1) by addressing ~~their~~ training their cause in UNFCCC

Thus India can act as partner of PSIDS under its idea of Vasudeva Kutumbakam

6.

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

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The DMP-MoPR aims at ~~a~~ reducing the vulnerability of disaster from the grassroots level. For India, which is the 7th most disaster vulnerable country in the world (German watch), this is important

### Rationale

- ① More Disaster management <sup>(DM)</sup> a bottom up approach
- ② make DM strategy more localised in sync with local needs (eg lightning issue of Bihar)
- ③ giving voice to the local stakeholder in the process
- ④ Better channelisation of resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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- ⑤ More effective adaptation and mitigation planning
- ⑥ Better grievance redressal mechanism in context of disaster
- ⑦ Promote participatory governance

### Components

- ① Panchayat level disaster management authority for coordination
- ② Involvement of Rajya Gram sabha in the process
- ③ An effective rehabilitation strategy for disaster
- ④ Vulnerability mapping of the prone areas

Thus the DMP-MoPR can actually optimise Disaster mgt strategy.  
 After every \$1 spent on Disaster mgt.  
 can save \$7 in return UNDP

7.

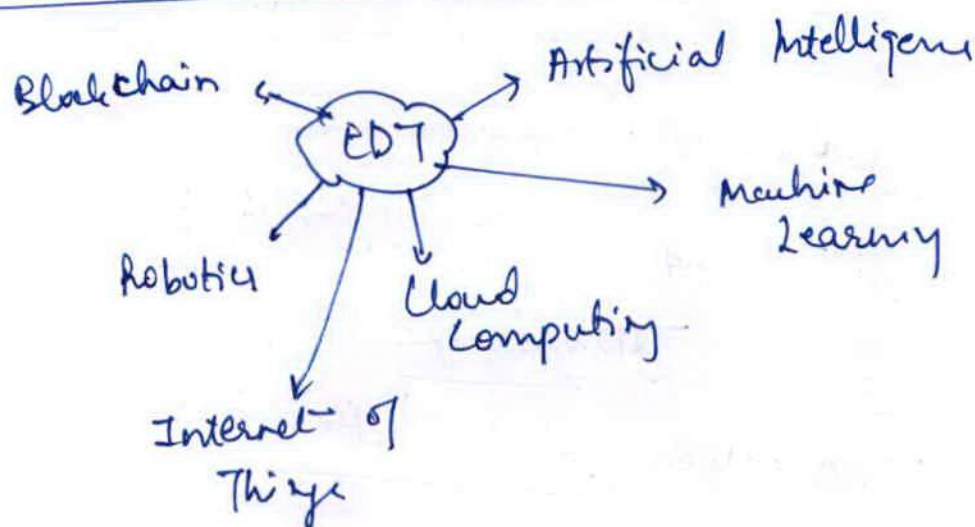
राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Emerging and disruptive technologies include those technologies which can disrupt the normal working ecosystem, the supply chain, etc.



EDT → Internal Security Threats

by State Actor

- ① Promoting Espionage (Eg) China accused of it
- ② More asymmetric warfare promotion (Eg) Stuxnet attack on Iran by USA

- ③ cyber Attack / Hacks for accessing information
- ④ Create political instability in rival country
- ⑤ Economic competition to countries  
 $\downarrow$   
 Trade deficit can increase  
 $\downarrow$   
 Economic disadvantage

### Non State Actor

- ① Promoting cyberfrauds / cyberattack  
 (eg) ~~Phishing~~ DTRAC
- ② Money laundering can increase
- ③ Ransomware attack  
 (eg) Wannacry (through cryptocurrency)
- ④ Promote Narcotic Crime

~~Address~~ These issues need to be addressed for enhancing security

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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इस दृष्टि में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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India contributes only 1-2% in the total exports. Out of its the defence exports are very miniscule

### Impediments

- ① Low R&D expenditure → less innovation  
(Eg)  $\approx 0.6\% - 0.7\%$  spent on R&D in India
- ② Lack of skilled workforce  
( $\approx 5\%$  - workforce formally skilled)
- ③ Red Taperism in clearing orders
- ④ Institutional issues of DRDO
- ⑤ Financial constraints of govt.
- ⑥ Low private participation

## ④ Lack of reforms in the sector

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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### Steps

- ① Defence Export Policy of India
- ② Defence Acquisition Procedure for promoting export
- ③ Positive Indigenisation list
- ④ SRITAN Portal for boosting export
- ⑤ Defence Expo events → showcasing India's defence capabilities
- ⑥ Increase R&D in  
Defence : ~ 6% of Defence Budget  
as per 2022 budget

These efforts can promote Indian defence export in long run. Ramra Murthy committee recommendation can be taken up in this aspect

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 इच्छा में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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Space debris includes the various chunks of space satellites, rocks across the space. It is an emerging issue with more weaponisation of space

Issue

- ① Can affect working of International Space Station  
↳ if debris hits it
- ② Kessler Syndrome → more debris
- ③ Can adversely affect the working of other space satellites
- ④ Disrupt the harmony of outer space
- ⑤ Promote more space collision

⑤ space ~~acc~~ accidents ~~can~~ can  
increase

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस कॉलम में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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### Initiatives

① NETRA mission by India

② Remove Debris mission

③ Outer Space Treaty 1967

④ Responsible usage of outer  
space by states

⑤ India's ASAT mission  
low debris creation

These mission can  
actually help to address issue of space  
debris for a sustainable space future

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 हार्डिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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ONDC aims at increasing the democratic space for e-commerce market

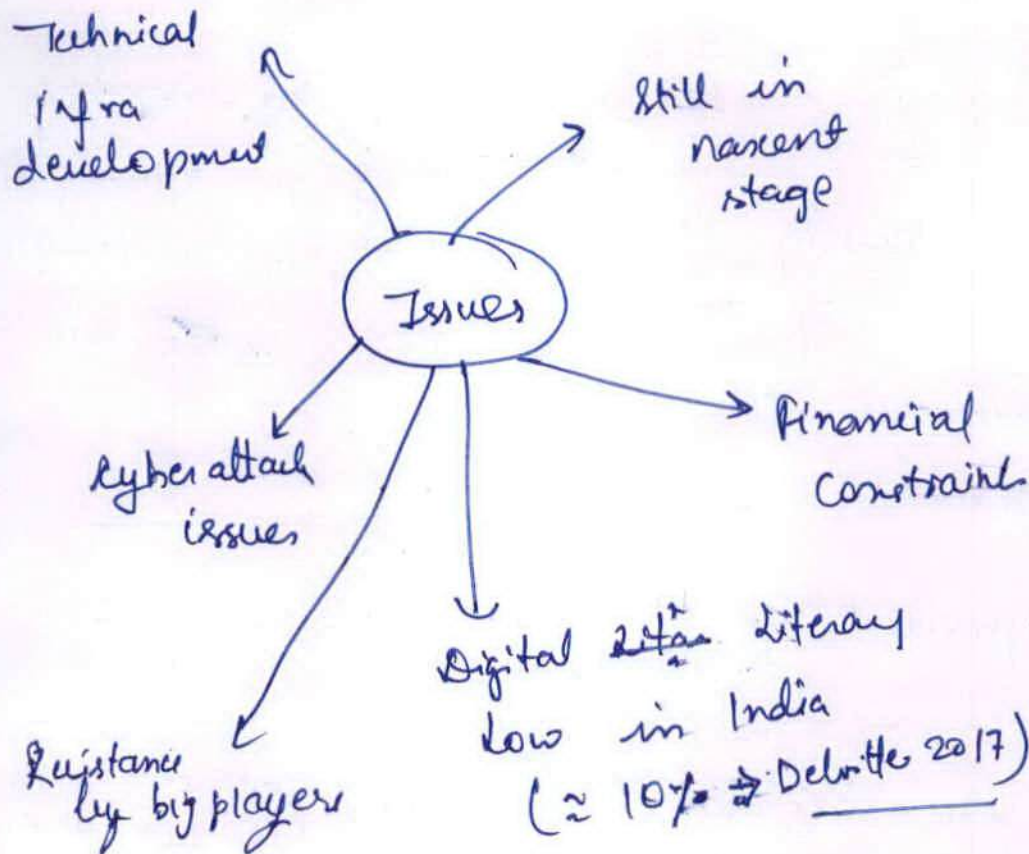
[ONDC]

- ① Provide interoperability between online platform
- ② Strengthen & Diversify demand-supply chain
- ③ Counter monopoly in the e-commerce sector
- ④ Amazon
- ④ more benefits to small producer
- ⑤ more benefit for consumer

⑥ Cost effective in long run

⑦ More participative market

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The issues can be looked forward to proper implement ONDC. Hackathons can be organised for more innovation in the field

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

WTO or World Trade Organisation is concerned with the regulation of the world's trade. It regulates almost 98% of the world's trade. Recently, the meeting of the Ministerial Conference of WTO was held where certain agreements related to fisheries sector was decided over.

Agreement → on Harmful Govt. Fisheries Subsidies

- 1) WTO recognised that certain fisheries were unsustainable in the long run and could be harmful
- 2) WTO however did allow for certain subsidies by countries like India to help their fisheries sector
- 3) These subsidies (which were allowed) were

given for a temporary period  
(x 2024 → till next meeting of  
the conference)

- 4) An agreement thus was made to  
boost sustainability of fisheries in  
sync of SDG 14

### Concerns Raised by India

- 1) While India does recognise the  
unsustainability of harmful subsidies;
- 2) However, India wanted that the  
useful subsidies to boost fishery  
industry should not have been in  
temporary form (as given by WTO)
- 3) Also, India wanted to delink the  
asp economic aspect of trade  
with the environment aspect of  
trade

4) Thus, India wanted a balance on these two fronts.

### Way Ahead

1) More deliberations on the issue of fisheries sector

2) For case of India, India can boost the sector by initiatives like  
a) Kisan Credit Card → extended to fisheries

b) Promoting Blue Revolution

c) Aquaculture Development Fund

d) strengthening MPEDA for boosting marine sector

e) Boosting shrimp farming

3) India can collaborate with BIMSTEC countries for further boosting the sector

With this, <sup>Indian</sup> fisheries sector can greatly contribute to India's aim of \$5tr economy

12.

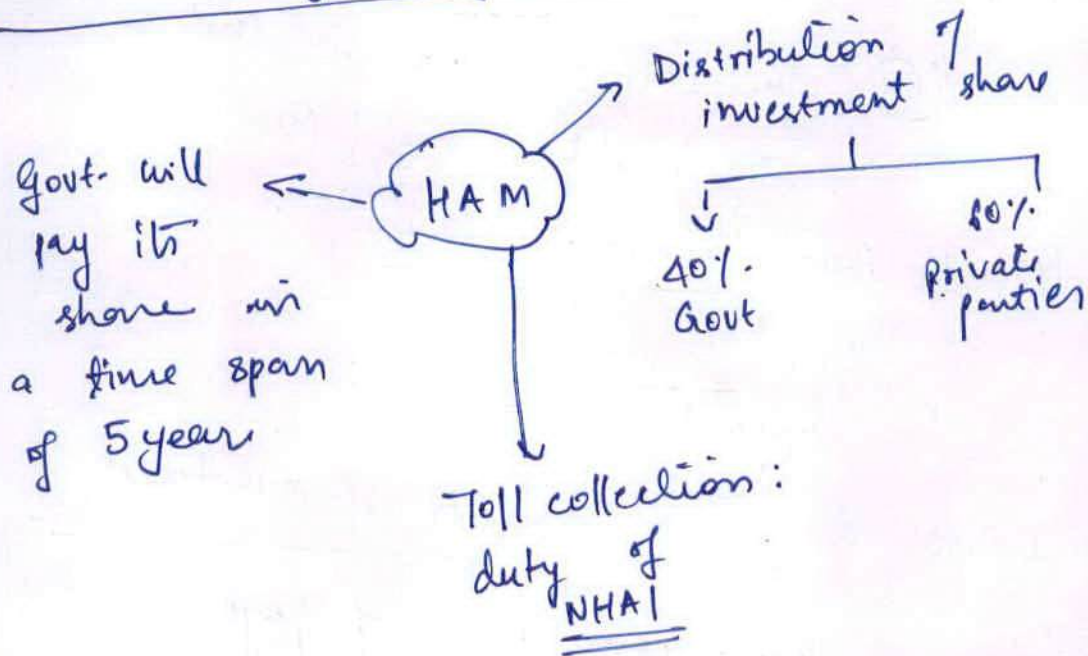
सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a form of PPP model of investment. It has the following features:



### Advantages

- ① Sharing of financial burden between govt. and private player
- ② Promote efficiency in completion of work → (with private player participation) + quality

③ Bring in competitiveness in the sector

④ promote innovation / usage of new technology  
↳ (private players will bring this)

⑤ prevent the Cost overrun of project  
(Eg) Avg. cost overrun in India  
≈ 4 lakh crore (MORTH)

⑥ Reduce fiscal deficit of govt.  
↳ as capex burden is share (capital expenditure)

⑦ Create a virtuous cycle of investment  
↓  
by faster completion of project

SKILL Interest moderated

① Post HAM introduction, many project going for it → increasing govt burden

② Also, some reluctance by private

players is seen

- ③ Delay in payment / financial investment
- ④ slow collection of tolls → increasing  
govt - burden
- ⑤ High fiscal deficit of govt. due  
to disruption like pandemic  
↓ (~12% during pandemic time)  
added to cost overrun
- ⑥ Issues of crony capitalism also  
remain.

### Way forward

- ① Deliberations on the issues needed
- ② Blend of HAM with other models  
like BOT / BOT Annuity
- ③ Increasing Capital Expenditure of govt  
(Present ~ 2.9% <sup>economic</sup> <sub>shown</sub>)

Also, with respect to PPP  
the recommendation of Kelkar Committee  
can be taken up for its higher  
sustainability

13.

मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हॉलिड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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MSP stands for Minimum Support Price. It is the minimum price which the farmer will surely get i.e. below this price the crops will not be sold. It is decided by CCFA on recommendation of CACP.

Present MSP → Not economical sustainable

① Increase government revenue expenditure

↓  
Hence add to fiscal deficit  
Presently ≈ 6.9% of GDP

② Increase government financial burden

③ Mainly MSP for crops are too low for farmers economic sustainability

④ Prevent Private participation in Agricultural sector

(Eg) Corporate investment  $\approx < 2\%$  of Agricultural GDP (NITI Aayog)

⑤ Reduce spending on agricultural research

(Eg) Agricultural research spending  $\approx 0.3\%$  of Agricultural GDP (NITI Aayog)

⑥ Created economic dependence of farmer on govt (doles dependence)

MSP  $\rightarrow$  Not Agro ecologically sustainable

① promotes monocropping

$\hookrightarrow$  for crops on which MSP present

② Leads to skewed agricultural landscape

(Eg)  $\approx 77\%$  of the agricultural land (NITI Aayog) is covered by cereal crops

③ Leads to overextraction of groundwater

(Eg) in Punjab & Haryana

④ Air pollution → due to stubble burning  
(Eg) Punjab

⑤ Make India Virtual water Exporter  
(Eg) through Rice → 1 kg requires  
x 3000 l of water

### Alternate Approach

① Natural farming → in coordination  
with mil crops

② Organic farming (Subhas Palekar idea)

③ Micro Irrigation usage.

④ Agricultural Diversification

⑤ Crop Diversification

### Evaluation

#### Positive

- ① More sustainable in  
long run → (Eg) Organic farming
- ② Promote environment  
harmony
- ③ Optimises water usage
- ④ Reduce uncertainty due  
to disasters

#### Negative

- ① Reluctance amongst  
farmers to  
accept
- ② Initial investment  
high (Eg) microirrigation
- ③ Lack of Awareness

To make MSP regime and  
agricultural sustainable the recommendations  
of Ashok Dalwai Committee can be  
taken up

14.

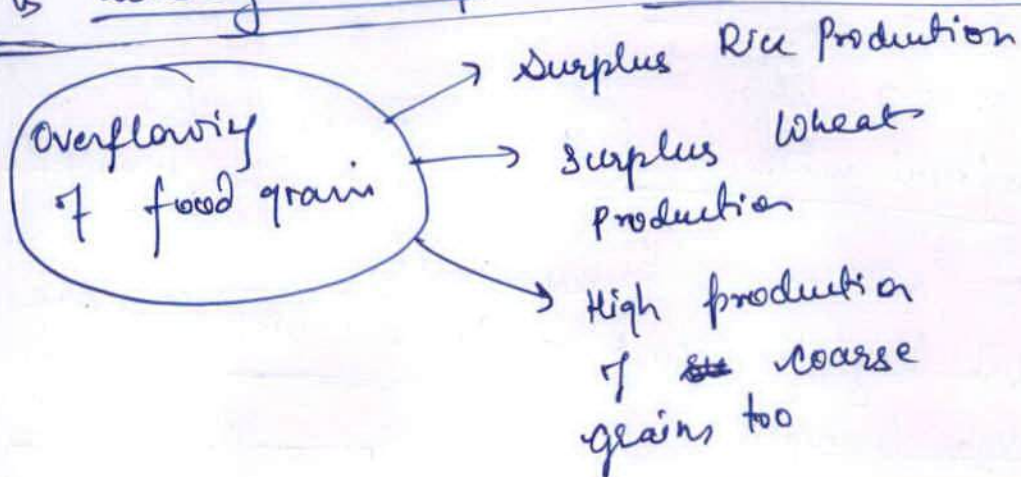
यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 इकाई में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Indian agriculture suffers from a paradox presently. On one hand there is surplus crop production on an average (like wheat, rice, etc), on the other hand the farmers are not getting adequate income from their productivity. The surplus production is actually leading to overflowing of food grain.



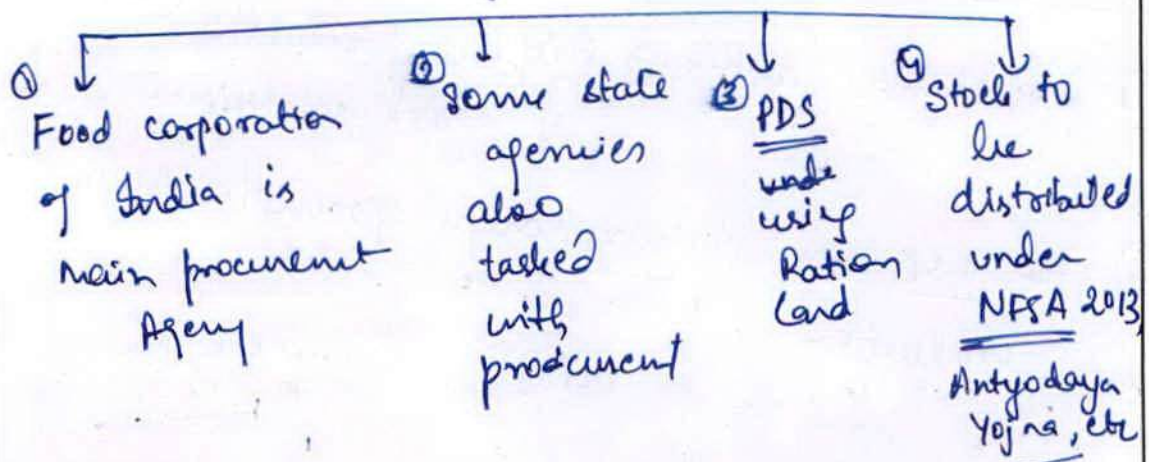
Reason → for overflow. (despite buffer policy <sup>in next page</sup>)

① As stated above, → surplus production of food grain

② ~~the~~ MSP on certain crops promote their production

- (3) This is supplemented by availability of fertilizer and power subsidy  $\rightarrow$  increase production
- (4) Lack of warehouses for storage
- (5) gaps in the demand-supply
- (6) ~~Eco~~ issues with the PDS (distribution system)
- (7) Lack of coordination amongst Food Corporation of India, state distributing agencies, etc
- (8) Infrastructural lag  $\rightarrow$  Roads/Bridges not fully developed  
(9) in rural areas
- (9) High Logistic cost  $\approx$  [14% of GDP] (Economic Survey)
- (10) High Corruption in FCI

### Existing Buffer Policy



## Way forward

- ① ~~Index~~ Integrating PDS with technology  
(online PDS system)  
↳ as per Wadhwa Committee recommendation
- ② more warehouse construction  
    (eg) FCI said it would invest  
        ≈ 100 crore by 2022 on more  
        warehouse construction
- ③ Negotiable warehouse receipt
- ④ eNAM for transparent market system  
    ↓  
    less storage issue (due to more easy marketing)
- ⑤ Creating Silo storage system rather than  
    COP and Plinth
- ⑥ Improving logistic → steps { Kaishiki Udan,  
    Kaishiki Kail (for Perishables)

With these steps the loss due to improper storage (₹92000 crore as per NITI Aayog) can be reduced  
→ reduce the wastage of food grains

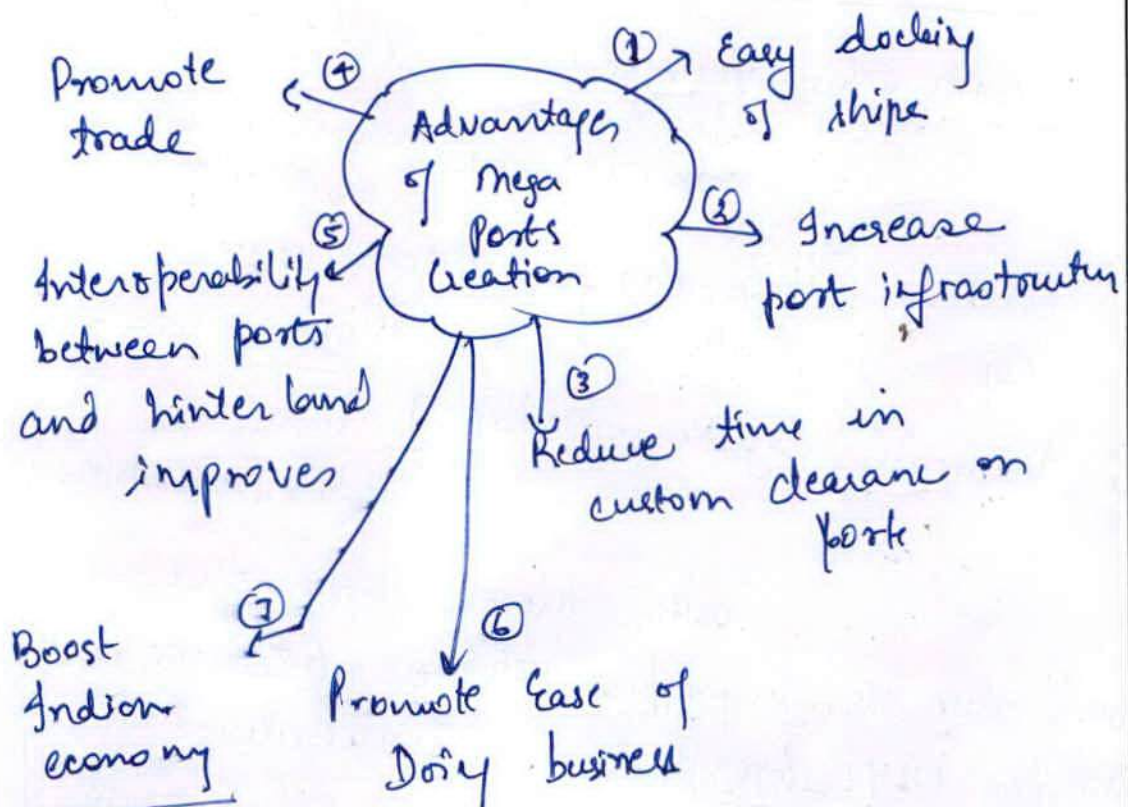
15.

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Indian shipping contributes almost 70% by value and  $\approx 90\%$  by volume of all Indian exports. For this the role of ports becomes extremely important. To realise this, the govt. has asked all ports to become mega ports by 2047.



## Challenges Faced

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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- ① ~~most~~ In India, there are only 12 major ports (13<sup>th</sup> recently approved)
- ② The ports are not deep sea ports
- ③ This (absence of deep sea port) increase dependence on countries like Sri Lanka
- ④ Inland ports underdeveloped → affects connectivity  
→ (eg) in Kolkata port
- ⑤ ~~in~~ Issues like siltation, meandering of river add to port issue
- ⑥ Ports are not properly regulated  
(eg) many island ports are regulated by State Ferries Act, which has become archaic
- ⑦ Transshipment issues
- ⑧ Lack of connectivity of port to hinterland
- ⑨ Development of port is slow → conflict

of land acquisition, environment clearance etc.

### Measure

- ① Port development under Sagar Mala Scheme
  - Promote port modernisation
  - Port-led development
  - Development of Coastal Communities
- ② Connectivity to hinterland by road  
Railway should increase
- ③ Building more ports at fast pace
- ④ Decongestion of existing ports  
(Eg) Nawa Sheva
- ⑤ Countering issues like piracy → cause reluctance amongst businesses to use port/shipping infrastructure
- ⑥ Faster Custom clearance on ports  
(Eg) AEA (Authorized economic operator agreement)

These steps combined can strengthen the port infrastructure of India leading to a Viksit Bharat by 2047

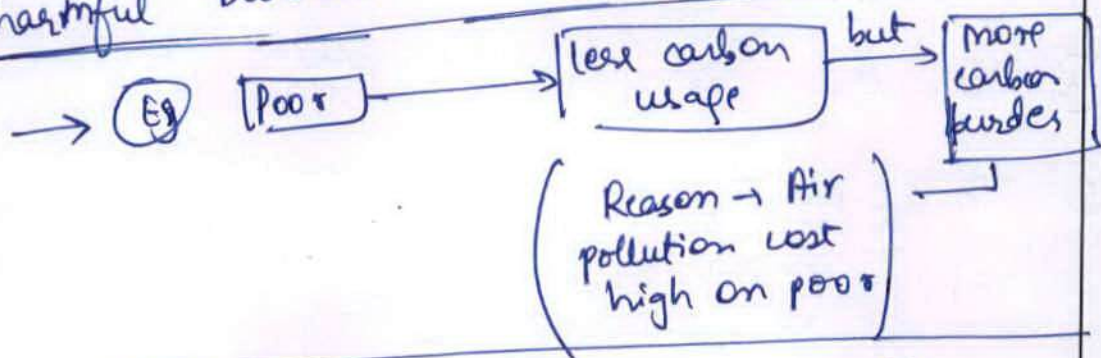
आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

In India 10% of people own 78% of income (Oxfam Report) - This is inequality is not restricted to income, but spans to carbon inequality. Carbon inequality explains the discrepancy of the usage rate of carbon and heavy its harmful burden



Other Reason for high carbon inequality due to income inequality

- ① Carbon emission → degrade health (high toll on poor)
- ② Also, poor's burden of out of pocket expenditure (≈ 67% in India) is higher than rich

Significance → addressing carbon inequality

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

① Reducing health burden on people especially poor

② Reduce out of pocket expenditure  
(Eg) ≈ 67% in India (Eco. survey)

③ Prevent ~~the~~ proliferation of climate

Refugees

Carbon emission → Global warming → Rise in sea level → Climate Refugees

④ To create an equitable India

⑤ To prevent sinking of vulnerable cities (Eg) Kolkata (esp. Sunderban)

⑥ Protecting the indigenous people  
(Eg) Tribal of forest

⑦ To make India achieve its  
[NDC] National Determined Contribution  
by 2040)

↳ addressing carbon inequality important

⑧ To promote sustainable economic growth [SDG8]

## Ways

- ① Abiding by Paris Climate Agreement
- ② Achieving our Carbon neutral target  
by 2070 (aiming for it)
- ③ Promoting Renewable
  - Hydro, etc
  - Wind
  - Solar (under ISA)
- ④ Promote adoption of EVs electric vehicles
  - (eg) under FAME scheme
- ⑤ Promoting public transport (eg) Metro
- ⑥ Abiding by the Climate Change Action Plan
- ⑦ Promoting environment awareness
  - (eg) Through ecoclubs
- ⑧ Insurance to poor under climate  
uncertainty (eg) PM ~~K~~ Fasal Bima Yojna  
for ~~poor~~ farmer

With a combined effort  
the issue of carbon inequality and its  
impact can be addressed and help India  
implement its PANCH MITRA well

17.

भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैराडिग) 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 कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Almost 12.6% of India's land is prone to landslides (NDMA). The

landslides are rapid mass movement of rocks, debris, under the influence of gravity

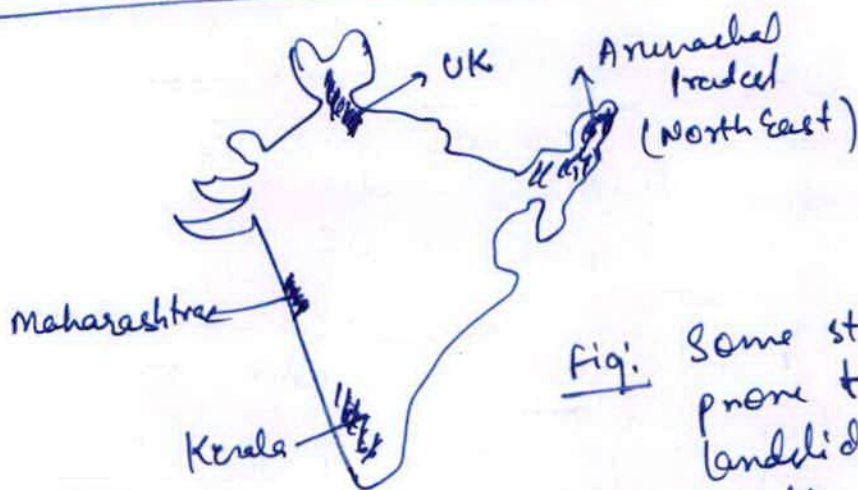


Fig. Some states prone to landslides in India

Increased and regular occurrences

→ In various parts of Uttarakhand

→ In Kerala (esp. during ~~the~~ Kerala floods, etc)

→ In Western Ghats region → due to torrential rainfall

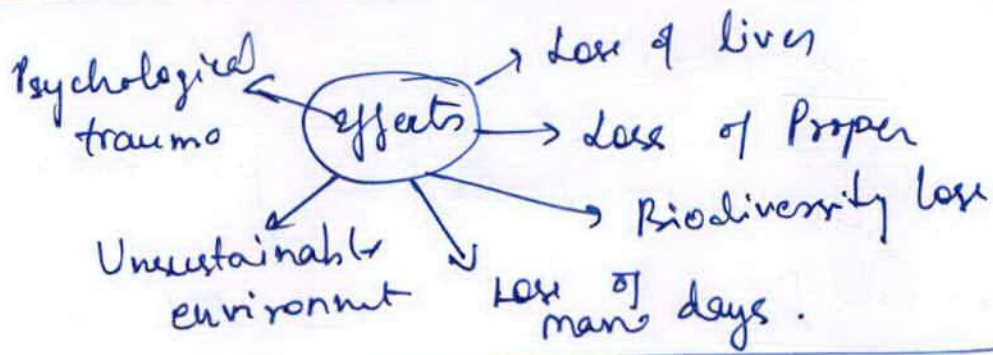
→ Jammu Kashmir also has seen multiple  
instances, etc

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

Still, Dominant Development programme  
not modified as follow

- ① Continuation of Road / Highway  
Development Project  
(Eg) Char Dham Project in  
Uttarakhand
- ② Various hydropower projects continue  
in some parts for electricity  
(Eg) in Arunachal Pradesh
- ③ The dominant connectivity projects  
can disrupt the sensitive zone  
↓  
increase landslides  
(Eg) Silvase Project of Kerala  
(Threat to Western Ghats ecosystem)
- ④ Tourism promotion → more hotels  
landslides ← development
- ⑤ Project like electricity grids, railway  
lines → add threat to landslide

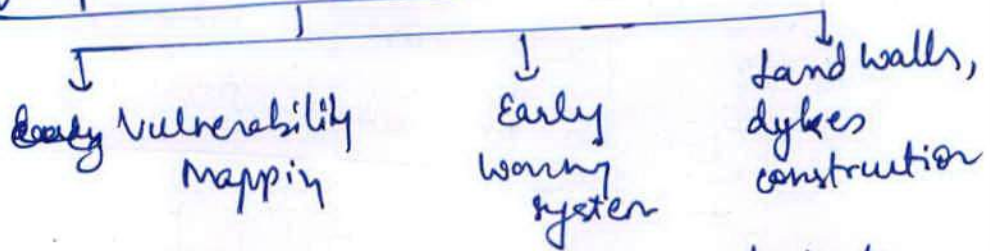
## (Eg) Chenab Railway Project (J&K)



### Way forward

① sustainable development of mountain ecosystem

② Adaptation measure



③ Promoting less intrusive infra projects

(Eg) Pawatnala → ropeway connectivity

④ Sustainable Tourism through homestays promotion

⑤ Awareness generation, Afforestation

Reducing landslides, aware is possible with right adaptation & mitigation measure. The NDMA Guideline can further be seen for the process

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

India has a 15000km long land border which it shares with seven countries. It leads to various internal security threats like Cross border threats (e.g. terrorism) in India.

Need for Smart Border Mgt

- 1) To prevent cross border flows of terrorism (e.g. J&K)
- 2) To prevent Drug Trafficking (e.g. Manipur)

- 3) To check entry of illegal migrants (e.g. from Bangladesh)

- 4) To tackle other issues across border (e.g. insurgency in Nagaland)



- ⑤ To provide safety to people in the area
- ⑥ To protect India's national security
- ⑦ To prevent loss of lives due to militancy, terrorism  
(eg) 26/11 Terror attack
- ⑧ To prevent the youths from indulging into deviant acts → Drug addiction
- ⑨ To safeguard our ~~a~~ bio animal (fauna) / plant (flora)  
(eg) Reducing trafficking of Red Sanders to Bhutan / Nepal
- ⑩ To ~~are~~ prevent Radicalisation of youth (eg) in J&K

### Initiative by Govt

- ① Smart Border Mgt through ~~the~~ deployment of BOLD QIT  
(eg) in India - Pak border

- ② Smart surveillance through drones
- ③ Electric wiring, Biometric security at various border
- ④ Providing equipment like Night Glass, Google glass to forces
- ⑤ Deployment of security force  
(eg) BSF → at Indo-Pak  
Indo-Bangladesh border.
- ⑥ Border Infrastructure Development under  
MHA's Border Infra Development Project
- ⑦ Promoting development of border villages
- ⑧ Mechanism like NATGRID, CCTNS for collaboration with national and local agencies

Hence, these steps  
provide the security of India and its people by reducing cross border flows

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

globalisation refers to the interconnectivity between countries on economic, social and cultural spheres. money laundering refers to the illicit accumulation of money which is often diverted for various organised crimes

Linkage: Globalisation and Money laundering

① Globalisation increase cross border flow of illegal money  
↳ Promotes money laundry.

② Globalisation → led to technological Advancement

↓  
Creation of Dark web  
← Promote Narcotics issue  
Add to money laundering

③ Globalisation → more easy money transaction secretly

↓  
Tax evasion  
← Evaded money for money laundering

④ Globalisation → Social media promotion

↓  
Easy recruitment of people  
(for money laundering acts)

⑤ Globalisation → Radicalisation / Religious indoctrination easy

↓  
Promote money laundering for terrorism  
← by Recruiting Over Ground Workers

### Initiatives

#### National

① Legal steps → PMLA 2002 for preventing money laundering

② Establishment of Enforcement

## Directorate

- ③ Promoting Digitisation → to check on money laundering

## International Steps

- ① Establishment of FATF (Financial Action Task Force)
- ② Categorisation of countries based on lists by FATF  
→ Black list (e.g. Iran)  
→ Grey list (e.g. Pakistan)
- ③ Base Erosion and Profit Shifting prevention by G7, G20 countries
- ④ Global minimum tax (proposed by G20 countries)

Preventing Money laundering can lead to a fruitful ecosystem for development of 'New India' as well as the world

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

The Outer space is a global common.  
However, over few decades there have  
been increased activities in the  
outer space with more involvement  
of countries. It has led to a issue  
of possible weaponisation of space also

### Reviewing past Assumption

- ① Assumption  
Space will not be weaponised
- ② ~~to~~ Space won't be militarised
- ③ Equitable Access to space for  
all

These assumption have  
been negated over the year

Hence, the need for review

India's stand in Artemis Accord

- ① An ~~equi~~ equitable usage of space for welfare of mankind
- ② A preventing step for weaponisation and threat<sup>a</sup> to space
- ③ India not supportive of Neo Colonisation of universe or bodies like moon
- ④ Space should be a global common
- ⑤ Prevent proliferation of space debris
- ⑥ More responsible usage of space  
(by preventing any threat to people)

Thus India supports an  
inclusive outer space which also  
shows its responsible nature. India  
can initiate for a proper outer  
space framework for a better and  
inclusive use of outer space by all

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL