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31 AUG 2022
NO 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	ANIRUOHA PANDEY	Registration Number	108343
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	31/08/2022
Center	ON ORN		

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		
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18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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.

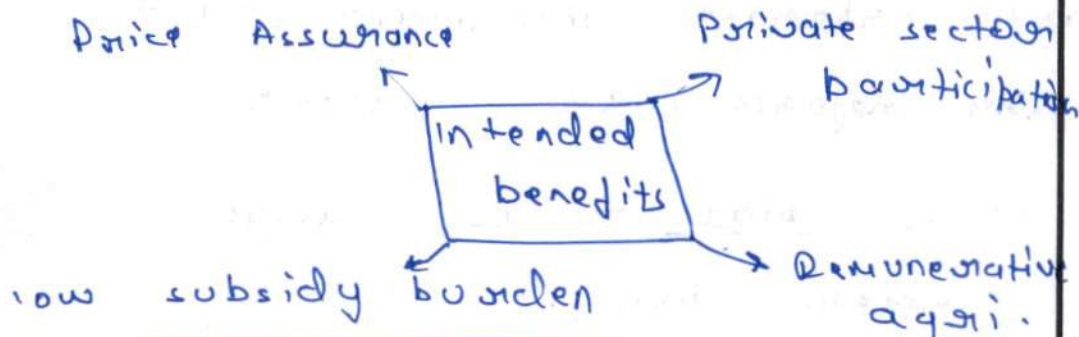
All the Best

1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. (150 words) 10

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

PM AASHA scheme

seeks to double farmers income
while reducing their dependence
on MSP.



components

- ① Price deficiency Payment (PDP)
whereby farmers sell in
open market and any loss
wrt MSP is remunerated by
govt.

② Private procurement and stockist scheme whereby Private Players buy at MSP.

③ Price support scheme to ensure price of inputs is recovered.

concerns

① Trust deficit between farmer and corporates, government (e.g.) Anti-farm reform law protests.

② class bias → or large farmers benefit more.

③ Region bias → or 75% marketable surplus produced by Punjab, Haryana.

④ Lack of incentives for crop diversification.

~~are~~ state participation
such as Rythu Bandhu scheme
in Telangana & Bhagisath Krishak

2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Blended finance

refers to meeting financing
requirements for a project
through multiple channels and
institutions.

Role in India for infra
financing.

- ① Reduce asset liability mismatch
issue of banks.
- ② Avoid NBFC crisis due
to overleveraging (e.g) IL & FS crisis.
- ③ Promotion of DPP in long
gestation infra finance.

④ Leveraging resources of
developing banks (e.g. NABARD)

⑤ enhanced capital expenditure
to meet National Infra
Pipeline targets.

Issues

① lack of asset register
maintenance

② low investor interest

③ lack of regulatory framework
by SEBI, NBI -

④ 12-1. NPA and twin
Balance sheet syndrome (economy)

National Asset

reconstruction company Ltd, Draft

National logistics policy and ways
to promote blended finance

3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Dry ports are
crucial for multi modal
transport & reduced logistics
cost.
Challenges

- ① low draught depth at
dry ports e.g Kolkata.
- ② inadequate inland water
shipping network.
- ③ less focus on coastal
shipping.
- ④ Threat to Biodiversity
e.g Gangetic dolphin, sea
cow (Dugong).
- ⑤ inadequate private sector interest
in investing to revive dry ports.

- ⑥ Aging fleet with average
age of 19 years
(economic survey 2019-20).

Measures that can be adopted

- ① improving ~~to~~ multimodal
connectivity to dry ports
~~to~~ through Bharat mala.
- ② creating container storage
infra at dry ports by
land ports authority of India
- ③ Jal marg Vikas project
for developing inland waterways
- ④ Ro Ro (roll on roll off) service
at dry ports.
- ⑤ Project Unnati for qualitative
and quantitative benchmarking
of Dry Ports.

This will help

4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. (150 words) 10

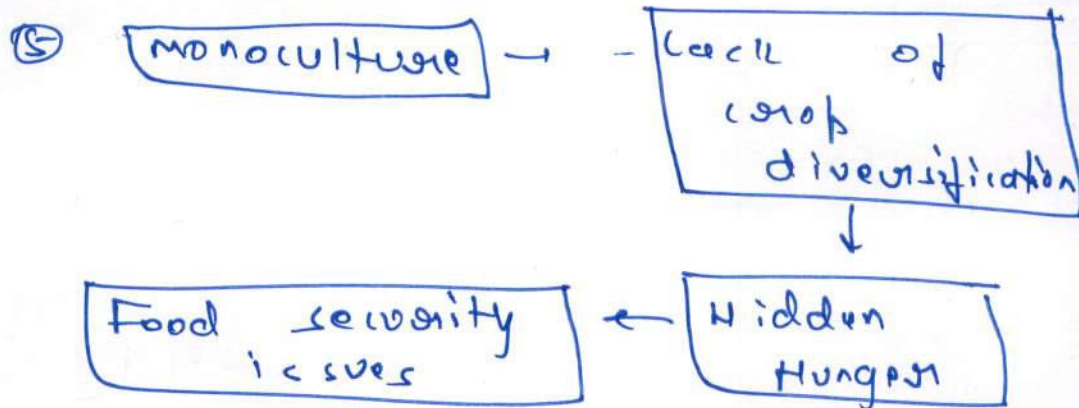
एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture refers

to growing a single crop
on a piece of land
repeatedly over a number of
years.

Major threat

- ① Reduction of soil product
ivity.
- ② increased usage of
fertilisers, pesticides (एग)
Paddy, wheat monoculture in Pb.
- ③ Rising subsidy burden
(एग) 0.8-1. (एग) Fertiliser subsidy
- ④ High input cost → declining
farmer income.



⑥ environmental degradation:-

- * groundwater depletion
- * cultural eutrophication.
- * desertification.

(e.g) sugarcane farming in Haryana.

Way Ahead

- ① Mixed farming promotion
- ② 2023 as international year on millets to promote crop diversification.
- ③ social forestry, agro forestry.
- ④ Horticulture. Herbal cultivation.

This will usher in evergreen revolution (Green Revolution

5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India. (150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Single use Plastic

(SUP) was banned from
1 July 2022 under Plastic
waste management (amendment)
rules 2021 under EPA 1986.

impact on health

- ① Bio accumulation and bio magnification of micro plastics.
- ② Neurodegenerative diseases,
hypertension due to leaching
of plastic from food containers.
- ③ Declining livestock (Buffalo, cow)
+ productivity due to plastic
ingestion.

④ carcinogenic in nature

Impact on environment

① reduced aesthetic value
due to plastic pollution at
eco tourism sites.

② Marine Pollution (e.g) there
will be more plastic than
fish in sea by 2045 (World Bank).

③ threat to biodiversity.

④ provides surface for
harmful algal bloom.

Recent efforts.

① Extended Producer Responsibility
under PW M rules

② District & state task force
to implement sup ban.

③ Ambikapur municipal corporation
in Chattisgarh introducing sup ban
scheme.

6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India ~~is~~ is one
of the top 10 most
disaster prone countries in
the world as per UNDRR.

Aapda Mitra $\Rightarrow$ Game
Changer

- ① Acting as disaster responders
- ② Immediate relief and rescue
- ③ Coordination with local
Police, NDRF, Army
- ④ Possess local intelligence on
number of people rescued,
missing
- ⑤ Helping in vulnerability mapping

of old, disabled, women

- ② Help in resource mapping
of local shelters, community
buildings.

issues faced by Amda Mitras

- ① lack of proper training
- ② No regular remuneration
- ③ lack of authority
- ④ PRI, UDs not empowered.

Way Ahead

- ① NDMA guidelines should be
taught to Amda Mitras.
- ② create standard operating
Procedures, Protocols (e.g. survey etc.)
- ③ Financial remuneration for
immense ~~contribution~~ contribution.

7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. (150 words) 10

विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

lone wolf attacks

are terrorist attacks
conducted by a single
terrorist operating independently.

(e.g.) christchurch attack.

(e.g.) Pulwama attack.

why it is a serious
challenge

- ① Difficult to gather
intelligence from IS, RAW.
- ② Threat to Right to life
(Article 21) of civilians.
- ③ Difficult to identify attackers
due to anonymous autonomy.
- ④ High intensity low input
nature of attacks.

Role of internet

- ① Recruitment of lone wolves
~~thru~~ (e.g) online Radicalisation of youth by ISIS on social media
- ② Confidential communication (e.g) end to end encryption of Whatsapp used in Pulwama attack.
- ③ contact with planners, leaders across borders.
- ④ Gathering information on vulnerable locations.
- ⑤ use of Dark web to acquire weapons.
- ⑥ use of crypto currency for terrorism financing.

Narakh chandra committee

suggested Defence cyber agency;
Gulshan Rai committee suggests

8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हमारे सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India spends 2.1%
of its GDP on defence.
It is 3rd largest
defence spender (USA) and
4th largest military.

Fundamental inefficiencies

- ① lack of inter services
coordination of Navy, Army, Air force.
- ② import reliance for defence
equipment.
- ③ 80% of defence expenditure
goes to salaries, pensions.
- ④ ~~high~~ ^{low} teeth to tail ratio
(e.g.) artillery corps in army.
- ⑤ lack of modern defence
equipments.

slow of Defence reforms

- ① Post of CDS for inter services interoperability.
- ② creation of Integrated Battle Group for swift mobilisation.
- ③ Ayushman scheme to reduce revenue expenditure of Armed forces.
- ④ creation of Defence Cyber Agency, Defence space agency, as per Namoh Chandra committee suggestion.
- ⑤ Defence Acquisition Policy with Positive indigenisation list for Atmanirbhar Bharat.
(creation of 5

integrated theatre commands

to replace 14 transitional
commands (Kargil review comm
1999) in way Ahead.

9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

WHO Global Centre
for traditional Medicine has
been set up in Gujarat.

Advantages of mainstreaming
traditional medicine

- ① Preventive care better than
curative care
- ② soft power of India abroad.
- ③ employment for traditional
medicine practitioners (e.g) Vaid, Hakim.
- ④ local community knowledge
monetised through Biological Diversity
Act 2002's people biodiversity registry

④ encourage private investment

(e.g.) Patanjali in Herbal cultivation

Challenges

① creation of myth, false propaganda

(e.g.) Ayurvedic drugs "curing" COVID.

② Inadequate funding support
to AYUSH ministry.

③ Inadequate number of Higher
education institutions on AYUSH.

④ commercialisation of traditional
knowledge without benefit to
local community.

⑤ can not replace mainstream
allopathic medicines.

~~on~~ the benefits
outweigh costs. Creation of
AYUSH universities in Gujarat,
~~Patna~~ BDA 2002 amendment

10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. (150 words) 10

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nano urea liquid

is a new generation fertiliser based on nano technology for precision agriculture.

Potential

improving productivity

- ① Application of fertiliser directly at roots
- ② optimal N:P:K ratio of 1:2:4

reducing pollution

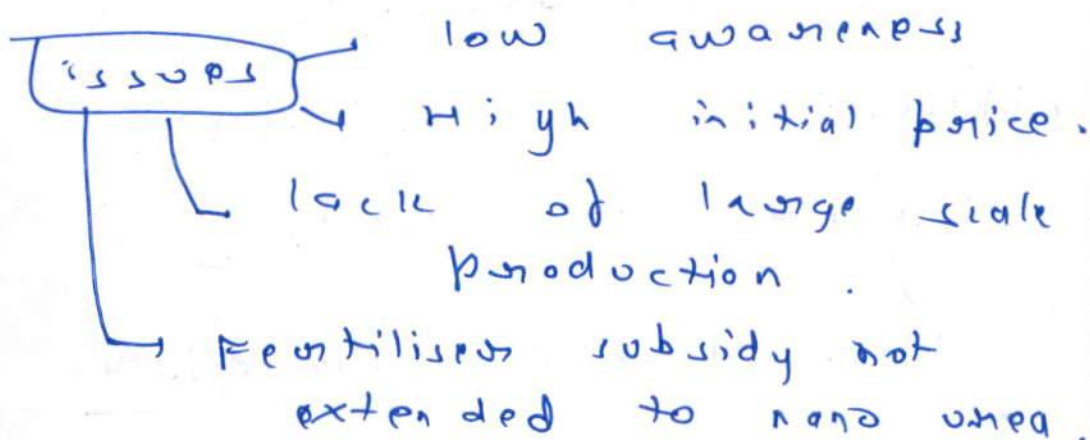
- ① low runoff of urea → low cultural eutrophication → low algal bloom + low ground water pollution.

- ① Reduced soil salinisation
and desertification.

Reducing input cost

- ① By reducing demand
for ~~the~~ fertiliser per ha
of cultivated crops.

- ② less subsidy burden
on government.



Way Ahead

- ① IFPICO, private companies
producing Nano urea.
- ② ~~Inter~~ extension of subsidy.
- ③ synergy with neem coated

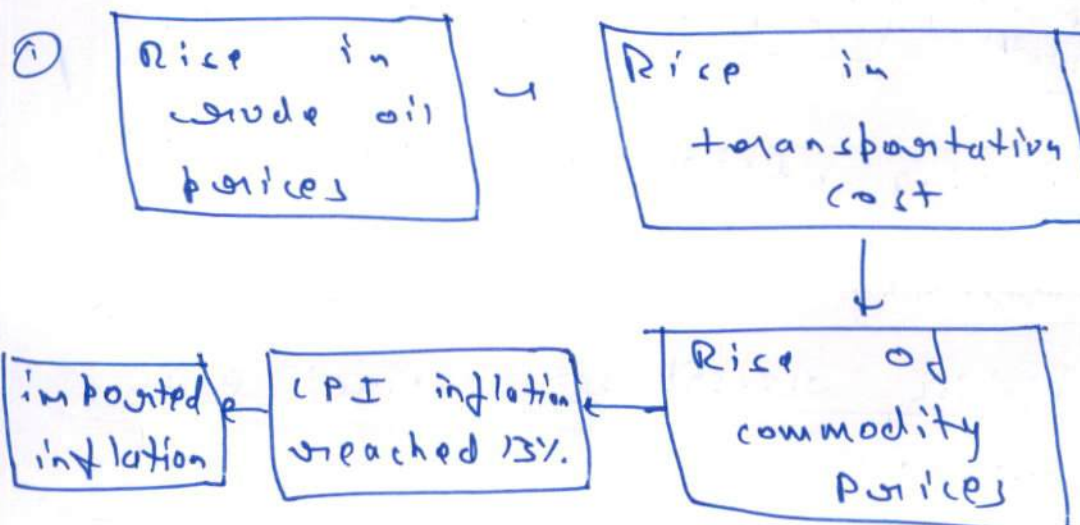
11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

~~High~~ crude oil
prices reached record high
post ukraine war due
to supply side disruptions.

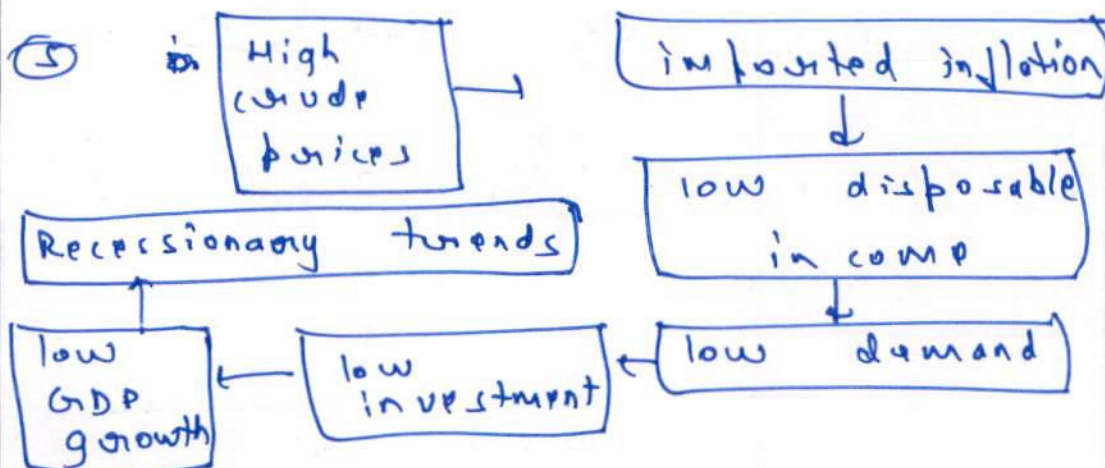
Domino effect (cascading impact)
on Indian economy



② Rise in food prices
affecting poor.

③ Rise in current account deficit (3% of GDP) due to higher imports & of expensive crude.

④ Decline in foreign reserves of NDI to buy crude.



⑥ Rising Debt to GDP ratio.

⑦ mounting losses of oil PSUs.

⑧ public resentment against price rise.

Measures that India can take

① Reduce excise duty by additional 5% (C Rangarajan) •

- ② Fuel subsidy to bring down inflation (Montek Singh Ahluwalia).
- ③ Inclusion of Fuel in GST (Kelkar committee).
- ④ Increasing fuel imports from Russia from 0.2% to 10% of total fuel imports.
- ⑤ Gulshan Vaid committee → suggests creating importers OPEC.
- ⑥ Increasing Repo rate by monetary Policy committee to check money supply.
- ⑦ Export promotion to reduce CAD.

This will ensure macroeconomic stability and

12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

operating ratio

refers to amount of
revenue earned for every
rupee spent by railways.

Budget 2022-23

highlighted operating ratio
of Indian Railways reached
98% (an all time high).

Reasons behind this trend

① low passenger tariffs (4%)

economic survey 2020-21
highlights passengers pay only
70% of cost of travel.

② cross subsidisation of Freight
+ high transportation cost +
preference to roads over
railways + declining Railway Revenue
(Sam Pitroda committee)

③ lack of multi modal connectivity
with roads, water ways
(Rakesh Mohan committee);

④ inadequate capacity (e.g.)
railways could accommodate
only 63 % of willing travellers

⑤ low private participation
(Bibek Debroy committee)

⑥ lack of monetization . additional
revenue generation from
advertising, leasing of
Railway property .

⑦ rail accident, derailments .

Remedial measures by Govt.

- ① KAVACH technology for Rail safety in 2022-23 Budget.
- ② capacity enhancement such as 400 New Vande Bharat trains
- ③ Dedicated Freight corridors
- ④ MANSA Bullet train project.
- ⑤ Private Participation (PPP) Tejas trains.
- ⑥ Indian Railways Management system for integrated Rail management.
- ⑦ multimodal logistical connectivity

Further, Bibek Debroy committee suggests lateral entry, Rail Regulatory authority and monetisation of idle assets for

13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them.

(250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

Micro food processing

sector (MFP) use small
scale food processing units
engaged in value addition,
supplying to larger FPI's
key driver of growth

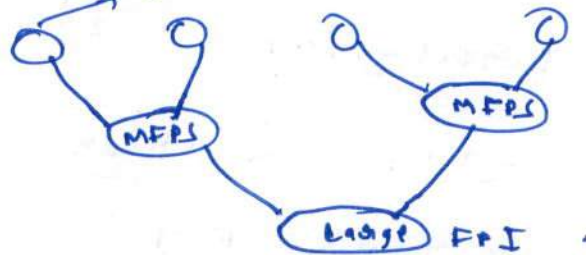
① 3.5 million direct and
1.5 crore indirect employment
(NITI Aayog India @ 75).

② labour intensive + with capital/
labour ratio of 6:5 (each
against average of 13.5 lakh.
(eco survey 2021-22).

③ Remunerative employment in
villages

- ④ Exhaust potential eg one
district one product scheme.
- ⑤ check Distress gravel to
urban migration.
- ⑥ Imitates hub and spoke

model primary processing centre.



Challenges

- ① lack of economy of scale
- ② low profitability due to
seasonality of operations.
- ③ lack of skilled labour.
- ④ Poor access to institutionalised
micro finance.
- ⑤ inadequate synergy with
SHGs.

- ① Poor road connectivity, cold transport facilities.
- ② Poor backward linkage due to APMC monopoly, no contract farming.

Recent initiatives

- ① scheme for formalisation of micro food processing enterprises for 2 lakh MFPI.
- ② Agricultural Infrastructure Fund of ₹ 1 lakh crore for capital subsidy to MFPI.
- ③ PM Kirschi Sampada Yojana to link MFPI with mega food parks.
- ④ operation Greens - from TOP (tomato, onion, potato) to Total.
- ⑤ model land leasing, contract

farming act of NFT Aug 19.
This can help to
double farmers income by 2022.

14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Equitable growth

according to 11th FYP is
broad based growth whose
benefits percolates to all
sections of society, especially
the vulnerable.

efforts for equitable growth

① community development Programme
in 1952.

② Integrated Area development Programme, Integrated watershed Management Programme in 1960's, 1970's.

③ Green revolution, white
revolution from 1970's.

- ④ socialistic growth → centralised planning, MTP Act, licensing.
- ⑤ employment creation → NULM, NREUA, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna.
- ⑥ food security → PLI, NFIA.

Persistent income inequality

- ① oxfam report 2020 → top 1% earn 43% of national income while bottom 50% earn 3%.
- ② 370 million multi dimensionally poor in India (UNDP report).
- ③ Per capita GDP of \$2000.
- ④ K shape post covid recovery with rich getting richer and poor poorer.

Reasons behind inequality① Jobless growth

Avg GDP growth (1990-2010)	6%
Avg employment growth (1990-2010)	1%

② Low manufacturing base of 15% of GDP.③ Lack of land and labour reforms.④ Inadequate democratic decentralisation.⑤ Red tape, corruption in social justice schemes (P.M.)
37% leakage in PDS (1990-2014).⑥ Low skilling with 1% population formally skilled.

Recent initiatives such as Atmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India, Digital India, Ayushman Bharat have provided renewed

15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. (250 words) 15

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

AFS 2020-21

shows declining labour force
in India from 39% in
2011 to 37 in 2021.

Factors that determine
employment situation
in long term

① Demographic profile (e.p)

39% Indian population in
working age group.

② Investment, Demand, FDI

low job creation.

③ Availability of skilled

workforce (e.p) 97% ~~work~~ population
in South Korea skilled.

- ④ exhaust competitiveness of domestic goods.
- ⑤ large manufacturing base
- ⑥ china with focus on employment intensive sectors (electronics, FDI, textile, leather).

employment problem in India

- ① Disguised unemployment in Agriculture.
- ② Frictional unemployment in IT sector due to brain drain.
- ③ High 12% unemployment of educated urban youth. (AFS)
- ④ Declining Female LFPR of 23%. (PEFS 2020-2021)
- ⑤ Informalisation - 83%. (N-50)
- ⑥ only 2% population skilled.

⑦ 12 million enter workforce every year but only 2 million jobs created (with).

measures needed for resolution

① PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna for skilling.

② Startup India, Stand up India to make India nation of job creators not job seekers.

③ National Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Policy 2016 supports industry academia linkage.

④ ~~National~~ PM Rozgar Yojna for formalisation.

e-NAM, National career service portals are digital efforts that can help leverage demographic dividend

16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. (250 words) 15

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Global Climate

Risk Report highlights 23% -

rise in economic losses
due to disasters in

2017 - 21 period

Reasons for rapidly increasing
socio-economic damage

① Social damage

① Disaster induced migration

internal displacement (ex)

~~Disaster~~ ^{Assam} floods 2021

② Rising vulnerability of elderly,
disabled, pregnant women

③ loss of livelihood (e.g.)
covid lock downs.

④ Disasters induced social
strife (e.g.) communalisation
of covid 19 - Tablighi Jamaat incident.
Economic damage -

① National Flood commission
estimates 1% loss to GDP
due to floods.

② infrastructure damage (e.g.)
₹ 12000 crore during Kerala
floods 2018.

③ Reduced revenue collection
(e.g.) Fall in GST collection in
lockdowns.

Integration of DRR into
development planning
through stakeholder mechanism.

① Risk Financing, Disaster

insurance, catastrophe bonds
by insurance firms (NMP 2016)

② Disaster resilient India

by convergence with NRECA,
PMAY (Eco survey 2016-17).

(e.g) farm ponds in Drylands of
Bundelkhand.

③ local level planning by
PRI, ULB for Build back better.

④ Beneficiary led infrastructure
with capital subsidy from
government (2nd ARC)

⑤ Building Bye laws, model
regulations by local planning
authorities

Nansen Initiative for
Disaster displaced and Sendai
Framework targets can further

17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

carbon trading

refers to offset and
trade in emission reduction
to meet emission reduction
targets.

existing carbon trading mechanisms in India

① ES credits (Energy saving certificates) granted by BEE.

② PAT (Performance Achieve Trade) scheme under National Mission on energy efficiency.

③ Green Day Ahead Market

don trading in RPO among
Discoms; private players.

- ④ Kyoto Protocol carbon trading
club and trade with developed
countries.

significance

- ① Meet INDC and Panchajanya
commitments.
- ② Energy efficient economic growth
in line with life (Lifestyle for
environment).
- ③ Reducing Air pollution, water
pollution.
- ④ mitigating climate change.
- ⑤ incentivise energy efficiency.
- ⑥ Attract REDA + financing.
- ⑦ emission intensity reduction.

challenges

- ① COP-26 Glasgow + Phases
out carbon trading post 2030 -
- ② Double accounting with no
real reduction in emissions.
- ③ lack of regulatory framework
- ④ Declining FDI in carbon trade
- ⑤ No organised market on
lines of National stock exchange
- ⑥ No objective criteria to
fix emission targets.

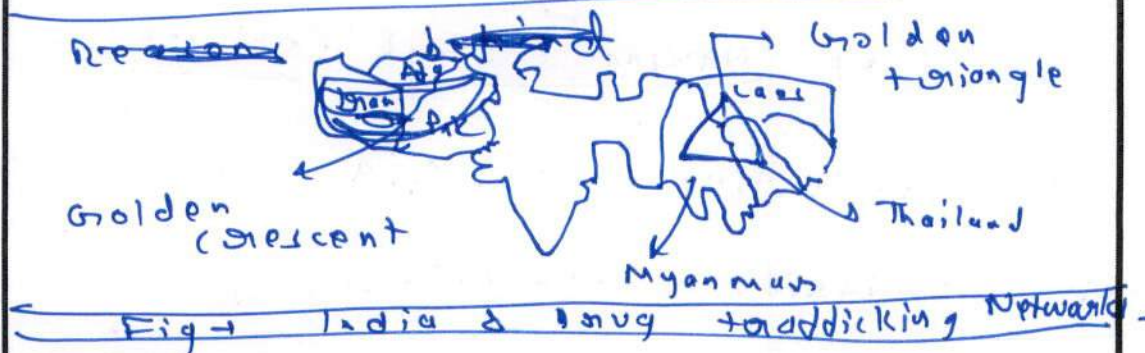
Way Ahead

- ① coordination of MoEFCC with
state government (CSE suggestion).
- ② Green accounting based on
Ecological fiscal transfers.
This will help
achieve SDG 13: climate Action

18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors, both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. (250 words) 15

भारत में ड्रग ट्रेफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रेफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

UNODC (UN office
on Drugs control) has labelled
India among "most vulnerable
country" to cross border
drug trafficking.



Factors behind rise

Internal factors

- ① insurgents in North East
& militants in Kashmir peddling
drugs.

① Rising demand due to popularity among youth, urban dwellers.

② Inadequate capacity of state Police, NIA to curb smuggling.

external factors

① Proximity to Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle.

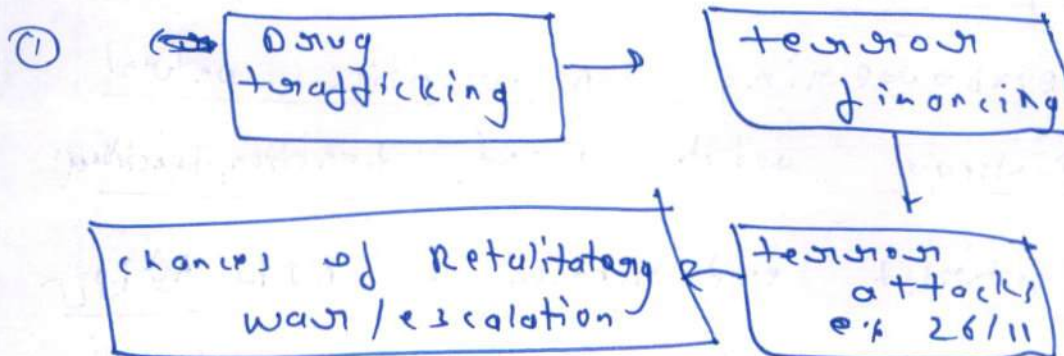
② use of maritime routes

(e.p) 27000 more drugs seized at Kandla port.

③ Taliban in power →

major revenue source & drug trafficking.

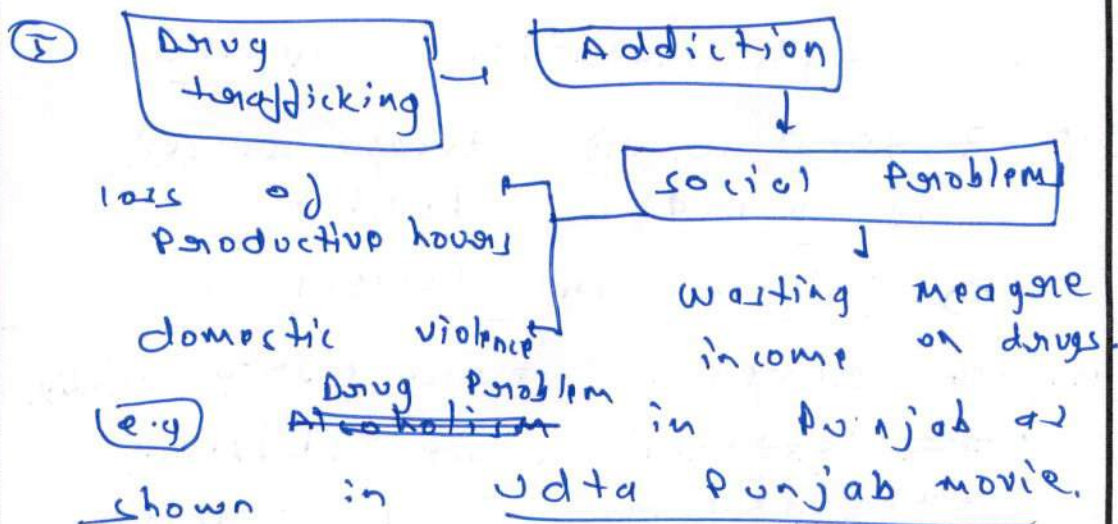
④ external state support
(e.p) Pakistan to D-company.
challenges



② Promotes money laundering

③ Networks of Drug trafficking
also used for arms smuggling
Human trafficking.

④ complicates neighbourhood relations
with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar.



Way Ahead

- ① empowering Narcotics control Bureau with Fund, function, functioning.
- ② strict enforcement of NDPS Act 1988
- ③ uphold UN convention on Narcotics
- ④ Border surveillance through CBMS.

19. The Andaman and Nicobar islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

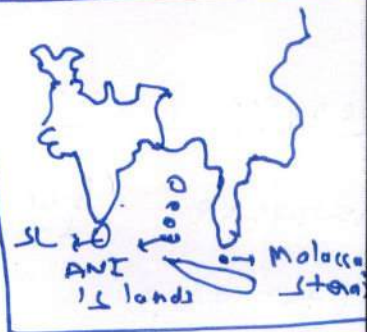
Andaman and Nicobar

Islands (ANI) ~~have~~ are termed
as "unsinkable (navy) ship"
of India.

Strategic significance

- ① Proximity to
Malacca Strait from
which 80% of China's
fuel import pass.

ANI & Malacca Strait



- ② Help India act as Net
security provider in Indian
ocean region.

- ③ Make Indian Navy as Blue
water navy capable of
power projection across IOR.

- ④ Achieve SAGAR (security and growth of all in the region) and Blue economy vision.
- ⑤ Air base in Nioban Island.
- ⑥ supply, refuelling, logistical support to friendly Navies
(e.g.) USA, France -

Mastery in activity
of benign neglect reflects to ignorance by India of immense strategic potential of ANI Islands.

Now This has underplayed ANI significance

- ① inadequate infra creation
to counter string of ports of China.
- ② Poor internet connectivity.

③ Inadequate Naval Deployments.

④ Lack of infra at Port Blair to harbour large Naval ships due to low draft.

⑤ Lack of connectivity with Mainlands and Across Islands.

However, India has now recognised potential

① Undersea cable for internet connectivity.

② infra investment in Port Blair.

③ NITI Aayog strategy for development of Little Andaman.

④ Island development council in ministry of home affairs.

this is crucial for India's vision of Free, open, rules based, inclusive Indo Pacific.

20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid-Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? (250 words) 15

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड-मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

World's first ILMT

has been commissioned in
India under Indian Astronomical
Union (IAU).

Now it will help in
Astronomical observation and
research

① Detecting infrared radiation
from distant galaxies.

② Help understand origin of
universe.

③ Detection of Exoplanets and
their internal compositions.

- ④ study of supernovas,
white dwarfs.
- ⑤ use of gravitational
lensing for study of
cosmic wave background.
- ⑥ Detection of ~~stars~~ stars
collisions.
- ⑦ study of satellite systems
Detection of planet X.
- ⑧ coordination and coalition
with other telescopes C.P.
large Array Telescope in
Hanle, Ladakh.
- ⑨ provide data for astronomical
research.
- ⑩ inculcate scientific temper

ISSUES

- ① inadequate funding support to India's astronomical research.
- ② only 1.5% of ^{global} astronomical research patron from India.
- ③ lack of coordination between various astronomical institutions.
- ④ inadequate skilled researcher.

Provision of fund,
function, functionaries; creation
of more CIMT and
inter university coordination is
crucial for ~~astronomical~~ astronomical
success of Indian astronomy.