



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. : 18322

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sonali Mishra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/Aug

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

केंद्र

Centre

Bishop Tharson
School, Prayagraj

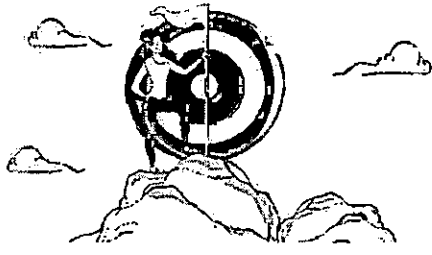
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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



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अधिकतम अंक: 250

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

10

Fiscal policy as per World Bank means all the measures taken by the government of the country to deal with macro-economic challenges. It differs from monetary policy which is taken by Central Bank (RBI)

Fiscal Policy → Reduce Income Inequality

↳ Income inequality in India is v. high → eg

① Gini coefficient b/w states ↑ from 0.15 → 0.25

② Oxfam report says that 10% in India holds 75% of total wealth.

↳ Fiscal measures

↳ Finance Commission grants under Article 280 of constitution on the basis of 'Income distance'

- ↳ Incentivising Industries by giving tax rebate to be set up in backward areas eg PSUs set up in backwardst Bihar
- ↳ Aspirational District scheme → 115 district targeted focus.
- ↳ Bridging the gap by providing employment guarantee → MGNREGA

Fiscal policy → poorest part of country's growth

- ↳ Startup India scheme → instill entrepreneurship
- ↳ Stand up India scheme; → for vulnerable sectors
MUDRA Yojna → like women, SC/ST.
- ↳ Atmanirbhar Bharat Package during COVID
- ↳ National Food Security Act, 2013 → to meet
base needs of food. → 66% of population coverage

Thus fiscal policy is a tool for inclusive growth. However, it need to be supplemented by monetary policy to make India \$5 trillion economy.

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

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

Digitizing of land records is a means of ensuring social and economic justice to a large mass of population of India.

Digitising land records → ensuring land reforms

- ↳ Most of the land reforms like ceiling on land laws, tenancy reform, tenancy rights, etc could not be implemented
- ↳ 'Pattas' allocation have high corruption
- ↳ Digitising land record will enhance farmers income (Double farmers income) due to reduced judicial burden
- ↳ It will pave way for other reforms eg Contract Farming, Land leasing, etc

Digitising land reforms → Reduce burden on Judiciary

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

- ↳ High pendency of cases already prevalent
viz → 177,000 cases pending
- ↳ Judges to people ratio less in India —
(18 / 1 million)
- ↳ Land records cases → high no of appeal.
- ↳ Average time of disposal → (10-12 yrs) →
Judiciary focus on other matters

Measures taken in this context

- ↳ Blockchain technology → Andhra Pradesh gov, Maharashtra gov.
- ↳ PM Yojna → GIS based digitisation of land records
- ↳ Smart Land Records.
- ↳ Collaboration with private sector like Google
eg → Google street view.

Thus, these are steps in the right direction.

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 इशारे में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently PM Modi urged the state government to stop "Randi culture" which means the culture of freebies or unnecessary subsidies.

Competitive politics → Non merit subsidy

↳ Giving non-capital items for free →
eg Delhi gov free electricity

↳ Amma scheme of TN

↳ UP government free distribution of HP laptops etc

All have caused deep fiscal crisis leading to High Fiscal deficit and $\left(\frac{\text{State debt}}{\text{GDP}} \right)$ ratio ↑ to the tune of 720%.

Need to rationalise the subsidy regime

↳ Limited fiscal space by government
eg → limited tax collection $\left(\frac{\text{Tax}}{\text{GDP}} = 10.9\% \right)$

↳ Focus on "meritous subsidy" →
eg on education and health → (eg Delhi)

[gov] spending 25% of budget on education

↳ High expenditure on subsidy (eg)

Budget 2022 stated total subsidy exp - 8%
(equal to Defence budget)

Way Forward.

1) Supreme Court says → there is legislative vacuum and hence Model Code of Conduct must be legalised. to stop such practices

2) Concept of 'welfare state' → Article 39.
should be balanced with the concept
of fiscal prudence

4.

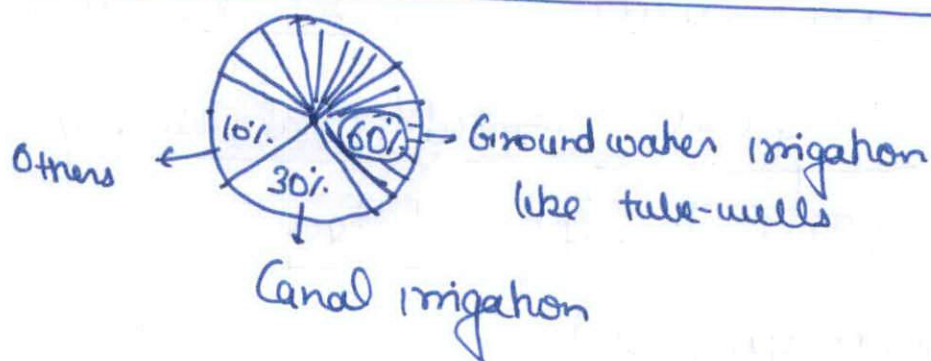
सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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Micro-irrigation means using techniques of irrigation like drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation which use less water as compared to conventional irrigation practices.



Irrigation profile of India : Agricultural Census

Micro irrigation → Farming → sustainable venture

- ↳ Improve the quality of soil and soil profile
- ↳ Will prevent leaching of minerals into subsoil
- ↳ Prevent Eutrophication of water bodies

- ↳ Prevent water-logging ~~and~~ of field
- ↳ Prevent excessive salinisation

Farming → Profitable Venture

- ↳ 'More from less' concept
- ↳ Increasing the output due to diversification of crop
- ↳ Low ~~and~~ electricity bill of farmers
- ↳ Prevent 'water export' from India
eg India highest rice growing country.
- ↳ PM Krishi Sinehai Yojna helped in reducing the budget of farmers
- ↳ PM Krishi Sinehai Yojna rightly focuses on micro-irrigation.

Thus, irrigation is important component of ensuring food security of the nation and must be given priority while policy making for India@2047

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)

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Impact of climate change in PSIDS can
be gauged by . Glasgow speech of Tuluwa
President, who gave it utanding knee-deep
in ocean.

India → vast resources & technical expertise

- ↳ India is not energy surplus → help in energy
crisis
- ↳ International Solar Alliance by India
for promoting One World, One Grid.
- ↳ India political will → Recent ban on
single use plastic
- ↳ India technical expertise in housing and
infrastructure. eg Blue-Green Infrastructure

↳ Solar roof top plants can be encouraged by India to meet energy need, - India 40% target

↳ India's expertise in hybrid vehicles, Electric Vehicles

↳ NITI Aayog expertise can be utilized for state of art solutions

↳ Sustainable Tourism model of India →

Herda village tourism won UN award.

↳ BEE and star rating system
Thus India has technical expertise.

However, it need to arrange finances for the effort which can be raised through

→ Paris Climate Deal

→ Carbon Credit

→ World Bank, IMF

Thus, India needs to approach PRSDs with 'SAGIAR' mindset of Indian Ocean

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
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Disaster Risk Reduction is the need of the hour as intensity and frequency of disasters has increased due to climate change, Global Warming. In this background, DMP-MoPR released.

Rationale DMP-MoPR

- 1) Community is the 'first responder' of any disaster → NDMA
- 2) Lack of pre-paradness can increase the impact of disasters many times & vice versa (eg) Odisha Amphan cyclone has minimum impact due to community
- 3) Community awareness important for disaster mitigation (eg) Tsunami could not affect tribals of Andamans

- 4) Generates disaster resilience →
(eg) Psychological trauma reduced due to community participation - Sendai Framework.

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Key Components of DMP - MoPR

- Gram Sabhas as nodal decision making authority post disaster
- Disaster mitigation through training
(eg) fire-safety training, list of Dos and Don'ts during disaster
- Local Proactive for risk reduction
- Use of funds by Gram Sabha
- Collaboration with District Administration
- 'Communication' (eg) community speakers, radio helpful during disaster

Thus DMP - MoPR is step in right direction

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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a huge internal security challenge due to Emerging and Disruptive Technology.

Implications

- 1) Faceless Terrorism in J&K
- 2) Increased insurgent activity
- 3) Use of satellite phone (eg) J&K recently
- 4) Cyber means - use of deep web and dark web by criminals
- 5) New technologies like → cameras, audio recorders, etc

- ⑥ State actors like China, Pakistan, etc using state of art technology
⑦ use of drones.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इशारे में
नहीं लिखना
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Ways to Tackle

- Cyber wing created in Ministry of Home Affairs recently
- Cyber Space, already India → ISRO needs to be at forefront
- Cyber sensitive police and army
- Trained army and police
- Increased expenditure on defense budget → currently 8%.

Thus, ~~now~~ India needs to outperform these state and non-state actors, to be a secure country in future.

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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India has one of the largest defence expenditure of the world. However, its defence exports are still not up to the mark.

Impediments faced

- No State of Art Infrastructure
Jagging → India itself imports defence equipments from Russia, US.
- India was not a part of MTCR → hence not able to export missile >500km range
- Private sector involvement minimal
- No economies of scale (eg) first indigenous nuclear ship Vatsat recently commissioned

Steps taken by the government

- Joint Collaboration → India-Russia
exporting Brahmos to Vietnam
- Defense Export Policy
- Indian Ordnance Factory corporatisation
- Opening up of defense sector
- Attracting FDI in defense.

Way Forward.

- ↑ R & D expenditure → current
R & D expenditure ~ 0.66% of GDP.
- PM Modi → 'Jai Anusandhan'
- Incentivising private sector → PLI, DLI
- Small scale industry boost (eg) SSLV

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इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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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 कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Space debris, according to NASA is
a real threat to human life as
well as space exploration in near future.

Multiple Issues associated :-

- ↳ Threat to humans → recent fall of
satellite of China
- ↳ Kessler Syndrome
- ↳ Space over-crowding → might pose
a challenge to existing missions
- ↳ Space → "A Global Common"
- ↳ Collision of satellites in the
orbit
- ↳ Threat as it has potential for next
world war.

Initiative taken

- Japan Hapoon
- China cleaning of space debris
- India → Resuable Launch Vehicle
- Aster Space Treaty series
- Collaboration on space debris

Way Forward

- Sustained efforts of all countries needed to combat space debris
- New UN led mechanism for space debris needed.

Thus, issue of space debris is pertinent and needs to be ~~shall~~ addressed by all.

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open Network for Digital Commerce is

a open space which provides a basic platform to Indian companies so that

they can 'built on' their application (eg)

Aarogya Setu App. → a platform ; Amazon ;

Google ; Yahoo ; etc

ONDC → more inclusive

1) Lead to growth of MSME sector in e-commerce segment.

2) Will fill the gap → fair competition

3) Inter-operability ensured

4) Value addition → On lines on 'Assemble in India' in manufacturing sector

ONDC → accessible for consumers

- Consumers expanding choice →
reduce monopoly of big
companies like Amazon
- Will lead to improve in service
quality
- Promote innovation in digital space
- 'Crowding-in' of private investment
- Improved GDP growth of India

Thus, Open Networks for Digital Commerce
not only consumers but also make
India 'self-reliant'; 'Atmanirbhar'
in long run.

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इस हार्शिए में
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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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently WTO concluded its 12th

Ministerial Conference in the month of June 2022.

WTO is a successor of GATT, based

upon Uruguay Round of talks with the

aim of ensuring 'free and fair trade'

between countries.

Agreement on WTO on fisheries

↳ MC 12 proposed a ban on 'mechanized
subsistence fishing' subsidy

↳ It also aimed to reduce 'deep-sea
fishing' of developed and developing
Countries.

India's concerns → Fishery subsidy

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि से
नहीं लिखना
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↳ India demanded a grace period
of 25 years to reduce the subsidy.

However, WTO charter proposed only
gave 7 years of period.

↳ Indian fishing subsidy are necessary
to promote save fisherman population
of 7513 km vast coastline of India

↳ Indian fishery subsidy are not the
same as that of developed countries which
usually do deep-sea / mechanised fishing

↳ Common but differentiated responsibility

↳ India proposed to de-linate fishery subsidy
into parts instead of complete ban on
all types of subsidy

↳ India got a moratorium of 4 years.

However, after this time, fresh negotiations will begin on fishery subsidy.

Thus, the matter is stalled in WTO.

Way Forward.

- WTO to be more egalitarian towards developing countries like India
- Doha round of talks → re-negotiate
- Negotiation on 'temporary peace clause' for India's food programme.
- Other important discussion like patent relaxation on COVID Vaccine and therapeutics need to be looked after

12.

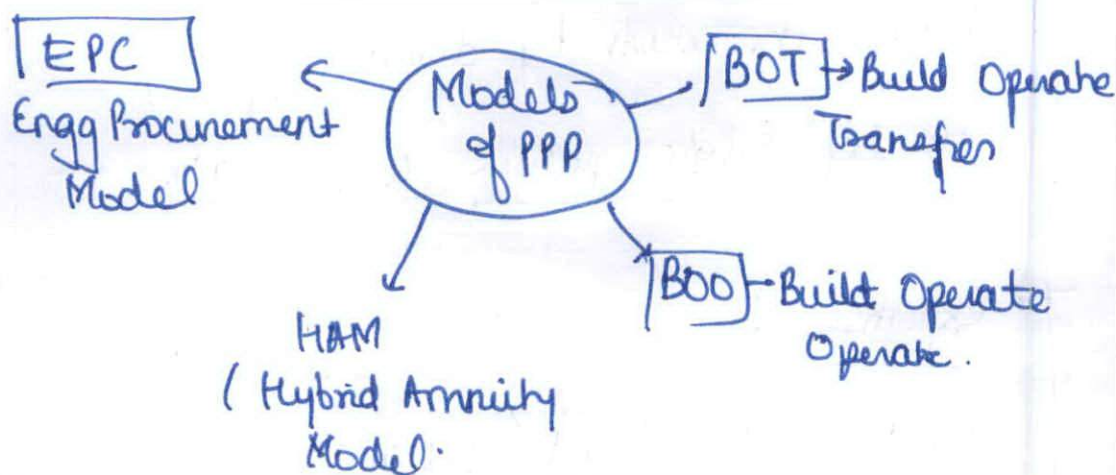
सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्र में हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Public Private Partnership is a means of collaboration of public and private sector to ensure better and fast service delivery.



Hybrid Annuity Model

- 1) It is a mixture of EPC and BOT-Annuity
- 2) It entails 40 - 60 fund distribution

40% → Government
60% → Private sector

- 3) It entails payment annually to the private sector by the government
- 4) The risk is distributed between gov and private sector.

HAM → Advantages

- Hedges the risk by distributing it evenly between public and private
- Expertise from private sector can build 'state of art' infrastructure
- 'Trust' of the government can help in land clearance, land acquisition, environmental clearance, etc.

HAM → Interest has gone down?

- Untimely release of government

funds to the private sector

→ Stalling of project → Land is a
state subject under Seventh Schedule

eg → Bullet Train project stalled due
to inter-state competition b/w
Maharashtra and Gujarat

→ Federal issue → Centre vs state
eg ~~for~~ Haryana Silver Line project

→ Contract agreement remains one of
the issues in Ease of Doing Business

→ Bureaucratic Hurdles and Red Tapsism

Way Forward

→ Success Challenge Model → greater flexibility
to private sector

→ Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism
strengthen → UN Convention on Cross Border
Insolvency Resolution Needed

13.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a scheme of government which guarantees minimum remuneration to farmers for growing a particular crop. [Declared by Centre Govt]

MSP → Neither economically sustainable

↳ MSP declared for 23 crops → high burden on government exchequer.

↳ State government generally increase support to garner vote (eg) FRP declared for sugarcane usually less as compared to SAP (State Administered Price)

↳ Food wastage in FCI godowns → Bad economics

↳ Unconstitutional for farmers → (eg)

Sivaraman Committee report demanded

($A_2 + F_2$) remuneration

↳ High subsidy burden → Food subsidy
highest among all subsidy

MSP → Not Agro-ecologically sustainable

↳ MSP declared for 23 crops but
only procurement for 3-4 major
crops eg wheat, rice, pulse, sugarcane

↳ Distortion in cropping pattern (eg)

Millets are unable to be produced due
to no MSP procurement by FCI

↳ MSP leads to 'water export' from

India — ^{former} Chief Economic Advisor Arund
Subramaniam

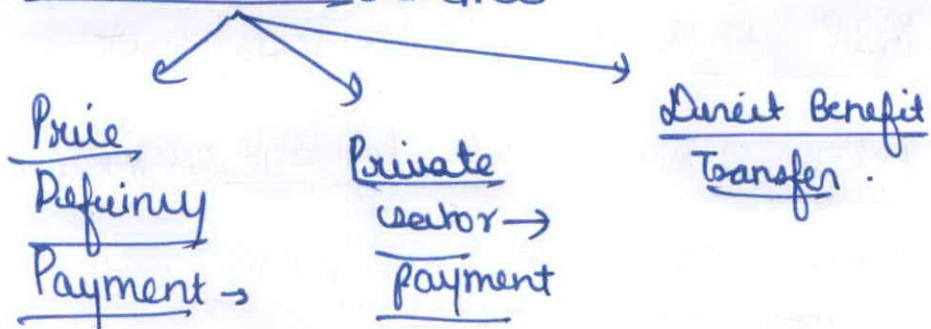
↳ MSP has led to pollution in several states - eg Rue just a reason of Delhi pollution

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ Deterioration of soil quality due to excessive use of fertilizer.

Alternative Approaches to MSP.

1) PM - AASHA scheme



2) Strengthening APMC by reducing the role of intermediaries

3) Learning from states → Rythu Bander Telangana; Kalia scheme by Odisha

4) PM - Kisan Yojna → 6000 in 3 installments

5) Sanjay Agarwal Committee for MSP set up recently

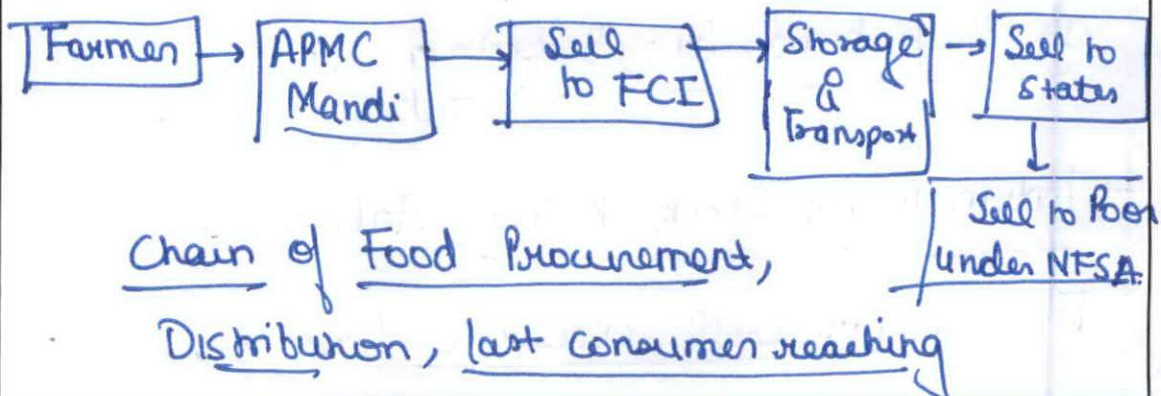
14.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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'Recently, large quantities of food grains were washed in Indian godowns - FCI'
The statement represent 'twin problem' of India → hunger and poverty on one hand;
and food wastage on other.

India struggling with overflowing food grains



↳ MSP procurement mandatory for
23 crops

↳ Procurement and wastage necessary for ~~decide~~ 'fair remuneration' to farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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↳ Minimum buffer need to be maintained -
India Buffer Stock Policy

↳ Schemes like Atma Nirbhar Bharat,
PM Kalyan Yojna where distribution
of excess food grains possible due to buffer
stock → during COVID.

↳ MSP needed to check exploitation of farmers
as they have low bargaining power

↳ Indian Buffer Stock Policy states that
FCI cannot sell excess food grains
in the market

↳ Buffer Stock policy along with MSP policy
is leading to large amount of
food wastage.

Issue related to FCI / Buffer Stock.

- Gold storage facility needed
- Warehousing facilities not state of art
- Private sector involvement not there.
- Bureaucratic hurdles and corruption

Way Forward / Reforms

- Recently, FM proposed at G20 summit to let India export from FCI / government procurement
- NITI Aayog Agenda of 'Farm to Fork' approach
- Ashok Dalwai Committee Recommendation of 'District Grain Banks'
- Promoting 'Agri-preneurs' as said by NITI Aayog for innovative soln

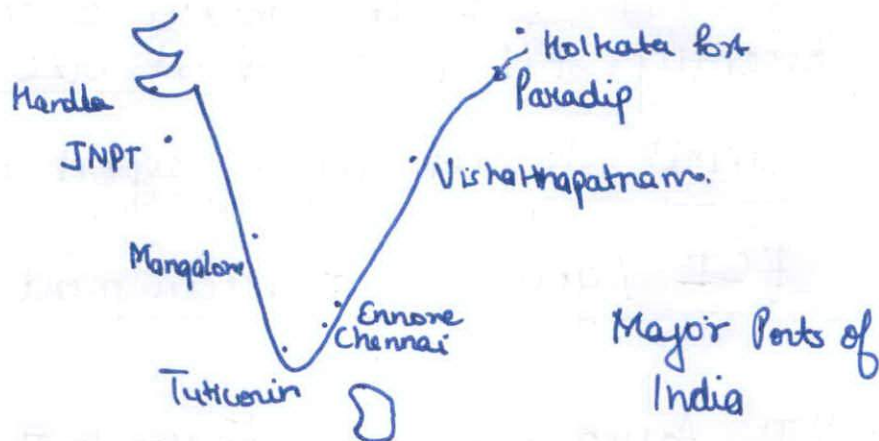
15.

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ports form an integral component of Logistics Sector in India. In 'Azadi Ka Amritmahal'
India is aiming to improve port infrastructure through the concept of 'Mega ports by 2047'



Challenges faced by Ports.

→ Lack of 'adequate depth at ports' → unable to handle heavy volume ships

- Lack of 'multimodal port connectivity'
(eg) Ports work in isolation / No connectivity to inland waterways.
- Despite handling '90% of volume' of trade, lack of modern infrastructure facilities (eg) No Ro-Ro service available
- In the pursuit of improving major ports, other ports of state / port sector neglected (eg) currently Adani port in Gujarat → largest port by volume.
- Logistics cost ~ High as 14%.
(Germany - 10%)
- Port - Rail connectivity improve → only few ports like Paradip, TNPT have it
- Private sector involvement → not fully exploited.

Remedial Measures

- 1) Operation Sagarmala → 4 pillars →
 - ↳ port led development ↳ port connectivity
 - ↳ port industrialization ↳ port modernization
- 2) 'Coastal Zone Regulation'
- 3) Baba Kalyani Committee → promote SEZ in port led development
- 4) Ro-Ro service started at Dahisar Gupat
- 5) Technical issues being resolved through private sector participation → eg PPP model of JNPT port.

Way Forward

India focus on 'Blue Economy' need to be supplemented with 'Mega Ports'

Program for a 'New India' at 2047

16.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has high amounts of income inequality.

Famous Economist, Thomas Picketty suggests

that income inequality is increasing day

by day and may lead to further

inequalities in India

Inequality in income/wealth → Carbon inequality

1) Low income leads to 'exclusion' and 'economic marginalisation'.

2) Poor people have less number of resources (eg) → less electricity → less carbon emission

3) At country level → av energy consumed by US citizen ~ 10 times than of Indian citizen

Significance of addressing carbon inequality

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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- ↳ Carbon emissions leading to global warming, loss of biodiversity.
- ↳ Possibility of energy crisis, exhaustion of fossil fuels, no energy left
- ↳ Concept of Sustainable Development
- ↳ Affect human life → (eg) recently train signals melted in UK due to temperature rise → inconvenience/safety
- ↳ 'Carbon-terrorism' → possibility of social revolution.
- ↳ High carbon emissions may lead to ozone depletion → health issues → skin cancer
- ↳ Mother Earth needs to be protected → Earth
Overshoot day shifted to July from August

Ways to achieve Carbon equality

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिये में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ↳ India's concept of Common but differentiated responsibility
- ↳ Adherence to climate deals (eg) re-entry of US in Paris deal under Biden a good step
- ↳ William Nordhaus, a Nobel laureate suggested 'carbon tax' to promote carbon equality
- ↳ Switching to Renewable, less polluting sources of energy (eg) → Hydro, Nuclear
- ↳ Government Policy → promoting public transport (Delhi metro model) ; SC banning of PET coke import
- ↳ Concept of Earth as 'Global Common'

Thus, not only 'carbon equality' but reduction in emissions is need of hour

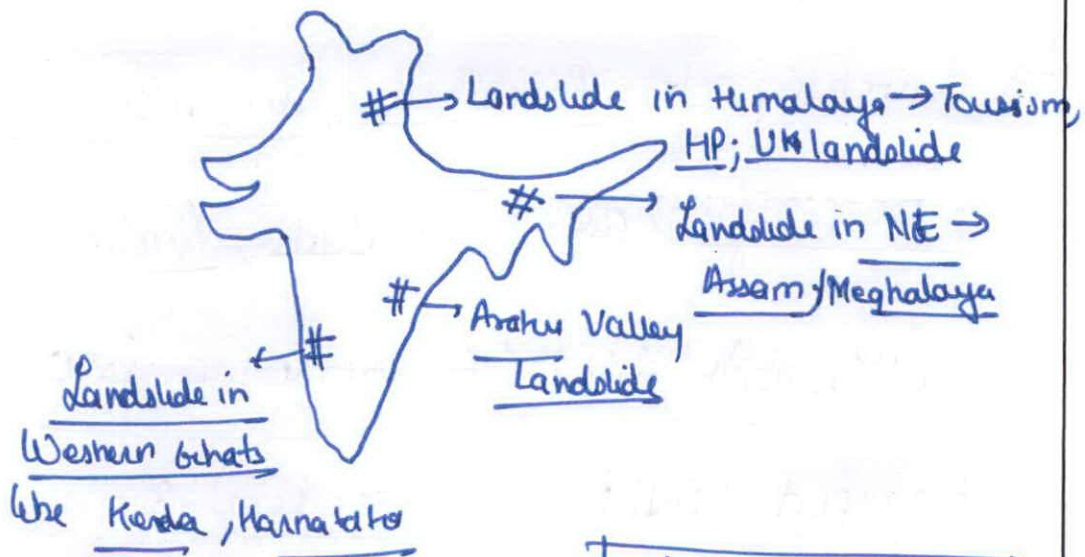
17.

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

According to the Vulnerability Profile of India, around 20% area of India is prone to massive landslides (NDMA)

Increased / Regular Occurrence of Landslide



Landslide Occurrence

Causes of Landslide -> Dominant Dev. Regime

↳ In hilly states like Uttarakhand, unsustainable development leading

to landslides

↳ In Himalayan Pradesh, landslides caused
by excessive tourism infrastructure

↳ Lack of Technical expertise → (eg)

Retaining walls not made due to
target-oriented.

↳ Melting of Glaciers → leads to
floods → Landslide (eg) Uttarakhand

↳ Dam Infrastructure → According to
World Bank, In India 75% major
dams are outdated

↳ Climate change and excessive rain

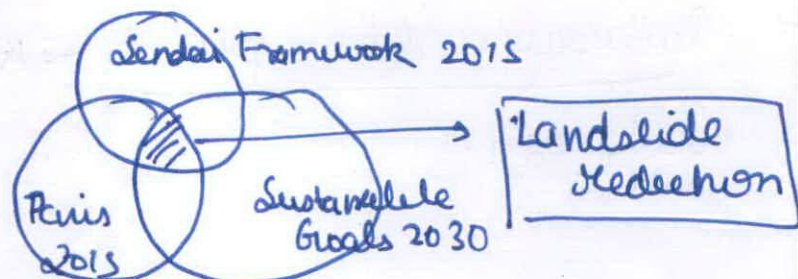
↳ In Western Ghats, landslide caused
by mining projects → Kasturba comm.

↳ Railway line project → Kerala, Honkang
railways.

Measures to Reduce Landslide

- NDMA guidelines on landslide need to be followed → checks during construction
- Sustainable Geological Mining
- Afforestation → trees hold soil
- Mining Prohibited in Sensitive areas —
Kashwanayan Committee report on
'Ecological Sensitive Area'
- Environmental Impact Assessment
strengthened.
- Role of Gram Sabha → Vedanta
mining stopped in TN
- Engagement of local communities

Way Forward



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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a vast border with 7 land neighbours and innumerable sea neighbours.

Thus, India needs a strong border management system

India Border Management → Balancing
Cross Border Flows → National Interest

China Border → In Arunachal Pradesh, China constructing a railway line
→ considers AP as its own part
→ loss of territory in ~~to~~ 'Hot Springs' Area

Nepal Border → Criminals escape to Nepal.

→ High cross border movement due to less travel

→ Koti-Beti Richter → Kalapani Border Dispute

Pakistan → Golden Crescent part.

→ Cross border infiltration

→ Terrorist activity

→ POK issue → Under BRI initiative

Myanmar → Golden Δ part.

→ 16km free travel to Myanmar

→ Cross border movement

→ Home to insurgents.

Bangladesh → Mostly peaceful

→ Bangladesh Enclave issue

→ High cross movement → Rohingya Refugee

Afghanistan → withdrawal of US military

→ threat of Taliban supporting radicalism

Bhutan → Doklam Crisis

→ Environmental activity with Bhutan

→ Mostly Peaceful

Sea Border → 26/11 - terrorist came by sea

→ Piracy → Attacks

Thus, smart border management is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Steps taken by Indian gov. -

- Smart fencing in Lakshadweep border
- Constant surveillance → eg Indian army guarding Siachen to prevent 2 front war
- Border Area Development Prog
- Vibrant Village Prog → Budget 2022
- Para military forces - ITBP, SSF
trained to specific demands of border.
- Use of Drones
- Surgical strikes
- Sea Border Management → strengthening
Ther Coast Guard
- Ram Prasad Committee on sea border.

Thus strong border management integral to New India

19.

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

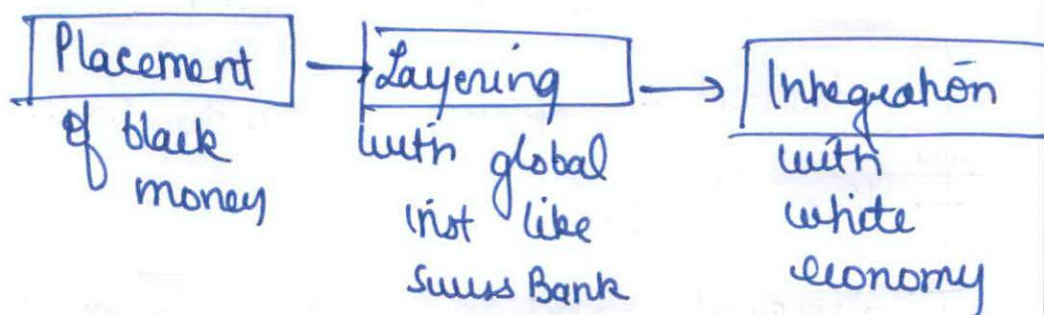
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Money laundering is defined as converting black money to white money via illegal means. It is closely related with globalisation which has led to greater interconnections in the world.

Money Laundering $\Rightarrow$ Globalisation

→ Money Laundering Stages :-



→ Globalisation has relaxed Mode 1, Mode 2, Mode 3 of WTO rules → easy access to diff countries

- MNCs and their spread in diff countries
- Tax havens like ^{Bahamas} ~~Bermuda~~ islands.
- Blockchain technology and use of
cryptocurrency for illegal money
(eg) Bitcoin, Ethereum, etc.
- Money laundering closely related
with organised crime, terrorism,
drug trafficking

International Efforts

- FATF grey list, black list
(eg) Pakistan grey list; Iran-Black
- Global minimum taxation of
15% proposed at G20 summit
for e-commerce
- INTERPOL
- Global institutions and mechanism
(eg) SWIFT banking

National Efforts

→ Prevention of Money Laundering Amendment

Act, 2022

- Money laundering a predicate offence
- Onus of innocence lies on the person arrested (Section 24)
- ED power to arrest without FIR (Section 50)
- Concept of 'Twin Condition' of Bail by Supreme Court

→ Weapons of Mass Destruction Amendment

Bill → Act. 2022

→ Agency like NIA.

→ Cashless economy → formalisation.

Way Forward

FATF recommendation to make India Money Laundering 'stand-alone' offence

20.

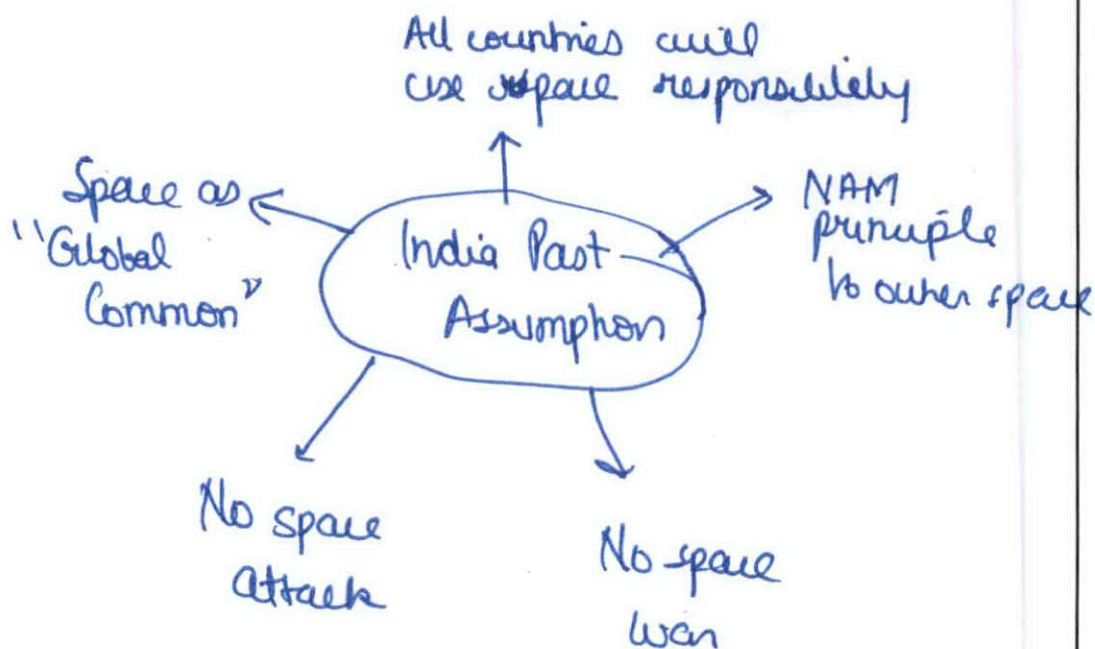
ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is one of the responsible powers of the world. As an emerging and responsible super-power, issue of outer space needs to be addressed by India



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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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