

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

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

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0218920

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shubham

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/8/22

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

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Toga Singh School,
Karol Bagh, Delhi

Gauri
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

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

Fiscal policy refers to the use of budget - taxes and expenditure - to achieve some policy objectives.

Fiscal policy and income inequality

i) Progressive taxation

- higher income tax rate on high net worth individuals, e.g., wealth tax

ii) Sin taxes

- on luxury products like luxury cars

iii) Expenditure on welfare schemes from revenue generated

- e.g., PDS, subsidy to farmers

iv) Deal with carbon inequality

- e.g., carbon tax

v) Raise income of poor through targeted expenditure.

• e.g., unemployment allowance etc.

Fiscal policy and making poor part of India's growth story

i) Reducing poverty through welfare policies and targeted intervention.

• e.g., PMAY-U in Budget 22.

ii) Improve human capital.

• e.g., education under RTE 2009 to
poors

iii) Inclusive growth

• e.g., job guarantee under MGNREGS

Combination of fiscal policy and monetary policy can help achieve SDG1 target and ensure inclusive growth.

2.

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

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

10

According to NSSO, per capita land availability has reduced to below 0.8 ha with high number of land disputes.

Digitising land records and land reforms and reducing judiciary burden

i) Proof of land ownership for land consolidation

↳ solve land fragmentation

ii) Update land records automatically
↳ e.g., dynamic land record system in Bihar

iii) Help judiciary in dealing with

land related disputes quickly and efficiently.
eg, drone survey enabled land boundaries

- iv) Conclusive land titling and all-India translation.
eg, online land transliteration

Initiatives taken

- i) PM Swamitra Yojana
 - drone survey to update and digitise land records
- ii) Unique Land Parcel Identification Number
 - for one common registration number
- iii) National generic land document registry
 - one India, one registration software

Thus, digitisation of land records have multiple benefits including early land reforms and solving land disputes.

3.

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

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

10

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

Subsidies are anything given to the people without having to pay for it, either as welfare measure or to garner support.

Non-merit subsidies and fiscal crisis

i) Irrational subsidies have high fiscal cost reducing fiscal space.

eg, Delhi revenue receipts have decreased from 10000 crores in 2014 to only 2000 crores in FY21.

ii) Increasing public debt and sub-national bankruptcy

eg debt to GDP ratio of Punjab is above 50%.

Need to rationalise subsidy regime

i) To differentiate between merit and demand subsidies

- eg, free electricity to all vs free education

ii) Reduce fiscal deficit and debt

- eg, average debt of states increased to around 25% in FY21 (CRISI)

iii) For capital expenditure.

- eg, Punjab has nearly 84% committed expenditure with only 8% left for capital outlay

iv) To ensure level playing field in election

- eg, election freebies distort and influence voters.

A law can be enacted to rationalise subsidy regime with focus on welfare and merit subsidies.

4.

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

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

10

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

Micro-irrigation refers to the use of technology to provide small quantity but efficient irrigation on some like sprinkler system etc.

Potential of micro-irrigation

i) Reduce irrigation cost and improve irrigation efficiency

↳ pmsy provides for microirrigation fund

↳ per drop, more crop under pmsy

ii) Reduce ecological cost of over-irrigation

↳ e.g., preventing soil salinisation, leaching etc.

iii) Improve crop productivity

↳ PMKSY aims to improve production through cropping intensity based productivity increase

↳ micro-irrigation through timely irrigation improves productivity

↳ e.g., fertigation

iv) Command Area Development

• can reduce gap between irrigation potential created and utilised as envisaged under PMKSY.

Funding under PMKSY to procure micro-irrigation system need to be increased for ensuring viability.

5.

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

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

10

Recently, India launched Resilient Infrastructure for Island States initiative to provide disaster resilient support

Role of India in assisting PSIDS in dealing with climate change

i) Provide financial and technical support.

eg, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure by India

ii) Act as a voice of PSIDS in global climate forum

eg, at COP of UNFCCC to ensure loss and damage

iii) Humanitarian and Disaster Relief

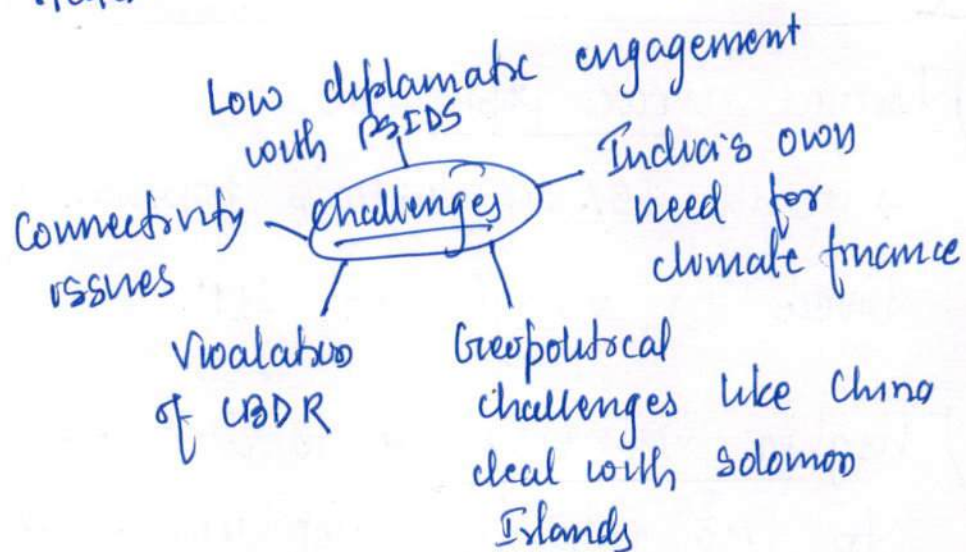
eg, to deal with coastal erosion in Pacific islands

iv) Mitigation and adaptation support

eg, creation of sea walls, sharing climate smart agriculture technology etc

v) Ensure support from global partners

eg, QUAD initiative for Pacific Island states.



After meeting its own requirements, India can support financially. At the same time, technical expertise and UADR operation can be shared immediately.

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

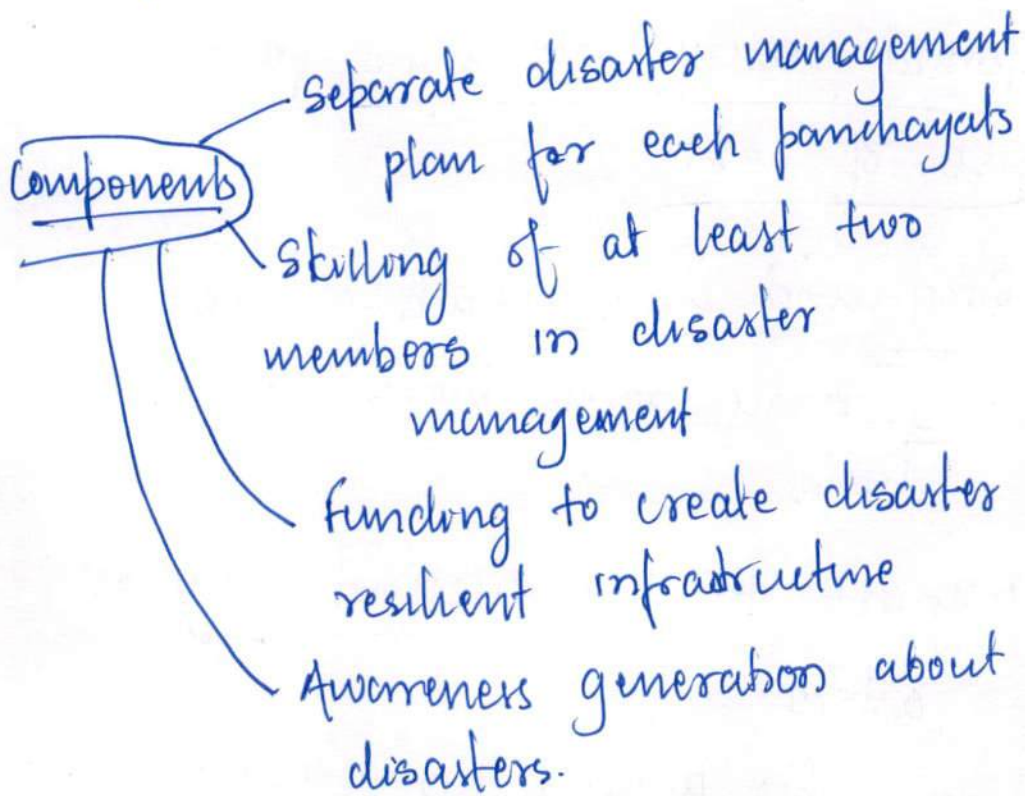
Recently released Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj aims at decentralisation of disaster risk reduction.

Rationale behind formulation of plan

- i) Large rural population
↳ nearly 69% of India's population lived in villages in 2001.
- ii) Higher vulnerability to disasters to low capacity and infrastructure
↳ eg, floods, droughts etc
- iii) To deal with emerging challenges due to climate change like flash droughts etc

iv) Decentralisation of disaster management
↳ reduce response time and increase resilience

v) Participatory disaster planning and management.
↳ involvement of local population, all processes



Limited capacity, functions, funds and functionaries need to be dealt with for the success of this initiative.

7.

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

Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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Recently, Tannur Air Base was attacked through drones. There has been increase in emerging technologies creating security challenges.

Internal security challenges from the use of EDT

i) Easy and cheap attack options
- eg, small bomb blasts through drones

ii) Difficult to pin accountability on actors
- eg, cyber attacks on critical infrastructure

iii) Increased financial vulnerability.

- eg, terror funding, money laundering, fraud etc through cryptocurrency

iv) Increased risk of humans and economic vulnerability.

- eg, attack from space, nuclear attacks etc

v) Tool of increasing influence of radicalist groups

- eg, Udaipur killings and influence of social media

vi) Development of new technology for achieving supremacy.

- eg, quantum supremacy will impact secure communication.

These challenges require upgraded planning and response by security and intelligence agencies.

8.

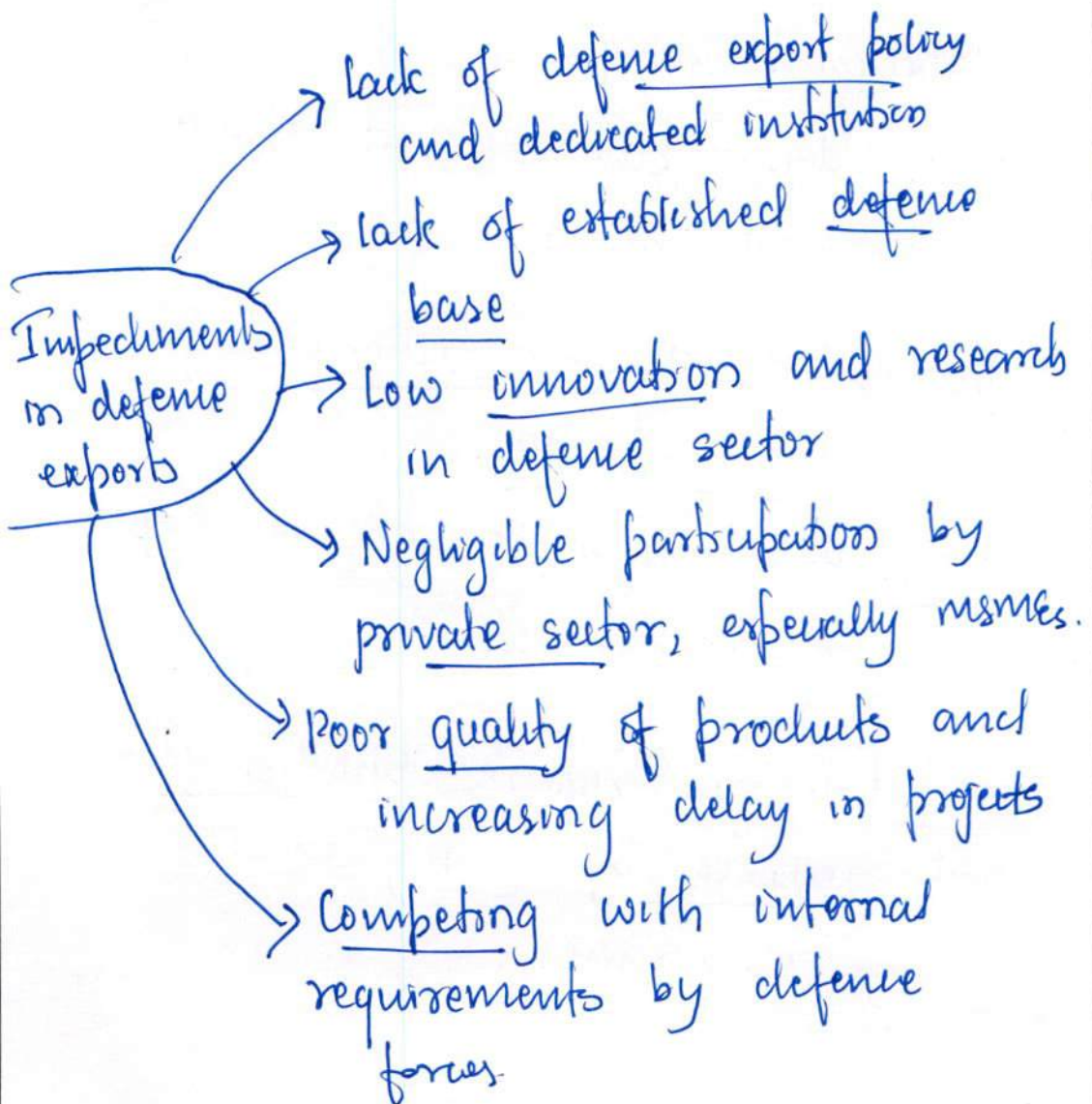
अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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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In FY22, India exported around 11000 crores of defence products but this is less than 2% share in global defence exports.



Steps taken by government to boost defence exports

- i) Defence Industrial Corridors to boost domestic production
- ii) index and Technology Innovations Fund for promoting defence startups and innovation
- iii) Line of credit to encourage Indian exports. eg, Philippines purchasing Brahmos
- iv) Corporatisation of Ordnance Factory Boards
- v) Defence Attaches in Indian mission abroad.
- vi) 25% defence r&d budget reserved for private sector in recent budget

A policy document and support group to monitor and streamline defence exports is needed alongwith boosting indigenisation of defence.

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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Space debris are objects present in space that are floating around like used rocket parts, defunct satellites etc.

Issues associated with space debris

i) Kessler syndrome

• space debris will keep on increasing due to collisions

ii) Risk to satellites present in orbits

• even a tiny space debris can cause huge damage.

iii) Higher cost of future space projects

• due to resource spent on tracking and managing space debris

- iv) Reduce orbital space for future satellites
as many sites will get impacted by debris.

Initiatives taken to reduce and counter space debris

- i) European space Agency plan to clean and remove space debris.
- ii) Project NETRA by ISRO
to track and monitor space objects including debris.
- iii) space situational agreements
to share knowledge about space debris and their tracking.
- iv) Private sector initiatives like project by Digantara for space situational awareness.

Limiting anti-satellite tests and imposing responsibility on states can help reduce future space debris.

10.

भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)
is a technology being developed by
India to decentralise e-commerce
operations.

Potential and benefits of ONDC

i) Inclusive e-commerce

• e.g., Krrama shops can be on the platform

ii) Reduce monopoly of big-tech in e-commerce

↳ through democratisation of e-commerce

iii) Increase transparency in e-commerce operations

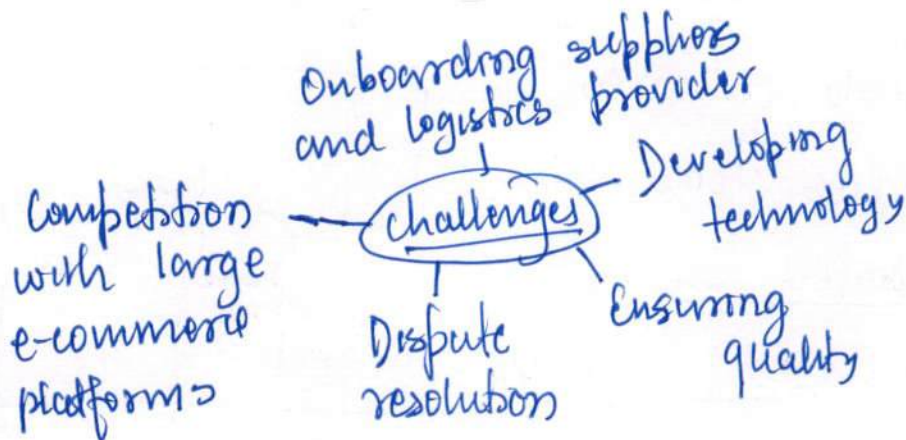
↳ as prices, logistics etc will be transparent

iv) Increase choices for consumers

- eg. a consumer can access multiple vendors on a single platform

v) Develop e-commerce sector and create employment

- ONDC has the potential to increase e-commerce sector to beyond \$500 billion by 2030 in India.



Pilot project of ONDC can help in removing bottlenecks and ensure an inclusive and accessible e-commerce.

11.

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

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

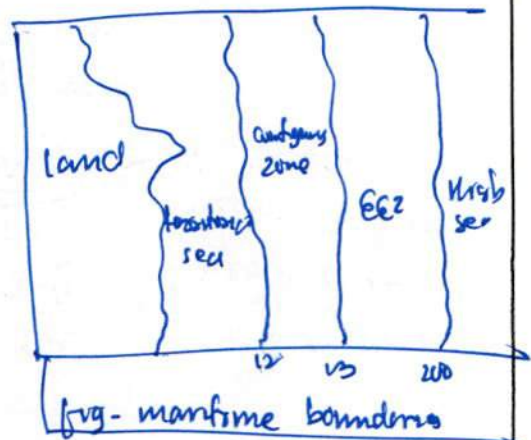
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Recent Ministerial Conference of World Trade Organisation took decision to curb harmful fisheries subsidies.

Fisheries subsidies decision

- To curb fisheries subsidies for illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries in Exclusive Economic Zone and High sea.



- Various countries have been given dead lines to curb subsidies
↳ India by 2024-25.

Need of stopping fisheries subsidies

i) To stop overutilization of fisheries resources

↳ nearly 85% of marine fisheries are overextracted (over)

ii) To protect marine biodiversity and ecosystem.

Concerns raised by India

i) Need to provide support to small and marginal fish farmers

↳ they lack high-range boats, cold chain infrastructure etc

ii) Violation of Common But Differentiated Responsibility principle

↳ as developed countries have been mostly responsible for over-extraction.

iii) Ensuring food security

- the demand of marine products is increasing in India with rising income

iv) Curb only on IUU fishing and not on valid fishing.

- developed countries can exploit this to continue providing fisheries subsidy.

Although the decision has been taken, India and other developing countries can continue discussion with other WTO members to bring equity and sustainable fishing (SDG14).

12.

सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी 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)

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Hybrid annuity model is the mixture of Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) where government pays some money (60%) upfront in five equal installments.

Advantages with Hybrid annuity model

- i) Upfront capital to private sector to start the project.
↳ doesn't have to depend on banks to raise funds
- ii) Land and environment clearance is also provided by the government
- iii) Potential for higher efficiency gains

and capital investment from private sector.

- iv) Also enables PPP projects to get completed on time.
As installments can be linked to results.

Reasons for limited success

i) Untested and new model

• private sector are more comfortable with traditional model like BOT, Turnkey etc

ii) Non-availability of independent regulator to guide the project proponent.

↳ government is both regulator and client

ii) No dispute resolution mechanism
↳ for solving any disputes between
private company and government

iv) Issues about revenue streams and
viability of projects

↳ as private company is not direct
owner and operation period is
variable

v) Need to raise extra funds from
banks.

↳ as remaining funds (capex) has to
be raised to meet operating
costs.

Small projects can be tested through
Hybrid Annuity model. Recommendations
of Vijay Kelkar committee can help
raise interest from private sector.

13.

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

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

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Minimum Support Price was initiated during late 1960s to incentivise farmers to produce higher crops according to government preferences for food security.

MSP system and economic viability

i) Heavy fiscal burden on the government
↳ food subsidy and procurement bill is above 2 lakh crores.

ii) Causes inflation
↳ as availability of marketable surplus decreases.

iii) High economic cost of storage and

distribution by FCI

↳ wheat and rice in FCI godowns are above buffer requirements

iv) Discourages exports

↳ as restricted by WTO due to higher subsidies

v) Diversion of grains and leakages
↳ loss of public exchequer

MSP system and agro-ecological sustainability

i) Distortion of cropping pattern

- eg, water intensive rice cropping in dry Punjab region

ii) Over-utilization of natural resources

- eg, groundwater extraction

iii) Causes pollution due to distorted ~~cro~~ cropping pattern

- eg, burning of rice residues

Alternatives to MSP regime

i) Price deficiency system

↳ suggested by NITI Aayog

ii) Direct monetary support instead of
MSP procurement

↳ expansion of PM KISAN

iii) Give agency to market forces

↳ eg, China agricultural system

iv) Modify MSP regime

↳ increase crop diversification through
higher price for coarse cereals,
oilseeds etc.

↳ spatially distributed procurement
with a specified limit

Recent committee formed by government
is a step in right direction to
analyse and reform MSP system.

14.

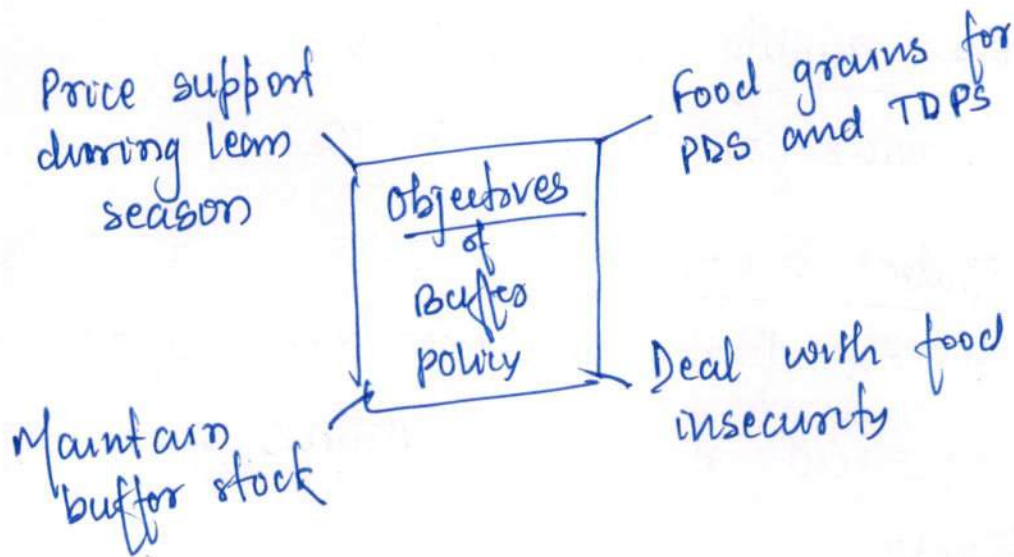
यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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Buffer stock policy was initiated during the fourth five year Plan to ensure availability of food grains for food security.



Existing buffer stock policy

- Decided by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.
- For rice, wheat and also pulses.

Issues with existing buffer policy

- i) Open end procurement system
↳ leads to overflowing of FCI godowns
- ii) No active policy to liquidate excess stock.
- iii) Poor quality in warehouses
↳ leads to high wastage
- iv) Spatial inequality
↳ most of the godowns are located in few states like Punjab, Haryana, MP etc
- v) Corruption in food storage system
↳ leads to diversion, illegal exports, leakages etc.
- vi) Procurement is mostly centralised
↳ huge burden on limited FCI capacity.

Measures to deal with overflowing of foodgrains in warehouses

- i) Open Market Sale Scheme
↳ for active liquidation in case of excess stock
- ii) Decentralised procurement system
↳ states that have gained sufficient experience should be allowed to procure and distribute themselves.
- iii) Involvement of private sector
in warehouse construction and management
- iv) Limiting procurement through institutionalised quota system.
↳ specific state and farmer limit

Buffer policy is needed for maintaining food security and price support but above reforms have become necessary for scientific and efficient management.

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)

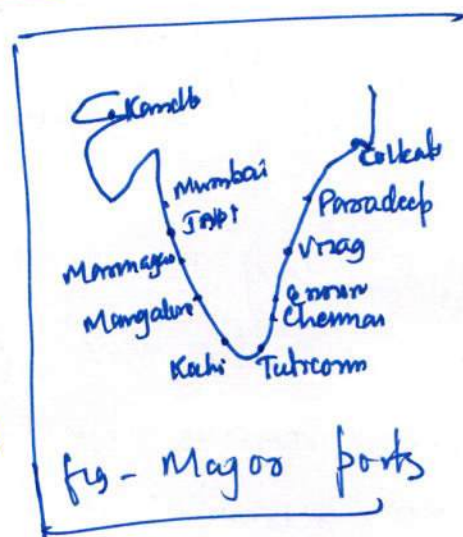
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India has 13 major ports and more than 100 minor ports. They are gateway for external trade and economic growth.

Masterplan for ports

- In order to improve port operations, capacity and infrastructure.
- Reduce turn around time and improve revenue generation.
- Port-led development under Sagarmala.
- Implementing reforms like landlord model



Challenges faced by ports

- i) Infrastructural bottlenecks
 - poor hinterland connectivity, limited storage, frequent dredging etc.
- ii) Regulation challenges
 - dual port regulation for major and minor ports.
- iii) Long gestation period and high construction cost
 - leads to disinterest from private players.
- iv) Issue of trans-shipment port
 - most Indian cargo is trans-shipped through Colombo ports (66%).
- v) Ecological challenges
 - coastal erosion, sea level rise etc.
 - eg. Vizhinjam port issue

Remedial measures

- i) Timely completion of Sagarmala project
 - reducing logistics cost and improving connectivity
- ii) Open up dredging market to reduce cost.
- iii) Increase privatisation of ports
 - eg, Mundra port handles the highest port capacity in India
- iv) Reform regulation of minor ports
 - recent amendment bill can help
- v) Connectivity with global value chains
 - by reducing turnaround time and building trade links.

Blue economy need balance between economic performance of ports and sustainability of coastal development.

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)

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Carbon inequality refers to unequal impact and contribution of anthropogenic climate change.

Carbon inequality

- According to UNEP, top 10% rich population in the world generate 49% of global greenhouse gases, while bottom 50% only 9%.
- Per capital global emission - 6 ton CO₂
 - ↳ India - 2 ton CO₂
 - USA - 16 ton CO₂

Significance of addressing carbon inequality for India

- i) Reduce impact on vulnerable population like tribals.

- ii) Proper utilisation of remaining carbon budget.
- iii) Carbon finance from developed country for transition towards cleaner economy
 - ↳ loss and damage system
- iv) Improve economic growth and ensure sustainable development.
 - ↳ carbon market for private sector contribution
- v) Ensure environmental principles like
 - ↳ polluter pays principle, CBDR etc.
- vi) Reduce ecological threats due to climate change.
 - ↳ e.g., disaster resilient infrastructure.

Ways to achieve carbon equality

- Global Carbon initiative as suggested by Raghuram Rajan

↳ countries having higher emission than global average should contribute to a common fund to support vulnerable countries

- Equity in fiscal policy
↳ e.g., carbon tax on high emission items, public expenditure on clean energy projects etc

- Ensuring Common But Differentiated Responsibility in global negotiations
↳ e.g., Net zero by 2020 instead of 2050, opposition to EU's CBAM etc.

- Welfare support to poor
↳ e.g., energy subsidy

Objectives of SDG 10 and SDG 13 can only be achieved through ensuring carbon equality.

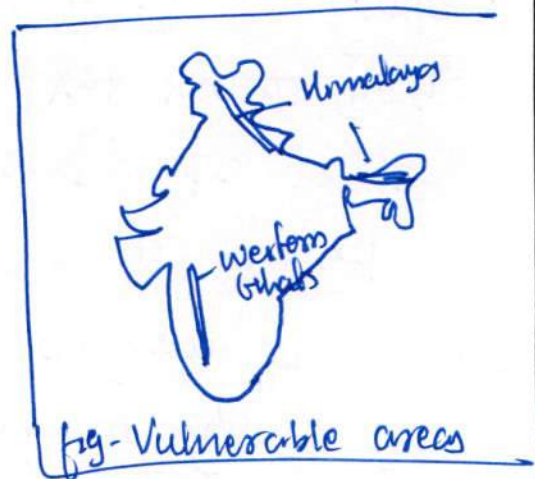
17.

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

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According to Geological Survey of India,
nearly 15% of India's landmass is
vulnerable to landslides.

Dominance of
development paradigms
over ecological needs
of countering landslides



- i) Continuation of development projects in vulnerable zones
e.g., Char Dham highway project
- ii) Reactive policies to deal with landslides
e.g., recent landslide in Manipur
was aided by railway construction
project violating environment concerns.

iii) Not following recommendations to prevent landslides

eg, Gadgil committee report on Western Ghats is still not implemented.

iv) Protest by people against curbing infrastructure projects.

eg, recent protest by Kerala locals against SC directive of 1 km ESZ.

v) Increasing extreme weather events causing landslides and increasing human footprint creates dilemma

eg, development of tourism in Himalayan states increases vulnerability to landslide risks.

vi) Prioritisation of other concerns like defence needs, mining etc

eg, Sela tunnel in Himalayas

Measures to deal with landslides and balance development needs

i) Land use zonation

- to prevent heavy infrastructure projects in vulnerable areas

ii) Environment Impact Assessment

- to deal with any future threats before project starts.

iii) Structural measures

- creating retaining walls, afforestation on slopes, re-compaction of slope, geoblankets etc

iv) Following NDMA guidelines to reduce vulnerability like early warning system, landslide insurance etc.

Global warming induced landslides can be dealt by combination of mitigation and adaptation measures.

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)

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India has more than 15100 km of land border and 7600 km of maritime border.

Need of smart border management

- i) To secure border and prevent illegal flows
 - eg, cross-border smuggling, militancy etc.
- ii) To ensure cross-border trade opportunities
 - eg, Indo-Myanmar Free Movement regime, border haats etc.
- iii) Protect disputed borders and maintain claim on them
 - eg, western sector of Indo-China border

- iv) for border area development
 - as border regions lack connectivity, infrastructure and face security threats
- v) To deal with new and emerging threats
 - eg, use of drones in border areas
- vi) To utilise natural resources like fisheries in EEZ, trans-boundary rivers etc.

Initiatives taken by government

- i) Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System
 - integrates security forces, technology and people.

- ii) Border Area Development Programme
 - started in 1985 to improve conditions of border villages.
- iii) Smart fencing, use of satellites, 'drones' etc.
 - to secure border
- iv) Integrated check post
 - on Pakistan (Afghanistan) and Bangladesh border for legitimate cross border trade
- v) Vibrant Villages programme
 - announced in recent budget for development of border areas of northern region

Thus, balancing security needs with development and trade ensure effective border management.

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)

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Money laundering is the process where illegitimate funds are converted into funds from legitimate sources.

Linkages between globalisation and money laundering

- i) Cross border flow of funds during placement stage.
 • eg, Hawala system operators are in different countries.
- ii) Use of globalisation tools for money laundering
 • eg, p-notes, FDI from tax haven countries etc.
- iii) Funding of global terror groups
 • eg, opium trade enabled money

laundering funds AI-facile.

iv) Use of global technology for money laundering.

• eg, dark web, cryptocurrency etc

v) Secrecy laws of global banks and banks of other countries prevent disclosure.

• eg, black money in Swiss banks

Initiatives

1. At National level

i) Legislations to curb money laundering

• Prevention of Money Laundering

Act 2002, FEMA 2000

ii) Enforcement Directorate

• agency to prosecute and investigate money laundering case

iii) Financial Intelligence Unit

- under finance ministry, cooperates with global organisations and enable coordination among stakeholders.

2. At international level

- i) Initiatives like Vienna Convention etc to urge states to establish anti-money laundering laws.

- ii) Financial Action Task force

- monitor terror funding and money laundering

- iii) G7 task force on money laundering

- creates action plans and help countries in dealing with cross-border money laundering

Complex and evolving nature of money laundering require global integrated efforts. A UN convention against Money laundering can help

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)

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

Artemis Accords is USA-led initiative for global cooperation in human landing on moon and scientific exploration.

Need to review India's past assumptions of outer space

- i) Increased capacity of ISRO to undertake outer space projects
- e.g., Mangalyaan
- ii) India's ability to shape global norms and cooperate with other countries
- e.g., NISAR project with USA

iv) Geostrategic uses of outer space
- eg, weaponisation of space.

v) Democratisation of space
- allows every country to contribute
to norms formulation and projects.
- eg, UAE Hope mission.

vi) Increase India's position in outer
space and counter any threats
- eg, China's own space stations
can pose strategic threats

India's stand on Artemis Accords

India has not joined Artemis
Accords because

↳ less interest in human landing
projects on moon

- ↳ perception of US dominance in the grouping
- ↳ need time to analyse prospects of the project
- ↳ challenge of resource sharing by ISRO who themselves are busy with many projects like ssiv, Gaganyaan etc
- ↳ financial liability on the government with limited benefits.

Notwithstanding the concerns, India should join Artemis Accords as it need global support in its space endeavours.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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