



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. : 1014160

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Gautam Vivekanandan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Tiruvandrum

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 चिह्न/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

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

10

Fiscal policy refers to the government's policies with respect to revenue generation and spending (development, growth)

Income inequality in India.

→ as per World Inequality report 2022 India is one of the most unequal country.

Fiscal policy as a tool to reducing inequality.

(a) Progressive taxation ensures distributive justice

(b) spending on social security measures → health
→ edu.
can help in reducing poverty.

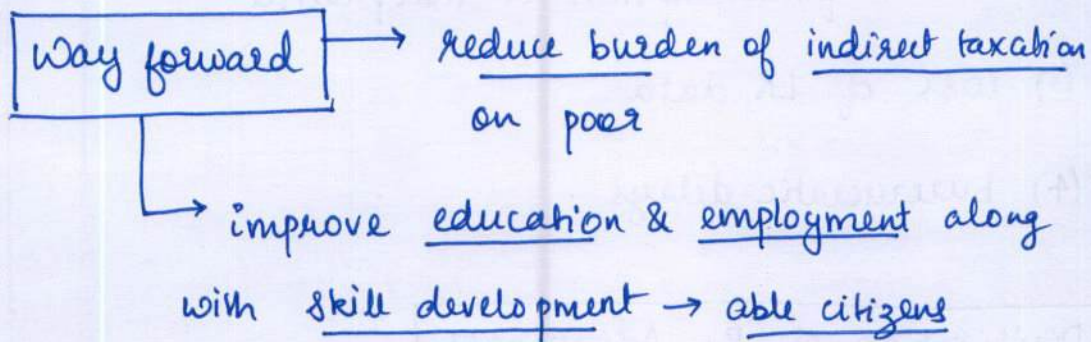
(c) Policies such as MGNREGA lead to meaningful employment + income security.

(d) The budget which forms the basis of fiscal policy is the foremost tool to ensure economic equality & justice.

(e) The poor are exempted from income tax and the corporate tax is higher.

(f) Providing for affirmative actions to reduce inequality.

(g) Adopting inclusive growth model.



Daron Acemoglu in his book 'Why Nations Fail' has highlighted the need for inclusive fiscal policy to reduce inequality.

2.

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

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

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

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(LR)

Digitization of Land Records refers to the use of technology to maintain a digitized database to maintain LR.

Problems with current LR

- (1) Manual entry → error prone
- (2) issue of corruption & malpractice
- (3) loss of LR data
- (4) bureaucratic delays

Digitization of LR - Advantages.

- (a) Reduce the errors in LR and safeguard the data.
- (b) Reduce human intervention and keeping it to a minimum.

(c) Having fool proof locking (digital) to

ensure that no malpractice occurs

(d) Saving of papers $\rightarrow$ $\therefore$ less cutting down
of trees

(e) Digitized LR are long lasting.

(f) Can ensure and act as proof of ownership

$\hookrightarrow$ which is essential part of land reforms.

(g) With proof mechanism the incidence of

cases will $\downarrow$ $\therefore$ burden on judiciary $\downarrow$.

(h) empowering the poor, especially farmers

The recently launched SVAMITVA scheme
is a step in the right direction. More efforts
need to be made to ensure $\rightarrow$ digital
sovereignty
 $\downarrow$
dataprotection.

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)

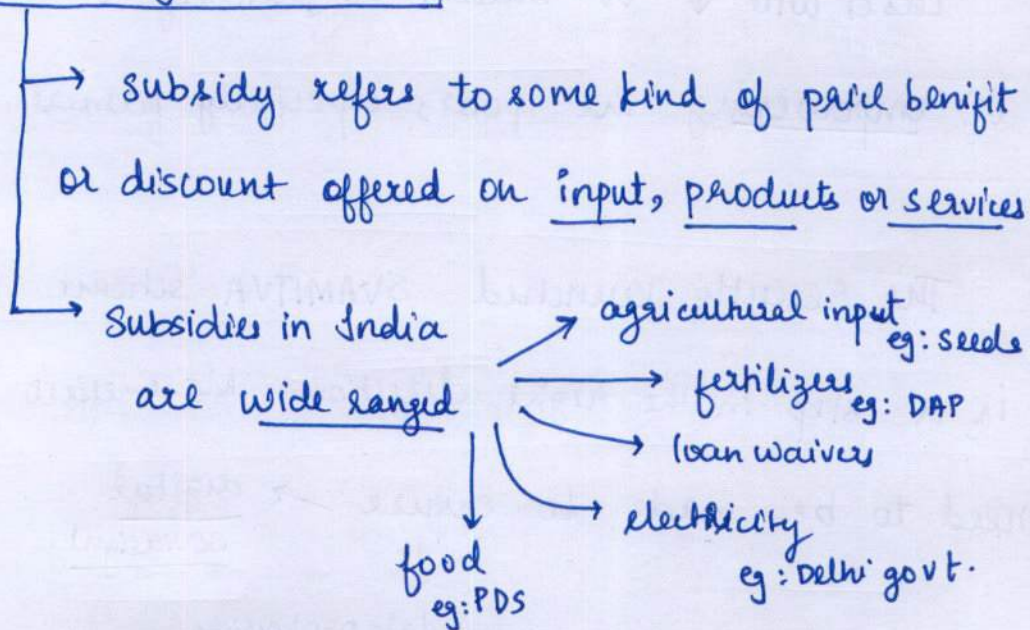
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words)

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

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The 15th Finance Commission had highlighted the poor fiscal condition of states resulting in high incidence of unsustainable debt.

Subsidy in India



* Due to competitive politics



Issue with subsidy / Need to nationalise in India

- (i) Leads to high fiscal deficit & unmanageable debt
eg: FRBM has not been achieved
- (ii) The subsidy regime is enjoyed only by a few due to
 - inclusion errors
 - exclusion errors
- (iii) May lead to Balance of payment crisis.
eg: Sri Lanka.
- (iv) Satishkumar Committee → revealed that 40 % of subsidies are leaked

Way forward

- identify 'necessary' subsidies on the touchstone of DPSP
- ECI statement in SC : subsidies play crucial role during disasters, pandemic

Alternatives such as Direct cash transfer as recommended by Satishkumar committee can be implemented to save 30,000 crore annually

4.

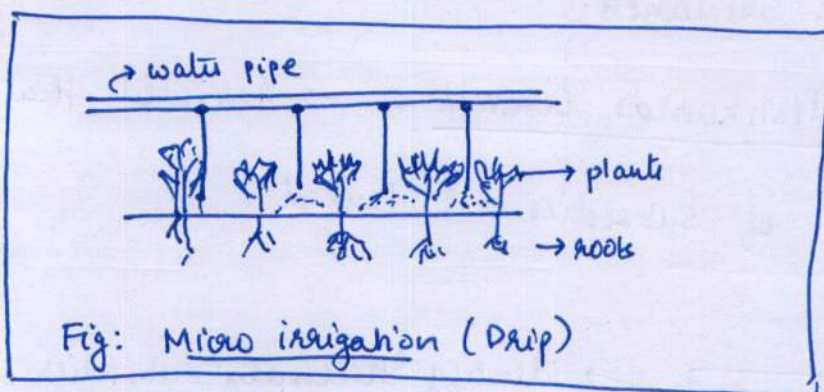
सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture.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

10

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

Micro irrigation ^(MI) is a technology

which focuses on improving efficiency and reducing wastage by directly providing water to the target area → roots.



Advantages of MI ~~is a v.s~~ making farming profitable & sustainable
 w.r.t.

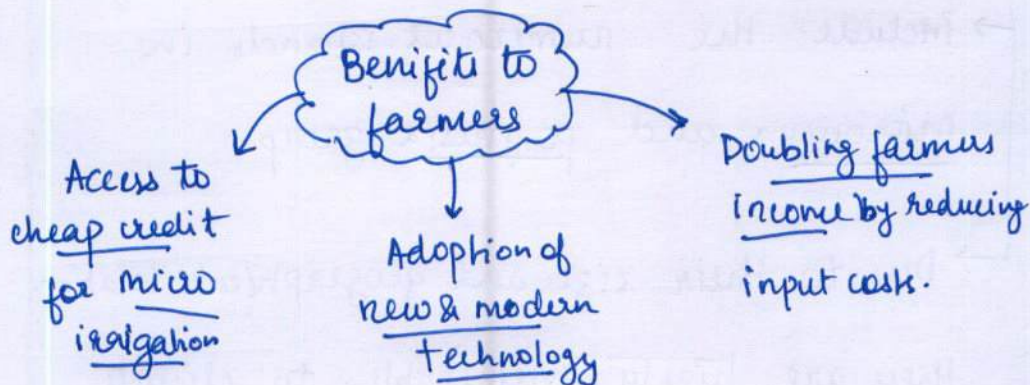
- (1) efficiency of micro-irrigation is ~ 95 %
- (2) Due to targetted delivery the wastage & water requirement is ↓ ∴ cost ↓
- (3) Fertilizers and nutrients can be provided

along the same water route.

(4) The possibility of agricultural runoff is greatly reduced.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

- Brought in by UG to promote micro-irrigation
- government provides financial incentives to adopt microirrigation.
- World Bank has supported the project.



NITI Aayog India@75 has suggested

wide & quick adoption of microirrigation.

India can learn from Israel's experience in M.I.

5.

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

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

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

10

Recently at COP 26 India announced its leadership to CDRI - coalition for Disaster Resilient island states.

Pacific Small Island Development states (PSIDS)

→ Include the numerous islands in micronesia and polynesia group.

→ Due to their size and geographical location they are highly vulnerable to climate change & disasters eg: Hunga Tonga

India's role in assisting PSIDS

(1) India can provide for technology transfer w.r.t climate monitoring & early warning.

(2) India due to its Multihazard vulnerability.
has experience in dealing with all major
aspects of climate change.

(3) India has developed monitoring systems
along its vast 7000 km long coast. → can
be shared with PSIDS

(4) ISRO has numerous satellites in place
such as ResourcSat 1,2 ; EOS-1 & 2 that
can play a role in dealing with climate change

India should take up the mantle of
responsibility as a global champion and
help in creating resilient islands to

withstand new challenges

- sea level rise
- Biodiversity loss.

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

Disaster Management refers to dealing with disaster in a 2 pronged approach

- (i) pre Disaster - ↓ Vulnerability, ↑ Capacity
- (ii) post disaster - Mitigation, Temporary provisions.

Disaster Management plan → MoPR

- to ensure strong grassroot presence of DM
- improve awareness of DM.
- to make DM socially inclusive
- adopting DM strategies in all development initiatives.
- linking DM with rural plans such as construction under MGNREGA and MPLADS

- Provide training to all to reduce vulnerability
- improve capacity building by focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai F/w)
- Having an institutional and organizational set up at ground level.

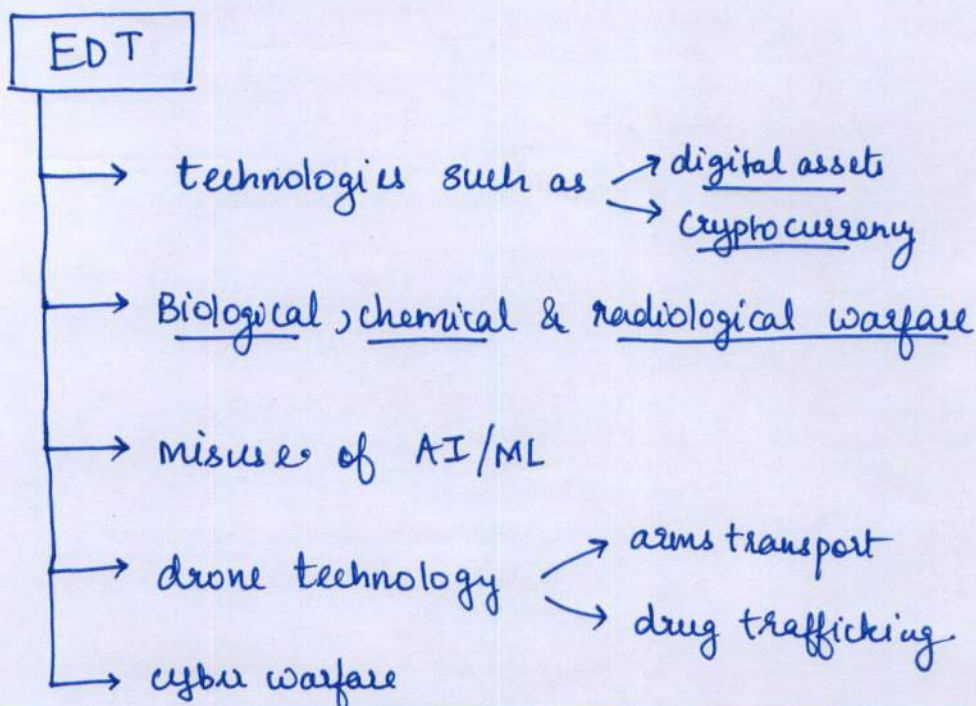
7.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Emerging and disruptive technologies refers to new technologies that have the potential to create significant impact (negative) on security.



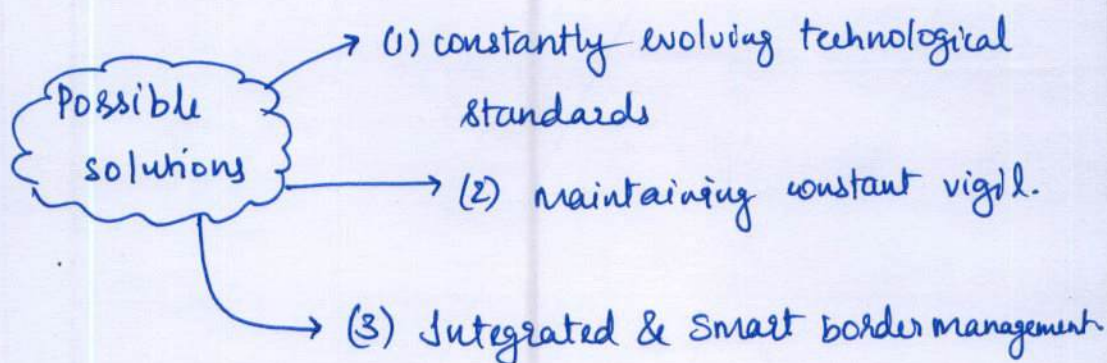
EDT & state/nonstate actors → security issues

(1) Due to new technologies in digital economy it is difficult to trace & curb money laundering

(2) Due to UAV & drones, remote access is possible w/o risking own presence.

(3) Increased use of malware & viruses to target critical infrastructure eg: Mumbai power outage, 2021

(4) Use of AI/ML to train & recruit members for terrorism



India needs to be on its toes to deal with any EDT in coming 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)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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10

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)

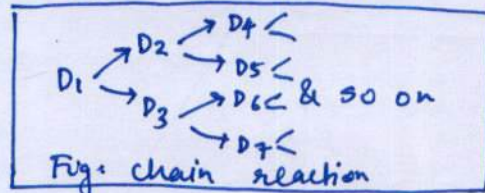
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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refers to the replete or unwanted satellites/parts of satellites and other space technologies which are floating in space.

Issues associated

(1) Risk of chain reaction - suggested by an eminent US scientist

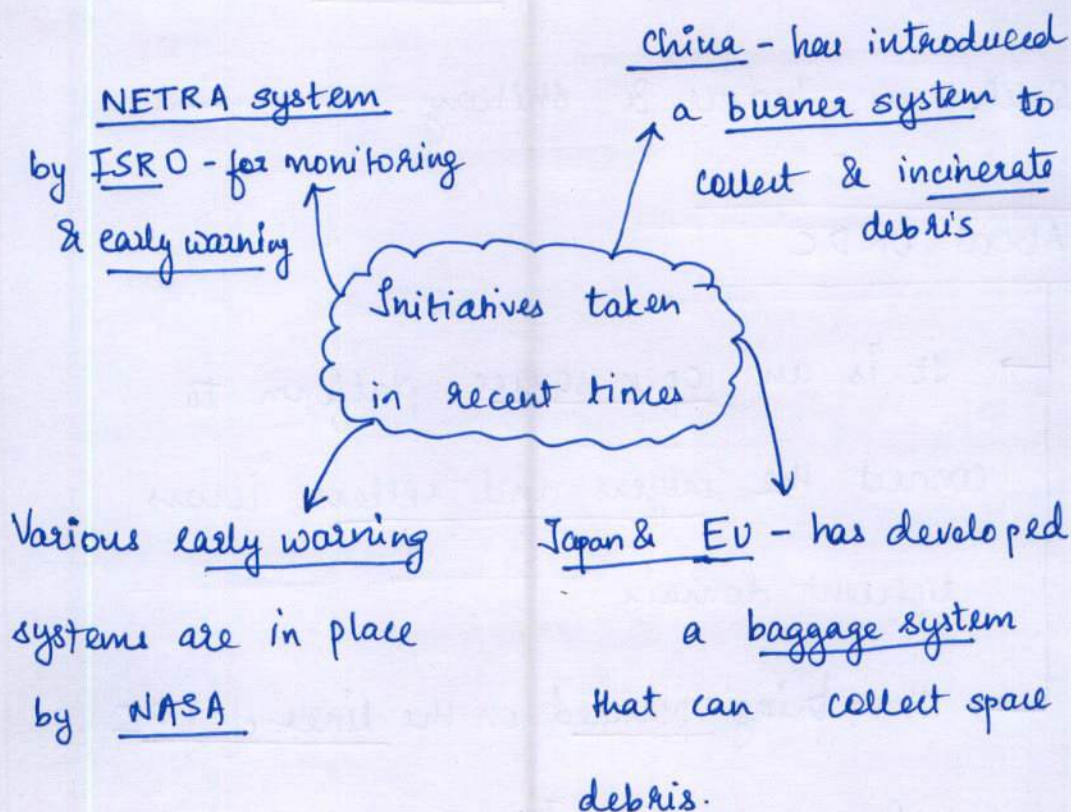


(2) Risk to astronaut's life - astronauts in space are susceptible to be hit by debris

(3) Risk to satellites & space missions - space debris being small & light weight travel at very high speed

(4) Risk of falling back - If the debris size is large, it may fall back into earth. (risk to airplanes)

(5) International space station too is at risk from debris dash.



The world needs to come together to frame a suitable policy to deal with the serious issue of 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

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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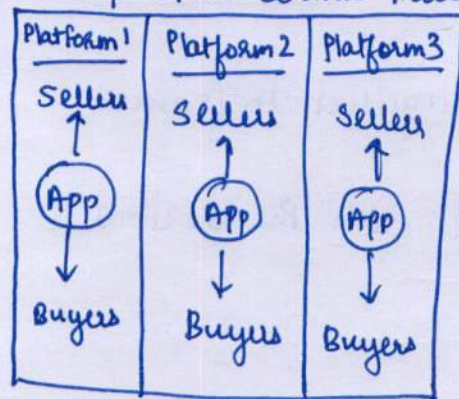
Open Network of Digital Commerce (ONDC)

was recently launched by DPIIT (under Min. of Commerce) on pilot mode in cities such as Indore & Shillong.

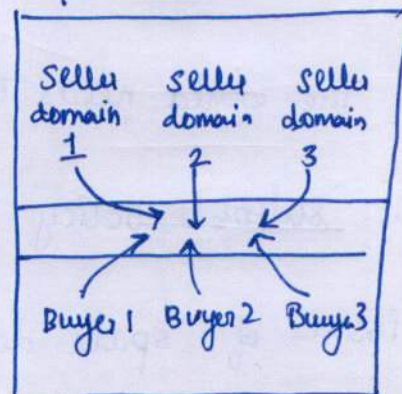
About ONDC

- It is an open source platform to connect the buyers and sellers across different domain
- It is being planned on the lines of UPI

Current platform centric model $\rightarrow$

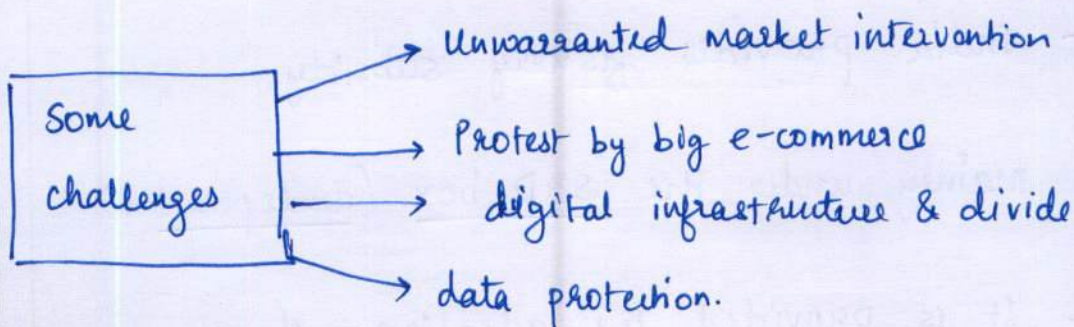


Open model



Making e-commerce more inclusive & accessible.

- (1) Allows level playing field for all.
- (2) Helps in curbing monopolistic tendencies
- (3) Being open-source it can be adopted by all & inter-operability will increase.
- (4) It will be highly beneficial for small retailers



India needs to have a consensus approach to make this revolutionary technology a success.

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)

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

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World Trade Organization is the
open world body to deal with &
ensure free & fair international trade.

Fisheries subsidy.

- India provides fishery subsidy mainly under the S&D box (developmental)
- It is provided for adoption of e-technology such as
 - satellite based SMS
 - weather monitoring & early warning
 - information about rich fish exploits
- These are generally attached to the boats.

Agreement at WTO

- To curb "harmful" subsidies - developed countries such as Australia have voiced its concerns.
- WTO ruled against India and asked India to limit the subsidy.
- It was alleged that these subsidies directly affect production and distort trade.

Concerns Raised by India.

- (1) India being a 'developing' country. should be allowed to support fishermen.
- (2) Fisheries provide employment to more than 20 lakh people → ∴ dependence for livelihood

(3) India's subsidies are aimed at empowering fishermen and not for distorting trade.

(4) Without subsidies, fishermen won't be able to adopt necessary technology.

(5) Subsidies play a crucial role in preventing harmful consequences arising out of natural disasters → cyclones
→ storms

WTO must openly consider India's concerns. The world must wear the lens of a developing nation to understand and cooperate with India's efforts.

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The road transport sector is the most popular sector for intra-country travel as well as transport of goods.

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)

→ HAM refers to the combination of short term money market as well as long term capital market.

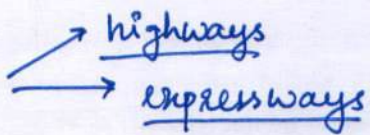
→ It involves the aspect of long term finance of new infrastructure building & short term finance for maintenance and daily operations.

Advantages associated with HAM

- (1) Wide resource pool to tap into for infrastructure development
- (2) Flexibility in determining the choice of finance required.
- (3) Reduced borrowing cost due to high efficiency.
- (4) Opportunity to effectively involve the private sector for road construction.

Moderation of interest.

- (a) Due to lack of mature and developed market for infrastructure financing.
- (b) Lack of access to insurance for large scale

road projects such as  highways
expressways

~~(X)~~

The HAM model offers an opportunity to improve the quality of road sector in India. India can learn from the experiences of Japan & USA in this aspect.

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)

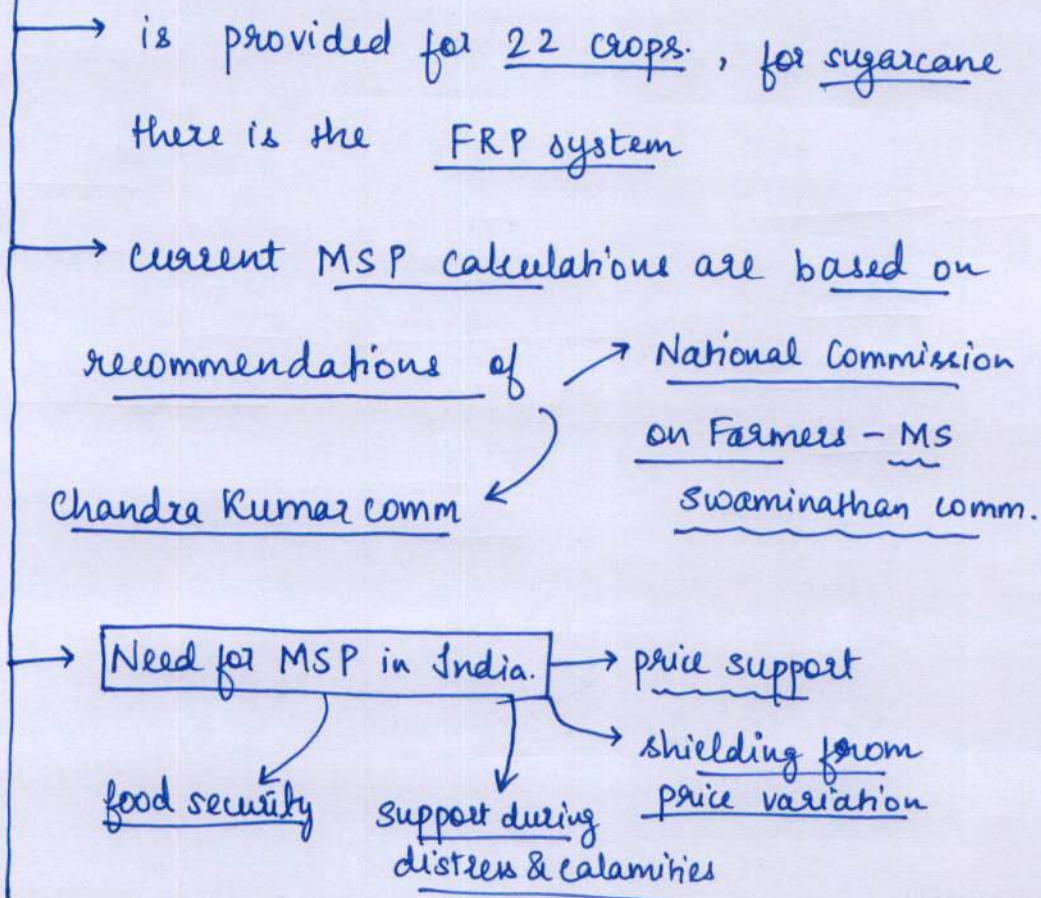
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उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MSP or Minimum support price

refers to the price guarantee offered by the government to the farmers for certain crops.

MSP in India



→ MSP is suggested by the CACP and
are accepted by the Cabinet Comm. on eco. affairs

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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MSP → not economically sustainable.

(1) Huge cost is incurred by the state
exchequer.

(2) Due to open procurement (no limits) FCI
(Food Corporation of India) has to procure
each & every grain available

(3) Already the fiscal deficit of the country
is rising in recent times.

(4) MSP regime causes inflation which is
harmful for growth prospects

(5) Risk of ↑ inflation → ↑ currency crisis & BOP
crisis
eg: Recent example of Sri Lanka.

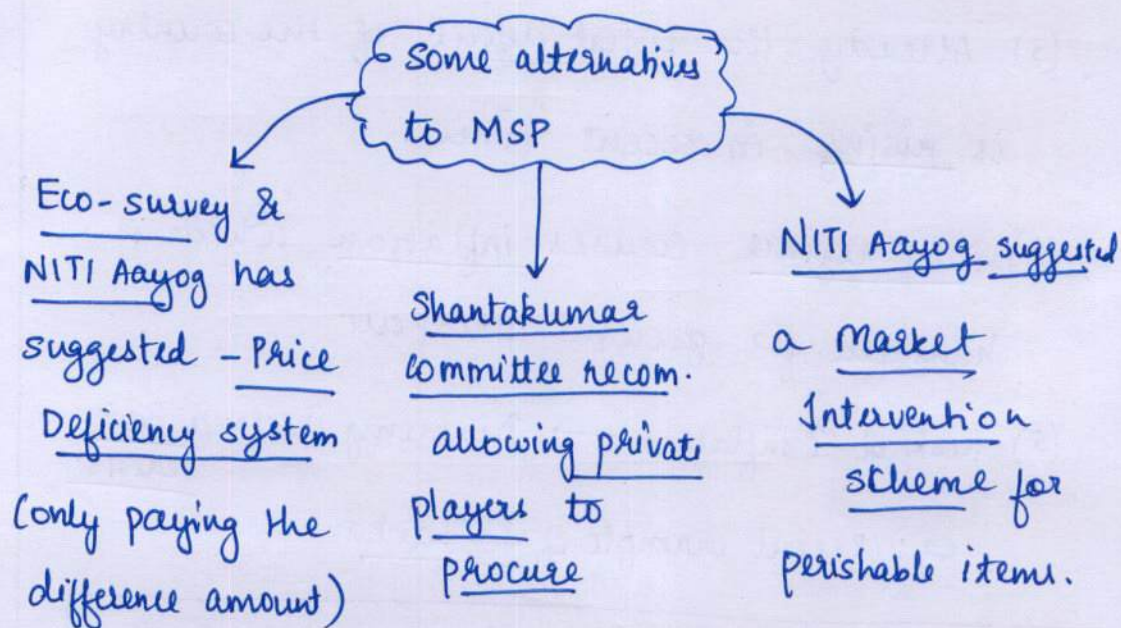
MSP → not ~~ag~~ agro-ecologically sustainable.

(a) Due to MSP, the crop diversification
has reduced

(b) Incidence of crop rotation too has reduced → affecting soil fertility.

(c) High water intensive crops → paddy
→ jute
→ sugarcane
leads to depletion of ground water.

(d) Increased fertilizer use has led to deterioration of soil quality and issues such as → run-off
→ water pollution



MSP must be a tool only used during emergency situations. Moreover private players can be involved with necessary safeguards

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Food Corporation of India (FCI)
is responsible for procuring and storing
bufferstocks to ensure food security.

Current Bufferstock policy.

- open procurement by FCI under the MSP regime.
- selling it to various states @ Central Issue price
- Remaining quantity is stored with FCI to deal with unforeseen circumstances.
- The government has set minimum limits for buffer stocks → wheat → rice etc.
- However in recent times, the buffer stock has been exceeding. (overflow)

Overflowing foodgrains in warehouses

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons

- (i) price support - MSP regime
- (ii) variation & fluctuation in price leads to stocking of grains
- (iii) For manipulation of price and increasing profits during inflation.

Impact.

- (i) Exports are reduced due to stocking in warehouses
- (ii) Manipulation of price → high inflation
- (iii) Reduced crop diversification leads to issues such as
 - ↓ soil fertility
 - ↓ soil quality & responsiveness

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)

15

As per official reports, 70% of int^l trade by volume occurs through the sea route for India. This highlights the importance of resilient ports & shipping infra.

* Recently government has asked ports to come up with Master plan

↳ Reasons

- (i) to improve the overall efficiency.
- (ii) capitalize on private sector for infrastructure building
- (iii) Creating resilient plans & strategies
- (iv) Having a participatory and consensus approach to find effective solutions.

Challenges faced by ports.

- (1) Lack of autonomy. - Various ports are riddled with govt. & bureaucratic interference. which does not allow them to make quick decision.
- (2) High turn around time. - It is around 70 hours in India (< 24 hrs in the developed countries)
- (3) Access to finance - it has to always been a challenge to raise large finance.
- (4) Poor infrastructure - the technology & infra. is outdated.
- (5) Very few services - such as maintenance, cleaning, warehousing are offered.
- (6) Need to build green ports → to safeguard environment.

Remedial measures → blue economy.

- (a) Providing more autonomy for decision making
eg: Port Authorities Bill, 2021

- (b) providing access to finance and roving
in the efforts of private sector.
- (c) Improving the infrastructure by crowding
in investments for the same.
- (d) focus on resilient and green infrastructure
- (e) improve Multi-modal logistic availability
eg: MML park scheme
- (f) Improve the services offered and reduce
turn around time
 - skilled manpower
 - better coordination

India needs to improve the efficiency
and performance of shipping industry to
become global champions & developed
country by 2047 (PM Independence day speech)

6.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality refers to the difference in the carbon footprint of a wealthy individual compared to a poor person.

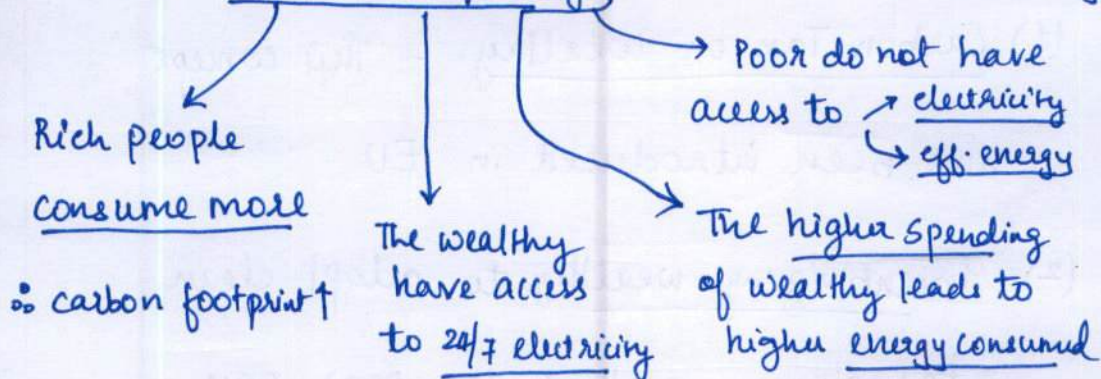
Income & Wealth inequality $\xrightarrow[\text{to}]{\text{translating}}$ Carbon inequality.

- As per the World Inequality report, 2022, top 1 % of India owns 20 % of wealth.

Whereas bottom half $\rightarrow$ only 17 %

- Report from OXFAM has highlighted

the carbon inequality in India (intra-country)



Significance of addressing carbon inequality.

- (1) To have intra-country equity with respect to carbon consumption.
- (2) Provide opportunities to the poor to grow and achieve their potential.
- (3) To ensure distributive justice and make sure that there is 'equal protection'
- (4) To reduce incidence of poverty & hunger.
- (5) Provide atleast minimum average per capita energy consumption

Measures to attain Carbon equity:

- (1) Carbon Tax on wealthy. - This concept has been introduced in EU
- (2) Incentivizing wealthy to adopt clean technology so that the poor can

enforce their → 'right to emit'

(3) Provide employment support and food

security to poor so that they can choose
a development path eg: MGNREGA, PDS

(4) Ensure 'inclusive growth' by making the
poor active participants.

To achieve equality and ensure victory
of equity & economic justice, India needs
to step up its efforts towards reducing
carbon inequality.

17.

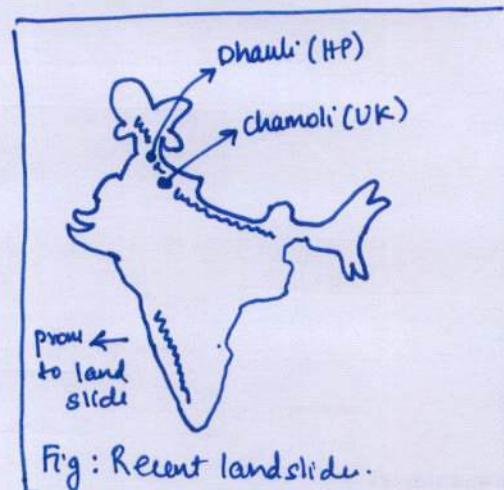
भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development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

उम्मीदवारों को
 इस क्षति में
 नहीं लिखना
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Landslides are a type of disaster which is ^{categorized} ~~characterised~~ under the 'Geo-physical' disasters by the National Disaster Management policy (NDMP), 2019.

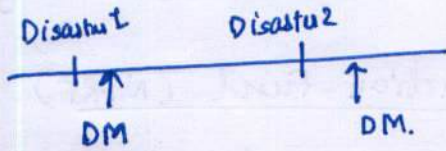
Landslides & Occurrence in India

- Landslides are mass movements that occur under the influence of gravity
- Heavy rain & cloudbursts can trigger landslides
- The regions most affected by landslides in India
 - ↙ Himalayan region
 - ↘ Western Ghats



Management of Landslides in India

(1) Mainly focused on reactive approach



(2) Reasons for increased landslides.

- (i) tectonic activity
- (ii) unplanned construction & infrastructure
- (iii) lack of quality EIA
- (iv) Less adoption of technology such as GIS

(3) After the landslides focus is on reviving
the old rather than moving forward to
new

Lack of developmental (proactive approach)

(1) Landslides & other disasters are still
considered as one-off events and ∴
no significant planning

(2) Focus is solely on post-DM no significant

effort are made in → capacity building
→ reducing vulnerability.

(3) The NDMA, 2005 called for creation of National Disaster Reduction Fund (NDRF) but it has not yet been formed.

(4) DM is not considered as a part of planning process due to ↑ cost w.r.t DM budgeting.

(5) Lack of awareness among → govt officials
→ bureaucrats
→ other stakeholders
regarding imp. of DM

Way forward → Sendai Framework called for Disaster Risk Reduction
→ PM's 10 point agenda → focus on developmental approach to DM & capacity building

India needs to refocus attention on pre-DM and ∴ ↑ resilience

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

India shares a land boundary with 7 countries - Pakistan, Afg, China, Nepal, Butan, Ban & Myanmar and maritime boundary with SL. ∴ it is imperative to guard border.

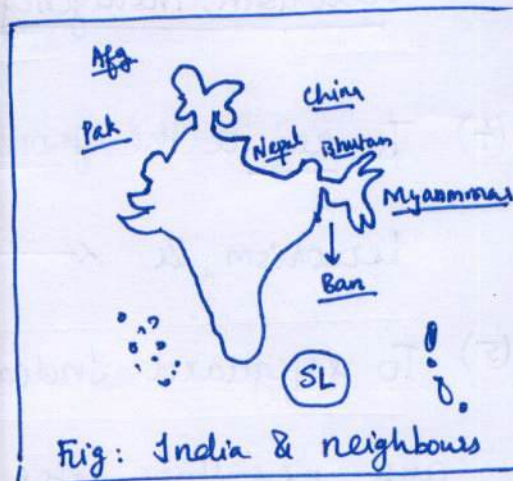
Border status of India - present

- India has strict vigil along borders with
 - China - LAC, McMahon
 - Pak - LOC, Radcliff

- India's policy with Nepal & Butan has

generally been one of open borders - P-P

- With Bangladesh & Myanmar, India maintains constant watch due to 'porous nature of border'



Need for smart border management

- (1) Nature of border - 'porous' which leads to free entry & exist eg: North East.
- (2) To deal with issues such as drug and human trafficking. eg: golden crescent & triangle
- (3) To curb the menace of organized crime
- (4) To reduce and curtail the cross-border terrorism, insurgency & extremism eg: Kashmir
- (4) To reduce the growing linkages between terrorism & $\longleftrightarrow$ organized crime
- (5) To safeguard India from external state and non-state actors eg: China training nexals, influence of Maoist ideology.
- (6) To curb the menace of illegal refugees entering & disrupting peace eg: Rohingyas in NE

Initiatives taken by government

(1) Integrated Border Management Policy -

signed with $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{Ban} \\ \searrow \text{Nepal} \end{matrix}$ to safeguard border

(2) Use of technology $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{UAV} \\ \searrow \end{matrix}$ drones to have
constant monitoring.

(3) Use of facial recognition tools along borders
to identify terrorists & illegal refugees.

(4) Use of drones to bust the operations
of cross-border insurgents.

Safeguarding borders is the primary goal
for any state. India must adopt newer
technologies to improve its role in this
regard.

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

उम्मीदवारों के इस दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering refers to the formalization of 'illegal proceeds of crime' and mainstreaming it into the market.

Money laundering.

→ Generally follows a 3 stage mechanism

(i) Placement (ii) Layering (iii) Return

→ Tools used for money laundering include

(i) Luxury products (ii) cryptocurrency (iii) Hawala network

Linkages between globalization & money laundering.

(1) Globalization has led to increased interconnectedness of business & people → easy ML possibility.

(2) There has been increased cross-border flow of money → ∴ chances and possibility of ML ↑

(3) The launderers now have access to global shell companies to achieve their goals.

(4) With rising trade & cooperations, the restrictions have been eased by countries
eg: India went from FERA to FEMA.

(5) Use of international funding for NGOs as a garb for money launderings.

Initiatives taken

1 At national level

(i) The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 was introduced & has been strengthened.

(ii) Laws such as FEMA to monitor the flow of money

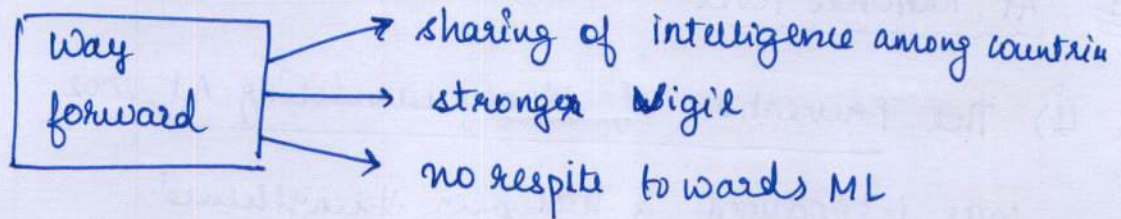
(iii) Agencies such as Enforcement Directorate (ED) to curtail money laundering

(iv) Strict regulation on crypto market

(v) Higher taxes on digital assets.

2 At international level.

- (i) UN convention on Money Laundering for increased collaboration & cooperation.
- (ii) Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has been created with main focus on preventing ML and terror financing.
- (iii) Basel norms on prevention of ML
- (iv) Basel has released an Anti Money Laundering Index for global countries.



Recently SC upheld the strong provisions of PMLA by saying that ML is equivalent to the crime of terrorism in the financial domain.

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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Artemis accord is an initiative
that has been championed by USA to
regulate the peaceful use of missions
on the moon & outer space.

Artemis program

- Members : USA, Canada, JAXA etc.
- However — India, Russia, China, France and EU
as a whole have not joined the program.

India's past assumptions

- India assumed that outer space will only
be used for peaceful purposes.
- India stood for sharing of research benefit
and cooperative exploration.

Why is there a need to review past assumptions

- (i) Issue of space weaponization has become a major challenge eg: DART mission
- (ii) Possibility of space being utilized as the next front for war.
- (iii) Emerging challenges
 - space debris
 - new ISS

How can India contribute ?

- (a) By taking up leadership in new issues such as space debris
- (b) Building meaningful relations by active participation at the global level.
- (c) Increased collaboration with other national space agencies eg: NISAR - NASA & ISRO
- (d) Having a strong voice against the weaponization of space.

India's stand on Artemis accord

- Lack of clearly defined principle
- No clear mechanism for consensus
- lack of participatory approach

Way forward

- demand participatory & consensus approach
- respect different perspectives
- involve all major space leaders.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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