



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. : 1260744

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANANT D. SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

MUKHERJEE NAGAR

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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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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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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

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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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy relates to Governments income and expenditure policies. Indian Government has used fiscal policy to forward socio-economic development goals ever since our Independence.

This becomes even more crucial in the context of world Inequality Report calling India as one of the most unequal countries in the world.

How fiscal policy can reduce Income inequality

① Redistribution of wealth: Article 39 and 40 of constitution call for redistribution.

② Progressive Taxation

• Higher Tax = Higher Income. Lower Tax on Lower Income.

③ Expenditure on poor and downtrodden

• subsidies consist a good chunk of Indian Governments expenditure
• welfare schemes.

Inclusive Growth.

- ① Expenditure on welfare schemes
 - NFSA = Public Distribution System.
 - PM KISAN = 2000 per year to farmers.
- ② Create Employment opportunities
- ③ Investment into backward regions for Regional Balance.
- ④ Provide social security Nets to those who requires it. Eg: PM shram dan Maan Yogi → Insurance.

However care must be taken that these policies are exercised within prudential limits or debt will spiral like Sri Lanka.

2.

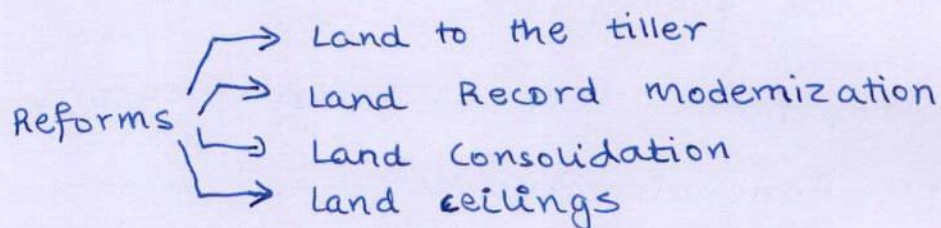
भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हिसाब से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

10

Land Reforms in India have been focused on 4 pillars.



Digitization of Land Records is a crucial pillar of the overall process of Land Reforms.

BENEFITS

① Reduce Judicial Pendency

- Most disputes related to land are because of faulty / Absent land records
- Courts can directly access digital land records and have a better idea.

② Provide farmers collateral for loans.

- #### ③ Better identification for welfare schemes
- currently large farmers corner many benefits.

- ④ Better planning of projects
- ⑤ Land Acquisition and Fair compensation streamlined.

INITIATIVES

- ① Land Record Modernization project
- ② States have ^{made} ~~taken~~ their own schemes.
Eg: Karnataka
- ③ PM SWAMITVA scheme
 - Drone based mapping
 - Each plot to be given Alphanumeric ID.
 - Each farmer to get card for his land.

The need for land reforms is dire as 86% of farmers are small and Marginal Holding. with average landholding down to 1.15 ha.

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

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Non-merit subsidies or 'freebies' as they are called in popular media are un-targetted subsidies announced by political parties for electoral gains.

Eg: Free laptops to all students, Free Electricity to all, etc.

PROBLEMS WITH THEM

① State Governments already in debt

- 4.1% ~~debt~~ Fiscal deficit of states.
- 31% Debt to GDP ratio.

② DISCOMS reeling under debt

- DISCOMS state-owned are under tremendous debt
- Most money is owed by state Governments

③ Regional Imbalance intensifies

- Poorer states with meagre income also end up losing money.

④ Sub-National Bankruptcy

- This might cause very high taxes with very poor quality of services.

NEED TO RATIONALISE

- ① Invest in Assets
- ② Create Long term Growth
- ③ More Inclusive Development
- ④ Saves Government resources

~~Teach~~ ^{cc} Give a man a fish and he shall eat for a day; teach him to fish and he will never sleep hungry⁹⁹ should be the principle of Government initiatives.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-Irrigation involves the use of novel methods like Drip Irrigation and Sprinklers to achieve high water use efficiency of 70% and above.

WHY MICRO IRRIGATION IS NEEDED

- ① Higher water use efficiency
- ② Boosts production and quality
- ③ Reduced input costs (Requirement of water and fertiliser reduced)
- ④ sustainable and Climate resilient practice
- ⑤ Reduced soil erosion.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit program.

Per Drop More Crop

watershed based development

Har Khet Ko Paani

PMKSY

Other salient features

- ① Promotion of Micro-Irrigation
- ② Creation of a Micro-Irrigation Fund under NABARD to improve adoption.

Drawbacks

- ① High Input Costs → Initial set up and maintenance.
- ② Technical expertise is required.
- ③ Inertia of farmers to change.

Considering Agriculture uses $\frac{3}{4}^{\text{th}}$ of the water available for consumption and has only 40% water use efficiency adoption of Micro-Irrigation is critical.

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

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

India has been a global leader in Climate Action. Consistently maintained top 10 rank in climate performance index and is becoming a leader in adoption of solar energy and other renewable technology.

Impact of Climate change on Pacific Islands

- ① Low Lying Areas → Inundation due to Sea level rise.
- ② Disproportionate sufferers.
 - Very little greenhouse gas emissions
 - will be most impacted
- ③ Large number of Climate Refugees
- ④ Do not have the resources or means to adapt or mitigate alone

How India can help.

- ① Stronger lobbying and taking Initiative at Global forums. Eg: COP's and UN.
- ② Technology transfer for mitigation and adaptation. Eg: Solar technology
- ③ Sharing scientific knowledge and Data from satellites: to help prepare projections and plans. Eg: ISRO's vulnerability Atlas
- ④ Fund climate change Adaptation projects

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam → 'world is one family' is the guiding light of Indian diplomacy and we must help Island states fight & Adapt to climate change.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj aims to decentralise the process of Disaster management and make it more participatory and people centric.

Rationale Behind it

- ① Reduce response time in case of disasters
- ② People know best at what they go through and what they need.
Eg: A flood prone village will have different needs than a drought prone village.
- ③ Panchayats can implement ~~an~~ adaptation projects
- ④ In line with the localisation of Sustainable Development Goals.
- ⑤ Plan to be prepared by those affected.

KEY COMPONENTS

- ① District Disaster Management Committee to Supervise
- ② Gram Sabha led plan formulation.
- ③ Both Adaptation and Mitigation actions
- ④ In Convergence with disaster management plans at larger scales.
- ⑤ Utilise local resources and expertise to generate more effective plans.

Decentralized and people-led Disaster Planning is a novel and great idea which can potentially save hundreds of lives and Crores worth property.

7.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The emergence of Disruptive technologies such as AI, ML, IoT and Drones has completely changed the Internal security calculus of countries.

STATE ACTORS

① Using Cyber warfare

- Hacking of critical Infrastructure Eg: Chinese attack on Mumbai Grid.
- Spying and snooping Eg: Huawei accused of Intelligence gathering for China.

② Using IT software to engineer elections

Eg: Russia accused of pushing up Donald Trump in US elections.

③ Anti-Satellite Weapons Eg: India's ASAT

④

NON-STATE ACTORS

① Drones

- Used for cross border smuggling of arms and Narcotics
- Attacks on military installations.

② Deep web (Non-accessible part of internet)

- Used for arms trade, trafficking and pornography.

③ NFT's and Cryptocurrency

- Money Laundering
- Terror Funding.

④ Cyber Crime

- Cross border Phishing, Denial of Service attacks.
- Fake videos (Deepfakes) for extortion.

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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Defence exports from India have been historically low and India is one of the largest arms importer of the world. However defence exports crossed 20 Bn USD recently.

Impediments in Arms exports

- ① Low Investment on Research and Development : only 0.5-0.6% of GDP spent
- ② Not many options to choose from : only few technologies such as LCA Tejas and Brahmos have been allowed.
- ③ Insufficient for self-consumption : little room left for exporting
- ④ superiority of other countries in technology
- ⑤ Arms market dominated by west due to better technology.

Steps taken

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कृति में
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- ① Defence export Promotion Policy 2020
- ② 25% of Defence Research and Development budget earmarked for Private sector
- ③ Allowing more technologies to be exported.
- ④ setting up of IDEX → Innovations for Defence Excellence.
- ⑤ Defence Industrial Corridors set up in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Recent deal to export of Brahmos and rising interest of nations into LCA Tejas are examples of India's growing prowess.

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 refers to the remnants and waste products of past space launches which are trapped in the orbit around Earth.

Smaller ones → Fall towards Earth and burn up

Larger ones → Keep orbiting creating a layer of space debris.

Issues Associated

- ① Kessler Syndrome : Multiplication of space debris due to inter collisions
- ② Get tougher to track as it keeps increasing
- ③ Risk to future space missions
- ④ Risk to satellites in orbit.
- ⑤ Might hinder communications based on satellites.
- ⑥ Weapons such as ASAT → Increase debris

Steps taken

- ① International Agreement to track and monitor space debris
- ② ISRO → NETRA project
 - To track and monitor space debris
 - Keep Satellites safe from it.

After Polluting Earth, Human beings have set out to pollute the next frontier → space. Responsible and Global co-operative practices are necessary to avoid this.

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

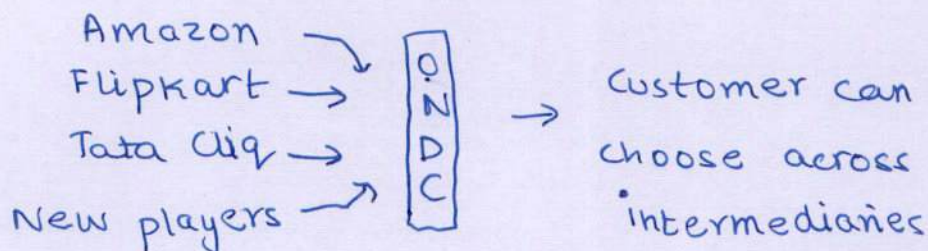
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open Network for Digital Commerce is an initiative of DPIIT for creation of a UPI like common platform for the e-commerce arena.

Current scenario :

Amazon → Customer No choice
Flipkart → Customer Direct Deals.

ONDC:



Benefits

- ① Gives level playing field to all.
- ② Enhances customer choices
- ③ Eliminates possibility of Domination
- ④ Discounts and prices → uniform.

⑤ Enhances Competition among big players.

⑥ Quality and Affordable goods will be available.

Just like UPI transformed the digital payments arena. ONDC can transform the e-commerce marketplace to make it inclusive for sellers and accessible to consumers.

11.

यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सस्तिडी 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 क्राशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WTO concluded an agreement recently to curb harmful fishery subsidies. The importance of this agreement is that:-

- ① stop overexploitation of fisheries
- ② Allow sustainable fishing
- ③ Reduce price distortion in international trade markets

The Fishery subsidy issue was related to Developing countries providing export subsidies on fishing products and hence depressing market prices along with causing overexploitation of fisheries.

Indian Concerns

- (1) India being second largest Aquaculture and one the largest fish producing States had concerns

- (2) Disproportionate Impact of removal on developing countries.
- (3) Developed countries already have better equipped fishing industry which will take over market
- (4) Loss of Income and Export opportunities to fishermen.

RENEGOTIATION REQUIRED

- ① Take Developmental needs into account
- ② On basis of common but different responsibility on environment
- ③ Technology transfer and assistance to developing countries

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12.

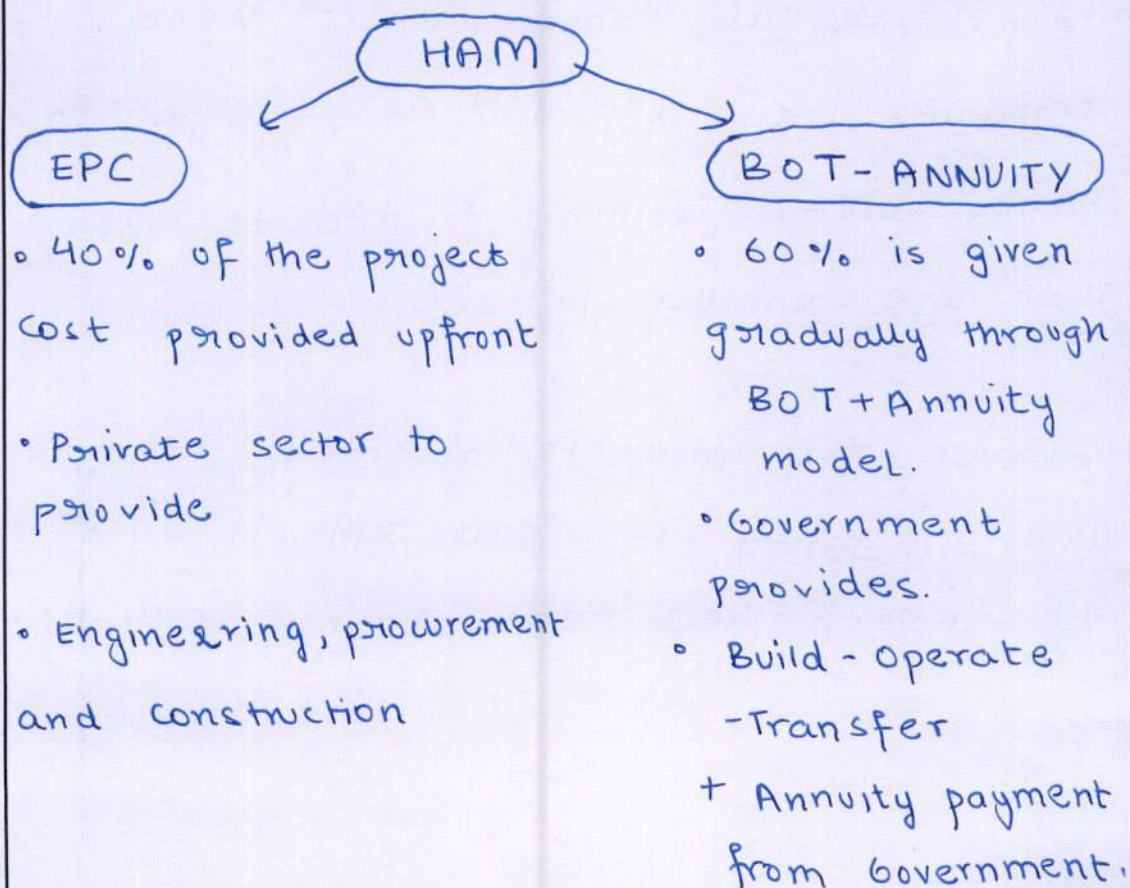
सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्र में हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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HAM → Hybrid Annuity Model was touted to be the next big thing in the Public Private Partnership sector (PPP). It was envisaged to address concerns of older mechanisms such as BOT and BOOT.



Advantages of HAM

- ① Private sector to only provide 40% of upfront capital : Reducing need for raising debt
- ② Annuity Payments to supplement the earnings of the investor.
- ③ unlock private sector capital and get it invested in Roadways
- ④ Lesser Capital Requirement $\rightarrow$ More companies can afford $\rightarrow$ More competition
- ⑤ Banks will be willing to provide loans that are smaller in size.

However the projects awarded through HAM declined to 824 KM in 2018-19 and further reduced in 2019-20.

REASONS FOR FALL IN INTEREST

- ① Lack of viability of Infrastructure projects
• Cause of Majority NPA's of Banks.
- ② Delays in execution. Most of the delayed projects of Government are in roadways
- ③ Land Acquisition problems create hurdles.
- ④ Recent Instances of Toll picketing during protests. Hurts Companies returns.
- ⑤ Banks unwilling to provide capital.

PPP models keep evolving according to needs of the time and same is required for HAM.

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)

15

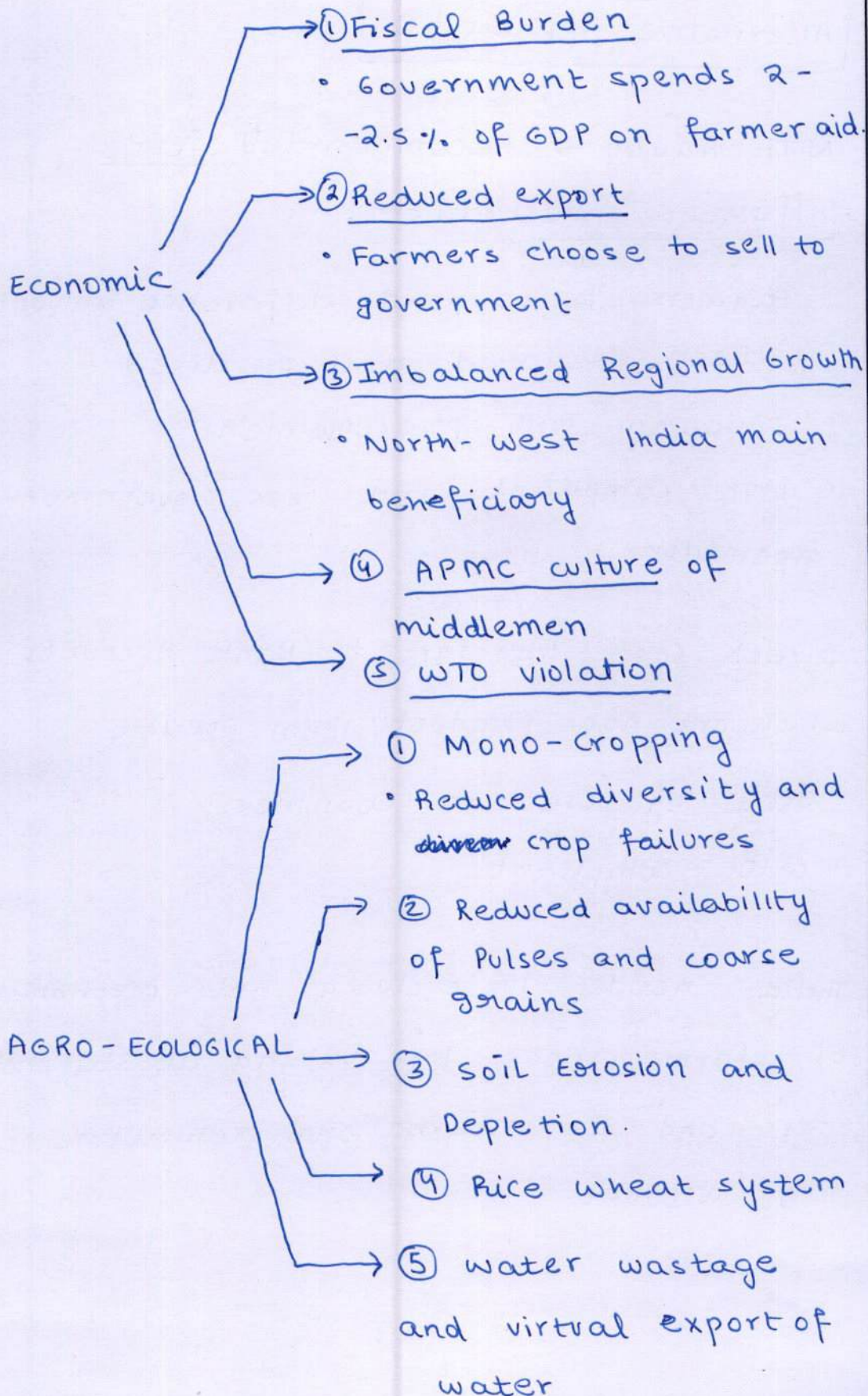
उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Minimum Support Price regime was instituted by Government of India to provide a base price to farmers beyond which prices will not fall as Government will procure.

Features of MSP system :

- 22 Crops Covered
- Calculated using A2 + FL method.
- Backbone of PDS system in India.
- Provides Buffer stock to government in years of crises.
- Has improved farmer incomes.

However many problems have also been created due to this regime. These problems are Economic and Agro-ecological.



Alternative Approaches

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① NITI Aayog → Recommended Price Difference mechanism.

- Farmers to be paid difference amount between declared and realised
- Do away with procurement
- WTO compliant and less Government expenditure

② Direct Cash transfers to Bank Accounts which are not product/item specific

- Used by western countries
- WTO compliant.

India needs to evolve a new mechanism of farm prices by taking all stakeholders and its international commitments into account.

14.

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The current procurement system of Government of India is based on the National Food Security Act and the Public Distribution System.

Procurement is done for mainly two reasons

- ① To provide under NFSA to families
- ② To keep buffer stocks for crisis times

Food Corporation of India (FCI) is in charge of the procurement and maintenance of Buffer stocks.

System

FCI buys from state at Issue price

→ stores and distributes the food
(Procurement Incidentals)

FOOD SUBSIDY

Gets the difference between ~~Issue~~ Total Cost and Issue price from Central Government

BENEFITS OF SYSTEM

- ① Adequate availability of Food for distribution
- ② Buffer stock for times of crises
- ③ Price stabilization of Food Grains
- ④ Assured Income to farmers

However current system also suffers from certain flaws.

DRAWBACKS OF POLICY

- ① High Food Subsidy Bill : central Government has paid upwards of 1 lakh crore for subsidy
- ② overflowing warehouses : open-ended procurement means the Government is obligated to buy if farmer sells.
- ③ Huge Amounts of wastage.
- ④ Reduced Export potential
- ⑤ sub-standard Grains provided under PDS

WAY FORWARD

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- ① Ending of Open-ended procurement
- ② set procurement limits of season
- ③ set procurement limits according to
Area for equitable distribution of
benefits
- ④ Promote export operations from FCI
warehouses
- ⑤ sell Grains in open-market when
beyond storage.

A Revamp of the Procurement system
is critical in light of burgeoning
subsidy Bill and Food wastage.

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

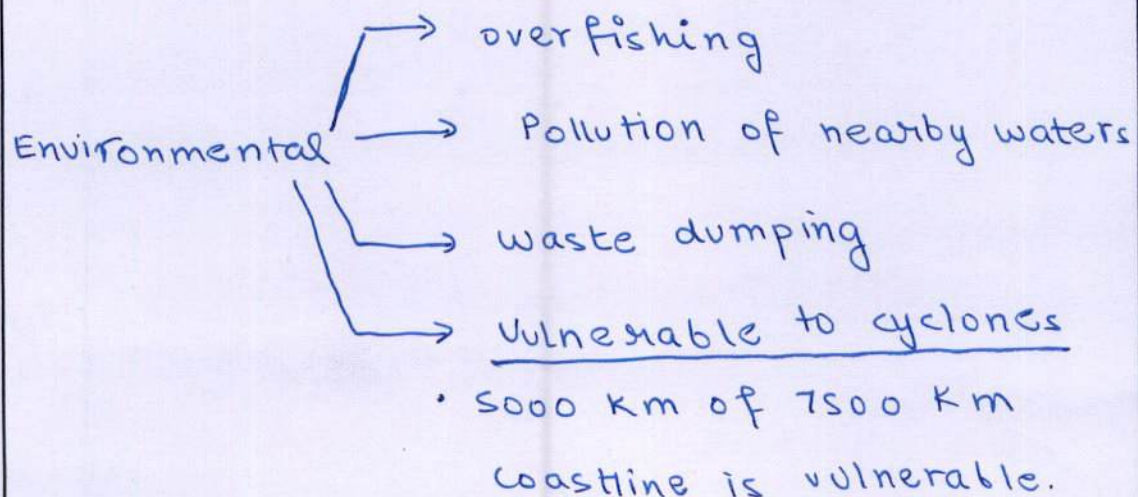
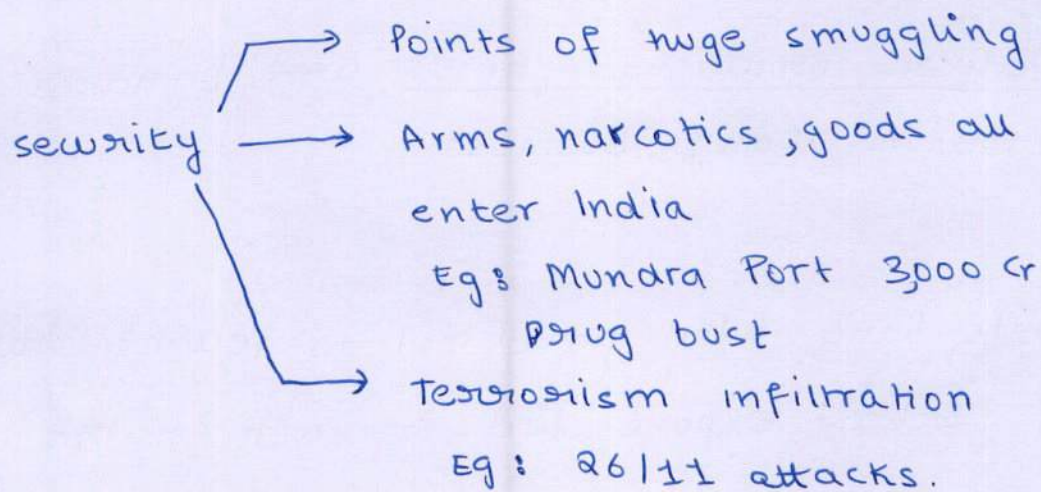
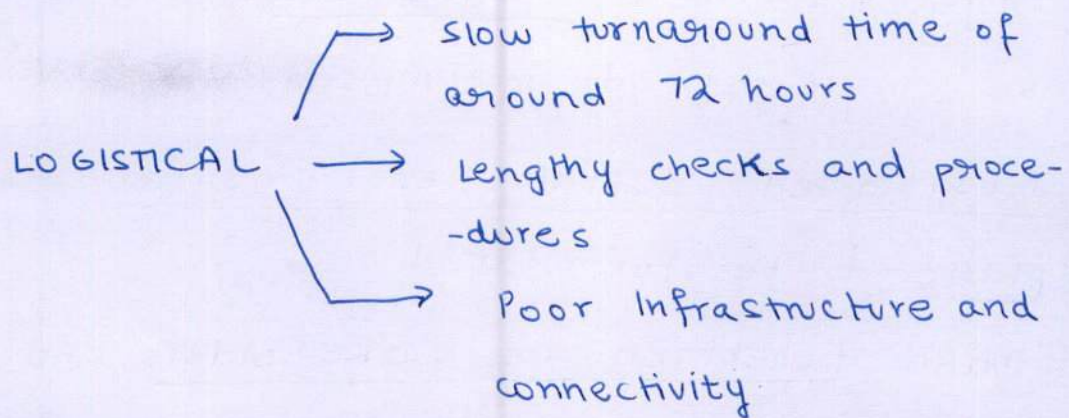
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Ports are gateways of trade and have been critical as centres of exchange and economic growth since Ancient times.

Importance of Ports to India

- ① 80% of trade by volume and 60% of trade by value through ports
- ② 12 Major and many minor ports all along the coastline.
- ③ All of Indian ocean is within 1000 km of the Indian coastline.
- ④ Centres of Export, bringing in critical foreign exchange.
- ⑤ 70% of oil needs and Gas needs are also met through imports.

CHALLENGES FACED



Remedial Measures

- ① Projects such as Sagar Mala have to be implemented in Mission mode.
- ② Integrated Coastal Developmental plans to be formulated
- ③ Make fishermen as stakeholders and participants in Growth.
- ④ Reduce turnaround times and Enhance Ease of Doing Business.

Ports have the potential to become hubs of India's export led growth in the near future.

16.

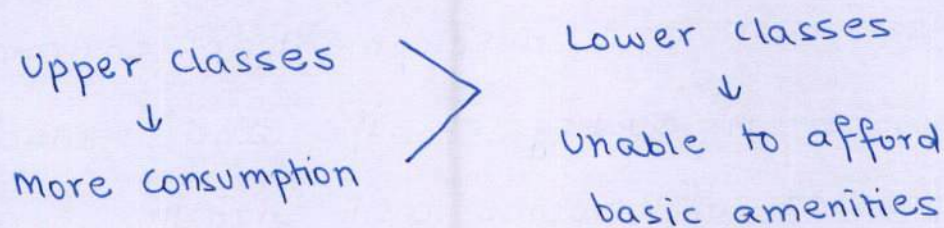
आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

15

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Carbon Inequality refers to the difference between the carbon footprint of lower classes and upper classes.



Similar pattern applies on Global scale

whereby developed countries expend much more carbon due to higher development than developing countries.

CAUSES OF INEQUALITY

- ① More Consumption of Goods
- ② More electricity used
- ③ More pollution created by upper classes

Thus, although effects of carbon inequality will be borne by all classes. The major cause of it will be the upper classes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ADDRESSING

- ① More Inclusive Growth $\rightarrow$ Less Carbon Inequality.
- ② Upliftment of Backward sections will be done in line with sustainable development
- ③ Ability to meet climate change commitments.
- ④ Preservation and development of environment
- ⑤ Increase in Quality of life and reduced disparities of income and wealth.

WAYS TO ACHIEVE IT

- ① Inculcate climate friendly practices into all aspects of policy.
- ② Provide social nets to the backward sections.
- ③ Positive actions from affluent classes eg: Adopt 'LIFE' approach given by PM at individual level.
- ④ spreading Awareness about Carbon Footprint of Daily actions. Eg: Walk to the market, instead of driving

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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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Landslides are sudden earth movements caused due to variety of factors. They are sudden subsidences which cause loss of life and property.

CAUSES FOR INCREASED LANDSLIDES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| ① Heavy and Concentrated Rains | } Natural |
| ② Seismic Activities | |
| ③ Soil Erosion and weakening | |
| ④ Blasting Activities for Tunnels | } Anthropogenic |
| ⑤ Road Construction | |
| ⑥ Urbanisation in Hills | |
| ⑦ Deforestation | |

NO CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENTAL PLANS

① Critical security Needs

Eg : Char Dham highway allowed by supreme court citing supremacy of national security.

② All weather Connectivity

Eg : Projects such as Atal Tunnel and Sela Pass Tunnel being executed for all year connectivity despite environmental concerns.

③ Road construction • does not involve landslide safety mechanisms such as concrete walls.

④ Towns and Hill stations are expanding at an ever faster rate.

⑤ Deforestation and removal of Green cover continues due to many reasons such as Firewood requirement, Cattle Grazing and forest fires.

WAY FORWARD

- (1) Need to modify developmental plans to suit Environmental needs.
- (2) No need to stop projects, mitigate impacts by using eco-friendly methods
- (3) Roads should have concrete walls on sides in seismically active zones
- (4) Active Reforestation required to bind soil particles

Sustainable Development demands that progress of the Hilly regions should be with Environmental considerations.

By adopting better practices risks can be reduced.

18.

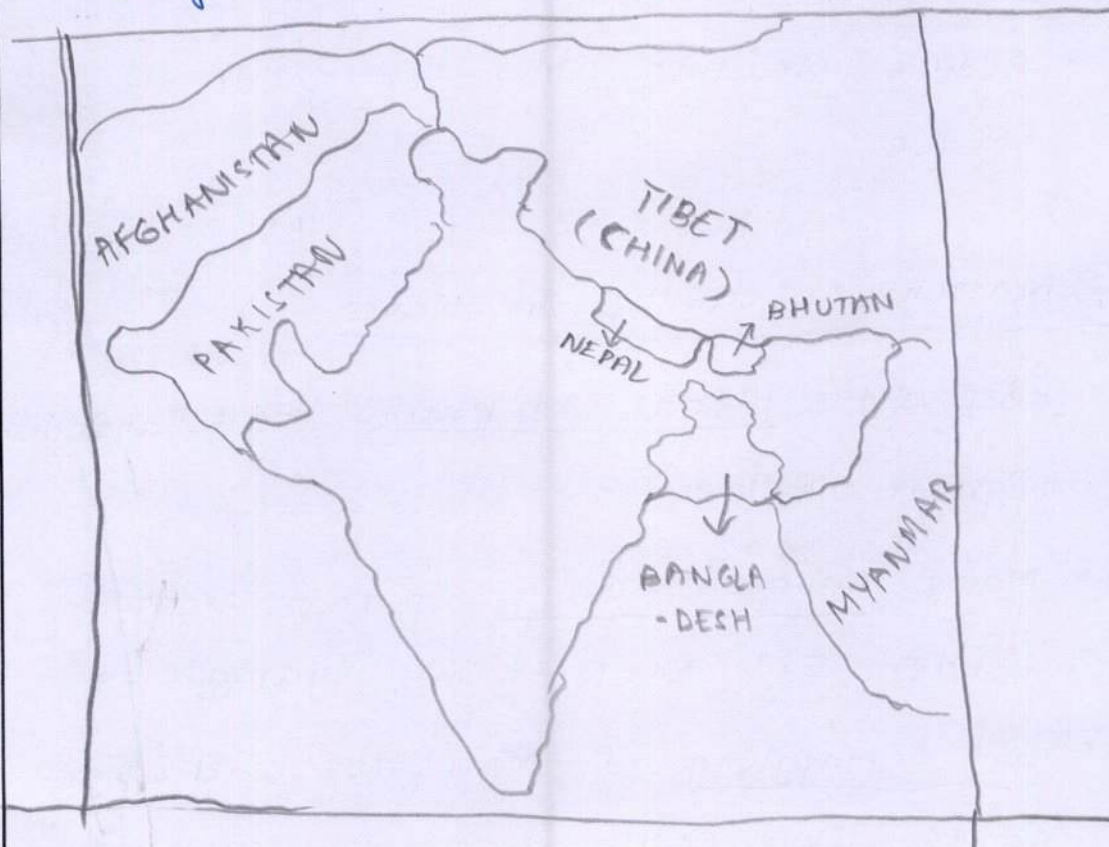
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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India has a land boundary of more than 15000 KM which is shared with both hostile and friendly neighbours making Border management complex.



FRIENDLY : BANGLADESH, NEPAL, BHUTAN

HOSTILE : PAKISTAN, CHINA, MYANMAR (JUNTA)

REQUIREMENT FOR SMART MANAGEMENT

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① Legitimate Cross Border Flows

- Enhance trade. Eg: Bangladesh largest trade partner is SAARC
- Enhance people to people contact
Eg: Free movement regime with Myanmar
- Allow North-East Region to have better connectivity
- Reduce waiting time for goods at border.

② National security Interests

- keep out illegal migrants. Eg: Bangladesh migrant inflow.
- Many insurgent groups operate cross border Eg: NSCN-IM in Myanmar
- Curb smuggling of Narcotics and other goods like cattle from Bangladesh
- Prevent infiltration along Pok border
- New and Emergent threats: Eg → Drones used by Militants in J&K

INITIATIVES TAKEN

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- ① single window clearance
- ② ~~anti~~ integrated check posts setup along Bangladesh border.
- ③ Using smart Monitoring along Pok border by leveraging cameras, Drones and satellite imagery
- ④ Equipping Border Police and Indian Army with Anti-Drone Guns and IR scanners
- ⑤ Fencing Projects along Borders

Smart Border Management is integral to managing internal security threats from state and non-state actors while not harassing legitimate crossings.

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 refers to the process of integrating the proceeds of crime into legitimate economy to make it look untainted.

3 Step Process :-

Placement → Layering → Integration.

New challenges due to Globalisation

- ① Easier flow of money → Black money and crime proceeds also flowing easily
- ② Layering done through depositing and transacting in Tax Havens such as Switzerland and Cayman Islands.
- ③ Transnational nature :- Jurisdiction issues to investigation agencies
- ④ Tough to get money returned to source countries.

National Initiatives

- ① Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002
 - sets up fast track courts
 - Provides seizure and attachment powers
 - ED is designated agency
- (2) Agreement with Switzerland to share Swiss Bank Data.
- (3) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act
- (4) Extradition treaties
- (5) Demonetisation and PAN-Aadhar link.

International Initiatives

- (1) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
 - Global watchdog of Money Laundering and terror financing
 - Places states supporting it on its blacklist
- (2) Interpol investigates transnational crimes.

Money Laundering is a scourge to honest citizens. It decreases legitimacy of Government and impairs its standing in financial terms. Must be dealt with an Iron hand.

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)

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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