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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. : 1051062

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Tanmai Khanna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28-08-2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

Noida
(114)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

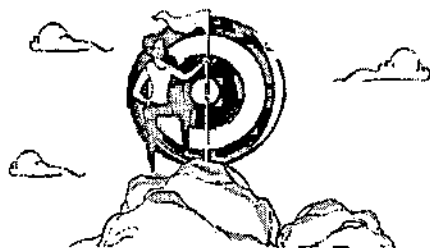
28/08/22

	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 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)					



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 की 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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Fiscal policy is set by the Finance Ministry in India and it directs the revenue and expenditure in our budget - both capital and current.

It can be a great tool in ensuring income equality and inclusive growth:

↳ Focus on capital expenditure: As emphasised in the Union Budget, a strong push on capital expenditure has a multiplier-effect that leads the benefits to everyone. For eg. creation of roads, railways, airways, developing ports and much more.

↳ Soft infrastructure like education and

healthcare is imperative to turn
our population into a demographic
dividend. 6% of the budget is the
aim for education spending according to
the Kohari Commission.

↳ Debt reduction must be the aim
of our fiscal policy, not deficit according
to the N.K. Singh committee so we can spend
money on capital infrastructure.

Our fiscal policy must not include
freebies or unproductive subsidies which
produce a drain on the exchequer
without any long term 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

Land ownership in India plays a big part in one's socio-economic status. Therefore, digitising records is imperative.

It ensures the following benefits:

↳ Ensuring land reforms: Post independence, the state attempted to bring justice via land re-distribution and tenancy rights.

However, through benami and drawn-out disputes, the scheme was circumvented.

Digital land records would ensure greater monitoring capability and bring justice.

↳ Reducing litigation: As of now, land disputes form a big chunk of pending cases, and on average each takes >10 years to settle. Digital records

would speed up litigation through a ready

availability of documents.

↳ Conclusive land titling: Along with digitisation, conclusive titling would reduce litigation as the government would become the guarantor of ownership.

The measures taken in this context are as follows:

↳ Conclusive land titling scheme: Resolve disputes and document or owner-update as property transfers.

↳ Unique Id for each house to reduce complexity and confusion.

↳ SVAMITVA scheme: Survey of land through improvised technology in rural areas, supplementing the digitisation process.

Digitising land records is sine qua non to bring true socio-economic justice and reduce our judiciary's burden.

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 हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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The recent evaluation of freebies by the Supreme Court has brought into question many non-merit subsidies as well.

These subsidies are the cause of several issues:

↳ Deep fiscal crisis: As these subsidies are almost universally applicable, they lead to a huge drain on the exchequer, compared to lesser revenue sources.

↳ Hurts infrastructure development: Discoms ~~Gencos~~ in each state are struggling as electricity is subsidised and they can not create adequate revenue for any capital investment.

↳ Non-merit : Subsidies can be a great tool to incentivise actions beneficial for the economy, but non-merit subsidies create a dependent relationship between citizens and the state and often hurt productivity.

In this context, the following subsidies can be considered for nationalisation :

↳ Free electricity : Can be provided only to BPL households or MSMEs.

↳ MSP regime : Should encourage crop diversification.

↳ FRP regime for sugarcane needs to be linked with the market to help loss-making sugar mills.

While subsidies are a great tool for a welfare state, they must be forward looking and beneficial in the long term.

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 दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation is the practice of irrigating crops through precision techniques that use a fraction of the water compared to traditional techniques.

The 'more ~~crop~~ crop per drop' campaign as part of PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana encourages irrigating through drip irrigation, sprinklers, or fertigation for the following benefits:

↳ Increased crop yield: As soils do not get overloaded with water, the nutrients do not get leached, and crops receive adequate water at their roots, increasing crop yields despite using 40-50% less water.

↳ Soil health : Soil components improve as it would need less fertilisers and the top soil would not run-off as in flood irrigation.

↳ Water bodies : Surface water bodies and groundwater would remain healthy without agricultural run-off causing eutrophication or leaching of toxic chemicals like pesticides. This ensures sustainable farming.

As part of PM Kishu Sindhai Yojana, farmers are provided with knowledge, credit support, tech. support for micro-irrigation - which will help farmers convert farming into a profitable and a sustainable venture.

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

In the COP26, India made a significant promise of assisting PSIDS in dealing with impacts of climate change.

This will be possible through the following actions:

↳ Loss and Damage: These states will be assisted monetarily in dealing with the loss and damage due to extreme weather events as well as a rising sea level.

↳ India's vast resources: India has a huge coastline and a well-developed network of coastguard and navy vessels.

It has assisted several countries like Maldives, Mauritius, Fiji in the past with Humanitarian Aid as well as Disaster Reduction.

↳ ~~Technical~~ Technical expertise : The IMD with its INCOIS technology can help develop early warning systems for tsunamis, cyclones which can be imperative in reducing their impact on these states.

Through transfer of technology, resources, and expertise, India can ensure a safe and growing Indo-Pacific as per the SAGAR initiative assisted by western powers.

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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disaster Management requires a water-tight institutional structure and must be implemented effectively at the grassroots for successful management. In this context, the DMP-MoPR plan promises the following benefits as rationale:

↳ Implementation takes place at the grassroots, by local bodies - hence the plan must be developed by them keeping in mind their capabilities.

↳ Local bodies represent grassroot democracy and giving them the power to create these plans ensures accountability as well as participation of the people in management. They can express their unique needs, such as farmers, women, artisans and elderly.

↳ Knowledge about disasters: Local bodies have the most knowledge about their terrain, disasters and potential solutions. Therefore, they can create plans that top down structures would not be able to.

The key components of DMP-MoPR are:

- ↳ Creation of DM plans by PRIs assisted by the District Administration.
- ↳ Evaluating plans according to NDMA guidelines and approving them.
- ↳ ~~Providing~~ Providing technological and manpower support as needed during disaster management.

Disaster Management can only be effective if its planned, and executed at the grassroots - assisted by the state.

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 हूफिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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There are many emerging and disruptive technologies that have internal security challenges:

↳ Cryptocurrency: It offers transnational transfers, complete anonymity, and no link to fiat currencies. This makes them "a challenge to regulate" (SEBI). These are used more and more to do money laundering, terror financing as well as organised crime like drugs and arms trafficking.

↳ Cybercrime: Recently the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant was cyber-attacked by suspected Chinese agencies. As more

and more infrastructure goes digital, it becomes vulnerable to cyber-attacks which can cause huge damage to infrastructure, economy, as well as human lives in case of critical infrastructure.

↳ Space technology is becoming an arena where private and government entities are proliferating and as the fourth dimension of warfare, it includes hostile satellite surveillance, anti-satellite missiles, as well as space-based weapons.

These technologies are accessible by both state and non-state actors which makes it a huge challenge to monitor and develop an appropriate response.

8.

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

Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Currently, Indian defence exports occupy less than 1% of the global market. It faces several impediments:

↳ Lack of R&D in defence technologies due to lack of research infrastructure as well as brain drain.

↳ High import dependency for critical components such as semiconductors from Taiwan.

↳ Intellectual Property regime does not offer adequate protections to incentivise technology transfer by foreign producers.

↳ Logistics cost is very high in India due to unavailability of seamless multi-modal infrastructure, as well as

deteriorating conditions of roadways, railways and waterways.

↳ Sanctions on major defence partners like Russia create challenges in collaborating to produce defence weapons.

The steps taken to tackle these are as follows:

↳ Production linked incentives for semiconductors to build a production hub in India.

↳ Gyanshakti scheme to provide IP protections to defence producers.

↳ Gatishakti Scheme to improve multi-modal logistics infrastructure.

Along with these, the government is also encouraging private sector participation to 'Make in India'.

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 is a growing menace as more and more entities launch objects into space and it becomes more economical.

It has several issues:

↳ Kessler Syndrome: It is believed that any collision would create more debris, leading to a cascading effect and huge damage to orbital infrastructure.

↳ Lack of end-of-life planning by space entities. Most either push satellites into graveyard orbits or let them fall and burn up - neither are sustainable solutions.

↳ Huge cost to missions: A significant portion of the cost of every mission

is spent preventing collisions, which makes these missions un-economical.

There are several initiatives taken to deal with this, both domestic and international:

↳ UNCOPUOUS : This inter-governmental agreement recognises Space as a common good and allows for collaborative tracking of space debris.

↳ Project NETRA by ISRO is used for monitoring space debris and preventing collisions.

↳ UK Harpoon and Net project to capture dead satellites and debris.

Apart from these, there is a push to develop sustainable launching methods like re-using components and proper end-of-life planning.

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 सीधिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ONDC is a platform that aims to level the playing field for producers that wish to participate in e-commerce.

It is expected to make e-commerce better through the following features:

↳ No discrimination in product catalogs whether they are on Amazon, Flipkart or sold by an MSME, to create a fair and competitive e-market.

↳ Transparent: Unlike private e-commerce players, ONDC is transparent in its algorithms to prevent any impropriety such as Amazon pushing its own products ahead of others.

↳ Voluntary: e-commerce platforms are free to join these to improve their customer base, but they will not be forced to join, keeping private players' concerns in mind.

↳ Accessibility for consumers: Apart from offering consumers a wide variety of products, it emphasises the value of inclusivity by making the website and platform friendly for people with visual or auditory impairments.

The adoption of ONDC is a watershed moment for e-commerce in India that will prove to be a win-win for both consumers and producers.

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The World Trade Organisation is a body that seeks to create a free and fair global market by removing all trade distortions while remaining inclusive and understanding of existing inequalities.

The recent deal to curb harmful fisheries subsidies presented the following rationale:

↳ Trade distortion as steep subsidies create cheap exports which hurts countries with developed fishing ecosystems.

↳ Environmental concern: Due to subsidies, many areas are overfished, leading to lasting damage on marine food chains

and ecosystems. eg. bottom trawlers in the Palk Strait that destroy the seabed along with fishing.

However, India has raised many concerns regarding this agreement:

↳ Subsidy calculation done by WTO is based on 1986 prices which penalise new economies while ignoring the subsidies of the ~~developing~~ developed world like USA, UK, Europe, etc.

↳ Welfare: India is a young and developing country, de-industrialised by today's developed economies, hence it needs to subsidise its producers to provide a livelihood as well as true global competition.

↳ Trade distortion: India also disagrees

on WTO's claim of trade distortion as it is merely providing farmers with subsidies to be able to purchase better equipment and make fishing more remunerative.

Clearly, a complete deal would require further negotiations, as well as the use of the de minimis principle whereby developing nations are allowed concessions on account of a growing economy.

12.

सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक 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)

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Hybrid - Annuity - Model is a form of a Public Private Partnership that is considered a hybrid of Build-Operate-Transfer and Engineering - Procurement - Construction.

It offers the following advantages:

↳ Adequate risk-sharing between the government and private contractor as after the initial payment, both earn the proceeds from a successful project - giving both an incentive to develop it successfully.

↳ Upfront payment of a big portion of the cost to the contractor, after which the private developer can build the infrastructure.

↳ Good for a cash-strapped exchequer
as the government cannot fully fund
new projects.

However, the interest in these
agreements has not increased due to
a variety of reasons:

↳ Private sector hesitation to share the
risk due to a profit-making endeavor
which can not bet on the successful
completion of huge and ambitious projects.

↳ Long gestation period : If the private
developer does make a profit, it would
be after 5-10 years in most infrastructural
projects, which discourages them to
partner with the government.

↳ Regulatory challenges: strict and intrusive regulation by the government often deters private sector developers. They are also deterred by onending litigations, retrospective taxation (carrn energy and vodafone), and difficulties in obtaining land.

Despite these challenges, the government is working on its ease-of-doing-business as well as rationalising regulations to build trust in the private sector and attract them to such agreements.

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

The existing MSP regime provides crop-farmers with a guaranteed minimum procurement price for a list of around 22 crops.

Despite the emphatic demand of farmers to make it a statutory promise, we must evaluate its sustainability:

↳ Food grains: such as wheat and rice are guaranteed an attractive price despite the fact that we are producing way more than we need and are not even exporting it adequately due to phyto-sanitary and trade distortion concerns.

It continues to rot in warehouses and

granaries while farmers keep growing it with HYV seeds and strong fertilisers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ Soil health: The soil health is severely damaged as they need to use chemical fertilisers for HYV seeds which along with irrigation lead to leaching. Food grains also exhaust soil nutrients which necessitates even more fertilisers.

↳ Ecological damage: Agriculture is the biggest user of groundwater and it continues to be exploited as people plant water-intensive rice in dry areas, incentivised by a guaranteed MSP.

↳ Fiscal constraints of the government make it impossible to obtain so much food grain which hurts the public, the farmers and reduces productive capital expenditure.

To make this regime more sustainable, there are several alternative approaches:

↳ Incentivise crop diversification: Especially millets like jowar, bajra, ragi must be incentivised through high MSP as they are less water-intensive and even improve soil health.

↳ Provide farmers support with technology through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, micro-irrigation through PM Krishi Sindhai Yojana to make them capable of producing alternate crops.

↳ Food processing of alternative crops can also offer higher remuneration.

To protect our economy, the farmers, and our environment, the MSP regime needs immediate changes.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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While our food grain production is necessary to fulfil the needs of the Public Distribution System, we are currently procuring more than double the amount needed for buffer stocks.

This is causing overflowing foodgrains in warehouses due to the following reasons:

↳ MSP: The MSP regime offers attractive prices for procurement of food grains like wheat and rice, due to which farmers are incentivised to grow it, amplified by HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and irrigation.

↳ Buffer stock policy: Our buffer stock policy necessitates procuring adequate food grains for the PDS programme as per the NFS Act, 2013. However, it is not limited to that, hence it keeps burgeoning due to guaranteed procurement.

↳ Lack of warehousing infrastructure leads to food grains rotting in granaries or are infested by rodents and bugs, rendering them useless.

↳ Low exports: Despite extra food grains, we are not able to export the extra food grains due to phyto-sanitary challenges as well as alleged trade

distorting subsidies.

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इस दृष्टि में
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This clearly necessitates a change in
our buffer stock policy:

↳ We must procure enough for the
PDS system and a small buffer only.
This would reduce overflowing granaries
as well as incentivise farmers to diversify
their crops.

↳ Improve cold chain infrastructure and
make our food grains globally competitive
to reduce wastage and guarantee
remuneration for farmers.

In a country where millions die of
hunger, it is a crime for food to go
to waste in warehouses.

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

90% of the trade of India by volume is carried through waterways.

Therefore, developing our port infrastructure is imperative to make our economy strong and competitive.

The challenges faced by ports are as follows:

↳ Low turn-around time of around 2 days, whereas in developed ports it is less than 1 day.

↳ Inadequate multi-modal connectivity with other forms of transport like road, rail, airways which would make ports logistics much easier.

↳ Regulatory burdens by ports add to the turn-around time as well as sluggish implementation of new reforms.

↳ Lack of digitisation which also adds to the turn-around time and hinders coordination within the port as well as with the ships.

In light of these challenges, the government has proposed the following changes:

↳ Landlord model for ports: In the recent amendment to Port Authorities, the government will act as a landlord, and port authorities will have significant autonomy to run operations.

↳ PM Gati Shakti: which aims to build multi-modal connectivity that would

improve the logistics as well as the cost to manufactures.

↳ Port-led town development scheme aims at developing townships alongside ports to provide people with employment as well as skilled labour to the ports.

↳ Mega Ports work on economics of scale and are seamlessly connected with other transport media.

Through these schemes, the government is well on its way to provide a nurturing environment for these ports to grow with adequate private sector support.

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

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality occurs on two levels- it allows wealthier people and countries to use a high share of carbon dioxide emissions for development, while it also shields them from the ~~cause~~ effects of climate change.

~~that~~ The significance of addressing carbon inequality is as follows:

↳ Socio-economic justice: People without wealth can not afford environment-friendly apparatus and hence need to produce certain carbon emissions to develop.

In the international arena, this inequality is acknowledged and developing countries like India are exempt from several

emission regulations.

↳ Common But Differentiated Responsibilities:

It must be acknowledged that the developed economies have caused most of the carbon pollution and must share a higher burden in curbing the effects of the same.

↳ The true sufferers of carbon emissions are the ones who are small and poor. Therefore, the top 10 countries at danger of global warming extreme events all combined contribute to less than 0.1% of carbon emissions -showcasing the gravity of carbon inequality.

There are several ways to address this inequality:

↳ Net Zero Targets of developed countries

are 2050 but for India it's 2070,
providing it the space to develop
fully while the developed nations fix
their past mistakes.

↳ Helping small island states in the
COP26, India promised technology
sharing with small island states to
protect them from the outcomes of carbon
inequality.

Ultimately, India will stand up for
itself and all those who are hurt by
carbon inequality and demand that the
developed nations take care of their
emissions.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent Manipur landslide killed more than 50 people and injured even more. While landslides are becoming more common, the development paradigm has not been adapted much:

↳ Construction in the hills is proliferating with road widening, railways and housing developments. eg. The Manipur landslide happened on a railway construction site.

↳ Disregarding hazard zonation and vulnerability mapping: Despite thorough zonations, these are disregarded for most development projects. eg. The Manipur

railway project was being built on an area that was documented as a landslide prone area.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ Tourism : Tourism has increased in hilly areas and is creating unsustainable development of houses, resorts, roads, etc. For eg. Nainital is in danger of severe landslides due to unmitigated development.

↳ Defence construction : Many defence projects in border areas are exempt from an Environmental Impact Assessment study which makes them vulnerable to landslides, especially in mountainous regions.

To be able to sustain this development progress, we must make the following changes to this paradigm:

- Strengthen EIA studies and enforce their conclusion so as to prevent landslides.
- Switch to small hydropower projects in hilly areas as they have negligible seismic impact.
- Afforestation along with development can help bind the topsoil and prevent disastrous landslides.

Development must go hand-in-hand with sustainability or it is the most vulnerable who suffer while only the elites reap the rewards of development.

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 has long and porous land borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, as well as hostile and secure borders with China and Pakistan.

A smart border management system is the need of the hour for India.

↳ 24x7 surveillance : on all porous areas, which is not possible by humans.

This would prevent not only illegal migration, but also terrorists, arms trafficking, drugs trafficking as well as fake currency inflows.

↳ Smart geo-fences can detect border crossing even if a human is not

actively surveilling the border, improving
border safety.

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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↳ Satellites with sharper vision and faster communication can enable surveillance in areas like Siachen or Galwan where infrastructure is hard to reach.

↳ Drones: These offer not only surveillance
benefits but also counter-attacking
capabilities which acts as a strong
deterrent.

↳ Digital passports and e-visas make
legitimate cross-border flows easy while
accurately detecting illegal flows, negating
chances of human error or collusion.

Considering these benefits, the government
has launched several initiatives:

↳ Smart Geo-fencing along the borders of Pakistan and China.

↳ Regular satellite surveillance of activities on the border with China which gives us information about any build-up that might affect security.

↳ e-visas for Afghanistan nationals to ensure that any and all immigration is legal, convenient, but also balanced with concerns about terrorism.

Smart border fencing is a great tool to create a secure and welcoming India among hostile neighbours on two fronts.

19.

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

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

15

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इस हशिप में
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Globalisation is the process of enhancing linkages with other nations socially, economically by reducing barriers to trade and movement.

Money laundering is the process of converting proceeds of a crime into legitimate money through placement, layering, integration.

These two are positively related as a rise in globalisation has seen a rise in money laundering:

↳ Kawala round-tripping is a method of money laundering made possible through cash flows to tax havens and inviting investments into India.

which makes it legitimate through the use of shell corporations.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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↳ Crypto-currency has enabled anonymous, instantaneous and trans-national flow of money which aids money laundering and terror financing.

↳ Organised Crime like drugs, arms, human trafficking has benefitted due to globalisation and reduced barriers for goods entry as well as people entry.

Due to these linkages, many national and international initiatives have been created :

↳ PMLA act : This punishes money laundering severely and even denies bail on prima facie appearance of guilt.

↳ FATF: It is an inter-governmental organisation that evaluates money laundering and terror financing laws and prosecution. Based on these it puts countries in the Grey list (Pakistan) or Blacklist (Iran, North Korea). There are harsh sanctions till the countries fix their framework.

↳ Vienna Convention: Which helped countries collaborate to punish money laundering and led to creation of PML Act.

Money laundering is the backbone of terrorism and organised crime and as a global problem, it demands a global solution.

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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The Artemis Accords are agreements among USA and many European bodies to collaborate and send manned missions to the Moon in the next few years.

India has so far not become a part of these accords, due to the following reasons:

↳ Domination of Western powers: These countries have developed space programmes as well as surplus money, due to which they will dominate the mission and might monopolise processes and parts of outer space.

↳ India's Space Program has always focused more on practical technology that can help agriculture, monsoon understanding, disaster management. It may not be able to afford such a mission unlike European powers.

↳ Past assumptions: Our experience of the cold war has taught us that the USA would not hesitate to turn this into a space race against Russia and China, which would only hurt India more in Indo-Pacific.

However, many argue that India should re-evaluate its stance for the following reasons:

↳ Future discovery: India must not be

held back in the race for discovery and must ensure it can share the benefits of the Artemis program.

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↳ UN COPROS showcases the agreement about outer space as a peaceful common good through which we can collaborate and evolve as a species beyond narrow international boundaries.

India must effectively negotiate a fair agreement and join the Artemis Accords to accompany the developed nations into the next space frontier.

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