



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. : 22835

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDDHARTH DANGA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

18/8/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga School
Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

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



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

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According to Oxfam report 10% of population owns about 73% of total assets in the country indicating gross inequality in India.

Fiscal policy is the spending pattern of govt on various areas of economy.

Fiscal policy as a tool for poor

(i) Human capital creation: ex. investment in public education, health to improve poor's capability, reduce cost of pocket expenditure. ex. 6% of GDP on education.

(ii) Greater reliance on direct tax: Since they are progressive in nature.

(iii) Focus on creating industries: like textile etc through govt expenditure.

(i) Removing structural inequalities to alleviate marginal sections: ex. gender budgeting for women empowerment.

(ii) Expenditure on removing digital divide, skilling of poor. ex. PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

(iii) Provision for Universal Basic Income as safety cushion for poor.

(iv) Remove regional inequality: through appropriate budget allocation. ex. 10% earmarked for N-E.

(v) Capital-revenue expenditure balance.

(vi) Alleviating agri sector:

The above steps can have an equalising impact on economy and achieve the goal of 'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas'.

2.

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

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

10

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

According to a recent research; 61% of cases in India are some way related to land disputes.

Benefits of land record digitization

- (i) Reduced land disputes : reduced burden on judiciary.
- (ii) Greater revenue for local bodies : through property tax.
- (iii) Land as collateral : for agricultural loans from banks.
- (iv) Better land leasing : and productive usage of land.
- (v) Improved land use planning : for govt.
- (vi) Easier land acquisition : leading to ease of doing business.

(vii.) Reduce Black money : by combating benami transactions, shoddy real estate investments etc.

Measures Taken in this regard

(i) National land record modernisation program.

(ii) Unique Land parcel Identification Scheme.

(iii) National generic document registration scheme.

(iv) Swamitva Scheme for land record modernisation in rural areas.

(v) State level initiatives like e-Baani in Andhra.

Land record modernisation will help India unlock the potential of land resource. It will also provide push to plans like National Infrastructure Plan and achieve target of 100 lakh crore infrastructure investment.

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 हशिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The issue of announcing free subsidies and freebies during elections has come up in public discourse in recent days. Issue has been discussed by PM and in Supreme Court too.

[Fiscal crisis due to non merit subsidy]

(i) Punjab has debt-GDP ratio of 53%. (NKSingh Committee recommended 20%).

(ii) Andhra has 35% of revenue expenditure earmarked for freebies

(iii) Self perpetuating cycle: as freebies announced in one state leads to demand in other.

(iv) Leakage and wastage: ex. 2010 power subsidy 32% wasted according to Planning Commission study.

Freebies do have some advantages too. It provides basic commodities to poor, reduces income inequality, reduces household indebtedness, push to renewal economy etc. But overall there is a need to reform the present freebies culture.

Way forward -

- (i) Limits to what can be offered by parties during EC under Model Code of Conduct.
- (ii) Role of Finance Commission : study freebies while suggesting devolution formula
- (iii) Voter awareness regarding issue

The above steps will help curb the irrational growth of freebies during elections.

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 हशिफ में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Microirrigation refers to methods like drip irrigation

Sprinklers that deliver water to crops in a precise manner.

Presently in India only 10% hectares are compared to potential 70% under drip irrigation.

Benefits of microirrigation

(i) Reduced water input: agriculture consumes 90% of groundwater usage in India.

(ii) Reduced power input cost: reduced power subsidy for.

(iii) Soil salination, weeding etc issues countered

(iv) Rainfed areas can be irrigated through these.

(v) Fertigation: requires precise water + fertilizer input can be implemented. Reduces input cost.

Limitations of microirrigation.

(i) High initial investment cost.

(ii) Low farmer awareness

(iii) Subsidies like power subsidy which reduce incentive for investment into microirrigation.

PM Kisan Sanchay Yojana.

(i) Has component of 'Per Drop Drop More Drop'

for microirrigation.

(ii) To increase microirrigation by providing subsidies for adoption; sparet etc.

(iii) On hectare expansion under microirrigation in 1st phase

Hence microirrigation has good potential for reducing cost while increasing yield thus helping achieve goal of doubling farmer income.

5.

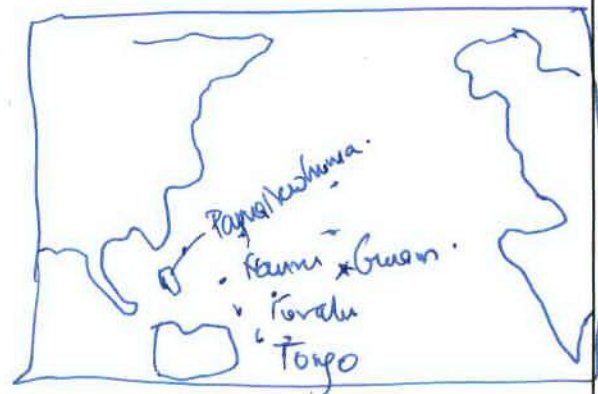
भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The small island states of pacific are facing greater danger due to climate change.



Small Island Developing States of Pacific

Vulnerability to climate change of these states.

- (i) Increasing Sea level: fears of land disappearing
- (ii) Growing frequency and intensity of disasters like cyclones.
- (iii) Reducing land productivity: food shortage.

Indian role in helping.

(i) Assistance with disaster management:

India large coastal population, good record
in cyclone management, also coordinating country
of Indian Ocean Early Tsunami Info Network.

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(ii) Direct assistance in terms of food grains.

(iii) Voice on environmentalism at global stage :

Ex. International Solar Alliance, India can lead
SIDS states in making action.

(iv) Adaptive practices : on rainfed agriculture etc.

(v) Water resources : India helped Mauritius during
water treatment plant crisis.

But India's capability in this
regard are limited by large distance, influence
of other countries in this regard like China, poor
track record in delivering projects in past etc.
These need to be overcome for India to appear as
champion of Small Island States.

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)

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

Given the increasing vulnerability to disasters due to climate change, rising population density etc. need for disaster management plans at all levels of governance is increasingly felt.

Rationale Behind the Formulation of Plan:

(i) Focus on rural areas since 2/3rd of population live there.

(ii) Greater focus on rural-centric disasters like droughts, heat waves etc.

(iii) Bottom up planning in disaster management to account for local conditions.

(iv) Increased public participation: Crowd sourcing of ideas, inculcate traditional knowledge.

(10) Remove regional imbalance in disaster planning.

Key components of Plan.

(i) Panchayat bodies to come up with local level management plans for disasters.

(ii) Aggregation of plans at district and state level.

(iii) Public participation through Gram Sabha as key component of plan.

(iv) Inculcate traditional knowledge of region

(v) Plan to be guiding light of work under Panchayats like MNREGA etc.

But the plan is limited by limited financial and manpower capability of local bodies, low public participation etc. These need to be countered to make it more successful.

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

With the rapid pace of ~~rise~~^{growth} in technology, there is growing concern of its impact on internal security too.

Technology	Associated Concerns
(i) Cryptocurrency	(i) - use in money laundering, drug trafficking
(ii) Biotechnology/gene editing	(ii) - creation of biological weapons (the superbugs)
(iii) Nanotechnology	(iii) Intrusive surveillance and reconnaissance tools.
(iv) Cyber technology	(iv) - attacks on critical infrastructure (the power grid or Stuxnet attack) - spyware like Pegasus
(v) Advanced weapons (the EMP pulse gun)	(v) attacks on satellites.

(v) Artificial Intelligence -

(vi) emergence of smart bots as soldiers against India -

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Steps required in this regard -

- (i) Capacity augmentation to ward off threats.
ex. Future Skills Prime Initiative.
- (ii) Global cooperation on ethical usage ex. President's principle by WEF for Blockchain.
- (iii) Dedicated counter action bodies like CERT IN.
- (iv) Improve public awareness to reduce threat on public -

The above steps will help ward off threats for India in a increasingly progressive tech times.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to SIPRI, India has been one of the largest importers of goods over last 2 decades. But this year, India has been able to achieve net positive in defence exports of 2000 crore.

Impediments in defence exports

- (i) Poor capability of state defence R&D ex. Tejas delayed multiple times.
- (ii) Low expenditure on R&D in defence sector.
- (iii) Majority defence budget spent on revenue expenditure like pensions.
- (iv) Poor manpower in defence sector.
- (v) Poor private sector participation due to high initial investment.

Steps taken by govt.

- (i) INDEX initiative to improve exports by industry participation
- (ii) Defense export policy: to promote exports.
- (iii) Defense Procurement Policy 2016 to promote local manufacturing capacity. ex MDM category introduced.
- (iv) Defense Production Corridors in UP, TN.
- (v) Agreements with countries ex. Brahmas pact with Vietnam.
- (vi) offset policy clause: in defense requirements.
- The above steps have played a pivotal role for India in attaining strategic autonomy in defense sector.

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

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

Space debris refers to objects in Earth's orbit
which have a potential to harm valuable
assets like satellites.

Sources of Debris → Natural: asteroids in orbit.
→ Artificial: end of life satellites;

Fragments from Antisatellite tests etc. piece of subsats.

It is estimated there are about 19000 objects in
orbit around Earth above 5m diameter and only
400 are active satellite among them.

Issues associated with them

(i) Harm to costly investment like satellite,
space stations

(ii) Potential threat to manned missions like
Artemis mission, Gaganyaan.

(iii) Increased cost of launch to avoid debris.

(iv) Running out of orbits to place satellites.

(v) Threat of deorbiting and falling on surface.

Initiatives in this regard.

(i) Space Situational Awareness (SSA) by ISRO to study space debris.

(ii) Dedicated Mission like Bema Debris by EU.

(iii) Network centre to monitor space debris.

(iv) Startups like Digantara working in field.

Further steps like global cooperation to deorbiting of satellites on end of life, missions to deorbit, guidelines for safe anti satellite test required to counter the issue.

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

ONDC has been launched for e-commerce
Sector learning from success of UPI for
online payments.

Benefits of ONDC.

(i) Reduce platformisation of e-commerce by
bringing all under one platform.

(ii) Better price discovery for customers.

(iii) Increased competition for the e-commerce
platforms.

(iv) Easier for authorities to implement rules
like e-commerce guidelines.

reduces procurement cost: for govt departments.

Issues with ONDC

- (i) Resistance from platforms as they will lose unique identity in market
- (ii) may slow down the investments in e-commerce sector.
- (iii) Increased vulnerability Denial of service attacks, data theft attacks.
- (iv) May even lead to reduced competition as platforms will lose incentive for offering special offers.

Hence though well intentioned, its working will have to be monitored for healthy growth of e-commerce sector for benefit of customers.

11.

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

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

15

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

The recent WTO summit reached an agreement on eliminating fisheries subsidies and combating unregulated and unreported and illegal fisheries.

Benefits of removing harmful subsidies

(i) Sustainable fishing: as subsidies were leading to overexploitation of resources.

(ii) Illegal fishing: ex China fishing unreported on eastern coast of Kenya. can be used

(iii) level playing field: between countries in fishing exports.

(1V) Promote expenditure is sustainable.

fishing as ^{support} RED permitted under agreement

Concerns raised by India.

(9) Issue of poor fishermen in India who need
govt support for subsistence.

(10) 25m people in India directly dependent on
farming.

(11) Rules favor western countries more as in
sync with their govt. procurement model

(1V) Issue of enforcement of agreement by
erring countries like China.

(V) WTO capability issues due to recent
stallmate in its working

Way forward.

- (i) Provisions for support to poor fishermen -
for basic sustenance ~~not~~ not exports.
- (ii) Restarting WTO led mechanisms by appointment
to Dispute Appellate Committee.
- (iii) Developed country assistance to developing
countries to transit to sustainable fishing
in terms of financial assistance, technology
transfer.

The above steps can help balance goal
of removing harmful subsidies while
addressing special needs of developing country
like India too.

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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The Hybrid Annuity Model is a PPP
model which got push in India around 2015-16 due to its unique advantages.

Drawings HAM	Associated Advantage.
(i) Adequate 40-1% cost of project by govt, rest through revenue	Adequate risk allocation between public-private players
(ii) 40-1% fund to be released stepwise according to project completion	Incentive for timely project completion, stepwise burden on govt rather than time.
(iii) Clearances for project as pre-condition by state govt.	Burden of clearance on govt. to reduce delays. scope for rent seeking reduced.

Despite various advantages and rapid pace of adoption of HAM model for road construction in the beginning it has slowed down recently.

Reasons for slowdown

- (i) Increased NPA crisis among banks - 6.9% among bank sector, 8.5% among PSBs.
- (ii) Private investment has been muted due to balance sheet crisis.
- (iii) Emerging of other models like Swiss Challenge.
- (iv) State response in terms of clearances, providing licenses has been poor.
- (v) Govt expenditure has been higher during the leading to PPP models like BOT, BOOT.

getting more famous.

Steps required

(i) Resolution of Twin Balance Sheet Crisis.

(ii) Implementation of projects like Natural Pipeline Infrastructure, Natural Gas Pipeline to provide push to sector.

(iii) Implement Kerkar Committee reforms in PPP.

The above steps will help unlock the potential of PPP sector which has a critical role in India's goal of 5 trillion dollar economy.

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

MSP procurement regime presently ~~announces~~
announces MSP for 23 crops on advice of CACP
and procurement is done for crops like rice,
wheat etc.

Issues with MSP procurement regime

(1) Economic Issues.

(a) High fiscal burden on govt. 2-5 lakh more in budget.

(b) Benefits few regions and few such farmers
only 4% farmers benefited (NITI Aayog).

(c) A2+T2 formula adopted instead C2 as
suggested by Swaminathan Committee.

(1) Not compliant with WTO subsidy norms.

(2) Creates market price distortion of crops.

Impedes crop export market.

(3) Large wastage of food grains as storage
facility not there. 80M storage capacity -
270M production.

(2) Agro-ecology issues.

(a) Impedes crop diversification from rice wheat

(b) Resource intensive: ex. rice growing in Punjab
so groundwater falls falling

(c) Soil quality falling: due to excessive fertilizer
usage, over irrigation.

(d) Negative externality of MSP not taken into account.

Benefits of MSP regime

Income support to farmer

Food buffers for emergency
condition.

Support schemes like PDS.

Reduce agri.
indebtedness.
www.visionias.in

Alternate approaches:

(i) Direct income transfer: One PM Kisan Scheme

(ii) Price Deficiency Payments: ex. Bhavantar

Bhargava Yojana-MP.

(iii) MSP to include social cost: ex. benefited prices
to nutrition security, safety of Millets.

(iv) Promote capital investment in agriculture:
to boost capacity.

(v) Marketing reforms: One e-NAM for better
price discovery, reduced intermediaries reduced
need for MSPs.

These steps can help India achieve the
goal of both doubling farm income along with
open sustainability and food security.

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

With only 80-90 mt of storage capacity against almost 300 mt of foodgrain production, India is overflowing with foodgrains in warehouses.

Issues with buffer stock policy:

(i) Open ended procurement: leading to excessive procurement beyond storage capacity.

(ii) No clear liquidation policy: for stocks in open market when capacity exceeded.

(iii) No quality testing: for food being procured
leave no quality low demand

(iv) Lack of emphasis on storage capacity augmentation.

Proper storage methods (e.g. silos etc).

(v) High fiscal burden on FCI.

Consequences of food storage.

(i) Wastage of food resource: 87000 mmt worth
in 2019.

(ii) Lack of storage quality: leads to distress
selling by farmers.

(iii) Artificial food scarcity in market.

(iv) Impacts export competitiveness, quality of exports

Steps taken

(i) Private Entrepreneurship Guarantee scheme
to promote private investment in storage.

(ii) Gramen Bhandaran Yojana.

(iii) Agri Infrastructure Fund of Mahatma.

(iii) Amendment in Essential Commodities Act

Steps required

(i) Implement Shanta Kumar guidelines on procurement strategy

- no open ended procurement
- build only strategic reserves, liquidation of grains above that
- storage in well built silos

(ii) Marketing reforms: to build forward linkages with industry to reduce food grains in float

(iii) Promote private investment in storage

(iv) Industry ~~change~~ status to agri storage industry

(v) Push to food processing to reduce wastage

The above steps will help reduce the issue associated with food storage in India.

15.

हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words)

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

India has shared the vision for blue economy and Blue Revolution (Neel Kranti).

It aims to utilise the ocean resources for goals like sustainable development, employment generation, nutritional security and economic growth.

With 7500 km coastline and 13 major ~~ports~~ ports and many minor ports, ports have a big role in Indian quest for Blue Economy.

Challenges faced by ports

1) Excessive govt interference: as they are directly governed by govt bodies.

(i) Lack of adequate infrastructure in terms of loading terminals, internal storage depots etc.

(ii) High turnaround time compared to other countries ~~2.5 days~~ 2.5 days compared to 4 hrs in Italy.

(iii) Lack of deep port capability: hence dependence on transshipment port like Colombo.

(iv) Lack of supporting infrastructure: like connecting roads etc.

Steps taken.

(i) Major Ports Bill to move to landlord model of port ownership, promote private control and investment.

(ii) Transshipment port like Enayam Port.

(iii) Infra schemes like Sagarmala for port infrastructure.

Further remedial measures.

अभ्यर्थियों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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- (i) Unlocking land in ports for better resource utilisation
- (ii) Greater state govt involvement to improve minor port quality.
- (iii) Development of more transshipment ports
- (iv) Reduced govt body interference
- (v) Developing speciality for each ports to utilise unique USP. ex. Kandla port near West Asia.

National Infrastructure Pipeline can also be a key reform in providing push to port sector in India.

16.

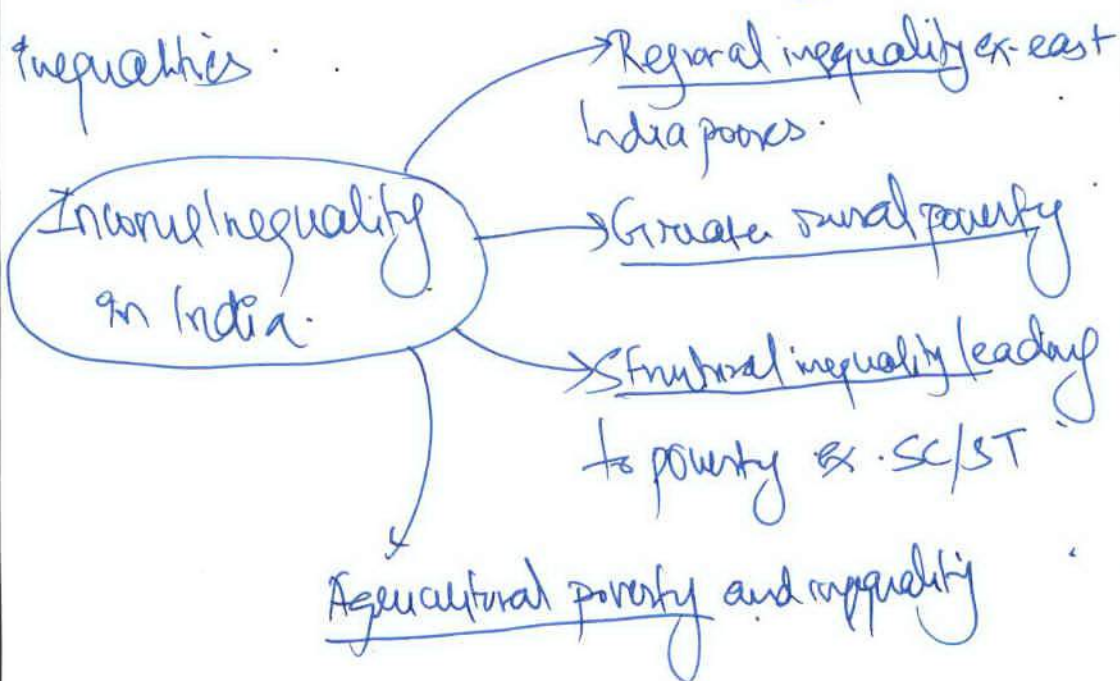
आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

In India income inequality can be seen in many forms. This can be seen in terms of following



Impact of income inequality on carbon inequality

(1) Poor quality of fuels ex. dung cakes are used in poor rural households leading to indoor pollution.

(ii) Limited investment capability of eastern states

leading to greater dependence on fossil fuel,
lesser adoption of renewables.

(iii) Cleaner alternative technologies like e-vehicle
expensive.

(iv) Agrucator - low income to invest hence practices
like stubble burning.

(v) Income inequality $\rightarrow$ differential ability to
access products like air purifiers.

Ways to address carbon equality.

(9) Greater access to cleaner fuels:

ex. Ujya Granga Scheme for CPM in East India.

ex. UJWALA Scheme for LPH in England.

(i) Promote renewables through subsidies

ex. SRISTI initiative for rooftop solar.

(ii) Utlise traditional techniques like manure

composting for waste treatment reducing air pollution.

(v) Govt projects like National Clean Air

Program to provide clean air to all

The above steps will not only

help assure a carbon neutral future and achieve

the Panchsattagals, it will also ensure

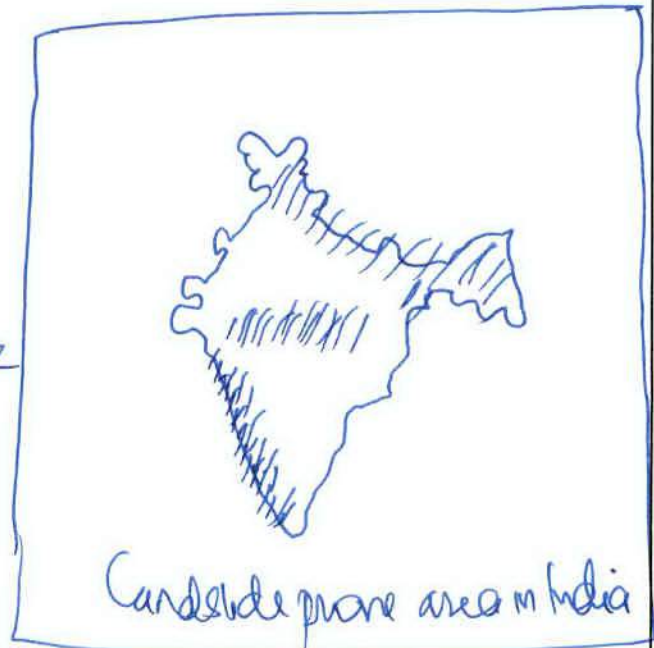
that weaker sections are not left behind.

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

India has seen
increasing landslides
in recent years like the
Matsyashila landslide
of 2017 or Chamoli



landslide of 2021.

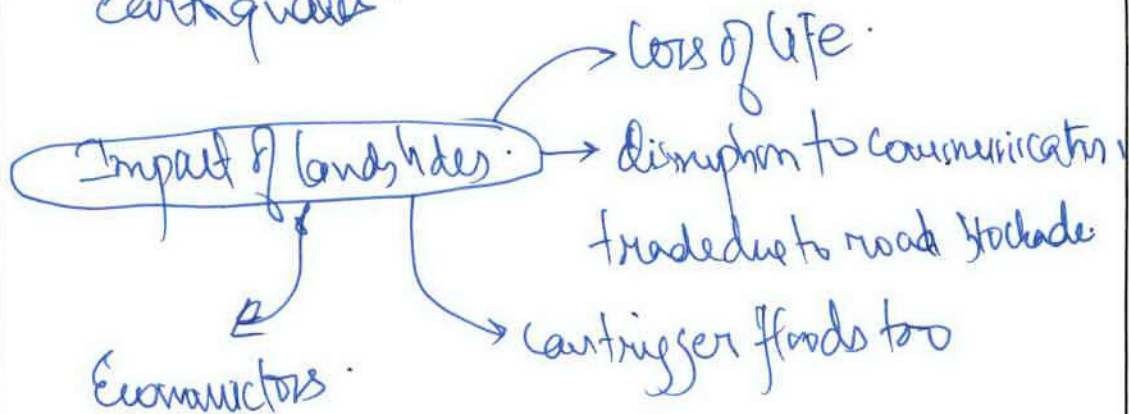
Reasons for landslide.

(1) Natural causes:-

- unstable nature of slopes around Aravalis and Western Ghats, Himalayas.
- heavy rainfall during monsoon, cloud burst.
- Seismically active region

2) Manmade causes.

- Construction on steep slopes ex. Uttarakhand.
- deforestation and slope agriculture.
- mining activity in hilly areas.
- dams etc which can cause reservoir induced earthquakes.



Despite these losses, the development paradigm has not changed to accommodate for causes of these landslides.

Ways to reduce impact of landslides.

Some key measures: like afforestation, pitcho walls retaining walls etc.

(98) NDMA has suggested:

- localized study of landslides to ascertain causes and pattern of landslides.
- National institute to provide study in landslides.
- ~~Do~~ Avoid heavy construction on the high slope regions like western ghats.

(99) Agri measures like terrace farming,
Contour farming.

(100) Landslide resistant construction.

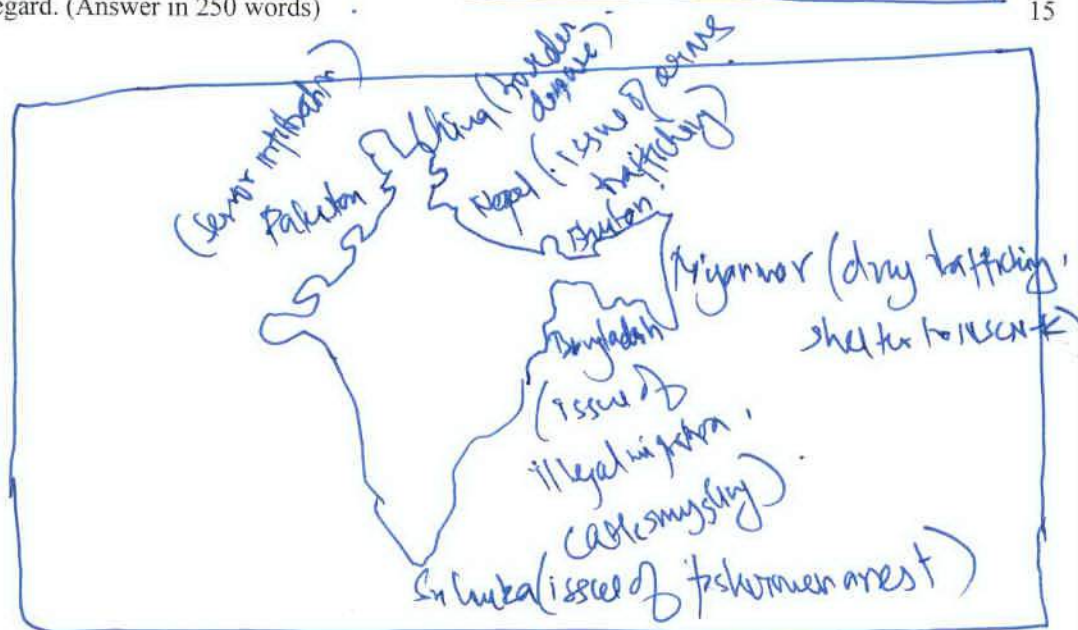
The above steps will help reduce the impact of landslides on loss of life and valuable property.

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



As shown in the figure above, India is faced with many challenges across both its 1500 km long land border and 7500 km sea border.

Need for smart border management:

(i) Very long border: difficult to physically monitor.

(i) Difficult geographical terrain: ex. hills

of NE used by traffickers

(ii) Close border social relations: so complete

wateright separation not possible.

(iv) Flow of goods for trade which used by

criminals

(v) Open borders with Nepal.

(vi) Trade disputes and lack of clear provisions

ex. China Paying Tax border.

Steps taken

(i) ICBMS smart border management along
Pakistan and Bangladesh border.

(ii) Bangladesh border guard to counter illegal
smuggling.

(iv) Use of drones etc in some of the difficult areas.

(i) Military dedicated satellites like ORSAT-7
for border management.

(v) 3 tier system - Navy-Coast Guard-State Police
for seaborder management.

Further steps required.

(i) Use of biometrics etc instead of physical
border cables.

(ii) Use of emerging technology like AI bots.

(iii) Construction of more border check posts.

These steps will help secure Indian
borders from nefarious elements while
promoting genuine flow in the region.

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

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

Money laundering ~~area~~ is steps required to turn illegally earned black money into legal white money source. It involves 3 steps:

Placement → Layering → Integration

Linkage between Globalisation and Money laundering.

(i) Use of trade in money laundering - ex. over and under receipting of import exports.

(ii) Means for money laundering:
- growing hawala network.
- new technologies like bitcoin.

(iii) Role of tax havens like Cayman Islands

(iv) Use of Investment treaties between govt.

ex- DTAA agreement with Mauritius.

(v) Direct linkage with organised crime like
arms trafficking

(vi) Cross jurisdictional nature of crime makes
prosecuting criminal more difficult.

Steps taken to counter money laundering.

International.

(i) Bodies like FATF working to counter it.

(ii) Agreements like Minimum tax agreement
between countries

(iii) UN bodies like UNODC to fight organised

crime.

National level.

(i) Laws like Prevention of Money Laundering Act

(ii) Bodies like Enforcement Directorate (ED),
Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

(iii) Checks on financial tools like Participatory
Notes (P Notes) being used for money
laundering.

Money laundering is a scourge
that promotes crime while depriving state
of legitimate revenue and needs to be tackled
with great urgency.

20.

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

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

While India has been a active player in ~~space~~ space sector, the sector is seeing rapid changes which requires India to review some of its past assumptions.

Changes in outer space -

(i) Increasing role of private sector

Ex. SpaceX

(ii) Greater focus on interplanetary missions

Ex. JEND

(iii) Renewed interest in manned missions Ex.

Artemis Accords, Gaganyaan

(ix) Increasing Cooperation among countries.
ex. NISAR by ISRO-NASA.

(v) Weaponisation of space: ASAT missions by
China India.

(vi) Focus on exploitation of space resources like
rare metals on Asteroids.

Asteroid Asteroids

(9) US led mission to place man back on moon
again

(i) Further missions for interplanetary travel.

(ii) Joined by many countries but not India.

Steps required by India

(i) Push to private sector participation ex
INDspace.

(ii) Join international collaborations like Artemis
Awards to exploit potential of joint
mission.

(iii) Release the pending space development
Bill to regulate space sector.

(iv) Increased budgetary support for ISRO.

(v) Promote international discussions around new
space treaty under UN.

The above steps will help India
emerge as a strong stakeholder in shaping
global space industry.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK