



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

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

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 972717
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rohit Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

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

केंद्र
Centre Delhi
Mukherjeenagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
28/8/22

	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 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)					



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

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

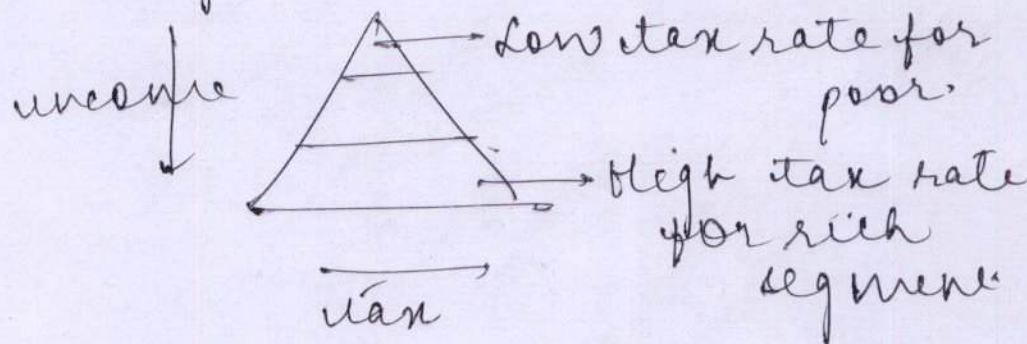
उम्मीदवाते को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Fiscal policy refers to government actions taken in economic sphere to ensure stable macro-economic framework

1). Reducing income inequality

1.1) Progressive taxation



1.2). Welfare scheme - (eg) Kisan Credit card scheme to provide cash assistance.

1.3). Expenditure on social sector initiatives

(eg) Health - PM Matru Vandana Yojana (6000 cash incentive)

(eg) Education
VGF for entrepreneurs

1.4). Increased govt. expenditure
to boost economy (Job creation)

eg expenditure through Gati
Shakti Master Plan - creates
jobs

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

2) Downtrodden part of country's
growth story

2.1) Tribal upliftment - MSP for
MFP program; Tribal panchsheel
initiatives

2.2) Reducing agrarian distress

eg MSP procurement - 2% of
GDP.

2.3) Women emancipation

eg Delhi govt. scheme to provide
menstrual pad at Re 1.

2.4) Scheduled caste upliftment

→ SHG formation and credit
guarantee programme

Fiscal policy can be the panacea
to ensure higher domestic
consumption in post pandemic
recovery.

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

Digitalisation of land record is one of the components of Land Reform initiative (Phase 4).

1) Digitalisation of land record and ensuring land reform

1.1) Creation of records with cadastral maps and surveying

1.2) Credit creation and debt management - land rights can be used as collateral

1.3) Promotes cooperatives formation and corporate farming - (South Korea model)

~~1.4)~~ 1.4) Promotes social and occupational mobility - Model Land Leasing Act

2) Digitalisation and reducing burden

2.1) Guaranteeing rights over land reduces litigation (~ 4.5 crore case pending)

~50% + ^{civil} cases are land disputes (CTI NV Ramanna).

2.2) Remove issues of presumptive land records → presumption of right can be challenged + burden on owner to prove rights

3) Measures taken by state

3.1) SVAMITVA scheme → launched by Ministry of Panchayati Raj
↓
operational in 5 states → use of drone to create cadastral maps

3.2) Digitalisation of Land Record Modernisation program.

3.3) Committee recommendation by Kunrappa and Gujral Committee

Digitalisation of land record shall be the panacea to double farmers' income (Dalwai panel) and ~~on~~ reduce agrarian distress

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 हानि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, PM Modi highlighted the rising revdi (freebies) culture in Indian state which takes a toll on fiscal health.

1) Freebie (Non-merit subsidies) and Deep Fiscal crisis

1.1). Rising revenue expenditure on non-investment products

(eg) ~~But~~ Andhra Pradesh has 63% of ~~non-tax~~ revenue spend on freebies

1.2). Vote bank politics - offering free laptops, mobiles, cookers, etc
(eg) ~~in~~ UP election

1.3). Unsustainable borrowing to fund electoral socp. (eg) Punjab has 53% of debt to GDP ratio

1.4). Private good - providing free electricity does not amount to social welfare

Need to rationalise subsidy regime

- 2) Need
- (i) ⁱⁿ proper targeting
(~40-60% inclusion exclusion error).
 - (ii) ^{in PDs} high fiscal burden
(2% of GDP - food subsidy)
 - (iii) rationalising necessary and extravagant subsidies

3) Measures that can be taken

3.1) Role of Finance Commission

(Article 280) - monitoring fiscal health w.r.t. freebies supply

3.2) Role of Election Commission

(Article 324) - promise of freebies to be covered under MCC.

3.3) Capping non-capital public supply as a percentage of revenue

¹⁰ "Freebies supply can be a quick passport to fiscal disaster" -
NK Singh Committee

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 Sinchāi Yojana. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro irrigation refers to the judicious use of water to ensure soil health and higher yield

PM Krishi Sinchāi Yojana

- (i) → On farm water management
- (ii) → Har Khet ko Pani
- (iii) → More crop per drop
- (iv) → Integrated Watershed Management project

1). Potential to transform farming

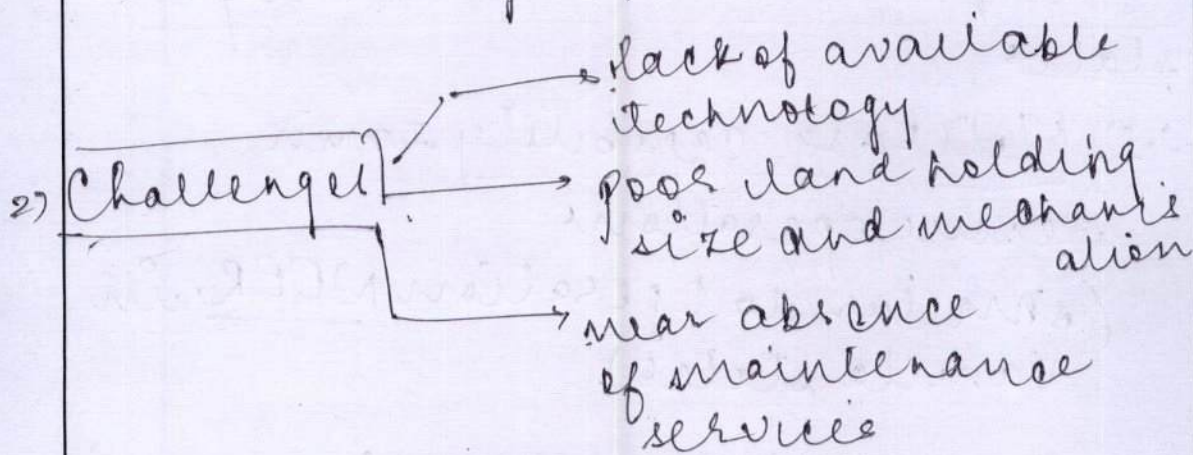
1.1) Reduced water consumption —
~ 80% of water used can be reduced (Dahai panel).

1.2) Better Pest and Fertility Management
— Fertilization with MI techniques can reduce fertilizer requirement (helps counter salinity and alkalinity; Punjab NPK-17:5:1)

1.3) Improve soil health - promoting growth of biota like earthworms (IWD of PMKSY).

1.4) Promote agro-climatic farming because of reduced input management (On farm management) in Indira Gandhi Command Area

1.5) Higher yield in dryland farming - ICAR says yield increase by 20%.



Way forward

Recommendation of Dalwai panel

- Mandatory for sugarcane and rice field
- Providing subsidies for adoption
- Promotion of custom hiring centres (CHC) for rental

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India needs to develop greater collaboration with FIPIC nations in ensuring sustainability

- PM Modi at EAS (2019).

India's expertise and assistance
1) to Pacific Small Island Development states

1.1) Military capability to in rescue operations
(similar to Operation NEER in Vanilla states).

1.2) Research for mitigation of climate change hazards

(i) HICDP assistance to prob critical infrastructure

(ii) Water sustainability through micro irrigation techniques

(ii) Provision of better input management - (eg) HYV seeds and nano-urea

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.5) Resilient infrastructure
role of India in IRIS initiative

1.4) Energy security -
 (i) hybrid solar wind projects
 (ii) ISF role to mobilise funds for solar analytics initiative
 (ii) OSOWOG initiatives - Green Grids

~~1.4)~~ India's collaboration with PSIDS is in line with Act East policy and Gujarat Doctrine

6.

हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj is in line with Sendai Framework (2015) and National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)

1. Key components of DMP-MoPR

1.1) Recognise role and responsibility of each stakeholder

1.2) Promotes capacity building of locals (80% of first responders are locals)

→ in line with PM-10 point program

1.3) Awareness building to reduce vulnerability

1.4) Proofing of critical infrastructure

1.5) Adherence and monitoring of codes for infrastructural resilience

1.6) Hazard zonation and risk assessment at local level

Rationale behind formulation of plan

2.1) Near absence of grassroot level risk reduction plan in NDMP (2015)

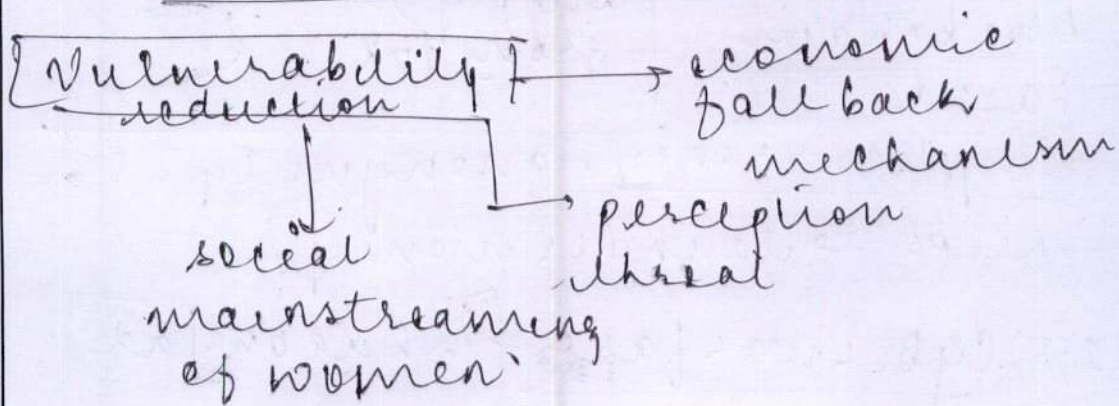
2.2) Grassroot resilience - key to disaster risk reduction

eg role of Kudumbashree in Kerala floods (2015)

2.3) First responders to calamity

eg landslide at Pudukki (2020)
Channoli (2021)..

2.4) Reduced vulnerability



2.5) Change in approach - preventive, proofing and preparedness

DMPP - MoPR shall help to facilitate disaster risk reduction in line with sustainable development

7.

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

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

10

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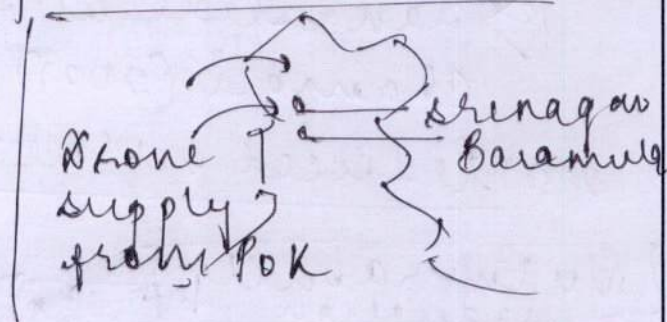
Emerging and Disruptive Technology
refers shall be the battleground;
tools for tomorrow's battles.

4)

Internal security due EDT by
state and non state actors

1.1) Drone technology - extensive
use for supplies delivery along
LOC

1.2) Use of
blockchain
based



Cryptocurrency - anonymity
helps to launder money.

1.3) Cyberwarfare Shadow Pad
by Red Echo, sponsored by
China

US' stuanet to attack Iran's
facility

1.3) Quantum satellite based surveillance - [eg] China's Micius satellite

1.4) Ramjet and scramjet technology - [eg] China's rising abut in guided missile technology

1.5) Biotechnology - [eg] Bioweapons being used to target civilian (Syrian war).

2) Way forward

2.1) Conducive research environment - Liberalisation of Drone Rules (2021)

2.2) Regulation of cryptocurrency

2.3) Developing counter attacking technology - [eg] A-SAT satellite by India

2.4) Cyber security - National Cyber Security Policy 2013. envisages increased testing facilities

2.5) Capacity building in cyber warfare

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's defence exports witnessed tremendous rise in the last 2 decades, putting India in 24th position (export list) - SIPRI report

1) Impediments faced by India in boosting exports.

1.1) Limited indigenous technology for production - (eg MQ-9 Reaper drones bought from US)

1.2) Poor supply chain - limited role of MSMEs in OEM manufacturing

1.3) Limited R&D - 0.66% of GDP. (as per DST report); 46th rank in WIPO.

1.4) Heavy reliance on imports for purchasing basic equipments

1.5) Extensive global competition from Israel, Russia and US

2)

Measures taken to boost defence exports

- 2.1) FDI norms - increased to 74% in defence sector
- 2.2) Capital acquisition - 68% from indigenous suppliers
- 2.3) Maintaining a negative list of imports - mandatorily bought from domestic sources
- 2.4) Strategic Partnership Model (SPM) and Buy (Make in India) option introduced in recent reforms
- 2.5) Global collaboration - Brahmos built in India with 51-49% stake in favour of Indian firm

India's export of Brahmos to Philippines is the first of the many success stories in India's endeavour to promote global exports

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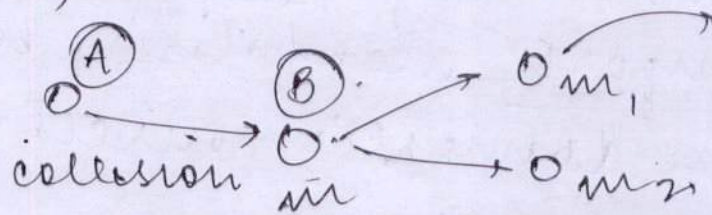
अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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।
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Space debris are a major threat to space assets, consisting of obsolete satellites, asteroids, meteors, etc.



Kessler syndrome
(collision leads to more collisions).

1) Issues with space debris

1.1) Threat to space assets like communication satellites

1.2) Threat to ~~global~~ manned space missions - eg stationing of astronauts at ISS.

1.3) Affects services like Internet connectivity and remote sensing

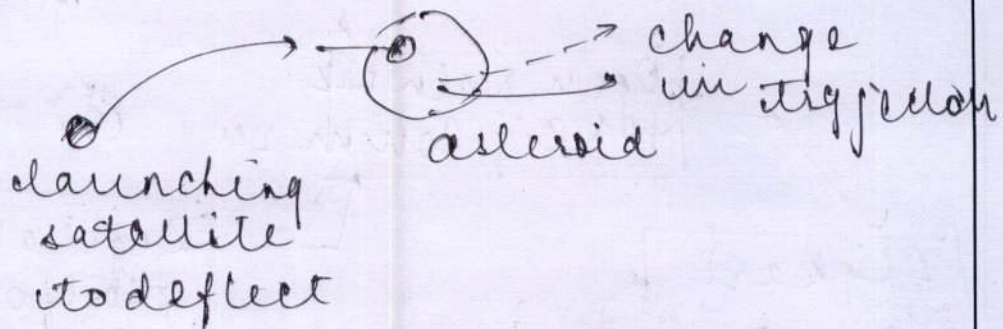
1.4) Loss to public exchequer - launching satellites is expensive (\$360 industry)

2) Measures Taken to Tackle The 'menace' Domestic

- 2.1) NEPRA project - space awareness
and monitoring of assets
- 2.2) Collaboration with like
 minded partners - (eg) India -
France Space Situational Dialogue

Global initiatives

2.3) DART mission of NASA



2.4) Harpoon capture technology ongoing research in ESA and NASA

2.5) Policy formulation - Open Space Treaty and policy to ~~also~~ bring back satellite after 25 years of operations

Space awareness shall help to
ensure security of space assets
and help India become a global
leader in space tech

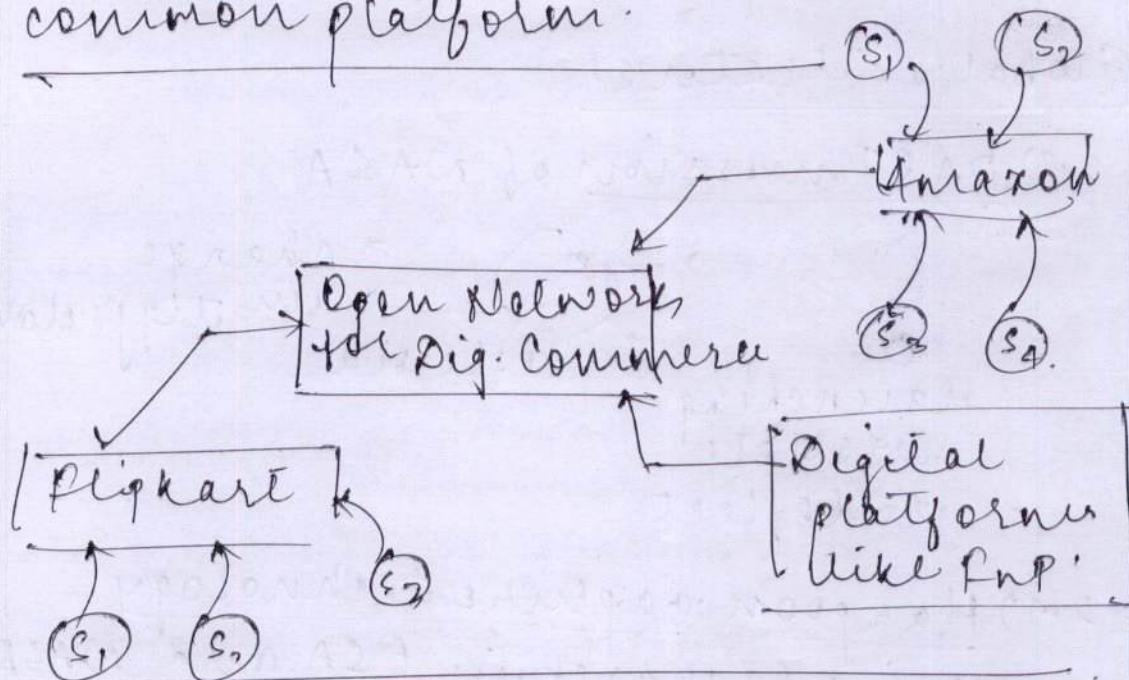
10.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open Network for Digital Commerce refers to a common marketplace where all buyers and sellers can be accommodated on a common platform.



1) ONDC - making e-commerce inclusive and accessible

1.1) Democratisation - accommodation of all suppliers, including tribal supply chain

1.2) Better price discovery for primary produce

1.3) Interoperability in payment mechanism

1.4) Use state of the art digital infrastructure. (eg cloud computing)

1.5) Access to wide range of products and services from various marketplaces
(benefits consumers)

1.6) Helps consumers compare across options based on origin, price, standards, etc

ONDC initiative needs to be supported by robust regulatory infrastructure and digital connectivity to ensure ~~good~~ the ideals of Laissez faire

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 बार्ता 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 खंड में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, an agreement on fisheries subsidies was reached at 12th WTO summit (2022).

1) Agreement at 12th WTO Summit

1.1) Restriction of fisheries subsidies namely, subsidies on over-exploited fish stock and fishing in high sea

1.2) Regulation of fishing in unregulated high seas, except on permission from International Commission

1.3) 2 years moratorium for developing states for compliance transition

1.4) Restriction on subsidies granted on OOBF fishing,

Benefits
of 12th WTO
Agreement

promote sustain-
able fishing
promote equity
between developing
and developed
nation

ecological benefits
lowering threat to seabed
ecosystem.

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2) Concerns raised by India

2.1) Denial of S&DP principles

(eg) India's Blue Revolution aims
to achieve 220 MT of fish
production

2.2) Protection to small farmers
~~sub~~ moratorium of 2 years is
not sufficient

2.3) Inequitable reforms -
quantum of subsidy per person
is nearly 200 times more
for ~~the~~ Netherlands than
India

2.4) Only restrictive - no explicit
provision to phase out
unsustainable fishing.

2.5) Limited scope to resolve fishing issues in bilateral situation

eg clash over Katcheevu island and demarcation of IMBP in Palk strait

2.6) Limited scope to restrict over consumption over fishing (OCoF)

~~COF~~ .

The need is to push for fishing reforms at the 12th WTO summit to ensure welfare of fishermen in India and other developing states

उम्मीदवारों को इस हॉमिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid Annuity Model is the combination of EPC and BOT model to reduce the challenges associated with both.

2) Advantages due to HAM model

1.1) Access to private funds

private sector contributes which reduces burden of government

1.2) Operational flexibility to private sector

1.3) Role of public sector - provide clearance, land acquisition on a timely basis

1.4) Lower risk for private sector due to lower traffic on roads.

1.5) Better services to consumers

eg provision of better quality roads, ports, etc.

2) Challenges with HAM model

2.1) Higher risk than EPC model
(EPC more preferred by private sector)

2.2) Delay in project clearances
(i) Land acquisition concern
(ii) EIA mandate (environmental clearance)
(iii) other clearance based on location

↳ leads to higher costs for private sector

2.3) Lack of clear agreement and clause in case of changing circumstance

2.4) Poor grievance redressal platform

2.5) Non-transparency in project allotment (Swiss challenge considered better)

3) The following measures can be taken -

3.1) Creation of Land Banks

3.2) One stop clearance solution

3.3) Digitalisation of land record

3.4) Transparency in bidding process

3.5) Effective grievance redressal

3.6) MoU focusing on changing circumstances.

Rationalising HAM is the way forward.

13.

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

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

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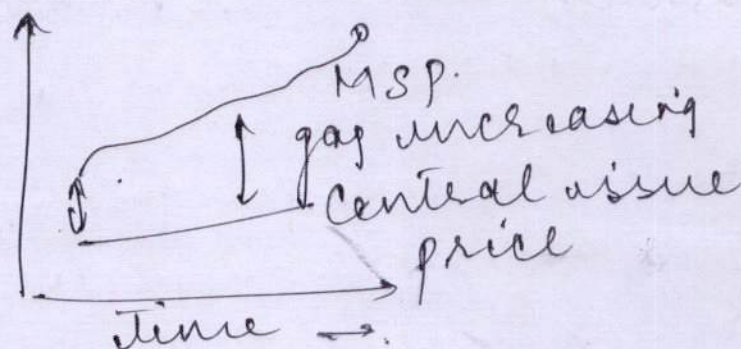
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Minimum support price refers to the price at which FCI procures food grains from the farmers computed at 1.5x cost of labor and input.

I) MSP regime - economic concerns

1.1) High fiscal burden - 2% of GDP - food subsidy

1.2) High economic cost



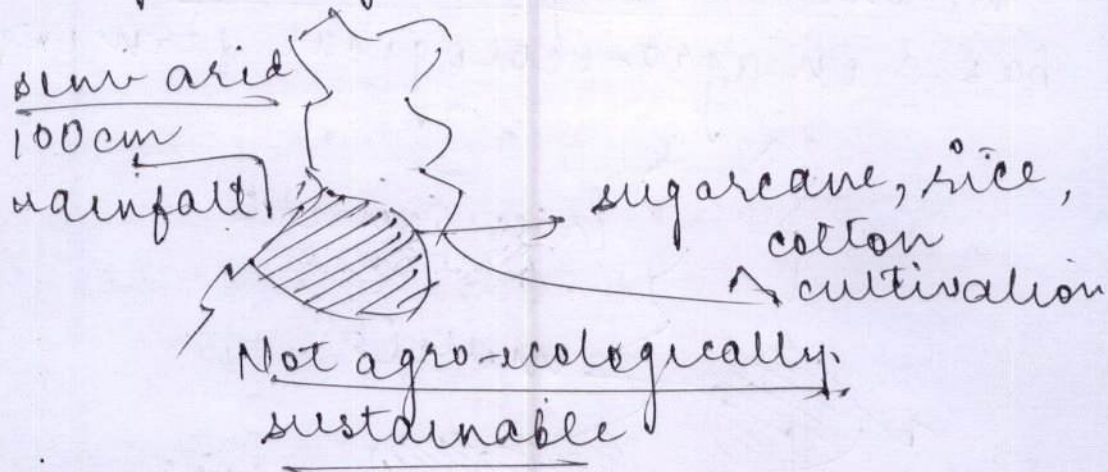
1.3) Open ended procurement - purchases entire produce from farmers

1.4) Economic inequality -

6% of farmers (mostly from Punjab, Haryana, MP) benefit

2) MSP regime - Agro-ecological concerns

2.1) Against agro-ecological farming



2.2) Virtual water trade

2.3) MSP procurement leads to other ecological concerns

- (i) groundwater depletion
(89% used in agriculture)
- (ii) excessive electricity use
(use of non-feeder lines)
- (iii) Heavy input management
(Punjab's NPK - 17:5:1) ~~as~~
against

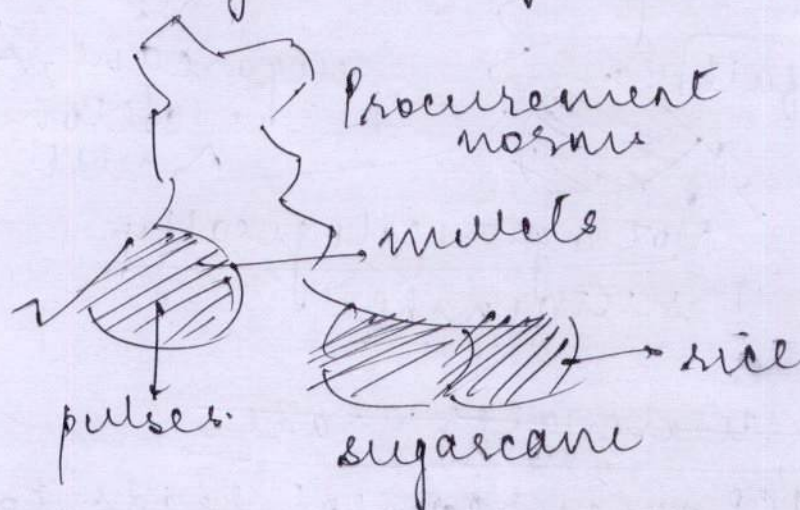
2.4) Concerns of contamination of groundwater - leaching of pesticides

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3)

Alternate measures that can be adopted

2.1) Decentralised procurement
based on agro-ecological farming



2.2) Promoting contract farming
through adoption of Model
Contract Farming Act
eg McCain - potato from Punjab

2.3) Promotion of micro-irrigation
techniques through incentives

2.4) Price signalling - higher MSP
for pulses

MSP regime needs to be rationalised to ensure farmers' welfare
(bahujan hitaye, bahujan sukhaye)
happiness of all, welfare of all.

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

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Food grain losses (post harvest) amounts to 90k crore (Niti Aayog report), majority of which happens in warehouses.

1) Wastage in warehouses and role of buffer stock policy

1.1) Open ended procurement - no limit set by FCI, procures all that farmers offer.

1.2) Counter cyclical procurement policy - heavy procurement in poor produce years

1.3) Low investment in scientific management

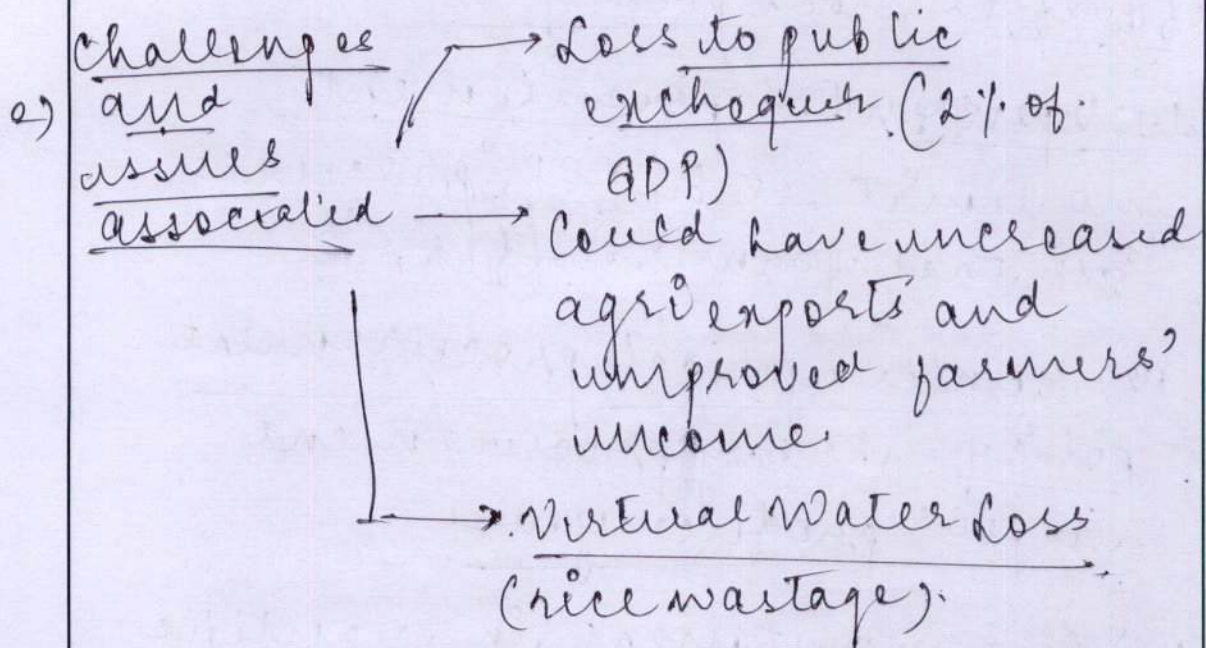
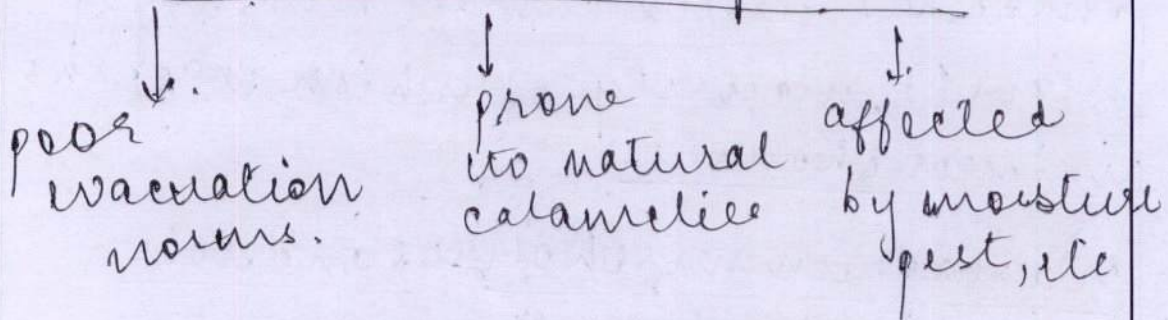
~~For~~ open plinth system exists in several FCI warehouses

1.4) Limited funding to FCI and Central Warehousing Commission to bolster capacity

1.5) No policy for open market sales
in cases of buffer exceeding the
threshold (ad hoc basis).

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नहीं लिखना
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1.6) Unscientific management



9) Measures that should be taken
(Recommendation of Shanta Kumar Committee)

9.1) Decentralised procurement -
states should focus on building
own infrastructure

3.2) Price deficiency and payment system (PDPs) -

Government = MSP - Farmer's
subsidy = sale price in
open market

3.3) Scientific management by
capacity building

FCI aims to increase production
capacity by 1 lac MT

3.4) Increased funding of CWC
and FCI.

Storage and warehousing should
be strengthened to reduce post
harvest losses and protect tax
payers' money to ensure the
ideals of Ranchplan in Amritsar

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15.

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

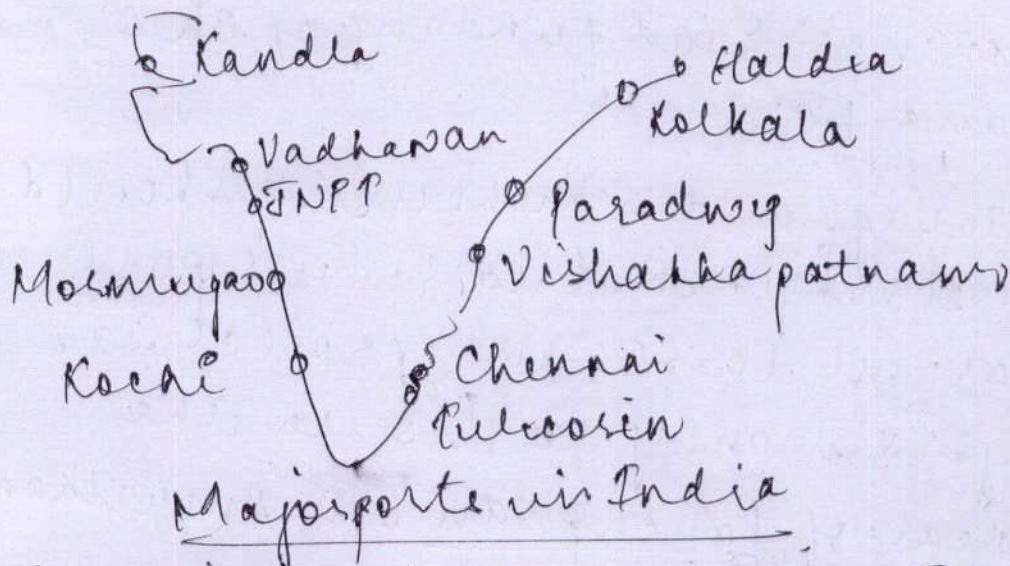
Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words)

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Recently, Ministry of Shipping declared Vadkharan port as the 13th major port in India

1). Port status in India



+ 18 major and 205 minor ports

2). Challenges faced by ports in India

Economic survey highlights the challenges faced by ports in India

2.1. High turnaround time -

2.5 times more than Singapore

2.2) Poor connectivity : limited development of inland waterway

2.3) Limited autonomy - Port Trust Act (1957) grants extensive powers to Port Trust (members nominated by Central government)

2.4) Heavy congestion at some ports. [eg] JNPP port

2.5) Poor infrastructural development - limited berths and pipeline connectivity

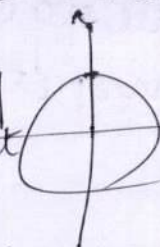
2.6) Dual jurisdiction - managed by both Ministry of shipping and state government

~~2.7)~~

3) Measures to be taken to propel Blue economy

3.1) Strengthen Sagarmala project
port development

connectivity
enhancement



coastal skill
development

augmentation
of capacity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3.2) Passing Major ports Authority Bill (2021)

- creation of Major ports authority
- landlord model
- membership from Customs, Defence, etc
- Power of private sector to fix tariffs

3.3) Fasttracking convergence with BharatMala and SagarMala waterways programme

3.4) Decentralisation of powers to private sector

3.5) Reduced compliance - one stop solution

3.6) Modernisation of customs infrastructure

ports cater to 90% of total ^{trade} volume and needs to be strengthened to improve export competitiveness.

16.

औद्योगिक 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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality refers to the skewed emission across economy, sectors, geography, etc.

2) Inequality in income translates to carbon inequality

1.1) Lower emission of developing nations. eg. India per capita emission is one third of global average

1.2) North-South and East-West dichotomy - eg. US New York consumes more energy than entire Sahel region

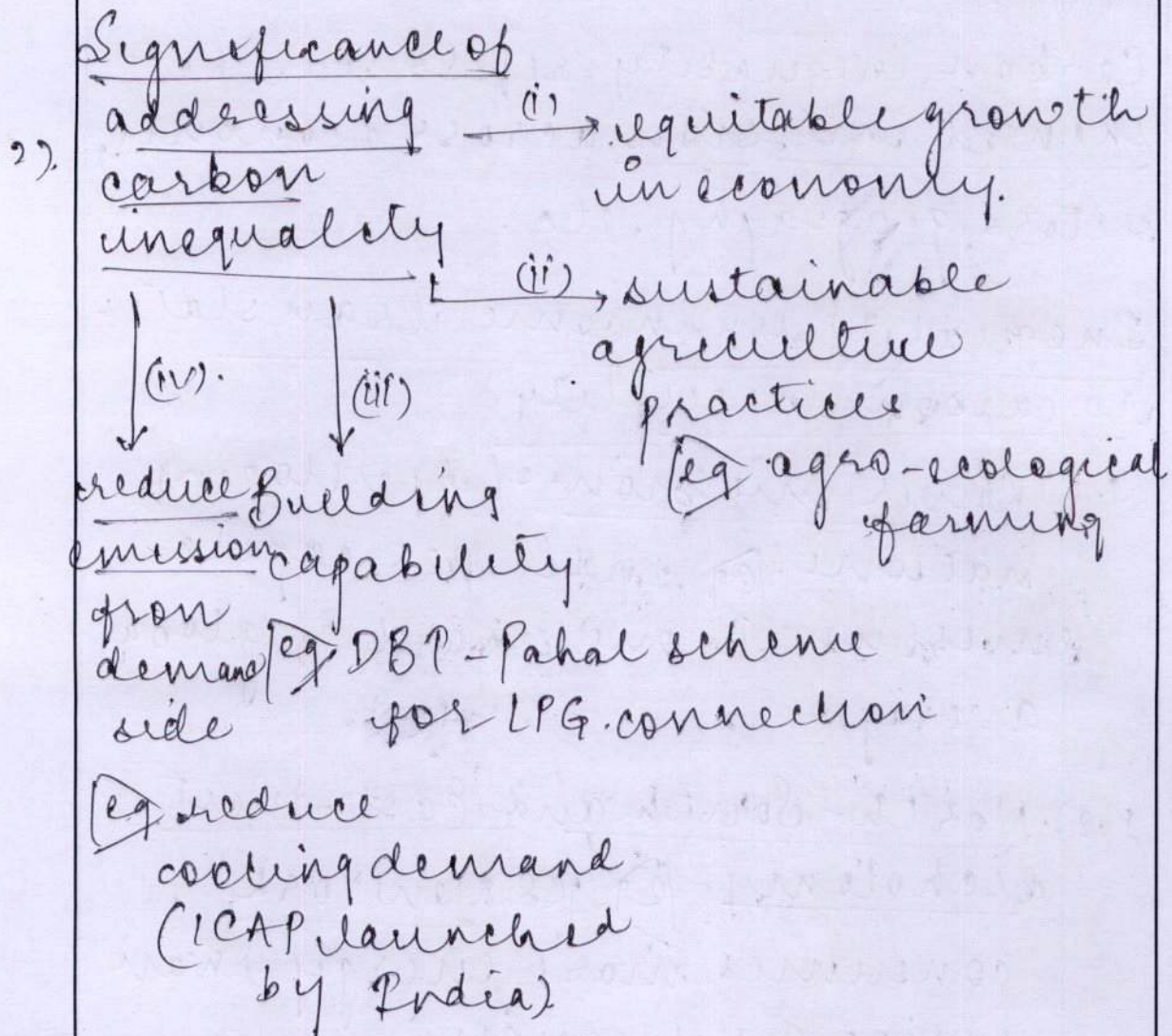
1.3) Material footprint difference
US shifting its manufacturing units to China

1.4) Lower wealth → unsustainable practices

eg. use of coal and wood by tribal women

1.5). Low technology base in developing nations. (eg highly emitting vehicles in Chad, Niger)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Measures taken to achieve carbon equality

3.1). Reforms in agriculture (Dalwai panel)

eg NFSM - millet

ISOPOM scheme to promote oilseeds, pulses production

2.2) Mainstreaming weaker section

eg PM-JVAN and Gobardhan scheme to promote bio gas production

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3.3) Rationalising urban needs through

(i) Reducing cooking demand by 20-30%.

(ii) Energy efficiency eg UJALA scheme of 770 million LEDs

(iii) National Mission for Transformative Mobility to promote EVs.

3.4) Rationalising industrial needs

eg ESCerts and RPO obligation to incentivise green industries

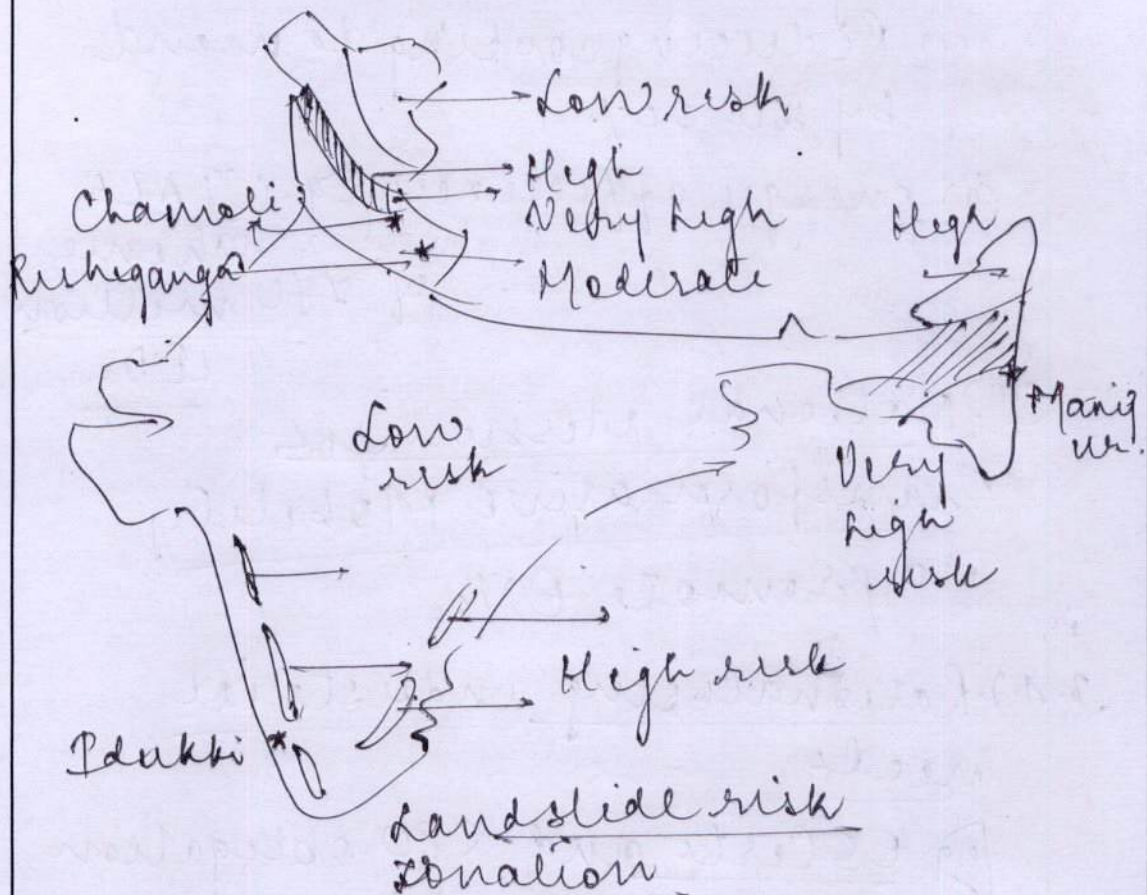
India's Panchamrit commitment and updated INDC (2022) needs to a multi-stakeholder approach

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Landslide recently in Idukki district and Manipur led to heavy loss to lives and property



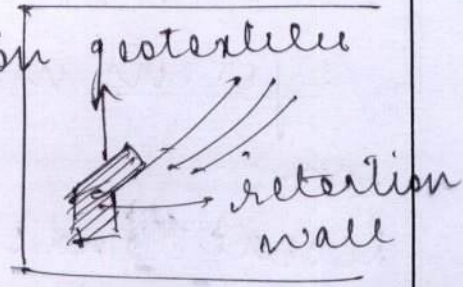
1) Concerns with landslide management

1.1) Near absence of district level hazard zonation and risk assessment

1.2) Poor risk mitigation techniques

- Fig ~~not~~ limited coverage of retention walls in fragile landscape

1.3) Non-implementation and poor monitoring of construction codes by states



1.4) Development over ecology

Fig Exemptions to 25 MW Hydropower project under 2020 EIA rules

1.5) Poor capacity building of local (NDMA - 80% of first responders are locals)

2) Measures that need to be taken (NDMA guidelines)

2.1) Hazard zonation and risk assessment at micro level

2.2) Focus on using geotextile based retention walls.

2.3) EIA compliance - for construction, mining, etc (especially in Western Ghats)

2.4) Adherence to building code and monitoring by state government

2.5) Focus on early warning system mechanism

~~2.6)~~

Recent landslide in Chamoli, Rudhri and Manipur highlights the lax approach in landslide risk management.

The need is to adhere to NDMA guidelines to realise the ideal of Sendai Framework (2015).

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

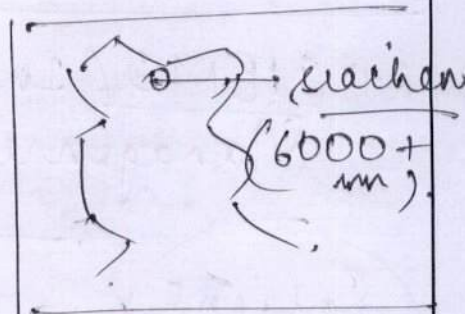
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, drone based supply has increased across the LoC (India-Pakistan border) (MHA report, 2021)

1) Need for smart border management

1.1) Difficult terrain - difficult for large scale mobilisation in beaches

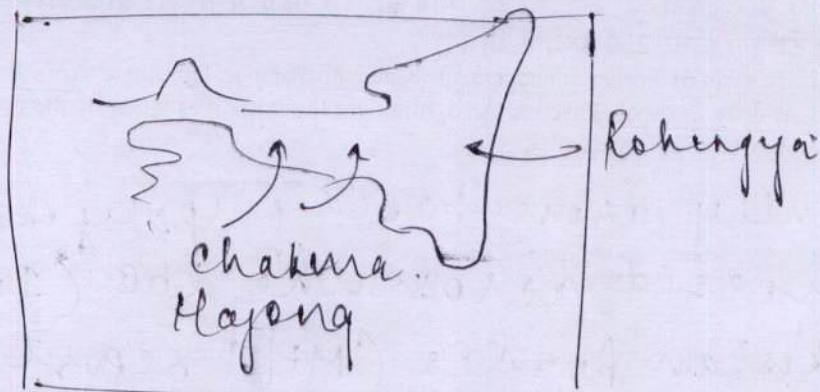
1.2) Concerns of smuggling and narcoterrorism.



(eg) Heavy smuggling of cattles along porous Indo-Bangladesh border

1.3) Emerging technology - use of drones for weapon supply in Baramulla and Anantnag. (difficult to intercept)

1.4) High illegal immigration of persecuted

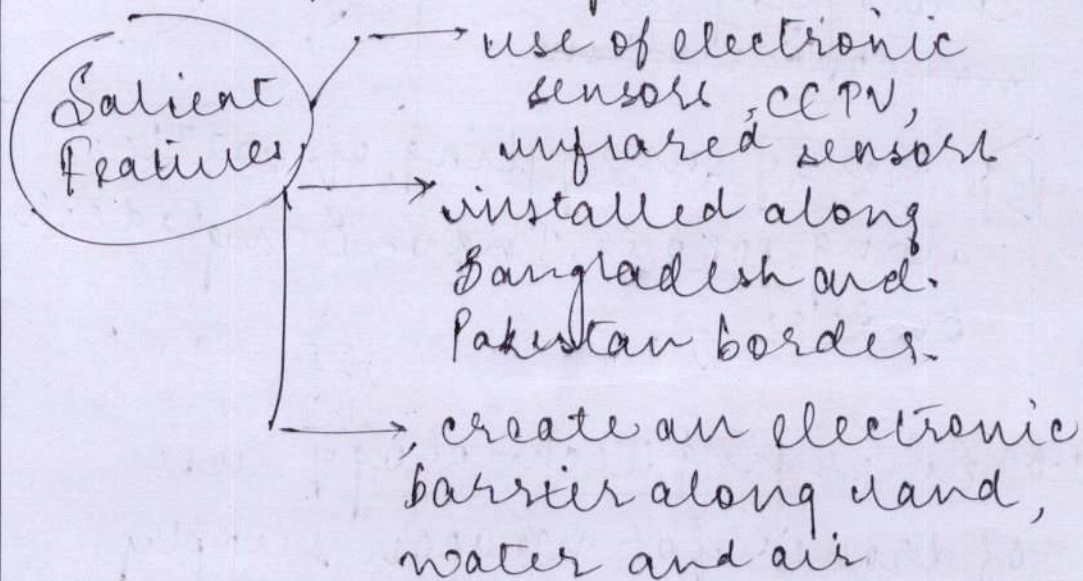


उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1.5) Harco terrorism - proximity to golden triangle and golden crescent

2) Initiatives taken by the government

2.1) CIBMS (Integrated Border Management System)



(Recommendation of Madhukar Gupta Committee)

2.2) BOLD-QIT along the porous

• borders of Indo-Bangladesh,
(especially along river basin)

2.3) Adoption of defensive technology
like S-400 and anti drone
system along borders

2.4) Modernisation of Forces scheme
provision of smart machinery
to ensure proper surveillance

2.5) Heavy investment and liber-
alisation of Drone Rules (2021)

eg no security clearance needed
for foreign firm

Effective and smart border
management shall be the key
to ensuring peace and security
in post pandemic recovery

19.

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

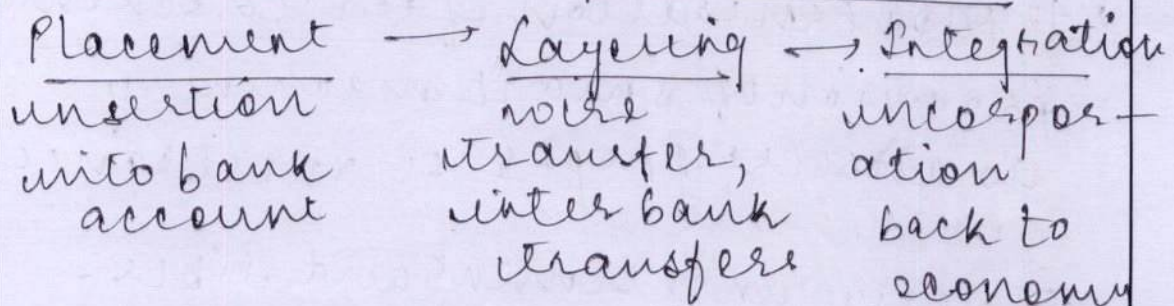
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Money laundering refers to the deception of making illegitimate money look clean.

Money Laundering Mechanism



1) Linkage between Globalisation and Money Laundering

1.1) Emerging technology - eg

Blockchain based cryptocurrency used to launder money

1.2) Use of participatory notes (P-Notes)

eg P-note used to invest black money into the economy

1.3) Use of shell companies -

Base erosion and profit shifting

1.4) Trade based money laundering

Mechanism → excessive invoicing
→ phantom shipments.
→ no actual shipping but invoices cleared

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

1.5) Globalisation led research and development

→ use of encrypted message to facilitate communication

2) Measures taken at National level

2.1) Legal institutional

- (i) PMLA (2002) and FERA act
- (ii) Constitution of Enforcement Directorate (ED) for investigation
- (iii) FIU-IND for reporting and information collaboration

2.2) Countering Black money - Benami Transaction Act and Demonetisation

2.3) Recent amendment of PMLA

→ defining 'proceeds of crime'

2) International measures

3.1) Role of FATF and Eurasian Action Group. (eg) Pakistan under Grey list

~~3.2) Commonwealth~~

3.2) Vienna Declaration to counter ML - India is a signatory to it

3.3) Use of emerging tech - Natural Language Processing (NLP) and AI to monitor transactions (Brazil model)

(Q4). Money laundering is emerging as the biggest threat to India's internal security - CDS Bipin Rawat

The need is to adhere to global standards to ensure a safe politico-economic system

20.

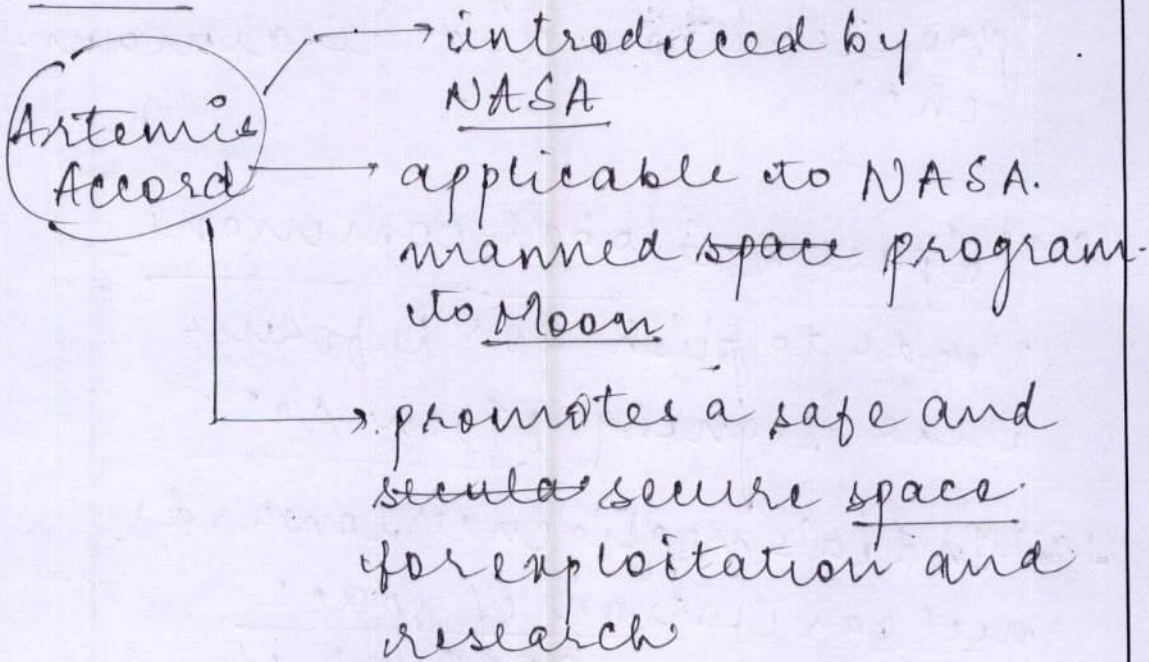
ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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India has not signed / ratified the Artemis Accord along with other nations like China and Russia



1) Need to review India's assumption about outer space

Evaluation

1.1) India relies on safe and equitable access to space - signed Outer Space Treaty (1967)

1.2) Disregard NASA hegemony
and superior attitude - seeks
a more consultative framework
to ensure security

1.3) Part of arms race - (eg A-SAT
satellite to target hostile
missile

(Need to push for ~~a~~ non-
proliferation and disarmam-
ent)

1.4) Space as Global commons -
Needs to push for reforms
like signing Moon Act.

1.5) India's negligence towards
nuclearisation of space
did not sign CPBT which
prevent nuclear ~~at~~ testing in
space

India needs to push for special
and differentiated responsibility
in (i) → managing space debris
(ii) → commercial
utilisation of space

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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