



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. : 0289 567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhijnan Hazanika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/8/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Gandakoti

Ajoy Prasad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए बर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा 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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

The financial policy of the Government with regard to revenues, expenditures etc. is known as fiscal policy which in case of India is generally expressed through the budget every year.

* As a tool to reduce income inequality

→ Direct monetary transfers

ex) ₹6000 under PM-KISAN

→ By ensuring minimum employment opportunities

ex) 100 days unskilled work - MGNREGA

→ By providing skills ex) NAZ ROSHNI

→ By progressive taxation - through increasing tax slabs

* As a tool to be part of country's growth

→ By constructing durable assets

ex) under MGNREGA

→ By contributing to various sectors

↳ Agriculture - 16% of GDP
[84% small and marginal farmers]

↳ Manufacturing ex) MSME - 30% to India's GDP

↳ Industries - unskilled + semi-skilled labour

→ Emerging sectors ex) AI & economy

Niti Aayog's Report 78% are unskill + semi-skilled jobs

Way ahead

→ More job creation

→ Focus on formalisation
(80% informal)

→ Ensure social security
(Implement Social Security Bill)

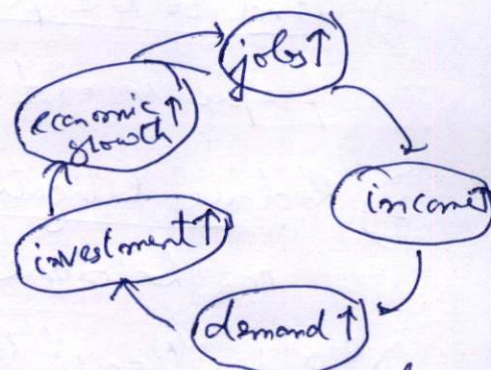


Fig - vicious cycle of jobs and economic growth

2.

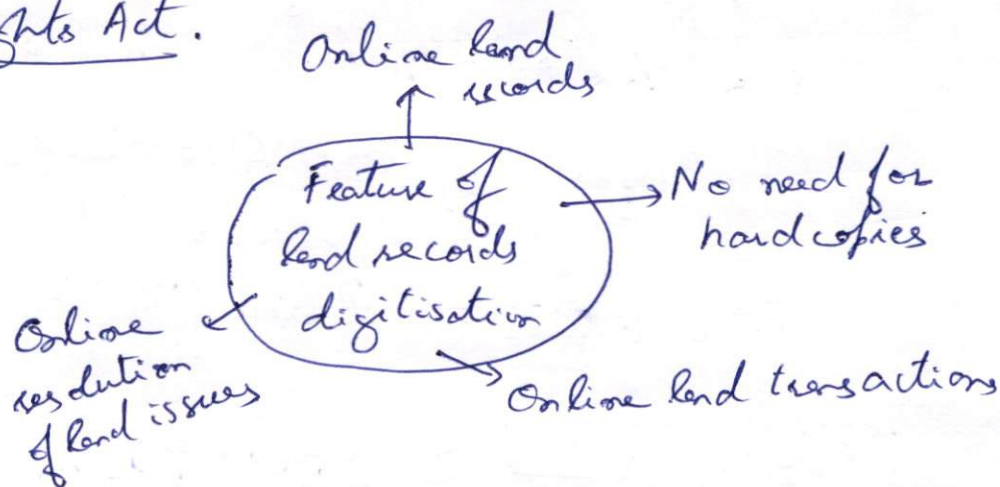
भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

10

The lack of land records has been a major problem in rural areas as also seen with the issues in land allocation during Forest Rights Act.



* Ensuring land reforms

- 1) land to the poor - can be ensured through proper record keeping
- 2) Reduce litigations - utilisation of land can be done
- 3) Proportion of land ceilings - can be ensured
- 4) False land claims - can be removed
- 5) Tenural security of land.

* Lessening Burden on Indian judiciary

- Proper record keeping - easier to tackle
- Reduced number of hard files - difficult for storage and find
- No of cases will reduce - false cases can be identified easily

* State measures

- National Land Record Digitisation Programme
- RISAT - Land Atlas
- ISRO - using space satellites to map land in India

Digitizing land records is only a step to ensure land justice, land utilisation which should be done in subsequent phases.

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)

10

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

The growing instance of non-merit subsidies like free electricity in the country has forced SC to ask ECI to look into the matter.

* Role of non-merit subsidies in pushing few states to brink

- Excessive fiscal burden - using extra budgetary resources (EBR)
- Fiscal profligacy ex) DISCOMS poor condition
- Competitive federalism - one state forcing other to grant subsidies

* Need to rationalise

Political

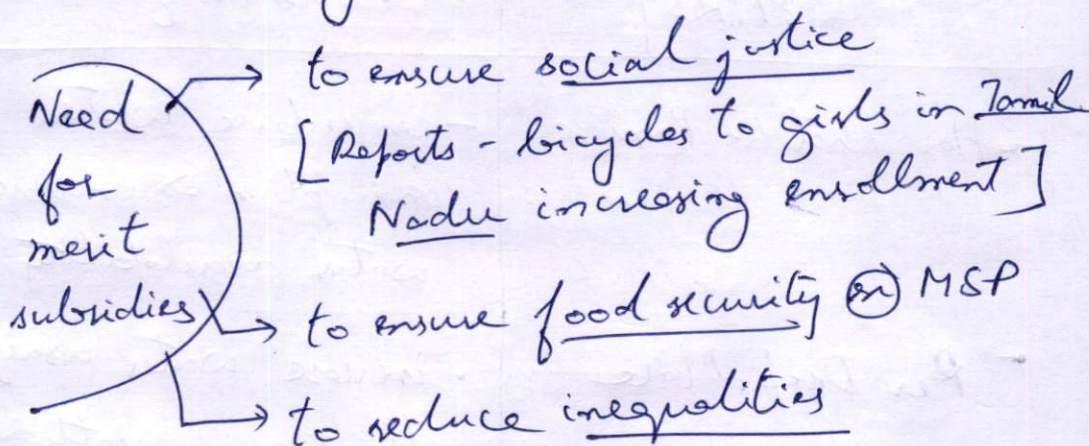
- 1) Harming free and fair elections - SC suggested
- 2) Criminalisation of politics on the rise
- as more money power is required

Social

- 1) Culture of subsidies - making people unwilling to work
- 2) Increasing demands for subsidies

Financial

- 1) states fiscal burden increasing
[chances of crisis like in Sri Lanka]
- 2) Many agencies becoming bankrupt
② many DISCOMS



There is hence a need to relook into subsidy regime and limit it to the most essential merit goods.

4.

सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Micro-irrigation techniques like drip irrigation have been increasingly used in India.

* Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and role of micro irrigation

- Profitable venture

PMKSY	Micro irrigation
- Har Khet Ko Pani	- can reduce water consumption $\Rightarrow$ increase water availability
- Per Drop More Crop	- increase water usage efficiency (currently for same production India uses 2-4 times more water compared to developing countries)
- <u>Fertigation</u> [better utilisation of fertilisers]	(a) Drip irrigation - combining micro-irrigation and fertilizer delivery

→ Increasing yield
of crops

→ Better use of water
by crops (directed
at roots)

Sustainable venture

PMKSY	Micro-irrigation
- To reduce ground water depletion [61% decline from 2007-17 - ^{Minor} Minor Irrigation Causus] - <u>Integrated Water- hed Management Programme</u> - Maintain soil fertility	- reduce use of water by increasing efficiency - Micro irrigation techniques like <u>sprinkler irrigation</u> can help - reduce <u>soil salinisation</u> by excessive use

Issues → Damage by animals (x) sprinklers
→ Lack of technology (x) imported from Israel
→ Funding required for small farmers

Micro-irrigation needs to be harnessed
to fulfil SDG 1 (no poverty) etc.

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

10

Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) are a group of countries in the Pacific Ocean with limited capacities owing to small size facing larger vulnerabilities due to climate change

* Role that India can play

→ India's expertise in space sector

- mapping borders (or) ISRO initiative

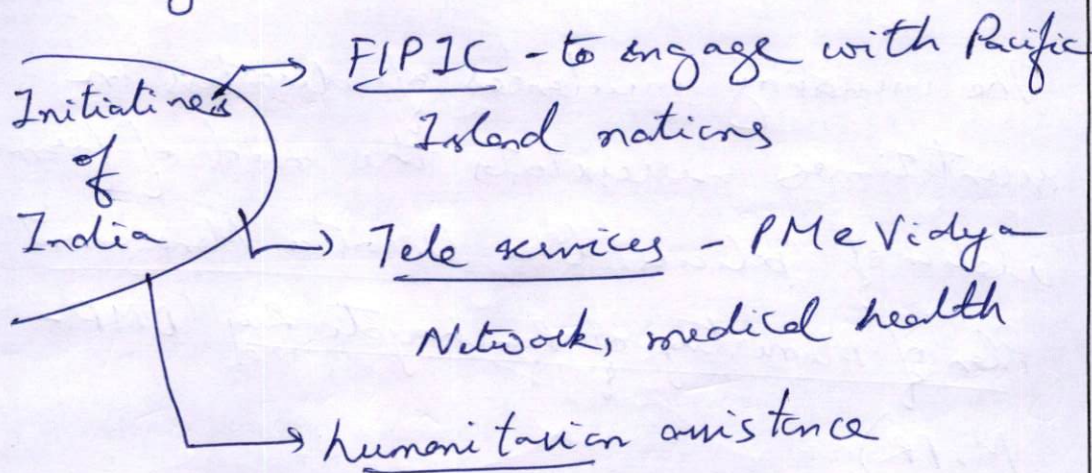
→ Naval capabilities of India

Net Security Provider - can provide quick humanitarian Assistance and

Development Relief (or) as seen in recent Pacific Ocean tsunami

→ Huge economy - can contribute through line of credit etc. to developing countries

→ Provide training in tackling climate change issues



Way ahead

- Greater bilateral engagements
- Focus on building infrastructure
 - ⊗ recently launched IRLS (Infrastructure for Resilient 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)

10

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

The increasing incidences of disasters in recent times necessitates the need of formulation of policies like Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)

→ Rationale behind formulation of plan

→ Districts (or local areas) should be at forefront of disaster management [suggested by 2nd ARC]

→ Local people are the first who have to respond - required training, capacity building and preparedness

→ Can reduce casualties by a large scale

→ in line with Disability Inclusive Disaster Guidelines - disabled people needed to be included in disaster plans

Key components

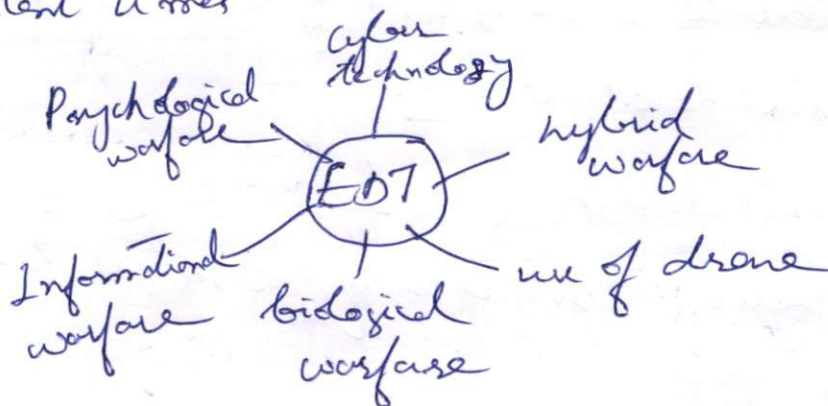
- Awareness generation at local level
- Preparedness
- Capacity development of local people and local bodies
- Installation of early warning systems
- Focus on prevention of disasters like drought

For successful implementation of plan, participation of people is the most important and that should be prioritised.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words)

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

Emerging and Disruptive technologies (EDT)
 has changed the course of warfare in recent times



Internal security implications

- 1) Jeopardising nuclear capabilities
 (ex) threat by Israel on Iran
- 2) Harping critical infrastructure
 (ex) alleged hacking of India's power grid by Algerian forces
- 3) Newer domains like biological warfare
 - difficult to predict and prevent
 (ex) suspected COVID-19

4) Difficult to prevent

(ex) use of drones by USA to kill
Iranian commander

- Houthis attack of Saudi Arabia

5) Anonymous - difficulty in tracing

(ex) Money laundering through cryptocurrency

6) Misguided populace

(ex) Jaishankar talked about one-sided
media [FOP I - 142/180 rank]

Way ahead

→ strengthen technological capabilities
- to handle viruses like cyber security

→ Greater international cooperation
- to tackle technology aided terrorism

→ Better monitoring developments.

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

India's defence exports are still very low despite measures like Defence Production and Export Promotion (DPEP) policy

Impediments

- Lack of modern technology
- Lack of indigenisation of technology
[SIPRI: 46% imports from Russia]
- Geopolitical issues
 - world dividing into two blocs
 - risks of CAATSA sanctions by USA
- Dominance of powers
 - like Russia, USA, Israel etc. in defence exports
- Delays in projects - in India

Steps

- Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy - to increase indigenous production and exports to other countries
- Technology transfer agreements - to boost indigenisation (ex) ~~At~~ Brahmos manufacture
- Defence Procurement Policy
- Agreements - like Brahmos supply to Philippines
 - ← Sukhoi repair for Malaysia

To increase defence exports, indigenisation through technology transfer and more focus on research and development is the way forward

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)

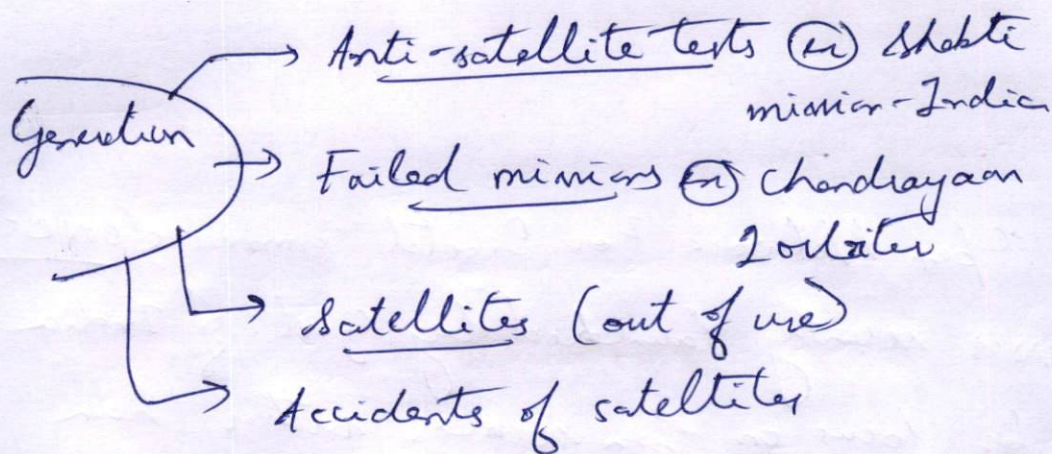
10

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

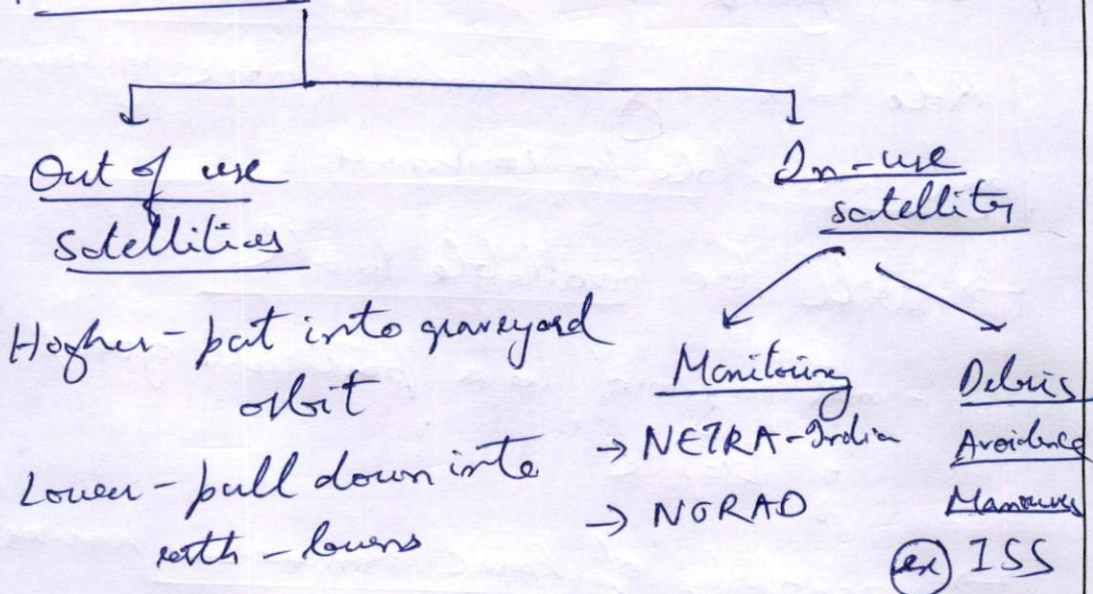
NASA suggests that there are more than 1 million pieces of debris more than 1mm in size and 23,000 piece of the size of a softball pointing to the intensity of the issue.

Issues

- Disruption of communication technologies
 - if communication satellites are hit
 - [ex: - 2009 Russia-US satellite]
- ^{May cause} Harm to space assets (ex) International space station
- Threat to humans in space
- Orbits becoming useless - due to presence of space debris
- 'Kessler syndrome' risks - whole space may become useless due to the continuous striking of debris



Initiatives



News

→ Kanotani mission - Japan

→ Remove debris - UK - use harpoons, nets, lasers to destroy debris

More international collaboration is required.

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

Open Network For Digital Commerce (ONDC) was recently launched by Govt. of India for focus on open sources rather than proprietary for Govt. services.

Role in making e-commerce more inclusive and accessible to consumers

- will be available to all
 - not confined to a particular group of people
- monopoly of large commerce houses will be checked
- affordability to consumers will improve → due to more competition in e-commerce sector
- better delivery of Govt. services
 - faster, more reliable

Issues

- Lack of digital footprint of large section of Indians
- Digital divide
- Lack of administrative capability to implement ONDC

Way ahead

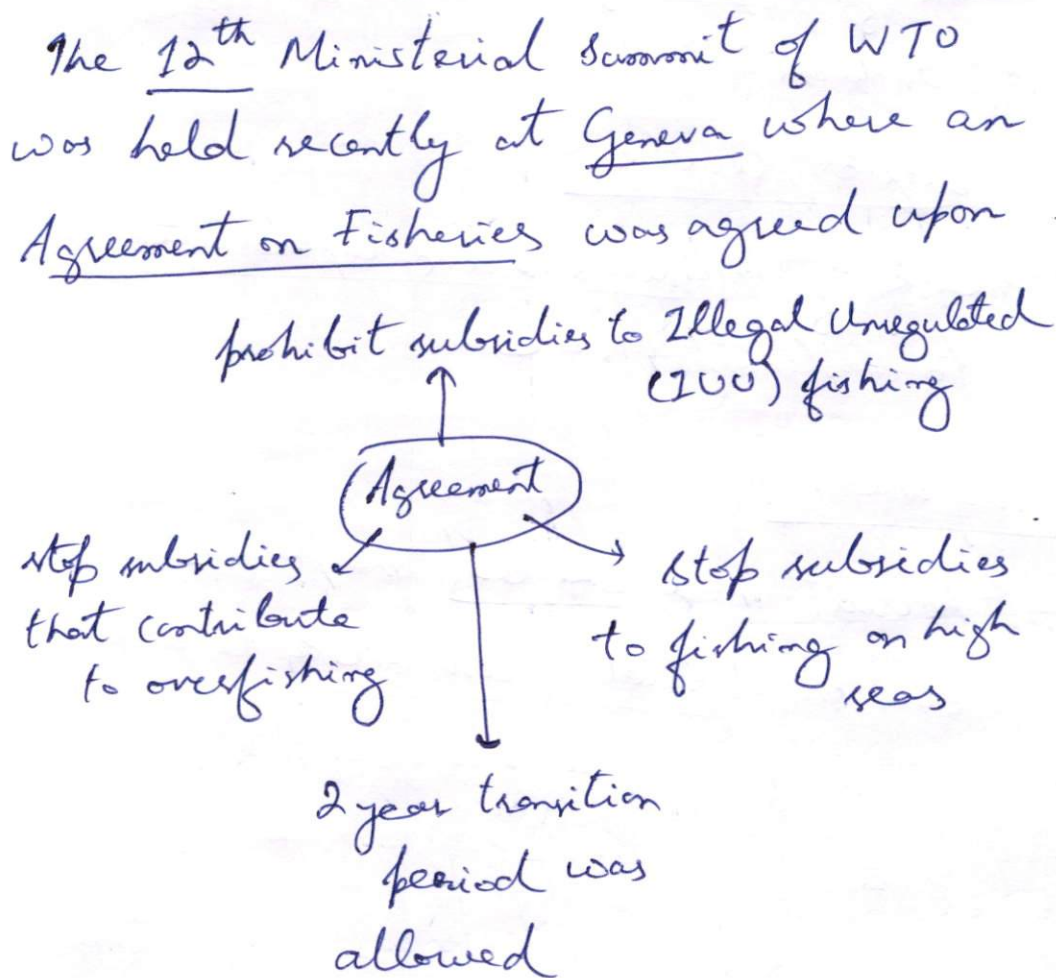
- Recruit more skilled manpower
- Focus on digital accessibility to all.

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



* Concerns raised by India

→ wanted a moratorium period of 25 years (only 2 years granted)

→ used of non-tariff measures by

developed countries to provide huge subsidies

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

India	USA
15\$/yr/ fisherman family	\$4500\$/yr/ fisherman family

→ difficulty of quantifying targets

→ overfishing

→ IUU fishing

→ need to support fisheries sector

→ due to low level of growth and
poor condition of fishermen

* Need for further negotiations in fisheries

→ for quantification of targets

→ To solve developing vs developed
countries dilemma - accused as
'Likhtat forum' by developing countries

Other reforms and Indian interest

Reforms	India opposed
→ moratorium on 2-term rule	

- | | |
|--|---|
| → 5 year temporary
waiver on COVID
Vaccines | → Not fully satisfied
wanted waiver on
therapeutic and diagnostic
measures as well |
| → No export restrictions
on W Food Programme | → India want Govt
to Govt dealings |
| → Resolution of dispute
settlement board
issue | → India wanted
resolution |
| Other
Concerns | → No advancements on <u>Doha Agreements</u>
(on agriculture) |
| | → No solution on India's public
stockholding |

Although many concerns remain to
be solved, the fisheries agreement was a
welcome step.

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

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)'s around 60% projects in road construction in recent times have been through the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)

* Advantages associated with HAM

- Funding mostly by private sector
 - around 60% of the funding
 - less financial burden of the Govt.
- Property's ownership remains permanently with the Govt
 - no risk of privatisation
 - stops exclusion of the poor in the long run
- Operation and maintenance to private sector for a fixed time (in some cases)

- more professional working
- innovative

→ Other model - Govt. operates but shares
a part of profit as per agreement

↳ no exclusion of people

→ Benefits to both private and Govt

⇓
increase investments in the long run

* Interest has moderated

1) Difficult to find financiers

- as in many cases they do not
operate reducing profitability

2) Failure of other PPP models

- negative expectations

3) Issues of very high user fees (x) too

- public discontent

4) Govt. incapability in operation and
maintenance

* Way ahead

1) Look towards alternate models

↳ National Monetisation Plan - to mobilise
6 Lakh Crore by providing brownfield
projects to private sector

2) Improve infrastructure financial market
in the country and through establishing
DFIs

Infrastructure construction like
roads is very essential to fulfil SDGs
(Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)

13.

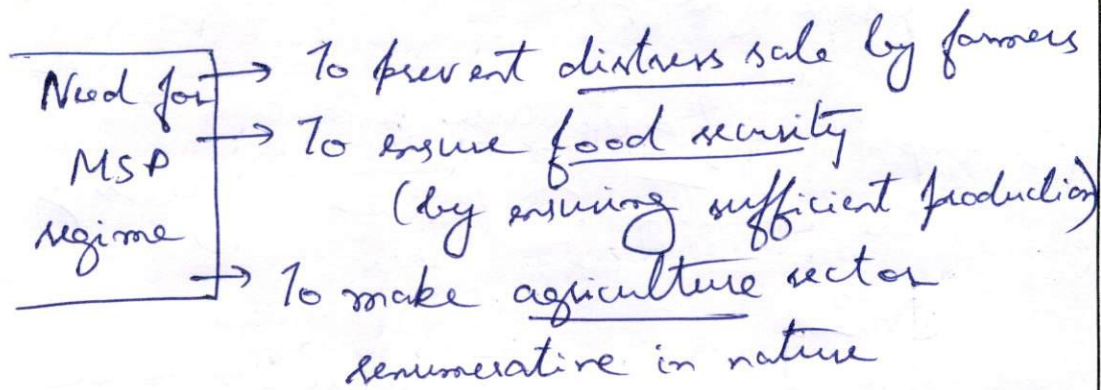
मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme ensures assured prices to 23 crops in India.



* Present regime: Not economically sustainable

- 1) Open ended procurement - ^{any} amount produced has to be brought
- 2) Very high rate of MSPs - has become 'maximum price' instead due to populism
- 3) Very high burden on exchequer
- food subsidies highest
- 4) Reduced production of other crops
(e.g.) pulses - import dependency as

seen in recent MOU with Mozambique

* Not agro-ecologically sustainable

- 1) Reduced water tables - due to growing water intensive crops like rice, wheat [as MSPs given for those]
- 2) Reduced soil fertility - excessive cultivation, use of fertilizers
- 3) Reduced varieties of crops - disease later might lead to extinction
- 4) Leading to pollution - stubble burning due to late sowing season because of reduced water table

* Alternative approaches

Shantakumar Committee asked to review

the existing MSP policy

Ecological sustainability

- 1) Crop diversification - by increasing and assigning MSPs to other crops on Millets

2) Study of water table and cropping
pattern as per water table [Mihir Shah]
[Committee]

3) Reduce pollution

Economic sustainability

1) Limit procurement to certain amount

2) Decentralised procurement (Shantakumar
Committee)

↳ reduced logistics cost,

use of local crops

3) Price Deficiency Payment scheme can
be explored (or) under PM-Aasha
scheme

4) Reduce wastage - by food processing etc.

The existing MSP regime hence
needs to have a relook into to solve afore-
mentioned concerns

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

There is a requirement to keep 7.6MMT (million metric tonnes) buffer of wheat but in reality much more is kept in normal circumstances leading to huge wastage

* Existing buffer stock policy leading to overflowing foodgrains

1) System

- Open ended procurement - so procured beyond limits also
- Regional disparities - excessive procurement in states like Punjab, Haryana
[not properly implemented in NE states]

2) FCI issues

- lack of proper storage facilities - overflow
- lack of logistical efficiency - many damaged in transportation

3) Administrative defects

→ lack of timely open sale schemes
which can reduce overflow and
increase income

→ First In First Out (FIFO) policy
- damage and overflow of goods

4) Corruption

→ issues with farmers - to excessively produce
particular foodgrain

However, some amount of buffer stock
is required:-

→ To ensure food security

→ To meet unforeseen emergencies (e.g. COVID)

→ To fulfil welfare programmes of
Govt (e.g. PDS,

PM Garib Kalyan Package etc.)

Recent times has also depleting wheat
stocks due to Russia-Ukraine war and

heat waves.

Way ahead

- Increase storage capacity of FCI and other storing agencies
- Limit procurement to a certain amount
- Better utilisation to control inflation
- ex) Operation GREEN for TOP
- Check corruption in the system

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

15

There are around eight major ports in India but we lack a mega port like Colombo which hampers our trade interests as more than 80% by volume of our trade goes through waterways

Master plan → To enlarge capacities of port handling
→ Faster processing of transport
→ Capability to act as deep sea port

* Challenges faced by ports

Logistical

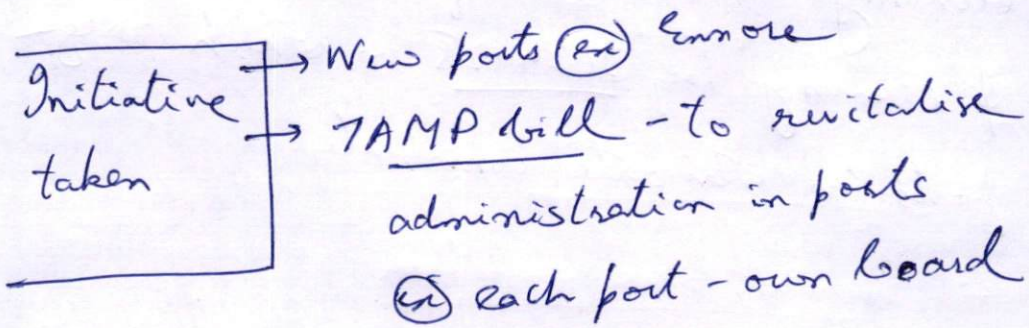
- 1) less capability to tackle large cargo
- 2) Delays in clearances [Economic survey highlighted]

Expansion issue

- 1) Less amount of land availability
- 2) Requirement of huge funding
- 3) Dredging required
- as most ports in Eastern Coast are shallow [emerging coast]
- 4) Delays in clearances of projects

Administrative

- 1) Decision making delays
- 2) Old bureaucracy - inefficient



* Remedial measures required

- 1) Make system ^{more} efficient - faster clearances of projects
- 2) Increasing funding towards development

of ports

- 3) Enhance logistics handling capacity
- 4) Regular dredging
- 5) Overhaul administrative functioning
- 6) Focus on creating few large ports
~~for~~ rather than many smaller ones
- 7) Harness research and development capabilities
↳ to explore rare earth minerals etc.

India is a rapidly growing economy with hopes of become a 5 Trillion \$ economy by 2024-25 in which mega ports can contribute immensely.

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

Oxfam Report 2019 says that 51.5% of the wealth in India is owned by the top 10% people. Oxfam 2017 Report suggests that of the total wealth accrued, 73% went to top 10% people. It points to the large inequality in India

* Translating into carbon inequality

- Access to amenities (a) AC is limited to upper class people → they have a much higher ^{carbon} footprint than rural people
- Use of outdated (carbon intensive) methods by poorer sections of populations
→ increased carbon emissions despite poorer facilities

* Significance of addressing carbon inequality

- 1) To reduce carbon emission intensity

- which is higher in rural areas
[NDC updated targets - reduce 45% from 2005]

2) To ensure carbon justice

- access to equal carbon output limit
for both poor and rich

↓
ensure carbon justice

3) To improve health outcomes

- WHO suggests Indoor Air Pollution
kills large amount of people worldwide

[lack of access to clean carbon technologies
of cooking]

* Way to achieve it

→ ensure basic amenities

① electricity - SAUBHAGYA scheme

→ ensure clean cooking technologies to all

② UJJWALA mission - LPG

(connection to BPL women)

→ Reduced power consumption in rural areas

④ UJALA LED bulb availability

→ Focus on renewable generation

④ PM KUSUM scheme - farmers

→ Reduce poverty and inequality

- to increase access to use of cleaner technologies

Carbon inequality has translated into carbon imperialism in the world forcing developing countries to cut down on carbon emissions which needs to be reconsidered.

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

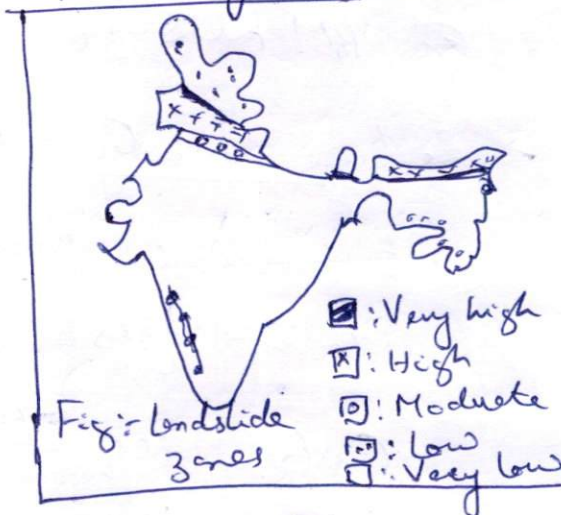
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Many regions in India are prone to landslides due to presence of steep, hilly regions

Increased incidences in the past decade

2013 - Kedarnath landslides

2021 → Chamoli
↳ Chamoshale



Regular → North East, Western Ghats

* Development paradigm not modified

→ Lack of landslide hazard zonation
 - not aware about probability of landslides

→ Landslides disasters not part of mainstream development policy formulation

→ Focus on development - leading to cutting mountains for roads leading

to landslides (ex) Nagaland - Kohima highway
→ Lack of adequate strengthening to prevent
damage in landslide prone zones
- great loss of life and property

(ex) Tapovan site

→ Focus on large scale dams
- rather than small structures
(suggested by Xaxa Committee)

* Need to ^{modify} development paradigm

NOMA guidelines need to be
followed

- landslide hazard zonation
- Afforestation to strengthen soil's
holding capacity
- Risk assessment of landslide prone areas
- Capacity development
→ training to people, strengthening
priority structures

- Strict enforcement of regulations
- Preparedness to face disaster
- Emergency response

The development paradigm has to be more concerned about environment focusing on Environment Impact Assessment before going ahead with developmental projects.

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)

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

15

Border management is a holistic measure comprising border security, development of border people by connectivity development and cross border trade.

* Need to ensure cross border flows

→ To improve trade between bordering countries

- can contribute to wellbeing of local people

→ To fulfil tribal interests in some regions like North-East

- some tribe across borders → Manipur } Myanmar
→ Nagaland } India

→ To ensure connectivity (a) Indo-Myanmar

Thailand trilateral highway

→ To give access to foreigners of services
~~To ensure~~ (a) medical tourism at India-Nepal border

* To ensure national security interests

→ Infiltration of terrorists

(ex) India - Myanmar border
- need to stop it

→ Illegal migration - mostly in Indo-Bangladesh border [SC said - national security threat]

→ To prevent illegal smuggling

(ex) counterfeit currency which hampers our economic capabilities

→ Illegal human trafficking prevention

→ Prevent organised crime from thriving

(ex) drugs - chances of internal security issues

* Initiatives taken

→ Trading outposts at border areas

(ex) Petrapole - Benapole → India-Bangladesh border

→ Committees

- Shekathar committee - recommended
strengthening of border infrastructure
by using PPP, more powers to BRO

→ Schemes (i) Border Area Development
Programme - for development

→ CIBMS → use of modern technology
to guide borders

(ii) BOLD-GIT technology

→ Construction of roads (i) Oldi Bag road

Way ahead

→ utilise border people in development
activities

→ implement Shekathar Committee recomm-
endations.

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

Money laundering is to make illegal money to look as if it came from a legal source by the process of placement, layering and subsequent induction into the system.

Linkages between globalisation and money laundering

- Easier transactions (a) hawala routes
- Emergence of modern technology
 - (a) blockchain — anonymous transactions can be done
- Emergence of tax havens (a) Panama
- use of round tripping techniques becoming easier — from countries like Panama, El Salvador
- Increased confluence between terror

groups and money laundering groups
- due to global crackdown on terrorism

→ easier to conceal laundered money

ex) Swiss banks

→ Increased funding for terror activities
- more money laundered

Initiatives taken

* National level

- 1) Foreign Exchange Management Act - to see foreign exchanges
 - 2) Prevention of Money Laundering Act
 - 3) Financial Intelligence Unit creation
 - 4) Strict KYC norms in banks -
for disclosure
 - 5) Double Tax Information Exchange Agreements
- #### * International level

- 1) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
- list countries under grey and

black list

- 2) UN Convention to stop organised Crime
- prevents organised crime and money laundering
- 3) Convention on the suppression of financing of Terrorism
- 4) Sanctions Committee Against Terrorism

Way ahead

- Harmonising technological capabilities to fight money laundering
- More Tax Information Exchange Agreements
- Greater international collaboration.

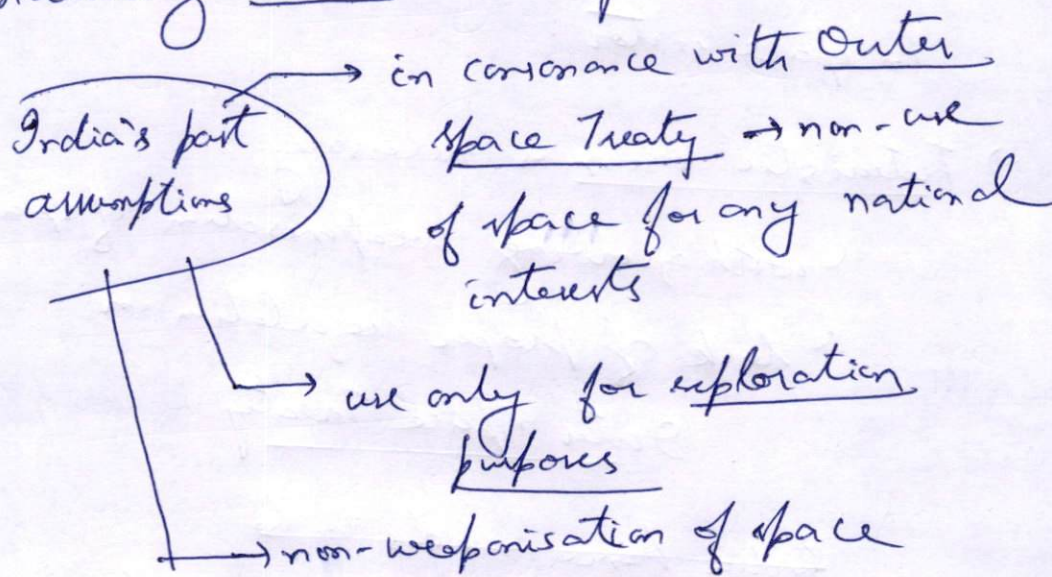
20.

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)

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

Artemis Accords were led by USA which signed deals for exploration of outer space including moon initially.



India's stand in relation to Artemis Accords

→ Not part of the agreements

Need → to collaborate more with other agencies to explore outer space

→ Feels it is a strategic move

Need → to engage in capacity building

in space due to increasing use of space
as a domain of warfare

- cannot rely completely on peaceful use

→ Greater collaboration is required

↳ to harness research and its benefits
in space sector

→ Futuristic vision is necessary

↳ with growing weaponisation of space

↳ lack of proper regulation in

Outer Space Treaty

~~India hence needs to do~~

India's stand has also shifted slowly in
recent times: -

→ Anti-satellite testing (ex) Mission Shakti

→ Collaboration with others (ex) France
↓

SARAL-ALTIRA mission

→ Newer technologies (ex) Project NETRA

to track debris

→ Increasing capabilities (a) HSTDV demonstration

India needs to relook into its stance of Atomic accords and overall stance in space policy.

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK