



# 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. : 1026942

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Garima Mundra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

28 August 2022

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

केंद्र

Centre

Ahmedabad (01)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

|   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>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।</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>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.</p>                  |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | <p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p>          | <p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 2 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                             | <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                                                               |
| 3 | <p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 4 | <p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 5 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 6 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                                              |
| 7 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 8 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

|                                                          |                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use              | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| <p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br/>Signature of Examiner(s)</p> |                                             |

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

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



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**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)

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

10

Fiscal Policy refers to the policy that is in control of the government of the day and deals with



Over time, the role of fiscal policy has been increasing and surpassing the monetary policy. This is in line with India's goal of becoming a welfare state (DPSP).

### Role of Fiscal Policy

#### ① Reducing income inequality

Progressive taxation — taxing the rich more — brings down the level of inequality.

Helps bridge gap between haves and have-nots.

For eg - Income Tax slabs start from ₹2.50,000 and rebates under section 8A.

- Also includes lower corporate taxes / tax-free status to up and coming startups.

Eg - Budget 2021 - 5yr tax free status.

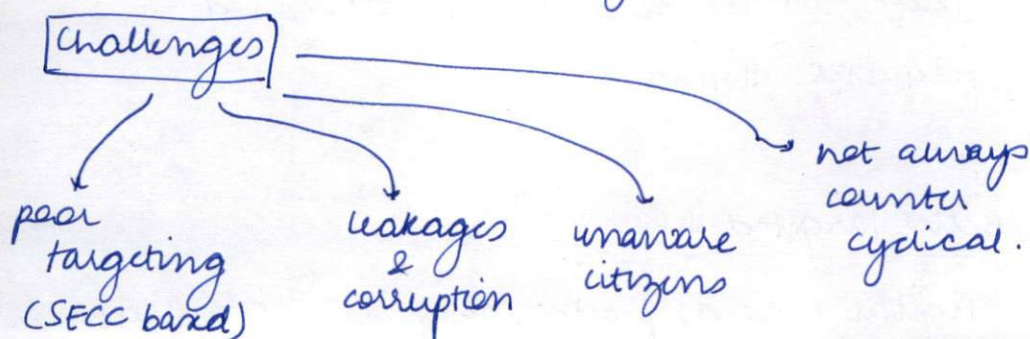
उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## ② Inclusive growth (SDG1 - no poverty)

It also ensures bringing the downtrodden in the social-safety net by directed government expenditure and merit subsidies



Therefore, fiscal policy can be a game-changer for country's growth story.



For growth at the bottom of the pyramid, fiscal policy need to be aligned with monetary policy.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Post-independence, the JC Kumarappa committee looked at land reforms. In 2022, we need another set of reforms to look at digitisation.

Digitizing land records refers to keeping an electronic record of the parcels of land.

### Benefits of digitizing

#### ① Permanent record

Physical records are susceptible to pilferage, theft, loss by natural disasters and frequent disputes.

#### ② Better targeted schemes

Digital records provide precious data that can help in better recognition of marginal farmers [86% - small and landless]

Ensures identification of beneficiaries.

### ③ Completing goal of land reforms

challenges in land reform still remain -  
[avg farm size - 1.2ha]. Digital records  
can help redistribution, consolidation  
and provide macro-perspective

### ④ Judicial pendencies

Over 4cr cases pending in judicial system,  
majority in lower courts. Digitization  
reduces discretion and conflicts.

### Govt measures to boost digital records

- SVAMITVA scheme - land records in rural India
- Usage of drones for identification and mapping (Odisha govt)
- National Digital Land ~~recod~~ record programme
- promotion of blockchain in governance.

measures need to be complimented with spread  
of digital literacy, building digital infrastructure  
and an overhaul of bureaucratic attitude.

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

Subsidies refer to free of cost / discounted goods and services provided to the marginalized communities to fulfill goal of inclusive growth. They can be  $\begin{cases} \text{merit} \\ \text{non-merit} \end{cases}$

Non-merit subsidies are more bare than been by the dire consequences they hold, often unnoticeable in the short run.

### Need for rationalisation of subsidies

#### ① Economic cost

Subsidies are a huge cost on the exchequer (>10% of GDP on subsidy).

more so, they harm state governments more (Andhra Pradesh spends ~30% budget on subsidy)

CAB highlighted the dire state of state finances and a potential economic crisis like Sri Lanka.

## ② Environmental cost

- Non-merit subsidies like free electricity has led to over-irrigation in the northern belt of Green Revolution states.
- fertilizer subsidies harm soil fertility

## ③ Social cost

- Lack of proper targeting lead to monopolising of subsidies by minority
- Recent promises to pay housewives monthly salary reduces their social status.

## Way forward

- Need to differentiate between merit and non-merit
- Audit of state finances and curative measures
- Reforms like giving up of LPG subsidy by those who don't need them.

Recently formulated committee by Supreme Court to look into this 'revdi culture' should hold participative and rational discussions & optimize subsidy regime.

4.

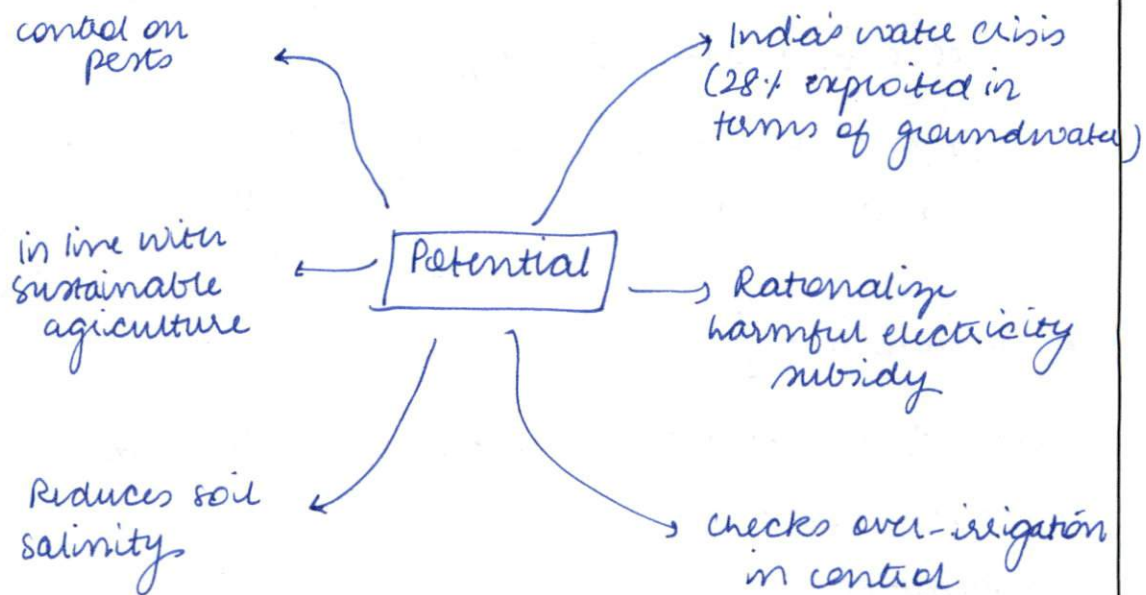
सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

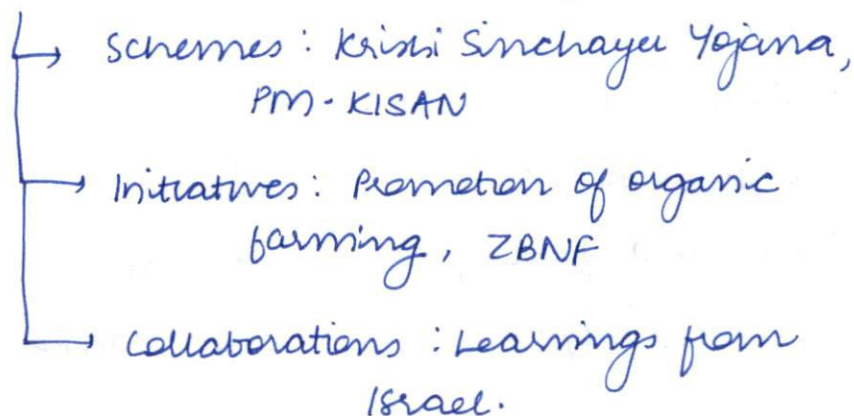
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Micro-irrigation refers to application of water to crops in high-frequency and low volume through a network of pipes.



Over the years, various initiatives have been taken to promote micro-irrigation



## PM-Kishu Sinchayee Yojana

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

- ① Per Drop More Crop - Revolutionary & transformational ideology of growing more from less.  
~~It~~ Immensely beneficial for India's rainfed agriculture
- ② Integrated Watershed Development  
In line with sustainable living, checks incessant construction of dams and canals, harming ecology.
- ③ Water harvesting - 'catch the Rain' campaign integration, making farming profitable by reducing extraction cost, borewells, etc.

Indian agriculture uses 90% of groundwater resources. It is time to make it more sustainable, yet profitable

5.

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

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

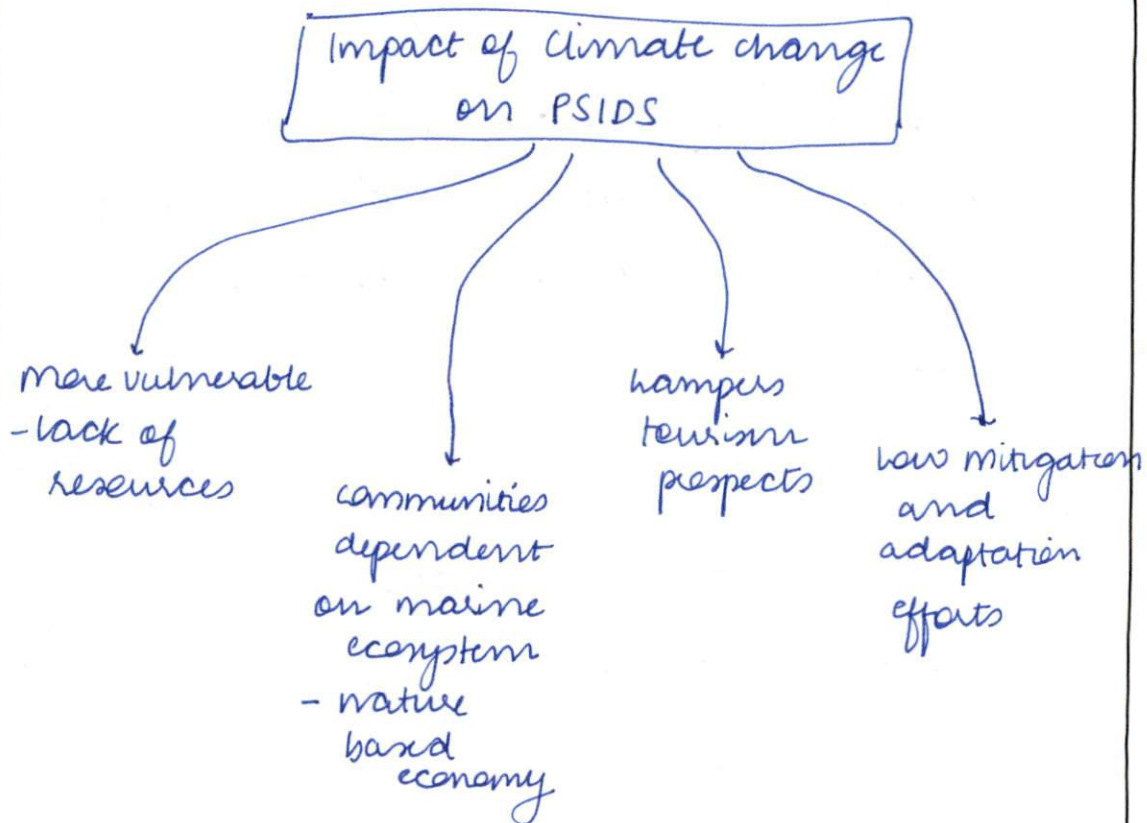
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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climate change is biased in the sense it affects countries more that has less contribution to the problem.

small island states are victims of climate change, without being perpetrators.

Eg - Receding shorelines of Fiji, Gambia, etc.



## India's role

India acts as the torchbearer for climate justice for the Global South.

① It can bring their concerns on the discussion table

eg - Recently concluded COP26 summit, India launched IRIS platform - resilience initiative for small-island states.

② Demand for \$100 bn ~~to~~ on urgent basis from developed nations

③ Coalitions like CDRI (Disaster Resilient Infrastructure) share technical assistance

④ It undertakes HADR (Human Assistance & Development Response) efforts for these states.

climate change is a multifaceted problem that involves us all. Involvement of PSIDS is non-negotiable.

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

Disaster Management refers to response and preparedness for any on-coming disaster.

With the formation of DMP-MoPR, India's disaster strategy has moved to the grassroots.

### Rationale

#### ① First responders

local community are the first responders during the golden hour and hence, need to be empowered equally.

#### ② Reactive → Proactive

centralization of disaster management efforts lead to reactive approach.

India's Disaster Management Policy, 2016  
aims for a proactive approach.

#### ③ Better aware with local topography

Trust-based relationships and local

awareness provides PRIs an upper hand.  
Also make use of traditional knowledge

④ Realisation of 73rd CAA in true spirit.

### components

↳ Empowering of Gram Sabha to identify local shelters and formulating local plans.

↳ Participative community based management at panchayat, district and state level - convergence.

↳ States to devolve disaster management grants

To further empower local communities, disaster management should be included in the 7th schedule (concurrent list) and Nat Disaster Mitigation fund actualized.

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

10

Traditional internal security problems of extremism, terrorism has made way for modern-day approaches of perpetrators.

usage of new and emerging technologies create a hybrid challenge of online & offline.

### Internal Security Implications

#### ① Blockchain

The anonymity and decentralised nature provides perfect gateway for money laundering.

#### ② Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI is used to better target vulnerable population and recruitments.  
Eg - lone wolf attackers often radicalized.

#### ③ Drones

Not easily identifiable, they are used to carry arms and explosives across borders.

Eg - Drone attack in Kashmir

④ Cyber attacks

Governments are vulnerable to attack on critical infrastructure that can bring economies to halt

Eg - Wanna Cry ,

- Attack on Mumbai power grid

⑤ 3D-printing

can be used to manufacture arms and increase smuggling and arms trade

India faces challenges in countering such attacks on lack of capacity, anonymity of attacks, cyber infrastructure and trained manpower.

Reactive approaches don't work in security challenges. India needs a proactive and agile approach

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)

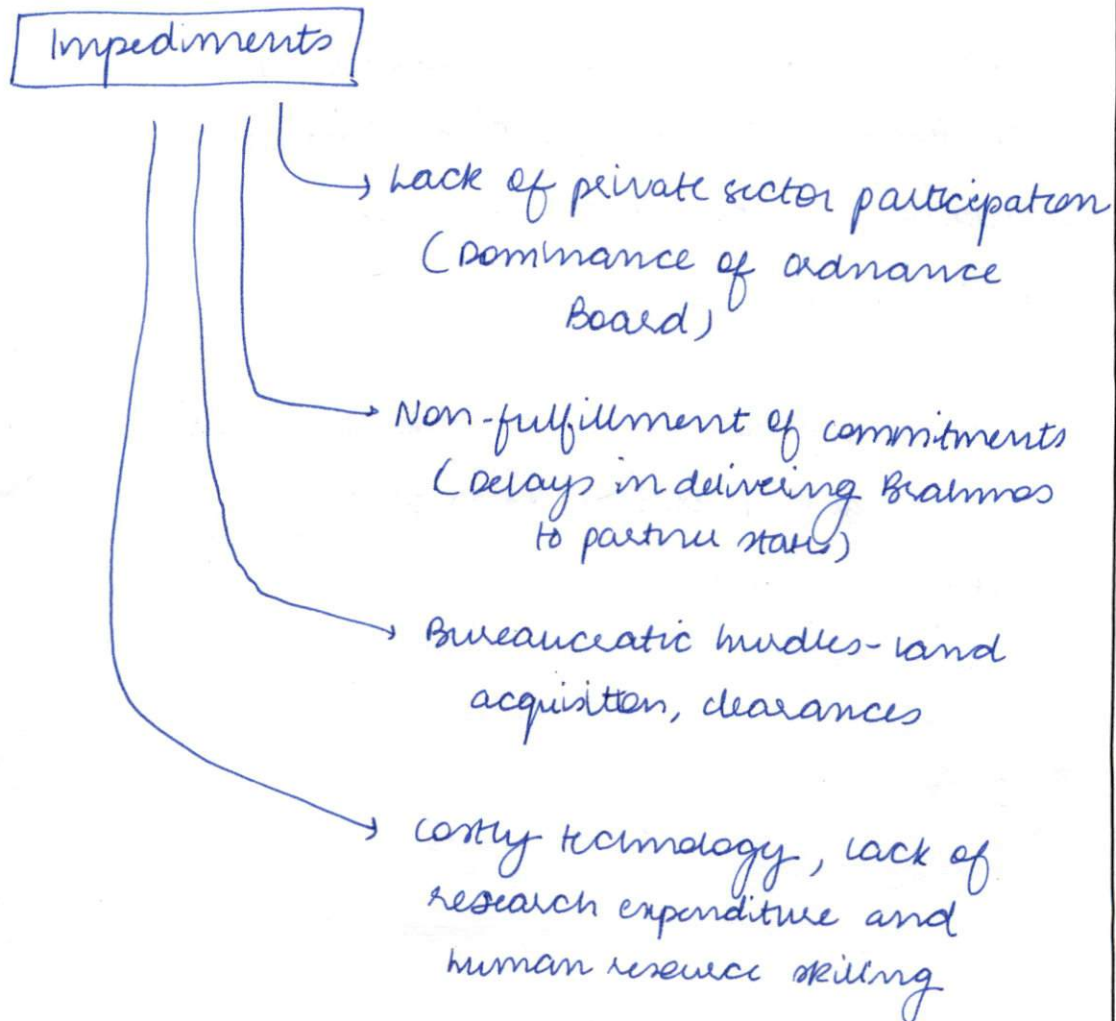
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India has traditionally been a defence importer, relying on likes of countries like Russia (>40%), USA, Israel, etc.

The government's vision of Aatmanirbhar and Make in India has brought defence exports in limelight.



## Steps taken by government

- ① Defence Industrial corridors - in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- ② Positive Indeginization list - of approximately 400 items
- ③ Increase in FDI limit to 74% - partnerships with foreign players
- ④ coalitions & treaties with foreign governments for technology transfer
  - Joint venture for Brahmos missile
  - India-Australia collaboration

Further steps include increasing role of PPP, increase modernization budget for military & defence and become a trustworthy supply partner to smaller nations.

Defence exports can help achieve goal of \$5 trillion economy by 2025.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Space debris refer to satellites, rockets, space stations and any remnants of these that are no longer usable.

As per reports, out of the 20000 satellites in space, only about 1500 are in use, signifying the seriousness of the issue.

### Multiple challenges

#### ① Harm to life on earth

- space debris can fall back on populous regions on earth, harming human life and property

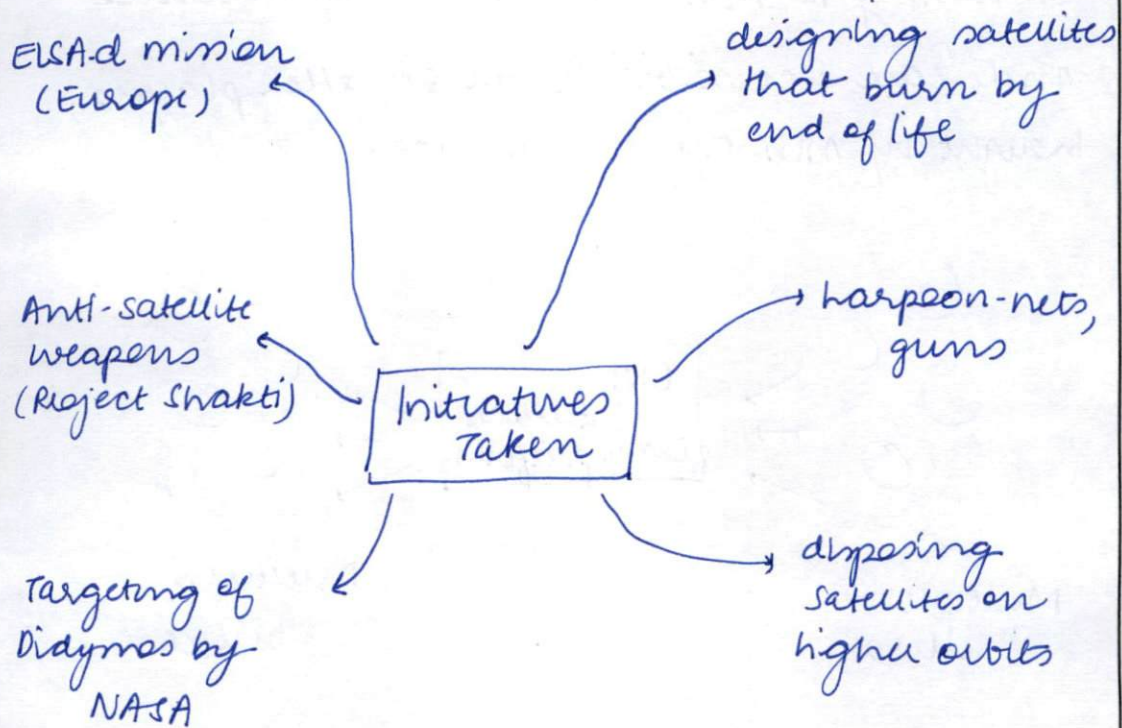
[Eg] - china's mach-SB rocket was expected to hit Indian coast

#### ② Kessler syndrome

Refers to the phenomena that space debris create more space debris by jostling into each other.

### ⑧ challenge to ongoing projects

It can interfere with work of satellites and space stations, harming research and incurring huge cost.



while international discussions are based on the Outer Space Treaty, there is need to formulate a dedicated forum to curb menace of space debris.

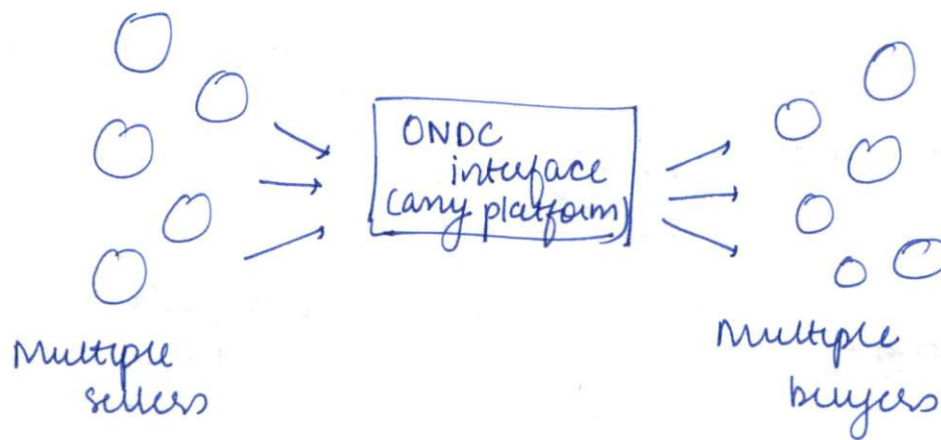
10.

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 हशिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) is aiming to make e-commerce open source and easy accessibility for smaller players, brought by ministry of commerce.



### Benefits of ONDC

#### ① Democratize access

It allows smaller players (local brands) to compete with bigger players (MNCs) on equal footing.

#### ② Reduce monopolies of giants

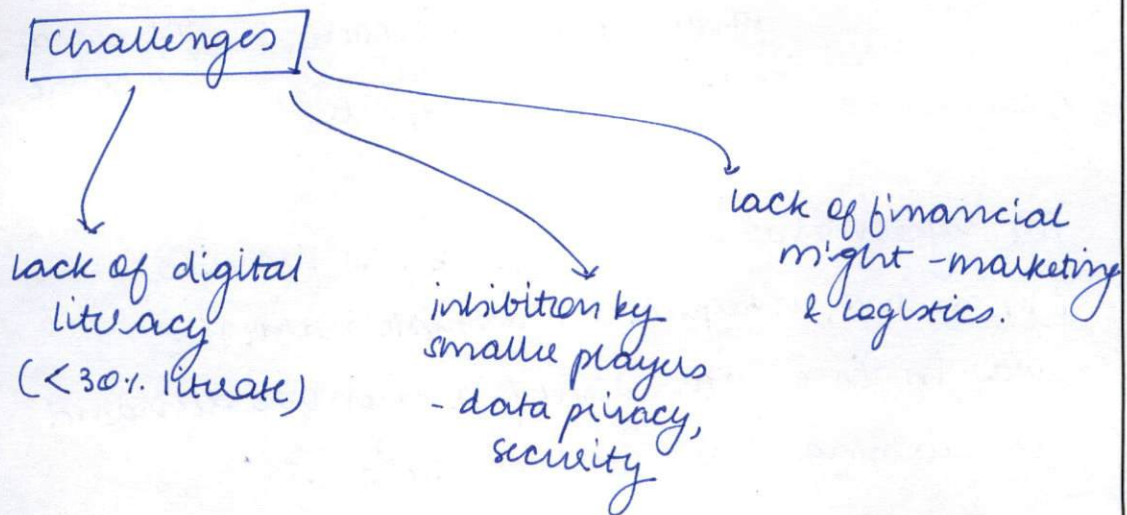
Platforms like Flipkart and Amazon

held majority of the market and are biased towards particular brands on their sites

③ more choice and decision-making power for consumers

Wide array of sellers on the platform and multiple options for same product

④ increase employment opportunities and growth of economy



The government needs to organise training sessions for capacity building to truly make e-commerce fair, inclusive & accessible.

11.

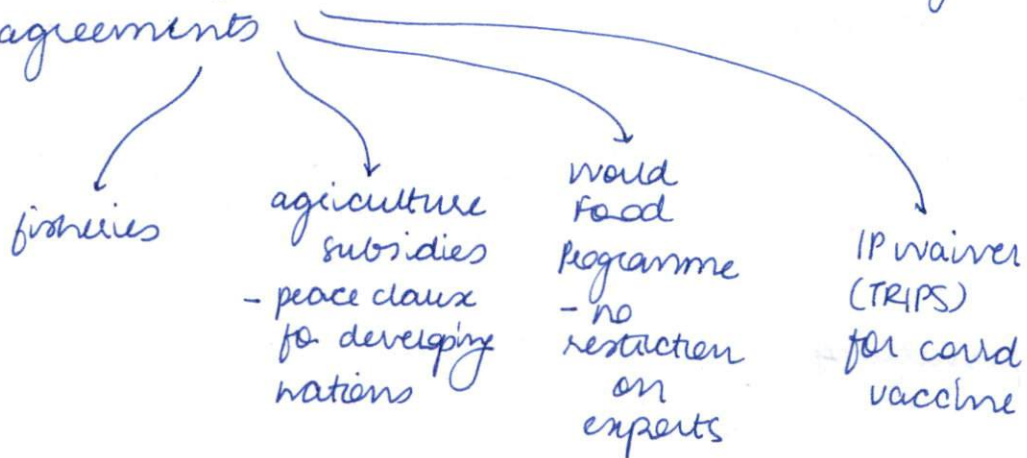
यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Recently concluded 14<sup>th</sup> ministerial conference of WTO in Geneva had multiple breakthrough agreements



The agreement on curbing EIU fisheries (Insustainable, unregulated, unsustainable) was in line with developed countries demand for curbing harmful subsidies.

Need for curbs

↳ overexploitation of fisheries  
- reducing global stock

↳ unsustainable practices  
↳ bottom trawling

↳ distort market economy

- advantage for governments providing subsidies

↳ ~~no~~ effect on marine biodiversity

- pollution, invasive species

While intentions are fair, developing countries like India were not fully in support.

### Concerns raised by India

① Developing countries need fiscal space

- Coastal communities usually are marginalized and hence need support from government

② Application of CBPR (Common but differentiated responsibilities)

- Developed nations have more role to play in incessant fishing - mechanized large boats.

③ Non-technical barriers

- countries like USA and Europe curb exports of developing nations

by resorting to non-chemical barriers.  
and phytosanitary measures.

Ensuring quality & modern tech-fishing  
require subsidies.

④ settling of territorial disputes of maritime  
boundary under UNCLOS is essential.

- Fishing of Pakistan fisherman near  
Indian coast.

Fisheries is an important sector of Indian  
economy (2<sup>nd</sup> largest in world, 8% of GDP  
contribution to exports).

It is only fair to demand its rightful  
seat at the negotiation table to usher  
in Neel Kranti.

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)

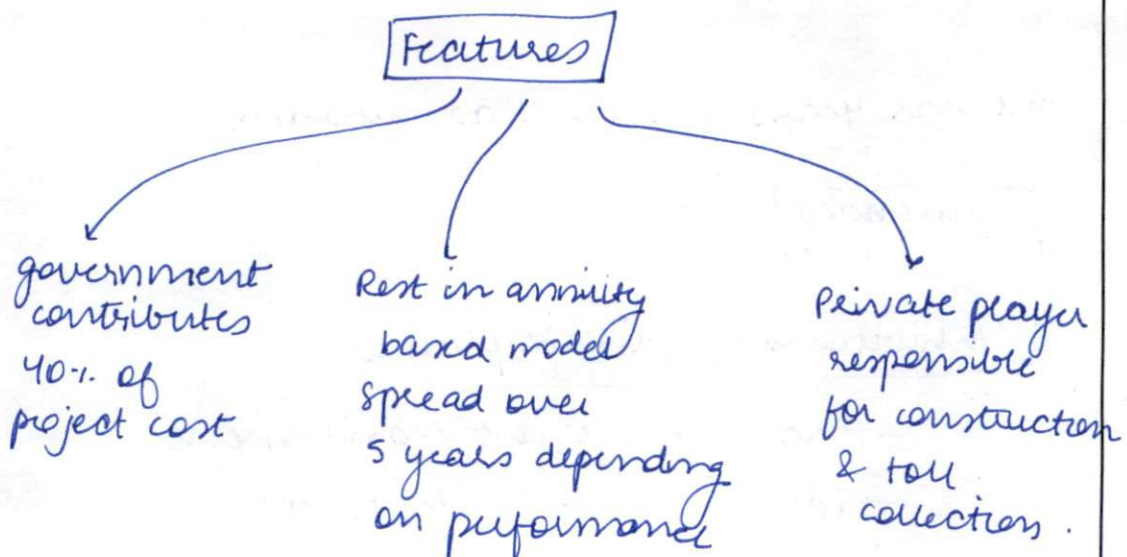
Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्षा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The drawbacks of the BOT (Build-own-transfer) and EPC (Engineering - Procurement - construction) model led to formation of HAM.

HAM is a hybrid of both the above models, actualising PPP in highway construction.



### Advantages of HAM

- ① Reduces government's outflow in one-go : Only 40% of cost to be borne.

② Benefits of PPP - technical expertise of private sector and financial help from government

③ Faster completion of work - sense of responsibility on private players as full amount not received - Reduces moral hazard

④ /

But over years, interest has subsided.

### challenges

① Inhibitions of private players

- large upfront cost requirement
- harsh loan terms by FIs for construction projects
- Delays in annuity payment by government.

② lack of capacity-building, emerging methods of construction

### ③ Delays and project cost overruns -

Private players inflate project cost,  
delay due to shortage of finance

### ④ Problems with PPP in India

- lack of mutual trust
- profit motive clashes with welfare motive
- private players despise bureaucratic hurdles.

### Way forward

- usage of new and upcoming models  
like lease-operate-transfer, build-own-operate.
- Revival of interest in HAM by completion of delayed projects on priority basis.

Highways are the lifeline of Indian economy.  
With the Bharatmala Pariyojana, the  
suitability of HAM is again in limelight.

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)

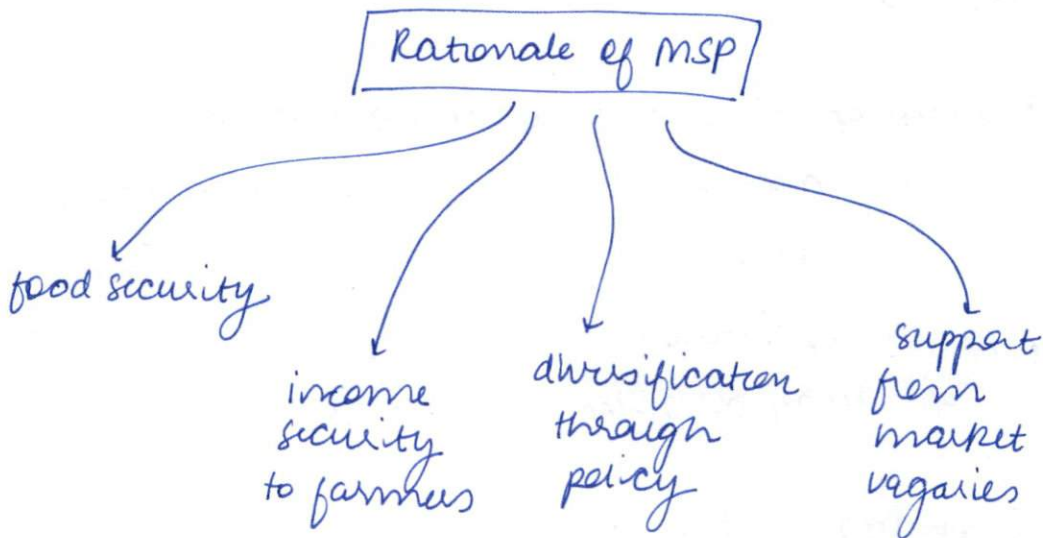
The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Recently scrapped farm laws have once again put focus on the MSP issue and a legal backing.

MSP (minimum support price) is the price paid by the government to farmers for their produce.



But MSP has not turned out to be the pill of all ills.

### Challenges

① ~~Econ~~ Economic challenges

- Distorts market economy - prevents demand-supply to make corrections in market
- Harm foreign exports - farmers skeptical to export due to higher prices of MSP.  
[sugar exports are low due low international prices vs-a-us domestic]
- Cost to fiscal exchequer  
[MSP is a huge burden ~ 8% of budget]

## ② Agro-ecologically challenges

- Distorts crop diversification  
Higher MSP for particular cereals (rice, wheat) have put horticulture in background
- Not agri-sensitive  
water-guzzling crops like sugarcane and rice preferred over pulses due to MSP assurance
- Nutritional security  
millets (nutrition powerhouse) not getting enough attention

## Alternate approaches

- ① Government should resort to Direct  
Benefit Transfers <sup>on land-based</sup> rather than  
crop-based transfer

[Further PM-KISAN transfer focus]

- ② Deficiency payment system - Paying  
difference in market price v/s MSP wouldn't  
distort market economy

- ③ More focus on productivity-oriented  
schemes rather than protective schemes

④

MSP regime has surpassed its utility.

Asok Dalwai committee recommendations

for improving productivity and doubling  
farmer income should be adhered to.

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 हार्जिन में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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must not  
write on  
this margin

The current buffer stock policy of India is guided by the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and need to provide subsidised food grains to almost  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the population.

Buffer stock are maintained by food <sup>cooperation</sup> ~~commission~~ of India (FCI) and procured from farmers across the country.

### Rationale for buffer stock

#### ① Food security

India has come a long way from the ship to mouth situation in 1960s and buffer stocks are essential for maintaining that security.

#### ② Contingencies

Challenges like covid pandemic required

increased assistance in form of PM-Grain Kalyan Anna Yojana.

Unplanned contingencies mandate FCI to maintain higher level of stock

### ③ Grain diplomacy

can also help neighbours in times of need  
(wheat export to Bangladesh)

But this has resulted in overflowing godowns and numerous challenges.

### Challenges

#### ① Increasing production - not enough space

India produced record high crop of wheat in 2020 and record high procurements - lack of warehouse space

#### ② Wastage and pilferage

Lack of maintenance of godowns, and spoilage of grains disturb food security.

Also disturbs economic security - high cost incurred by FCI

### ③ Uncertain policy environment

even though prevalence of sufficient stocks, export bans and higher MSP year-after-year are common.

### Way forward

#### ① Smart management - AI,

Integration of technology, warehouse management system can better predict future demand scenarios.  
Invest in cold storage necessary.

#### ② Rationalisation of TPDS

Identification of true beneficiaries,  
reduction in coverage (call for relook at  $\frac{2}{3}$  beneficiaries)

#### ③ using excess foodgrains for export market

Government did well to allow usage of wasted foodgrains for biofuel/ethanol production.

Further rationalisation is needed to ensure & balance food security with economic security

15.

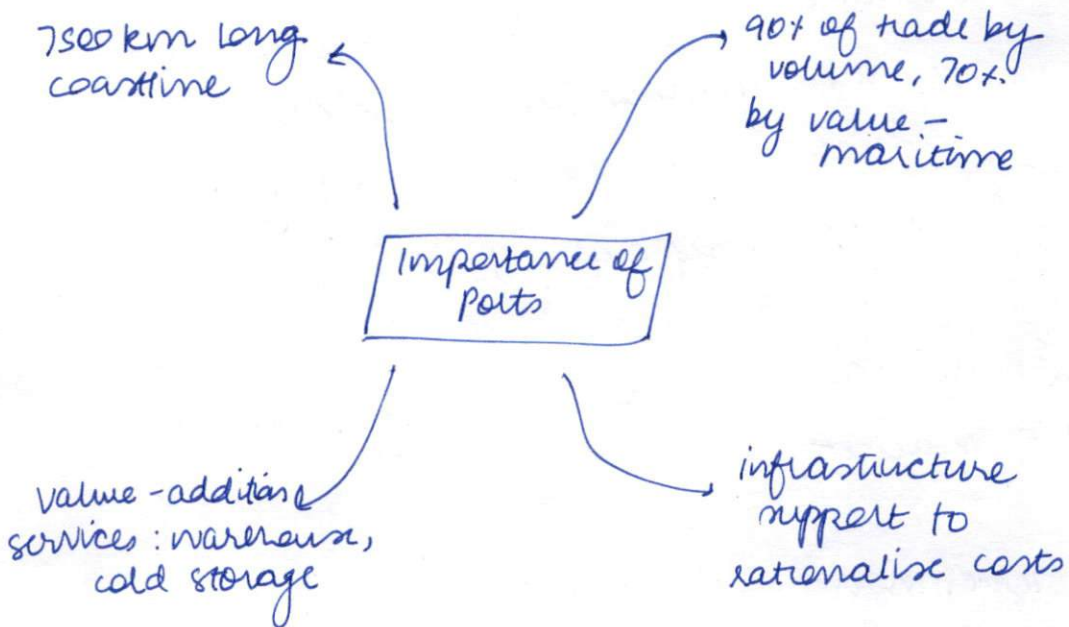
हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक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

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

15

With the renewed focus on Sagarmala  
Yojana - ports are back in focus.

Maritime trade is an important enabler  
of Indian economy and has interlinkages  
with multiple other sectors.



The government's vision is hampered by  
multiple challenges

① Lack of linkages - Road, rail and air  
connectivity to ports is poor.

- ② High turnaround time - Indian ports have one of the longest turnaround time [ > 2.2 - Economic Survey ]
- ③ management - Bureaucratic hurdles & government control don't provide space to private players to develop.
- ④ unsustainable & local protests - Recent protests at Vizhinjam in Kerala against development of port by Adani
- ⑤ Traditional functioning - lack smart management of ports and integration of technology - AI, IoT.

Renewed focus of government has led to schemes & initiatives :

- ↳ Reform of Indian Ports Act, 1921
- ↳ landlord-based model for ports (eg - Vaduvaran)
- ↳ SAROD-port : Dispute redressal system
- ↳ Multimodal logistics focus.

## Way forward

- ① Public-private partnership can guide efficiency, technology and economy of port management.
- ② Partnerships with academic institutions for research on better handling, technology integration and reducing turnaround time.
- ③ local people's support, participative development
- ④ Better road & railway linkage

India is embarking on the Atal Shakti mission and improving port management is key.

convergence of Sagarmala and Bharatmala is key.

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)

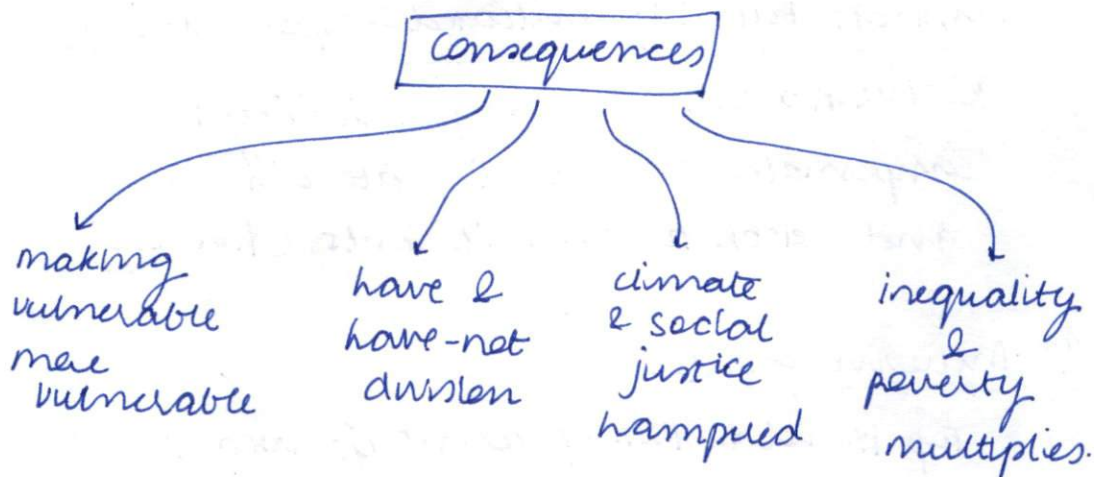
Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words)

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

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~~Carbon~~ carbon inequality refers to unequal effects of climate change negotiations on those who didn't contribute to it in the first place.

This can be both   
 { intra-country   
 { inter-country



significance of addressing carbon-equality

① Distributive justice

Well-known that climate change consequences are higher on poor people in India - loss of livelihood, ~~the~~ land etc.

Top 10% in India responsible for 750% of carbon emissions.

carbon footprint of those at bottom of pyramid much lower.

## ② holding developed nations accountable

USA, China and EU cumulatively contribute to 40% of world emissions

- ~~but~~ still USA casually walked out of climate Paris Agreement.

## ③ common-but-differentiated-responsibility

Richer nations have responsibility to compensate for their climate crimes and stick to commitments (\$100 bn)

## ④ Inclusive growth

Top 1% hold 42% of country's wealth & bottom 50% - 6% of wealth [corfam]

- climate justice is linked with social justice

## ⑤ Fulfilling duty of welfare state [~~As~~ DPSP] handling problem of climate refugees

## Ways to achieve

### ① Carbon tax

on richer income groups & rich countries  
cumulative to their carbon footprint

### ② Participative decisions

Involving locals & tribals in climate  
policy making and respecting their  
nature-centric living

eg - TKDL

### ③ Income support

Adaptation & mitigation grants to  
lower income groups and developing  
nations alike

Recently concluded COP26 had President  
of Tuvalu saying - It would be better  
if you destroy us directly.

Inequality breeds instability

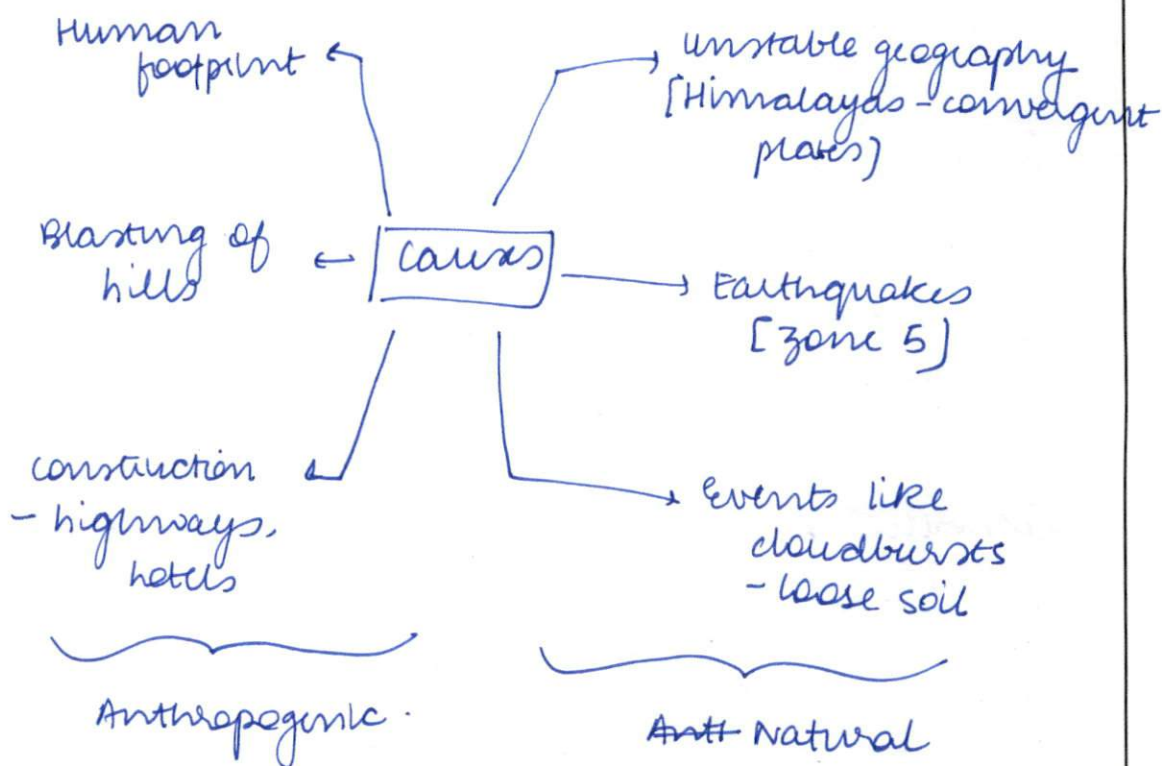
17.

भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

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Landslides refer to the quick fall of rocks, debris, soil from a hill slope.

It is a destructive natural phenomena with approximately 20% of India prone to landslides (Himalayas, western Ghats)



landslides lead to massive destruction of property, communication channel and human life & wildlife.

## Problems in approach

### ① Unsustainable development

- lack of proper EIA
- Flouting of norms
- commercialisation of hillside (hill stations)

Eg- char dharm project in Uttarakhand

### ② construction projects - dams & hydroprojects - without proper study of geology

Eg- Tapovan HEP in Uttarakhand

### ③ Economy & ecology

Desire of hill states (Himachal, UK) to develop clashes with protection of hills.

## Road ahead

### ① Adhering to bye-laws and Building code for hills.

- ② mapping and landslide zoning
- guided policies
  - complete prohibition on construction in vulnerable areas

- ③ Focus on smaller hydropower, respecting natural course of river

- ④ Respect development needs of states and participative sustainable approach.

India doesn't want a replay of the Idukki landslides in Kerala

A proactive & preventive approach is required.

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)

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Border management refers to guarding of international borders to protect national integrity and ~~the~~ territorial sovereignty.



eg. China building multiple villages & roads across Arunachal border.

Need for smart border mgt

↳ Check on internal security issues  
(Extremism, Insurgents)

↳ check on refugees from Bangladesh

↳ Protection of national interest  
(China-India clash at LAC)

↳ all-weather connectivity

↳ countering new challenges  
(drones, cyber attacks)

↳ goal of net security provider.

### Measures taken by India

↳ development of border villages  
by MHA

↳ integration of technology in  
border management  
(night-vision, smart fences)

↳ development of indigenous  
anti-drone technology

↳ focus on defence modernisation  
and indigenization

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

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

15

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money laundering refers to the organised crime of transferring illicit sources of money, under the shadows of a legitimate activity.

Problem has been multiplied by globalisation

linkage

- cross-border flow of drugs & trafficking  
(Golden Crescent and Triangle)
- Integration of technology  
(Blockchain prevents source tracking of money)
- Disputed and different cross-country laws  
(Panama, Cayenne - tax havens)
- Use of established trade networks.

## Initiatives taken

### National

- Prevention of money laundering Act
- Financial Intelligence Unit
- OR I

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

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

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## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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