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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

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. : 1130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Surbhi Pathak

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

Eng

तारीख
Date

28/8/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre Dehradun

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 वर्जित 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 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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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)					



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

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

Recent Oxfam Report highlights the inequality in India where top 10% of people hold 55% of income. Inequality has been further increased due to impact of COVID.

Use of Fiscal Policy to Reduce Income Inequality

- ① Promote Inclusive growth through capacity building of schemes such as PM SVANIDHI → atmanirbhar of street vendors
- ② ensuring Food supply through PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana
- ③ Skill development through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, SANKALP

→ India has only 5% of people in formal economy. Such schemes will

promote formalization of economy

④ Reducing digital divide through

— NOFN — National Optical Fibre Network
— connecting 2.5 lakh gram Panchayat with internet

[NSO — Access to internet Rural — 14%
2019 Urban — 42.9%]

⑤ Improve connectivity to the hinterlands through Bharatmala to ensure seamless transportation

⑥ Portability of Ration through one nation one ration card.

⑦ Boosting farmer income through technical support through drone — aerial credit of sale in Kargil
→ using SRI — system of rice intensification

⑧ Boosting entrepreneurship through
mudra ↓ startup scheme.

Real policy should be more inclusive and participative to reduce

inequality and achieve SDG 10

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

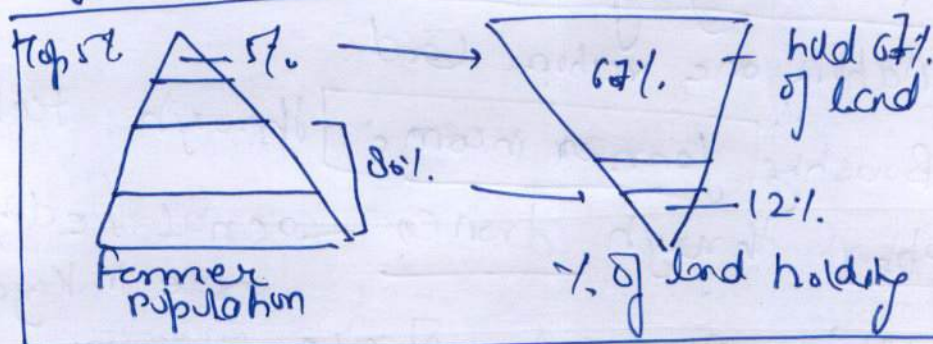
10

As per NITI Aayog Report, it takes 20 years on an average for settlement of land disputes owing to lack of land records.

Digitization of land records

① Ensuring land reforms

→ improve land holding of small farmers,



→ ensuring allocation of land rights

documents can be used as collateral for loan

→ improve productivity of land as more crops can be grown easily.

- ② Lessening burden on Indian Judiciary
- Reduce land related disputes
 - Reduce litigation in courts due to clear allocation [1500-3.5 crore cases pending in courts]

Measures taken

- ① SWAMITVA scheme → digitization of land records and mapping using drones
- ② use of satellite to survey large tracts of land
- ③ Land Titling Law of 2013 to improve allocation of land to poor
- ④ State govt initiatives like
— Bhoomi project of Telangana
and Khajana project of Karnataka
- ⑤ Promoting awareness in rural areas
→ ways ahead → Quick disposal of disputes using satellite tech
→ Improving GPS technology

Land Banks can also be used to promote sustainable land usage and improve allocation

3.

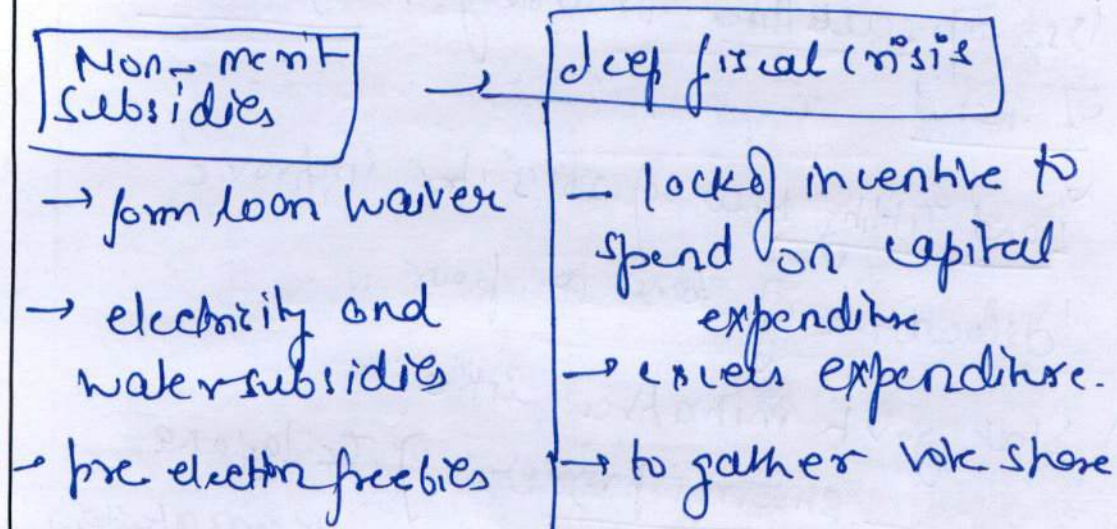
ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

Recently, Supreme Court has highlighted dismal status of state's fiscal health on account of irrational use of subsidies and freebies.



Need to rationalize subsidy regime in India

① To maintain fiscal balance

→ state revenue should be used on areas that encourage income and livelihood of people

② Subsidies have been diverted to non-essential areas

[eg] farm loan waivers are not used on capital augmentation but rather on repaying debt
former mechanization ↓ improved seed [Economic Survey 2020]

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

③ Leads to debt crisis

[eg] debt to GDP of India → 89%

④ It further leads to rollover risk and threat of non-payment of debt leading to sovereign credit rating downfall

⑤ short term goals like Wt share are given more importance than long term sustainability of development needs

⑥ leads need to eliminate crony capitalism and equal development of all

⑦ Cause sustainable growth eg → over subsidy of urea fertilizer → led to soil degradation.

N K Singh has recently recommended to put a cap on state subsidy announcements for maintaining fiscal balance.

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)

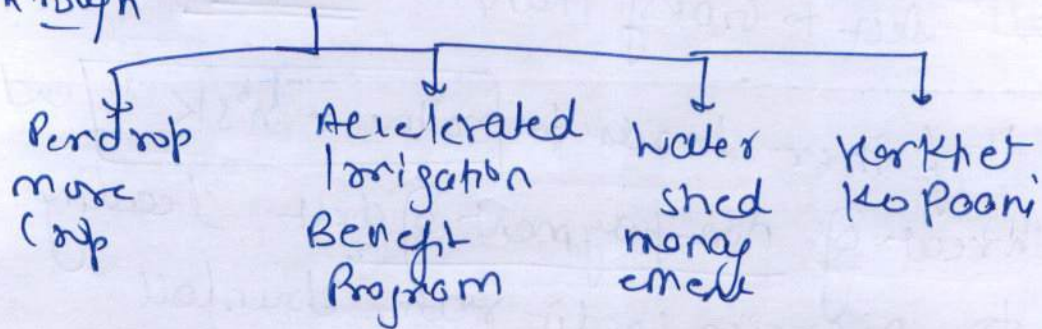
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Pm Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

aims to develop water use efficiency by promoting sustainable use of water through



It focuses on expanding the area of micro-irrigation

Potential of micro-irrigation in transforming farming

- ① Better utilization of groundwater leading to reduced use of surface water
India - 21% of world's surface water
- ② Helps in maintaining soil health
— less leaching of soil quality nutrients

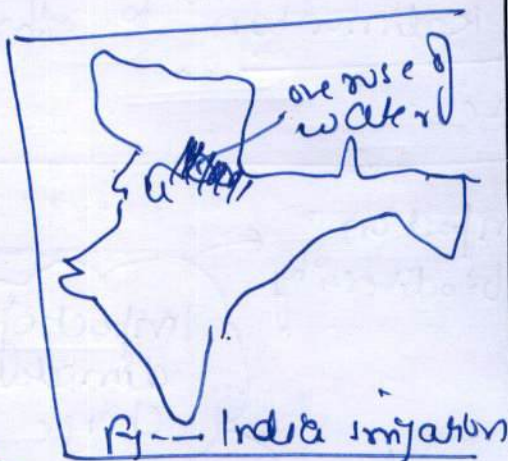
③ enhance usage of fertilizer through efficient use

eg] Urea fertilizer in nano liquid form (IFFCO) helps in slow release

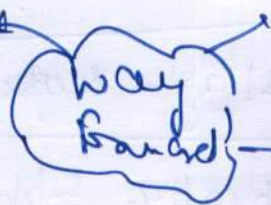
④ helps in groundwater recharge and geographical mapping

⑤ Reduce land degradation and desertification

— increasing tree cover and crop productivity



improve sprinkler irrigation



develop groundwater storage capacity

Rainwater harvested can be used to enhance mini-irrigation

Ministry of Water has recommended combining of Central Ground Water Board and authority to enhance water use regulation which can have a beneficial impact on agriculture.

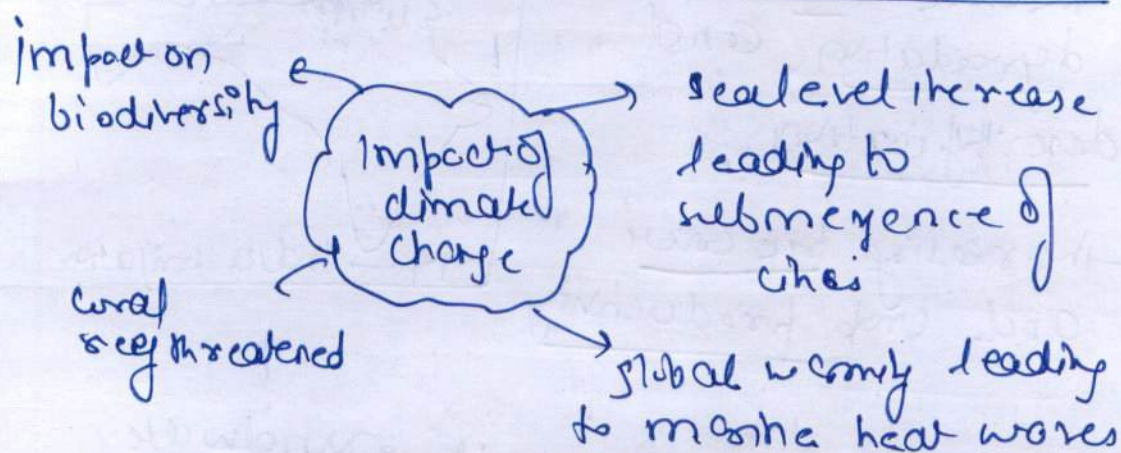
5.

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)

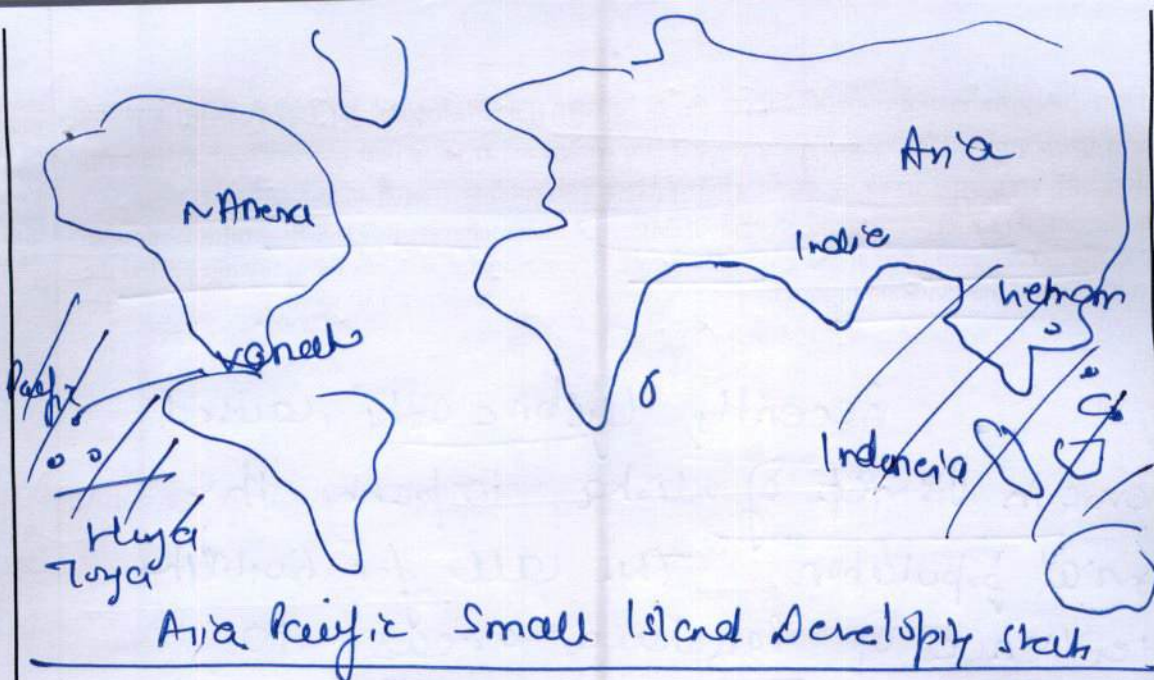
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Indonesia has recently shifted its capital from Jakarta to Bastu Kalimantan due to threat from sea level rise.



India's role in assisting Pacific Islands

- ① Enhance climate mitigation support technology like CFRWS (Tsunami Ready and cyclone warning)
- ② Training and development of personnel to deal more effectively with climate hazards



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

- ③ supporting by embankments and building resilient codes
- ④ Impetus on developing ⁱⁿ marsh lands and wetlands
- ⑤ Allocation of funds for infrastructure projects
- ⑥ Greater male connectivity Project financed by India
- ⑦ — Line of credit
- ⑧ Building capacity through ships, and over food supplies

Vonatou - Australia have partnered on enhancing capacity to deal with climate change. India should also move more such deals to protect 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)

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

Recently, Cyclone Ockhi caused havoc in districts of Odisha impacting the rural population. This calls for building resilience of Panchayat areas to resist disaster impacts.

Disaster management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Component

- 1) Building capacity of districts through awareness and training programs
- 2) Improving devolution of funds from state government
- 3) Capacity Building of State Disaster Response Force to deal effectively & quick action
- 4) Quick Response using technology and GIS techniques

Robbraz behind Plan

① since the rural areas have high illiteracy, they are not aware of impending disaster and its impact

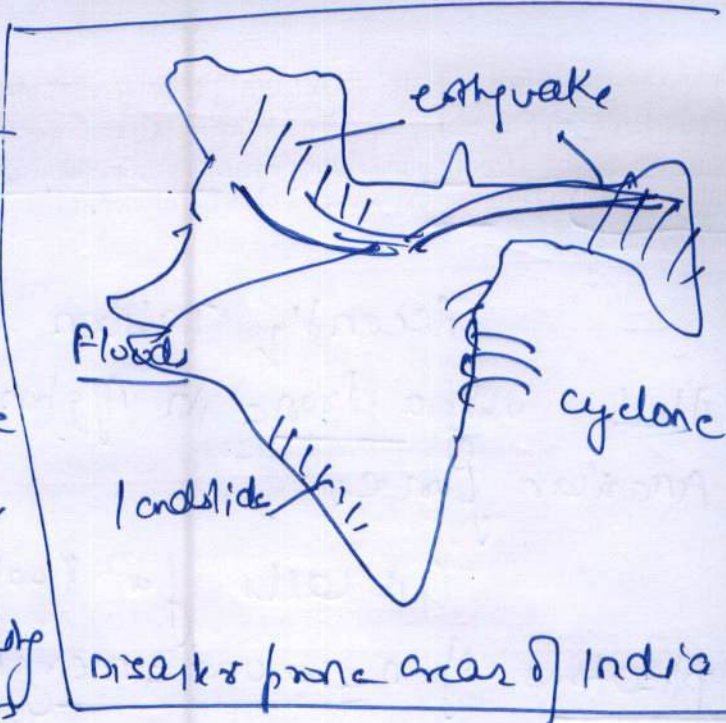
② enhancing response of local people to provide support to vulnerable

Ex: Kedarnath floods of 2013 - locals gave huge support to rehabilitate.

③ use of early warning system to augment reaction time and reduce casualty impact.

As India is highly prone to various types of disasters, it becomes essential to be future ready.

As two districts of Odisha have become Tsunami Ready as per UNESCO - i.e. prepared.



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

7.

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

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

10

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

Recently, Taliban leaders has killed using a drone in Afghanistan by American forces.

This calls for looking at the implications of new and emerging technologies as a threat to Indian security.

Internal security Implications

① use of new advance technologies

drone

missiles

→ can be used to impact critical infrastructure

[Ex] Jammu & Kashmir army camp attacked by drone in 2021

② use of cyber currencies

hampers India's financial system

leads to counterfeit currency

Block money in economy

③ using Cyberware and hacking

Pegasus
used to
spy on
officials

attack on
nuclear
plant to
hamper
the system

threat of
leakage of
bank data

④ illegal wildlife trade

impact India's
financial
security

threat of external
support

⑤ weapon smuggling → Deep / dark web

→ can impact nationalism and Left wing
extremism (LWE)

comprehensive
regulation to
deal with
cryptocurrency

way
forward

increase R&D
expenditure to
2% of GDP
to track new
tech

effective enforcement of money
laundering mechanism

New world order needs to be
adapted in our technical expertise to
cater to security implications

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)

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

India has recently exported its Brahmos missile to Philippines and talks are on procurement by Argentina as well

Over the years, India has relied on purchasing defence equipments:

Russia → MiG aircrafts, S-400

USA → weapons

France → Rafal

Israel → drones and missiles

But, the export potential is still facing many

Impediments

(1) Lack of R&D expenditure → 0.5% of GDP

(2) low private sector participation

→ PPP projects generally are in delays

(3) Insufficient number of associations with developed countries

Ex over-reliance on USA, Russia

(4) Indigenous manufacturing → lacking due to insufficient technical expertise to match upto quality

- ⑤ Ecosystem not conducive to promote domestic manufacturing
- bureaucratic hurdles
 - Delay in disbursement of funds.

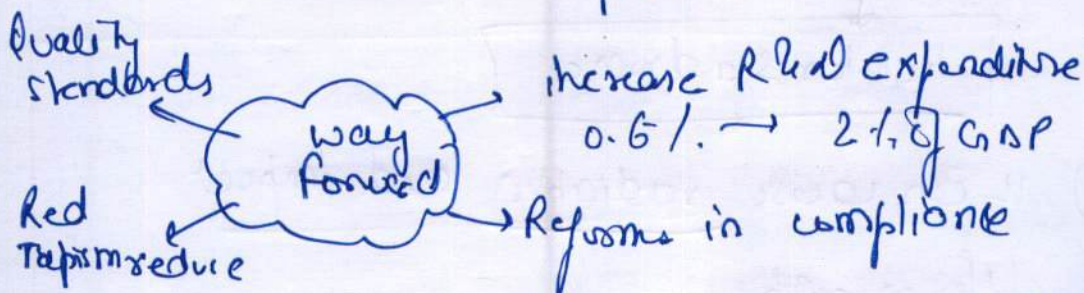
Steps taken by Government

- ① Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP-2020)
- to streamline import of spare parts and equipments
 - Removal of stringent offset clauses

- ② Make in India → Boost to domestic manufacturing through subsidies

- ③ Reducing compliance norms

- ④ Govt procurement upto 200 cr from domestic producers → boost in-house production



Meekatkar Committee recommendations on indigenization of defence products should promote export of Indian defence products

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

Recently, space debris from China's Chang'e probe fell in Rajasthan. Though it caused no damage to life and property, it has many implications.

Issues associated with space debris

- ① Threat to lives and people's livelihood
- ② Threat to space assets like International Space Station
- ③ It impacts future survival of earth due to accumulation of huge debris in space

↓
Kessler Syndrome

- ④ It can cause radiation and impact life on earth.
- ⑤ Leads to space war and no country likes to claim responsibility.

Initiatives in recent time to tackle space debris

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

- ① Remove Debris mission of European Union
- ② India - Project Nehru to reduce impact of space debris
- ③ space situational Awareness (SSA) between India and USA -

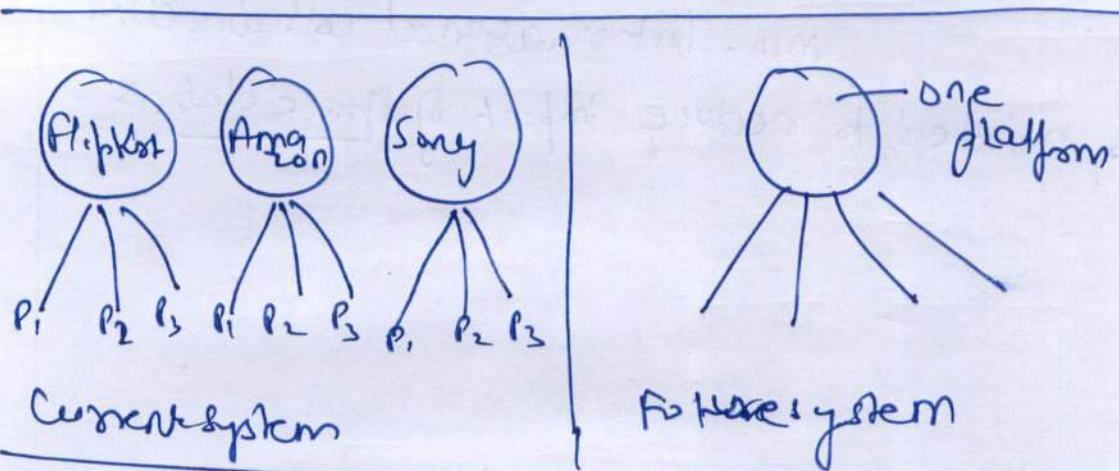
more international collaboration is needed to reduce impact of space debris.

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

Recently ministry of Commerce and Industry has been expanding the idea of open network Digital Commerce (ONDC) to promote competition in e-commerce domain



e-commerce will become more inclusive and accessible

- ① It provides one platform for all the different e-commerce websites reducing time and effort

- ② It will lead to level playing field to all local suppliers to sell their products online
- ③ Consumer will have Right information and increased choice
 - easy to compare prices
 - leads to profit
- ④ Provide bargaining power to consumers
- ⑤ Reduce monopolization of e-commerce domain
- ⑥ Impact competition in market and invite more players.
- ⑦ Internet Connectivity issue in rural areas can be worked
 - ⑧ Reduce hegemony of big tech. companies ONDC thus is a novel concept to improve customer choice and ethical use of internet to fulfill demands of consumers.

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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15

In the recent WTO meeting, a consensus has been reached to deal with fisheries subsidies but it has not been granted permission.

This has resulted in increased concern for Indian fishermen and govt.

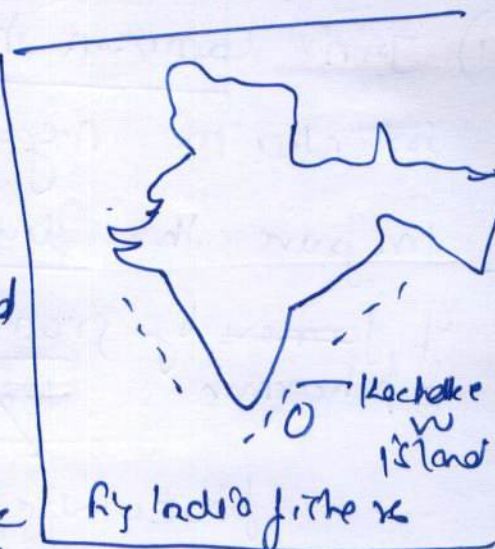
WTO Agreement

- ① Led by countries like USA, Argentina it calls for banning of fishing subsidies to reduce excessive fishing
- ② It would regulate the fishing by giving concessions to developing countries for 5 years on the of peace clause in food subsidy
- ③ All countries will eventually have to cut fisheries subsidy for sustainable use of fishing

India's concerns

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

① As India has over 12% of population depending directly on fishing, it would lead to loss of livelihood



② It will impact staple diet of people in coastal areas

③ Per capita impact on fishing is minimal from India

eg. Fishing by Japan is 12 times more than India in per capita terms

④ India has adopted techniques like bottom trawling to avoid harm to marine animals but it has been neglected by WTO

⑤ WTO has become a zone of developed vs developing countries and is dominated by western countries

↓
not favourable to developing countries

Way Forward

- 1) Join common interest countries like Malanka to negotiate at WTO
- 2) Improve the likelihood opportunities of ~~farmers~~ fishermen by gradual transition to
 ↓ ↓
 aquaculture aquaculture
- 3) Program like Matsya Sampada Yojana can help in attractive investment opportunities and improve productivity.
- 4) Export Potential should be realized
 Fisheries are an important part of India's blue economy and measures should be adopted to re-negotiate former friendly subsidies at WTO.

2.

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)

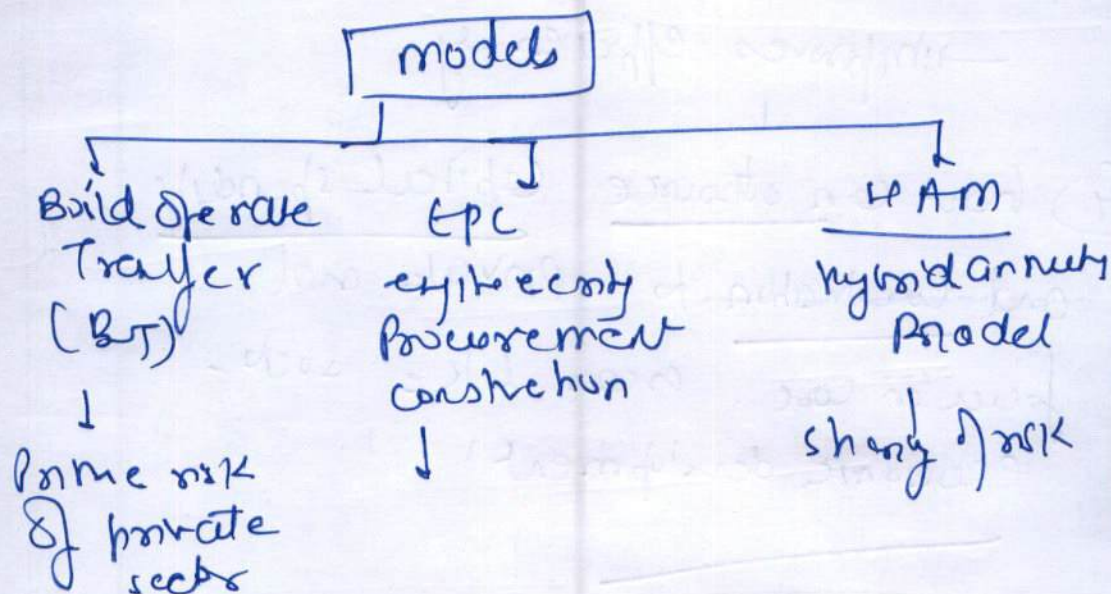
Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

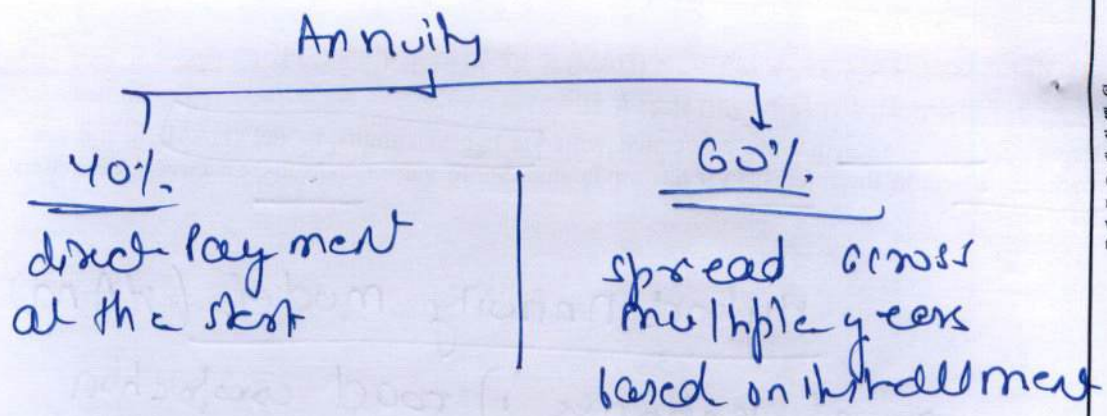
Hybrid Annuity model (HAM)

is a novel technique of road construction where private sector is encouraged to participate



Advantage of HAM

- ① Risk has been shared between Private and Public sector
 ↳ increases incentive of private sector to contribute
- ② Annuities are used to pay private sector resulting in resource sharing



③ Only technical expertise of private sector

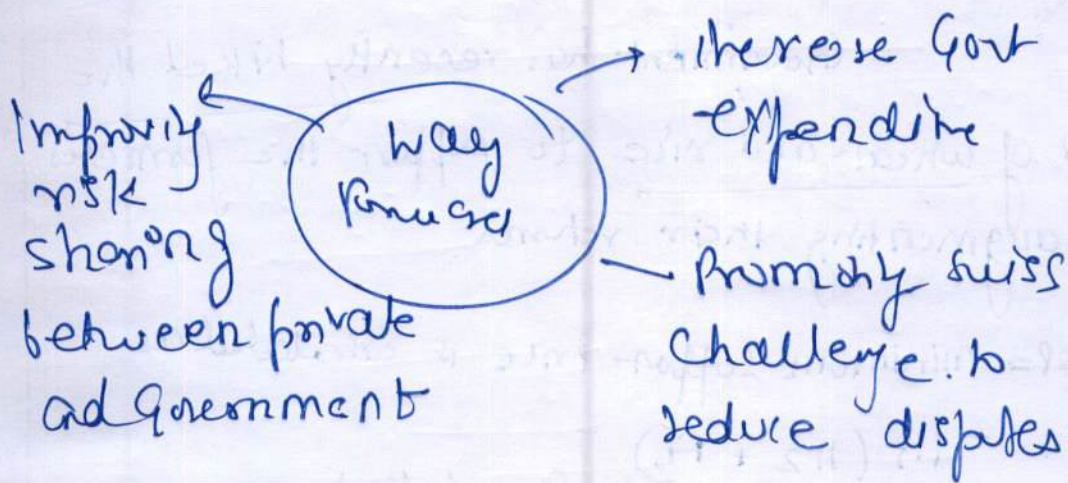
→ improves efficiency

④ Govt can attract capital spending
and construction to private and
focus on core areas like socio-
economic development

Moderation Reasons

- 1) Bureaucratic delays in construction process
- 2) flexibility and flexibility not used in
proper way
- 3) cost of construction has increased due
to inflation

4) Acquisition of land leads to
land disputes



Govt should improve its
investment and risk sharing to promote
capital spending in expenditure &
improve infrastructure development.

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

Government has recently hiked the MSP of wheat and rice to support the farmers in augmenting their returns

MSP = minimum support price is calculated as

$$= 1.5 (A_2 + F_L)$$

cost incurred farm labor

MSP procurement → Economically unsustainable

- ① Reduces farmer incentive to grow other crops like pulses, millets
→ over-reliance on wheat and rice due to assured returns
 - ② Leads to excess subsidy burden leading to fiscal imbalance
 - ③ Most of returns are taken by large landowners who have high bargaining power with FCI
- eg 60% of procurement only from 5% of farmers

④ Small landholdings

Agricensus 2015 →

1.08 hectare avg.

landholding

It leads to losses to small farmers as they have to sell produce at middlemen quoted price

MSP Procurement → agronomically unsustainable

① leads to imbalance in growing of crops

eg over-exploitation of groundwater in Punjab, Haryana

② leads to loss quality of soil

— overuse of fertilizers

	N	P	K
Ideal	6	4	1
Real	8.2	5	1



Fig: Cropping pattern

③ India has become a

net exporter of virtual water (through rice crop)

25% of world groundwater comes from India

④ Land degradation

to overuse

and soil salination due

⑤

Alternate approach to improve existing farming scheme

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

① shifting farmers to more remunerative crops like millet, pulses, fruits

eg 1% increase in income leads to 0.6% increase in consumption of fruits [Economic Survey 19-20]

② Enhancing private sector participation in procurement to reduce wastage

eg PM-AASHA → Price deficiency
→ Private Procurement

③ Additional warehouse capacity to accommodate other crops

④ e-NWR Negotiable warehouse Receipts to provide credit to farmers

⑤ Bringing 2nd green revolution to eastern India

⑥ Amitabh Kant Committee recommendation to rationalise MSP

NITI @ 75 report pushes to transform farmers to 'Agripreneurs' to support their income and increase agricultural productivity.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, India had put a hold on wheat exports to cater to domestic demand which was deemed sufficient due to accumulation in FCI warehouses.

Govt procures foodgrains from farmers to run National Food Security Act under PDS.

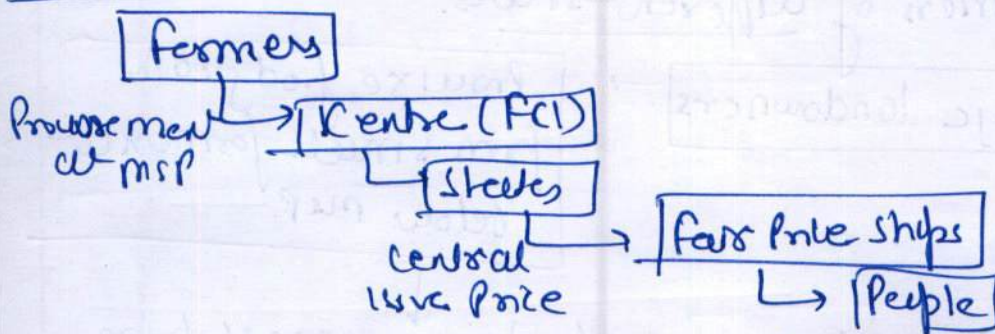


Fig: Public Distribution system through buffer stock

overflowing foodgrains in warehouses

- ① Imbalanced procurement of wheat and rice
 - ↳ leads to extra supply of foodgrains
- ② over-reliance on FCI (Food Corporation of India) to procure maximum foodgrains
 - ↳ lack of state and private sector participation

- ③ lack of adequate warehouses to accommodate the entire procurement

Existing Bufferstock Policy

- ① Centre releases annual demand under NFSA, 2013
- ② Food Corporation of India then assesses the quantity to be procured from farmers of different states.
- ③ Large landowners → Procure food grains from small farmers at below msp

↓
This leads to over 60% of procurement from just 5% of farmers

- ④ Since Centre assures msp — highest of wheat, rice → leads to shortage of warehouse for other crops but overflowing for food grains
↓
leads to paradoxical situation of loss of excess food grains due to wastage

- ⑤ Economic loss to FCI due to wastage and leakage

$$\boxed{\text{ex}} \quad \text{Subsidy to farmer} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{m\&P} \\ \text{cost} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Transportation} \\ \text{cost} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Incidental} \\ \text{cost} \end{array} \right] - \text{Central Issue Price.}$$

Thus, our existing buffer policy is highly unprofitable and needs overhauling.

Way Forward

① Capacity augmentation to build more warehouses

② Reserving certain % of warehouses for other crops like pulses, millets

③ Promoting state procurement

Ex Recently, Govt had asked Telangana govt to procure par-boiled rice on its own

④ Promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) to enhance storage holding and capacity

⑤ e-NWR → Negotiated Warehouse Receipt to promote access to farmers of credit

⑥ GPS tracking and evnry of warehouse of usily drones.

Shankar Kumar Committee recommended others

on FCI procurement and warehouse capacity should be implemented to promote sustainable procurement

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

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

Govt has brought in major ports Authorities Bill, 2021 to regulate the major ports in India.

This has been followed by a master plan to become mega ports by 2047.

Challenges faced by ports

① Port authority

lead to increased hassle and bureaucratic hurdles

② multiple forms for import/export procedure

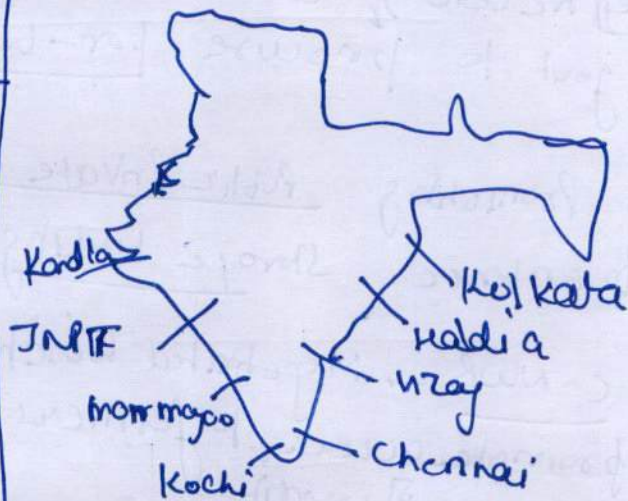


Fig: Major Ports of India

② High turnaround time

eg → Economic Survey 2019-20

India ports → 4 day
Singapore → 1 day
Beijing → 1 1/2 day

③ High logistics cost leading to increased losses

④ Non availability of last-mile delivery to connect ports to railways and roadways

⑤ Dry Ports and Inland Ports

— non functional due to dredging and silting issues

— low state govt expenditure on maintenance

⑥ Heavy congestion due to lack of cargo

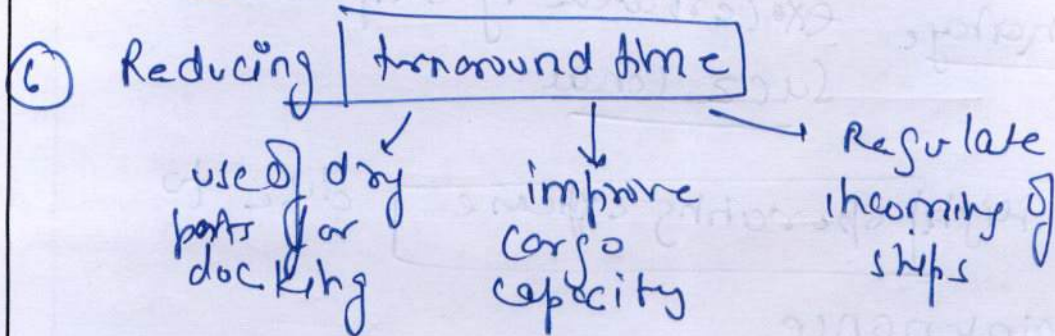
Ex) During covid — Turnaround time increased to even today's due to container shortage exacerbated by ship stuck in Suez Canal

⑦ High operating expense due to maintenance

⑧ Impact of frequent cyclones and storms further increase maintenance

Remedial measures

- ① Improve infrastructure on the ports
 - ② Connectivity on the lines of
integrating Bhatsamala and
Sapasmala for efficient logistics
 - ③ Better regulatory body $\rightarrow$ TAMP
has been abolished by major Port Authorities
Bill
 - ④ enhance de-silting and dredging
regularly
 - ⑤ Private sector participation
- [-e] Using London Port model for
rashwan Port



Better investment and private
sector participation can improve efficiency
and bring Indian ports on lines of
international ports.

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

Recent Oxfam Report has highlighted increase in wealth and income inequality exacerbated by COVID pandemic

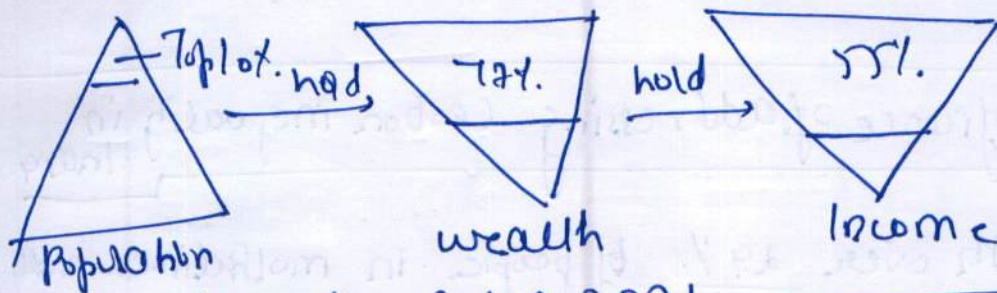


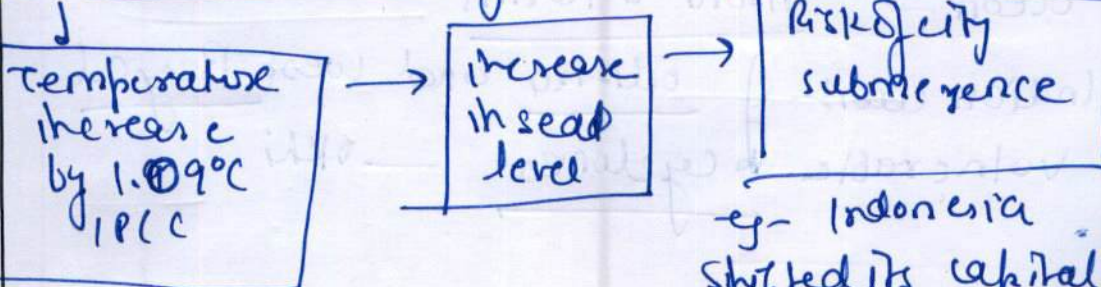
Fig: Oxfam Report 2021

Income & wealth inequality → Carbon Inequality

① High emissions by developed country leads to climate change impact most on poor people

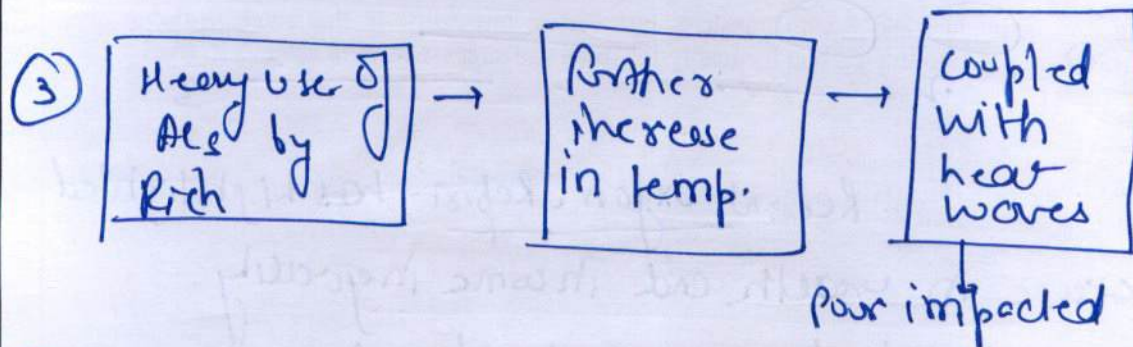
Ex: Per capital GHS emission of India $\rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{17}\right)$ of USA per capita emission

② Global warming due to past emissions



eg- Indonesia shifted its capital from Jakarta to east Kalimantan

Poor and vulnerable are most impacted due to increase in sea level.



④

Significance of addressing carbon inequality in India

① with over 29% of people in multidimensionally poor category

↳ India needs to take measures to reduce impact of carbon inequality

② As per INCOIS India - 2nd most vulnerable country to be affected by climate change

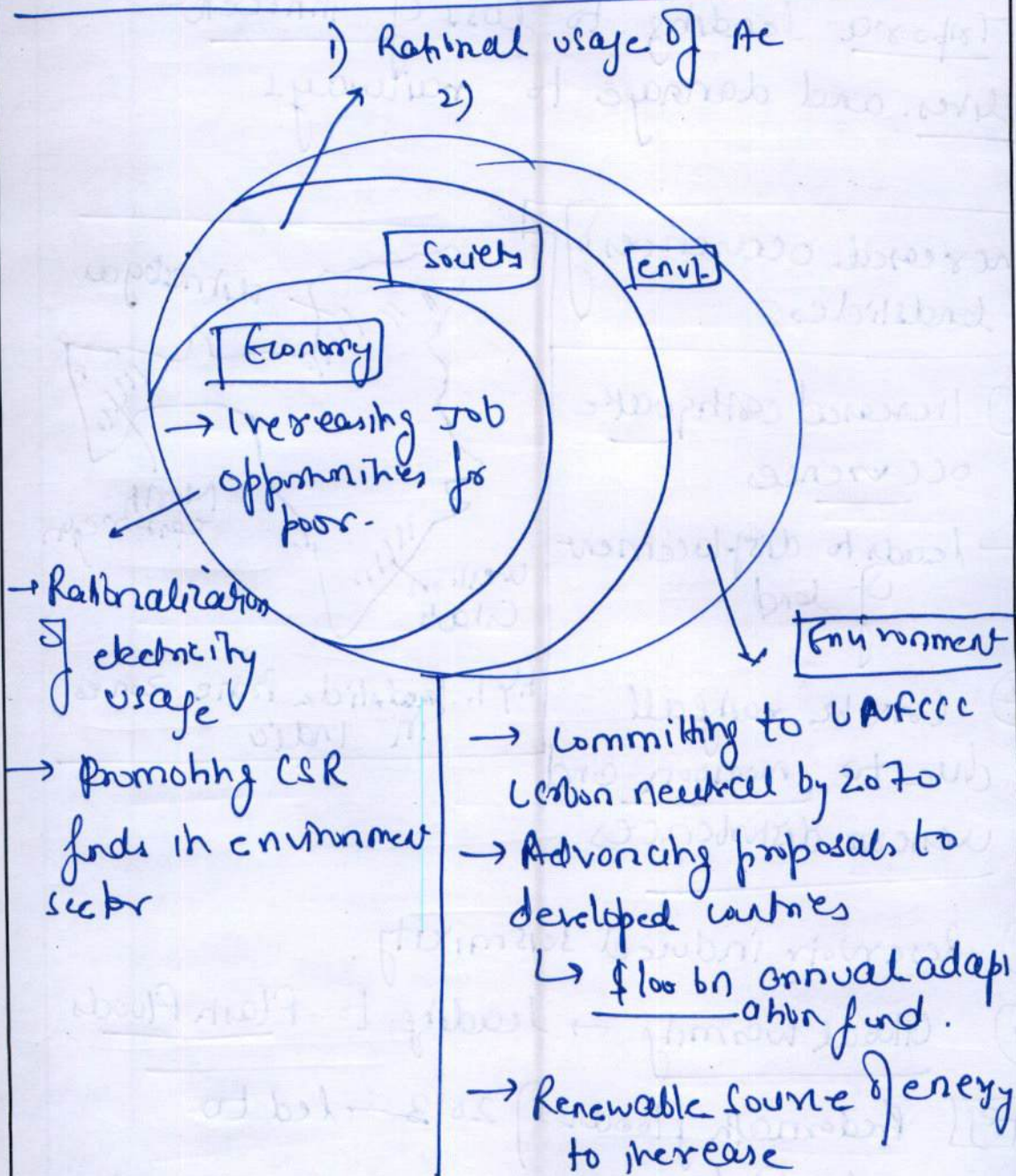
③ Increase incidence of disasters

Ex] Recently, twin cyclones in Indian ocean - Asoni & Konim

- Indian coast of Odisha and West Bengal vulnerable to cyclones - Okhi

- ④. With high population density, more resources are needed to tackle climate change
↳ India needs to augment reforms

ways to achieve climate equality carbon



Common But-differentiated Responsibility should be promoted to augment capacity building of developing nations.

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 मार्ग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Recently, a landslide occurred in Tripura leading to loss of innocent lives and damage to railways

Increased occurrences of landslides

① Increased earthquake occurrences

— leads to displacement of land

② Excessive rainfall due to monsoon and western disturbances

③ Reservoir induced seismicity.

④ Global warming → leads to Flash Floods

Ex Kedarnath floods of 2013 — led to landslide

⑤ Deforestation and decreasing tree cover



Development paradigm of landslides
not yet modified

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① Erroneous construction around landslide
prone zones

[ex] Construction of airport in western Ghats
sensitive to monsoon

② Infrastructure development in sensitive zone

[ex] silverline metro project of Kerala has
been alleged to lead to climate impact

③ Building code of 2018 not implemented in
spirit

[ex] Supreme Court had to intervene to demolish
illegal property in CRZ zone in Kerala

④ Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)
bypassed on account of nationally important
project

Way Ahead to take adequate measures

① Model Regulations to be revised.

[ex] Landslide zoning should be done
on lines of earthquake prone zones
by BLS

② Proper environment impact assessment

eg Expansion of highway along Ganga
in Uttarakhand

③ expert committee recommendations should
be implemented at the earliest

eg Kaurwringon and Gadgil committee
report on western Ghats.

④ Illegal mining should be regulated.

⑤ Regulation of Ecologically Sensitive
Zones on lines of CRZ

⑥ use of drones and satellites to map
the area

⑦ Increased afforestation and better land
use

Efforts should be taken to enhance
capacity building and make landslide
prone zones to save lives & livelihoods

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
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15

India has recently expanded the jurisdiction of Border Security Force to 50 km from the border for managing cross border infiltration.

Need of smart border management

① To reduce cross border infiltration

Ex] In 2021, Jammu and Kashmir

airbase was attacked by drone.

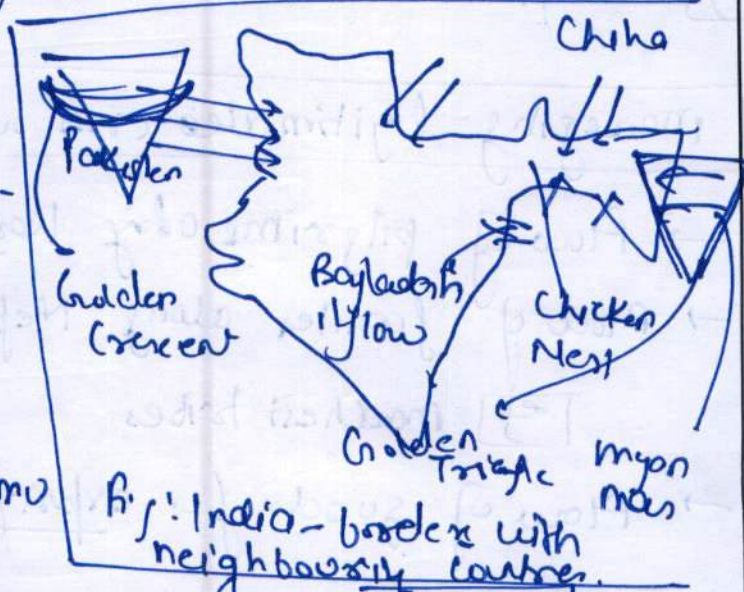
— Regular inflow of terrorists from Pakistan

② India is sandwiched between Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent

→ inflow of drugs and opium

③ China's hegemony in Arunchal Pradesh and Siliguri corridor threaten

national sovereignty



④ Inflow of illegal migrants from Bangladesh

→ change the demographic and cultural tradition of Assam
[Assam Award]

⑤ Threat to national safety of critical infrastructure

[eg] 26/11 Mumbai attacks

Managing legitimate cross border flow

→ Flow of pilgrims along Kartarpur Corridor

→ Flow of families along Nepal border

[eg] Madhesi tribes

→ Flow of goods for export/import

Initiatives taken by Government

① CIBMS — Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System
— along Bangladesh border

② BOLD-DIT → electrified fencing

③ Drona Rules, 2021 to demarcate — Green
Zones Red / Yellow

④ National Rogue Drona Rules of 2018
to overcome danger from neighbouring
countries

⑤ NAVIC — navigation in Indian
constellation to enhance satellite
capability

⑥ use of GAGAN and Gemini apps
— developed by ISRO and AAI
— to alert fishermen along the Int'l.
border

[ex] 26/11 occurred as the terrorists came from
boats

⑦ opening of electrified corridors along
India-Bangladesh border for rail transit.

⑧ Way Forward —
bilateral agreements to control
illegal if low — enhance R&D
expenditure — 2% of
GDP — improve electrification
of borders

Madhukar Gupta committee recommen
dation
on CIBMs and electronic fencing of all borders

should be adopted.

19.

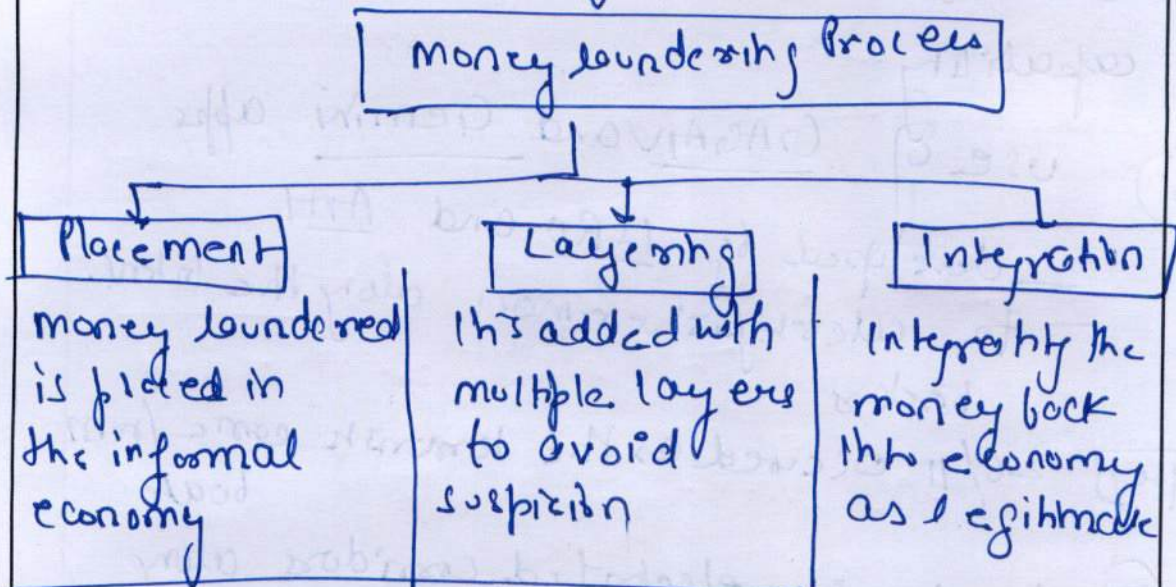
वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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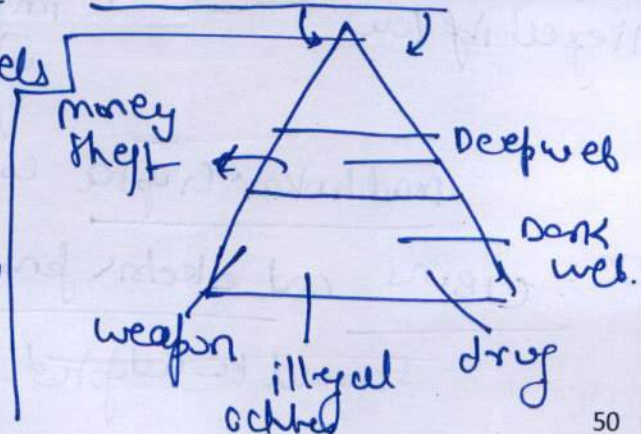
Globalization has led to increased connectedness in the world leading to a disproportionate increase in nefarious activities as money laundering



Globalization Linkages in 3 stages

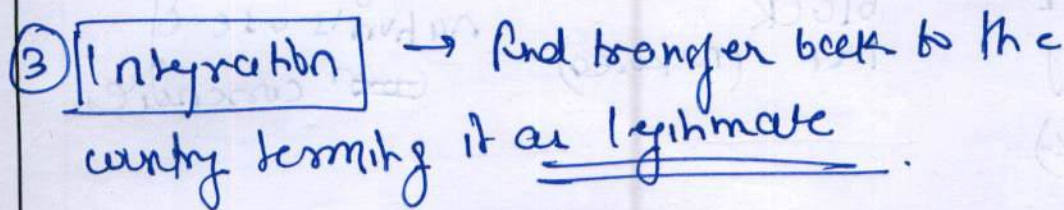
① **Placement**

- Increase in informal economy
- Globalization led to world wide web
- using illegal channels like drugs, weapon purchases, money is laundered



→ These amounts transmitted to different countries

for evade law



Initiatives at national level

① PMMLA, 2002 → Prevention of money Laundering Act

→ to report any suspicious activities.

② FCRA, 2010 - Besige Contributions Regulation
Act

→ to regulate contribution to WHO based on proper scrutiny

(3) FERA → Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

④ Limit on capital convertibility

to reduce threat on FDI inflow
from money laundering

- ⑤ FIU-ND → Foreign Intelligence Unit
→ to regulate counterfeit currency notes
and reduce company frauds

International Initiatives

- ① FATF → Foreign Action Task Force
Financial block list (N. Korea) - to regulate nation's use of ~~cur~~ currencies
grey list (14/2)

- ② EPG - Evasion Protection Group to
curb money laundering.
Global cooperation is needed
to tackle the issue of M.L.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Artemis Accords are initiated by USA to regulate the use of outer space and celestial bodies like moon and planets. Many countries like UK, Australia have joined it while India has not yet.

India's stand on not joining Artemis accords

① Any treaty initiated by a country generally has national interest in mind

— India supports global treaties and accords

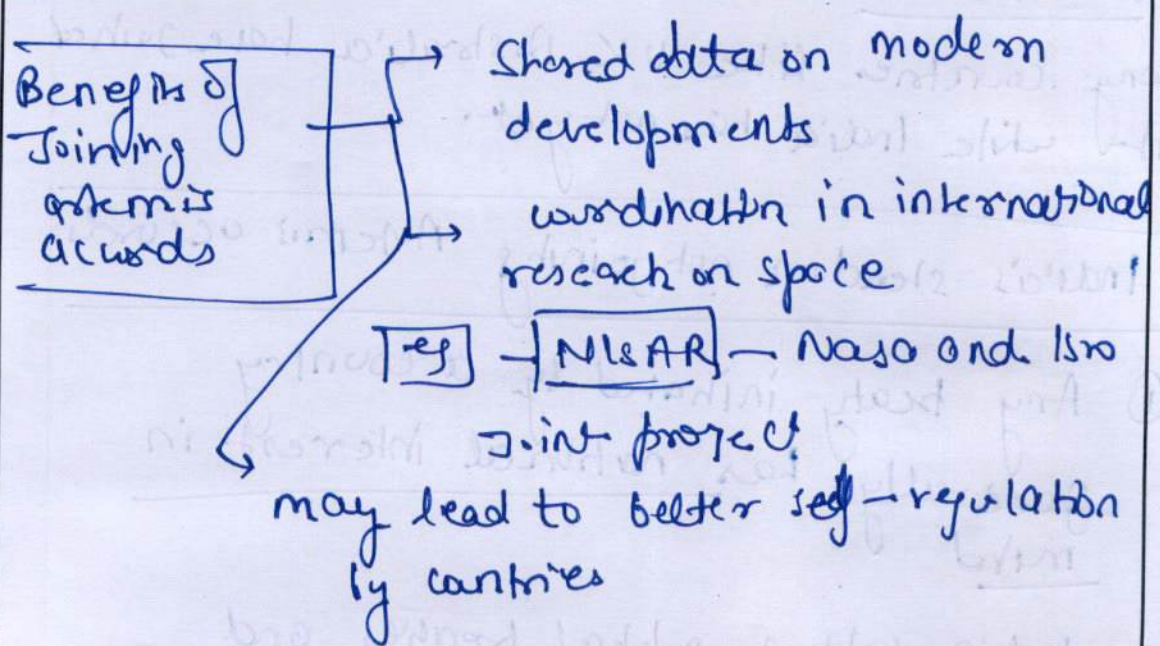
— outer space Treaty of 1967

② Rise of west hegemony will divert the interest from main concern of space safety

③ outer space could become another arena of conflicts

[eg] With Russia-Ukraine conflict, Russia has rejected its continued support to International Space Station

(4) It will lead to space race and weaponization of space



Need for India to review its outer space norms in presence of new global norms

(1) With ISRO being recognized worldwide, it is time to collaborate more with developed nations and enhance exploration

[eg] India had been offered Observer Status at CERN

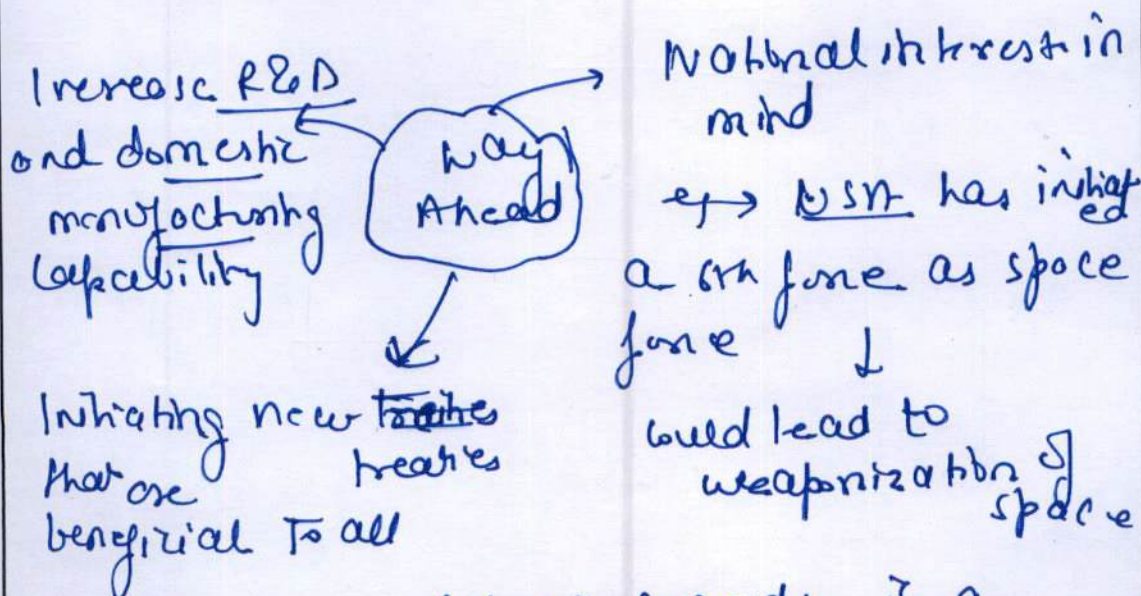
② As many countries like China don't comply with treaties like Outer Space Treaty, it becomes essential to have new regulatory norms or treaties

③ India can initiate own rules given its recognition as a peace loving nation

④ India should engage in more collaboration

eg) Space situational awareness with USA
(SSA)

⑤ Enhance development of indigenous technology → NETRA — humanoid project to reduce space debris



Artemis Accords is a novel idea but it should be used for peaceful purposes

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

- ① India's should engage in more collaboration with other countries with all space related activities.
- ② India has a lot of space related activities.
- ③ India has a lot of space related activities.
- ④ India has a lot of space related activities.

① India's should engage in more collaboration with other countries with all space related activities.

