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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

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

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 810341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Menish

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Mukharjee Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

28/08/22

	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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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.

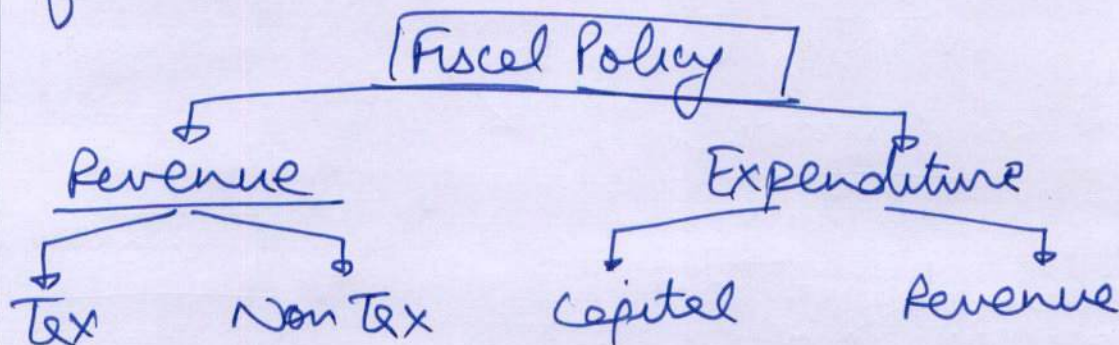
राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Fiscal Policy refers to the receipt and expenditure of government finances



[Tool to Reduce income equality]

① by the way of Progressive Taxation
eg 30% income tax on 30 lakh + incomes, exemptions below 5 lakh reduces income equality

② cesses & surcharges - reduce net income of elites & levies & redistribute it to the poor.

③ welfare schemes eg. GST cess levied on luxury goods

③ welfare Schemes -

→ improving rural & poor incomes
by employment guarantee
eg MGNREGA

→ increases net disposable income
by schemes like - PM Kisan
and Odisha's Kalyan Scheme

→ Reduces out of pocket expen-
diture by schemes like
Ayushman Bharat - Prevent slipping
into poverty.

④ infrastructure development - by
schemes like PM - Gram Sadak
Yojana. Infrastructure has a multi-
plier factor of 2.45.

Constraints → Revenue > Capex
(multiplier of 0.99)
↓
limited fiscal capacity of
states → balance sheets
poor as per RBI Bulletin
leakages in schemes - 48%
↓
PDS leakage (Shankar
committee)
Not in sync. with
monetary Policies. eg freebies

2.

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

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

10

Land reforms remain an unresolved agenda even after 75 years of independence. Digitising can help in ensuring → land reforms
↓ Judiciary Burden

How

- ① Digitisation will reduce Ancestral land conflicts that put pressure on judiciary
- ② Tenancy issues will be dealt with which forms a fair share of cases
- ③ can help in securing Tenancy Rights → security of Tenure
↓ provision of institutional services eg. Kisan Credit Cards
- ④ can help in other areas like → land consolidation
↓ acquisition by land pooling

⑤ easier availability of institutional credit

Non farm land

eg. Swamitva land record for rent or credit

Farm land

- land could be leased or used as collateral

⑥ boost cooperative farming due to ↓ fear of losing land

Measures

① SWAMITVA Scheme for Abadi areas

② DILRMP Project for digitisation of rural lands

③ Bhoomi Project by Karnataka govt.

④ Bhudar Project - Maharashtra

Additionally, Emerging technologies like Blockchain could be used for securing land records. This could usher credit infusion and associated investments in agro-economy

3.

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

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words)

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

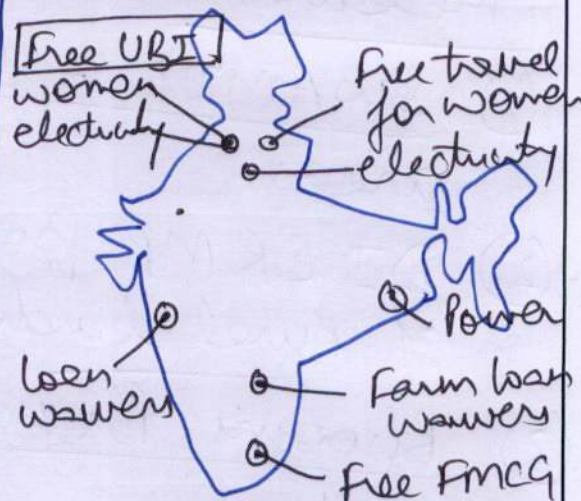
10

Supreme court, PM Modi and NK Singh has recently highlighted the ills of 'Rendī culture' or competitive freebies.

→ Rajasthan's debt to GDP ratio = 53%.

→ Kerala = 40%
WBs = 39%.

→ 63% of ~~Karn~~ Telen genes Funds for welfare subsidies



→ Fiscal deficit of Rajasthan > 5%.

Freebies & Poor financial state of States (RBI bulletin)

Need to Rationalise

① NK Singh called them Passport to fiscal disaster

② Risk of National & subnational bankruptcies

③ Distorted govt's priorities

Revenue Multiplier
 $0.99 \times$

Opex Multiplier
 $2.45 \times$

↳ freebies lead to this

④ lavishness & conspicuous consumption.

⑤ increases fiscal deficit & poor credit ratings → lower investments

⑥ ↑ govt borrowing and leads to crowding out effect

Therefore, we must rationalise these

① Priority to merit based & DPSP based freebies eg health etc

② Independent audit of welfare subsidies

③ Powers to EC to deal with these as said by SC in Subramanian case

④ fiscal federalism by Inter state & fiscal council.

These can strengthen the overall health of state finances & prevent macroeconomic instability

4.

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

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

10

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

Microirrigation systems are field application systems with targetted application of water directly at the roots.

Transforming agriculture

① Sustainability

i) Prevent water wastage

e.g. wells / canal efficiency $< 60\%$
due to seepage / evaporative losses
drips / sprinklers $> 95\%$

ii) Prevent virtual export of water

iii) Prevent over irrigation associated issues

Soil salinisation

e.g. observed in Rek formation of Sirhind canal command area

Declining GW Table

e.g. districts like Sangam falling at 1m/year

Desertification

witnessed in South west Haryana

(2) Economic / Profitability
1) Reduce cost of cultivation
→ ↓ electricity usage
→ ↓ water usage

2) improved soil health will boost
Productivity → sustainable farming

3) Microirrigation development will
boost agri startups → Technological infusion in agriculture

PM KSY aims to develop drip and sprinkler system ~~is~~ under the ambits of

① more crop per drop + water use efficiency

② Har Khet ko Panni
↳ ↓ saturated areas

However for microirrigation to develop, these challenges need to be tackled

↓
free power or push button irrigation

↓
water intensification crops in dry areas

↓
Not scale Neutral
- bias vs small farmers

Mukesh Patel's Water Policy 2012 also aims to develop microirrigation through Pressurized drip & SCADA Systems

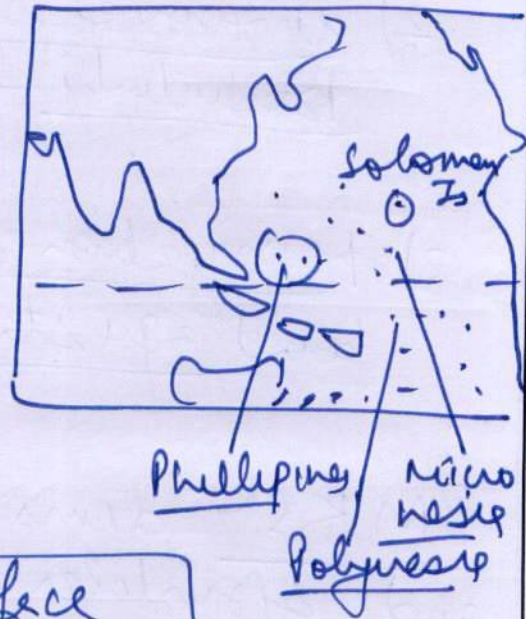
5.

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

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

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

Pacific SIDS are group of Islands in Southern Pacific most vulnerable to climate change eg Solomon Is



Challenges they face due to climate change

- ① Sea level rise & submergence of states like Tuvalu
- ② Major share of population living in coastal areas
- ③ Economies dependent on Nature based Activities like fishing
- ④ disproportionate burden
- contribute < 1% GHG
- ⑤ scarce availability of climate finance

How can India help

- ① India's similarity of economy & its experience in climate smart Agri under NMSA can help
- ② Provide credit & finance using - state aids, budgets & Joint Development
- ③ help in building opinion on climate refugee issue
- ④ diversify economies to services - area where India has expertise
- ⑤ could help them economically by leveraging their location's Advantage - space Industry could develop because of ideal location for satellite tracking

challenge ~~is~~ of Chinese Presence (recent Pact with Solomon) must be dealt with multi-stakeholders ministers like AOSIS etc

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

10

MoPR has prepared DM Plan
to ensure grass root level
empowerment & Democratic
decentralisation

Rationale

- ① Local population knows the local challenges better
- ② could give representation of deprived sections - Women
 \ Jelits
 \ Tribals etc
- ③ can help in addressing associated issues like Post Disaster Rehabilitation.
- ④ Decentralised operations lead to better dissemination of early warning systems
- ⑤ could integrate local goals with National DM objectives under
DMA, 2005 } Localisation of SDGs

Components

- ① upholds the role of Grem Sabha and Grem Panchayets in Plan formulation
- ② community Participation through NGOs, CSOs etc.
- ③ Mock drills, dos & don'ts information dissemination
- ④ Resource based Planning

This can help gram areas to deal with emerging extreme events due to climate change

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 कश्चि में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging Technologies (EDT)
impact society, economics, polity and security environment

Implications of Use

① State Actors

Positives	Negatives
→ <u>better management of border</u> eg to CIBMS using infrared → <u>law enforcement using facial recognition can get help</u> → <u>Info analysis of intelligence using AI</u> → <u>better intelligence using drones</u>	→ <u>No accountability could be ensured with technology</u> → <u>biasness - eg</u> FRT tech has racial biases due to underrepresentation of biases → <u>Privacy concerns & Pegasus issue</u> → <u>cyber security issues</u>

② Non state Actors

① increased avenues for money laundering

eg using NFTs & crypto currency

② Dark web etc used for more illicit acts

eg ISIS selling women on dark web

③ home attacks by terrorists

eg 7 incidents in Punjab

④ Technological loopholes leveraged by non state Actors

Govt's initiatives

Cybersecurity Policy

National Strategy on Blockchain

NEST Division in MEA

R & D expenditure (currently $\text{₹} 0.6\%$) need to be increased if we want to take first mover advantage

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

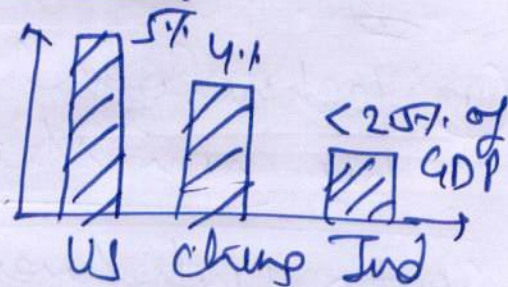
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए - Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of Defence aims to double India's defence exports by 2025

Impediments

① Low share of budget due to high salaries & Pension burden (60% of total budget)

② Low defence expenditure



③ inefficiencies in Ordnance factories

④ structural inefficiencies in heavy machinery

↳ 13% logistics costs

↳ complex labour laws

↳ Rigid clearance Norms

⑤ low R&D (< 0.6% of expenditure)
↳ backwardness in Technology

Q What steps have been taken?

- ① Defence Acquisition Procedure reforms → redirecting sourcing from MSMEs
- ② Defence Export and Promotion Policy
- ③ Ordinance factories Reforms
- ④ Joint developments with foreign Nations
of Brahmos with Russia
- ⑤ Relaxed FDI norms in defence manufacturing
- ⑥ Adhering to Appoo Chaudry committee recommendations

Addressing the challenges by structural manufacturing reforms,
↑ finance & streamline manpower
(hybrid group, Agaveers) should be the way forward

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

Space Debris comprises of age old launch vehicles, redundant satellites and Natural debris

Issues

- ① crowding in space
- ② Kessler Syndrome
- ③ increase cost of satellite launch due to maneuvering requirements
- ④ interferes with ground based observations due to light pollution
- ⑤ threat to lives of ISS astronauts

Initiatives taken

- ① Project NETRA by ISRO for space situational awareness

- (2) Development of nanopool
capture and deorbiting tech
- (3) Development of Reusette
launch vehicles of Relions
by the Tesla
- (4) Project Remore
Defins by UK space agency
- (5) Monitoring of space debris
regularly by NASA
- (6) manoeuvring by ISRO for
launches to look for space
debris from known
unknown etc.

Tech development & multilateral
treaty should be put in place
to prevent disastrous consequences
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 कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

ONDC is also called the
UPI system of e-commerce
due to its open ended platform

Benefits

- ① Can check monopolistic
tendencies of firms like
flipkart & Amazon
- ② Prevent domestic Mon &
Pop shops
- ③ curbed Predatory Pricing
- ④ consent for users
↳ install only one App
- ⑤ Seller's advantage
↳ open ended selling
↳ wider Market reach

(100) 1. International Law

It is a branch of law which regulates the conduct of states and international organizations in their relations with each other. It is a system of rules which governs the conduct of states and international organizations in their relations with each other.

2. Public Law

It is a branch of law which regulates the conduct of the state in its relations with its citizens. It is a system of rules which governs the conduct of the state in its relations with its citizens.

3. Private Law

It is a branch of law which regulates the conduct of individuals in their relations with each other. It is a system of rules which governs the conduct of individuals in their relations with each other.

4. Constitutional Law

11.

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

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

15

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

Munster Conference 12 (MC12)
ended on a positive note with conclusion on agreements about fisheries, e-commerce levy and Vaccine Production

⇒ Agreement pertaining to fisheries

- ① Govt's of developed countries will eliminate govt subsidies to fishermen
- ② subsidies to be allowed only for 4 years
- ③ Developing countries will get aid in the form of technological transfers

This can help resolve the issue of disproportionate subsidies by developed countries to their

Fishermen & Jewellers

Concerns of India that remain

- ① issue of illegal, unregulated and unauthorised fishing (IUU)
- ② Tech transfer from developed countries - they have shown apprehensions
- ③ curb on subsidies push Indian fisheries segment into an uncertain future
- ④ Can hamper nutritional security and coastal community development in India

Addressing these challenges will require both International & domestic reforms

- ① Pushing the Fisheries issue to a definitive conclusion with collective voice of developing nations at MC13

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ fisheries reforms in India

- ↳ Provide credit
- ↳ Insurance cover
- ↳ food processing to ↓
wastage
- ↳ export policy support

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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

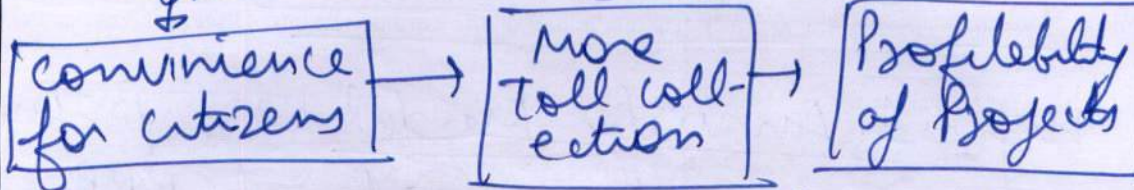
उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid Annuity Model was proposed as an alternative mode of PPP after the decline of Built operate transfer (BOT) model. It involves support from both Private & Public sector

Advantages

- ① Reduce upfront costs of Private sector just 60% of cost
- ② Additionally, these need to be made available in 3 installments of 20% each - to Burden
- ③ Reduce Pressure on Public exchequer. only 40% costs unlike Engineering Procurement Model's 100%.
- ④ Risk sharing between govt & Private in case of failure of Project

⑤ leads to better management & efficient servicing of roads



⑥ overcome the shortcomings of BOT Toll & Annuity Models

eg. - credit shortage due to NBFC crisis
- unviability of Projects
leading to discouraged private sentiments

However, after initial successes (many projects developed by NHAI) pro has moderated

Reasons

- ① amidst credit shortage, liquidity crunch in financial sectors, even 2017. Project cost is too much.
- ② emergence of other modes like Asset Monetisation of InVITS etc
- ③ issues of land acquisition and Bureaucratic clearances
- ④ disagreements between govt and Private sector about

Project specifications eg in case of Dedicated Freight Corridor

⑤ govt's tight balance sheets

amidst COVID & economic slowdown has to face due to 60% share from govt.

Way forward

① securing credit from international credit sources like Japan, WB or AIIB.

② streamlining bureaucratic processes - single window clearances

③ land pooling & digitisation of land records

④ Tax incentives & holidays could be secured

⑤ insurance cover and flexibilities to accommodate exigencies like COVID should be incorporated.

Govt according to Economic Survey 2020 must provide Hand of Trust to private sector along with lessor

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Govt. announces MSP for 22 crops based on recommendations of Commission on Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACPC). MSP is presently not a statutory measure

Neither economically & sustainable

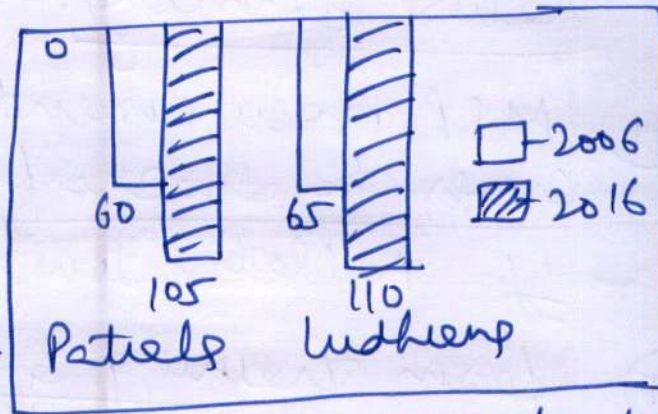
- ① large scale subsidy burden
~ 1% of GDP
- ② high maintenance cost of Buffer
stocks with FCI + wastage
and losses
- ③ challenges at WTO - allegations
of it being under Amber box.
- ④ has rendered farming unviable
and unproductive in some areas
- ⑤ increases shortages & inflation
in pulses, perishables and millets
due to overproduction of food
crops.

Not ecologically

- ① High GHG emissions - Methane & CO₂ from over cultivation of Rice (14-1% of Total) & strubble
- ② Declining GW table

Case study

- Declining GW table in Punjab



- ③ Soil salinisation & desertification → Misuse of pesticides & fertilisers
- ④ micronutrient shortage in population
- ⑤ overcultivation of MSP dominated crops → Reduces genetic diversity of crops
- ⑥ virtual export of water

Alternative Approaches

- ① Reforms in agricultural marketing to reduce share of intermediary cartels & boost farmer's income

- (2) Private Procurement - Private can procure at Market Price. govt. can fill the gap between MSP & Market Price
- (3) strengthen framework for corporate farming.
- (4) MSP procurement for other crops to diversify agriculture
eg. pulses, Jowar, Bajra, Maize
- (5) farm training & awareness about MSP in other states than Punjab & Haryana
- (6) All components of PM Aashis need to be strengthened
- (7) MSP could be extended to Allied Activities like Horticulture & fisheries.

MSP debate needs better deliberation
Govt, farmer organisations and agricultural scientists must devise a sound MSP policy to boost farm incomes along with ecological balance

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 हशिप में नही लिखना चाहिए
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India's foodgrains management Policy relies on FCI's buffer stock norms that aims at ensuring food security by meeting any unforeseen exigency & cater to public distribution system.

- currently FCI follows open ended procurement for rice and wheat under govt sponsored MSP

Reasons for overflow

- ① open ended procurement
 - Procuring all foodgrains available to it
- ② MSP policies → leading to overproduction of foodgrains like rice & wheat

③ absence of well developed Private Marketing frameworks except North west India.

④ mismanagement due to scarcity of storage facilities

consequences of overflowing buffer stocks of foodgrains

① distorted market price-offer leads to inflation & violation of laissez faire

② high wastage in the absence of scientific storage - relying on cap & flinth

③ high subsidy burden on exchequer

④ more foodgrains → less focus on micronutrients

Hidden Hunger

⑤ PDS leakages (46% according to Shankar Kumar committee) where

beneficiaries sell MSP grains
from AP shops in block

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Reforms Needed in Buffer stock management

- Scientific storage - cold storage
and Mechanised godown
- Procurement Policy Reforms
 - ↓
 - MSP on non food grain items
 - Private Stocked & Procurement
 - APMC reforms
- DBTs instead of PDS OR
community management of PDS
- Food Processing Industry to prevent
wastage
- developing ethanol blending
establishments for sattu grains
(National food policies)

Above steps can help avert food
crisis & achieve SDG 2 on zero
hunger

15.

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

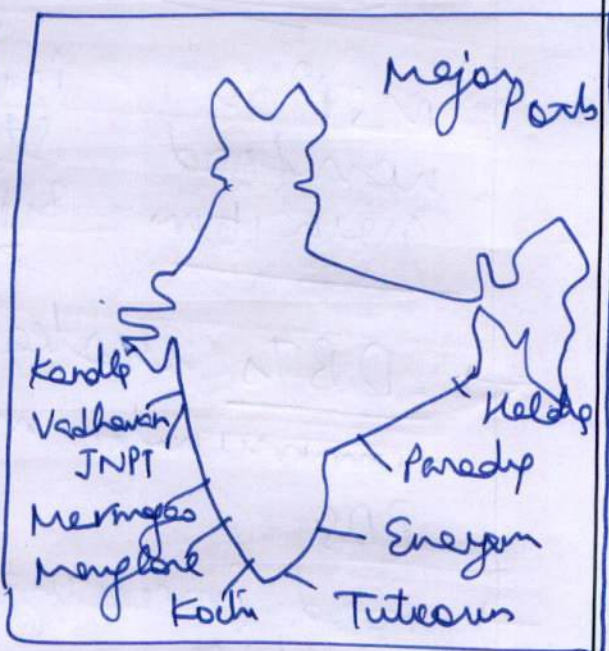
Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

India has 7500 km of long coast line with many major ports that serve strategic and economic functions

Mega Ports ~~are~~ will help to overcome these challenges



① capacity constraints like low or drought facilities

② High turn around time - $\downarrow$ EoDB

eg

TOT in India	3.5 days
Singapore	2-4 Hrs

③ low hinterland connectivity especially with inland waterways
of Just 1% of cargo movements

- ④ Problem of siltation especially at Haldia & Vishakhapatnam
- ⑤ Administrative issues - Delay in clearances, multiplicity of authorities etc
- ⑥ Absence of transshipment facility like Newberth Port (Highlighted by Indira @ 75 by NITI Aayog)
- ⑦ Lack of coordination between Mo Shipping & Mo Waterways.

Remedial Measures

- ① NITI Aayog suggested opening dredging market for private enterprises.
- ② ensure connectivity with hinterland industries through Seaports'
'Port led Industrialisation' Component
- ③ Single window clearances - Digital technologies & Industry 4.0 could be leveraged

(4) improve freight handling capacity by developing new ports. MoS is planning to develop at -
Villemkari
Enayem etc

(5) Administrative reforms as suggested by Major Port Authorities bill

eg shifting to landlord based models

(6) More private sector involvement

- in infrastructure development
- operations
- through
 - tax holidays
 - PPP models

(7) Developing transhipment ports to leverage SLOCs advantage

Port development along with economic benefits could also help social functions - coastal community development & geopolitical ambitions of regional prominence in IOR

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)

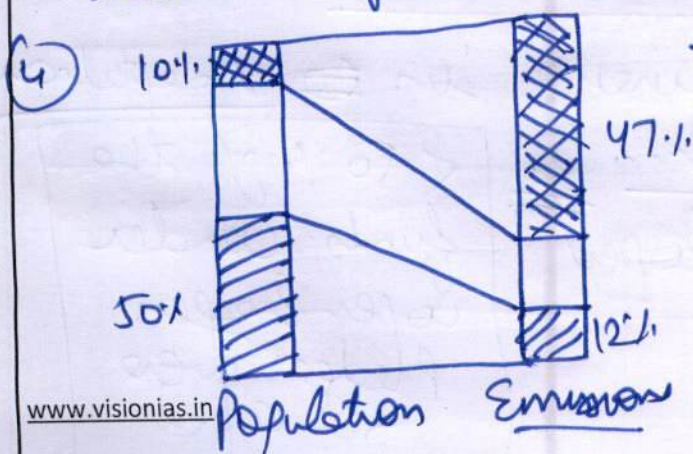
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Hon'ble PM Modi reused the issue of climate equity & carbon inequality at Bonn summit, concluded recently.

Inequality of Income

↳ Carbon inequality

- ① Most of carbon sources like vehicles, industries are owned & controlled by rich
- ② low income groups contribute less to GHG because of more sustainable livelihood
- ③ Poor income groups like Tribals also sequester carbon & rather have a positive ecological footprint



- Top 10% produce 4x more carbon than bottom 10% combined

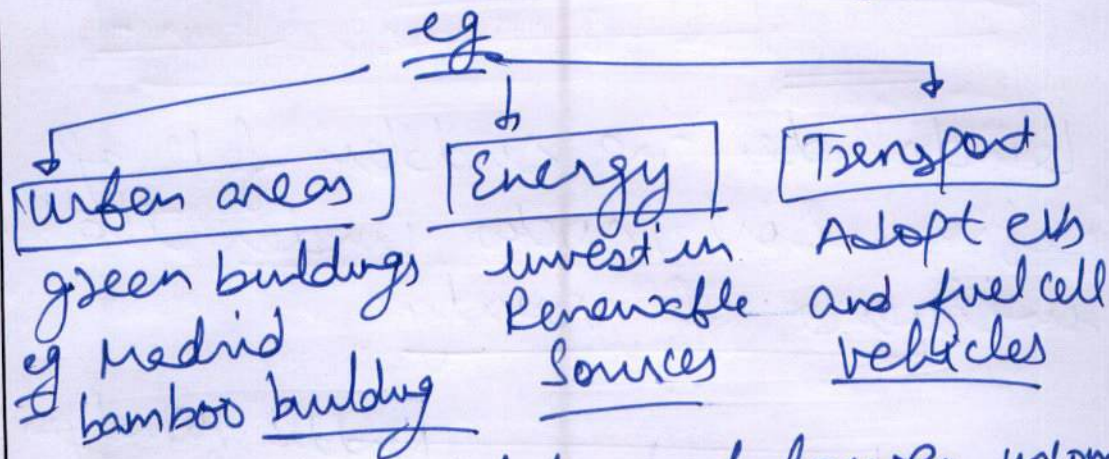
Significance of addressing this

- ① will address income & asset inequality. eg more income losses in agriculture due to climate change that high end service sector
- ② uphold the Principle of Polluter Pay
(UN Conference on Human Environment, 1972)
- ③ decarbonise the most polluting sectors like Industries, transport
- ④ prevent lower income groups from extreme events like cyclones, heat waves etc
- ⑤ will promote inclusive growth
- ⑥ pave way for restricting sub 1.5°C climate change

ways to achieve this

- ① step up finance in Adaptation & Mitigation. eg from developed countries
< 50% of the funds under Copenhagen Pledge were achieved

(2) high income & high carbon
intensive sector specific targets



(3) Capacity building of lower income
groups

Case study + Payment for
Ecosystem services in
Palenque, Mexico

(4) vulnerable low income sections
like women, Tribes and Small
Island develop states (SIDS) must
be taken into policy considerations

(5) international cooperation under
REDD+, loss & damage framework
should be strengthened.

Therefore, these steps could ensure
that climate justice is not left
out of climate change diplomacy

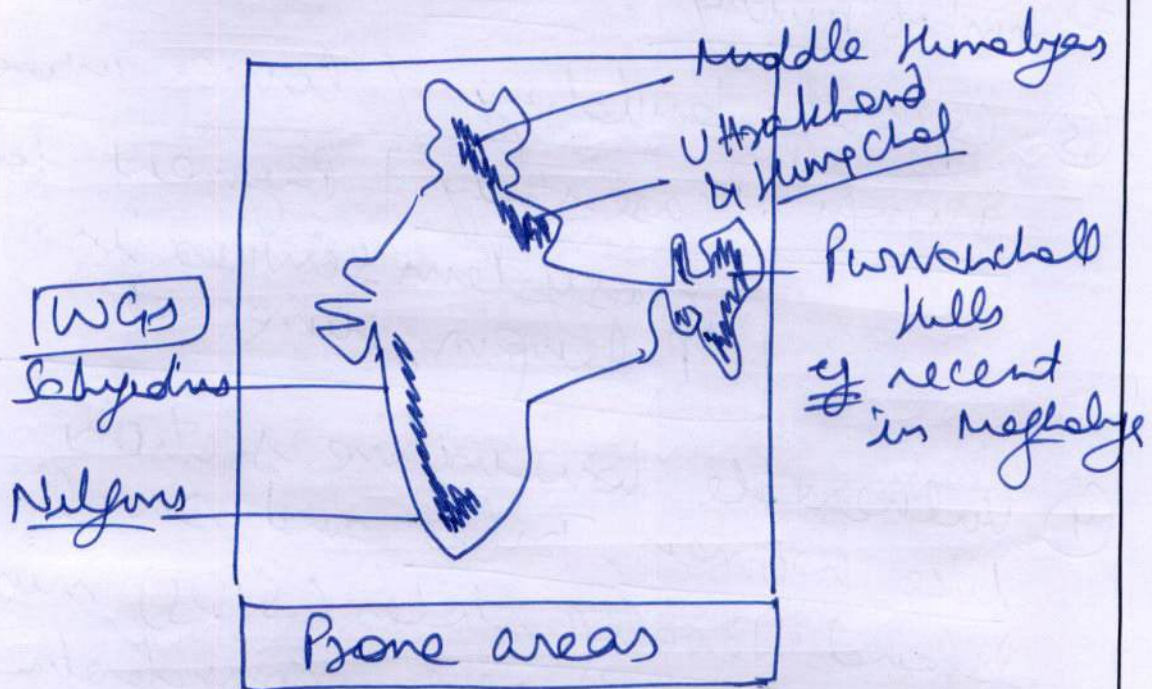
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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17.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Landslides are sudden fall of debris, soil, rocks under the influence of gravity



Why increase?

- ① More concentrated rainfall due to climate change
 → ↑ed downpour + ↑ dry spells
- ② increase developmental activities
 eg road construction in recent Meghalaya and shale

③ human encroachment upon hilly areas for - Industry
settlement
Tourism

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ deforestation induced slope instability

↓
[more erosion soil]

↓
more landslides

eg Pharma industries in Baddi, Soler in Haridwar Pradesh

[unmodified development paradigm]

① continued encroachment of natural ecosystem

eg recent Amarnath tragedy - camps were set up on paleochannels of old river & floodplains

② disregard to EIA & SIAs.

eg further dilution under EIA, 2020 notification.

③ unacknowledged recommendations of

↓
[Kasturba Committee]

www.visionias.in
- 37% WGs on ES Asg

↓
[Gadgil Committee]

- 64% WGs on ecosensitive areas

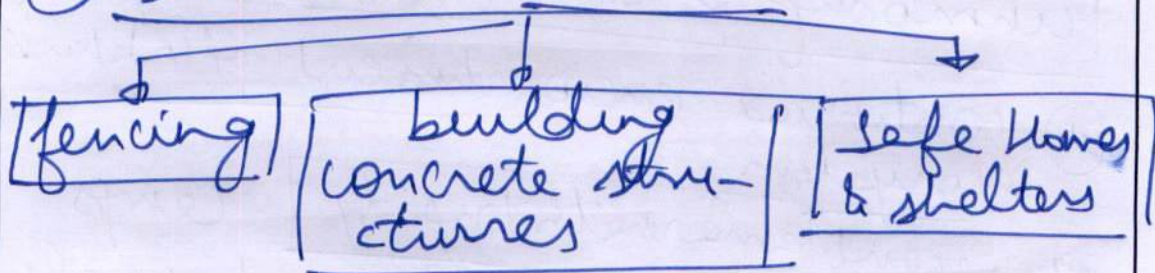
④ Proposed rules further reduce erosion sensitive area of western ghats from 55000 sq km to 36000 km

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⑤ use of heavy machinery, mining etc in hilly areas is still persistent

What can be done to prevent

① structural measures



② Non structural measures

- Agro forestry
- Plantation
- Hill areas zoning

③ Independent EITs must be done

④ improve disaster risk response in hilly areas by T mobility

⑤ Adhering to NDMA guidelines on landslides

These steps along with principles of sender's framework should be collected

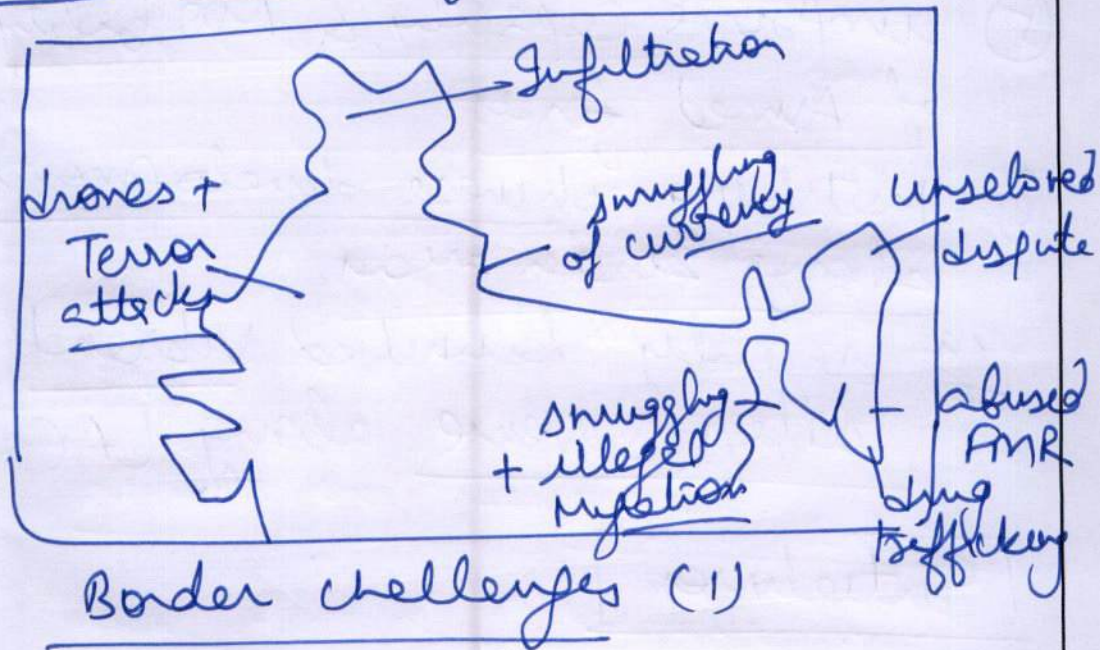
18.

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

India suffers from numerous border challenges owing to vastness & diversity

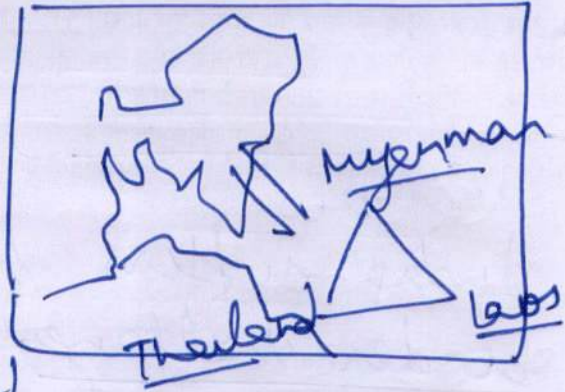


Why Smart border Management

- ① improve security environment in Border areas
- ② legitimate facilitation of trade through checkpoints
eg recently developed one at Paxaul with Nepal.
- ③ development of border areas, which are mostly backward like Nepal

④ check illicit activities like
drug &
cattle
smuggling

due to proximity
with golden
Triangle (Fig 2)



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इस कक्ष में
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चाहिए।
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⑤ improve capacity & mobility
of Armed forces

⑥ matching chinese developments
along border areas

eg recently launched Vibrent
village scheme along LAC.

Initiatives

① Developing Infrastructure in
border Areas

eg DS-Devlst Beg older road

② Border specific CAPFs like ^{BSF} SSB
+ enhancing their power ^{IBT}

eg enhanced jurisdiction of BSF

③ Enhanced power of BRO

↳ No forest clearances in
border areas

↳ increased Procurement Power
↳ increased use of EPC Model

उम्मीदवारों को
इस वॉशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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- ④ CIBMS along Bangladesh & Pakistan Border
- ⑤ BORDER-QIT systems
- ⑥ Joint exercises for patrolling and anti insurgency
eg operation sunrise with Myanmar
- ⑦ Accepting Medhukar Gupte and Shekhar Committee reforms
- ⑧ Planning to establish new checkpoints along Myanmar's march
- ⑨ Settlement of Boundary disputes
eg land boundary Agreement with ~~Nepal~~ Bangladesh.

Persistent challenges like multi-
plurty of agencies, role of non
state actors & security of border
Infrastructure like watch towers
need to be addressed for peaceful &
efficient management of border areas

19.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Globalisation has impacted the world positively by improving incomes etc but also has some negative fellouts. Terror financing & Money laundering are some

Globalisation & Money laundering

① Globalisation → More Industries
More Markets

More Money to launder ← More Profits

② Emergence of Info tech has eased crossborder flows & aided money laundering

③ emergence of shell companies to launder money be

↑ Placement ↓
↓ Layering ← Integration

④ has led to proliferation of numerous ~~xx~~

havens like - Mauritius
Ceymen islands

This make it easier to legitimise
illegitimate money

- ⑤ boosted trades in illicit items
leading to more illicit money
& its laundering

Steps taken + Global level

- ① OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting framework
- ② Establishment of Financial Action and Task force (FATF) in 1988.
- maintains list of countries
- ③ Provision for Global minimum tax rate to curb tax havens
- ④ SWIFT interbanking framework for coordination between banks
- ⑤ coordination among law enforcement agencies using Interpol

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National level

- ① Enactment of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- recently upheld by SC
- ② Establishment of Enforcement Directorate
- ③ enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act.
- ④ CBI Dedicated as Coordinating Agency for Interpol
- ⑤ curb on terror finance & ML by NIA eg recently busted ML & terror finance like activities using technology

Emerging technologies like crypto currency and Blockchain provides another opportunity for illicit money & its laundering. Adequate regulatory policies coupled with capacity building of agencies in these tech should be the way forward

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)

India has historically seen space as a global common based on principles of UN Committee on Peaceful Use of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS) and social welfare tool of using space assets for agri-benefits using metrology

[Need to Review]

- ① growing dual nature of outer space
eg China, Russia → outer space exercise
America → Dedicated Defence Agency
France → Defence Space Strategy
- ② Space becoming central to defence by use of satellites etc
- ③ space race could start leading to scramble of space despite being global common.
- ④ Withdrawal of India's acknowledged Outer Space Treaty, 1967

eg doesn't ban weapons,
only WOMDs

⑤ increase development of domestic
space agency - ISRO & its
capabilities using

Private Sector
Participation

eg under NSIC

Foreign collaborations

eg Chendanyen? with Japan

India despite these have refused
from signing NASA led Artemis
Accords. [Reasons]

concerned without
India's consultation

- Not much
significant
development
from OST, 1967

However, growing
convergence of
interest requires
India to sign either Artemis Accords
or a more detailed framework
which can help it further its
above mentioned National Interests

Why sign Artemis Accords

- ① Can boost ISRO's global collaboration & sig in space diplomacy.
- ② ensure rule based order in space
- ③ will pave way for further & more detailed enter space Agreement
- ④ Can also address India's security concerns amidst chinese mismanagement & Aggression
 - irresponsible reentry of launch vehicles
 - developing offensive space Assets
- ⑤ Can boost technological transfer due to collaborations

However, A long term strategy should be - A multistakeholder UN backed space treaty - based on shared benefits of economic resources of space, detailed proximity rules and addressing the issue of space debris.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL