



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

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

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0615676

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prajnanandan Giri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28.08.2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT computer
education,
Bhubaneswar

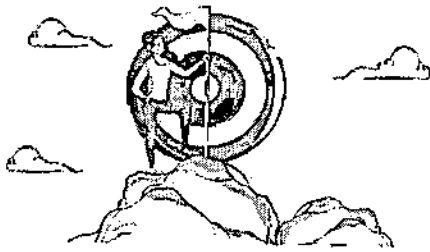
Aparajita Manapatra
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी-लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

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



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अधिकतम अंक: 250
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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

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

10

Fiscal policy refers to the policy of government to manage the total receipts and expenditure in a given year. It is manifested in Annual Financial Statement or General Budget.

Key tool to reduce Income inequality:-

1. Rational and Progressive Taxation policy — Higher tax on wealthy individual and lower on poor & middle class.

e.g. No Income tax upto 5 lakh ₹ limit

2. Rise in cess & surcharge that to be spent for welfare of poor

e.g. Krishi Kalyan cess
Swachh Bharat cess

3. Rationalising GST slabs

e.g. Removing GST on food essentials,
Bringing petrol/diesel under GST

4. Specific schemes for capacity building of poor with focus on human development e.g.

- ↳ Health expenditure to 4% of GDP
- ↳ Education expenditure to 6% of GDP
- ↳ Skill development focus.

Making poorest a part of country's growth story →

1. Focus on MSME specific policy.
2. Improvement in agriculture through dedicated schemes like PM-KISAN, Soil Health Card etc.
3. ~~Insurance~~ Social Security for the poorest such as Atal Pension Yojana, Fasal Bima Yojana, Swasthya Suraksha Bima etc.
4. Health insurance like Ayushman Bharat Yojana
5. Apart from this dedicated schemes for financial support and economic empowerment → NRLM, ~~OR~~ NULM etc.

In this way, Fiscal policy can improve the inequality level and achieve the goal of 'Antodaya', as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi.

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 भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digitizing land records are being done across states to create a dedicated portal, digital map and records of land in virtual medium.

Advantages of Digitizing land record →

Land reforms:

1. Easier transactions of land
2. Better & efficient collection of land revenue.
3. Ease of revenue administration.
4. Better data collection by Govt, which can be basis for further land reforms

For Indian Judiciary :-

1. Easier to solve land disputes
2. Easy visualisation of status through digital land maps.

Other advantages

1. ~~Land~~ Land pooling can be done by Govt for future projects.
2. Identify land for better planning etc

Measures taken :

1. National Land Records Modernisation Program
2. SVAMITVA scheme for drone based survey and settlement
3. Modern Record Room creation
4. State wise initiatives (e.g.)
Odisha - Bhulekh Portal (Land record)
Bhu-naksha (map)

More efforts are needed to address the inclusion & exclusion errors in digital records and amendments in state laws to give legal backing to digital land records.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NITI Aayog, states like Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal are pushing towards a deep fiscal crisis due to high debt to GDP ratio ($>100\%$)

Need to rationalise subsidy regime in India

1. India's subsidies amount to 2-2.5% of GDP.
2. In agriculture alone, subsidies count to 20% of aggregate farm income.
3. Rising populism leading to subsidies on electricity, daily-use things like grinder etc (TN).
4. Creating fiscal deficit, burden on taxpayers & high & unsustainable debts for states.

5. Impact is multifold →

social - creates patron-client syndrome.

economic - Makes people less attracted towards employment.

ecological - Overuse of groundwater, fertilizers due to subsidy.

Way forward

1. Rationalize subsidies to restrict them to only necessaries
[e.g] Cooking gas subsidies to extreme poor (PAHAL scheme)
2. Subsidies to promote behavioural change [e.g] on electric vehicle
3. All other subsidies made out of populism must be abolished.

Recently, Supreme Court has formed a committee to revisit the need of subsidies and freebies.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation refers to adopting the method of drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation etc to reduce water wastage.

PM - Krishi Sinchai Yojana :-

4 pillars —

1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme
2. Per drop, more crop
3. Har Khet ko Pani
4. Watershed Management.

Micro-irrigation

Role of Micro-irrigation :

1. Reduces input cost with less use of water.
2. Increases water efficiency
3. Reduces dependence on monsoon
eg Millets cropping.
4. Sustainable way of farming as no ground water depletion.

5. Prevents water-logging
6. Addition of nutrients to water ensures better utilisation →
Reduces fertilizer use
7. Creates net-positive virtual water trade
8. Very suitable for dryland farming regions.



Therefore, micro-irrigation facilities under PM-KSY must be adopted in dry-land region.

Better awareness creation, credit support can be provided to realise the true potential of this scheme.

5.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has become a major country in its performance to deal with climate change (Top 10 nation in Climate Change Performance Index)

Can play a key role for PSIDS if

1. By supporting them to transition towards renewable energy.

↳ International Solar Mission led by India

2. Providing technology to create disaster resilient infrastructure

↳ Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infra (CDRI)

↳ Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS)

3. Supporting SIDS nations to adopt ~~etc~~ afforestation, building mangroves, forest wall etc.
4. Providing line CREDD + frame-work of credit to these countries for climate resilient policies.
5. Supporting them in providing early warning by IMD
6. HADR support post-disaster by Indian navy.

Supporting PSIDS to tackle climate change can improve India's soft power in the region as well as India will ~~be~~ establish itself as a leading country in environment protection.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Under National Disaster Management Act, 2005, the DM plan was at 3 level - Union, State and District. With the formulation of DMP-MoPR, the plan has been extended to Gram Panchayat level.

Rationale →

1. To develop a bottom-up approach for efficient DM planning.

[e.g] During COVID, Odisha Govt delegated power of DM to Sarpanch to deal with pandemic.

2. District level planning sometimes delays response and make the village population dependent

3. DMR-MoPR aims to empower communities itself to deal with disasters, as per Sendai framework.
4. It will help in better utilisation of locally available resources
5. Reduce burden on NDRF, SDRF for rescue & relief

Its key components →

1. GP level Disaster Management Plan involving Gram Sabha.
2. Create local volunteer's group for immediate response during disaster
3. Adequate infrastructure building like rehabilitation centre etc.

DMP-MoPR needs to be integrated with NDMA guidelines to develop a comprehensive framework for disaster management

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Emerging and Disruptive Technologies (EDT) refer to tech like AI, drone, robotics, cryptocurrency, NFT etc that have changed the way of life.

Internal Security Implications from EDT:

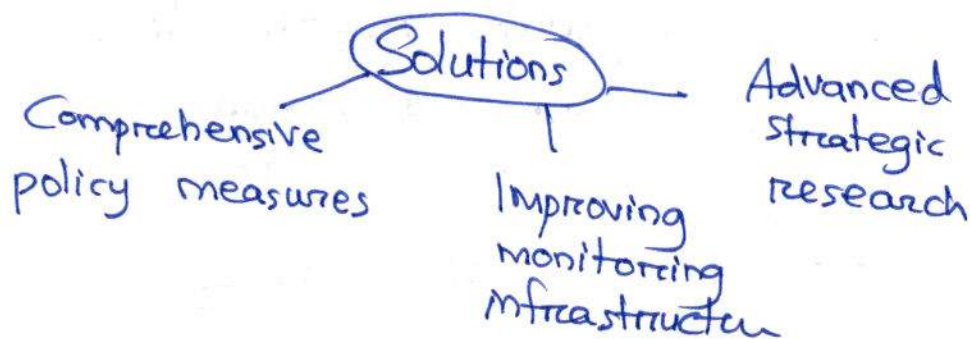
1. Drone

By State Actors →

1. Use of AI and cyber-warfare to target critical infrastructure.
2. Use of drone for surveillance, strategic bombing
3. Use of robotics in warfare
4. Use of micro-wave weapons & causing Havana syndrome

By non-state actors

1. Drones for arms - smuggling, drugs - ~~smuggling~~ trafficking etc.
2. Cryptocurrency for money laundering and terror-financing
3. Cyber-terrorism & cyber-attacks
4. Surveillance using social media
↳ Radicalisation by terrorists



EDT can jeopardise the national security, unity & integrity. Therefore adequate steps must be taken to tackle these with international cooperation.

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

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इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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India has become one of the top 20 defence exporters in last few years.

However, there are several impediments →

1. Quality of products has been low.
2. Lack of private sector like in US - Lokheed Martin Airbus etc
3. Slow PSUs like HAL
4. Lack of defence deals with small countries.
5. Lack of indigenous research & development
6. Low efficiency of DRDO - lack of trained manpower, finance & facilities

Steps taken →

1. Private sector defence manufacturing:
(eg) TATA, Adani, 28T etc
2. Creation of dedicated defence corridor (eg) UP & Chennai
3. Collaboration with Russia, US, France (eg) AK 203 manufacturing Brahmos export
4. Signing deals with ASEAN nations
(eg) Brahmos with Philippines
Tejas with Vietnam

To become 'Atmanirbhar' / 'Self reliance' in defence sector,
India needs to be a net defence exporter.

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 हार्शिए में नुस्खे लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refer to the remnants of satellites & other wastes.

Issues -

1. Fear of collision with functional satellites.
2. Pollution of space.
3. ~~Real~~ They remain in space for perpetuity, if doesn't re-enter atmosphere.
4. May challenge human - space mission

Initiatives -

- P. 1. ~~At~~ By NASA, to create ~~degro~~ re-entry into atmosphere.

2. Artemis Accords - to
act against 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

Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) is an open-source software that can be adopted by any start-up to create an e-commerce platform like Amazon, Flipkart etc.

More inclusive & accessible for consumers

1. Reduce monopoly / oligopoly of few MNCs in e-commerce sector
2. Brings more indigenous companies in this sector
3. Improve total market penetration by including more seller even from tier-II, tier-III cities.
4. It will democratise e-commerce sector.

5. Better redressal of grievances of customers as govt-backed platform.

Challenges →

1. Till now, no company / start-up has showed interest.
2. Need to incentivise to attract adoption.
3. Opposition by MNCs like Amazon → Leads to lobbying against ONDC

Overall ONDC is a revolutionary step to reform e-Commerce sector. It must be pushed to be adopted by companies including MSMEs for better benefit.

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 हार्शिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In recently held WTO summit, majority of nations agreed to curb harmful government fisheries subsidies, mostly given by developing fish producing nations. This is in order to create a free market for fisheries product.

Need to ~~curb~~ curb fisheries subsidies by WTO →

1. Distorts global market
2. Pushes interest from few countries like India, who gave huge subsidies on fisheries & export support.
3. Major concern raised by USA, Canada; who were at disadvantage from such subsidie.

India's concerns ⇒

1. India has many poor fisherman communities, who need govt support through subsidies.
2. Developing countries can not use modern technologies, modern fishing vessels etc. to provide economies of scale. ~~and low~~
3. Mostly fishing as an enterprise is not profitable in India and other developing countries.
4. Subsidies are necessary to ensure substantial income, as 20% of aggregate income in agriculture & fishing comes from govt subsidies.

Way forward ⇒

1. More discussions are needed in WTO to balance the interests of global north and south.

2. India must protect the interest of Indian fisherman community.
3. There must be discussion on rejection of exports of fisheries on phyto-sanitary grounds.
4. At the same time, India must invest on better infrastructure, cold supply chain, processing industries, credit support etc.

Indian Fisheries sector's contribution to global production is 7.5%, and India is 2nd largest producer of fisheries. Therefore, India must secure the interest of Indian farmers by diplomatic push in WTO in upcoming 2023 summit.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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HAM model :

→ Mix of govt contribution & private contribution to complete a project

→ Mostly used to build national highways .

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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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 इलाक़े में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

MSP procurement regime refers to 'Minimum Support Price' that is declared by the central govt before each season (Kharif / Rabi) on 22 crops.

MSP - Not agro-ecologically sustainable →

1. MSP is irrationally high on rice, wheat → Promotes monoculture.
2. Against agro-climatic region based cropping pattern → Punjab-Haryana growing water-intensive rice being semi-arid climatic region.
3. Exploitation of groundwater → causing depletion.
4. Against the principle of crop diversification, crop rotation → Leading to reduced soil fertility.

5. Reduces agro-biodiversity →
does not promote millet, oilseeds etc.

MSP - economically unsustainable ⇒

1. Huge burden on exchequers
2. Over-burdens Food Corporation of India with limited storage capacity.
3. There is no limit in buying
procuring → adds to burden.
4. Crops brought through MSP scheme
are not WTO-compliant for
exports.

Therefore, MSP needs
to be discouraged. Alternative
approaches to MSP ⇒

1. Private Stockist Scheme
2. Open Market Selling by
amending APMC laws
3. Cooperatives formation,
procurement and storage by them
4. Direct Bank Transfer like
PM-KISAN scheme

Advantages of these approach →

1. Provides Laissez-faire economy
2. Rice, wheat can be exported as per WTO norms.
3. Less burden on Govt → Lowering fiscal deficit.

Disadvantages ⇒

1. Small & Marginal farmers will suffer from low price discovery.
2. Information asymmetry in market
3. It may be biased towards private entities.

MS Swaminathan committee

has asked for rational reforms in MSP procurement regime. Therefore alternatives must be adopted as discussed above.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per recent data of FCI, India has additional foodgrains of 6 months for the whole country.

Reasons for overflowing foodgrains in warehouses →

1. Unlimited procurement by FCI through MSP regime
2. Rise in rice, wheat, pulses production due to green revolution and improving yield.
3. Unable to export as not WTO-compliant.
4. No alternative use of foodgrains as per existing Bufferstock policy.

Impact ⇒

1. Loss of foodgrains due to expiry, pests, rodents etc; while India's rank in Global Hunger Index at 101st out of 116 countries.

2. Burden on FCI, state govt warehouses → making them non-profitable.
3. Rising cost of maintenance.

Solutions - As Shanta Kumar committee

1. Promote alternate use such as ethanol production (National Biofuel Policy)
2. Complete reforms in procurement policy.
3. Promote food processing industries for value addition.
4. Bring in private sector, SHGs, cooperatives, FPCs etc to invest in more warehouses infrastructure.
5. Improving shelf-life of the food grains through research.
6. Invest in cold-storage infrastructure.

7. Legislations like Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act of 2020 can be enacted → To liberalise storage policies.

8. Donations to Least developed African nations suffering from acute food shortages.

9. Collaboration with World Food Programme, FAO etc to address global food security.

↳ (e.g) During Afghan crisis, Russia-Ukraine war etc.

Therefore, efficient utilisation of surplus agricultural production through above mentioned steps can address the problems of overflowing foodgrains.

15.

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

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

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As per World Bank's
Logistics Performance Index, India suffers
from poor logistical efficiency in
world trade due to lack of world-
class ports.

Challenges faced by ports in India →

1. Lack of infrastructure such as
 - ↳ Freight villages
 - ↳ Modern large cranes
 - ↳ Dedicated docks for perishable commodities
2. Poor connectivity with hinterlands
 - ↳ Lack of dedicated freight corridors
 - ↳ expressways connectivity

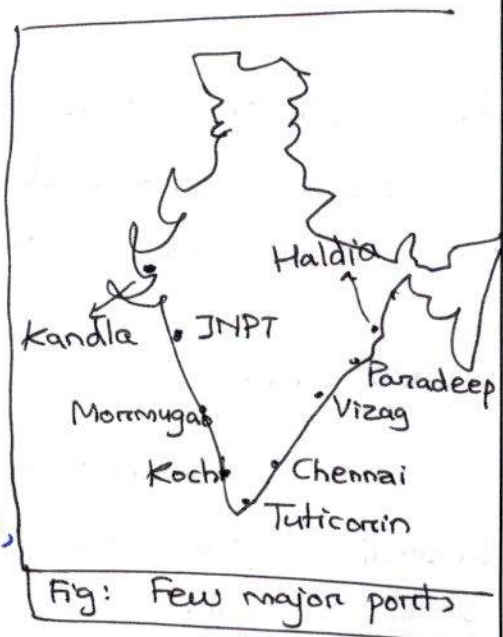
3. High return time
for ships for
loading - unloading

4. Port governance is
politically interfered.

5. Lack of modernisation,
obsolete technologies.

6. Lack of trained human resources,

7. Lack of private sector investment,
Limitation of Govt policies

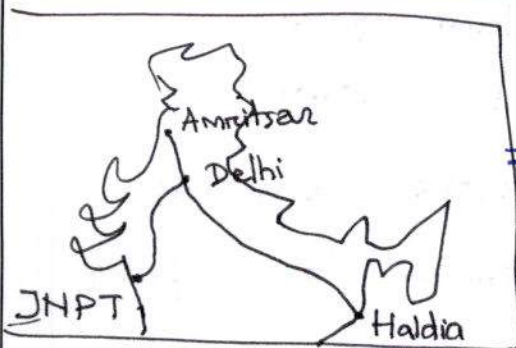


Remedial measures ⇒

1. SAGARMALA Project — to improve
ports infrastructure

2. Port based industrialisation

3. Connectivity to hinterlands —
Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC)



Amritsar - Kolkata
(Eastern DFC)

JNPT - Delhi
(Western DFC)

4. Major Ports Bill 2020 has been introduced in Parliament to transform ports governance.

Case study -

Vadhawan port near Dadra Nagar Haveli will be made as a major port coming under world's top 10 biggest port. It will transform India's logistics efficiency and serve almost whole North-west India.

5. At the same time focus should be given on minor ports & dockyard for fishing → improving blue economy.

Ports can be driver of modern India's growth, as they can make India an important part of global supply chain and economic power house. Therefore adequate steps need to be taken to improve ports infrastructure.

16.

आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality refers to the unequal carbon footprints of different sections of the society. Though India's per capita carbon emission is low at 1.9 tonnes/year, but there is a huge inequality in terms of rich-poor.

Carbon inequality → (At global level)

USA = 17.1 tonnes carbon emission per capita per year.

India = 1.9 tonnes

- But overall India is 3rd largest carbon emitter of the world. Therefore a huge part of this emission ~~go~~ comes from rich industrialist class.

Addressing carbon inequality for India →

Significance →

1. To address the issue of climate justice → poor are major sufferers of Carbon emission.

2. To ensure inter-generational & intra-generational justice.
3. To address poverty and inequality with proper wealth redistribution.
4. To reduce overall carbon emission for India.
5. To promote sustainable development and achieve SDGs by 2030.

Ways to achieve carbon equality :-

1. Transition to renewable energy like solar energy, wind energy.
 ↳ Roof top solar production can provide decentralised electricity to rural poors.
2. Transition to e-Vehicles
 ↳ can be afforded by richer section, reduce their contribution to carbon emission
 ↳ e-Public buses can be used for public transport.

3. Sustainable urbanisation such as

- ↳ Climate-specific housing pattern
- ↳ National cooling action plan to reduce dependence on Air-conditioning etc.

4. Sustainable Agriculture such as

- ↳ Organic farming
- ↳ Zero Budget Natural Farming
- ↳ Vertical Farming etc.

5. Overall addressing the inequality in income and wealth can address ~~income inequality~~ carbon inequality.

- ↳ Sustainable employment
- ↳ Schemes like PM-Ujjwala Yojana, LED light adoption, PM-KUSUM etc.

India must adopt the above practices to address carbon inequality and ensure sustainable and equitable share of development.

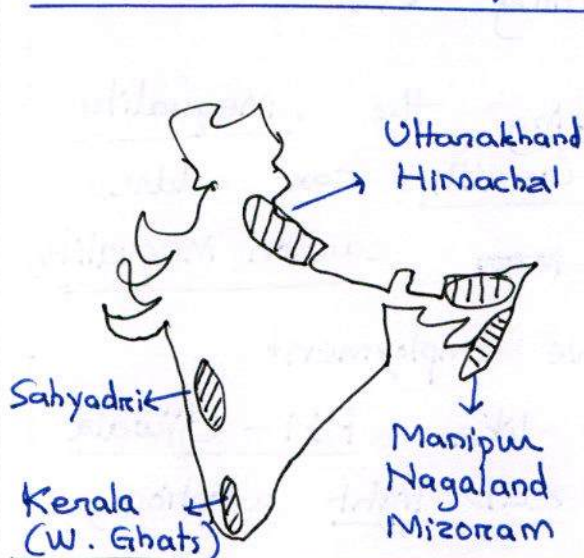
17.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Landslides refer to the downward movement of landmasses like soil, mud, rocks etc due to the influence of gravity.

Increased and regular occurrence of landslides.



→ India's 8% area is prone to landslides.

→ Major region →

1. Western Ghats
2. Himalayas
3. North-East India

Reasons of increased occurrence →

1. Erratic nature of monsoon —
More number of flash floods,
cloud burst events causing landslides

(e.g.) Kerala floods &
Idukki landslides (2018)

2. Unconsolidated landmass of Himalayas,
rising deforestation, higher number
of tourists causing landslides.

↳ Uttarakhand landslides (2019)

3. Unplanned urbanisation in hilly area,

4. Construction of highways, tunnels,
hydropower projects → Increased
vibration of earth → landslides

(e.g.) Chamoli landslides due to
NTPC, hydropower projects etc.

5. Incidents of landslides induced by
earthquake in Himalayan region

(e.g.) Kashmir earthquake & landslides
(2009)

Dominant development paradigm has
not been modified ⇒

1. The large scale projects still
are continuing in Himalayas.

↳ Char Dham Project
↳ Dam construction on
Dhauliganga river

2. Deforestation in mountainous
area for development.

↳ Manipur railway project

3. Encroachment of landslide-prone
area in western ghats

↳ Kerala's Idukki district

↳ Protest against expansion of
eco-sensitive area of W. Ghat

Way forward →

1. Vulnerability zonation mapping
2. Relocation of housing projects from
landslide prone area.
3. Adequate guard wall, protective
infrastructure along highways.

Development is necessary
for India's growth. However, it must
be sustainable and should not induce
disasters like landslides.

18.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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India has ^{land} border with 7 countries namely - Pakistan, China, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. However, each border has its own unique problem.

Need of smart border management →

Multiple challenges across borders such as

1. Drug trafficking from Golden triangle (Myanmar border) and from Golden crescent (Pak-Afghan border).
2. Illegal immigration from Bangladesh
3. Cross border terrorism and infiltration from Pakistan.
4. Challenges of porous border with Nepal → support to Naxalite movement.

5. Cross-border insurgency along Myanmar border.

6. Cattle smuggling, arms smuggling etc with Bangladesh — mostly from West Bengal.

All these challenges ~~can~~ with conventional army-led intrusion along China border requires a smart border management to facilitate legitimate cross-border flows like $\Rightarrow$

1. Trade - (Import - exports)
2. People-to-people ties, Tourism
3. Connectivity projects like BBIN corridor, IMT trilateral highways
- eg. 4. Water sharing projects like Feni project (Tripura - Bangladesh)

In this regard, several steps have been taken by Government,

Initiatives in this regard

1. CIBMP → Comprehensive Integrated Border Management Program
2. Modernisation of security infrastructure like electronic surveillance, use of drones etc.
3. Use of satellite technology like RISAT-3B.
4. Plan to create Integrated Battle Command (Shekatkar committee recommendation)

Way forward

1. Use of AI by armed forces
— as recommended by TK Vishwanathan committee
2. Rerearch in strategic border management
as recommended by Rama Rao committee

Smart border management can ~~be~~ ensure unity, Integrity & sovereignty of India, with better efficiency.

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

Globalisation refers to uninterrupted flow of information, ideas, culture across national boundaries.

Money Laundering refers to manage illegal money (black money) to give it a look of legal money.

Globalisation ↔ Money Laundering :

1. Easier cross-border transactions using Hawala, global banks.
2. Rise of tax havens like Cayman islands, Panama etc. → Facilitating money laundering.
3. Terrorism links to ~~no~~ organised crime → Moving money from narcotics trade to be used for arms and radicalisation.
4. Rise of cryptocurrency, as new mode for money laundering due to anonymity.

Initiatives taken at national level →

I. Legislations like →

1. Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002
2. Benami transaction Act
3. Foreign Exchange Management Act
4. Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

II. Institutional mechanism →

1. Role of Enforcement Directorate
2. Role of National Technological Research Organisation (NTRO)

III. Other steps →

1. Digitalisation of economy.
2. Limit on cash transaction at 2 lakh ₹ at a time.
3. Collaboration with FATF

Initiatives at international level →

1. Creation of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) by G7.

2. Regulations by World bank and IMF.
3. SWIFT financial messaging platform for inter-bank communication.
4. Grey list / Black listing countries involved in money laundering and terror financing by FATF.

With rise of globalisation, the crimes like money laundering will rise further. Therefore, international cooperation at regional & UN level is need of the hour to tackle this menace.

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

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

15

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

The outer space is increasingly getting competitive with multiple manned space missions, militarisation of outer space and USA's new mission to send humans to moon.

India's past assumptions about the nature of outer space →

1. Outer space is a global good.
2. No militarisation or weaponisation of outer space.
3. Natural dominance of USA in outer space.

Need to review such assumptions →

1. Rise of private sectors like Blue Origin, SpaceX, Virgin Galactic
2. Rise of Space tourism
3. China's advancement to establish a space station

4. Efforts by nations to occupy parts of moon (colonisation of space) to obtain minerals etc.

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Artemis Accords ⇒

This has been formulated by USA as a consensus for global community to decide behaviour towards outer space.

a.

India's stands ⇒

1. India has not yet signed Artemis accords. ~~due to~~
2. Apprehensions that it will create US-led new space order.
3. No UN-backing to the accord, so unilateral attempt by USA
4. India demands a UN-led treaty for outer space.

+ves

As per global rule of law

No monopoly of one nation

-ves

India may lose out NASA's cooperation by not signing the accord.

Way forward →

1. India must try to accelerate its effort towards Chandrayan-3 and Gaganyaan Mission.
2. Involvement of private sector to boost space sector.
3. Collaboration with NASA, ROSCOSMOS, JAXA etc to ensure relevance in outer space developments.



India must take active steps to become a global space power with competing with USA, China and SpaceX like agencies.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. India must try to accelerate its efforts towards Chandrayaan-3 and Gaganyaan Mission.
2. Development of private sector for space sector.
3. Collaboration with ISRO Research ISRO etc. to ensure relevance in outer space development.

India must take active steps to become a global space power with competing with West China and space like space.