



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. : 1237341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashrith sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/8/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Fiscal policy in other words, policy of the government with respect to taxes, expenditure, subsidies et al.

Ways in which inequality can be reduced:

- ① Giving money directly to the public \rightarrow PM-KISAN.
- ② Generating growth and employment such that inequality would be reduced.
- ③ Employment schemes like MGNREGA

\rightarrow Giving money directly may not generate growth because, Money can be used for wasteful expenditure.

\therefore Need to use

Special purpose money

→ Attracting investments, forgiving taxes, creating SEZs and NIMZs. can create growth which can create employment and reduce inequality.

→ Taxation on the High networth Individuals can be increased and more welfare schemes like PMAY, PM-GKAY, PM-ABTAY can be spent on such that

- Pulling out people from poverty, hunger can empower themselves to earn in future

→ Spending in education can also be increased in rural areas

Acc to Oxfam report, 10% of Indians get 57% of the income, which shows India is an unequal nation, which can be reduced by spending on physical & social infrastructure.

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

40% of all lands in the private domain are in one corner the other litigations, leading to halted economic operations and burdened judiciary

Benefits of land digitisation:

- ① Decrease of land encroachments on the poor by the "powerful" classes.
- ② Prohibition of land alienation of Tribals.
- ③ Decreasing burden on judiciary, so they can concentrate other important matters.
- ④ Boosting economy, as litigations are removed and using land for productive purposes.
- ⑤ Possibility of land reforms

Measures taken by the government:

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

- ① Special purpose vehicles called land banks.
- ② Satellite imagery and geographical information systems access to the govt offices and departments.
- ③ National land records digitalisation mission
- ④ Agri-stack as atleast the agricultural land records are digitized in the first place.

Simple things like land digitalisation can go a long way and it is only a one-time operation. Today's ICT, AI and satellite technology has made it further easier to proceed forward.

3.

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

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

10

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

Recently, a heated political debate between PM and Delhi CM has brought the issue of freebies on to the fore screen.

Issues with freebies:

- ① Consumption expenditure mostly not used for capital purposes.
- ② Burden on state's exchequer.
- ③ Temporary in nature, It does not empower citizens to earn in future
- ④ Lethargic governance & electoral politics
- ⑤ Possibility of Inclusion errors.

eg: Rythu Bandhu (Telangana)

- farming subsidy is more for 100 acre farmer than 1 acre farmer

Subramaniam Case : Supreme

Constitution said freebies shake the democratic foundations but are necessary.

Benefits of freebies:

- ① Cope up with Distress situations.
eg: Garib Anna Kalyan Yojana during pandemic
- ② MSP & PM-KISAN to pull vulnerable farmers out of poverty.
- ③ India is a welfare state and It is the duty of the state to reduce poverty & malnutrition.
- ④ Nearly, ₹ 5 lakh crore of taxes are forgone in tax incentives to upper class people.

So, calling every freebie as welfare points to elitism in society.

Supreme Court had recently formed a panel to review the issue of freebies

States, if not spent judiciously with no fiscal prudence can end up in Sri Lankan situation, which is again a burden of public through taxes and cesses.

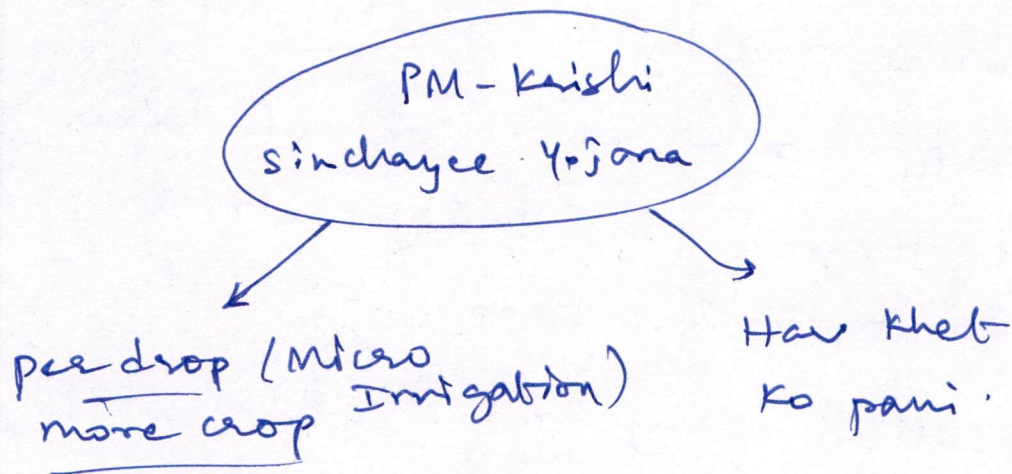
4.

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

10

Punjab's ground water Index is 171, which says for every 100 litres of recharge, Punjab is using 171 litres, which is unsustainable in coming future



- ① sprinkler irrigation
- ② Drip irrigation
- ③ NABARD's Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

Benefits of Micro Irrigation :

- ① Efficiency in water usage, agriculture becomes sustainable.
- ② No depletion of ground water resources.

③ No wastage of fertilisers like in flooded fields.

eg: Fertigation technique

④ Less fertilisers reduce Expenditure burden on Farmers, they also lessen the growth of weeds and Hence the need of weedicides.

⑤ Less soil erosion which is a looming crisis, almost 30% of India's land is degraded.

Challenges:

- ① No training and awareness to farmers
- ② High initial costs, which farmers don't want to afford.
- ③ Issues of rodents destroying micro irrigation pipes.

Nevertheless, little training and education to farmers would make agriculture in India to start on a sustainable path without

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

10

India itself has 2 groups of islands in its territorial area and a long coastline which makes India credible to help small Island developing states.

Experiences and Expertise:

- ① Helping maldives built the Great male connectivity project.
- ② ~167 GW of installed solar power capacity.
- ③ Growing manufacturing of solar panels in India
- ④ Increasing research and development in the renewable energy areas.
Key: Hydrogen mission.
Fuel cell policy.

Role in assisting PSDs:

- ① Training and skill development missions for their public in building disaster resilient infrastructure
- ② setting up of solar and other renewable energy plants. with private sector help.
- ③ Mobilising resources as a member of CDRF (Coalition for Disaster resilient infrastructure)
- ④ Food supply in times of disasters and they've very less arable area to be self-sufficient.

Helping the small pacific SDs maynot be beneficial economically but it increasing the credibility of India as a global power and uphold the ancient Idea of "Vasudhiva Kutumbikam"

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

Since 1947, India has followed a top-down approach in disaster relief and management which had not yielded much results.

Rationale behind the plan:

- ① Leverage the traditional knowledge about disasters and insights from the local population
- ② Bottom-up approach moves away from the issue of "one medication to all diseases". misconception
- ③ Knowledge about local geography and cultural taboos..
- ④ Less burden on the govt and security forces in case of disaster relief

③ Aapka Mitra - local disaster relief volunteers can work not only in specific disasters but also in problems like COVID.

It is a revolutionary step to move the disaster planning into grassroots level which is beneficial for all the stakeholders involved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए 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

Recently, an allegation had been made by a woman that she has been raped on metaverse and instances like these only going to get normal in India. As technology is used more for bad rather than good.

Internal security implications by EDT:

① Biotechnology: A single genetically modified seed with invasive properties could ruin the entire agricultural economy in no time.

② Nanotechnology: Spying and surveillance of security operations is possible by nano cameras, invisible to naked eye.

③ Social engineering made easy for non-state actors

to catch on internet and train them using AR, VR, metaverse technologies.

④ Artificial Intelligence: can be deployed by state actors at the borders by spending less and draining India's resources.

③ Internet of things:

Everything made automated, it has become easier for anti-social elements to create disorder.

eg: Bomb setting in public areas.

Technologies as above have made it easy to detect the security situation of India.

So India to be safe and sound, use the same and better technologies.

Increasing Defense R&D Expenditure is one step in this direction.

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

Recently, India had signed a deal with Philippines to Export Brahmos missiles, marking India as a reliable Defence supplier.

Impediments in India's defence exports:

- ① Lack of research, development and innovation in defence sector.
- ② Till recently, the development and manufacturing was monopolised by government.
- ③ Too many restrictions and lack of ease in doing business impeding private investors.
- ④ Institutions like DRDO are overburdened with research.
- ⑤ Better and cheaper alternatives are provided by Russia, Israel and USA.

Measures taken to boost India's Defense Exports.

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

- ① Corporatisation of the ordinance Factory board, so that management is efficient
- ② 17 new defense manufacturing PSUs are opened
- ③ 100% FDI is allowed in defense manufacturing.
- ④ Defense minister's said, No right to protest in critical sectors, which includes Defense, so, lack of labour issues.

Majority of Indian defense expenditure goes into salaries and pensions, which should be diverted to research and development.

America's loss in Afghanistan - pointed that sheer numbers of expenditure don't make them superior power.

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

Keppler's Syndrome says, debris in space is only bound to increase exponentially, which is a crisis and hindrance for future's scientific and man-space expeditions

Issues with space debris:

- ① Detrimental to existing satellites which could cut down entire communication systems, and halt economies
- ② No consensus among the countries.
- ③ Only bound to increase in future.
- ④ Harmful to astronauts in ISS and other manned mission.
↳ Gaganyaan (India-2023)

⑤ Adversant Countries. like china are continuing with Anti-satellite missiles (A-SAT) tests which worsens the problem.

⑥ Defense surveillance, Border surveillance would suffer which is detrimental to national security.

Recent Initiatives:

① NETRA: ISRO's space debris surveillance system to make collision avoidance manoeuvre.

② Japan (JAXA) recently sent a satellite to capture debris by webs.

③ ESA (European Space agency) also investing in this, to dock & remove.

While space is a Billion dollar industry, space debris is the next big place to be commercialised and many countries are trying to use it for gains.

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

Recently, DPIIT has announced a pilot project of ONDC in major cities like Bombay, Bangalore etc. This has the revolutionary potential to democratise digital commerce.

Benefits of ONDC:

- ① Monopoly of large MNCs can be curbed. So that better distribution of wealth.
- ② Changing lifestyles and shopping patterns, putting traditional vendors on the backseat.
So, ONDC boosts traditional retailers. morale and situations
- ③ Transparency between all the consumers and all the producers.
So ill motivations can be curbed.

④ As it is a government site, better surveillance on foreign based retailers who involve in dumping of foreign goods.

⑤ Ill-motivated filtered searches to promote some retailers is not possible.

⑥ Poor and downtrodden from the rural & tribal areas can be connected free-of-cost.

Way forward :

Although, it is a noble initiative. Some challenges like Digital Divide, internet penetration and illiteracy should be addressed before its launch.

Online dispute Resolution (ODR) can be adopted to resolve issues between sellers and buyers.

India proved its credentials as a political democracy. steps like this

also make it a vibrant Economic democracy.

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

Nearly 2 crore people are directly or indirectly dependent on fishery subsidies in India, who mostly fall in the category of small and marginal farmers.

Negotiations raised at WTO:

- ① Most of India's farmers are just around BPL, they need government help.
- ② No mechanised fishing unlike the fishermen in USA, and other western countries.
- ③ Absolute amount of subsidy is much less than western countries but WTO is using the measure of percentage of GDP.

④ Unfair to developing countries.

India has not signed the agreement yet but the global powers and majority nations have signed the agreement.

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

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

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)

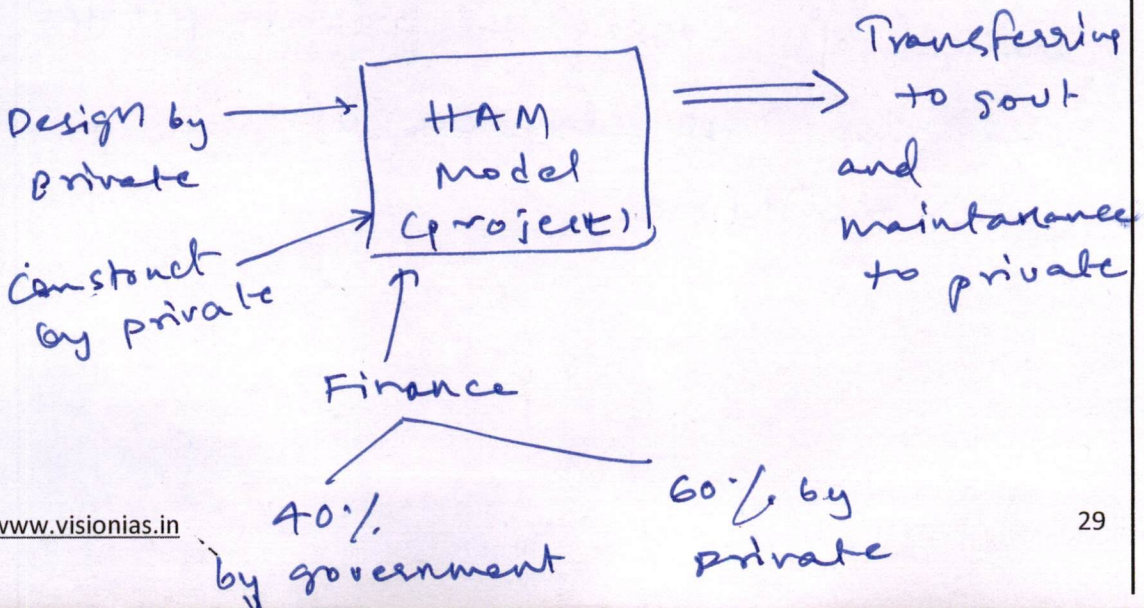
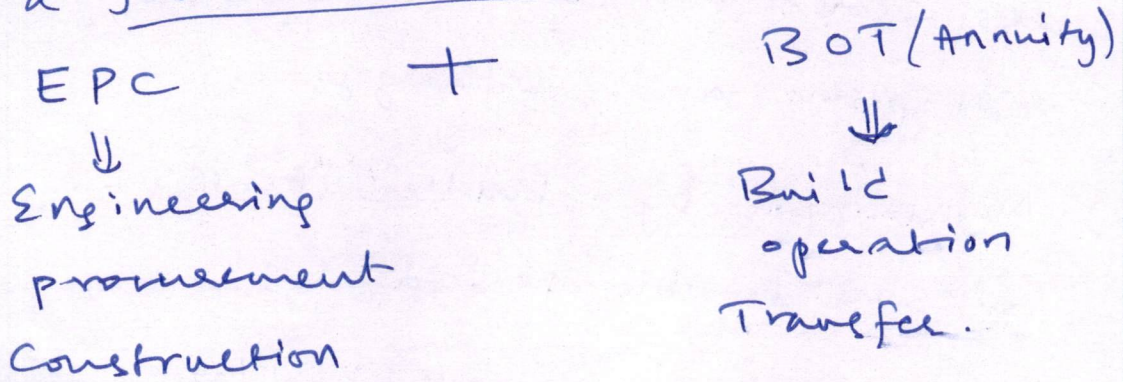
Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Since 2005, India had leveraged the benefits of PPP in roads, airports and other mega infrastructure projects, which boosted India's growth projectory

One of the methods of PPP is Hybrid annuity model which is a judicious mix of EPC & BOT



Advantages of HAM:

- ① Less burden of government i.e. only 40% of the cost, that too can be paid in 5 instalments.
- ② Designing and construction using state-of-the-art methods.
- ③ Since 40% stake is government, less scope for bureaucratic redbaptism and lethargy.
- ④ Maintained by builder itself for considerable period.
- ⑤ Toll collection by govt, so less chances of losses to private player and also less chances of exploitation.

Decreasing interest in HAM:

- ① Deliberately maintaining at cheaper quality, such that maintenance period is extended.
- ② Overused in India already.
- ③ Newer and innovative methods like monetization of assets,
(given vijay kelkar committee)
eg: NMP by govt.

With changing macro economic conditions and changing economic situations of public, at large. Investment models are bound to change. and Monetization and Investment pipelines look more attractive in near future.

13.

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

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

15

Minimum support price (MSP) is the pre-determined price for an agricultural produce at which the government has to buy the farmer's produce.

It has two objectives:

① To increase farmer's income

② To maintain food security

↳ PDS-system fuelled by MSP-procurements.

Though the scheme started in the 1970s - It's becoming obsolete for following economic reasons:

① Nearly 75% of government expenditure goes to MSP-procurement burden of govt's exchequer.

② Only 10% of capital expenditure in agriculture.

③ FCI-godowns are overflowing with MSP-procured rice and wheat and sometimes wastage

④ Regional disparities in FCI MSP procurement leading to extra costs on transportation of the procured produce.

⑤ Majority of benefits being cornered by large farmers, leaving out small & marginal farmers.

Agro-ecologically Unustainable:

① Places like Punjab & Haryana overusing groundwater and producing rice (non-staple) for MSP benefits.

② Causes exhaustion and soil degradation

③ Ground water depletion

④ Food security but no nutritional security to the public

⑤ Crops non-suitable to agro-climatic zones are taken up.

eg: sugarcane (Madhya Pradesh)

Better alternative approaches:

- ① PM-AAASA → Price support scheme
↓
private stockist
procurement scheme
→ price deficiency support scheme

⇒ should be leveraged such that only produce-cost and not extra transportation and storage costs fall on government.

- ② Diversify the MSP regime and reduce importance on rice, wheat. so that produce is diversified
↳ punjab soils may regain fertility.

- ③ spread of procurement should be evenly distributed across India

Excess rice grains in FCI-godowns had to be sent to biofuel making meaning procurement was wasted.

Revamping the MSP regime would help the government, farmers and environment equally.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

FCI godowns have a capacity of 56 lakh metric tonnes but the procurement of rice and wheat everywhere reaches up to 60-70 lakh metric tonnes.

On the other side of the coin, there exists people who are dying out of hunger in India.

Measures to deal with excess stocks:

① It has been mandated that excess stocks before rotting down have to be diverted to National Biofuel policy.

② Buffer stocks also determine the MSP of the upcoming crop.

③ private players are motivated and incentivised to setup warehouses, godowns and buy produce under the stockist scheme (PM-AASHA).

④ Centre sells the stocks to states at the Central Issue price, which is around ₹ 2-3 / kg rice with no loss to the state governments.

⑤ MSP diversification such that crops other than food grains are produced.

India needs distribute the godowns and procurement evenly such that no waste of resources on transportation, storage, wastage is occurred.

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

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

Despite India being at a strategic point in the Indian ocean, India could not leverage the situation by port development since independence.

Issues faced by ports:

- ① No conduciveness on the east coast as it is emergent coast
- ② High turn around time (TAT)
India TAT = 1.1 days
Thailand = 0.7 days.
- ③ Small size of storage and cargo facilities.
China's ports are 10x size of India's largest ports.

- ④ Poor clearance system and registration systems
- ⑤ Poor rail & road connectivity to the hinterlands.
- ⑥ Lack of private sector participation, until now.
- ⑦ Poor skilling and capacity building of manpower in the large ports.

Remedial measures :

- ① Dry port development, to enable sufficient storage
- ② Riverine routes for transportation of inland cargo.
- ③ Implementation of Sagarmala and Bharatmala parikojana
- ④ Privatisation of small ports and incentives to invest more in the development.

- ⑤ Mega ports can also be home to mechanised fishing vessels
- ⑥ Integrated industrial development in the premises of the ports.
- ⑦ Promoting ease of doing business by single window clear systems and reducing turn around time.

India has to leverage its long coastline to become a large economic power in the maritime domain.

16.

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

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

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

15

According to an oxfam report, 10% of Indians hold 77% of wealth while bottom 50% hold combinedly total of 6% wealth. This points to glaring wealth inequality in India.

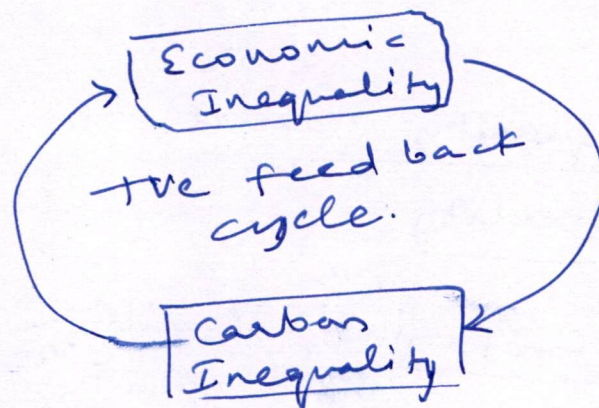
Income inequality causes.

Carbon inequality:

- ① Material footprint of the rich is much higher than the poor people
- ② Rich maintain multiple vehicles at a time, but poor cannot even afford public transport.
- ③ Rich & privileged run industries and gather profits, where poor work as daily wage labourers or contract workers.

④ Household electricity consumption is high to rich people. creating more GHG emissions and carbon inequality.

In this way, Income and wealth inequalities create carbon inequality which further reinforces the economic and social inequality.



Significance to address it :

- ① Rich grow richer at the cost of poor's development & carbon space
- ② violation of many sustainable development goals, SDG-1 (poverty), SDG-3 (Health), SDG-10 (economic equality)
- ③ changing climate and GHG emissions may affect more on the poor.
wob. Health expenditures.

ways to address the carbon inequality :

- ① Carbon tax: According to the polluter pays principle, which should increase exponentially with increasing emissions.
- ② Perform-achieve - Trade: Motivate the rich & privileged to invest in renewables, so that carbon space can be used by poor people.
- ③ DBT of carbon credits to ^{Jamshan} accounts of poor people, which could be sold to industries.
- ④ MGNREGA to be including tree plantation.

The issue of economic inequality goes beyond legality and an ethical issue of the entire humanity. To protect the environment along with income security of poor is the need of the hour.

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

Recent landslides in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have killed nearly 30 people and this has become a regular phenomenon every year in the Hill states.

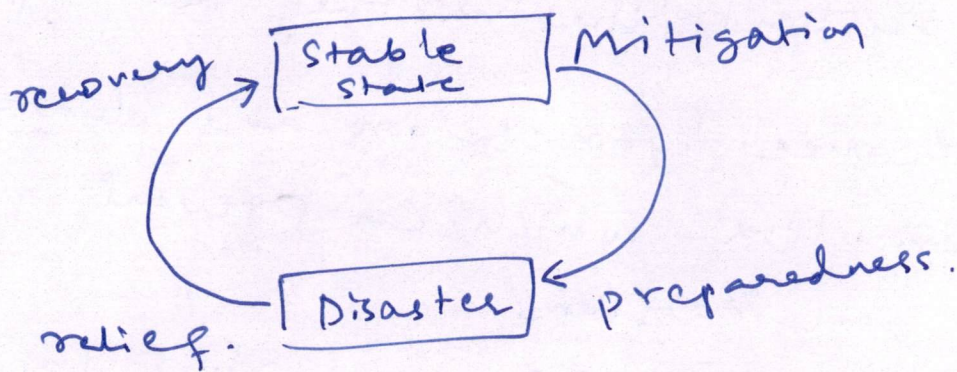
Causes of landslides:

- ① Poor environment impact assessment before project implementation Ex: Road & Tunnels.
- ② Fragile ecosystems and deforestation
- ③ Karst topography in some states like Uttarakhand, melts by water.
- ④ Excess rainfall and increased vagaries of monsoons.

Ex: 2022 - cloudburst & landslide in Amarnath.

Impacts of landslides:

- ① Lives and livelihood losses.
- ② Infrastructure swept off.
- ③ floods by excess sedimentation
- ④ Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)



Issues in response of the state:

- ① relief centric and reactive approach
- ② lack of mitigation processes.
- ③ lack of preparedness, which only increases the death ~~cost~~ toll
- ④ EIA is being violated by the government itself

eg) Breaking a 100km road into 10km each to avoid.

Strict assessment

Way forward :

- ① Relief : Dedicated force to deal with landslides especially in Hilly states.
- ② Recovery can be fast when destruction is slow, therefore adopt resilient infrastructure techniques.
- ③ Reduce deforestation and plantation agriculture which can prevent soil erosion.
- ④ Build run-off the river hydel projects rather than large ones.
- ⑤ Width of roads & tunnels should follow scientific norms and can be violated only in case of necessity.
↳ Border roads

Lack of disaster centric approach may lead to wastage of government finances, destruction of pristine environment and loss of livelihoods.

18.

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

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

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

15

Recently, china was in news for deploying Genetically modified Soldiers who feel less pain and take stress more compared to normal biological Humans.

Measures to be taken for smart border management :

- ① Use of Artificial Intelligence to find areas of frequent ingressions and setting automated robots in inhospitable conditions.
- ② Facial recognition technology, to identify potential culprits coming into India illegally.
- ③ AI border crossing agents to be detailed profiling and maintaining data with border security forces along with vehicles data of exporters & importers.

④ Use of Geo-stationary and Earth observation satellites, such that they always stay above India and its borders for surveillance.

③ Using drones also as surveillance agents.

⑥ As madhukar gupta committee recommended, laser fences can also be considered.

Measures taken by Indian government:

① Deploying AI-based mandarin translating device on the china border.

② Developing infrastructure rapidly along the LAC

③ S-400 deployment as anti-drone and anti-missile system.

(eg) Increased drone attacks on military bases.

Military warfare and hardware is seeing a paradigm shift in technologies. adopting faster would protect India from hostile neighbors with ease and less resources.

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

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

Money Laundering is the process of legitimising the black money (or) illegally earned money through various techniques and converting into the system as white money.

Globalisation and Money Laundering:

- ① Globalisation Eased the process of Laundering money. by increasing channels of transferring money abroad
- ② Technology like crypto made the process very easy. Unregulated area.
- ③ Learning techniques online from the organised criminal groups online
- ④ Darkweb and Deepweb promoting ML.
- ③ Shell companies. in Bahamas and other tax havens.

Measures to combat it:

International:

- ① Global convention of money laundering.
- ② Signing information exchange between India and nations like Switzerland, Bahamas.

National:

- ① stringent amendment to PMLA, 2002
- ② ED → given more powers regarding arrests and seizing assets.
- ③ Taxation on crypto. (30%)
- ④ Banks are compelled to record and give information to government on large transactions.

Money laundering still remains a large issue in the Indian economy as 40% of GDP value of Black money is being circulated in India

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

20.

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

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Artemis Accords have been signed between the USA and some west european nations.

It has multiple components involved

- ① sending first coloured man and first woman into space
- ② More lunar missions.
- ③ Outer space exploratory missions.

India's assumptions to be changed

like:

- ① Monopoly of public sphere in space activities.
- ② Lack of coordination and cooperation with other countries
- ③ India has not been a member of Artemis accords.

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

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL