



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)

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0887006

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KHUSHBOO OBEROI

English

तारीख
Date

28/Aug/22

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

केंद्र
Centre
Bhai Joga Singh, Karol Bagh,
Delhi (03)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
Geeta Saxena

	<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>

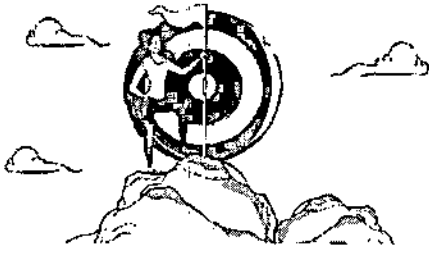
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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Examiner(s)

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

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



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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.

VISIONIAS

All the Best

1.

राजकोपीय 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

Fiscal policy refers to the measures employed by govt in form of budget & taxation policy, to ensure economic growth of country.

can
~~will~~ reduce income inequality

- ① Progressive taxation - can help proportionate distribution of taxes.
- ② Introduction of wealth tax on richest section.
- ③ GST policy - will end cascading effect of taxes & promote equality in taxation.
- ④ Policies for poor - Allocation of certain share of budget for poor. eg MGNREGA scheme.

Help make downtrodden part
of country's growth story: -

- ① Provision of specific policies like PLI scheme ~~for~~ and priority sector lending for MSMEs.
- ② Provided tax breaks & zero-rated exports for smaller businesses.
- ③ Reducing taxes on preferential items such as renewable energy, etc.

Thus, fiscal policy, if used effectively, can ensure inclusive economic growth. Challenges such as low tax-GDP ratio (11.7%) should be addressed to fulfil SDG Target 10 of Reduced inequalities & greater eco growth.

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)

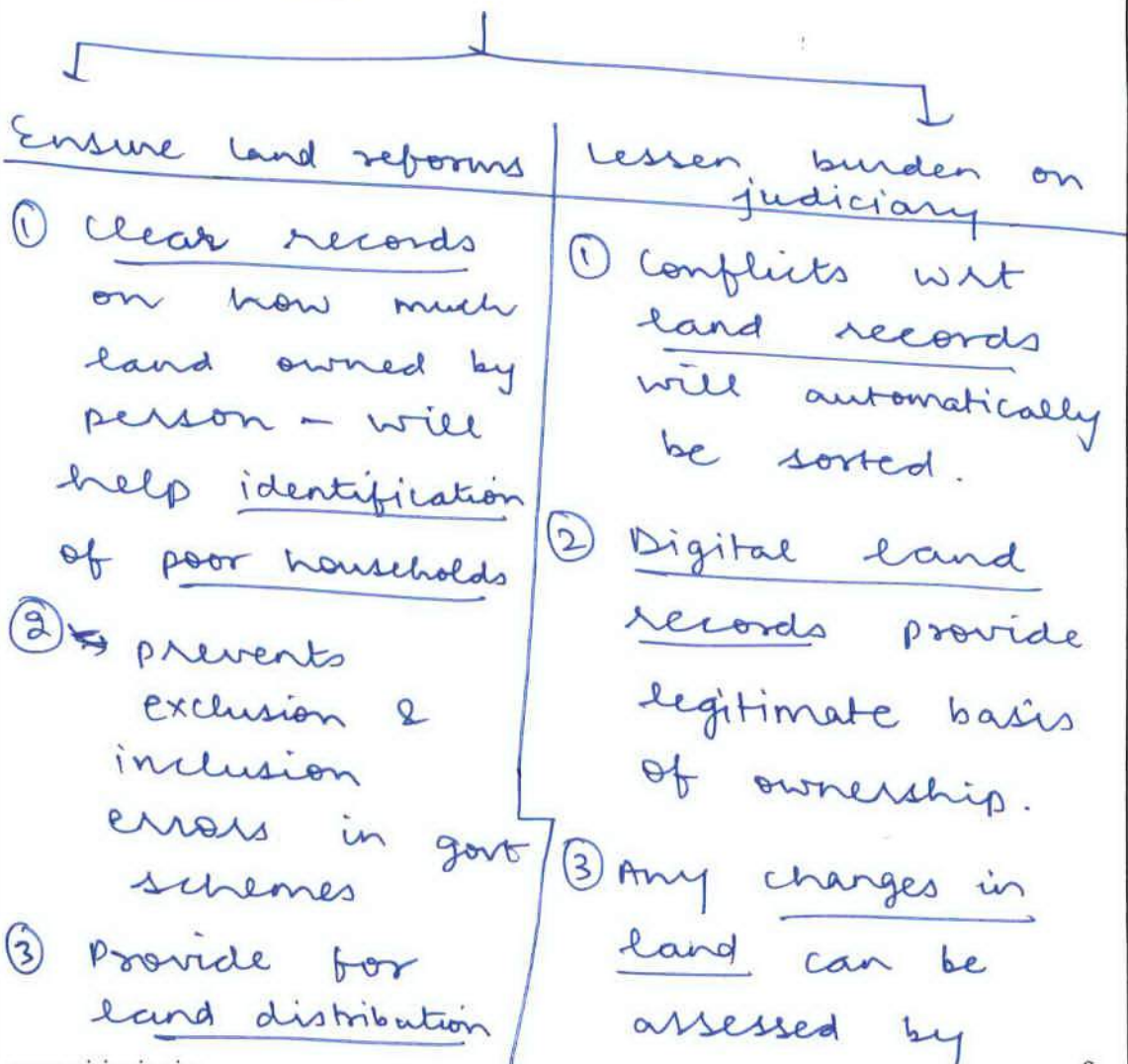
Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

As per Ero Survey 2021, average agricultural land size is 0.5 ha. This highlights the need for management of such large no. of land records.

Significance



•
•
• & land-pooling | going back to
measures central database.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Measures taken

- ① Swamitra scheme by ministry of Panchayati Raj - to provide digital land records
- ② AgriStack portal - to be formed as agriculture ecosystem i.e. details of farmer, farm land, etc.
- ③ ISRO's remote-sensing satellites involved in monitoring & surveillance of land records.

Recent Eo Survey highlights the potential for adopting geospatial technologies & cartographic maps for ensuring proper digitisation of 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 राजकोपीय 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

Recently, SC appointed committee to look into freebie culture of India. This highlights discussion on need of rationalising subsidy regime.

Advantages :-

- ① SC in Subramaniam Balaji case highlighted role of subsidies in fulfilling DPSPs (directive state policies).
- ② What might be non-merit subsidy for one can act as merit subsidy for another person.
Eg) scissors & other technical equipment might be merit subsidy for barber.
- ③ Prevents income inequality & wealth concentration.

Concerns :-

- ① Populist measures - freebies distributed near elections to gain votes.
- ② Decline in capital expenditure which has multiplying effect on economy.
- ③ Deep fiscal crisis in states.
eg Telangana, Punjab.

Thus, way forward :-

- ① ^{self-}Regulation by political parties to ensure ~~provision~~ balances between freebies & other capex.
- ② check on populist 'Revdi' culture by ECI.

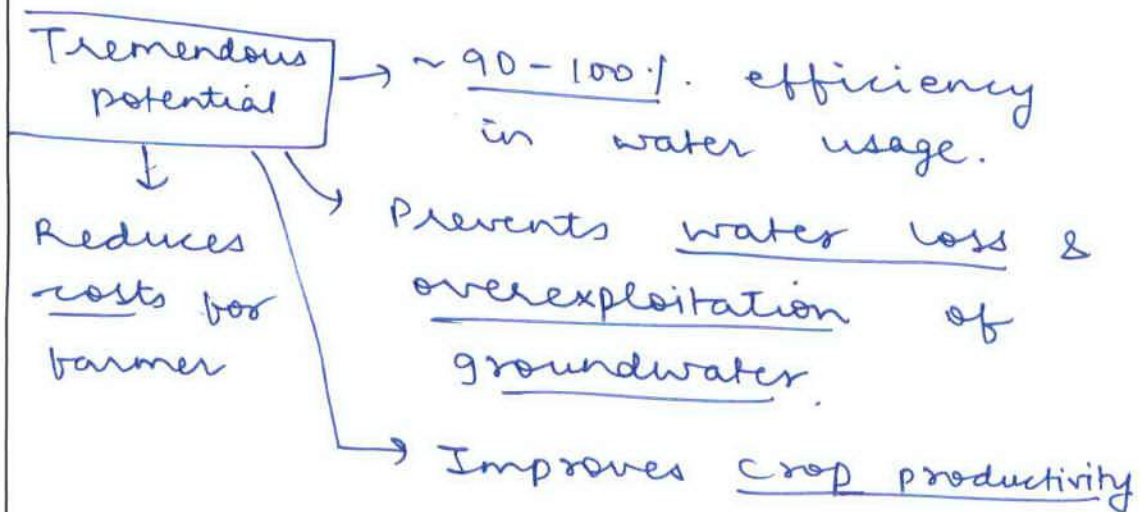
There is need to analyse the overuse of freebie mechanism to limit state losses while promoting inclusive growth, by keeping Srilanka's example as a check mechanism.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation is the process of precise technique of irrigation to ensure maximum efficiency.



Significance of PM-Krishi Sinchayee Yojna in this regard :-

- ① Provides micro-irrigation tools to farmers.
- ② Increases awareness on benefits of micro-irrigation.
- ③ Promotes holistic water-management in integrated manner [Integrated Watershed Development]

However, adoption
rate of micro-irrigation still
v. low at <5%. due to
challenges such as :-

- ① Skewed crop production - Water intensive crops (eg - paddy) grown in water - scarce regions (eg - Punjab, UP). ~~which~~ micro-irrigation alone fails to improve efficiency here.
- ② Lack of training to farmers on use of equipments.
- ③ Free subsidies (power & irrigation) provided leads to low motivation for adopting micro-irrigation methods.

△ Punjab - free power subsidy

There is need for increasing adoption of micro-irrigation methods, by help of intl best practices (Israel) & national models (Gujarat).

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

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Pacific Small Island Developing States are highly vulnerable to the rise in climate change, due to effect of sea level rise on coastal countries.

Role that can be played by India

- ① Technical aid can be provided to poorer small island states
eg Tonga etc.
- ② ^{Remote-sensing} Satellites of India can be used for surveillance of risks & impacts on (PSIDS).
- ③ It help play bigger role in challenges of Indo-Pacific Region.
- ④ Provide emergency relief in

case of disasters.

However, utilisation of such opportunity faces some challenges :-

- ① Lack of trade & connectivity with Pacific SIDS.
- ② Dominance of USA & China in Indo-Pacific region, esp wst Pacific island states.
- ③ Need to face own challenges of impact of climate change on Ind's coastal states.

Indian initiatives like CDRI are step in the right direction.

Further bilateral MOUs with PSIDS can help ~~put~~ highlight India as a global leader in climate change efforts.

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

The introduction of disaster mgmt plan by min. of Panchayati Raj obeys principle of subsidiarity (2nd ARC) to ensure democratic decentralisation where necessary.

Rationale behind plan :-

- ① Discretionary power at ground level is required to be able to respond immediately to disaster.
- ② Community at grassroots act as 1st respondents to any disaster - thus highlighting need for empowering them.
- ③ 'One size fits all' approach cannot be applied.
Eg → District magistrate

given powers of enforcing lockdown as per no. of cases in district during Covid 19.

④ Lack of funds & infrastructure at the local level → leads to greater losses

Key components of plan

- ① Provides discretionary powers to authorities at grassroots for taking action.
- ② Provision for funds for infrastructure development.
- ③ Capacity-building of volunteers to provide immediate & urgent relief during disasters.

Decentralisation in disaster management planning can help fulfil guidelines of Sendai framework to "Build Back Better".

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

Industry 4.0 has led to introduction of newer technologies which poses greater challenges for internal security.

Implications of EDT

- ① Newer techniques of warfare -
eg Cyber warfare introduced as 4th dimension.
- ② Attack on critical infrastructure
eg 'Stuxnet' malware attack on Iran's nuclear facilities.
- ③ Lack of tools to deal with emerging threats:
eg Drone attack ~~in~~ in J&K.
- ④ Lack of privacy for secret & confidential state secrets.

⑤ Rise in internal unrest & disharmony.

↳ involvement of social media in Muzzafarngr riots & Tabhligi Jamat case.

⑥ Easier recruitment by terrorists:

↳ Rise in ~~new~~ hybrid militancy in J & K.

Way forward: -

① Increasing R&D (from current 0.7%) to ensure ^{being} one-step ahead ~~forward~~ of terrorists.

② Upgradation of outdated tools & technologies.

③ Creating specific departments to deal with new challenges

↳ NEST division in MEA

Emergent technologies act as 'double-edged sword.' Proper measures needed to ensure benefits of techade: decade of technology.

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

India's total share in global exports stands at just 2%, out of which defence exports forms even meagre share.

Impediments faced :-

- ① Lack of indigenous production -
India itself is 3rd largest arms importer (SIPRI report)
- ② Lack of R&D - only 0.7% of GDP involved in research.
- ③ Lack of pacts with bilateral allies on sharing of defense ~~exports~~ weapons, etc.
- ④ low share of defense in budget - only accounts for 5% of total budget.

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

Steps taken :-

- ① Parts made recently to jointly
develop defence weapons
eg Brahmos (Ind +
Russia)
- ② Sale of Brahmos missile to
Phillipines.
- ③ PLI schemes for encouraging
indigenous production.

Thus, India needs to harness
potential as defence exporter
to emerge as net security
provider in Ind ocean region.

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

Space debris refers to artificial / natural debris created due to missiles, breaking of planets, etc.

Issues :-

① Harm to ongoing space missions -

can harm satellites in space.

② Falling of debris on earth can hurt people & infra.

↳ Chinese rocket debris balling on earth.

③ Disruption of satellites can cause power disruptions, etc

Initiatives taken :-

- ① Ban on weaponisation of space.
- ② Netsa mission - ISRO.
- ③ Use of nets by EU, Japan.
- ④ Use of self-destructive rockets which burn up after completion of project.

There is need for greater international collaboration to collectively counter negative impacts 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

उम्मीदवरी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ONDC initiative provides for open access of relevant infrastructure ~~for~~ like software, etc to all businesses.

Significance :-

- ① Level-playing field for small businesses.
- ② Better connect between consumers & seller.
- ③ Increased supply will ensure fall in prices of commodities, thus increasing accessibility.
- ④ Prevent cartelisation & monopolies by such businesses.

Challenges

— development of infrastructure
— ~~to~~ ensuring universal
digital access

~~Source~~

Such challenges should be
addressed to promote inclusive
economic development &

fulfil goals of 'Atmanirbhar
Bharat'.

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)

उम्मीदवारी को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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WTO acts as global body to ensure free trade & liberalisation of economy, thus promoting healthy trade competition globally.

Recent WTO agreement

- ① It opposed India's subsidies being provided to fishermen
- ② It said ~~at~~ the subsidies provide extra benefits to local fishermen & ~~distort~~ distort export & import of maine products.

Concerns raised by Ind

- ① India is a developing country ~~with~~ with less, thus faces

Competitive disadvantage from other developed countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शियर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Fisheries as a less-developed sector in Indian agriculture, thus requires additional support.

③ large no. of population (esp. poor) involved & employed in fisheries sector. Thus, taking away support subsidies will cause great harm to marginalised section.

Hence, there is need for greater dialogue & deliberations between India - WTO to reach satisfactory solution.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाके में
भीतर लिखना
नाहिए
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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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(HAM)

Hybrid Annuity model is a new model in PPP domain (public - private partnership) to ensure sharing of risks, responsibilities & revenues.

Advantages

- ① Funding for prt sector - Pvt sector does not have to bear complete burden as 60% provided by govt as lumpsum amount.
- ② Accountability ensured - Rest 40% given in parts based on performance of prt sector.
- ③ Ensure govt revenue - Toll collection is done by govt, thus ensuring revenues.
- ④ Sharing of responsibilities reduces burden on govt - both economical & infrastructural.

5) Useful in building mega-projects like highways, etc.

However, interest has moderated :-

- ① Fund insecurity - 40% funds disbursed later are many a times delayed or not given citing performance irregularities.
- ② Conflicts between public & prt sec due to unclear & unquantifiable performance guidelines.
- ③ Unable to access profits - Pvt sector unable to access profits from own construction; as toll goes to govt.
- ④ Bureaucratic hurdles - Issues of corruption, red-tapism, etc.

Way
forward

- ① use of newer contemporary models such as Swiss Challenge ; Viability Gap funding , etc
- ② Formulation of quantified & objective contracts to avoid conflicts & litigations.
- ③ Increase transparency in bidding process to ensure greater participation.
- ④ use of technology for proper monitoring of private sector performance & reducing bureaucratic hurdles.

Thus, govt must take initiatives to re-ignite interest in PPP projects, which can help in achieving \$5 Tr economy.

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

MSP (Minimum Support Price) Regime refers to the procurement of farm produce done by govt agencies, to ~~ensure~~ prevent demand-supply disruptions.

Issues in existing regime

* Not economically sustainable: -

- ① MSP is to be provided as 'minimum' support price. However, in reality, ~~it~~ it exceeds market price.
- ② Extremely high rates of MSP - ECo Survey highlighted MSP to even be 110% of actual costs for wheat, Paddy, etc.
- ③ Populist freebies - Increasing MSP rates near elections prevents

sustainable spending of govt funds.

④ Distortion of market equilibrium.

★ Not agro-ecologically sustainable :-

④ Lack of diversification - High MSP for wheat, paddy whereas low MSP for millet, pulses. This leads to their low production.

⑤ Skewed production: Water-scarce states (Punjab, UP) continuing the production of water-intensive crops (paddy).

↳ leads to over-exploitation of groundwater.

⑥ Lack of climate-resistant crop production.

Thus, distortionist MSP policies being followed are unsustainable. These can be addressed by alternative approaches as follows:

① Improving farm-market linkage → so that farmer able to sell crops at good prices.

↳ creation of e-NAM.

② Prevent hoarding & speculation to ensure proper supply (eg-onions).

↳ Application of Essential Commodities Act -

③ Overhaul in MSP structure - Increasing MSP rates for crops like millets, pulses, oilseeds, etc.

④ Incentivising ~~location~~ geographically-suitable crops.

↳ increasing paddy MSP in water-flooded areas like WB.

While MSP faces various challenges, it helps ensure welfarist duty of govt. Proper use can help meet target of doubling farmer income.

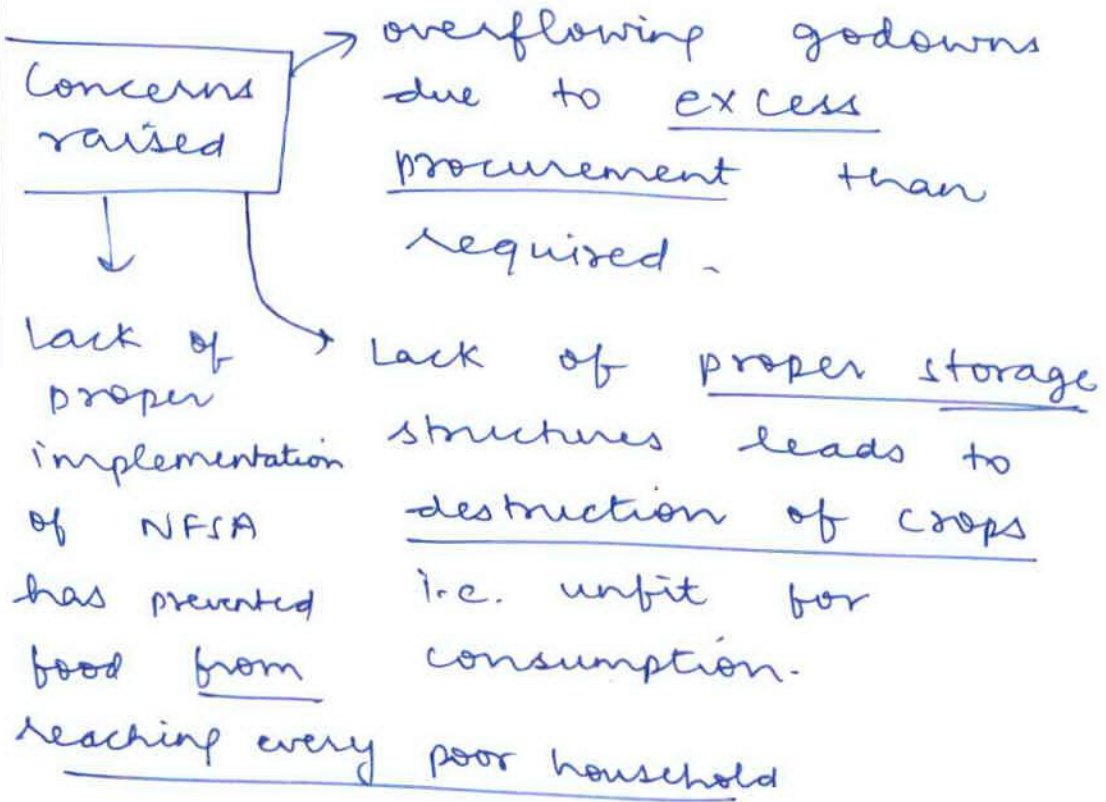
14.

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

India, under ~~national~~ NFSA scheme, maintains buffer foodstock to feed poor / priority households & manage emergencies.

Existing buffer stock policy

- ① ~~the~~ Procurement of ~~food~~ crops by govt agencies for ensuring food to priority households.
- ② Additional stock maintained for meeting emergency requirement.
- ③ Storage done in Food Corp of Ind (FCI) godowns.
- ④ Storage done in open - & plinth method.



Thus, there is need ~~is~~ for review of existing buffer stock policy, by implementing measures suggested by Subramaniam committee & Shanta Kumar Committee:-

- ① change from plinth & open method of storage to closed containers which ensure food safety.

② Use of technology for proper monitoring of stock in warehouses & management being done.

③ Ground-level monitoring of functioning of NFSA act,

Thus, overhaul of buffer stock system in India: can help prevent economic losses for govt & also meet target of SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

15.

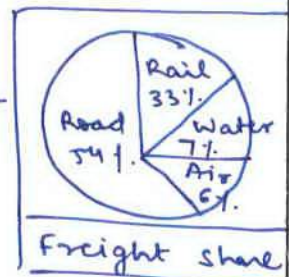
हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक 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) 15

Govt's new initiative for propelling 'Blue Economy' is driven by the importance of ports as logistics & transportation hubs. In this regard, 'Mega Port' plans are to be formulated.

However, challenges faced :-

- ① Less share in freight logistics -
Waterways only has ~6% share in freight transport.



- ② Poor development as specialised hubs for export, dredging, etc.
- ③ Lack of infrastructure.
- ④ Geographical challenge - ⊙ Submergence of western coast of India

Prevents port establishment.

- ④ Presence of delta flooding on eastern coast causes destruction of ports.
- ⑤ Multi-modal transport network absent.
- ⑥ Water pollution - due to plastic debris, harm caused to biodiversity, etc.

Remedial measures needed

As per Niti Aayog Ind @ 75 report,

- ① Need to increase waterways' share in freight transport to 12%.
- ② Establish Indian ports as 'dredging-specialised market'.
- ③ Increase public - prt partnership (PPP) ~~is~~ to establish & manage ports.

④ Ensuring credit - by means of specific schemes, PLI (Performance-linked incentives), etc.

⑤ Creation of national-level integrated transport chain network, to improve multimodal transport.

⑥ Development of national waterways & creation of new ports at important centres.



Thus, there is potential for development of ports as hubs of logistics, marketing, cold chain storage & so on. Govt must ensure 'Mega Port Plans' are formulated at earliest, to reap benefits of Blue Economy.

16. अग्र्य 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

Carbon inequality refers to the paradox of high GHG emissions & env degradation being done by one section; and negative consequences being faced more by another section.

Significance of addressing carbon inequality in India :-

- ① As per reports, top 10% richest of India are responsible for >50% emissions done.
- ② Rising env challenges - Indian cities have become hubs of air & ~~water~~ water pollution
(eg) Delhi, Bengaluru.
This highlights urban-rural divide of carbon inequality.

③ Consequences for marginal section — Impact of carbon inequalities borne more by women, children & poor.

↳ Women need to walk further for fetching water

↳ Poor residing in slums, etc facing wrath of natural disasters like floods & cyclones more gravely.

Ways to achieve carbon equality

① Carbon-emission ceilings for industries & creation of carbon markets.

↳ use of PAT scheme

② World Inequality Report suggested need of wealth tax on richest section.

③ Incentivising companies to carry out internal carbon monitoring & management.

△ Eg Infosys has internal Carbon policy.

④ Implementation of SEBI guidelines to provide mandatory ESG norms in top 100 companies.

⑤ Prevent carbon import - Restrictions on import of highly polluting devices etc.

⑥ Protection for vulnerable sections

△ Eg Special climate insurance pacts.

There is need for gort-community partnership to manage carbon inequality, as suggested by 'LIFE pledge' of Indian PM at COP 26 Glasgow.

17.

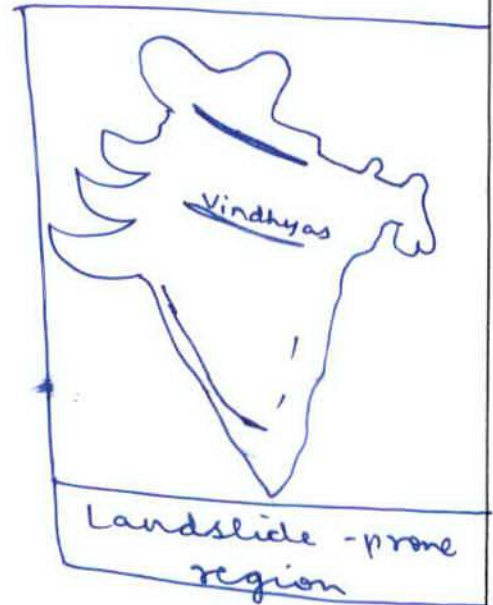
भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development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

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

As per GIS, 12% of India's area is prone to landslides.

Due to issues of climate change & anthropogenic actions,

the occurrences of landslides has increased & become more regular.



Increased occurrences

→ Recently landslips in Uttarakhand, Kerala.

↓
⊙
Increase in frequency of localised rainfall by 75%.

⊙ due to deforestation and unsustainable agri & mining practices.

⊙ Rising instances of cloudbursts also leads to greater vulnerability to landslides.

(MOES Report)

However, even then, there has been no shift in development paradigm due to

Reasons :-

- ① Greater focus on economic growth instead of ~~eco~~ sustainable & balanced development.
- ② Increasing population - thus greater demand for land, etc. This has led to increased deforestation.
- ③ 'Reactive' approach - less focus on mitigation of disasters, & more focus on response.
- ④ Recommendations not followed -
Ravi Chopra Committee & Kasturirangan Committee ~~on~~ ~~the~~ highlighted measures for preventing landslides. However, measures not being taken at ground level.
- ⑤ Opposition by states & public:
eg) recently TN opposed

SC verdict for greater ecological protection as it would affect economy & livelihood of public.

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

Way forward

- ① Ensuring action of committee reports.
- ② Proper Env Impact Assessment (EIA) be done before creation of new structures.
- ③ Integrated approach to deal with multiple probs of cloudburst, flash floods & landslides ~~too~~ holistically.
- ④ Creation of BIS guidelines for standards on disaster-resilient infrastructure (NDMA guidelines)

India needs to follow balance between economy & ecology; to shift from 'reactive' to 'proactive' approach.

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)

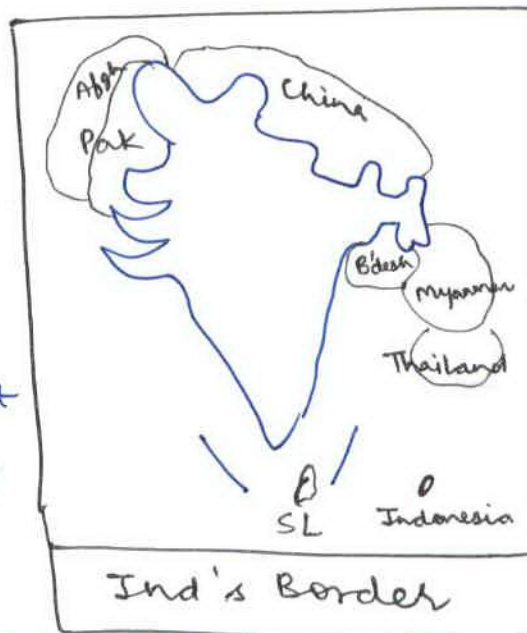
India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

15

India has a long border of comprising 15,000 km long terrestrial & 7500 km long maritime border.

Need for smart border management

① Border with large no. of countries provides requirement of more security measures.



② Possibility of 2-front war: from China & Pak

③ Counter Chinese incursions into Indian territories, as tried by China during recent Ladakh Standoff.

④ Prevent escalation of conflicts

by early surveillance.

(eg) India faced issue of lack of surveillance in Kargil war.

⑤ Prevent security threats - such as drug smuggling, trafficking, etc at porous borders.

▷ India lies sandwiched between Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent of illegal drug trade.

⑥ Illegal refugee influx be prevented.

(eg) Refugees (Rohingyas) from Myanmar.

⑦ Protect strategic A&N islands from security threats.

Initiatives by govt :-

① ICBMS (Integrated Comprehensive Border Management System) installed at border. -

- ② Use of thermal imaging & night-vision devices to increase surveillance.
- ③ Project for establishing electrical protection system to prevent illegal entry.
- ④ Bilateral MOUs with neighbouring countries for joint efforts against border threats.

↳ Ind - Bangladesh MOU

- ⑤ Specialised security personnel at various border regions.

↳ ITBP, BSF, etc.

There is need for increased use of technology to counter newer emerging & non-traditional threats (eg - Drones) & protect Indian security

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

(ML)
Money laundering refers to the act of converting money earned from illegal sources (black money) into clean money.

Linkage between globalisation & ML

Globalisation	ML
① Rise in new technologies like <u>crypto-currency</u>	Easier to carry out ML due to less accountability
② Increased communication via various means	Greater connect between <u>organised crime groups</u> , <u>hawala networks</u> , etc
③ Opening up of economies	Use of <u>tax havens</u> for carrying out ML process, like

Singapore, Cayman Islands, etc.

④ Increased govt-to-govt international collaboration

Bilateral & multilateral steps taken to counter the threat of ML.

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

Initiatives taken

(I) National level: -

① Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) - which provides for stringent action been taken on anyone found guilty.

② Benami Properties Act: allows for seizure of properties of person accused of ML.

③ Pacts formed with bilateral allies that allow for extradition of convicts.

↳ Eg Nirav Modi; Vijay Mallya.

- ④ Measures taken to counter
black-money accumulation
eg Demonetisation

International measures

- ① Financial Action Task Force
(FATF) is global body to
prevent ML activities by
targetting both individuals/
organisations & countries.

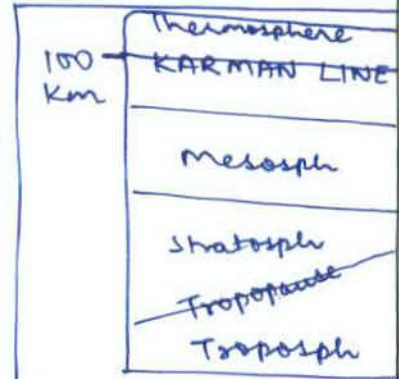
eg Pak on grey list
of FATF.

There is need for application
of stricter guidelines to counter
this threat. Recent SC guidelines
that strengthened PMLA act are
step in right direction.

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

Outer space refers to the presence of upper atmosphere beyond 100 km, marked as Karman line.



Arguments for India to review past assumptions :-

Space.

- ① Outdated treaties - Global guidelines like Outer Space Treaty have become outdated & need modifications.
- ② Space as 5th warfare - emergence of talks on space weaponisation to counter newer threats.
Eg US Space command.
- ③ Opening up of space to private players will lead to increased

opportunities & threats.

eg SpaceX mission

- ④ Need for increased international collaboration with bilateral allies to ensure peaceful use of space.
- ③ India not part of newer global norms like Artemis Accords.

Artemis Accords are a set of guidelines wot peaceful moon exploration introduced by USA.
India is not a signatory.

India's concerns :-

- ① Guidelines not published by any ~~globally~~ global body.
- ② Can lead to dominance of US in moon exploration.
- ③ Lack of deliberations &

• dialogue done w/ provisions
• in guidelines.

④ Against India's principle
of sovereignty of actions.

Thus, India needs to push for
internationally - formulated
guidelines with deliberations &
suggestions from all
stakeholders. Such initiative
by org like UN-SPACE can
help increase coordination
between govts ; & prevent
threats due to newer
challenges.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

