



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. : 1010697

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DEVANSH SARSWAT

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

Eng

तारीख
Date

28-08-22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi -
Raj. Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Kanchan

	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
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

Fiscal Policy refers to policy in respect to matters of Expenditure and Income of state which has quite an impact on economic growth of the country.

Current Fiscal Policy Regime

- low capital expenditure (only around 13% of GDP);
- high amount of non-merit expenditure e.g. freebies
- taxation regime being inefficient [7 in 100 are taxpayers]

Key tool to Reduce inequality

1. Increase focus on capital expenditure;
(counter cyclical fiscal policy as suggested by Economic survey)

2. Reducing Revenue expenditure
- rationalisation of subsidies
- reducing freebies

3. Infrastructure creation
e.g. Roads, Public Projects
i.e.g. National Infrastructure Pipeline

As per World Bank, 1% creation
of infrastructure leads to increase in employment by 1%.
(spending on)

4. Rationalisation of tax regime
- increase coverage of TDS
(15th Finance Commission)

So, Fiscal Policy based on the
aforesaid parameters can contribute
heavily towards achieving SDG I
(Poverty) and SDG 10 (Inequality).

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

There is a marked shift by the Government towards increasing digitization of land records as part of land reforms.

Ensuring land Reforms

- it will leads to shift in regime towards presumptive to conclusive land titling;
- land will be possible to be made a monetisable asset;
- Lease in securing finance
- will further lead to investment in increasing land productivity given its clear ownership;
- it will eventually lead to improvement in farmer income;

Lessening the Burden on Judiciary

2/3rd of the pending cases in the lower courts related to land disputes;

→ it will lead to expedited clearing of these cases;

→ it will also clear out any existing or future land disputes;

Measures by Government

o SVAMITVA scheme

— drone based surveys and mapping of land (Ministry of Panchayati Raj + Ministry of Rural Development)

o moving towards conclusive land titles;

Further satellite based mapping can also be incorporated in this process.

These reforms will help in achieving the goals of Land Reforms and social justice in letter and spirit.

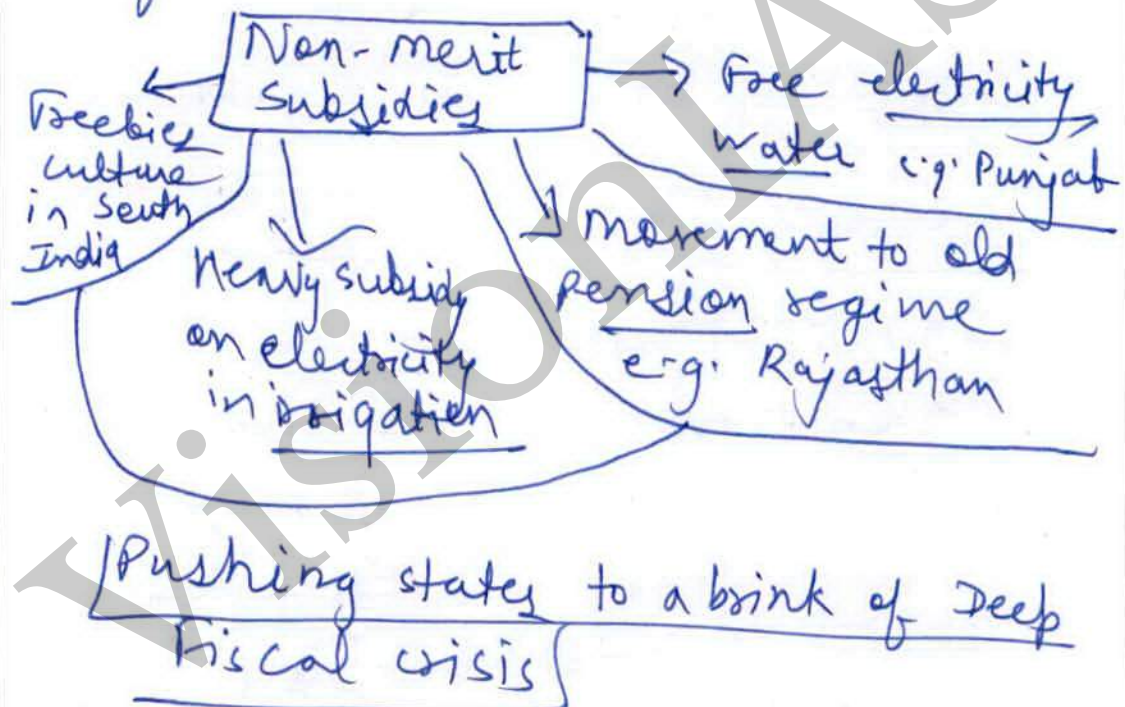
3.

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

There has been an erupting debate over rising freebies with PM calling it 'Berdi culture' and even Supreme Court taking cognizance of it.



- states like Punjab have debilitating fiscal balance sheet
- RBI's report on state finances: debt expenditure to GDP ratio risen to 31% (FRBM target - 20%)

Need to Rationalise the subsidy regime

- burdens the exchequer heavily
e.g. Punjab
- hinders progression
e.g. Rajasthan shifting to old pension regime
- Public debt-to-GDP ratio is over the roof — ailing state finances [RBI Report]
- populist policies make people lazy and unwilling to work;

Rationalizing

Instead of freebies

income support
e.g. DBT

subsidies
based on
conditions

exclusion
of people
who don't require

generate employment
skill development

e.g. installation of
micro-irrigation

This will make people agents of their own change rather than being mere beneficiaries of government schemes.

4.

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

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

10

micro-irrigation refers to usage of precision based tools for targeted irrigation as per the optimum requirement levels of different crops e.g. drip irrigation

Transforming farming into a profitable venture

Existing systems:

- open irrigation
- over exploitation of groundwater
- electricity subsidies
- High costs associated with micro-irrigation
- reduced productivity of crops
- soil erosion. (over-irrigation)

Micro-irrigation: PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana

The scheme is giving impetus

to micro-irrigation methods by giving financial support to farmers in lieu of adopting to such methods.

Benefits

→ optimum supply of water to crops

(Reduces water uptake by 40%.
— ICAR report)

→ increases crop productivity;

→ less weeding;

→ requires lesser fertilizers;

→ saving of groundwater;

→ retaining nutrient profile of soil;

In this way micro-irrigation is a boon and ultimate tool to double farmers' income (Committee on Doubling Farmers Income)

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 has a long coastline of nearly 7500 km and hence has commonality with Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) with respect to vulnerability towards climate change.

Vulnerabilities towards climate change

→ Rising sea-water levels
(0.3-0.6 ft / year)

→ marine pollution

—depletion of fish stocks

→ Natural disasters like cyclones, Tsunamis

Vast Resources and Technical Expertise

→ long coastline - access to resources of Indian ocean

→ Geostrategic location
↳ Indo-Pacific

- Disaster management
- coastal security infrastructure
 - warning systems e.g. INCOIS

Assisting PSIDS

- Cooperation in early warning mechanisms - e.g. through INCOIS
↳ installing such stations in Pacific islands
- Assistance in Disaster Management
- Cooperation in marine research
e.g. Deep ocean mission
- assisting in exploration and usage of minerals and energy resources;

India has already shown proactiveness in Island / littoral states cooperation with its active membership of organisations like IORA which can be further leveraged in regards to Pacific small Island states.

6.

हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Role of the grassroots societies
in disaster management is
significant as stressed by the
recent "Disaster Management Plan".

Rationale behind the Plan

- As per NDMA, 70% of the disaster response can be effectively undertaken by local communities
- Local communities are well equipped with knowledge and expertise of their surroundings;
- so as to give a human touch to Disaster management;
- familiarity of locals with peculiarities and people in a particular area
- Gram Panchayats are most equipped

to handle local disaster management response

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
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Components

- Formation of Disaster management committees at local level
- capacity building of PRT institutions for Disaster management
 - ↳ Funds
 - ↳ Training
- Coordination with Civil society
→ NGOs
- District level Dm plans under the Collector;

Hence, the DMP-MOPR can go a long way in strengthening the resilience and response of communities towards Disaster management.

7.

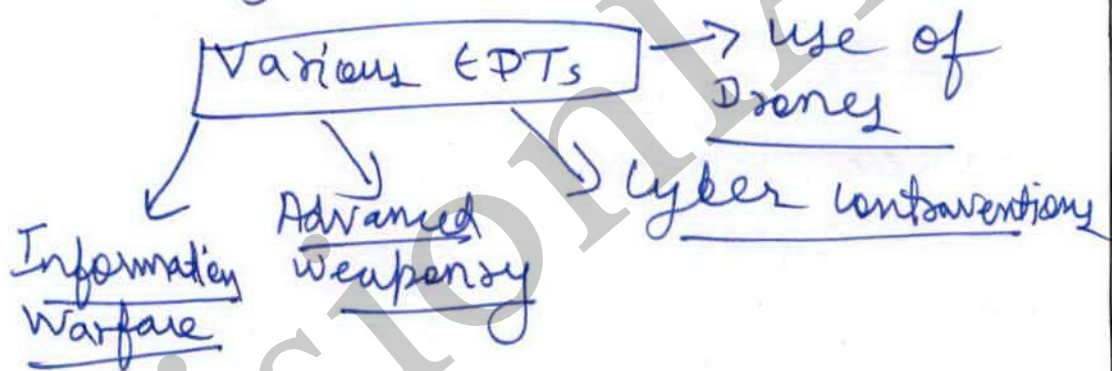
राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Emerging and Disruptive Technologies are modern and advanced methods used for surveillance, cross-border illegal activities which make border management and internal security difficult.



Internal security Implications

1. Threat to critical information infrastructure (CII)
2. Difficulty in tracing the offenders e.g. cyber offences
3. can disrupt law and order e.g. misinformation - lynching

4. Difficult to detect and trace tools like drones;

5. can be used for illegal activities like smuggling, drug trafficking etc.

6. illegal activities can be undertaken and controlled from a remote location distant from target area;

bring forward, diverse defenses offense capabilities needs to be developed in different areas.

Steps like NCIIP, Drone Defence mechanism, Information Warfare branch in the army are steps in the right 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

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इस खंड में
नहीं लिखना
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India in terms of its defence capabilities is 4th largest in the world with it being 2nd largest importer of arms.

[Status on Defence Exports]

- Heavy reliance on imports
- Also heavily skewed towards some countries
e.g. Russia — 56%
- Limited export and manufacturing capabilities.

[Impediments]

- less impetus on R & D
— only 0.06% of GDP
- Lack of promotion of private sector — government monopoly
- No startups in defence sector
e.g. unlike Israel

→ lack of sharing of technology from other countries.

Steps

→ Defence Procurement Policy
- indigenisation of defence products

(No import list)

→ Innovation to be enhanced
Linkages between companies, buyer and R&D institutions

→ Corporatisation of ordnance board

States like Australia have shown interest in India made Tejas aircraft showing our defence export capabilities going forward.

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

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इस कॉलम में
नहीं लिखना
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Space debris are remains of spaceships, satellites etc. which float freely in outer space.

Issues

- can damage the space infrastructure;
- causes heavy space pollution;
- threat to satellites;
- some of them can enter in the atmosphere also;
- increases space junk which can stay there forever;
- danger to spaceships;

Initiatives

- International cooperation by NASA with other space agencies to remove space debris.
 - proactive measures towards reducing space clutter;
 - upgradation of International Space Station;
- States must work closely to address this menace of space debris.

10.

भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
हस हासिए से
नहीं लिखना
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Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) is an open and open source platform for democratic usage in regard to e-commerce activities.

makes e-commerce more inclusive and accessible

- No entry barriers for sellers;
- gives filip to small scale manufactures; MSMEs and local businesses;
- can give recognition to indigenous and tribal products
e.g. NATribes Market place - TRIFED
- gives wider choices to consumers;
- brings price competitiveness

- for products listed;
→ increases competence of local businesses;

Way Forward

- working towards digital literacy;
- increasing its coverage through mass awareness;
- improving logistics;
- working on data privacy and security;

Hence, ONDC has massive potential in making India as 5 trillion USD economy as it promotes trades at all levels of society.

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

The Recently concluded WTO Ministerial conference took a number of important decisions. One such decision was to ban "harmful" government fisheries subsidies.

Issues with fisheries subsidies

- Hampers with the overall fisheries sector - distorts the fisheries market
- leads to the problem of IUU (Illegal, unauthorised and Unregulated) fishing) .
- leads to overexploitation of fish stocks
- unfavourable benefit to local business over the overall export market

WTO's Deal

The ministerial conference has decided

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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to put a halt on such government subsidies on fisheries to prevent distortion in the market.

India's concerns

India had shown concern with this blanket ban — as it would hamper the interests and livelihoods of small fishermen — for them India had asked exemption.

It will require further negotiation:

- as it concerns the livelihoods of small fishermen, who need such subsidy;
- prejudicial to the interests of developing countries and especially small Island Developing States;
- addressing the problem where

fisheries is a mode of sustenance and survival;

→ unfavourable bias towards big businesses;

However, WTO has postponed the discussion on India's representation till the next meeting, India must garner further support to make its voice heard.

12.

सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्र में हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is one of the business models under PPP framework in which the government ~~constructs~~ the bears 70% of the project cost and the Project developer has to pay an annual annuity to the government.

Issues that HAM seeks to address

1. Lack of funds for construction;
2. High lock-in period (gestation);
3. Depleted government finances;
4. Long delays in obtaining clearances e.g. EIA
5. Issues in Land Acquisition;

Advantages of HAM

1. Government will have to only pay for 40% of the project cost
2. Ease for the private developer as all the clearances will be handed over in advance
3. No need to worry about land acquisition and associated issues like rehabilitation;
4. This will reduce the overall gestation period of the project;
5. Timely payments in the form of Annuity will be made i.e. revenue
6. Maintenance and operations will be handled without any delays and obstruction;
7. Overall efficiency that the private sector brings is an added plus.

Moderated Interests

1. Government still has to bear the 40% of project cost which is also a big ask given the condition of finances;
2. Persistent issues in obtaining clearances - Environmental concerns
3. Issues in Land Acquisition
4. There may not be efficient revenue / tax collection - concern for the private developers;
5. Resource / funds crunch;

Despite its associated concerns, the HAM model can be a boon if other suggestions like Swiss cheese model (Rakesh Mohan committee) are adopted to further the efficiency of this model;

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)

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MSP or the Minimum Support Price is the price support mechanism for procurement of food grains and other crops directly by Government in case the prices fall below MSP announced by the government.

Existing MSP Regime

- Around 22 crops are covered under MSP regime;
- Formula to calculate MSP is $A2 + FL$
- The procured grains go to FCI warehouses
- FCI further distributes the grains under the PDS scheme;

Issue of Economical Sustainability

- Puts a huge burden on the exchequer;
- High costs incurred by FCI in storage and redistribution;
- Highly biased towards crops like wheat and paddy;
- Huge amount of diversion of food grains (46% as per NSO);
- Majority procurement from states like Punjab, Haryana;
- FCI is hugely indebted;
- only 6% farmers could sell under MSP;

Issue of Agro-ecologically unsustainability

- Over sowing / cultivation of water guzzling crops like paddy;
- Reduced / negligible cropping of climate friendly crops like millet;
- extensive usage of fertilisers leads to reduced productivity of land (e.g. dark zones in Punjab);
- leads to depletion of water table;
- also harmful for food security

due to lack in diversity of crops;

Alternative Approaches

Shanta ^{Kumar} ~~Prasad~~ committee:

- Reduce the PPS coverage of beneficiaries from 67% to 40%
- Liquidation of food grains by FCT in case of full capacity;
- Price Deficiency Support system for alternative crops like PM-AASHA scheme - it must be promoted;
- Improving the administration of FCT — Logistics division
— Warehousing
- Widening the coverage of collection;
- Increasing focus on alternative cropping systems like millets;

Schemes like PM-AASHA are the steps in right direction towards Sustainable agriculture and to increase/double 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

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इस खंड में
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As per NISO report, the FCI warehouses are holding stock double to their existing capacity highlighting glaring issues in the buffer stock policy of India.

Existing conditions associated to FCI, Buffer stock

- Overflowing of grains in the FCI warehouses — double to their capacity;
- Heavy wastage of food grains and crops
 - wastage amounts to nearly 40%.
- inadequate storage infrastructure
 - Lack of cold storage
- Most FCI warehouses are

located in states like UP, Punjab,
West Bengal, Gujarat (70%)

→ absence of multi-commodity
cold storage
(30% are only for potatoes)

Implications

- leads to heavy damage to
the stored food grains
↳ pest attacks, moisture etc.
- leads to diversion in food
grains (46% - NSO)
- contributes towards emission
of Green House Gases;
- poses threat to food security;
- Heavy price for the exchange;
- Farmers incomes suffer due
to inadequate storage;

Measures to be taken

- Improving storage infrastructure
- Privatisation of warehouses

e.g. Negotiable warehousing receipts (NWRs);

→ Dividing FCI into 2 divisions:

↳ logistics
↳ warehousing

→ liquidation of food grains before storage is filled;

→ Storage infrastructure / procurement at the village level (Niti Aayog)

→ Investment in cold chain infrastructure;

→ Technological interventions
e.g. e-NAM

Modifying our buffer stock policy is important for India's food security and also to address farmers concerns.

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

Ports in India handle 90% of maritime trade by volume and 70% by value showing the significance of this mode of transport to India's blue economy.

Port infrastructure

- 12 major Ports - regulated by central government
- Around 188 Minor Ports - under state government
- there are over a 100 dry ports that connect major ports to hinterland

Challenges faced by Ports

- 1) Inadequate infrastructure;

- 2) Lack of automation ;
e.g. barcoding ↙
- 3) Issues in governance —
inefficiency in working of Port
Authorities ;
- 4) High turnaround time ;
- 5) Dry Ports are almost defunct ;
- 6) Lack of autonomy in
functioning ;

Remedial measures

- 1) Improving port infrastructure ;
- 2) Providing autonomy to
Port Authorities ;
- 3) Improving the regulatory and
governance framework of
ports — Major Port Authority
Act is a step in right
direction
- 4) Increasing connectivity between

- the major and minor ports;
5) improving transport infrastructure and storage facilities;
6) Increasing automation in functioning e.g. digital barcoding
7) reviving the dry ports to increase backward linkages;

It will give a huge Philip to Blue economy as:

- cheaper mode of transport
- faster and efficient
- minimalistic infrastructure needed
- leveraging our long 7500 km coastline;

Hence, efficient Port infrastructure can give a huge Philip boost to Blue economy due to the economies of scale associated with maritime transport.

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

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इस हिसाब में
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Carbon inequality refers to a situation or condition wherein there is difference between carbon emission / footprint of people however the people who contribute less to emission face a higher and disproportionate impact of such carbon emissions.

Inequality in wealth

Top 1% owns 70% of total wealth

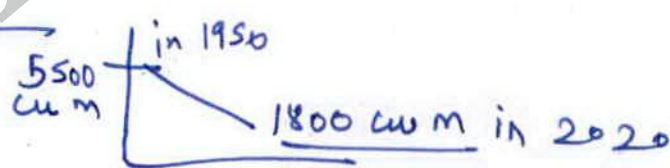
↓ Carbon inequality

Their contribution to emissions is significantly higher

(e.g. Bottom 50% population in India is responsible for 5 times lesser carbon emissions than those in Bottom 50% in EU and 10 times lesser than those in USA) IPCC

Significance of addressing Carbon Inequality in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Disproportionate impact on the lower strungs of society;
 - Issues associated with food security — as per IPCC — a 1° rise in temperature reduces 5 mmt of wheat production;
 - Higher impact of climate change on the underdeprived sections — e.g. sea level rise, floods, droughts;
 - Inequalities in distribution of water —


per capital water availability
 - It further pushes the poor in poverty and deprivation;
- Overall it leads to widening gap between the rich and poor.

Measures to Address

- undertaking environmental sustainability measures based on the concept of Common But Differentiated Responsibility;
- adopting sustainable energy and other practices;
- Polluter must pay - part must go towards social welfare;
- undertaking sustainable agriculture e.g. millets - climate friendly
- promoting micro-irrigation methods like drip system;

This way it will be ensured that inequalities in income and wealth do not translate into carbon inequality hence furthering the spirit of SDG 13, SDG 10 inter alia.

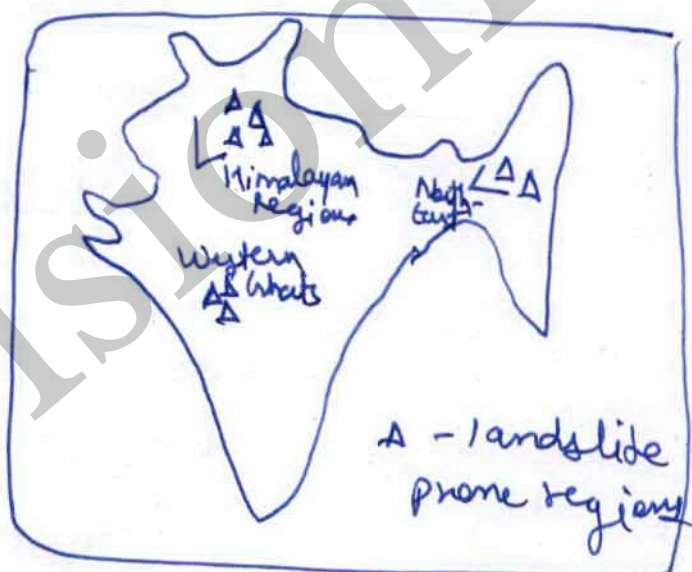
17.

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

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Landslides are referred to sudden and fast obstructive movement of soils over a hill / mountain / rock causing extensive damage to life and property.

Increased and Regular occurrences of landslides



Causes of landslide

— Natural
 ↳ e.g. earthquake

— Anthropogenic

→ deforestation

→ unbridled and uncontrolled
construction

c.g. tunnels, roads

Unmodified Development Paradigm

The Recommendations made by
committees like that of Madhav
Gadgil committee

↳ over 60% area of Western
 Ghats to be No-development zone
 have been overlooked.

Other missing issues

→ less impetus on environmental
 impact assessment c.g. exemptions
 for highways

→ inadequate policies on
 afforestation

→ unbridled construction and
 mega projects continue unhindered.

→ NDMA guidelines use risk mapping

is not a legalised mandate.

Measures

- Provisioning for strategic impact assessment of development projects;
- taking into consideration hazard and risk mapping so as to avoid construction in high risk areas;
- landslide mitigation measures like afforestation, barriers etc. need to be put in place;

Development within the scope of sustainability can go a long way in preventing and minimising damage associated with disasters like that of landslide.

18.

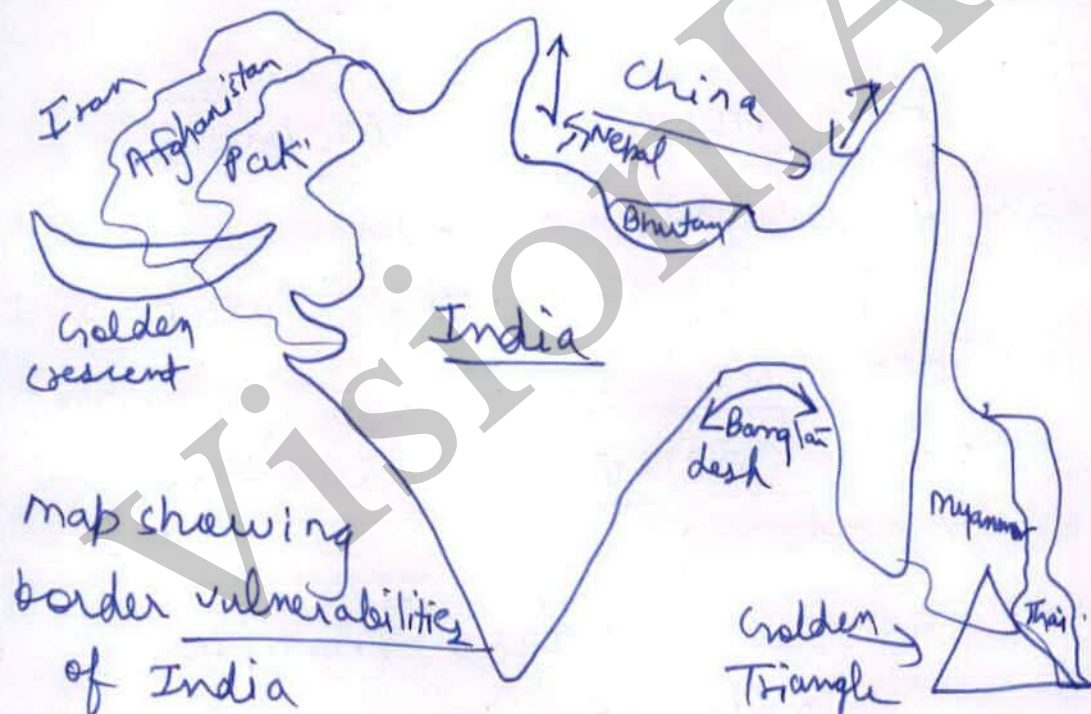
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हानिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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India sits in the heart of South Asia and is surrounded by hostile neighbours making it inevitable to have a robust border management structure.



Need for a smart border management system

1. Internal security - own proximity

to Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent - hotspots of drug trade.

2. Infiltration at the borders;
3. cross-border smuggling of arms, cattle etc.
4. Human trafficking
5. Extremist groups who are elusive due to the dense borders;
6. Difficult terrain;
7. open Borders
e.g. Myanmar, Nepal

So to create a balance between legitimate security interests and cross border flows, a robust border management system is needed:

- satellite based monitoring of border areas;
- use of technology like radar, drones for surveillance;
- improved infrastructure for scanning (scanners) and other

preventive activities

- Night vision cameras and glasses;

Initiatives by Government

- Introduction of Comprehensive and Integrated Border management System (CIBMS)
- usage of aerial imagery, radar;
- improvement in border infrastructure — projects by BRO;
- specialised forces guarding respective borders;
- engagement of locals;
- Border check posts and land ports;

So, border management is a comprehensive and inclusive work involving people, resources and technology so that robust internal security and trade balance is maintained.

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)

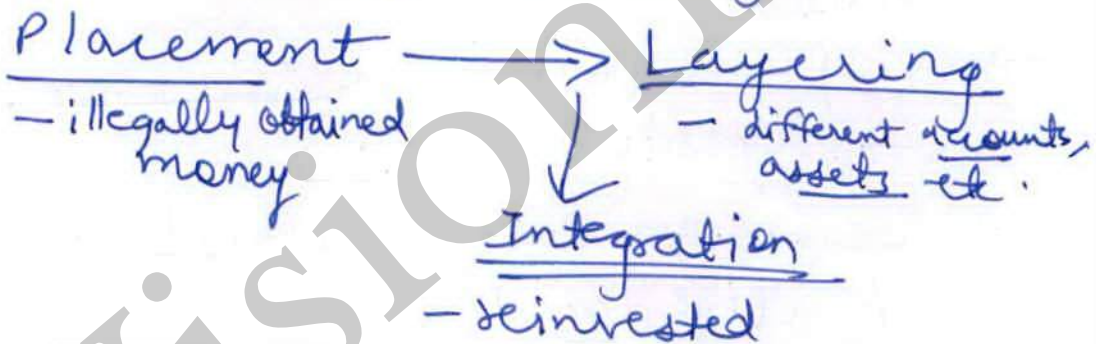
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words)

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

Money laundering is one of the organised crimes wherein illegally obtained money is laundered in such a way that it looks legitimate. Globalisation has further fuelled this illegal money.

Money Laundering



Linkages between Globalisation and money laundering

Globalisation lead to increased connectivity around the world, it boosted trade which in a way also fuelled money laundering.

→ undertaking business activities
transnationally;

↓
properties in foreign destinations
↓
bank accounts in foreign banks
(e.g. Swiss banks)

→ Rise of safe havens with
negligible taxation
e.g. Caribbean islands

↓
This made the process of
layering easy.

It also established linkages
of money laundering with organised
crimes like terrorism, drug trade.

Initiatives

• National level

- Bodies
- Enforcement Directorate
 - Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)
 - Prevention of money laundering Act.

- reporting mechanisms for banks and other financial entities;
- provisions for attachment of assets;

□ International level

~ The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the supreme body formulating rules and regulations associated to money laundering

~ sharing of information, extradition

~ Regional cooperation e.g. RATS by Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

India must further work proactively towards Regional and multilateral cooperation to strike at the core of this menace of money laundering.

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

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

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

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Space is emerging out to be the most recent and sought after avenue for projecting dominance as is visible from commercialisation, weaponisation etc. of space.

Increasing Activities in Outer Space

- Space station by China, Russia
- Private activities e.g. first private space flight
- quest to appropriate resources on moon
- weaponisation of space;

Reviewing India's Past assumptions about Nature of Outer Space

→ considering outer space as a global common and not subject to sovereignty of any particular state

→ that it is only for peaceful exploration and use (Outer Space Treaty, Moon Treaty)

↓
However, this has been diluted due to increased practiveness of superpowers towards exploitation of outer space

Artemis Accords

It is a multilateral organisation launched under the leadership of USA in order to promote peaceful cooperation ~~and~~ in the matter of outer space.

India's Position: India ~~has~~ ^{is} not a member yet of Artemis Accords despite being a space superpower.

Concerns

- concern of exploitation of outer space by a limited state;
- unfair for developing states;
- violation of the spirit of outer space and moon treaty;
- increased weaponisation poses a threat to the mankind as a whole.

Way Forward

As Prof. Dr. C Raja Mohan suggests India needs to take the membership of such a forum to assert its stand and secure its interests while advocating for sustainable exploration of space given that it is a common heritage of mankind.

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