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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

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. : 1295265

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RISHENDRA SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

KANPUR – 27

27/08/2023

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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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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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

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.

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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

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Recently released Multidimensional Poverty Index by UNDP and NFHS-5.0 have highlighted the content of food security issue in India.

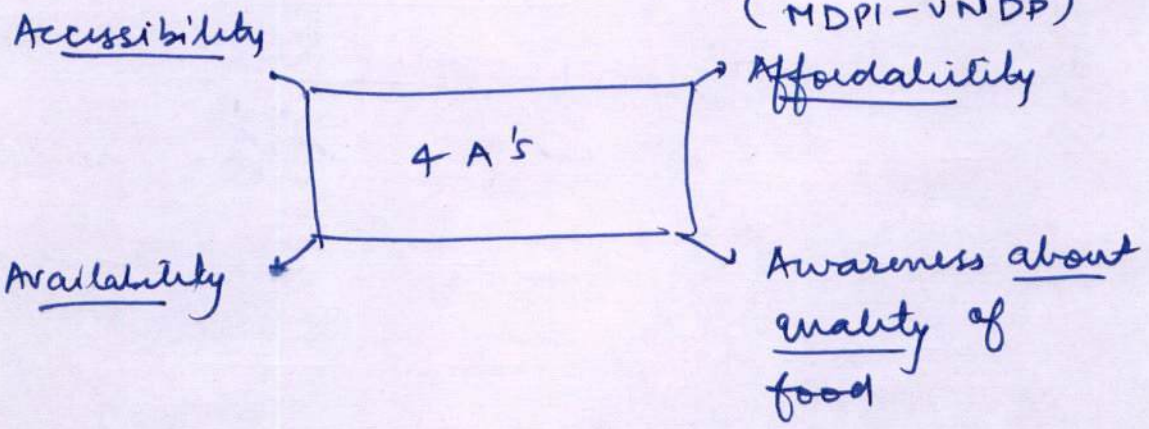
Dimensions of food security

1. Stunting : Low height for weight
   India's position = (35%) NFHS-5.0

2. Wasting : Low weight for age (19%)

3. Anaemia ridden female sector (56%)

4. The conditions of 4A's persist in India (MDPI-UNDP)



5. Hidden Hunger - Lack of vitamins and nutrition among Indian population

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

6. Obesity & Malnutrition - India suffers from excess undernourishment

Indian status:

1. Govt Initiatives to curb food security issues in India:

1.1. National Food Security Act - 2013
⇓
cheap foodgrains to poor households at subsidised prices

1.2. Millet Initiative (Shree Anna) Budget - 23/24

1.3. POSHAN Abhiyaan - September celebrated as Poshan Month.

1.4 Investement in food subsidy (highest contribution - 1.5 lakh crore of all)

India, though reels under the pressure of a hungry & malnourished population has shown signs to pull people out of poverty and fulfil the goals of SDG - 2 (Zero Hunger).

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

With 43% of Indian population dependent and just 19% of share in GDP (Economic Survey-23) Indian agriculture forms a hotbed of pressure. But WEB-3.0 through chat GPT and Blockchain Technology in 21st century has come to the rescue having huge potential.

Blockchain technology
- decentralised ledger
- open data control
- No centralised authority
- ease of data availability

Potential in agriculture:

1. Streamline beneficiary receipts through open data chain - ~~or~~ exclusion and inclusion errors avoided.

2. Generally ⇒ Shift towards wage earning MGNREGA could be quickly highlighted through this technology (which happens due to excessive pressure in Agriculture) 8

3. Create judicious use of govt. resources

(eg). PM-Bharti Jan Urvarak Pariyojana

fertilisis scheme can be streamlined

4. Adequate post-harvest market facilities

can be provided (Interconnectivity).

Chat GPT

Generative Model

has inbuilt Artificial Intelligence

Automatic suggestions to farmers

Potential:

1. Provide better extension services at the time of sowing. (eg) weather alert, input details enhance. PM-Kisan Samruddhi Kendras

2. Create better harvest techniques and marketing through leveraging decent prices

3. Prevent distress sale → Realisation of prices through low input cost & better output (yield)

Issues → Low awareness

→ Digital divide (53% smartphones with internet in villages

→ Literacy & belief in Web 3.0

Agriculture provides sustenance & food to the nation. Better agriculture will propel the nation towards 'SAMRIDH SHALI BHARAT'

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

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

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

De-dollarization is the phenomenon of shift from the use of dollar as a trading and reserve currency towards other accepted currencies.

Recently, due to numerous factors dedollarisation has been seen.

Factors :

1. USA Hegemony over the currency and the control of US Federal Reserves. Rate hikes devalue the local currency.

2. Supply chain hindrances and rise of protectionism & self dependency (Aatmanirbhar-arta)

3. Russia - Ukraine war and use of dollar as a geopolitical tool.

4. Excessive dependence on the currency (70% of global trade through it) - IMF

5 Rising Inflation and steep fall in global currency values - leading the high cost of borrowing

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

Reason for continuation of dollars hegemony

1. High surplus usd in the economy makes it difficult for exchange (70% trade)
2. Low acceptability of other currencies in vogue. (eg. Euro and Pound and Sterling and Japanese Yen still at nascent stage)
3. FOREX reserves of nation is replete with dollars. (Huge dependency) – any shift will hinder the global economic balance
4. Multilateral & Regional banks such as IMF, AIIB and ADB mostly provide credit in form of dollar.

However a shift is prominent

- Rising bilateral exchange mechanisms
  - (eg) Rupee - Dirham (India - UAE)
  - (eg) Rouble - Yen (Russia - China)
- Erosion of confidence due to rising instability following rate hikes (Pull back of foreign portfolio investments from market)
- Creation of bilateral trading mechanism & falling trust in IMF and WTO

Thus, in order to bring country towards sustainability, shift towards local currency is an unavoidable fallacy.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WTO's 12th Ministerial Conference has lately again highlighted the excessive ~~trading~~ distortion of trade due to increasing food subsidy regime by India.

Food Subsidy

- ₹1.5 lakh crore of the total budget
- Direct subsidy falling under Amber list of WTO. (eg) MSP.
- Indirect subsidy under green box (eg) PM-KISAN ₹6000 in 3 equal installments
- creating price distortion in the global world trade

Reasons for developed nations complain

1. WTO's mechanism dominated by developed countries. (eg) USA's hundrand leading to No appellate Tribunal.

2. ~~India~~ Neo-colonial attitude of the developed countries.

(eg) Huge Subsidy per capita in their

countries themselves.

3. Global Inflation and disruptions in supply chain causing food security issues.

(eg) Sunflower oil & wheat price hikes due to closure of Bread Basket (Donbas Region) - Ukraine

4. High cost of food supply to the developed nations. (eg Huge dependency on Imports)

(eg) China's & India's Rice & wheat export constitutes 52% and 39% of the total.

However India's decision to retain the subsidies is merited because:

1. Huge dependence on agriculture and rising Input cost (costly fertilisers & seeds)
2. High suicide rate due poor price realisation
3. Debt trap among farmers & Money Lenders
4. Creation of excessive Buffer stocks makes it mandatory for FCI to do open market sale at cheap prices.

India must maintain its autonomy and not get influenced by ~~coldly~~ lobbying by developed world against it. National interests are of foremost importance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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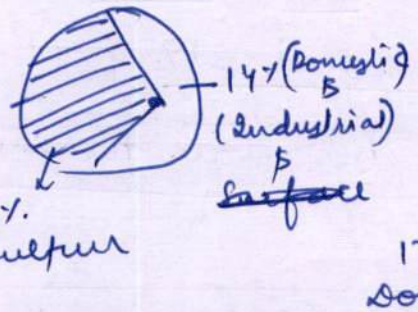
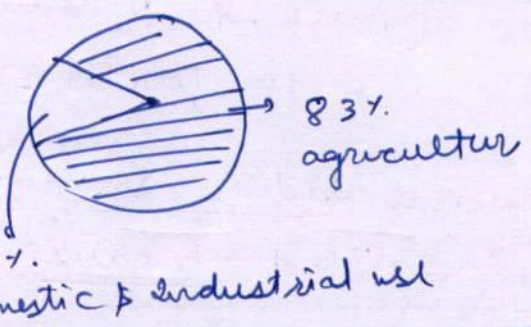
5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Central Ground water Board (CGWB)'s recent survey via "Dynamic assessment Report - 2022" highlights excessive pressure on groundwater due to immense irrigation use in agriculture





Ground water use | Surface water use

Govt initiatives to address this skewed nature of water quality & availability

1. PM - Jal - Jeevan Mission (JJM) - to provide Functional Household Tap water connection of about 55 ltr/day/ to member of family ~~at~~ by 2024

2. Integrated Watershed Management Mission

3. Promotion of Har Ghar Nal se Jal Scheme

4. MGNREGA - 65% of work in agricultural areas to provide tanks

5. AMRUT Mission - to provide pure drinking water connection

6. AMRIT SAROVAR Mission - to create 75 water retention ponds in each district.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues of water availability

1. Lowering ground water table. (438 Billion Cubic Metres availability - CGWB data)
2. Decreasing surface water availability due to excessive runoff and low purification capabilities (698 Billion Cubic Metres).
3. Increased cost of extraction due to fluctuating tariffs of electricity

Issues of water quality

- Ground water contamination - due to geogenic & anthropogenic sources (Uranium & Arsenic)
- High level of Fluoride in surface water
- Poor Sewage Treatment plants (STP's)
- Decreased supply of water during water stress years - (Global climate change)
- Industrial effluents & Grey water

Adequate grey water management and Integrated Rainwater harvesting & sustainable cities like Arkadag (Turkmenistan) & Israel's micro-irrigation techniques is the need to ensure quantity & quality for all

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPBES has highlighted that glacial Retreat in Arctic via Arctic Amplification is happening at a faster speed

Glacial retreat — Drivers

1. Global warming.
2. Climate change
3. Increased penetration through R&D tactics
4. Ice Breaking of China & Russia using the space of Arctic sea
5. Reduced impact of AMOC warming the Ocean
6. Creation of visible exploitation for minerals in the region

→ Impact

1. Melting of Arctic sea.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With recent instances of Galactic and Blue Origin along with SPACE-X facilitating space tourism, this hard to imagine feat has become reality.

Challenges associated :

1. Space - the "Global commons" as a new strategic location for nations
2. Placing ASAT (Anti satellite weapon) via Tourism garb. (eg) China
3. Space Junk is a possibility due to increased & recurrent space travel
4. Nestling impact of Kessler's Syndrome
5. Costly charges - accessible to global elites
6. Fuel efficiency is mini mised and shifted

towards Space Tourism

7. Rising pollution due to low applicability of liquid Nitrogen in tourism space industry

Measures needed

1. Widen ambit of Outer Space Treaty
2. Treat Global common as a source of Research & Development.
3. Enter efficiency in the utilisation of Liquid fuel
4. Forge cooperation via Space Mission
5. Weaponisation of Space must be avoided

There must be a global agreed treaty to regulate space. India too through its SKYROOT is trying to leverage potential of Space Sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carcinogenic Antigen Receptor Technology (CAR-T) cell Therapy using Base editing strives to treat cancer without use of gene editing technology such as CRISPR-Cas-9.

Advantages of CAR-T

1. Prevents gene infestation without inadequate DNA of poor quality
2. Targetted action - attacks only malafide cancerous cells.
3. No side effects on body
4. Healthy individual without costly technique of CRISPR-Cas-9
5. Better vigilence and decreased complexity of the technique

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CRISPR-Cas-9 limitations

- Can alter gene in an improper way
- Requires a molecular scissor which enhances complications
- Efficacy of future generations DNA is in doubt
- Creation of scissors which alter genetic variations
- Role of Technology is limited since it is complicated to use

Thus adequate CRISPR-Cas-9 must be ensured so as to merge the functioning of CAR-T cell therapy. Cheap availability apart from TISS Mumbai should be ensured for better usage to ensure Cancer free world.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post evolution of Industrial Revolution 3.0 & Web 3.0, Insurgents have been using these complicated techniques to create left wing extremism in "Red corridor" and N-E insurgency along with Kashmir infiltration

Modern Technology in use

1. Use of Drones along borders → create minor distractions for infiltration
   (→) Punch dstt (J&K)
2. Using Social media to spread propaganda and recruit insurgents
3. Modern weaponry used in Naxals.
   (→) Thermobaric weapons.
4. Use of AI and Machine Learning
   (→) Deep fakes to create disharmony & attack in the midst
5. Bio-chemical weaponry is used to spread the insurgent activities.

These modern technology ridden insurgent needs to be tackled through modern techniques too.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tackling them:

1. Use cyber security agency (eg) NCIIPC for Critical Infrastructure & CERT-IN for cyber attacks such as Malware, Ransomware (AIIMS Attack)

2. Surveillance to prevent illegal wildlife trade & organised crimes supporting the insurgents

3. Curbing Money laundering which fuel this activities using Facial Recognition Technology (FRT)

4. Creation of Joint Border Outposts & synergised cooperation with border nations. (eg) Operation Sunrise with Myanmar.

Thus modern technology, though a boon has become a bane in the hands of these terror outfits. It needs to be curbed using modernising the CAPF.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) a part of CAPF guards the Indo-China border which is supported by Vikas Batallion and Indian Army.

Recently ITBP's role has come to fore due to recent standoff's with China at numerous locations.

Reason for inroads of Chinese PLA

1. Counter effect of Indian development projects. (a) BRO's roads

Contested Locations

2. UT status to Ladakh

3. Frequent scuffles between army at two frontiers

4. No clear demarcation of LAC.

5. Aksai Chin & Arunachal Pradesh's demand (95000 sq km disputed area) in eastern & western sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role of ITBP:

1. Acts as first line of defence against PLA inroads
2. Synergize Border Management tactics (defense & offense)
3. Cooperation with the local communities is made through it
4. Protect India's critical Infrastructure at the Borders

However their performance is marred due to various issue

Issue
- → Poor technology & weapons used
- → Communication issues with local communities.
- → Limited Border posts at strategic location
- → demotivated due to tripple control at border of China (No clear instructions)

China's Border must be ensured with high-tech. infra promoted via Vibrant Villages Programme and ensure ITBP's operational capabilities for defence boost.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Budget 22-23 introduced National green Hydrogen Mission to make a shift towards sustainable energy by generation of 5 million Metric Tonnes of green Hydrogen by 2030.

Hydrogen + oxygen $\xrightarrow[\text{(electrolyzers)}]{\text{electrolysis}}$ Green Hydrogen

Process of formation

Current energy scenario

- 73% of total capacity generated and 56% of total installed capacity of energy comes from Non-renewables.
- Coal forms a major bulk of power source (53% of total power from it)
- Low domestic supply of coal making it a geostrategic weapon in hands of exporting nations.
- Poor quality of coal & low renewable generation capacity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green Hydrogen to the rescue :

1. Clean fuel with no emissions of green house gases.

2. Adequate energy density to fuel vehicle and generate domestic power source

3. Fulfil India's ambitious target of 45% total energy capacity through renewables by 2040 (Panchamrita goal)

4. Create alternatives with low dependency on coal

5. Reduce excessive pressure from Solar energy generation to perform.

However there are numerous issues which provide hurdrance to the aims of Nations.

Challenges present :

1. High Infrastructural cost required
   (eg) electrolysers installation would require much investment.

2. Low ~~investo~~ Research & Development expenditure in India
   GERD ⇒ 0.6% of GDP (Global avg = 1.9%)

3. High initial cost of installation.

4. Greater sustainability issues due to huge dependence on Coal sector.

5. Storage and Supply infrastructure too needs a "roll-out" (Budget - 23/24)

However India's high aims of fulfilling its INDC's set up via Paris Deal - 2015 needs a rollout through:

- Create adequate R&D and investment mechanisms
- Bring green H_2 under PLI scheme
- Increase global investment in Indian Infrastructure.

Green Hydrogen is one of the component in order to achive Indian target of achieving Net zero by 2070. Thus adequate provisioning is the need of the hour for India to become "VISHWA GURU" in energy sector & curb energy deficit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In pursuance of Article 42 of DPSP, the government has been shifting its focus from minimum wage to a living wage concept.

Minimum wage
- → Bare minimum provisioning of resources in order to just sustain the life of poor.
- → creation of a Below Poverty Line and adjusting the Minimum wage accordingly

Living wage
- → A just and honourable wage
- → fulfils the basic necessities of life
- → Adequate to live an happy and a life where the livelihood is sustained
- → Pursue goal of Amartya Sen's capability approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Benefits of Living wage :

1. Create political lucrage through creation of a strong workforce.
2. Boost the demographic Dividend of the nation
3. Increase employment opportunities.
4. Create better social welfare conditions where the workers are getting enough wages to fulfil their needs

Issues with Living wage :

1. High fiscal burden on the government exchequer. (already 7 lakh crore goes towards providing Minimum Basic requirements) as subsidy bill
2. Culture of dependence may arise where the workers get dependent on the wages
3. Industrial & manufacturing downfall due to increasing labour cost
4. waste of resources due to inadequate use of extra wages. (eg) Drinking & Gambling

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward :

1. Create adequate response mechanism to record the changes an increased wage can bring

2. Ensure adequate stakeholder discussion before implementation of decision.

3. Provide social security first which would automatically propell employment outcomes

A just & honourable condition through better wages is the right of every worker under United Nation Declaration on Human Rights.

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has become the leading exporter of milk in the world due to hard work of Verghese Kurien via the white revolution through operation Flood after 1970's.

Evolution of Dairy Sector :

1. Milk deficient nation after Independence
2. Recurrent droughts - Livestock impacted
3. Poor cooperative sector and productivity of dairy outcomes
4. Adequate investment in 1970's ⇒ National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).
5. Creation of successful cooperatives
   (eg) AMUL
6. Involvement of Marginal & Small farmers in white Revolution through Livestock Development

Thus, due to these steps, India became Milk surplus nation

However, the sector currently suffers from a poor productivity of livestock.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons

1. Regular occurence of diseases among livestock
   (i) Brucellosis & Foot & Mouth Disease
2. Recent phenomenon of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) - 26% livestock perished.
3. High dependence on foreign breeds for higher yield.
4. Low Utilisation of indigenous breeds
5. Insurance sector among livestocks is very weak and create issues in adoption.
6. Increased debt deficit of farmers making them sell their livestocks
7. Regular frequency of droughts due to climate change ⇒ perishability of livestock is a common phenomena.
8. Poor technology of extraction of milk
9. Mostly subsistence based sector in rural households
10. Reach of FPO's and cooperatives - limited to influential & large farmers now.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

1. Leverage latest technology to extract milk & commercialise it
2. Market linkages should be enhanced
3. Global market should be found to challenge the Australian & New zealand sector.
4. Allied dairy products and finished value addition should be sought via FDI's
5. Livestock insurance policy will double farmers income (Dalwai panel-2016)
6. Creation of extension services and provisioning of fodder of high quality.

A second Operation Flood is the need of the hour which ~~will~~ should engage in protein rich other dairy products & ensure market competitiveness to boost milk production & its yields.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPCC's 6th Assessment Report has highlighted that Global Climate Change beyond 1.5°C will bring significant changes to the agricultural sector of the world. However Indian sector, itself is responsible for the increasing crop failures.

Impact of climate change on agri-sector

1. Indian Agriculture - a gamble of monsoon. Increased instances of variability of rainfall (53% Rainfed)
2. Rising frequency of droughts and floods due to short period burst and increased temperature
3. Crop wilting and decreased yield due to change in weather
4. Low yield of soil due to salinisation from translocation - evapotranspiration

However, these changes have been aggravated by inadequate farming techniques themselves by the farmers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Farmers aggravating crop failure :

1. Increased fertiliser usage ⇒ leading to soil nutrient depletion. & excessive alkalisation & acidification.

2. water techniques - over extraction due to ~~subsidised~~ free electricity & flooding leading soil salination. (over irrigation)

3. Monocropping patterns leading to decreased soil productivity. (eg) Rice - wheat cycle

4. Low utilisation of govt-services such as. (eg) Soil Health Cards Scheme
and
PM - Kisan Samruddhi Kendras

5. Low marketing strategy - unavailability of food grain storage mechanism.

6. Market deficiency - Cheap & distress sale

7. exploitation by money lenders and inadequate provisioning of good quality seeds

National Agricultural Disaster Management Plan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Providing adequate extension services
2. Insurance of crops - not post & pre harvest
   (eg) PM- Fasal Bima Yojana
3. Popularisation of organic farming which requires low input cost
4. Interconnecting rivers to supply irrigation facilities
5. Creation of one-nation one-market scheme through e-NAM.
6. Creation of "largest grain storage warehouse" in the world.

These steps must be enhanced by using Subhash Paekar's Zero Budgeted Natural Farming techniques to ensure adequate crop yield and double farmers income -

ZBNF
- Acchadana
- Waphasa
- Beejamrit
- Jivamrit.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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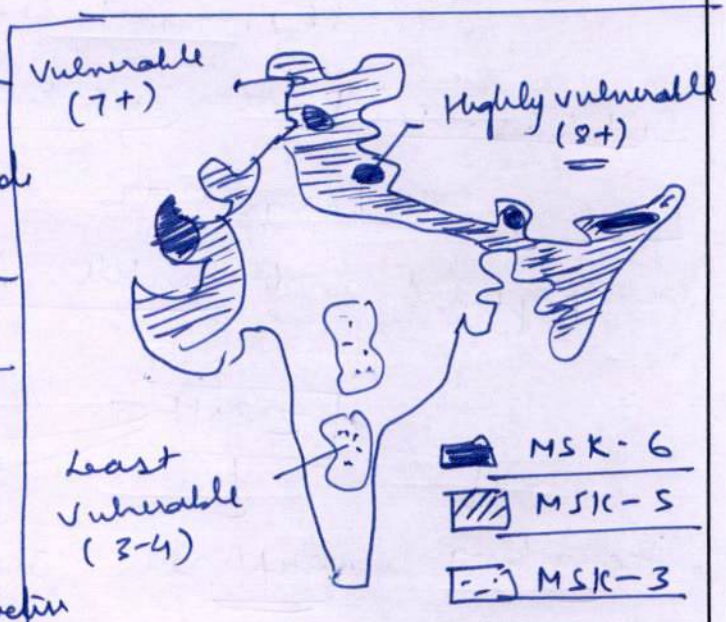
Earthquake is transitional vibration of Earth's crust due to release of energy in form of waves from the focus in the fault zone

India is increasingly vulnerable to the earthquakes due to its location on the Indo-Eurasia plate Boundary where Indian plate is subducting beneath the Eurasian plate creating quakes of high intensity.

Vulnerability of Delhi to high magnitude earthquake

1. Located in MSK-5 zone which is highly prone
2. Earthquake resist out infrastructure is missing.



MSK Scale - Earthquake zones

3. Building codes rarely followed (ECBC code)

4. Disaster Management plan is rarely followed while creating master plan (Master Plan Delhi - 2045)

5. Proximity to earthquake zone of extreme intensity in volatile Himalyan area.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institutional Measures taken

1. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to mitigate post-quake impact

2. Creation of Building codes which are earthquake resistant.

   Eg A 12 m tall building must have 6-7 mtr deep foundation

3. Retrofitting in already constructed buildings

4. Alert provisioning within 1 minute of earthquake.

5. Creation of unified GIS and GPS mapping to constantly monitor the plate movements.

6. NDMA guidelines to mitigate costs & live & livelihood provisioning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gaps that still exist :

1. Failure in implementation of ECBC norms
2. Gaps in creation of buildings of adequate quality and norms.
3. Infrastructure usage material is of low quality
4. No quick information system about the quake.
5. Loss in connections during the quake

Need of the hour

1. collaborate with Japan on retrofitting and safety of buildings.
2. Community - being the first responder in such cases (eg Japan's Civil Action Plan).

A disaster is a hazard and turns into a disaster only after negligent & increased susceptibility of humans. Thus mitigation following global best practices & striving to be quick responders is need to insure zero damage from Earthquakes.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently International Thermal energy Reactor (ITER), France using a doughnut shaped core reactor module has achieved greater than 100% energy efficiency in the nuclear fusion reactors for few seconds

This achivement is significant for energy sustainability of the world.

Nuclear fusion Technique

1. combination of 2 hydrogen nuclei to create a helium atom.
2. Sustained chain reaction providing greater energy output than input
3. Imitating the nuclear reactions happening on the sun.
4. creation of sustained energy platform for long periods

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Advantages inscribed :

1. Clean fuel of energy generation → Mitigating impact of green house gases.
2. Greater than 1 energy density to sustain global energy demands
3. Creation of excess energy to sustain future space missions
4. Decrease dependence on exhaustible sources. (eg) Coal, oil & Natural gas
5. Abundance availability of small Deuterium ($_1H^2$) ions in ocean which could be utilised for fusion.

Limitations of technique :

1. Dependence on radioactive material which is futile.
2. Infrastructural challenges. large reactors
3. Availability of cool & fresh water which is used as a coolant.
4. Dangerous precedents in case of disaster and uncontrollable chain reaction

(eg) Japan Tsunami - Fukushima Reactor

5. Grid connectivity for the world require huge investment

6. Laggardness of developing & least developed Nations

Indian dreams
- A part of Nuclear Reactor in France
- provide technological & scientific inputs
- A source of clean fuel to gain energy autonomy
- create a channelise platform for net zero achievements.

Clean fuel is the need of the hour which would not only be achieved by Nuclear fusion but also future sustainability of energy security would be ensured to achive SDG-7 before 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) - 2002 has recently been amended and new rules have been framed to ensure stopping of Placement, Layering & Integration of wrongly created money via illegitimate activities.

Changes in Rules

1. Politically exposed Persons ⇒ brought under the ambit of PMLA - 2002.

2. The Lowering of income credentials for supporters & financiers of banks taking loan of large quantity to be brought under the act.

3. Addition of New Technology in the rules - (19) Cryptocurrency, NFT's;

4. Widening of definition of Money Laundering to "proceeds of crime".

However these provisions were challenged in Vijay Madan Lal Choudhary Case - 2023 and courts have upheld various provisions

1. Definition widening - upheld
2. powers of enforcement Directorate (ED)
   - 2.1 ~~Non-publication~~ Not showing ECIR report to accused
   - 2.2 ~~Bail~~ Twin Bail Conditions
   - 2.3 E.D not same as police officer

Efficacy :

Positives

1. deters the criminals due to increased penal provisions
2. widens the ambit to ensure coverage of modern methods - shift from Hawala & Credit Cards towards Crypto & NFT's.
3. Burden on accused to prove innocence (section 45)
4. ensures involvement of ED and enough powers to tackle criminals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However numerous challenges exist :

Issues :

1. Bail provisioning - on accused.

2. Excessive power with ED officers

   2.1. Cognizable offence

   2.2. Non-Bailable

   2.3 power to search premises without warrant

3. These provisions increase subjugation & threatening by officers.

4. Non-specificity & non-targetted nature due to widened definition.

Govt. needs to ensure strengthening of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and synergised cooperation with ED. It also needs to ensure adequate following of the provisions and follow the Vienna Convention & Singapore Dialogue along with Best practices of Italian.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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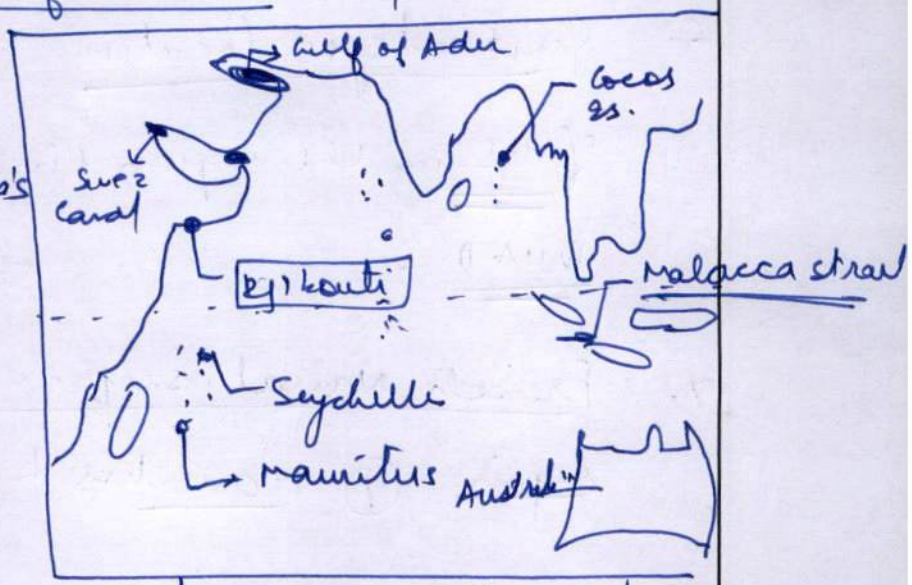
Indian Ocean Region comprises a hotbed of geostrategically important location which has grown in significance after the Japanese PM's "confluence of 2 oceans" speech

IOR faces serious challenges to India's maritime security due to various factors.



Indian ocean Region

Security challenges

1. Piracy and ship seizures along hotspot of Gulf of Aden.

2. Increased infiltration from marine borders through illegal shipping & boat channels

(eg) 26/11 attacks on Mumbai

3. China's growing influence in the region - threat for Indian security.

(eg) Naval Base in Djibouti.

4. Illegal, Unregulated & Unwarranted (IUU) fishing in EEZ by foreign players
(eg) China & Sri Lanka's fishermen.

5. Smuggling of wildlife trade & illegal floral diversity. (eg) Red Sanders to China., Pakistan (drugs & Narcotics)

6. Geostrategic location - Increased influence of US in the region through AUKUS and QUAD -

7. French Naval supremacy in the region (eg) Mauritius & Seychelles

8. Important choke points
(eg) Malacca & Suez Canal

These challenges can be tackled through

1. Combined Maritime Force - Bahrain based and US led, joined by India
- Smuggling prevention
- Piracy stop.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Joining QUAD to deter China's growing influence via Maritime Silk Route

3. Countering China's String of Pearls via Diamond Necklace

4. Creation of Coastal Security Force (CSF)

5. Strengthening of Naval force through joining of INS Vikrant.

6. Leveraging security prospects in regional organisation -

(eg) India ocean Regional Association (IORA)

(eg) Indian ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

Indian ocean Region's security not only enhances ~~glob~~ India's ~~Sea~~ internal security but also projects India's dream of being the "Net Security Provider" in the region through "SAGAR" initiative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK