



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. : 0074012

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : GOLDI GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

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

केंद्र

Centre

ORN, DELHI

Shri Bhai Joga Singh
School

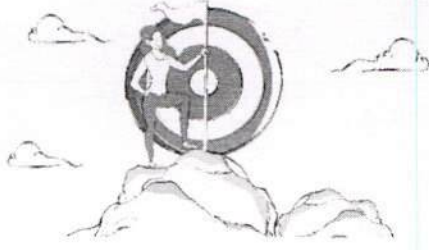
Gauri
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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.

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 includes government's intervention through taxation, subsidies, transfers and schemes.

In India, As per oxfam report, income inequality (1% population having 70% income) are ~~also~~ all time high causing persistence of poverty (27% poor as per Multidimensional poverty Index).

Fiscal Policy as an Equalizer

(1) It can help reduce inequality through progressive taxation i.e. Income tax, corporation tax.

(2) Help the people through fiscal transfers i.e. social transfer to widows during covid.

(3) It can help people development.

and growth i.e. Aspiration Block
Program in Budget 2022-23

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

(4) It can bring excluded and
backward areas under development
paradigm i.e. PM DEVINE for
North-East development

(5) It can help poorest and
down-trodden through basic provisions

- water supply through PM Jay
Jeevan Yojana
- food supply through PM Garib
Kalyan Yojana
- subsidized cooking gas through
Ujjwala.

Thus fiscal policy if used
effectively can help propel
inclusive and sustainable
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 हिसाब में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Land reforms have formed a big agenda of Indian agriculture policy since independence in 1st amendment brought land reforms.

Digitizing Land Records

- ① It will help ensure that people have putta (title) of their lands.
- ② Help in reducing land disputes among people.
- ③ It will ensure that there is no encroachment on government lands.
- ④ Land record availability will help improving access to the credit.

⑤ Land dispute litigations will go down i.e. 3.5 crore cases pending in Courts (National Judicial Data Grid)

⑥ Availability of data, will help target policy.

Measures TAKEN

① Land Records modernization project

② ~~ma~~ Swamitva mission of Rural development ministry to give people access to titles.

However, implementation deficit, lack of capacity at village level (poor availability) and funding remains a bottleneck.

The need is to further improve implementation.

3.

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

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

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

10

RBI in its recent report pointed out the poor fiscal condition of states like Telangana and Punjab due to subsidies

Problems with current subsidy regime

- ① current subsidies are causing unsustainable fiscal burden on governments
- ② subsidies like free TV sets serve no social purpose.
- ③ subsidies are causing dysfunction in functioning of state discoms i.e. L's lakh crore debt.
- ④ present subsidy regime resulting in unsustainable practices i.e. over use of urea.

(5) It is resulting in large scale
wastage of resources in water
subsidy resulting in overextraction
of ground water.

(6) It is causing electoral malpractice

Rationalizing subsidies

(1) Giving subsidies in social sector
like free health and education.

(2) Subsidies should have sunset
clause

(3) Target population should be
rationalized. i.e. (Shanta Kumar
Committee recommended to bring
down food subsidy to 40% people

As PM Modi has said there
is a need to put a break ~~in~~
on "Revdi culture"

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro irrigation refers to the use of drip, sprinklers etc for the purpose of irrigation.

Benefits of Micro Irrigation

- ① It improves water use efficiency to 80% (currently 30-35%)
- ② micro irrigation is also efficient because more water absorbed by plants
- ③ Helps improving productivity i.e. 12-14% yield rise in horticulture
- ④ It can bring down irrigation cost by 20-30% as per FAO report
- ⑤ Helps in reducing electricity consumption
- ⑥ It can help provide irrigation by water stressed areas.

PM Kishu Sanchay Yojna

- ① It seeks to provide 'Har Khet ko Jai'
- ② Through microirrigation, it envisages 'per drop more crop'.
- ③ Under this scheme micro irrigation fund has been established with NABARD to support farmers.

Additionally National mission on Micro irrigation has also been established.

Issues with micro irrigation

- ① Government support is limited
- ② Initial cost high.

Proper government support through farmer producer organisations can help fulfill the goal of 'per drop more crop' and doubling farmers' incomes.

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)

~~pacific sm.~~
pacific island ^{small} developing states
such as Tuvalu, Solomon Islands
etc are facing existensial threat
due to effects of climate change

Problems faced by Pacific Islands

- (1) Threat of submergence due to sea level rise.
- (2) Threat of food security due to decline in yields.
- (3) Water insecurity due to the ingress of saline water
- (4) Growing loss and damage caused by cyclones, floods etc

How India can help?

- ① India as a food surplus nation can provide food supplies.
- ② As a net security provider in the Indo-pacific region it can help through HADR missions like it did in Madagascar through Minston vanilla.
- ③ India can help build disaster resilience through coalition for disaster resilience infrastructure.
- ④ India can share expertise through National Institute of Disaster Management.

In the long run, India's robust climate action can help mitigate the threat of climate change.

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

Village Communities are first to feel the brunt of the disasters. Thus, the new disaster management plan has been brought.

Rationale behind the new plan

① Ensuring the capacity building of the village panchayats as they are first responders.

② It is needed to build community resilience.

③ village areas are most affected by floods, cyclones thus need strategy to deal with it.

Key Components

① Disaster management as the

integral part of Gram panchayat plans.

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

(2) Disaster resilience to be the key
part of development agenda at
village level.

(3) Developing capabilities of village
communities i.e. Prothodhu Bandhu
in Assam as flood volunteers.

(4) Bringing synergy in climate action
development and disaster
management.

The plan provides for
internalization of disaster
management at lowest level thus
Ensuring the goal of robust
disaster governance as envisaged in
Sendai framework on Disaster
risk reduction.

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

In the age of emerging technology like AI, machine learning ensuring internal security has become a complex task.

International security implications of BIG emerging Tech

① state Actors

① Technology like AI provide surveillance capability to state
i.e. Hongkong facial recognition of protestors.

② Cyber attacks being utilized by adversary states to cripple economy
i.e. attack on power grids

③ Drones used by countries like Pakistan to attack critical Infrastructure i.e. Jammu abuse attack.

② Non state actor

① Terrorists are using social media to promote extremism and recruit terrorists

② fake news bots are used by ~~used~~ subversive elements to confuse people i.e. vaccine hesitancy

③ platforms like Twitter, used by non state actors to promote communism

④ cyber crimes are on the rise

⑤ Drones being used by drug smugglers i.e. Punjab Drone droppings.

⑥ Cryptocurrency assets used in arms smuggling and terror funding.

Thus the dual-use nature of big tech entails building robust defences through data protection laws people's empowerment etc

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 remains one of largest defence importer as per SIPRI Report
And its defence exports continue to lag behind.

Impediments in boosting defence exports

- ① Absence of a robust military-industrial complex.
- ② Major defence technology & PR held by developed country thus problematic.
- ③ Lack of cost competitiveness due to inefficient working of ordinance factories.
- ④ Quality of Indian supplies is not upto mark.
- ⑤ Weak private sector participation in defence sector.
- ⑥ Government controls have resulted

in weak defence production ecosystem
in the country

Steps taken to promote Defence Exports

- ① Defence Export Promotion Agency
has been established.
- ② Organisation of defence Expo regularly
to attract customers.
- ③ MEA is providing line of credits
to buyer countries.
- ④ Robust defence reforms such as
corporatization of ordinance factory
board.
- ⑤ IDEX scheme and SRIJAN scheme
to promote access to defence
IPPs.
- ⑥ Defence Industrial Corridor in Lucknow
(UP) and Tamil Nadu.

These reforms have resulted in
rise of defence export to 15300 crore.
Indian Companies like BEL now figure
in top 200.

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

Space debris refers to the waste floating in the space, it is generated by decay of satellite etc.

Issues Associated

- ① It endangers the security of international space station.
- ② Satellites are also endangered due to threat of collision.
- ③ Continuous rise in space activities is increasing space debris.
- ④ Space debris is giving rise to more space debris through collision etc.

Initiatives Taken

- ① India has established a

~~maintain~~ space awareness center to
continuously monitor space debris.

(2) Project NETRA satellite based
monitoring of space assets.

(3) Degradable material being used
in ~~satellite~~ satellite building.

(4) European space agency and
NASA have launched mission
to deorbit the space debris.

(5) Methods like Harpoon capture
being used to manage space
debris.

for sustainability of space
mission, management of space
debris is important.

10.

भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिस में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) refers to the open-source e-commerce platform which will allow all players to build their e-commerce applications.

Recently Ministry of Consumer Affairs unveiled ONDC.

ONDC: Making Digital Commerce more Inclusive and accessible

- ① It will help in avoiding monopolies in e-commerce i.e. Amazon
- ② It will increase competitiveness of e-commerce market by bringing more players just like UPI in financial sector.

③ Regional e-commerce platforms may emerge catering to needs of rural India.

④ It will help bring rural retailers like Kirana to the e-commerce platform.

⑤ Section specific i.e. for disabled e-commerce may come up.

Challenges

① Supply chain already monopolized by Amazon and Walmart.

② Digital divide in rural areas i.e. only 55% internet penetration.

③ No data protection legislation another problem.

④ Financial frauds through electronic mediums deter local retailers.

Thus capacity building of retailers and robust legal regime may make ONDC a game changer.

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

Recently 12th ministerial of WTO was conducted and "agreement on fisheries" was finalized.

Outcomes of the Agreement on fisheries

- ① countries agreed to phase out unsustainable fisheries subsidies.
- ② Developing countries are allowed to phase out their fisheries subsidy in two years.
- ③ No limits on developing countries fishery subsidies.
- ④ Ban on unregulated fishing by fisherman
- ⑤ There is also a ban on fishing beyond EEZ without

permission and overexploitation
of fish stocks

- ⑥ A fund has been established to support developing countries for transition and technology adoption.

Concerns raised By India

- ① High level of fish subsidies provided by developed countries is a major concern.
- ② India considers that fishing is a livelihood and food security issue for around 20 million fishermen.
- ③ India demanded 20 years time for transition.
- ④ Indian fisherman from Tamil Nadu coast traditionally fish in the

EEZ due to depletion of stock
Near shores.

Need of further Discussions

- ① nutritional and food security
Needs to be prioritized
- ② The regime of differentiated
treatment between developed
and developing countries need
to upheld.
- ③ capacity building and technology
transfer from developed
countries i.e. mechanized
boats.

fishery resources are central
to the development of coastal
communities, Their welfare
needs to be enhanced by
any international agreement.

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

public private partnerships have become a new means of resource mobilization and bringing efficiency in public infrastructure project.

Hybrid Annuity model (HAM) is a PPP model in which the ~~op. by~~ private player gets return through annual fixed payment by the public sector.

Advantage of HAM

- ① It provides finance to the public sector i.e. in terms of investment in infrastructure.
- ② private sector takes the building, construction risk.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) operational risk is taken by government thus attractive for private player.

(4) Initial payments by government help in project completion.

(5) No risk of unaffordability to customers as operation by state/public sector only.

However, interest in HAM model has moderated due to following

Challenges

(1) Delays in approval of plans and land acquisition.

(2) Delay in state's financial contribution. As per Ministry of statistics, 550 road projects facing cost overruns upto 54%

(3) NHAI Not able to recover cost

through operation thus resulting in large off-budget borrowings.

(4) Lack of Robust dispute resolution

(5) High maintenance risk in projects such as Yamuna Expressway making it unattractive to private players

WAY FORWARD

(1) Kelkar Committee has suggested:

- Bringing sectoral regulators for PPP.

- Establishing PPP adjudicatory tribunal.

(2) New models such as swts challenge models are being used

(3) Establishing LAND BANK

(4) Using INVTs for financing

Private sector advantages should be utilized effectively for public

Infrastructure building

13.

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

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

15

Minimum support price is the price announced by government to give signals to farmer to increase production of particular crops. It was utilized first during food crisis of 1960s.

It has resulted in shift to mouth economy of 1960s to India becoming largest exporter of Rice (22 MMT in 2021).

Unsustainability of MSP procurement

① Economically unsustainable

→ It is resulting in food subsidy bill of 175000 crore as per budget estimates.

→ MSP procurement has caused large build up of buffer stocks which is rotting

- FCI's off budget borrowings have crossed 50000 crore.
- It is also resulting in distortion of market trade
- RBI Report cited MSP as a major factor causing Food Inflation.

2) Agro-Ecologically Unsustainable

- Distortion of cropping pattern towards wheat and rice
- Land fertility in Punjab, Haryana going down due to monoculture
- Resulting in large scale extraction of ground water i.e. 1 kg rice needs 3500 litre water.
- Import dependency for edible oils and pulses caused by it.
- High fertilizer use causing water nitrogen pollution.

Alternative Approaches

- ① Ashok Dalwai Committee has suggested to promote price deficiency payment scheme i.e. MP's Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana.
- ② public and private investment in agriculture infrastructure should be promoted.
- ③ Direct investment support through PM Kisan or Rythu Bandhu of Andhra.
- ④ Shanta Kumar Committee :
 - Reduce procurement through MSP
 - outsource operations to state government.
 - promoting MSP procurement or policies by NAFED.

The need is to promote sustainable agriculture which ensures both income security and ecological security.

14.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buffer stocks are contingency stocks to deal with the shortage of food grains in times of emergency.

~~It is being said that~~

Rationalisation of Buffer Stock Policy

- ① Ensuring continuous supply of food grains during famine.
- ② stocking for distribution in public distribution system.
- ③ Market interventions in case of rising food inflation.
- ④ Fulfilling India's international obligations i.e. SAARC food reserve.
- ⑤ foreign policy objectives i.e. supply to Sri Lanka, Afghanistan.

It is being said that India's buffer stocks are overflowing, i.e. 80 million tonnes wheat stock which is double the PDS requirements.

Problems with India's Buffer stock policy

- ① Overstocking in public warehouses distorts market trade.
- ② Shanta Kumar Committee pointed out the poor condition of stocks.
- ③ It violates WTO's public stockholding limits.
- ④ Unsustainable fiscal burden on the government.
- ⑤ It is resulting in wastage of foodgrains.

Need of change in Buffer stocking policy

① As per National Biofuel policy 2018, buffer food stocks can be utilized for biofuel production.

② Shanta Kumar Committee pointed out that

→ In states where capacity is developed stocking operations should be outsourced to state.

→ private sector warehousing be involved for managing buffers.

→ procurement under MSP should be limited to buffer requirement.

→ strict quality checks on procurement.

③ Regular off loading of food grains in the market by FCI based on objective criteria.

Public stocking operations need to be rationalized.

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

Port led Development has become
the new template of India's
economy given its 7500 km' long
Coastline. In this context, building
of mega ports by 2047 is
being pursued.

Challenges faced by ports

- ① Lack of sufficient cargo
handling capacity in Indian
ports.
- ② High turnaround time i.e as
per Economic survey 2019-20, Italian
ports take 1 hour for processing
while Indian ports take up to 2
as 2 days for same task.

- ③ Port Governance has been a major issue due to division between major and minor ports and inefficiency of major ports authority.
- ④ High tariff in given ports make it unattractive for transport operation.
- ⑤ Lack of multimodal connectivity further limits effectiveness of ports.
- ⑥ Low channel depth in ports like Chennai and Kolkata hinders entry of big ships.
- ⑦ Technology integration in port operations have been minimal.

Remedial Measures

- ① SAGARMALA Project infrastructure building should be streamlined.

② Multimodal logistics parks should be established.

③ Connecting hinterlands to ports through multimodal connectivity projects i.e. connecting Eastern Dedicated Corridor to Kolkata port

④ Custom clearance in ports should be improved. ICEDASH and ATIME portals are step in right direction

⑤ Grati Shakti mission should be utilized to streamline projects

⑥ Major port trusts should be made more transparent to improve governance

⑦ Ancillary industry such as ship building etc. should be promoted.

These steps can help further the goal of port led development and blue economy.

16.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Copy~~ "poverty is the worst polluter"

former PM
Indira Gandhi

Carbon inequality refers to inequality in terms of available carbon space to people of different income groups.

Carbon Inequality in India

- ① One-fourth population lives below poverty line thus access to clean fuel is limited.
- ② more than 80% farmers are small and marginal farmers thus can't afford mechanisation
- ③ livestock management by poor sections in rural areas becomes a major

Source of green house gas emissions

Significance of Addressing Carbon Inequality in India?

- ① It will help provide access to clean energy to poor i.e. 4 crore people without electricity.
- ② It will help in building local community resilience to climate change.
- ③ Help in bringing down GHG emissions from agriculture sector (currently 18%)
- ④ Improvements in terms of health and educational outcomes in rural areas can be achieved.

Ways to Achieve Carbon Equality

- ① Increasing poor people's access to clean energy through PM Ujjwala Yojana.

② Replacing bulbs in rural areas through PM UJALA providing LED Bulbs.

③ Solarizing of diesel pumps and providing cheap energy through PM KUSUM scheme.

④ Using rural livestock waste in Biogas production through PM GOBARDHAN scheme

⑤ Ashok Dalwai Committee suggested to promote scale neutral technology in agriculture.

As PM Modi in G7 address said 'energy poverty' and 'carbon inequality' needs to be mitigated to ensure climate action and prosperity for rural communities.

17.

भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरिडाइम) 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 हशिफ में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Landslide refers to the movement of land debris down the slope under the influence of gravity. Recent landslides in manipur have caused large scale loss of life and property.

Reasons for Landslides' Regular occurrence:

① Natural causes

- large scale rainfall in short time
- Increasing intensity of rainfall due to climate change
- Unstable land slopes in hilly areas.
- Disasters like Earthquake, cloudburst ~~and~~ also trigger landslides.

② However, Dominant developmental paradigm is a major reason for rising frequency of landslides

① Rising developmental activity in hilly areas i.e. Recent Chenab project.

② Rising Deforestation in hills due to encroachments

③ In western Ghats dam building, people's settlement major reason for rising frequency of landslides.



fig: Landslide prone Areas

④ In Hill areas tourism related stress, rising population also causing imbalance in nature.

Mitigating lands according to landslides

① Landslide Zonation mapping in landslide prone areas should be done.

② Reducing construction activity in hilly areas

③ Increasing afforestation in hill slopes.

④ Building of retention walls in landslide prone roads.

⑤ Capacity building of community is another important measure through Aapda mitra scheme

In the long run, the developmental paradigm has to change to live in harmony with nature.

18.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

India has 15000 km. core of land borders and 7500 km of Coastline, necessitating the need for effective border management.

Need of SMART Border Management System

② Smart border management means use of technology and manpower to optimize border security and increase legitimate cross border flows.

① India has hostile neighbours like Pakistan thus need to be continuously vigilant.

② terrain of border is such that need technology i.e. marshy areas of sir creek.

③ friendly neighbours like Bangladesh are also source of insecurity due to mineral migration and cattle smuggling.

④ Continuous efforts by China to encroach on borders require smart surveillance.

⑤ New cross border threats like drone droppings emerging which needs to be tackled through smart management.

⑥ Due to rising cross border connectivity and efforts to increase trade need to distinguish between legitimate and non-legitimate flows.

INITIATIVES TAKEN by GOVT

① Comprehensive Integrated Border management system

→ using technology like LASER ~~range~~ scanners, closed circuit cameras.

→ Command and control

→ Satellite based Communication system.

② As per the recommendation of Madhukar Gupta Committee erectible fencing of border along Pakistan is being pursued.

③ Border checkpoints and Integrated check posts between India and Neighbour being established i.e. Porahala (WB) along Bangladesh border.

④ Close cooperation with Neighbours i.e. crime free stretch in India-Bangladesh border.

The need is to further build border infrastructure and ensure reforms such as "ONE BORDER, ONE FORCE".

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

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Money laundering refers to the activity of integrating illegal money in financial system to make it look legal i.e. through hawala.

Linkages between Globalization and Money laundering

- ① Globalization has allowed new routes of money laundering such as gold smuggling.
- ② It allowed to place money in low tax jurisdictions such as CAYMAN ISLAND.
- ③ Globalization brought technologies like cryptocurrency that make money laundering easy.
- ④ Greater communication levels further aided to the efficiency.

• of money laundering mediums like Hawala,

(5) It promoted linkage of money laundering with organized crimes such as terrorism, arms smuggling etc

Positive linkages

It has also allowed the global recognition of the problem of money laundering and global

Cooperation against money laundering

INITIATIVE TAKEN

(1) National level

(1) Prevention of money laundering Act 2002 established special courts to try cases of money laundering

(2) RBI has made KYC requirement mandatory

- ③ Financial intelligence unit is established for monitoring
- ④ Enforcement Directorate as executive agency to prevent money laundering.

② Global Initiatives

① G7 Counter established FATF
(Financial Action Task force) to
 promote global cooperation against
money laundering.

② Asia-Pacific monitoring Group in
Asia to prevent money
laundering.

③ UN Convention against transnational
organized crime.

Money laundering is a threat
 to financial sovereignty of countries,
 thus needs to be eradicated.

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)

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Artemis Accords are US led
initiative to promote cooperation
among countries in utilizing
space like moon for human
developments.

India's stand

- ① India has not signed the
Artemis Accords
- ② India believes that it will
lead to a new race to
colonize the space
- ③ India believes that space
is a global common thus
no selfish explorations or
exploitation should be allowed

④ India rejects plurilateral groupings and supports global Cooperation through multilateral groupings such as UN Committee on peaceful uses of space

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK