



**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. : 0291804

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prashant Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

28/08/2022

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

केंद्र

Centre Bhai Joga Singh  
Public School  
Delhi - Rajinder Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

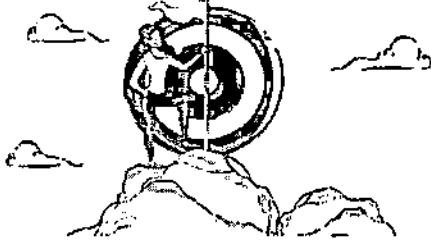
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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, अमर या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

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

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

*All questions are compulsory.*

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

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

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

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

Fiscal Policy refers to the usage of Government's revenue collection and expenditure functions to achieve desired objectives.

In India, 22.1% population was multidimensionally poor as per Multidimension Poverty Index, 2019. Further, top 10% own 77% of National Wealth as per Oxfam Report.

Fiscal Policy as a tool to Reduce Inequality and Poverty

→ Progressive Taxation leads to higher taxation on the richer sector

→ Wealth Tax can help reduce disparities in wealth

- Targetted employment schemes for poor like MANREGA which got allocation of Rs 73,000 crore in 2022-23
- Food provision for poor through food subsidy expenditure (3 Lakh crore) done via National Food Security Act, PDS and Mid-Day Meal
- Skill learning initiatives like Skill India and appropriate expenditure on them for Capacity Building of Poor.
- Ayushman Bharat - Jan Arogya Mission ⇒ appropriate expenditures on health insurance to reduce Out of Pocket Health expenditure
- Employment generation, sector Manufacturing incentivised through PLI, Make in India etc

Thus, fiscal policy in values revenue and expenditure allocation of Government and can be utilised with the aim of empowering poor and reducing inequalities.

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

Land reforms was one of the key agenda after independence. Even today, it is needed as more than 85% farmers own less than 2 Hectare of land.

~~Fact~~

Need for Land Digitization

- It leads to storage of appropriate land records which makes land allotment through reforms easier
- Benami transactions cannot be undertaken with the presence of clear records
- will ease land consolidation and pooling
- Tenants can be easily democratized and their rights can be

guaranteed to a greater extent.

Land Digitization  $\Rightarrow$  Lessening Burden  
of an Indian Judiciary

$\rightarrow$  Burden of land disputes can  
be reduced  $\Rightarrow$  u.4 ~~cases~~ pending cases

$\rightarrow$  Lesser litigations as disputes  
can be settled at local level

$\rightarrow$  Lesser expenditures on lawyers  
by poor Farmers.

Measures in this context

$\rightarrow$  Suamitva Scheme by Government  
of India

$\rightarrow$  Bhoomi Project in Karnataka

Thus, initiatives of land digitization  
need to be undertaken at a  
rapid scale to ensure success  
of land based initiatives  
in India.

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)

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इस इलाक़े में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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10

'Non-Merit subsidies' are also referred to as freebies and involve expenditure on goods and services which provide ~~no~~ less long-term benefit to users.

Some states suffering deep fiscal crisis include Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

Need to rationalise subsidy regime

- Debt-to GDP level of economy in 2021-22 was around ~~86%~~ <sup>91%</sup> of GDP (should be 60%) with it being around 31% for states (should be 20%)
- High debt levels lead to difficulty in further raising revenue

- Lesser space for capital expenditure
- due to high revenue expenditure as a result of subsidies
- leading to fiscal profligacy and unsustainable finances
- Revenue has been rising at a slower rate
- Difficult to withdraw subsidies as people become dependent on them
- Being used as a political tool for electoral benefits

Thus, subsidies should be given as per long term capital creation potential. They shouldn't be used merely for political aims. Recent Supreme Court Judgement also calls for rationalisation and sustainable use of subsidies.

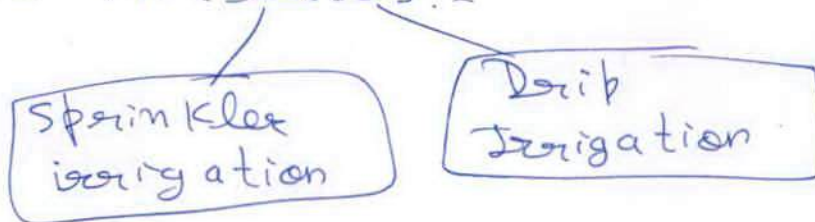
4.

सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधानमंत्री 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)

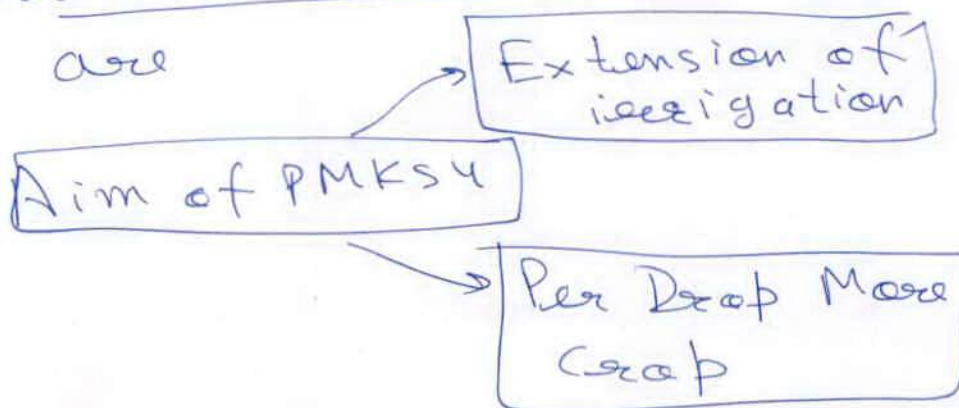
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Micro-irrigation refers to irrigation techniques which involve lesser and precise use of water for irrigation. It includes:-



The aims of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)



Need for Micro-Irrigation

- Profitability
- Leads to better growth of crop as per-drop more

Crop is ensured

- May include higher initial costs but in the long run, costs are lesser as water usage is lower than flood irrigation

→ Sustainability

- Less Loss of soil due to erosion which happens in flood irrigation
- Decline in water table can be stopped
- Weed growth can be prevented with target water application

Considering the groundwater crisis being faced by agriculture sector, micro-irrigation is the need of the hour. Effective implementation of PMKSY can lead to appropriate expenditure and awareness regarding it.

International collaboration can also be sought with successful nations like Israel.

5.

भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Pacific and Small Island Developing

States are amongst the most vulnerable to climate change. Being surrounded by sea makes them vulnerable to sea-level rise and the

marine resources in the region can also suffer due to climate change

India can play a key role in assisting PSIDS as:-

→ India is an economic power and can provide financial resources like loans and investment credit to strengthen mitigation measures

→ India can partner with PSIDS in renewable energy

generation and initiatives like  
International Solar Alliance

उम्मीदवादी को  
इस दृष्टि में  
नहीं लिखना  
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- India can highlight interests of these countries in global forums and summits
- Creates collaboration between research institutions can be sought
- India has consistently voiced interests of Global South and vulnerable nations.

Considering India's high vulnerability to climate change as pointed by IPCC's AR-6, it is important to collaborate with countries at risk like PSIDS for collective ~~seem~~ resilience and mitigation.

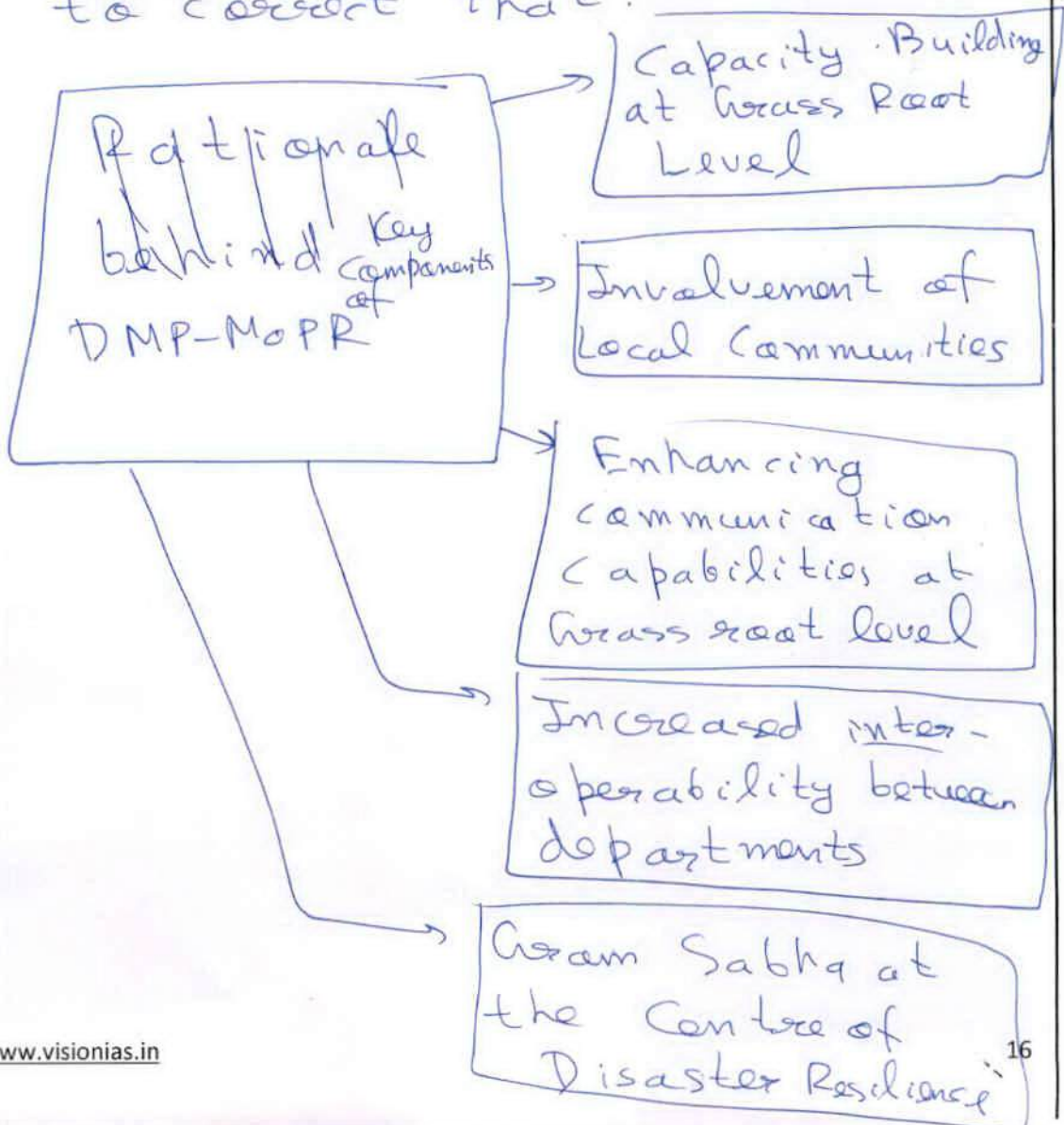
6.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Disaster Management Plans have generally followed a top-down approach which has impacted management strategies at grassroot. DMP-MoPR aims to correct that.



Rationale behind formulation of plan is:-

- Ensuring quick response at grass-root level
- Awareness will lead to taking appropriate safeguards
- Increased communication ensures better communication with state, district and central agencies
- Disaster resilience infrastructure is built as per local needs and availability.

Hence, it's imperative to decentralize disaster management plans for grass-root level resilience and mitigation.

DMP-MoPR is key to achieve this goal.

---

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

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इस हिसाब में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Emerging and Disruptive  
technologies are impacting  
all facets of life and  
are also having an impact  
on security considerations.

Implications of use of EDT  
by State Actors

- use of electronic means for failure of critical infrastructure eg. power failure in Mumbai due to Chinese intervention
- Artificial Intelligence based weapons ⇒ can lead to error in judgements.
- Usage of drones to target adversaries eg. drone attack by USA in Afghanistan

→ Data free flow leading to  
transfer of sensitive data  
and internal security concerns

### Implications of EDT use by Non-State Actors

- Blockchain technology and digital  
currency is being used for  
money laundering
- VPN used for anonymity while  
conducting illegal activities
- Use of social media for  
brainwashing people

EDT are changing the world  
rapidly and there's a need  
for greater global coordination  
to address <sup>internal security</sup> issues arising  
due to them.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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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

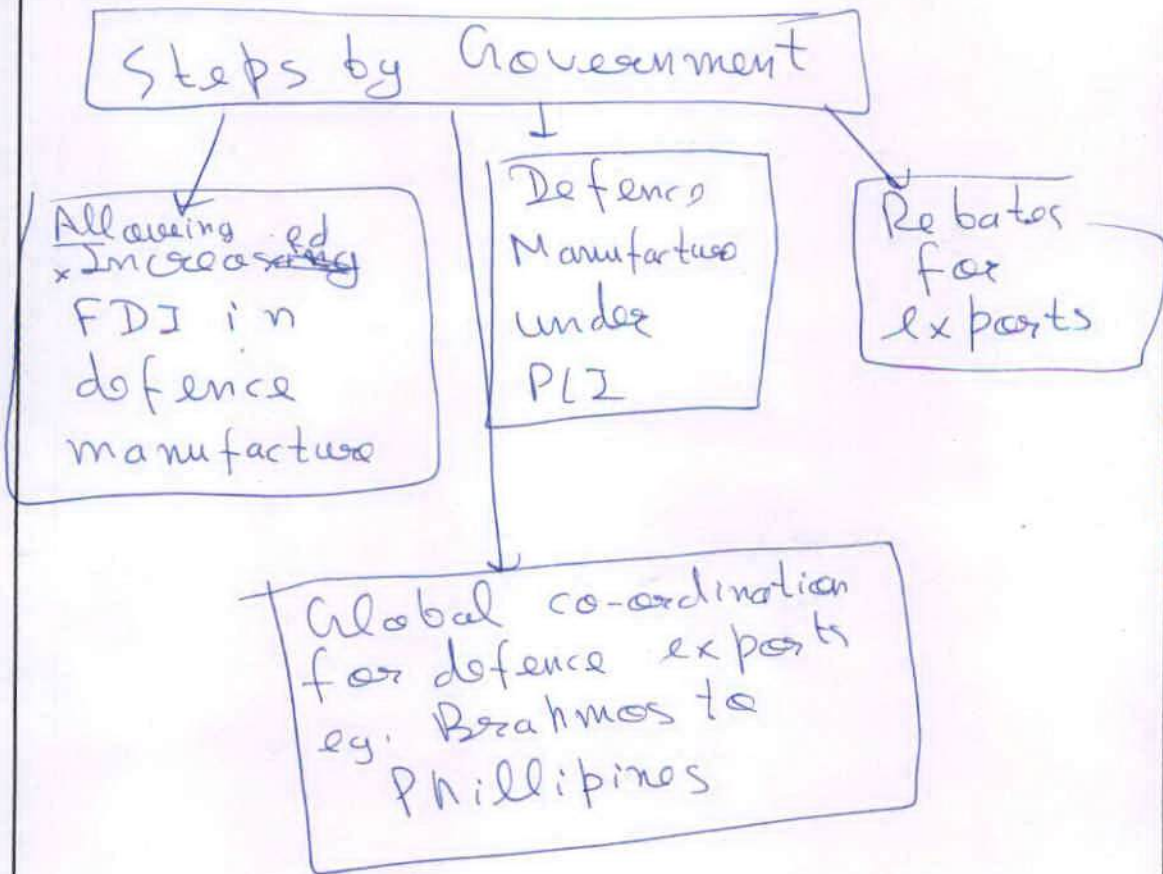
India is the largest defence importer in the world whereas its defence exports have grown at a very small pace.

The reasons for slow growth are impediments faced such as:-

- Lower scale of domestic production and exports
- Defect in certain defence exports eg. Tejas export
- Need for high capital expenditure in defence production
- Less number of large order demands from abroad.
- Industry - Academia Gap
- Slow rate of innovation

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

To correct these impediments, Government has taken steps such as



Thus, a pro-active approach by Government along with enhancement of domestic production capabilities can help in boosting defence exports.

9.

अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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Space debris refers to waste material that arises in space with disintegration of satellites.

Multiple issues associated with space debris are:-

- 1). They can harm the existing satellites in space
- 2). They can lead to Kessler Syndrome cascading effect of increasing debris as a result of collision with each other.
- 3). Can lead to congestion of satellite orbits and make them unusable
- 4). They can also fall on Earth and lead to large scale infrastructure

damage

Considering the huge financial implications of space debris, it is essential to tackle its menace. ~~It~~ Initiatives for it are:

- 1). Remove Debris Project by UK
- 2). Use of Harpoon by JAXA to collect debris
- 3). Usage of nets to capture debris
- 4). Destruction of debris in space

Thus, ~~of~~ co-ordination between different agencies is needed to counter the menace of space debris and ensure safety of satellites.

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 हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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this margin

Open Network for Digital  
Commerce (ONDC) aims to be  
a platform which links  
buyers with sellers. It aims  
to include retailers, including  
small retailers within its  
ambit.

ONDC's role in increasing inclusiveness

- Easier to operate for consumers
- Consumers can choose the least cost product from available choices
- Competition leads to efficiency and higher consumer surplus
- Small retailers will be given equal opportunities
- Monopoly of e-commerce

giants like Amazon can be broken

ONDC's Role in increasing accessibility

- With Digital India Push, can be accessed from all corners of country.
- connects to nearby retailers rather than selected retailers on e-commerce platforms
- lower prices also increase accessibility.

Internet is the new marketplace and ONDC initiative will help in adapting to it and ensuring its benefits percolate to consumers as well as small retailers.

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 recent WTO Ministerial Conference discussed several issues of importance of which fisheries subsidy was a crucial issue.

It aims at curbing 'harmful fisheries subsidies' which lead to unsustainable fishing and harm the marine environment. It was decided to phase out such such subsidies by 2030.

Concerns Raised by India

→ More time should be given to developing countries beyond 2030 to phase out

उम्मीदवारों को इस हफ्ते में गरी लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

## fisheries subsidies

- Developing countries have lower productivity and hence require more time for adaptation
- Developing countries need to be provided with appropriate finances and technology to adopt sustainable fishing practices

Need for further discussions on the matter

- Difference in opinion between developed and developing countries
- Lack of appropriate technology with developing countries to ensure sustainability
- Need for encouragement of deep sea fishing instead of trawling
- Dependence of a large population on fishing. This

section is marginalized and needs support for adaptation

However, if too much time is taken and government keeps providing support to unsustainable practices, decline in fisheries resources can occur leading to further depressing of incomes

### Way Forward

→ Blue revolution calls for long-term income enhancement and hence also requires sustainability. However, time should be given to developing countries to phase out subsidies on 'unsustainable practices'. Global co-operation must be sought for relevant techniques and support. Inland fisheries (65% of total as of now) should also be further encouraged.

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)

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

(HAM) 15

Hybrid Annuity Model is a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model which is a combination of Build Operate Transfer (BOT) and Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC). In HAM, Government provides 40% of the capital and private sector provides 60%.

### Advantages of HAM

- Risk sharing between private and public sector
- Greater technical expertise given by private sector in road construction
- Enhancement of capital for investment as both public and private sector contribute

→ Clearer terms of contract  
and lesser ambiguity

Thus, HAM was believed to be  
the game changer in PPP  
projects in road construction.

Despite the earlier optimism,  
interest has now moderated  
in HAM as:

→ Infrastructure financing Companies  
like IL&FS have defaulted and  
hence there are negative sentiments  
with respect to infrastructure  
financing including road  
construction

→ Liquidity crisis as banks are  
not willing to lend to  
road construction projects eg.  
Bank's loan portfolio shifting  
to retail lending

→ Policy paralysis in road  
construction projects

- Land acquisition for roads
- has been a tedious task
- Non-fulfilment of contract terms by Government in certain cases.

As a result, HAM hasn't been able to attract as much investments as planned. Need of the hour is addressing policy paralysis, developing corporate bond market and providing institutional support to road construction through National Infrastructure Pipeline to boost the sector and realize advantages of HAM model.

13.

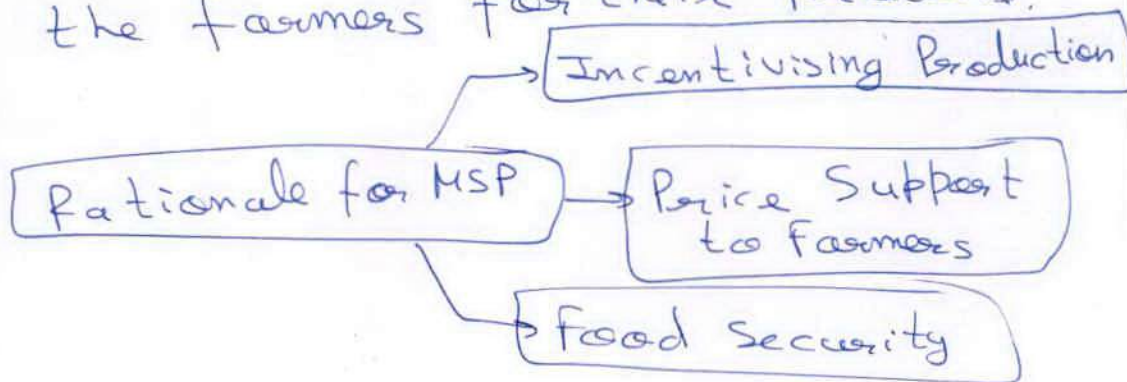
मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

15

Indian agriculture is characterized by the presence of Minimum Support Price (MSP). It is the minimum price guaranteed to the farmers for their produce.



However, MSP regime has been found to be unsustainable

MSP procurement is economically unsustainable

→ leads to high expenditure on procurement of crops. Government pays subsidies of around 3 Lakh crore annually on food

which includes MSP and charges for PDS.

→ Leads to decline in capital expenditure with undue emphasis on revenue expenditure. This has led to long term decline in agricultural growth

→ Crops are not being grown as per demand considerations eg. high MSP on wheat and rice has led to their over-supply

→ High storage costs of MSP produce which is entailed by

FCI

→ Decline in pulse and oilseed production Imports

MSP Procurement as Ecologically Unsustainable

→ led to mono-cropping which has affected soil fertility

→ Growth of rice in Northern Plains has led to decline in water table eg. water table declining by 0.5-1m

every year in rice growing districts of Punjab

→ Decline in pulse production which helps fix Nitrogen in soil

→ Rice production and its stubble removal leads to its burning which increases air pollution

Alternative approaches that can be adopted

→ MSP should be as per market demand

→ Incentivising coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds through MSP to cater to demand and ensure soil fertility

→ Rationalisation of subsidies and increase in capital investment

→ Agricultural extension programmes

A revamped approach to MSP can make it more sustainable

and beneficial for all stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

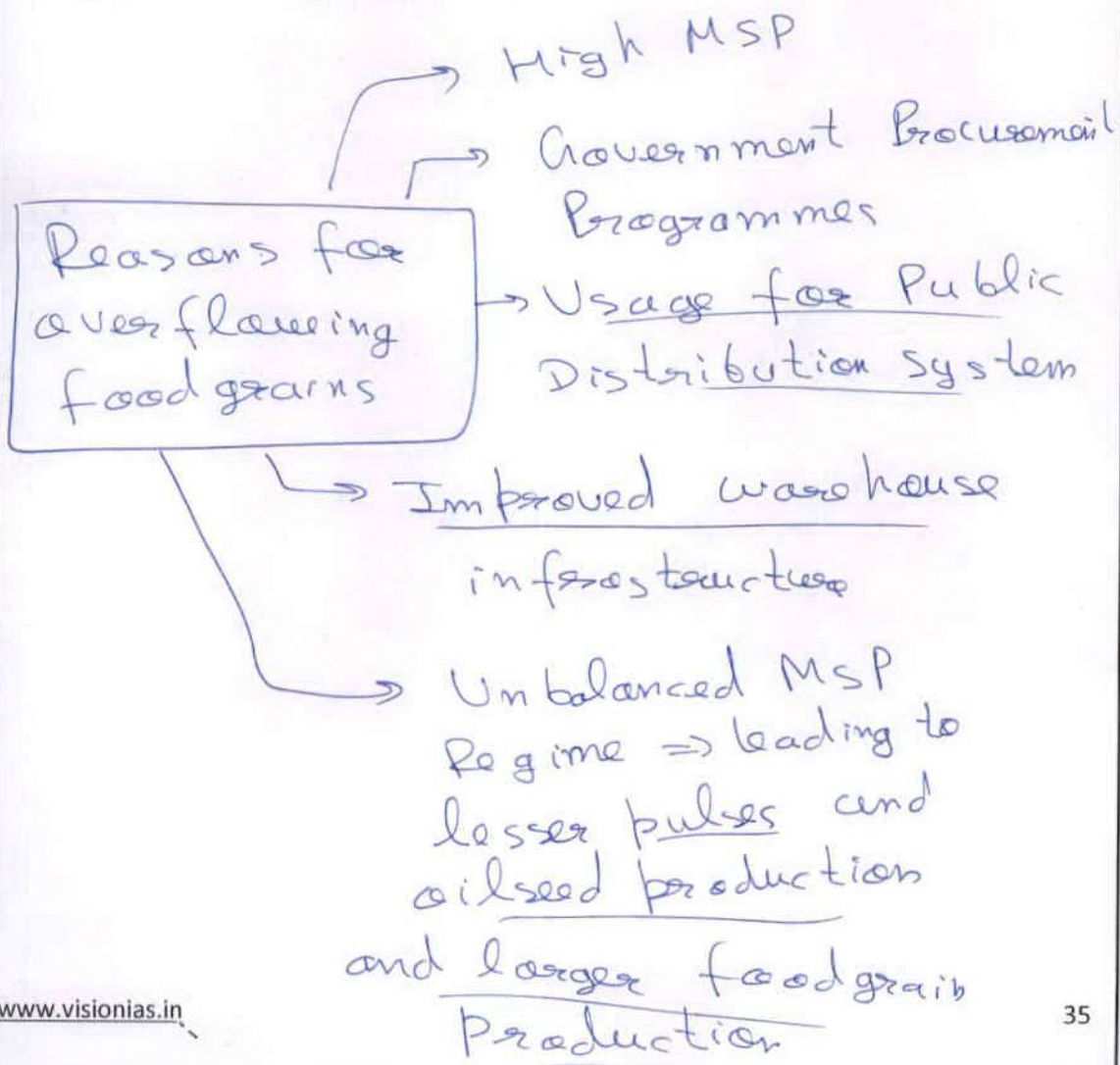
14.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India has been facing overflow of foodgrains in warehouses. This is due to overproduction as a result of high MSP. Price in excess of demand supply equilibrium leads to oversupply.



The buffer stock policy of India as of now is as follows:-

- 1) Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for management of buffer stock
- 2) Appropriate infrastructure is to be provided for management of buffer stock like cold storage, drying facilities
- 3) Buffer stock is to be released during instances of inflation for price moderation
- 4) Buffer stock to be used for meeting food needs of needy section through PDS as envisaged in National Food Security Act, 2013

The existing buffer stock policy and food subsidy regime is incentivising production of certain foodgrains like rice and wheat. Though buffer stocks of wheats have declined this year, there has been a general rising trend

Thus, there's a need to review the policy to ensure sustainable global buffer stocks. Further, best practices need to be adopted for their management and greater linkage of buffer stocks with food processing sector can be sought.

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

India has 13 major ports as of now and several minor ports.

By 2047 i.e. 100 years of India's independence, aim is to have all ports as mega ports which would involve increase in trade and capacity handling of all the ports.

Challenges faced by Ports

- Low capacity of handling trade
- Delay in custom clearances at ports
- Corruption by port officials disincentivising trade
- Level of infrastructure at most ports is inadequate

→ Minor ports are under State Government and have lacked financial support

→ Excess pressure on certain major ports like Mumbai port, Kolkata port

→ Underdevelopment of coastal areas

→ Illegal shipments on ports  
eg. drug seizure at Mundra port recently

### Remedial Measures

→ Effective implementation of Sagarmala Project. Its components are

- Port connectivity enhancement
- Port led industrialisation
- Enhancing Port infrastructure

→ Ease in custom clearances. Single window can be envisaged to make the process smoother

→ Policy emphasis on minor ports

→ Making shipping sustainable by reducing carbon footprint and making ports sustainable

→ Enhancing cargo handling capacity of minor ports

Thus a sustained emphasis on ports is needed as 95% of India's trade by volume happens through ports. For India to become a developed nation by 2047, trade has a big role to play and ports are the lynchpin for enhancement of trade.

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

The world is characterized by inequality in income and wealth ~~characterized by~~ as highlighted by Oxfam report which mentioned that top 10% of world's population has 76% of World's Wealth. This also translates into Carbon inequality which implies higher Carbon emissions by richer section than the poorer section and also differential access to Carbon based resources. Also, impact of emissions is felt more by poorer section.

This is largely due to :-

- Inequalities in energy access
- Differences in purchasing power
- Unsustainable living

## Significance of addressing Carbon

### Inequality

- To reduce impact of global warming and extreme weather impacts which affects poor the most.
- Ensuring equity in resource distribution
- About 27% population is multidimensionally poor and extremely vulnerable
- Use of unsustainable means of energy production

### How to achieve Carbon equality

- Increased emphasis on renewable energy production, eg. India aiming at 500 GW by 2030
- Energy access to poor section eg. Ujjwala Scheme for LPG access to poor

→ undertaking mitigation measures  
to reduce impact of global  
warming

→ Disaster resilient infrastructures

→ Capacity Building of POCs

→ sustainable living as

envisaged by LiFF programme

Addressing Carbon inequality

is necessary to achieve

SDG-1 and SDG-8 and

remedial measures should

be taken to ensure desired

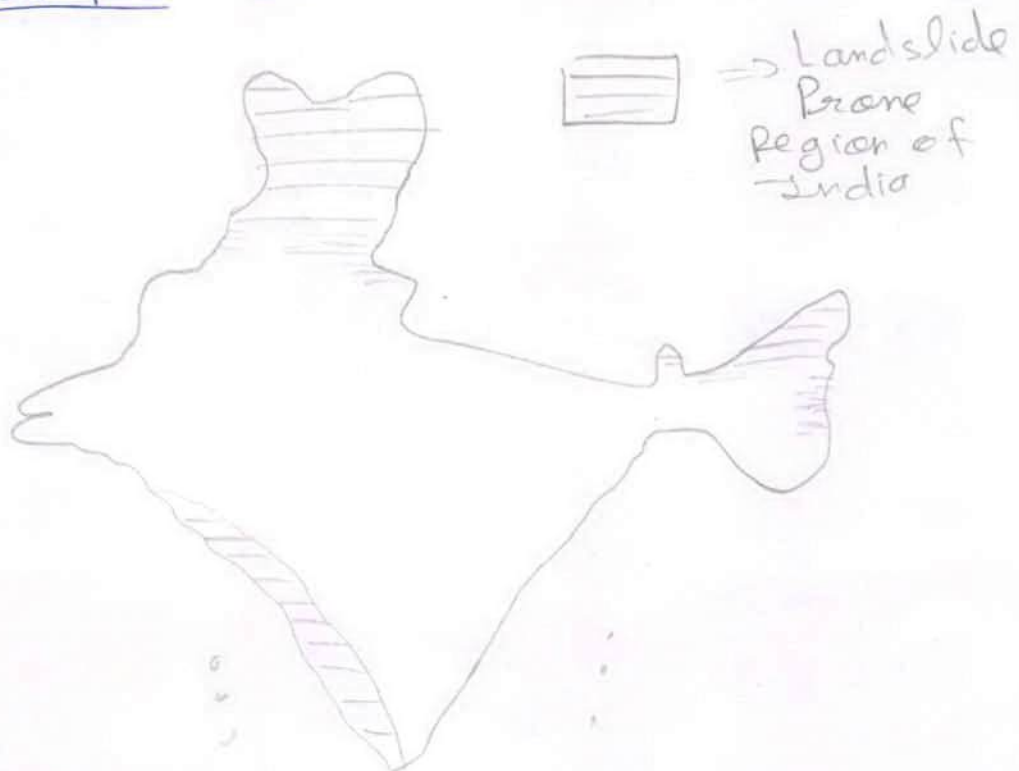
goals are achieved.

17.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Recently, landslides were witnessed after heavy rainfall in Himachal Pradesh leading to deaths of more than 30 people. Similar incidents were observed in Kerala and Manipur over the last year.



Significant portion of India is vulnerable to landslides,

particularly the Himalayas  
and Western Ghats.

Despite this, development paradigm  
not being modified can be  
seen ~~for~~ from increased

concentration of hills and  
tourism rise in hills (7 lakh  
people visited Himalayas in 2021)

Reasons for not modifying  
development paradigm are:-

- Increased demand for hotels  
and homostays in hills
- Increase in population pressure  
due to greater employment  
opportunities
- Greed of Builders
- Lack of concern regarding  
environment
- Flouting of Environment  
Protection Zone Norms

## Steps to be Taken

- Preventing construction in sensitive zones
- Limit on tourists
- Increasing green cover on hills
- Increased environment education and awareness
- Warning system for high rainfall and landslides
- Capacity building in hilly regions

Thus to ensure development paradigm is so-analyzed and disasters are prevented, it is important to focus on sustainable development and not tamper with

sensitive areas. NDMA guideline on landslides also need to be followed.

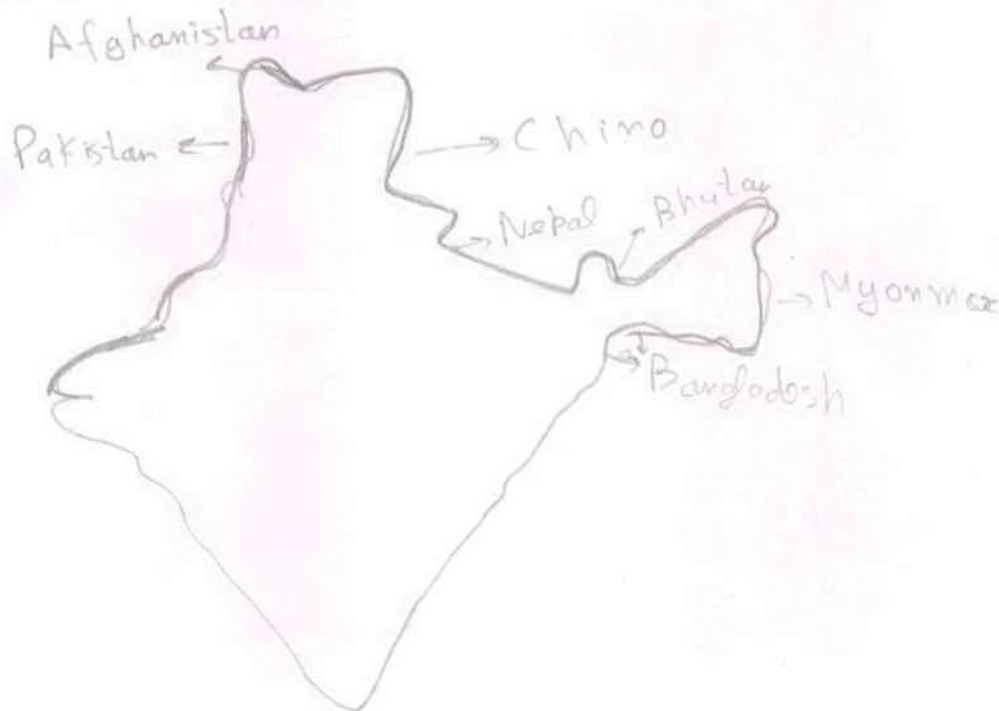
18.

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

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

15

India shares land border with 7 countries. While national security is always a crucial topic when it comes to border management, legitimate cross border flows also happen on the border.



Need for smart Border Management

→ Preventing cross border terrorism

- Enhancing trade relations with neighbouring countries
- Fostering development of border areas
- Improving people-to-people ties on borders
- Preventing cross-border shelling
- Confidence building and trust between the nations
- Respecting cultural sensitivities of people eg. Free Movement Regime with Myanmar.

### Initiatives taken by Government

- Forces for border control
  - BSF ⇒ Pakistan, <sup>Afghanistan</sup> and Bangladesh Borders
  - ITBP ⇒ China <sup>Borders</sup> and Bhutan
  - SSB ⇒ Nepal, <sup>Borders</sup>
  - Assam Rifles ⇒ Myanmar Borders
- Border Haats at India-Bangladesh Border in Tripura to ensure trade

and prosperity for people in  
border areas.

→ Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CSBMS) →

Using technology for border surveillance.

→ Free Movement Regime with Myanmar  
to allow legitimate people-to-people movement

→ Free Movement of People at Indo-Nepal Border (Rati-Beti Ka Rishta)

Hence, it's important to balance  
national security as well as  
legitimate cross border flows.

Technology can be increasingly  
used in future to make  
this easier.

19.

वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय 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

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Money Laundering refers to legitimation of money earned through illegal means.

Globalisation has enhanced money laundering as:-

- 1). There is easier access to tax havens like Cayman Islands which also provide sufficient anonymity
- 2). Bank accounts can be accessed like in Swiss Bank which not require necessary identity checks, making money laundering easier.
- 3). Organized crime has made international links facilitating transfer of money as well

as plaging and layering processes in money laundering.

4) International transfer of money has become easier than before.

5) There is greater knowledge and awareness regarding means to hide black money.

### Initiatives Taken

#### National Level

→ Prevention of Money Laundering

Act (PMLA) to specifically counter money-laundering

→ Foreign Exchange Management

Act (FEMA)

→ Enforcement Directorate (ED)

for investigation of Money Laundering cases

→ Benami Property Act to

prevent unaccounted purchase of property through black money.

### International Level Initiatives

→ Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to censure countries indulging in money laundering and terror financing.

→ Global Initiative against Money Laundering

→ Proposal for Minimum Global Tax to counter tax havens

Flow of Money is essential for any crime to take place. Strengthening of money laundering mechanisms is essential to prevent flows of funds and further enhance security.

20.

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

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

India has become a global power of reckoning in the space sector over the last decade. India has also set a record for launch of largest number of satellites (104) in one go.

Some of India's past assumptions about space sector are:-

- Strong emphasis on peaceful use of <sup>outer</sup> space
- Not being a part of global initiatives.
- Lesser global co-ordination for national security purpose
- Outer space as global common good.

India should contribute to development of new global

means as:-

- Its stature has increased as a space power
- Institutional capacity to partake in global initiatives
- ~~One of the~~ As a significant world power, India should have a stake in peaceful use of outer space and compliance with UN Convention on Peaceful Use of Outer Space.
- India is increasingly co-ordinating with other countries in space sector eg. South Asian Satellite, Space diplomacy with France.

In the context of Artemis accord:-

- India aims to define the rules and its stand
- India wants better rules and regulation regarding

exploration of moon and  
• space.

Thus, India's stand in Artemis  
accord is an extension of  
India's larger goals and  
perspective towards the  
space sector.

उम्मीदवारों को  
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**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

95/