



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. : 1195934
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANAYUSHI BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre INDORE

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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अधिकतम अंक: 250
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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.

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 down-trodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Fiscal policy refers to financial measures taken by the Govt of a country to manage both revenue (eg. taxation) and expenditures.

Fiscal policy - key tool to reduce inequality

- ① Progressive taxation → Using direct tax with increasing rates for increasing income (eg. no tax till 2 lakh income)
- ② Wealth redistribution → via transfers, subsidies, etc. (eg. PM KISAN - 6000 Rs)
- ③ Capex expenditure → On infrastructure, education etc. can increase income of poor (eg. → Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan)
- ④ Developmental expenditure → On agriculture, industries etc. increases income
eg. → Agriculture Infrastructure Fund 6
₹ 100,000 Cr

Measures taken by India

- ① Highest ever capex expenditure in Budget 2022-23 ($\sim 7.5\%$)
- ② Exempting GST (indirect tax) on basic items like non-branded cereals.
- ③ Aiming to increase tax/GDP ($\sim 17\%$) ratio by increasing direct taxes (e.g. tax on virtual digital assets)
- ④ Bringing revenue to capex expenditure ratio down.

Way forward

- ① Rationalisation of subsidies for better targeting
- ② Including private sector to increase investment & development expenditure
- ③ Keeping social security intact for poorest of poor (e.g. Ayushman Bharat)

Fiscal policy is the key to including growth & Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas

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 से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Land reforms are a set of policy measures aimed at social justice (land + tiller) as well as increasing economic productivity.

Digitising land records

(A) Ensuring land reforms

① Can lead to easier land consolidation ('Chakbandi') due to reduced disputes.

② Can support formal tenancy due to transparency

③ Will help to check land ceilings & Benami transfers.

(B) Lessening burden on Judiciary

① Reduced disputes, ^{which are} due to confusion over land boundaries.

- ② Can also promote Accelerate Dispute Resolution (ADR) due to easier interpretation by digitisation.

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

Measures taken

- ① Ministry of Rural Development released Computerisation of Land Records Policy, 1999.
- ② States like Karnataka have started e Bhoomi projects.
- ③ SWAMITVA scheme for drone & satellite based digitisation.
- ④ Haryana has started feeding Ad-hoc data into land records.

Way forward

- ① Robust baseline survey across remaining areas
- ② Use of technology like drones, satellites
- ③ Expedite resolution of disputes to ease digitisation.

Digitizing land records is the first step to finish the 'Unfinished Agenda' of land reforms.

3.

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

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Subsidies are transfer payments meant to reduce inequality & ameliorate the condition of poor.

Need to rationalise subsidy regime

① High fiscal deficit in few states.

② Dangers of sub national bankruptcy as pointed out by NK Singh (15th Finance Commission Chair)

③ Reduced expenditure on Capex and productive assets (e.g. Telangana has committed a large share of budget to subsidies)

④ Creates a dependency culture, leading to reduced capabilities & capacity of citizens.

⑤ Non level playing field ~~to~~ for smaller parties who can't commit dues.

Way forward

- ① Use of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to reduce leakages (DBT) (will reduce burden).
- ② Amend RPA, 1951 to limit commitments in elections as per rational budget.
- ③ Identify poorest population via usage of Aadhar & other identification for support.
- ④ Focus on building socio-economic assets (eg health & education infra) for reduced need of subsidies.
- ⑤ slowly reduce and incentivise giving up of subsidy (eg LPG)

subsidies are needed to support vulnerable section via better targeting.

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

Micro-irrigation refers to reduced usage of water via better technology to bring optimum efficiency & crop growth.

Potential to transform farming to profitable & sustainable venture

- ① Sustainable :- ① Control groundwater depletion due to tubewells
(eg Punjab → decreasing table at ~70cm/yr)
- ② Control soil erosion (gully & sheet) due to flood irrigation
- ③ Profitable :- ③ Reduced use of fertilisers via fertigation method.
- ④ Since water is applied only at crop roots, weeds don't get water.
- ⑤ Reduced power utilisation.

PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY)

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

- ① Concept of 'per drop, more drop' for increasing efficiency of water use.
- ② Subsidy & support for establishing drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation
- ③ Training to farmers to utilise micro irrigation

Challenges

- high cost of installation & maintenance
- Low skills for usage
- Poor tech support

Way forward

- ① Invest in R&D to ~~also~~ build cost effective technology (increase budget from 0.67%)
- ② Connect Krishi Vigyan Kendras to farmers training.
- ③ Encourage agri-startups in micro irrigation

Micro-irrigation has the potential to double farmer's income

5.

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

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

PSIDS are a group of island countries in the Pacific ocean facing the most severe impact of climate change despite <1% of total emissions.

Impact of climate change on PSIDS

- ① Sea level rise - can inundate their entire islands
- ② Extreme weather events → increased cyclones, storm surges, ~~tsunamis~~ erratic rainfall
- ③ Low fiscal strength → due to under developed economies & low revenue generation → reduces ability to cope
- ④ Reduced food security → threatening marine resources.

⑤ Impact on economy → Vulnerable sectors like fishing, Agriculture (land & water based).

Key role of India to assist PSIDS

① Measures taken :- ① Launch of IRIS at COP26, Glasgow for building climate resilient infrastructure.

② Part of Pacific Islands Forum (marine biology etc.)

③ Measures further required :-

③ Assist PSIDS to demand loss & damage from developed nations.

④ Transfer of climate adaptation & mitigation technology.

⑤ NDMA can help build disaster preparedness, mitigation, response & recovery.

⑥ Developmental aid for food security.

The whole world must adhere to Paris & Glasgow targets to protect the most vulnerable PSIDS.

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 हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MoPR has formed DMP to enable decentralised model of disaster management with local collaboration.

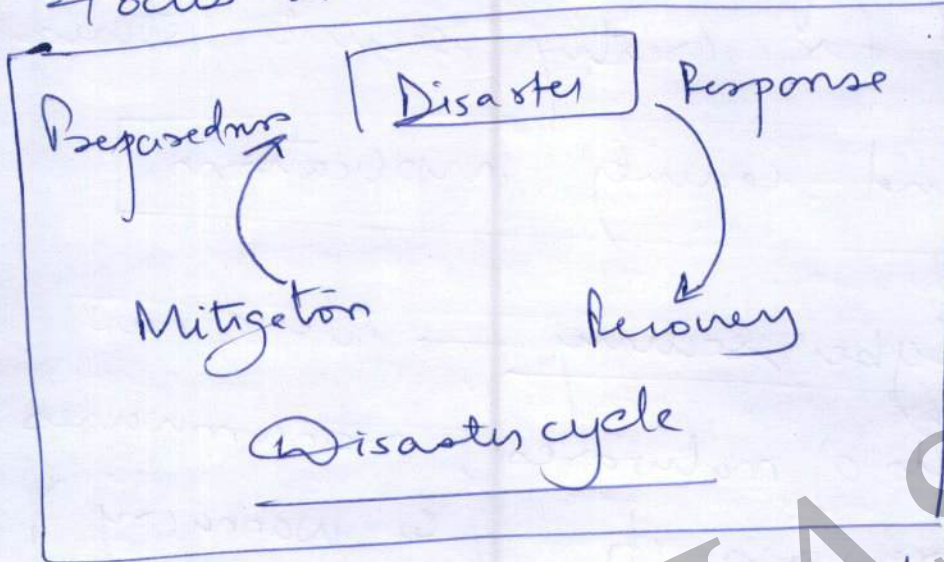
Rationale

- ① Increased participation in disaster preparedness & mitigation
- ② Implementation of PM's 10 point plan
- ③ Support as per local needs & common local disasters
- ④ Building local capacities to ~~respond~~
- ⑤ Faster & effective response & recovery (Local bodies are first responders)

Key components

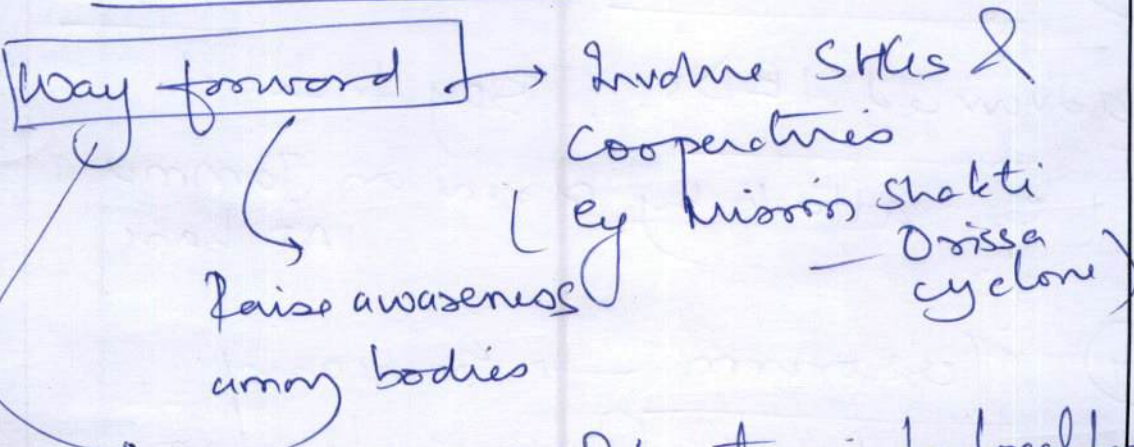
① Women participation at forefront

② Focus on all 4 disaster components



③ In line with NDMA guidelines
National Disaster Management Plan, 2016

④ Building capacities of local
social bodies.



Transfer funds, functions & functionaries to local bodies
Disasters require a decentralised response.

7.

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

Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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EDT refers to new technologies used for creating security issues.

Internal security implications

- ① Cyber security → Use of new kinds of malwares, ransomwares, spywares etc. (e.g. WannaCry)
- ② Critical infrastructure targeted for disrupting economy (e.g. Chinese attack on Indian power infra)
- ③ Border issues → Use of drones, advanced IEDs, spy tech etc (e.g. attack by drone on Jammu IAF base)
- ④ Terrorism → Increasing recruitment & radicalisation via new social media.

⑤ Money laundering ~~long~~ → layering
↳ transactions using untraceable
tools

⑥ Organised crime → Drugs delivery,
procurement etc. by ~~plain~~ connect
via social media.

Way forward

- ① Indigenous R&D to develop
counter technologies (by DRDO
developing anti drone tech)
- ② Collaboration across countries
to increase tracing & expedite
investigation
- ③ Capacity building on EDT of
~~and~~ enforcement agencies

EDT represent a new faced of
emerging threat & require a
collaborative & tech-led response.

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इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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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

उम्मीदवारों को इस लिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's aim is to emerge as a major defence exporter for both strategic & economic reasons.

Impediments in defence exports

- ① Low level of technology as compared to export giants — US, UK, Russia, Israel, France.
- ② Delays & cost overruns in projects
- ③ Lack of Defence Agreements — increases overall cost — reduces competitiveness
- ④ Already concentrated market by US; Russia.

Steps taken

- ① Defence indigenisation & Export Promotion Policy, 2020.

② Defence Agreements with developed countries (eg Vietnam)

③ Targeting specific markets based on own capability (eg Brahmos to Phillipines)

④ Defence Attaches to Indian Missions abroad.

⑤ Lines of Credit to countries to import defence equipment.

Way forward

① Increased R&D to develop cost effective & ~~see~~ advanced technology (eg HS TDV by DRDO)

② Collaborate ~~to~~ with developed nations to improve tech.

③ Time bound deliveries

Defence exports can raise India's image as a superpower.

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

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refers to waste generated due to various space activities (eg broken part of launch vehicle) that remains in space & orbits planets or sun. (It can be natural as well).

Issues with space debris

- ① Kessler's syndrome → potential to lead to a cascade of collisions, increasing debris further.
- ② Damage satellites in function
- ③ Can harm space stations & humans aboard aboard. (ISRO uses NETRA to save)
- ④ Potential to damage infra on earth if falls without full burning (eg China's debris fell in Indian Ocean recently)
- ⑤ Impacts space travel & space tourism.

Initiatives taken

- 1) Europe & Japan (ESA & JAXA) have collaborated with startups.
- 2) Remove Debris of UK — harpoon & net method
- 3) India has developed a self Eating Rocket — that burns up post work done.

Way forward

- 1) Raise the satellite post use to garbage orbit.
- 2) Tether the debris ~~to~~ close to atmosphere so that it burns up.
- 3) Multi missions on one satellite & international collaborations to reduce space material.
- 4) Invest in R&D globally to develop cost effective technology.

Advancement of satellite based internet, space tourism etc can further raise debris.
It requires collaborative approach to protect both space & ground assets

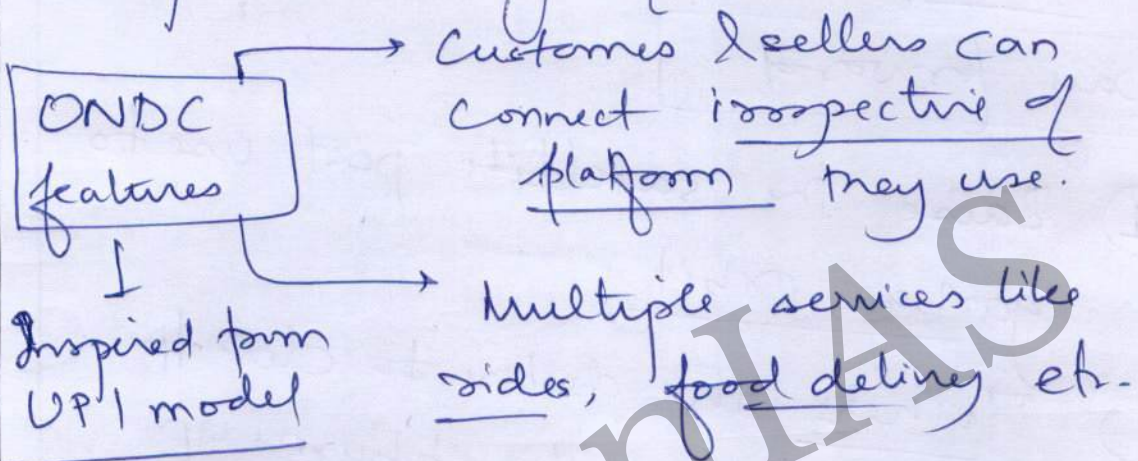
10.

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 कश्चि में नई लिखना चाहिए
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ONDC is a system of open source & network based space for buying & selling across range of services.



ONDC → make e-commerce inclusive & accessible

- ① Reduced monopoly of big platforms like Amazon, Flipkart.
- ② Equal chance for small sellers (by MSMEs) to be discovered by customers.
- ③ Better & transparent price discovery mechanism.

(4) Reduced cost for small sellers
to digitise

(5) Potential to increase digitisation
will further expand reach of e-commerce.

Challenges

- (1) Dispute resolution due to no
single adjudicatory authority.
- (2) Low tech feasibility.
- (3) Challenge to onboard sellers
- (4) Opposition by private platforms
- (5) Issues of cyber security - privacy,
Confidentiality, data theft & breach etc.

Way forward

- (1) Launch on a ~~first~~ pilot basis
to assess adoption.
- (2) Include ONDC in Data Protection
Bill, 2019.
- (3) Create awareness & skills in
small sellers to increase onboarding.

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

At recent Ministerial Conference of WTO, 'Geneva Package' was released. One of its components was around fisheries subsidy.

WTO Agreement

- ① Govts must curb subsidies which lead to overexploitation of marine resources
- ② Fisheries ~~on~~ subsidies on supporty innovative tech, non harmful are excluded.

Concerns of India

- ① No clause of differential ^{Special} treatment for developing nations.
- ② May impact livelihoods of millions of fish farmers

3) Can impact food security (fisher production)

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

- ① Focus on building environment friendly fishing tech (e.g. deep sea fishing) to escape WTO clause.
- ② Support capacity building of fishers (not direct distorting trade & environment)
- ③ Collaborate with like minded nations to raise concerns at WTO.
- ④ Fisheries subsidies issue requires a more consultative & deliberative discussion further.

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इस क्षति में
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VisionIAS

12.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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HAM is a combination of BO T-Annuity (Build Operate Transfer) & ECP (Engineering Construct Procurement) model.

Advantages of HAM

- ① Finance by both Govt & private sector increases viability
- ② Ownership remains with Govt
- ③ Private sector recovers cost by collecting revenue by Govt transfers to private sector
- ④ Assured revenue to private sector annually.

Interest moderated - seasons

- ① ~~Low~~ Low bids by private sector
- ② Poor dispute resolution mechanism.
- ③ Covid has reduced participation
- ④ Delays in revenue transfers
- ⑤ Low number of participants
- ⑥ Low rise in revenue despite growth in road sector.

Way forward

- ① Implement Kelkar Committee recommendations
- ② Independent dispute resolution mechanism

③ Time bound transfer of revenues
— penalties for delay

④ Inflation & growth indexed rise
in revenue transfers.

⑤ Reducing minimum bid to
increase participants.

HAM can offer a robust
model of Public Private
Partnership (PPP) to develop
road construction sector, if
used efficiently.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
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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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

MSP refers to minimum assured price at which govt buys 23 notified crops from farmers.

MSP regime — Economically unsustainable

- ① High fiscal deficit due to food subsidy (highest subsidy) on Govt.
- ② Continuously increasing MSP with ~~set~~ almost constant kentsal issue Price further increases burden.
- ③ Makes export difficult due to non compliance with WTO
- ④ As govt sops up grain → it raises price in the market.
- ⑤ Higher production than demand → reduces ~~the~~ competitiveness.

MSP - agro ecologically un sustainable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Selective procurement of wheat, rice, sugarcane (FRP) has led to monoculture.
- ② Water guzzling crops as against agro climatic zones (eg rice in Punjab)
decrease in water table at ~70cm/yr)
- ③ Reduced focus on millet, pulses → hidden hunger
- ④ MSP encourages higher production using chemical fertilisers, pesticides further damaging soil, water (eg blue baby syndrome - nitrate contamination)
- ⑤ Increasing salinity due to rice cultivation - flood irrigation

Alternative approaches

- ① Increase procurement for millet, pulses, oilseeds

- ② Establish FCI godowns in neglected regions (eg Bihar, Orissa etc) to increase procurement here.
- ③ Support transition to agro climate zone based coops → incentives to farmers.
- ④ ~~Focus on~~ Increase export competitiveness to reduce procurement (eg Transport & Marketing Schemes)
- ⑤ Decentralised procurement by States → increase efficiency
- ⑥ Support to food processing industry to ~~increase~~ reduce Govt procurement.
- ⑦ Contract Farming for assured prices.

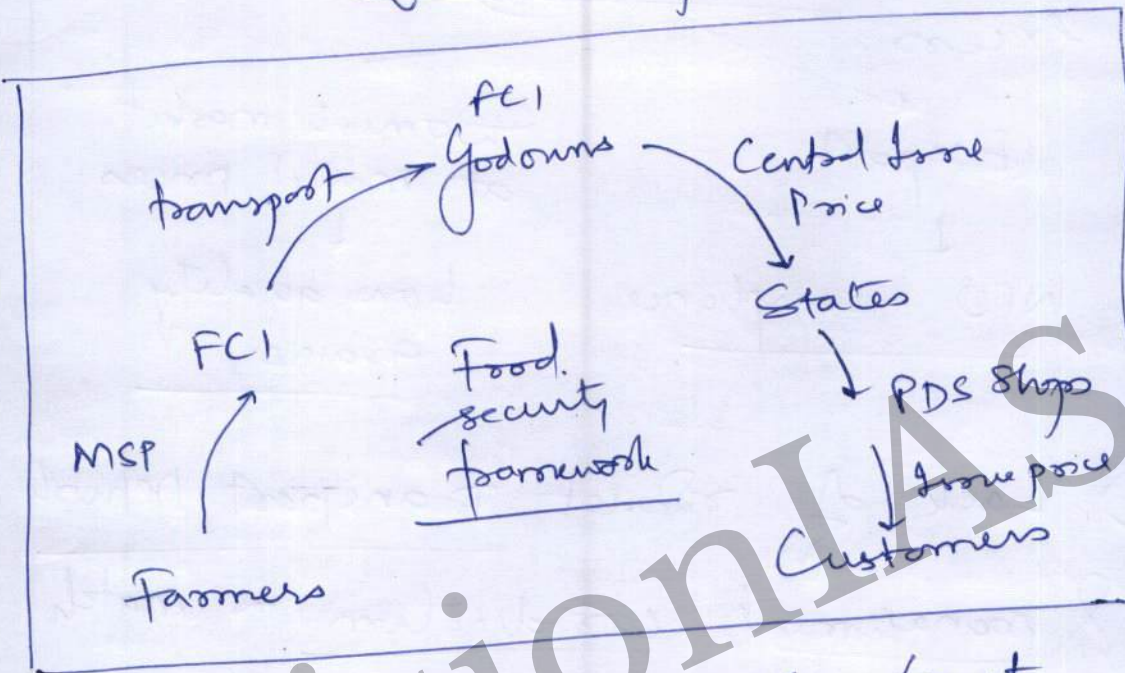
MSP must be reformed to achieve ~~both~~ sustainable agriculture, farmer's income & productivity.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India follows a buffer stock policy to build food security.



As per above framework, Govt stores grains for PDS, other social security schemes & reserve.

Struggling with overflowing foodgrains - Reasons

① Poor storage capacity of FCI Godowns. (-93000 cr food waste in India - Niti Aayog)

- ② Open procurement policy of MSP
→ increases procurement
- ③ Increasing production (~300mn tons in 2021)
- ④ Poor release policy in case of excess
 - ↙ Export
↓
WTO in compliance
 - ↘ Domestic market at market prices
↓
Low quality grains
- ⑤ Lack of robust transport network & management coordination to match demand & supply states.
- ⑥ Lack of usage of private warehouses

Way forward

- ① As per Shanta Kumar Committee,
→ FCI must follow an automatic release policy

1.2 → Decentralise procurement to
state agencies in states like Punjab,
Karnataka.

1.3 → Increase collaboration with
private warehouses

1.4 → Reduce PDS excess coverage from
67% to ~40%.

2) Use e-governance (G to G) to
connect & match demand & supply
across states.

3) Decentralised Procurement
Scheme → increase coverage

4) WTO compliance to increase
exports to nations like Egypt,
Bangladesh

Buffer stock policy can
enable accessibility & affordability
of food grains if followed rationally.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's ports are the gateway to International trade which is 90% by volume by sea

Challenges faced by ports

① Inability to handle larger vessels (poor dredging capacity)

② Misgovernance in Port Trusts.

③ Lack of dry ports for inland connectivity.

④ Use of sulphur fuels — increases emissions — against NDC targets.

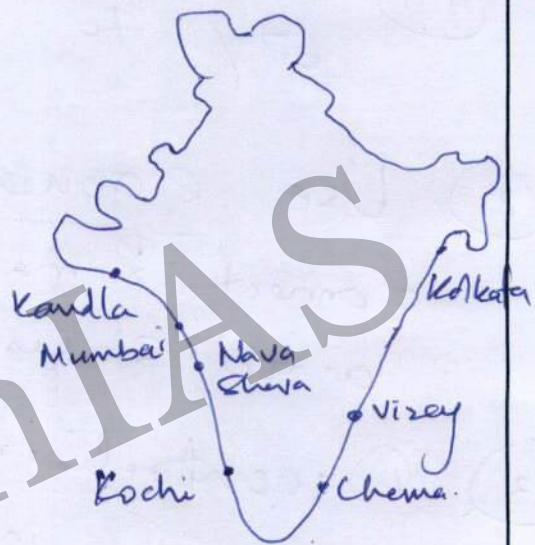
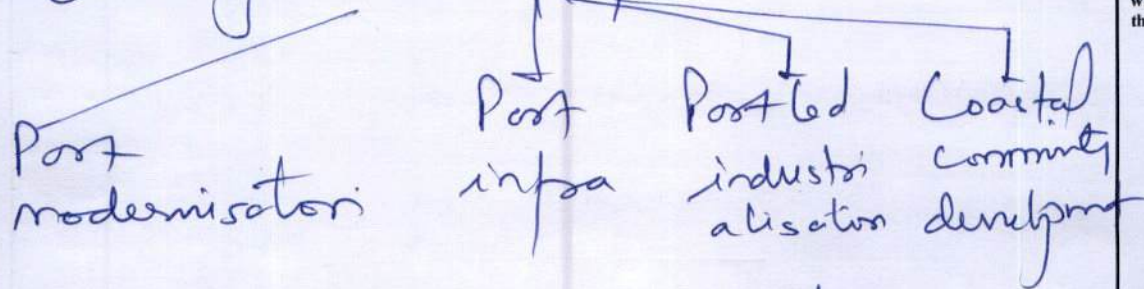


Fig. Ports in India

Measures taken

① Sagarmala project



② Connecting to international ports
like Sri Lanka.

③ Major Port Trusts Act.

Remedial measures

① Increase capacity to handle high volume vessels by increasing dredging capacity.

② Green shipping + reduce emissions
↳ low sulphur fuel.

③ Revise tariffs to make competition

④ Use of PPP models to increase investment & modernise infrastructure.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
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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

Carbon inequality refers to different ~~emissions~~ emissions & impacts of carbon.

Income & wealth inequality - C inequality

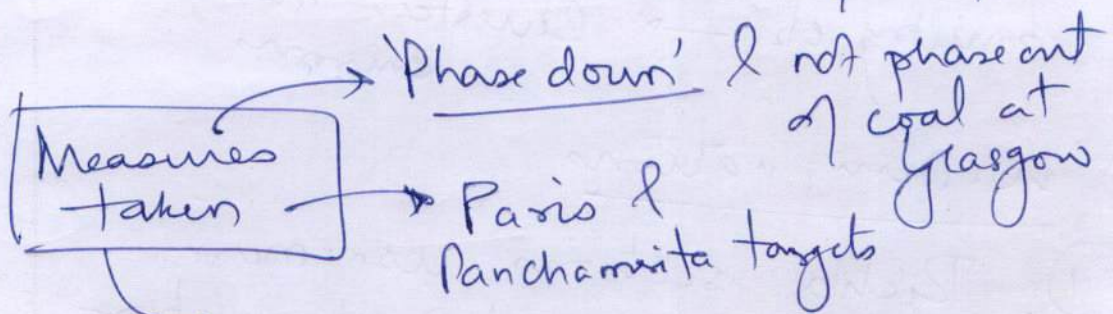
- ① Between nations → ①.1 Developed nations hog up carbon budget
(IPCC → ~42% emissions by China, US, EU)
- ② ①.2 Increased use of fossil fuels for industrialisation in developed countries.
(~~coal~~ gas in US, historical emitter of coal)
- ③ ①.3 Increased consumption of meat, poultry etc → livestock methane emissions
- ② Within nations
 - ②.1 Richer sections use more fossil fuels (petrol, diesel for transport)

2.2 Higher luxury requirements of
As Conditions etc increases emissions.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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Significance of carbon inequality for India

- 1) Get adequate share in global Carbon Budget for development needs
- 2) Support overall goal of emission reductions (Panchamrita - Glasgow)
- 3) Inclusive growth by developing poorer sections.
- 4) Reducing poverty by increasing power consumption of underdeveloped & reducing for developed (current 1181kwh per capita).



Ways to achieve

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छित में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Increase climate finance from developed nations.
- ② Tech transfer to support clean technology.
- ③ Renewable energy to balance carbon usage & control.
- ④ Emphasis on Common But Differential Responsibility (CBDR) in global negotiations.
- ⑤ Inclusive growth within country by Carbon tax on rich → used for developmental expenditure.

Carbon inequality represents a threat to both environment & global growth. It can be resolved via collaborative approach to achieve

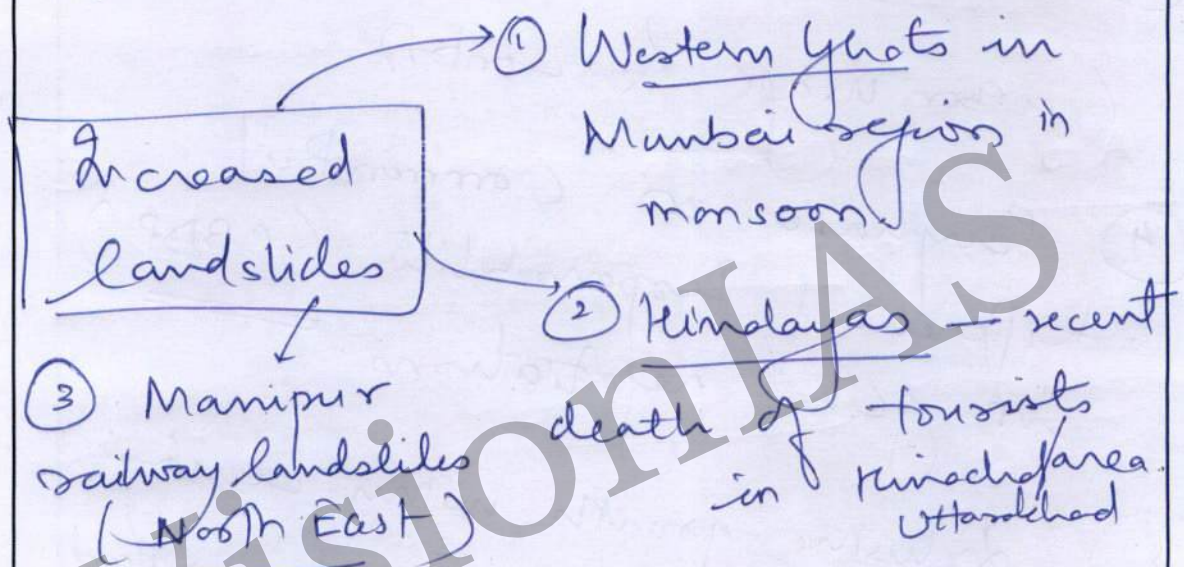
SDG, 2030

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

Landslides are a form of mass mouvement of debris under force of gravity on a steep slope.



Dominant development paradigm - unchanged

- ① Cutting of mountains for building roads, (e.g. Chor Bham project)
- ② Hydropower usage across Himalayas.

- ③ Deforestation increases soil & debris flow.
- ④ Blasting by dynamite reduces rock capacity.
- ⑤ Unustainable tourism in geologically sensitive areas.

Modifications in development paradigms

- ① Environment Impact Assessment for seismic zones especially.
- ② Gadgil & Kasturirangan Committees ecologically sensitive zones.
- ③ Recent Eco sensitive zones around Western Ghats by Supreme Court.
- ④ Landslide zonation by Geological survey.

Way forward

- ① Landslide seismic zonation projects mapping by GIS.
- ② Balancing development with environment via minimum use approach
- ③ Strict implementation of EIA (CAG highlighted lapses)
- ④ Use of eco friendly technologies which do not require excessive blasting.
- ⑤ Usage of traditional & nature based solutions.
- ⑥ Disaster preparedness as per NDMA guidelines

We must live in harmony with nature & not at cost of 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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Smart Border management (SBM) refers to use of ICT to manage border flows of people, goods & services.

SBM → Balance legitimate flows & security

- ① Detect contraband goods to prevent smuggling (by metal detectors)
- ② Coordinate among multiple border agencies & focus (by on China border - ITBP, Assam Rifles, Special Border Police) (using portals to share intelligence)
- ③ Overcome issues of difficult terrain across Pak, China borders (by drones)
- ④ Increase people to people ties by people flows.

- ⑤ Protect open borders (eg Nepal)
via use of tech.

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

Challenges

- ① Lack of infrastructure (eg electricity) to support tech.
- ② Demographic issues reduce usability (eg high population density on Baydakh border)
- ③ Chances of profiting & false cases
- ④ Counter technologies used by border irritants. (eg drones, IEDs)

Initiatives taken

- ① Development of Integrated Command Control Centre (ICCC)

② Drone technology & ~~drone~~
new liberalised Drone Rules, 2022

③ Training of border forces in
ICT!

Way forward

① ~~DRDO~~ DRDO must expedite
tech development.

② Integrate tech training in
training courses of forces
↳ NDA must offer a tech course
for army

③ Increased recruitment of tech
savvy engineers for border management
tech.

④ Integrate startups for defence
technology.

Smart Border Management is
the need of the hour in the face
of emerging threats.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is the process of converting illegitimate money (usually from crime proceeds) to white legal money. ~~etc~~

Globalisation is increasing interconnectedness & interdependence of world.

Linkages between globalisation & money laundering

- ① Easier to invest in foreign shell companies.
- ② Use of tax haven nations with low regulations (e.g. Cayman Islands)
- ③ Foreign investors with no domestic record used for transactions.

- ⑥ Multiple flows between different nations make difficult to track
- ⑦ Buying properties in different countries (eg Panama papers)
- ⑧ Poor coordination among different countries' enforcement agencies eases laundering.
- ⑨ Rigid extradition rules in certain countries for investigation

Initiatives taken

International

- ① Financial Action Task Force (FATF) → to curb money laundering & terror financing.
- ② Interpol - for coordination of enforcement agencies.

National

- ① Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA)
- ② Power to ED to attach property.
- ③ Increased enforcement post PMLA amendments.

Way forward

- ① Identifying most prominent tax havens & used.
- ② Robust peer review under FATF.
- ③ Regular coordination & support among international agencies.
- ④ Use of technology to track transactions across nations.

Money laundering impacts both global & national economy & must be effectively tackled.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्रासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Artemis Accords are a collaboration of nations led by USA for moon exploration. India is not a part.

India's stand

- ~~Need~~ ① Exploration for peaceful purposes.
- ② Scientific motives for gaining knowledge.
- ③ Technology development & demonstration

Review past assumptions

- ① Space is a global good → however currently being explored on competitive lines.
- ② Space for tech application → Now scientific motives are also important.
- ③ Use of space & moon for non exploitative purposes → however there are talks of space mining for minerals.

New global norms

- ① Space to support both exploration & economic development

② Collaboration of multiple nations to reduce cost.

③ Learning from tech transfers

④ Strategic autonomy equally valid in space.

Space is a new domain of global development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस एरिया में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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