



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. : 0475600

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SATTWIK SATYAKAM DEVI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT COMPUTER EDUCATION
BHUBANESWAR

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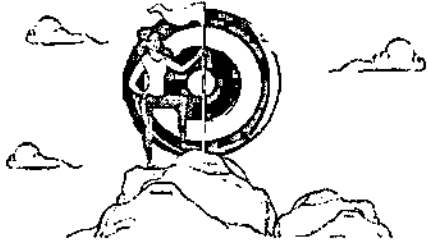
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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



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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.

VISION IAS

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)

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

10

Fiscal policy, by ensuring income distribution and supportive action can promote inclusive development in India.

Role of Fiscal Policy

To Reduce Income Inequality

① Progressive taxation ensures those who earn less, pay lesser taxes
Eg. income tax

② Counter-cyclical policy to ensure growth during fiscal downturns

Eg. Atmanirbhar, Bharat Rozgar Yojana during COVID-19

③ Ensure decent employment and income security

Eg. MGNREGA

④ Promote distribution of income

Eg. PM-KISAN Yojana

Making Poorest and Downtrodden a part of growth

① By making policy to boost employment

Eg. Labour Codes

② Promote sustainable development

Eg. promotion of employment in
renewable energy

③ Promote incentives for local industry

Eg. "Vocal for Local", PLI schemes

④ Ensure cross-ministeral and sectoral
cooperation

Eg. Crati Shakti yojana

Fiscal policy of a country like India must
be tuned for economic growth that carries
the poor along with it.

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

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The large amount of land fragmentation, land disputes, poor productivity, among others are symptomatic of poor land reforms in the country.

How can digitizing land reforms help?

Ensuring Land Reforms

① Promote tenancy security - by proper

land titling

② Reduce land disputes by proper land

titling

③ Prevent holding of large estates

beyond statutory limits

Lessening burden on judiciary

- ① Quick resolution of disputes due to definitive land titling
- ② Prevent litigation in the first place as land records can be authenticated digitally

Measures taken

- Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme
- SWAMITHVA scheme
- State level schemes Eg. Bhoomi project of Karnataka

Furthermore, new technology like blockchain can be used in digitization of land records to improve authenticity.

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

10

Chairman of 15th Finance Commission,
NK Singh recently pointed out the 'freebies' issue - competitiveness among states to fund non-merit subsidies that don't promote growth in the long run.

Need to rationalise subsidy regime in India

① High fiscal burden

Eg. For 2021-22: food subsidy was ₹ 2.3 lakh crore

② Lower capital expenditure as majority of revenue used for revenue expenditure

Eg. Debt-to GDP ratio of Punjab close to 45%

③ Sub-national bankruptcies could take place → can lead to macro-economic crisis at national level

④ Unnecessary freebies also distort free and fair elections eg. giving of TVs, laptops, etc.

Steps Needed to Control non-merit subsidies

① Creation of independent Fiscal Council to comment on subsidies (Rangarajan Committee)

② Grants to states based on fiscal performance

eg. reform linked grants by 15th Finance Commis.

③ Strict enforcement of Model Code of Conduct to restrict election time freebies

As pointed out by Prime Minister, instead of non-merit freebies, greater funds must be invested for capital and capacity creation.

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
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10

Micro-irrigation techniques use water directly at application region at regular intervals to promote water usage as per need.

Eg. drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, etc.

Micro-Irrigation under PM-KSY

Following two components of PM-Krishi Sinchayee Yojana focus on micro-irrigation:-

→ Per Drop more Crop

→ Har Khet ko Paani

Role of micro-irrigation in Profitable & Sustainable Farming

① Water is less used - hence saves

water, prevents over-irrigation

→ Reduces run-off and soil salinity

② Energy saving - since water used and extracted is less, also inter-mittent in nature

③ Reduction in costs of electricity

④ Reduction in use of inputs like fertiliser
eg. fertiliser can be directly mixed with water in micro-irrigation

⑤ Prevents soil erosion as water released in low pressure

Challenges

→ High initial cost of installation

→ Lower awareness among farmers

→ Need human resource for repair and upkeep

PM-KSY should now change focus on supporting installation and entention services to support micro-irrigation initiatives.

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

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

With global sea levels rising and increasing disasters like cyclones, PSIDS are becoming more vulnerable.

India can play a role in assisting PSIDS in dealing with climate change.

How can India help?

- ① Monitoring of sea levels, meteorological projections, local climate using satellite data
- ② Capacity building of regional meteorological centres of PSIDS using IMD's expertise
- ③ Assisting infrastructure development for disaster resilience through ODA (Official

Development Assistance)

- ④ Promote best practices eg. success of Odisha disaster management against cyclone
- ⑤ Promote green energy by leveraging on schemes like PLI in solar panels

Steps Taken by India

- ① Creation of IRIS (Infrastructure for Island Resilient States) at COP26 Glasgow
- ② FIPIL (Forum for Indo-Pacific Islands Cooperation)
- ③ ISA (International Solar Agency) can help funding and tech transfer to promote solar energy

Assisting of PSIDS must also be extended to HADR (Humanitarian & Disaster Relief) related capacity building using NDMA's expertise.

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

As per Section 37 of MDMA, 2005,
panchayats must prepare a disaster
management plan.

MoPR's Disaster Management Plan is
a step forward in this direction.

Rationale behind Plan

- ① Strengthen bottom to top planning
by community mobilisation.
- ② Promoting Community based disaster
management is at heart of disaster
management strategy is
- ③ To promote local awareness and

Capacities in managing disaster

(4) To increase disaster resilience at rural levels

Key Components

- ① Creation of Disaster Management Plan for every gram Panchayat
- ① Capacity building initiatives for locals
- ③ Creation of disaster-resilient infrastructure to minimise losses
- ④ Inclusion of local NGOs and civil society in disaster planning
- ⑤ Devolution of more funds to PRIs to implement their disaster management plans

Above steps must be complemented with higher devolution of 3Fs (Funds, Functions, Functionaries) to make Panchayats disaster resilient.

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

Emerging and Disruptive Technologies (EDT) like AI, IOT, blockchain, etc. now are posing threats of a fourth-generation warfare, with grave internal security implications.

Internal Security Implications due to EDT

From State Actors

- ① Remote warfare Eg. use of UAVs to drop bombs
- ② Satellite warfare Eg. using microwave, hacking to destroy satellites
- ③ Democratic subversion Eg. Cambridge Analytica

From non-state actors

- ④ Critical infrastructure eg. attack on power grids by Chinese hackers
- ③ Financial frauds eg. Wannacry ransomware
- ⑥ Drugs and weapons smuggling - eg. drones used by Pakistani terrorists

Measures to deal with EDT Threats

- ① Institutional strengthening of National Critical Infrastructure Protection Centre, CERT-in, etc
- ② Capacity building eg. FUTURE-Skills Prime, National Strategy on AI, etc
- ③ Military advancement eg. Defence Cyber Agency
- ④ Improvised weaponry ! eg anti-drone weapons, anti-satellite weapons

Further, steps to face combined threats from state and non-state actors using EDT needs to be derived.

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

As per SIPRI, India is among largest spenders on defence. But exports from India in defence sector are low.

Impediments faced by India in Defence Exports

① Intellectual property issues

Eg. DRABHOS IP owned by Russian company

② Large time taken for completion of orders and late delivery

③ Low level of R&D at 0.67% of GDP

④ Strict government testing and licensing norms

Steps Taken

- ① Defence Export Policy, 2020 to double defence exports
- ② Defence Industrial Corridors in UP and Tamil Nadu
- ③ Positive Indigenisation list to promote MSME in defence sector
- ④ Strategic Partnership model under Defence Acquisition Procedure for technology transfer

Further, government needs to promote FDI and foreign partnerships to make India a defence export powerhouse.

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)

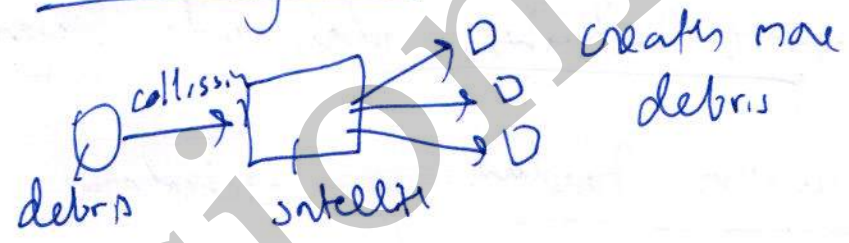
10

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

Space debris include both natural debris like asteroids as well as artificial debris like old satellite.

Issues regarding Space Debris

① Kessler syndrome



② Services essential to mankind may be affected - eg navigation, telecom, etc

③ May lead to international conflicts eg. enemy countries satellite damaging

④ May lead to militarisation of space

and dual use tech eg microwave weapons to deal with debris

Initiatives Taken

- ① NETRA project by ISRO
- ② Joint ISRO-USA agreement on Space Situational Awareness & Management and centre in Bangalore
- ③ ESAs Clean Debris initiative:-
 - Net capture
 - Harpoon capture
- ④ Japanese space probing facility using ship

More international cooperation in handling space debris is need of the hour.

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

ONDC is envisaged to be an open marketplace where sellers and consumers across platforms can interact.

Advantages of ONDC

Inclusivity

- Neutral - no unfair access to particular sellers
- Free from algorithmic bias
- Give equal competition to both small and large sellers
- Promote local logistics operations.

Accessibility

- More choice for consumers
- Free from unfair practices like glush sales
- Greater reach to rural areas and hilly regions
- Interoperable platform - can be accessed across multiple devices

Government can follow UPI model to make ONDC a secure, efficient and effective platform to give more inclusivity and accessibility to both sellers and consumers.

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)

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

15

An agreement was reached recently at WTO to curb IUU (illegal, unregulated and unreported) fishing by curbing 'harmful' fisheries subsidies.

Concerns raised by India

① Against spirit of SDT (Special and differential treatment)

- Since, developed countries historically profited from subsidies

② Affects income support to poor fishermen communities - may impoverish them

③ May affect food security of coastal communities

- ④ Prevent modernisation of fisheries sector in developing countries - which largely depend on unmechanized trawlers

What should be done?

- ① Apply SDT (Special & differential treatment) principle - ask developed countries to curb subsidies first
- ② Extend "peace clause" to support income and food security in fisheries sector - in line with peace clause under Agreement on Agriculture
- ③ Deal with technical, sanitary and phytosanitary barriers by developed countries against developing countries
Eg. even EU standards against India exports

④ Evolve uniform and equitable
standards to phase out subsidies

⑤ Provision for assisting developing
countries to modernize

fisheries sector

Any measure to curb "harmful" government
subsidies must also arrive at
following points:

→ Properly defining "harmful" subsidies

→ Acknowledge differences in development
of sector spatially

Keeping the above in mind, further
discussions are needed at WTO.

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

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

In the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) of public-private participation (PPP), risk is comparatively evenly distributed within government and the private partner.

Features of HAM

- Initial 40% of project cost paid upfront by government
- Rest 60% released on annuity basis at fixed intervals based on project completion
- Private body procures material, designs the project and also maintains it
- Operations are run by private body till it secures its contract amount - thereafter

transfer it to government

Advantages of HAM

- Lower risk of project delay - as private player's earning dependent on it
- Lower risk to private player - as government bears cost in long run
- No risk of poor traffic or uneconomical routes on private player
- Land acquisition, clearance of environment, forests, etc. handled by government

Challenges of HAM

Interest in HAM in road construction sector has waned because :-

- ① Dual balance sheet crisis - lesser fiscal

capacity of private sector for initial capital investment

(2) NBFC crisis such as failure of ILFs - reduced funding available for private sector

(3) Lack of flexibility in concession documents of HAM - doesn't let economic scenario to change agreements

(4) Disputes within the government and private sector during project execution

Following recommendations of Vijay Kelkar Committee on PPPs may help in overcoming challenges in present HAM models for road construction.

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

15

Government pays farmers MSP on certain notified crops at rates recommended by the CAEP (Commission on Agricultural Crops and Pricing).

Unsustainability of current MSP procurement regime

Economical Unsustainability

① High fiscal cost - ₹ 2.3 lakh crore on food subsidy in 2020-21

② Mounting debt of FCI (Food Corporation of India) - at ₹ 1.65 lakh crore (Sept, 2020)

③ Distorts market - causes inflationary pressures due to regular rise in MSP

- (5) Prevents exports as farmers get higher MSP

Agro-ecological unsustainability

- (5) Promotes inefficient crops

Eg. rice in Punjab

- (6) Promotes water-intensive crops like rice, sugarcane

- (7) Excess fertilizers are needed by popular MSP crops such as wheat
- farmers pollute water/soil through excess usage

- (8) Reduces soil fertility due to lack of crop rotation and continued monocropping

Alternative Approaches to improve MSP regime

- (1) Diversification of crops by offering regular and higher MSP on pulses, oilseeds, milletts, etc.

② Price deficient payment scheme

- paying farmers only price differential with MSP when they sell in open market

③ Region-based MSP regime

Eg. higher MSP on millets in dryland regions

④ Promote food storage and processing facilities to support crop diversification

Eg. PM - SAMPADANA

The PM-AASHA yojana is a good way forward reforming the MSP regime. It must be further reformed and strengthened.

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

As per FCI's statement in September, 2020, it was holding foodgrains in excess of 40 million tonnes at its warehouses, compared to required buffer norms.

Buffer Stock Policy in India

- FCI and state agencies conduct open procurement from farmers at MSP
- Procured grains released at CIP (Central Issue Price) to support programs
Eg. National Food Security Mission
- Excess grains remaining are stored as buffer stock to deal with unforeseen circumstances
like — inflation, food shortage, droughts, famine, etc.

→ After stocking buyers, even grains
are sold in market at market prices
eg. OMSS (Open Market Sales Scheme)

Why FCI struggling with overflowing godowns

- Higher MSP leading to high level
of procurement
- Open procurement: Agencies have to buy
as ~~long~~ ^{much} as farmers sell them
- Poor performance of FCI in liquidating
old stock
eg. CAs observed wheat purchased
in 2015-16 being stored even in
2017-18
- Lack of adequate storage facilities eg.
cold storage

→ Over-supply of foodgrains due to higher
MSP

Impact of overflowing foodgrains

→ Wastage of grains due to poor storage

→ High debts of FCI as it cannot sell
to realise prices in open market-

→ Also affects market driven growth and
export competitiveness of agricultural
products.

Recent steps such as conversion of excess
maize and sugarcane into ethanol is a
good way forward. Further Shanta Kumar
Committee's report can be implemented to
improve current buffer regime.

15.

हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ports in India are a part of its economic lifeline since the maritime sector is responsible for 60% of India's trade by ~~volume~~ value and over 90% by volume.

Mega Ports, by virtue of their scale of economy and efficiency can further revolutionize India's shipping sector.

Challenges faced by Ports

① High turn-around time

Eg. It is upto 70 hours in India

vs 8 hours in Singapore (Economic Survey 2018)

② Lack of facilities and technology

needed for loading, unloading, docking
facilities, etc.

- ③ Shallow draught in Indian ports -
large 'mother ships' cannot enter
- ④ Lack of port-connectivity - in terms of
roads, railway, etc.
- ⑤ Port-infrastructure such as warehouses,
cold-storages, etc. lacking
- ⑥ No trans-shipment port in India - Indian
ships rely on Colombo, Dubai, etc.,
- ⑦ Poor MRO (Maintenance, Repair, Overhaul)
facilities

Remedial Measures Needed

- ① Use of technology to accelerate custom
clearances eg. ICEDASH portal
- ② Innovative models for private sector

participation Eg. landlord model

③ Improved dredging facilities to improve draught level in ports

④ Promote coastal shipping by liberalising cabotage laws

⑤ Multi-modal parks and connectivity
- rail, road and inland water-way connections to ports

Recent Steps Taken

→ Sagarmala programme

→ Major Port Authorities Act, etc.

Further port-led growth initiatives such

as CEZs (Coastal Economic Zones) will

help to form Mega Ports by 2017.

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

The recent World Inequality Report-2022 shows how historically the rich have been responsible for higher carbon emissions.

Inequality in income leading into Carbon inequality

As per World Inequality Report 2022:-

→ Richest 10% of population responsible for 70% carbon emission globally

→ While rich can adapt to climate impacts, the poor are most vulnerable

→ Hence, the poor, despite no role in causing climate change, would face its most impacts

Hence, such inequalities need to be addressed in India as well as globally.

Addressing Carbon Inequality in India

Following are the importance of addressing carbon inequality in India:

- ① High inequality in incomes: As per Oxfam, top 10% Indians hold 57% wealth, bottom 50% hold only 13% wealth - hence are vulnerable more
- ② Address gender equity - since women are to face higher impact of climate change than men
- ③ Impact on children - disproportionate impact on health, nutrition, education of children by climate change (UNESCO)
- ④ Carbon inequality may impact migrants more due to lack of housing, sanitation, etc.
- ⑤ Creation of climate refugees due to climate change associated disasters

Methods to Address Carbon inequality in India

- ① Carbon tax on luxury products eg luxury petrol/diesel vehicles
- ② Higher electricity charges proportionate to one's usage
- ③ Using carbon credits and financing for adaptation and mitigation of vulnerable populations
- ④ Promote green projects - eg. solar rooftop program for poor or subsidy
- ⑤ Climate resilient agriculture to support poor farmers eg using extension services

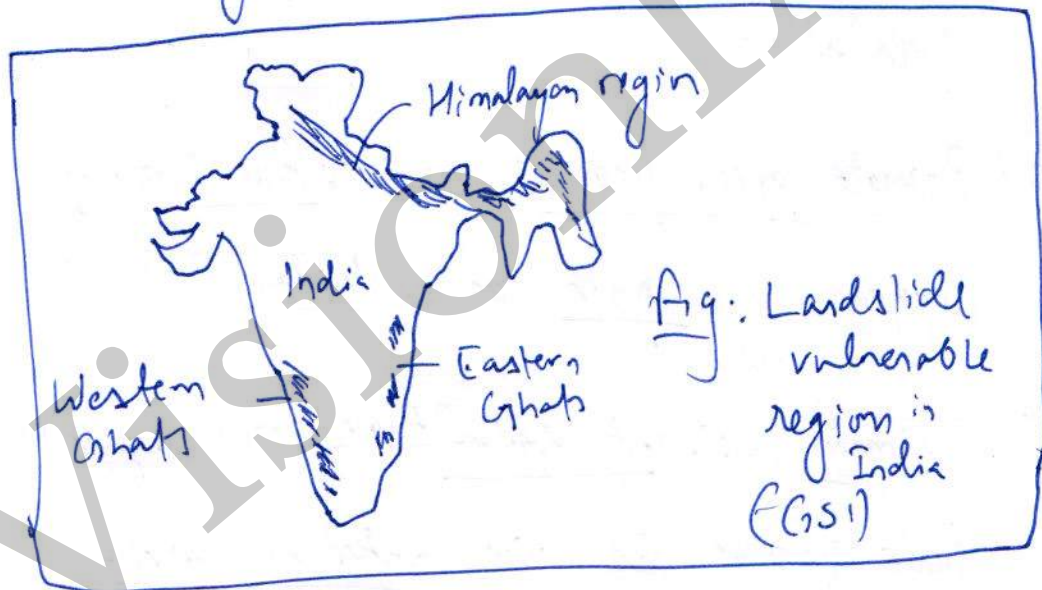
By effective measures such as above, India can move from climate inequality to climate equity.

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

Landslides are largescale movements of rocks, boulders and earth downwards from a slope, entirely due to effect of gravity. It is a type of mass weathering.



Recent major landslides include :-

- Manipur landslide, 2022
- Idukki landslide, 2020 (Kerala)
- Landslides in Uttarakhand (2017)

Reasons for Landslides - Dominant Development Paradigm

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

- ① Increasing infrastructure development
like roads, railway etc.
Eg. Char-Dham project, Uttarakhand
- ② Agriculture growth - Eg. shifting agriculture
in north-east India, tea on Western ghats
- ③ Creation of energy infrastructure
Eg. dams along Sutlej, Chenab, etc.,
- ④ Industrial expansion
Eg. Pharmaceutical industries in hill
regions of Himachal Pradesh
- ⑤ Tourism - unsustainable growth and
consequent construction of tourist facilities
like hotels, shops, etc.
- ⑥ Mining activities - Eg. rat-hole mining in
Meghalaya

Ways to address Landslides

- ① Risk-mapping and vulnerability analysis of slopes before development
- ② Promoting eco-tourism - successful models could be followed by Changtok, Sikkim
- ③ Innovative transportation
eg. ropeways instead of roads
- ④ Agricultural practices like terrace farming in hilly areas
- ⑤ Promotion of MSMEs instead of large scale industries in landslide prone areas

Further, a National Policy on Sustainable Development of Hilly Regions is need of the hour.

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 खांश में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

India, apart from its maritime borders, has land borders with Pakistan, Afghanistan (though under Pakistan control), China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Current Challenges in Border Management

- Huge paperwork and border clearances in border regions.
- Illegal trafficking of persons, cattle, weapons eg. Indo-Bangladesh border.
- Use of technology for border crimes
eg - dropping of guns using drones from Pakistan.
- Drugs trafficking - eg from golden crescent (Iran-Afg-Pakistan)

Measures needed for smart border Management

For legitimate cross border flows

- Use technology eg. ICEDASH for custom clearance, Digi-seva for AI assisted identity verification
- Create more border outputs along friendly nations eg. Bangladesh, Nepal
- International cooperation eg. visa-free travel among BIMSTEC nations
- Infrastructure eg. BBIN MVA

For National Security

- Cooperation with other country border forces eg. BSF with Bangladesh CRB
- Satellite tracking, drones, cameras, etc to track border

→ Anti-drone weapons to detect and neutralise enemy UAVs

Steps Taken by India

For legitimate cross-border flows

→ Connectivity eg. road from Moreh (Manipur) to Thailand (IMT trilateral highway)

→ "Weekly hats" along Indo-Myanmar border, free movement regime

For National Security

→ CIMBS (Comprehensive Integrated Management of Border System)

→ BOLD-QIT - uses cameras, sensors, etc to monitor border

Further DB Shekhar Committee recommendations can be implemented.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering is the method of concealing ~~converting~~ illegally obtained money to show it as legitimate.

How globalisation and money laundering are linked?

- ① Tax havens eg. Cayman Islands, Monaco, etc. used to launder money
- ② Growth of global cryptocurrencies (eg. Bitcoin) and NFTs (non-fungible tokens) used to launder money
- ③ Multi-national shell corporations used to hide track of money
- ④ Global money laundering by organised criminal groups eg. D-company in 1970s

Initiatives taken to Combat Money Laundering

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

National Levels

- ① Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and subsequent amendments
- ② Establishing ED (Economic Offences Directorate) as specialised agency
- ③ Creation of FIU-Ind (Financial Intelligence Unit - India) to detect financial fraud
- ④ Fugitive Economic Offenders Act

International Levels

- ① FATF (Financial Action Task Force) and its regulation on Money Laundering
- ② SWIFT system for transparency in banking transactions

(3) BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting)

by G20 to check shell companies

(4) Leak by whistle-blowers

eg. Panama papers

As further globalisation progresses, multi-lateral groups like BRICS, QUAD, etc can also take lead to combat money laundering.

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

Artemis Accords are a set of guidelines

to be followed in outer-space.

Its signing is led by the USA and others like UK, Canada, France, etc have signed it.

India's stand on Artemis Accords

→ India has not signed the Artemis Accords

India's past assumptions about Outer space

→ Public sector-led development
- ISRO's monopoly

→ More focus on national goals eg. remote sensing, earth observation, etc

→ Non-militarisation of space assets

→ Limited foreign partnerships

Why new Global norms needed?

→ Current conventions are out-dated

Eg Outer-space treaty signed in

1967

→ Higher private participation

Eg SPACE-X

→ Militarisation of space Eg. US Space
Defense Command

→ Danger of Kessler syndrome from
Space-based debris

→ Possibility of conflicts due to
space-related assets

Role of India in Developing Global Norms

- Primacy of United Nations should be maintained to carry along all countries
- Major space-powers like USA, China, Russia, India, Europe, etc must align their space objectives
- Pushing against installation of all forms of weaponry in space
- Promoting insurance and liability clauses for damage to space assets by other countries
- A body for dialogue and dispute resolution in case of space based conflicts

India must ensure all countries are carried along in creation of new global norms for outer space.

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