



# 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. : 0962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

28/8/22

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

केंद्र

Centre

Gorakhpur  
Academy of  
Computers.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<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, 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>

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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)					



**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.

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

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

10

Fiscal policy is the policy of government with respect to expenditure, revenue and borrowings of government.

→ Role of Fiscal Policy (FP) in reducing Income Inequality

- ① Enhanced expenditure on social sector → eg. Health & Education  
→ improve capability of poor population
- ② Redistributive Justice → through progressive taxation policy & subsidies for poor.
- ③ Focus on welfare expenditure for marginalised sections like women, Dalits, minorities, old aged, sick etc.

- ④ Income support measures → eg  
MSP, Universal basic Income,  
Input subsidies in farm sector.
- ⑤ Macroeconomic stability → to  
prevent shocks in economy  
which affect the poor popula-  
-tion most.
- ⑥ Promote Inclusive development

Thus role of a govern-  
-ment is to use its fiscal  
policy initiatives to act as  
a equilibrating & stabilizing force  
and promote growth of all  
as per Sabka Saath, Sabka  
Vikas, Sabka Vishwas.

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

10

Digitization of land records refers to use of digital technology to create digital, verifiable & accessible land records. This is particularly important in rural areas, where land records are inconclusive.

→ Benefits of 'Land Record digitization' on...

① Ensuring land reform

- Bring clarity in land title
- Ensure conclusive land records that can be verified
- Promotes land leasing & rental markets

• Enable better consolidation of land parcels

- Prevent land grabbing in rural areas
- lessen Judiciary burdens
  - lessen conflicts related to land titles
  - Promote better evidence/data based adjudication in courts.
    - speedy Justice.

### → Measures taken

- DILRMP → Digitization of land records & Modernization Program
- State government initiatives  
eg. Bhoomi → by Karnataka  
• Lok Vani → U.P

This digitization drive would further help in other subsidiary services like deli-  
very of schemes like soil health  
Card & promote Insurance coverage

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

The situation of state finances in India is characterized by high debt burden, low revenue generation & inefficient subsidies, that has led some state at verge of bankruptcy.

→ Non Merit subsidies in states

- Loan waivers → as part of electoral promises eg U.P, Chattisgarh.
- Non targeted subsidies → eg free <sup>units of</sup> water & free <sup>units of</sup> electricity in delhi, to all
- Erstwhile LPG subsidy to all
- State Administered Prices → for sugarcane → even in semi arid states.

## → Impact of non merit Subsidy

- ① Reduce state capacity to spend on development & social sector.
- ② Moral hazard → to not repay loans due to regular loan waivers
- ③ Excessive fiscal deficit.

## → Rationalization of subsidy

- ① Proper targeting for subsidies
- ② Focus on basic essentials for subsidy.
- ③ subsidy of capacity enhance-ment → to improve productivity rather than consumption subsidies

Set state need to establish public debt management cell to better manage finances.

4.

सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Micro irrigation refers to irrigation techniques that use less water resources & at the same time improve efficiency of water utilization.  
eg + Drip Irrigation & Sprinkler Irrigation.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) has micro-irrigation as one of its component.

→ Transformative potential of micro irrigation

- ① Improve water use efficiency (WUE) → almost 99%.
- ② Better targeting of crops → improves productivity.
- ③ Low burden on ground water exploitation → sustainable agriculture.

- (4) Promote irrigation in semi-arid and arid areas too → expand agriculture.

→ Challenges associated with Micro irrigation

- ① High one time capital investment.
- ② Need more knowledge & skills to better use micro irrigation.
- ③ Not suitable to all crops & cropping types eg. Rice & mixed farming.

Thus, Ministry of agriculture must invest in research and innovation to make micro-irrigation more suited to needs & condition of Indian farmer.

5.

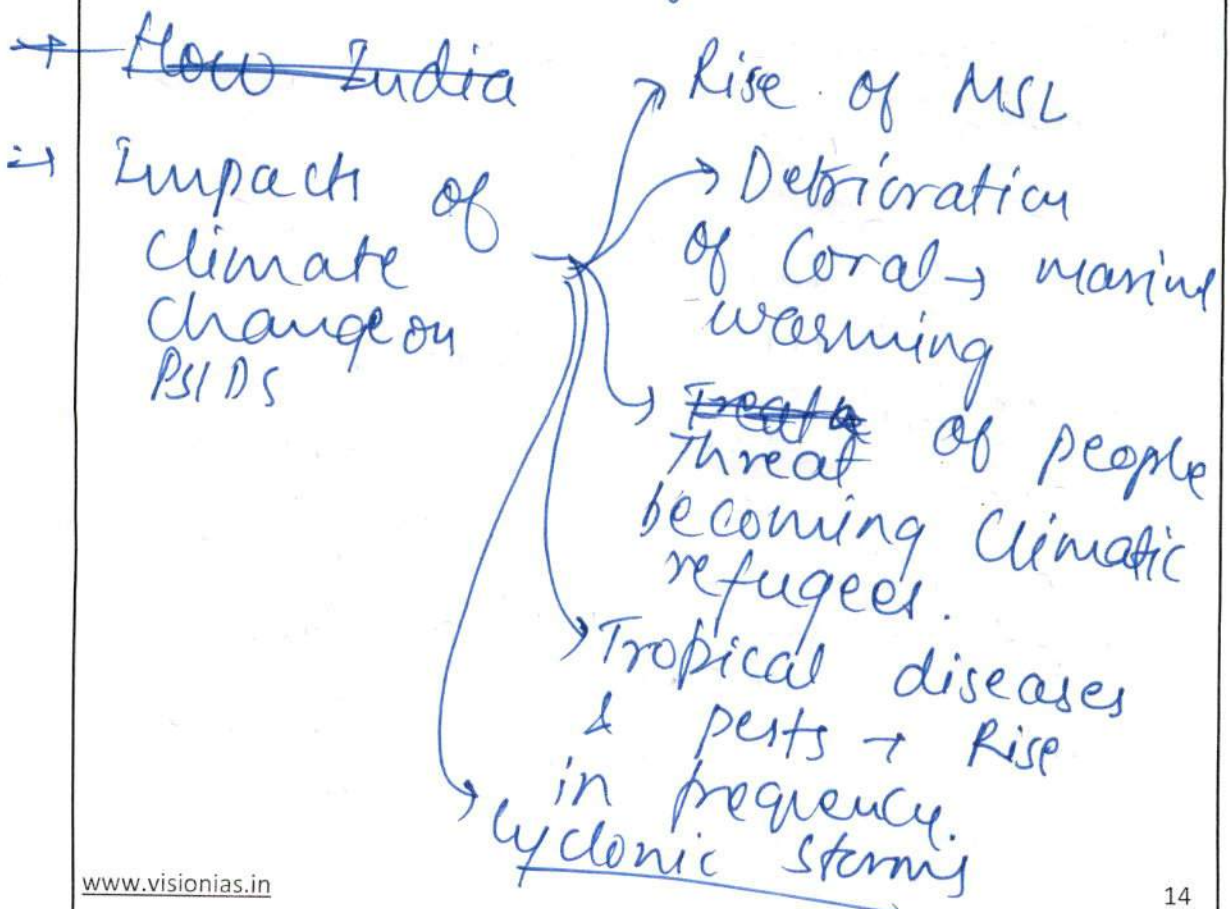
भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Pacific small Island Developing states (PSIDS) refer to ~~group~~ group of islands in Pacific → Micronesia, Macronesia, Polynesia. These island are dealing with threat of rising sea level due to climate change.



## → How India can help PSIDS

- ① ~~Do~~ use its coral management knowledge to help PSIDS e.g. Artificial Coral Planting
- ② Coastline management → Natural barrier → Mangrooves, Littoral habitat
- ③ Disaster management → of coastal cyclone → share know-ledge & capacity.
- ④ Bring up issues of island states in multilateral forums e.g. UN → to address threat of climatic refugees.

Further India can also gain positively with this interaction with PSIDS in terms of ~~disat~~ knowledge, goodwill & capacity enhancement.

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

Recently, Ministry of Panchayati Raj came up with DMP, which seeks to change the paradigm of Disaster management in the country through decentralization & grass roots mobilization.

### → Rationale of DMP-MoPR

- ① Enhance awareness of Disaster management at local level
- ② Curate DMP as per needs of local area, rather than one size fits all.
- ③ Integrate local traditional knowledge in DMP.
- ④ Generate more belongingness to DM process through

## participatory approach.

### → Key Component of DMP

- ① Vulnerability & Hazard Assessment
- ② Local Volunteers & local resource assessment.
- ③ Cyclic approach to DMP → prevention, preparedness, mitigation, Relief, ~~rescue~~ rescue & rehabilitation.
- ④ Traditional DM knowledge of communities.
- ⑤ Disaster Risk Reduction.

Thus DMP by MoPR is a step in right direction which rightly believes in capacity of people to deal with disasters, to supplement efforts of DM Agencies.

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

Emerging and Disruptive Technologies (EDT) are those technologies, which have recently developed or in process of development, which have huge potential to economic, social & technological framework of the world.

eg →

- Quantum Computing
- AI & ML
- Bitcoin <sup>Blockchain</sup> technology
- Hypersonic technology.

→ Internal security Implications of EDT

→ By state actors

- ① Illegal surveillance eg. Pegasus software by ISO group of Israel.
- ② Defence implication of Hyper-

sonic technology, Quantum  
communication etc.

- (3) Robotics → usage in future warfare
- (4) UAVs → for surveillance & offen-  
-sive operations

→ By non-state actors

(1) Blockchain Technology → use of  
Crypto, NFT → money launder-  
-ing

(2) Cyber attacks on critical  
Infrastructure

(3) Use of AI & ML → to infringe  
privacy, promote online radi-  
-calization

(4) Use of Drones → by terrorists  
eg Houthi Rebels attacked Saudi's  
Aramco oil field.

Thus countries need  
to regulate transfer of these  
technologies along with develop-  
-ment of counter technologies.

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

As per SIPRI, India is the largest defence importer & has high deficit in defence trade, due to simultaneous low defence exports.

- Impediments faced by Defence exports
- ① Overhang of NAM policy - 1 fact has prevented defence alliances.
  - ② Low level of defence R & D & indigenous technology development.
  - ③ Co-developed projects like Brahmos require permission of partner country for exports.
  - ④ Failure of military diplomacy

to a adequately market, Indian defence exports. eg - Agni missiles, Brahmos, ~~Tej~~ Tejas LCA.

### → Steps taken

- ① Focus on defence indigenization
- ② Defence export facilitation to like minded friendly countries like Vietnam, Armenia.
- ③ Co-development projects with US, Russia and France.
- ④ Defence Procurement Policy 20.
- ⑤ Defence Expo.

These efforts have borne results as very recently the External Affairs minister finalized a deal for export of Tejas LCA to Argentina.

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

Space debris refers to junk material in lower Earth orbit (LEO), which includes parts of launch vehicles, inoperative satellites, parts of dis destroyed satellites etc.

→ Multiple issues associated

- ① Threat to space satellites launched from earth
- ② May lead to chain reaction of satellite debris hitting each other & other satellites
- ③ Communication barrier to space observatories & Inter-national space station.

## → Initiative taken

• Clean SPACE Debris program by ESA

• Japan's JAXA has also initiated program to clean space debris.

space is a common good and ~~to~~ must be kept safe from collective threats like space debris. This requires international collaborative efforts among space facing nations.

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

Open network digital commerce (ONDC) is expected to be a unified platform on lines of UPI where buyers & suppliers can see products on multiple e-commerce platforms on a single platform

→ Benefits of ONDC

- ① ~~Enables~~ Consumer facilitation → Enable comparison of prices at multiple e-commerce companies.
- ② Promote ease for supplier
- ③ Interoperability would enhance transactions and

economic mobilization.

- ④ Unified grievance redressal mechanism.
- ⑤ Promote better regulation & curbing of anti competitive practices.

India seeks to replicate success of UPI in e-commerce, but, it must ensure on ~~board~~ boarding of major e-commerce players to promote synergy in ONDC.

11.

यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सन्निधी 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

WTO seeks to regulate government subsidies for fisheries sector to regulate IUU (Illegal, unregulated & Unauthorised) fishishing. Recently, a WTO agreement put 5 years moratorium on IUU fishing after which these subsidies will be regulated.

→ Need to curb IUU fishing subsidies

- ① These distort trade in open market
- ② Lead to overfishing, thus overexploitation of resources.
- ③ Bottom trawling → disturbance to marine ecology.

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

## → Concerns raised by India

- ① Livelihood concerns → <sup>of</sup> most fishers who are poor & depend upon these ~~subsidies~~ <sup>subsidies</sup> ~~subsidies~~ for livelihood.
- ② Differentiated Responsibility → as most of the developed countries are responsible for over-fishing & disturbing marine ecology.
- ③ ~~The~~ Developing countries economy depend upon these subsidies which help promote blue economy.

## → Way Forward

- The restrictions on subsidies must be beyond EEZ where most large scale exploitative

fishing happens.

- ② Adherence to principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)
- ③ ~~Ex~~ Indefinite extension of moratorium for developing & least developed countries.

For sustainable fishing both ecological & economic concerns need to be balanced with each other.

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

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model, where public sector provides 40% of cost of project at the starting while rest is provided in installments as per performance.

→

Advantages of HAM

- ① Funding → Assured funds to private sector, to complete the project.
- ② Performance based payment enhances quality of works.
- ③ Promote better monitoring of project
- ④ Ensures cooperative framework

- between public & private sector.
- (5) Incentive for private sector to save costs and complete work in time.

→ ~~It~~ Issues associated with HAM

- (1) Lack of funds with Public sector → India needs \$ more than Rs 100 crore investments by 2025 → Govt. funding alone would not address this funding gap.
- (2) ~~lack~~ lack of ownership of project by private sector → reduces efficiency of cost collection and quality

- (3) General lack of ~~involve~~ attractiveness of private sector to PPP projects due to lack of policy consistency.
- (4) Poor advertising of benefits of model to road construction companies.

Thus, Ministry of Road transport & highway should use diversified models like BOT, BOOT, EPC etc for various road construction projects, as per needs & revenue returns to generate private sector involvement.

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

15

MSP is procurement price support to farmers by the central government. If market prices are below MSP, farmer is entitled to sell to procurement agencies at MSP. ~~How~~ this has been done to prevent distressed sale, but, MSP regime has led to various inconsistencies.

→ Economic issues related to MSP

① WTO non-compliant (beyond 10% of total production - de minimis level) as it distorts market.

② Regional disparity in MSP procure-  
-ment creating income & wealth

inequality. eg → Much of MSP procurement happens from Punjab and Haryana & very less from Eastern UP & Bihar.

- ③ Creates dependency among farmers → reduced investments in innovation & productivity enhancement.
- ④ Create bias towards few crop eg wheat & rice → negatively affect nutritional level → poor Health & Human capital deterioration

### → Ecological Issues in MSP regime

- ① MSP → leads to growth of water guzzling crops (wheat & rice) in <sup>semi arid</sup> areas → deterioration of Ground water level.
- ② Promotes monocropping → deterioration

-tes soil quality & in long term.

- (3) Salinization & alkalination due to ~~the~~ water guzzling crops

→ Alternatives to MSP

- (1) Diversification of procurement of multiple crops including nutricereal.
- (2) Focus on Capital investment in infrastructure machinery & inputs → to enhance producti-  
-vity.
- (3) Farmer awareness & knowledge linkage with researchers & academics.
- (4) Involvement of Private sector → Cooperative farming, warehousing & Infrastructure development.
- Thus farming need to maintain balance between renu-  
-eration and ecological sustaina-  
-bility.

14.

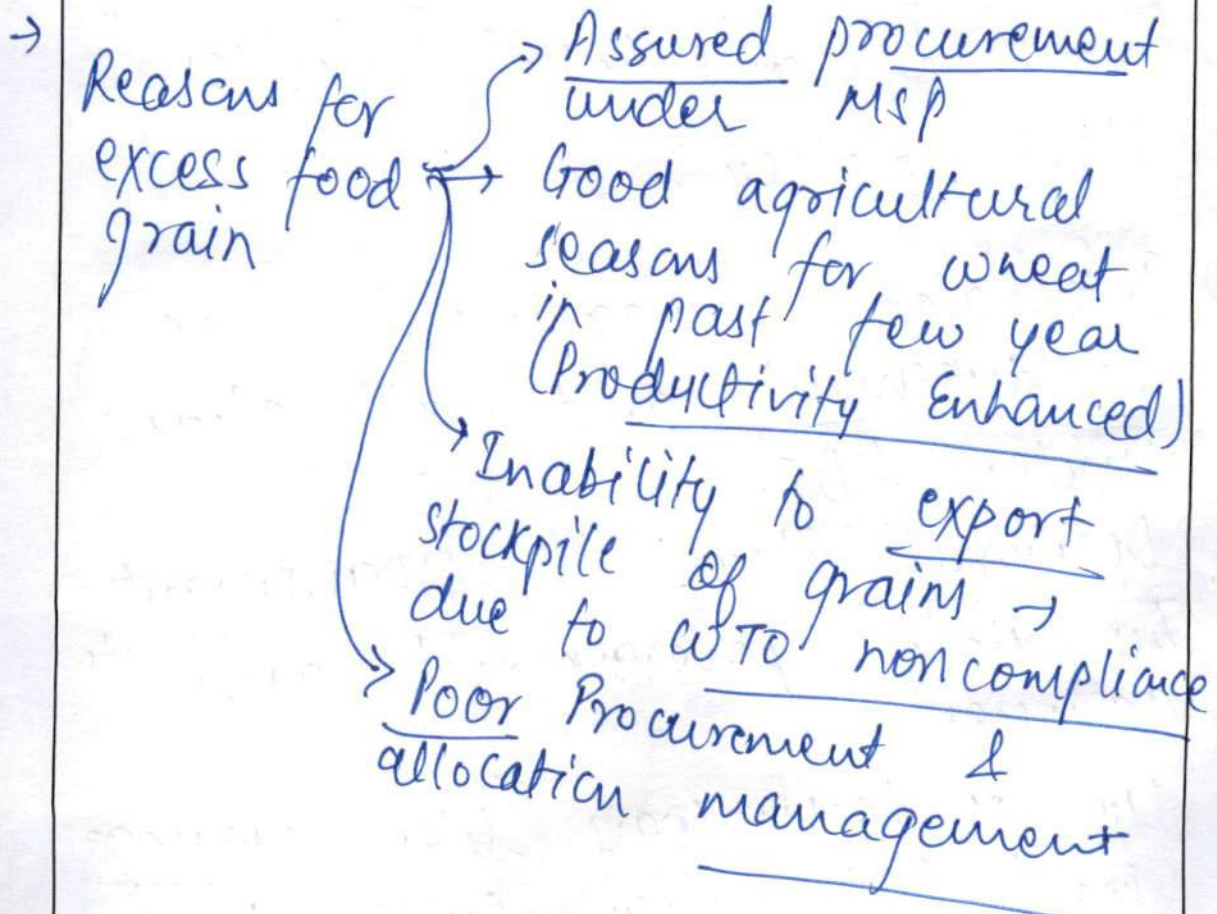
मह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

FCI godowns in India currently have an excess of wheat & rice buffer stock, much beyond the required buffer limit. While, this is good for country's food security, but excess foodgrains create challenges of its own.



## → Impact of excess foodgrains

- ① wastage & spoilage in FCI godowns
- ② Inefficient allocation of food resources to the needy.
- ③ Limits the future capacity of FCI godowns to store more procured grains.

## + Need of a better buffer stock policy

- ① Integrated management of procurement and allocation under PDS.
- ② Decentralization of procurement by state government and its agencies.
- ③ Use of technology like management Information system (MIS).

for better allocation of food grains.

- (4) Allowing alternative usage of excess food grains → for biofuel production, alcohol production.

Thus, government has initiate the scheme Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS) to bring about efficiency in food grain procurement & allocation.

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

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

90% of India's trade by volume and 70% by value happen through maritime route. Despite this, India has only 12 major ports and none of the capacity is comparable to high capacity mega ports of China, U.S, Japan.

→ Challenges Faced by Ports in India

① High turnaround time due to delays in compliance & documentation.



② low draught depth → reduces the capacity to dock big container vessels

③ Poor governance by Port authorities → High Bureaucratization, Red tapism, inefficiencies.

All these ~~is~~ issues have transferred much of the traffic to transit ports of Sri Lanka and Singapore.

### → Remedial Measures

① Capacity enhancement → through dredging & enhancing draught depths → to host bigger vessels

② Simplify compliance procedure and establish single window to reduce turnaround time.

- ③ Reforms in port governance and provide more autonomy in governance.
- ④ Standardization of equipments like containers, transport vehicles as per International standard
- ⑤ Enhance marine aids to navigation.

Accordingly government has taken various steps Major Port Authorities Act, Marine aids to Navigation Act, establishment of new major ports like Vadnwan port.

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)

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

15

Carbon Inequality refers to inequality in terms of amount of Carbon emission/footprint per capita. Carbon Inequality, depends upon affluence, technological advancements and levels of income inequality.

→ Income & wealth inequality  
→ affecting carbon inequality

① USA is largest carbon emitter despite its population being one-fourth of India.

② Within India too → Rural areas are less carbon intensive than urban areas due to greater energy demand for latter.

## → Significance of addressing Carbon Inequality

- ① To reduce unequal access to energy resources.
- ② To prevent ~~it~~ inefficient usage of energy by affluent population.
- ③ To reduce ecological impact of Carbon emission → global warming.
- ④ To achieve sustainable development → balance economic, ecological & social dimensions of development.

## → ways to achieve Carbon Inequality

- ① Promote access & affordability of energy & fuel in rural areas & for poor population  
eg → Ojjwala scheme, Saubhagya

scheme.

- ② To Impose carbon tax + for inefficient usage of energy resource.
- ③ Promote resource efficiency  
→ Energy Building Codes,  
LED lighting.
- ④ Use of technology & innovation  
→ to develop low cost renewable  
ble & clean energy resource.
- ⑤ Incentivise rich to use clean energy eg Electric Vehicles.

The creating equality in terms of carbon usage is to ensure that limited energy & fuel resources aren't simply consumed by rich few, & that too at detriment of nature.

17.

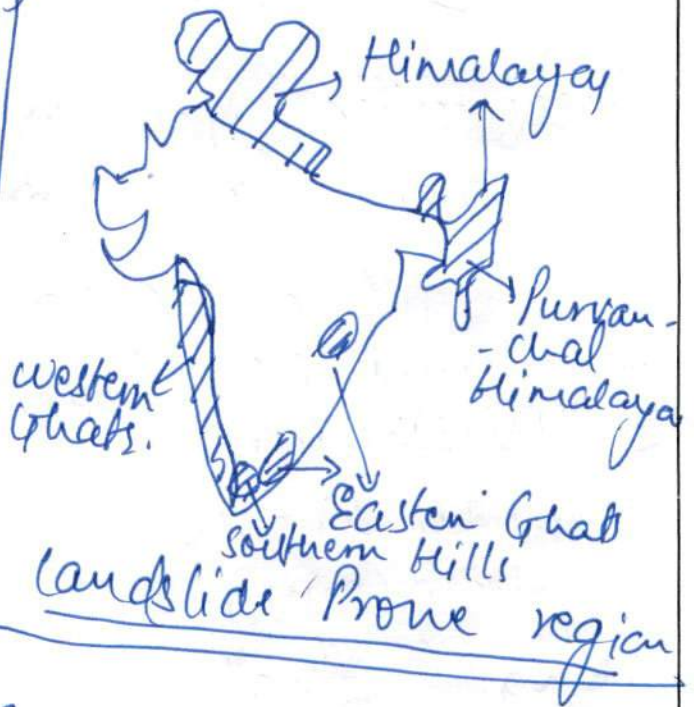
भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
 Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development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

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

Landslides are sudden slip of large chunks of land over a slope, under influence of gravity. These are ecological hazards that can cause disaster mostly in mountainous & hilly regions of the country.

→ Causes of landslides

- Natural
- Heavy rain fall
  - Steep slopes
  - Rugged terrain



→ Anthropogenic Causes

- Deforestation
- Unabate construction

of late there has been increasing trend in landslide. Recently, there were landslides in Chamoli region of Uttarakh-  
-and Western Ghats of  
Maharashtra

→ Flow development paradigm has led to frequent landslides?

- ① Large dams & reservoirs in Hilly areas → that lead to landslides and GLOFs.
- ② Poor structural study of the region before construction activities
- ③ Lack of long term perspective in Infrastructure development. eg → recently, a railway construction party in NE came under impact of sudden land-slide → due to construction

in a vulnerable region.

- ④ Poor PEIA assessment & lack of efficient public consultation.

→ Measures needed

- ① Better structural studies
- ② Adopt Disaster Resilient Infrastructure framework.
- ③ Proper Hazard zonation of landslide prone area → regulate construction activities.
- ④ landslide Early warning systems
- ⑤ Involvement of local people & their traditional knowledge in developmental paradigm.

Thus, there is need to adhere to principles of Sendai framework on Disaster Risk Reduction in developmental planning.

18.

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

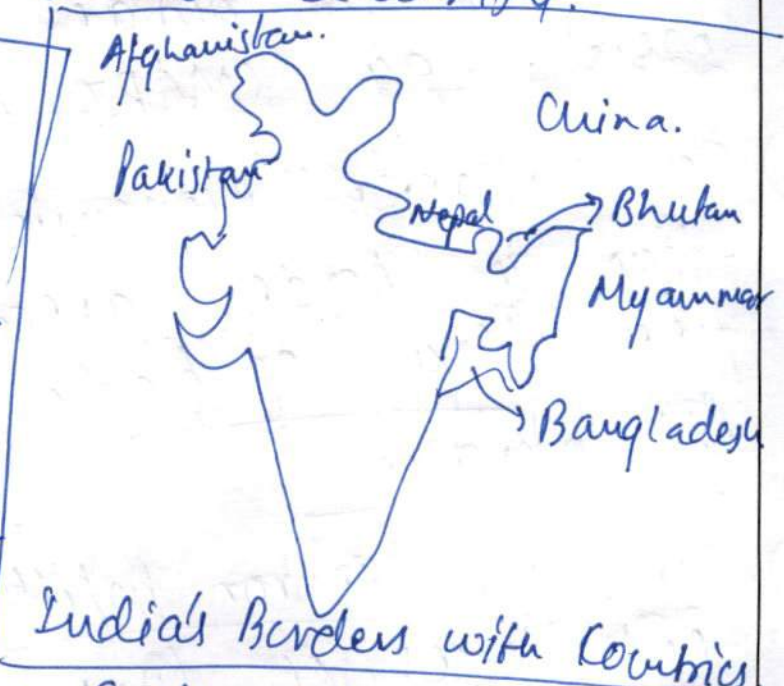
India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

India shares its land borders with 7 countries, which opens up multiple opportunities for interaction, at the same time enhances challenges related to Border security.

→ Challenges at India's Borders



India's Borders with Countries

- Pakistan → Infiltration, Drug Traffic - King.
- Bangladesh → Cattle & Human Trafficking, trade facilitation.
- Nepal → Counterfeit currency, facilitate P2P movement.
- China → Unclear border demarcation.

- Myanmar → drug trafficking, trade & P2P facilitation, cross border movement of militant outfits.

→ Need of smart Border management

- ① To promote technology & resource efficiency in Border management. eg- SMART fencing
- ② To enhance economic mobilization in border areas through free flow of trade and P2P interaction
- ③ To curb terror infiltration without losses of lives of security forces.
- ④ To curb anti social activities Drug trafficking, human & cattle trafficking → by blocking

channels or routes of illegal inflow.

## → India's Initiatives

- ① smart border fencing
- ② usage of military satellites of INSAT7 series to monitor border regions.
- ③ usage of sensors, mines etc at sensitive borders eg LOC with Pakistan.
- ④ Establishment of Integrated Check points (ICP) at borders with Bangladesh, Nepal & Myanmar → to facilitate trade & truck movement.

Further, India needs to collaborate with countries like Israel which have expertise over smart technology driven border management.

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

Money laundering refers to ~~an~~ process of concealment of illegal source of money and its rejection in economy as white or clean money. Globalization, with enhanced economic integration of world has made money laundering more difficult to trace.

→ Linkages between Globalization and Money laundering (ML)

① Transnational Criminal organization → enable better concealment of money's illegal source from National authorities.

② Certain low income island countries → with favourable

investment policies → have become destination of laundered money around the world eg → Cyprus.

③ Utilization of laundered money in financing cross country terror organization eg → ISIS, Al-Qaeda

④ Use of ~~technology~~ technology → Dark web, Crypto-currency.

⑤ Enhancement of Global efforts to counter money laundering, a drain on national resources.

→ Nation efforts to combat ML

① Prevention of Corruption Act → to counter Money laundering

② Institutions → CBI, NCB, ED → engaged in ML prevention

③ ED → ~~not~~ cooperates with International & cross country law & enforcement agencies.

to address ML.

## → International Measures

- ① Interpol → International body to promote cooperation of law enforcement agencies
- ② OECD + G20 → to promote stability in International financial systems → seek to create framework to address ML.

These efforts need to be supplemented with creation of common regulatory framework for new age technology eg Crypto currency and dark web, NFT etc to counter new age 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)

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

15

Artemis Accords are cooperative framework for exploration of outer space, initiated by NASA of USA. It includes space agencies of other countries too, like, UK, Australia, New Zealand, France, etc. However, it doesn't involve major stakeholders like → ESA, China, Russia & India.

→ India's traditional stand on outer space

① India's space plans have been guided by principles of cost efficiency and utility in socio economic development.

② Thus, India has focused less on outer space → due to lack of priority & capacity.

③ Further, low budget <sup>of ISRO</sup> & less returns of outer space exploration → make them politically non-conducive.

→ Need to change India's outer space outlook

① Enhance capacity of ISRO → with successful demonstration of Chandrayaan & ~~MO~~ MOM → needs acknowledgement of outer space capacity too.

② To further scientific knowhow and generate inspiration in youth through outer space missions.

③ Lack of involvement in outer space → means giving up regulatory & scientific space

to India's competitors like China.

### → Way Forward

- ① Engage in framing outer space regulatory framework
- ② Come up with outer space policy with clear objectives & role → with need to balance economic & scientific priorities.
- ③ Enable private sector involvement in launching & satellite building activities → with Isro focus on interplanetary & outer space missions.

Thus, changing times and capacities, need changed outlook to acknowledge the change, & generate new momentum in space activities.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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