



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. : 1297803

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anupriya Sakya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28th August - 2022

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

केंद्र
Centre RPA College - II

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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)

Fiscal policy refers to the measures taken by Government towards fostering development and financial management. It includes details on revenue and expenditure of Government.

FISCAL POLICY: TOOL TO REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITY

- Taxation on rich → Income Tax
Subsidies to poor
→ PAHAL Yojana
- Safety Net towards inclusive growth
→ Atmanirbhar Bharat Package
- Expenditure on welfare projects
↳ Har Ghar Tal

FISCAL POLICY: Making Poorest and Down trodden part of country's Growth

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

- Safeguarding their livelihood interest
 - ↳ svamidhi - street Vendor
 - PMFBY → ₹6000 to farmers →
 - Positive Growth of only Agricultural sector during COVID lockdown
- Policies to boost informal sector → MSME's → Public Procurement Policy
- Expenditure on Infrastructure (4% GDP)
 - increase connectivity ↗ employment opportunities
 - By insuring access to basic facilities
 - ↳ National Food Security Mission
 - ↓
 - healthy workforce

Fiscal Policy stands at the 'pivot' determining inclusive and sustainable development.

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

10

Land reforms undertaken in post-independent India has been successfully implemented only in few states → West Bengal, Kerala

Advantages of Land Record Digitizing

□ Land Reforms :

- Title rights ensured → return promote
 - collaborative farming → consolidation
 - corporate farming of land
- Reduce illegal occupation of land
reduce corruption
- Easy access to land records →
easy access to credit facilities
↳ thrust towards mechanisation

- Promotes land pooling and land banks

❑ Lessen Burden on Indian Judiciary :-

- Title rights → reduce land litigation
↓
reduce overall burden on Indian Judiciary

Measures taken :-

① SVAMITVA :- Ministry of Panchayati Raj

- Phone based survey towards land titling and digitization

② BHOOMI App - Karnataka → centralised portal of land records

③ National Land Record Modernisation Program → central database.

Digitizing land records will enable converting farming sectors as agripreneurs (Strategy for India @ 75)
- Niti Aayog

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

10

Recent debate on 'subsidy culture' has necessitated us to look at political populism towards non-merit subsidies

Need to rationalise subsidy regime

1) Rational Use of Resources

→ Telangana 65% of state GDP spent on 5 subsidy schemes

2) Leads to fiscal opportunism → economic crisis

→ Sri Lanka economic crisis

3) No money is free (Zero sum game)

4) Discourage honest Tax payers

↳ Tax payers money used for failure of bureaucratic policies

↳ Loan waiver

5) Environmental unsustainable practices encouraged

↳ MSP on paddy → exploitation of water resources

6) Ripple ~~economy~~ ^{effect} on critical infra

↳ subsidy on electricity (Punjab)

↓
burden on state DISCOM's → Overall Power crisis

7) Fiscal prudence of Government is hampered

Way forward → Control by Centre monitoring financial position of states
↳ clear demarcation between merit and non-merit subsidies.

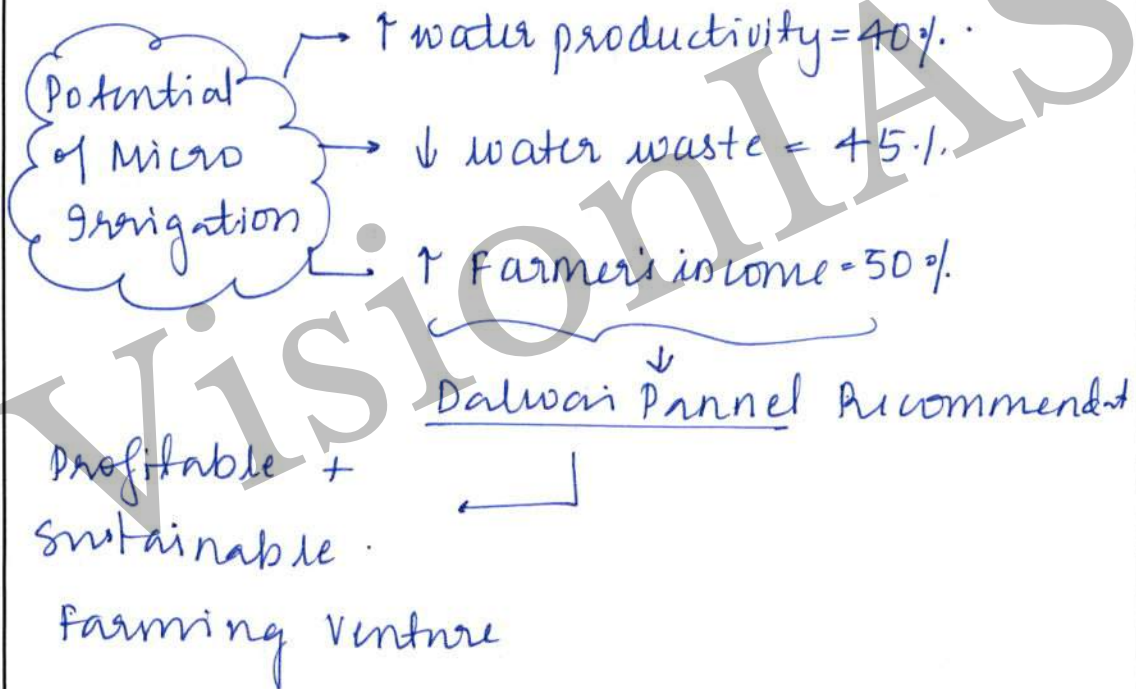
We need to concentrate on developing infrastructure so as to prevent the need to provide subsidies.

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) 10

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

Micro irrigation refers to modern technology that uses dripper, sprinklers etc towards efficient and effective use of water in agriculture



Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

- Aims at catalysing the adoption of micro irrigation

↳ incentives for adoption

↳ lesser cost of microirrigation impale

• Objective of Per Drop More Crop

↳ increasing water use efficiency

(drip irrigation efficiency = 97%)

flood irrigation efficiency = 38%

• Harkhat ko Paani → by encouraging irrigation connectivity

• overall aim to increase agricultural productivity

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay

Yojana has the potential to

double farmers income as well as

enable environmental sustainable

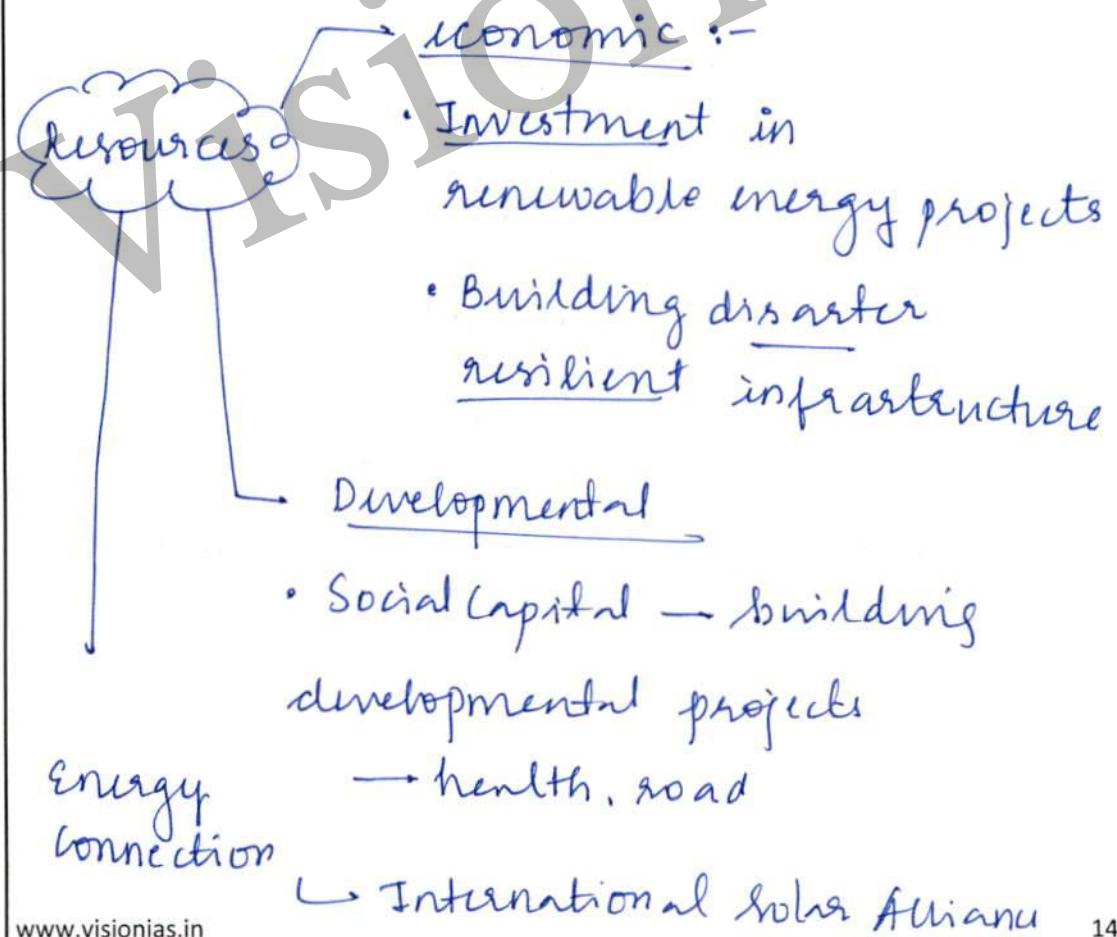
agriculture.

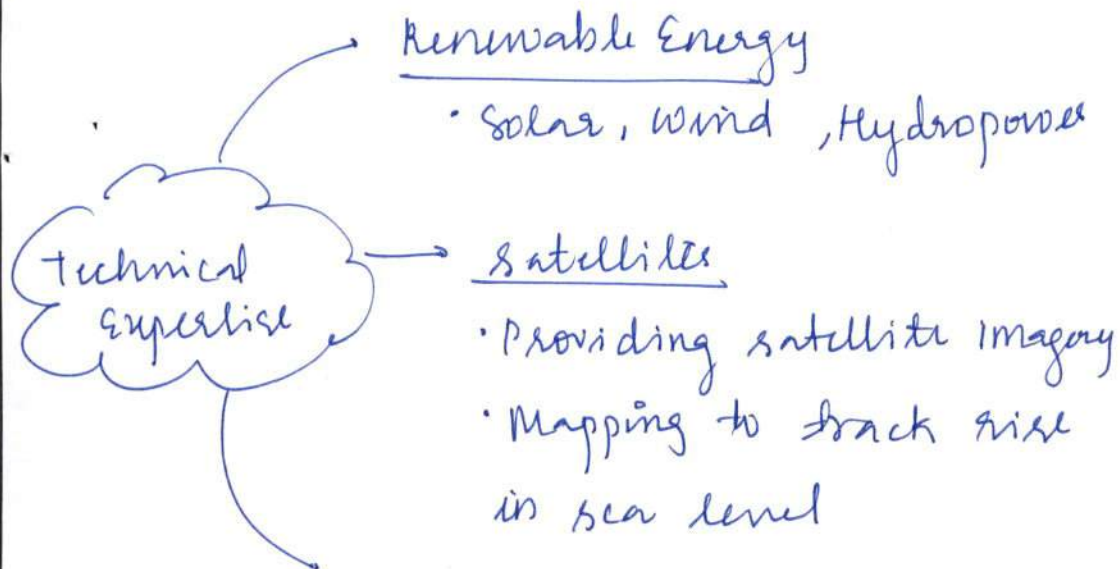
उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Recent image of Tuvalu President addressing COP26, standing amidst knee high water, necessitates us to look towards assisting Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS)

INDIA'S key role in assisting PSIDS:-





Prevention/Protection from climate vulnerabilities

↳ Radar system → detect tropical cyclones

India being a responsible country has immense opportunity to act and assist PSIDS, thereby aiding us to become a VISHWA GURU.

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

Disaster Management has become indispensable safeguarding India's interest given rising climate change vulnerabilities

Rationale behind formulation of Disaster Management Plan (DMP)

- Earlier framework disregarded the role of Panchayats in disaster management

↳ NDMA, 2017 → starts from district administration → District Collector

- Empowering local body towards disaster resilience

- Strengthens bottom-up approach towards disaster management

- Building grass root level mitigation measures and resilience

 - ↳ reducing the burden on district and state

 - ↳ reduction in financial burden

- Develop local solutions to counter local disasters induced by climate change

 - ↳ Preventing settlement along close to coastal bed

(DMP-MOPR) is a right step towards enabling the role of local bodies towards disaster management.

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

Internal security has gained increased importance amidst growing emerging and disruptive technologies (EDT)

Internal security implication arising from EDT

□ State Actors :-

- Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles carrying bombs

→ Found along North-Western Border

- Cross border terror financing
- Cyber security threats on critical infrastructure :

→ Chinese Hackers → hacked Mumbai power distribution → halting local trains

- Drug Menace → Drug business happening through dark web

❑ Non state Actors :-

- Use of IEDs by Naxalites
- Illegal Financing through Crypto currency
- Social Media → used as a means to spread political ideology (Anonymity)
 - ↳ seen in Jammu Kashmir
 - ↳ Difficulty to track the sunder
- Radicalisation of Youth through Social Media

Way forward

- Smart Policing
- Revamp Security Infra
- ↳ Cyber Dome - Kerala
- ↳ International Cooperation
- ↳ FATF
- ↳ strict compliance measure on social media intermediaries.

Increasing technological & global interconnectedness has resulted in increasing internal security threat

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)

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

SIPRI report, stated increasing defence exports from India, despite this India stands as 2nd largest defence import country

IMPEDIMENTS FACED in DEFENCE EXPORTS :-

- (i) Greater role of Govt PSU's lack of Private participation
- (ii) Lack of Academia - Industrial linkage
- (iii) Intellectual Property rights issue
 - Many components being developed by defence forces have IPR problems abroad
- (iv) Concentration only on developing individual parts than intire systems

(v) Failure to target import destination countries

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

Steps taken by Government.

① Draft Defence Procurement Policy :

• list of -ve goods → compulsory purchase by domestic players

② Offset policy :- towards encouraging building intise structures

③ Budget-2022 : 25% Defence R & D towards private

④ Idex → promoting innovation in defence

⑤ Defence deals with countries like Philippines (Brahmos)



→ academia-industry linkage

↳ Defence Development Course in IITs

Increase defence exercises with countries to know their demand.

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

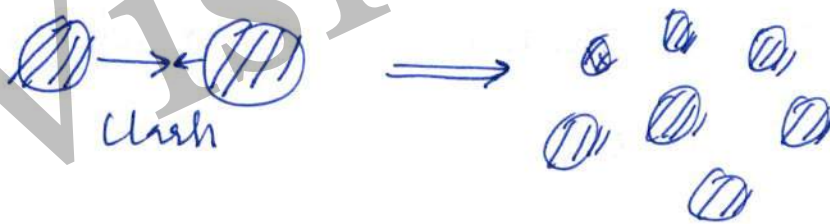
उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increasing space Missions
has led to the problem of space
debris

Issues associated with space debris

① Kessler's syndrome :

where multiple space debris
clash on each other creating
further debris



② Hinder future space missions

↳ complicate space travel

③ Developing countries are at
disadvantage to capitalise on
space economy

④ Hinders satellite movement

Repussions
on

→ communication
→ Defence communication
→ Satellite imagers

↓
disaster management, weather
forecast

Initiatives taken :

① Reusable launch vehicles developed
by ISRO + SpaceX

② JAXA and NASA collaboration
towards removing space debris

③ India's project → 'NETRA'

Space debris challenge has to
be tackled with international cooperation

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

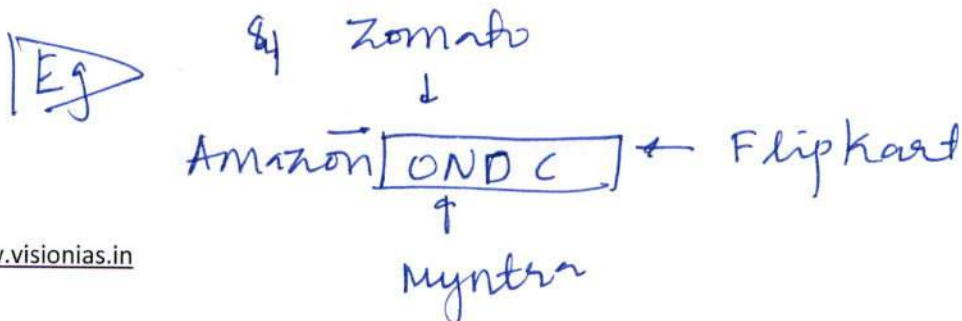
उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent initiative of Ministry of Commerce towards developing open Network Digital Commerce is a step towards right direction

Need → Civil Report : 25% of MSME's have lost their market share to large digital commerce player

ONDC - Role ::

① Aims to integrate different digital commerce platforms into single entity → towards increasingly accessibility



② Safeguards the interest of small digital commerce players

↳ Prevents non-ethical market practices

↳ Level playing field

↳ reduces monopolisation of digital commerce platforms

Inclusivity

ONDC is a step taken towards democratising the digital commerce

This needs to be further strengthened by reorienting the role of Competition Commission of India

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

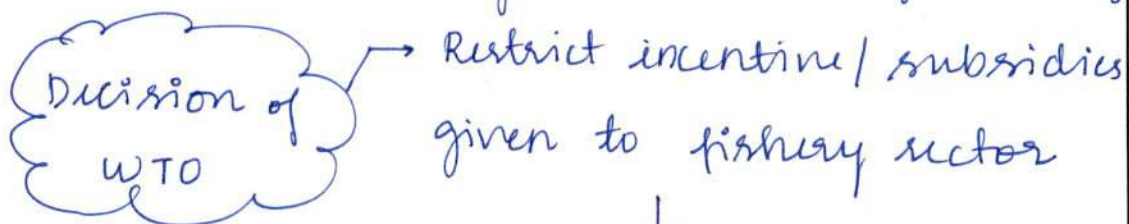
15

The recent WTO ministerial meeting, addressed the issue of harmful government fisheries subsidies



Incentives to large fishery industry
↳ harming trade practices

↳ China's Fishing industry



- Prevent trade distortion
- Safeguard marine environment

Concerns raised by India :-

1) hurts the interests of ^{fisherman} small farmers in developing countries

2) More than 90% of Indian fisherman are in below poverty line category

↓

safety net through fisheries subsidies necessary to insure economic viability

3) Threatens livelihood of coastal community solely dependent on fishing

4) Fishing practices adopted in developing countries are obsolete →

Need of handholding support to modernise

5) WTO decision safeguards interest of developed countries

↳ lack of level playing field to developing

India's way forward :-

(i) Group with similar interest small island countries

(ii) Negotiate in the next WTO meeting

(iii) Continue the present subsidies to fisheries - as \rightarrow Fishery in India not an enterprise or industry.
↓
unlike developed countries
Protect interest of fisherman

India has a coastline of 7500 km along with inland waterways of 14,500 km, any attempt to curb incentives will threaten the livelihood of many families.

Thereby, India has to negotiate towards safeguarding interests of fisherman.

12.

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

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

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

Hybrid Annuity model is a unique method of public-private-partnership

Advantages

- Has the merits of Engineering - Procurement - Construction + Build - operate - Transfer
- Equitable distribution of burden between Govt + Pvt
- Hand holding support to private
 - Govt Pays (40%) of money through 3 installments
- Toll collection by Govt

Interest Moderated Due to following
Reasons :-

(i) Improper framework of HAM

- No clear demarcation of risk sharing

(ii) Financial disburseals by Govt often delayed - stalling the project

(iii) Environment clearances marred with red-tapism and multiplicity of clearances from different ministries → delays construction

(iv) Private players are leaving the contract in between due to increased cost burden

↳ Disinterest amongst other private players to participate

Way Forward :-

① Vijay Kelkar committee recommends to be adopted while framing 'HAM' contract

② Single window environment clearance

③ Timely financial assistance to private sector

④ clear demarcation of the role and duty between Govt + PVT

↳ less scope for interpretation.

As India adopts 'National Infrastructure pipeline' → the role of Private and Public becomes indispensable in Infrastructure creation.

13.

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

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

15

Minimum support price refers to the minimum price the Government pays to the farmer while procuring the grains. Presently notified for 22 crops

Existing Procurement Regime

- 22 crops
- $Calc = 1.5(A_2 + FL)$

• Govt announces MSP

Farmer can sell to FCI @ MSP

Vendor \geq MSP

MSP not economically viable as :-

1. Open ended procurement causing
 - Increased financial burden on Govt

- Increased investment in cold storage mechanisms

- 2. Prevents agri diversification

↳ unable to tap the potential of agro economy

- 3. Exports of Agri Goods are mostly MSP crops → rice, wheat

- 4. Agriculture contribution to GDP stagnant at 16-18% GVA

- 5. Populism → Fiscal Opportunism

MSP not ~~economically~~ ^{environmentally} sustainable

- 1. Promotes water intensive crops

- 80% freshwater used for agriculture

- 60% groundwater used in agriculture → Ground water Table

Punjab to become ← receding
'drought prone' by 2030 if same
practices continues (Niti Aayog)

- 2. Virtual export of water

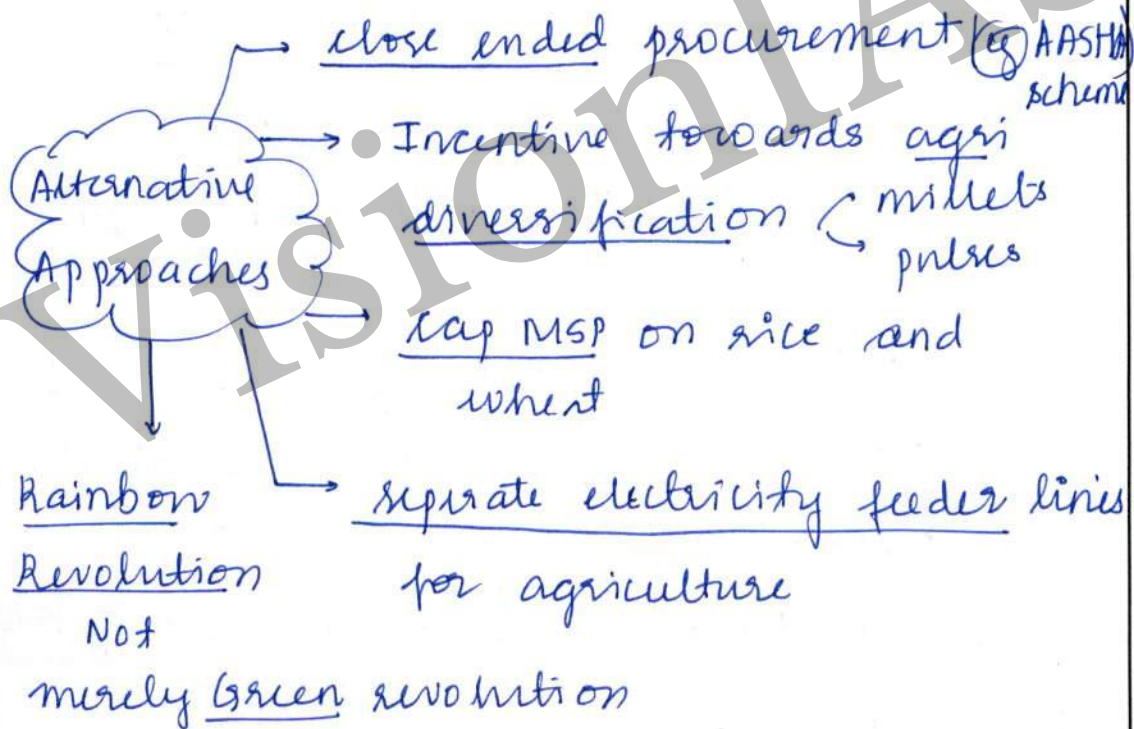
↳ Paddy exports

3. Preventing farmers to adopt micro irrigation

↳ Rice → flood irrigation

4. Indiscriminate use of fertilizers & pesticides → soil pollution
↳ water pollution

5. Practice of stubble burning to prepare the field for wheat (MSP Crop)



MSP acts as a price assurance to small and marginal, however, a balance needs to be struck by protecting

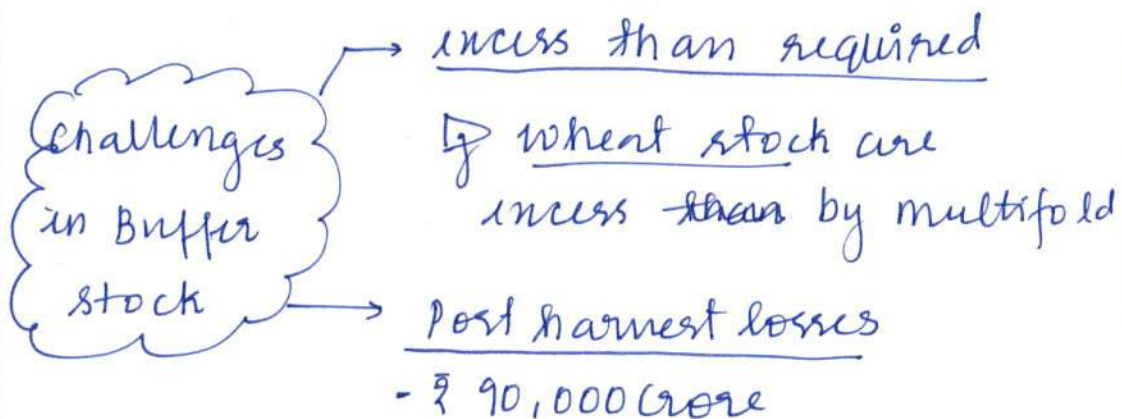
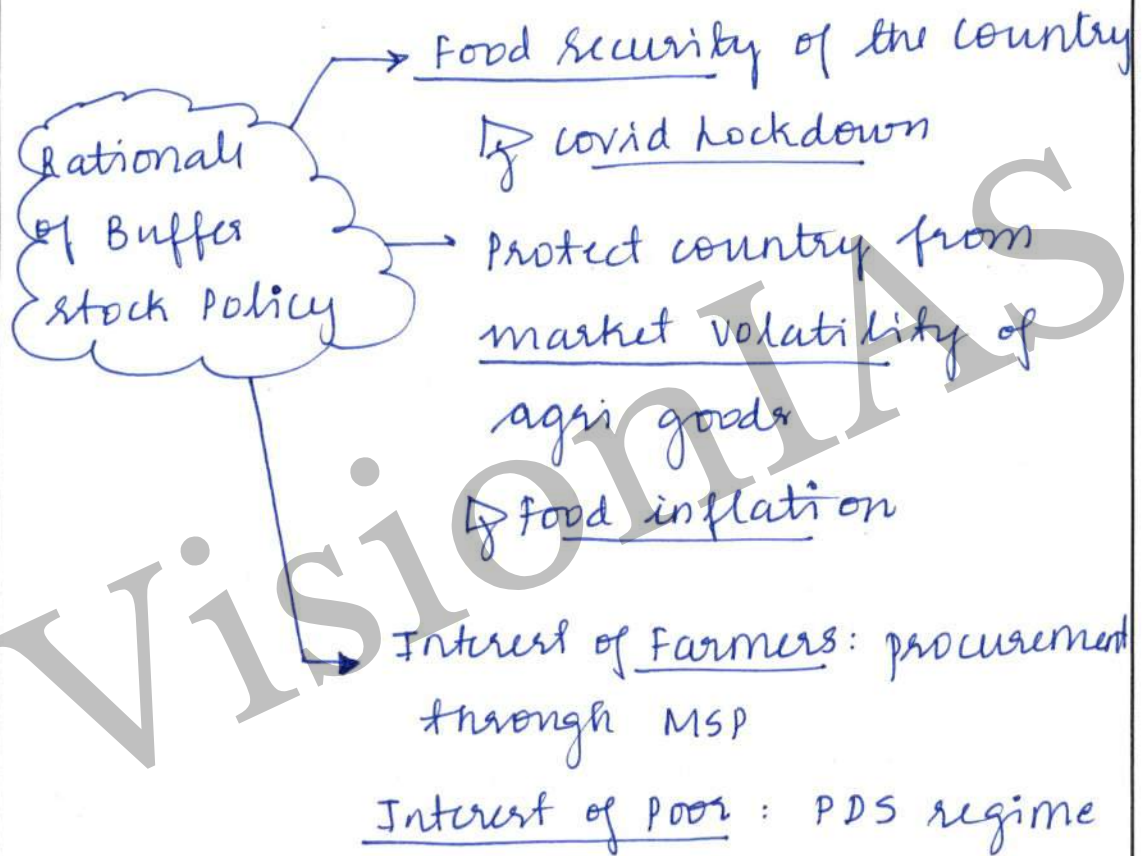
14.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

FCI maintains the buffer stock of food grains towards safeguarding food security



→ Improper cold storage mechanisms and warehouses

→ skewed availability of warehouses → concentrated in North West and Central region

↳ ↑ transportation and logistic cost

↳ Entire burden on FCI

↳ lack of private participation

↳ financial burden due to open procurement regime.

→ Catalyze Private Participation

↳ Private Procurement and Stockist Policy → AASHA scheme

WAY FORWARD

→ cap the maximum limit

• Excess gains → exported

↓

income to country

→ Close ended procurement regime

↳ Cap on stocking grains in warehouses
needs to be flexible towards
promoting private players

↳ Public-Private Partnership → warehouses
cold storage infrastructure.

There is a need to rationalise
and harmonize bufferstock policy
to reduce economic losses.

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

India has 12 major ports along 7500 km coastline.

Recent direction of government through Ports (amendment) bill aims at strengthening port economy towards catalysing blue economy.

Challenges faced by ports

1. Connectivity:

• No proper connection between

port - road
 └─ air cargo
 └─ railway } discourages shipment by ports

2. Time taken by ships to dock the cargo and return is

extremely high compared to global average of ship returning time

3. Modernisation of ports lagging behind

4. Federal issues: Major ports controlled by centre while minor ports under the jurisdiction of state.

↳ Improper coordination.

Remedial measures → Multimodal connectivity between ports and port and other modes of transport

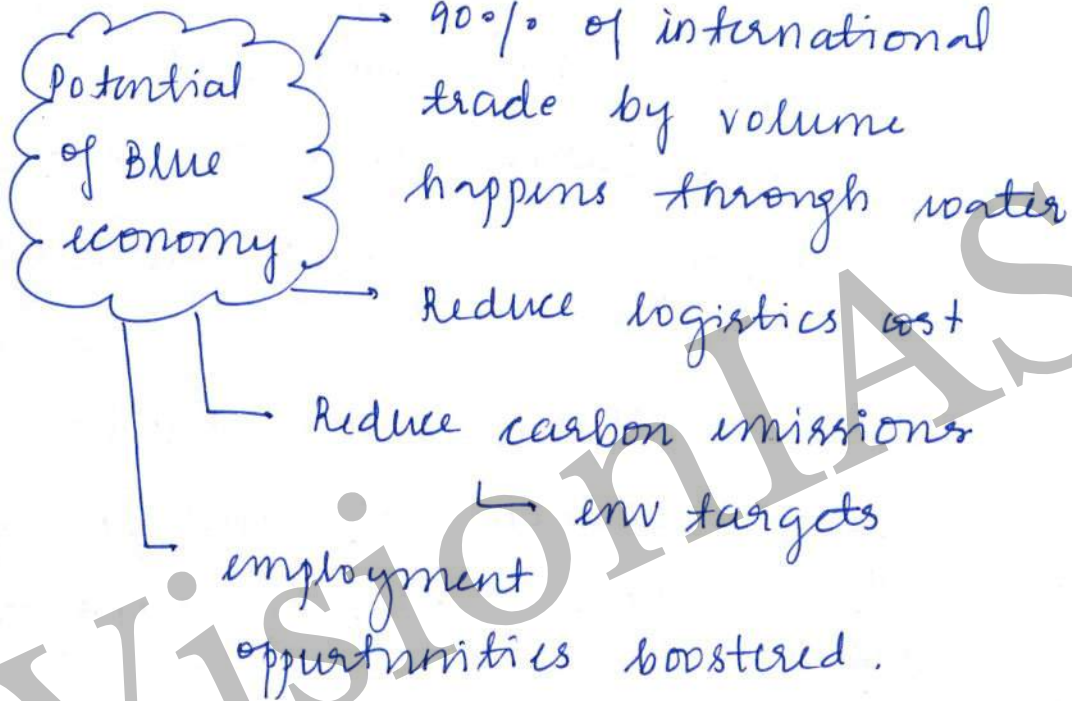
→ Modernise and improve port infrastructure

• Reduce time

↳ Integrated approach of ministries and not silo participation

↳ consultation between federal units.

- enhance private sector participation
- develop the area around the port
 - warehouse facilities
 - cold storage facilities



Knowing the significance of Blue economy, Govt has taken steps like Mega Ports by 2047, Gati Shakti masterplan.

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)

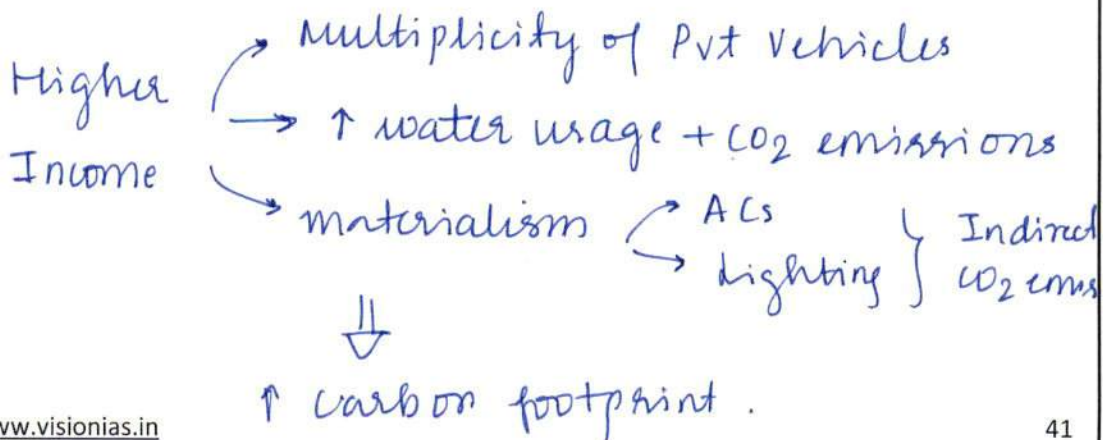
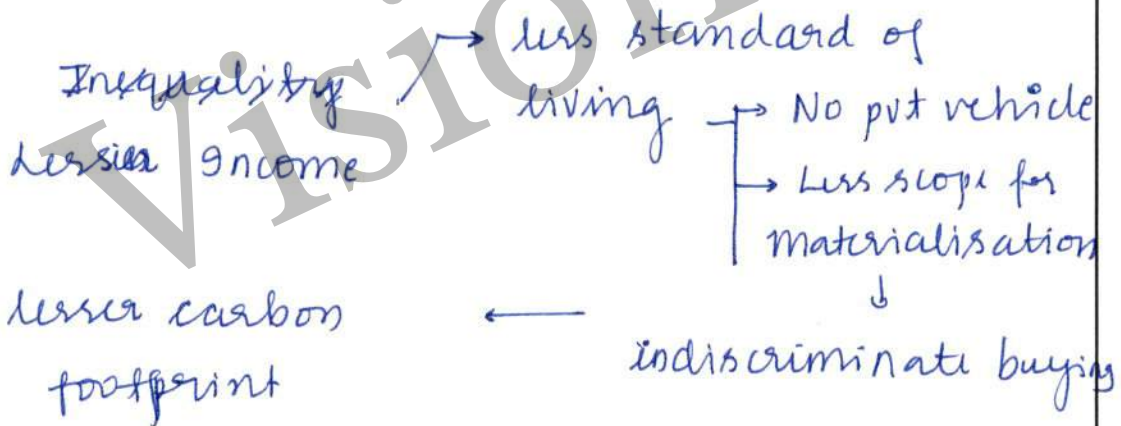
Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

OXFAM report, claimed that
bottom 50% of India's population shares
only 6% of total wealth, showing the
income and wealth inequality.

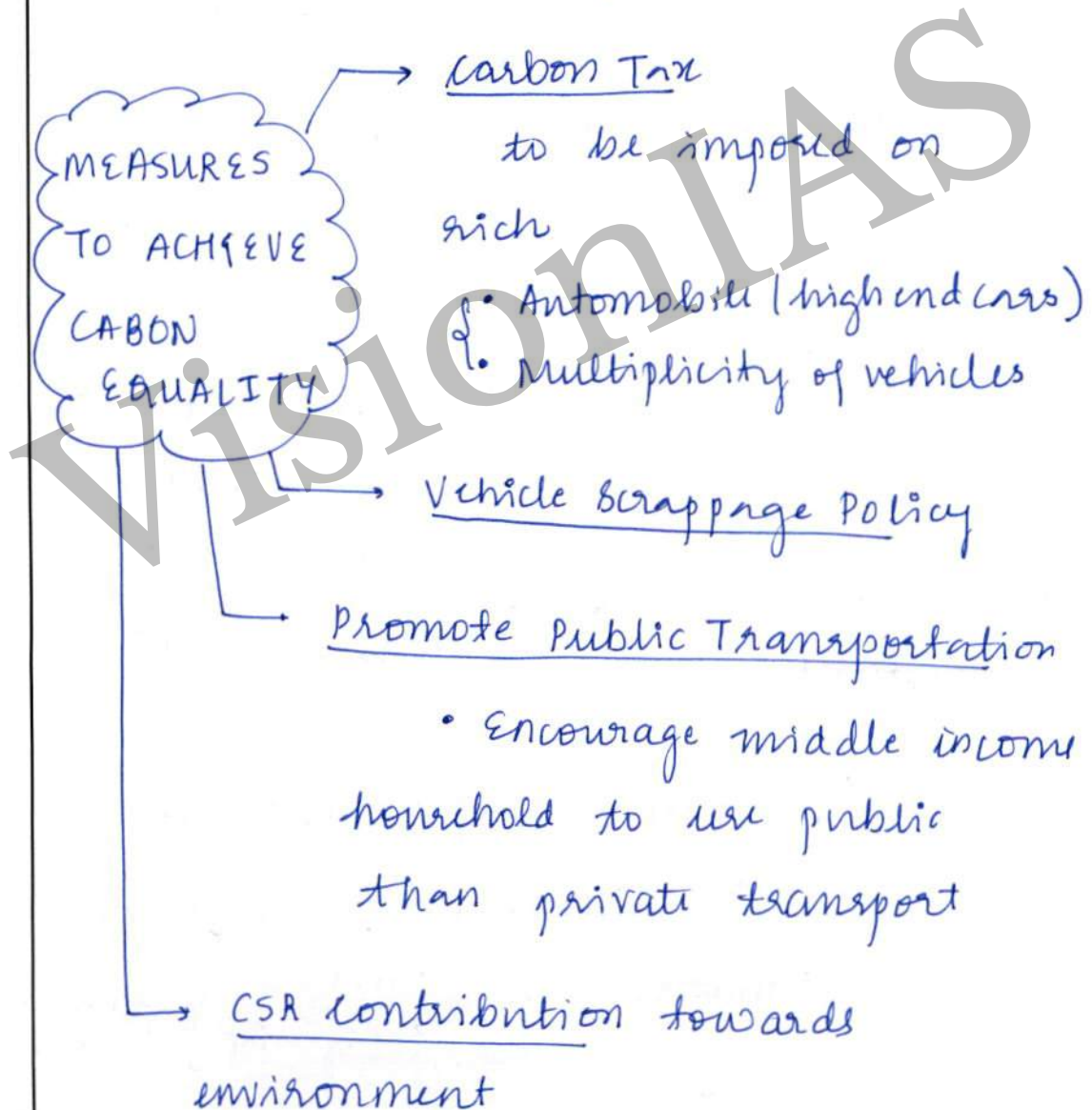
Inequality in income and wealth
Translates into carbon inequality



SIGNIFICANCE

• Thereby resulting in carbon inequality where rich contribute to CO₂ however poor face the consequences of climate change

- Catalyses further income inequality
→ vicious cycle



→ strict regulating mechanism and
standardisation of AI's, lighting
prevent additional
carbon emissions

Carbon inequality needs to be curbed
as we aim at becoming Net zero
emitting country by 2070 (COP-26
India commitment).

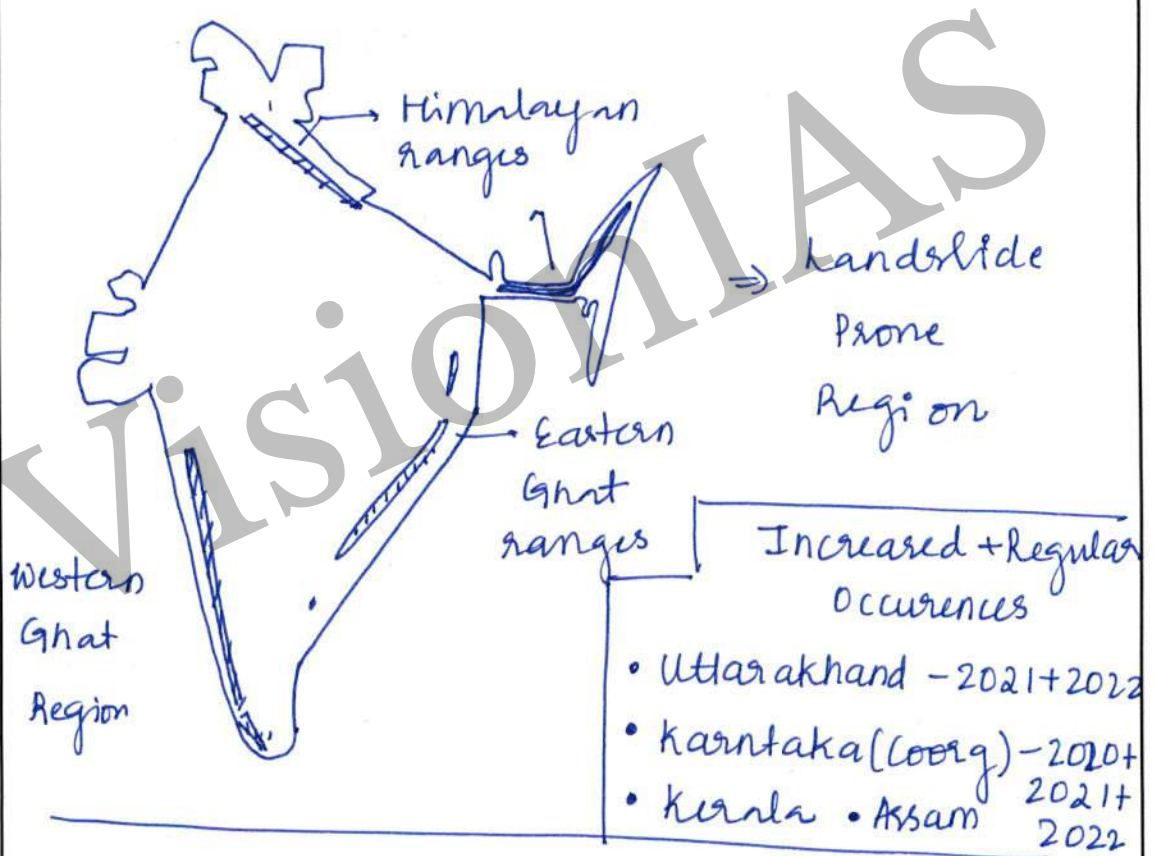
VisionIAS

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

According to NDMA, 15% of Indian landmass is prone to landslide.



Reason for Regular occurrences

Natural :-

- loose geomorphic structure
- ↳ sedimentary rock
- Himalayan range

- Increased rainfall → cloudburst of ~~Assam~~ Uttarakhand plains
- ↑ saturation - loose soil mass slips

- Plate activity - Himalayan range
- Steep slope → western ghats

Anthropogenic

Developmental

→ encroachment along environment sensitive zone

↳ ↑ demographic load

↳ deforestation, land clearance

↳ soil erosion

↳ Practices like shifting Agriculture

↳ Increased greenhouse gas emission

↳ climate change → unseasonal rainfall

Way forward :-

- ① Structural → Prevent human settlements along slope

→ slope reinforcement methods
needs to be taken

↳ deforestation avoided

↳ Agriculture : contour / Bund
agricultural practices

Non structural mapping
Standard Operating
Procedures to tackle
landslide.

There is a need to balance
development with environment;
compromise on environment will
lead to human as well as structural
loss pushing the country towards
underdevelopment

18.

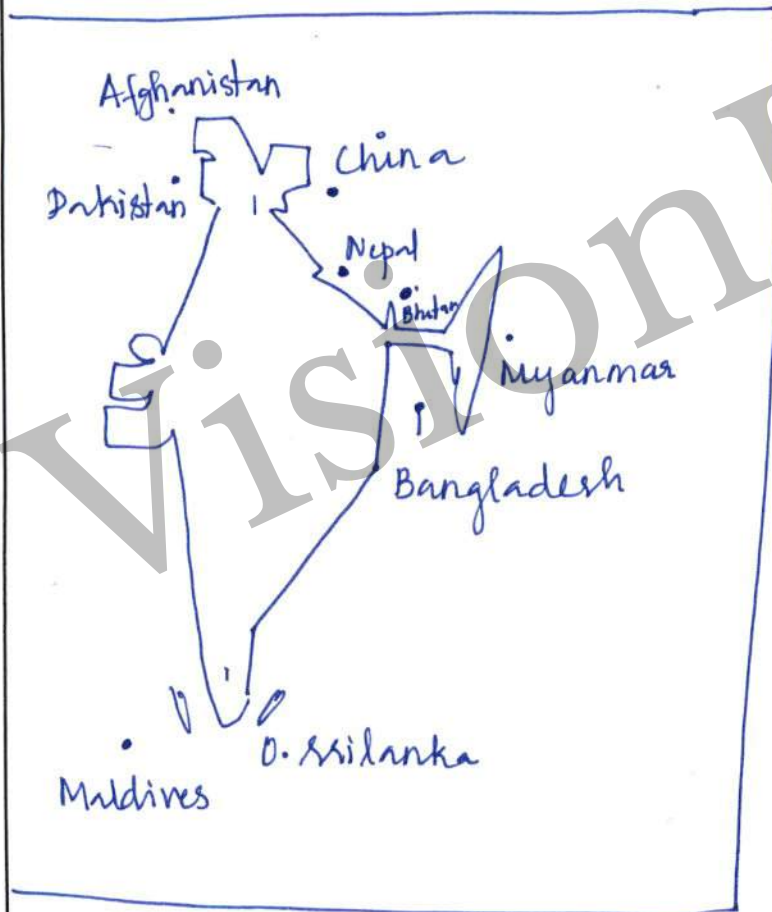
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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) ②

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

15

India has been uniquely placed geographically. it shares continental as well as maritime borders



→ Border shared by India

Need for Smart Border Management

- Increasing use of modern methods like Drones across western border :

↳ Drones spotted near Pulwama Air base

- Political instability in neighbouring countries ↳ Sri Lanka, Myanmar
↳ refugee crisis

- Terrorism → ↳ 26/11 Terrorist entered through Gujarat coast

- Drug Trafficking : closeness to Golden Triangle and Golden crescent

↳ Drugs found along Kandla Port

- Cross border movement - porous borders

↳ Nepal
↳ Myanmar } NE insurgency
↳ Bangladesh }

- Maritime → safeguard from China's string of pearl strategy

Initiatives taken by Govt :

- (i) Uniformity ^{in Jurisdiction} of Border Security Force
= 50km along North West and Bangladesh borders.
- (ii) Specialised + Modernisation to tackle with new border threats
- (iii) Border diplomacy → cooperation with bordering countries
- (iv) separate police troops safeguarding borders according to need
BSF → Punjab Pakistan, Bangladesh
ITBP → China Border.

Way forward : Modernise Border Police, increase cooperation with neighbouring countries

India's borders play ~ strategic role in safeguarding internal + external security.

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

Globalisation refers to inter connectedness and interdependencies between countries economy.

Money laundering refers to the activity of converting illegal (black money) towards white money

Linkages between Globalisation and Money laundering :-

Impact of Globalisation	on Money launder
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FDI, FPI - Cross border economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe havens • Avoiding paying taxes • Round tripping ⇓ hawalas money

Security

- Influence from abroad

Cross border terror financing

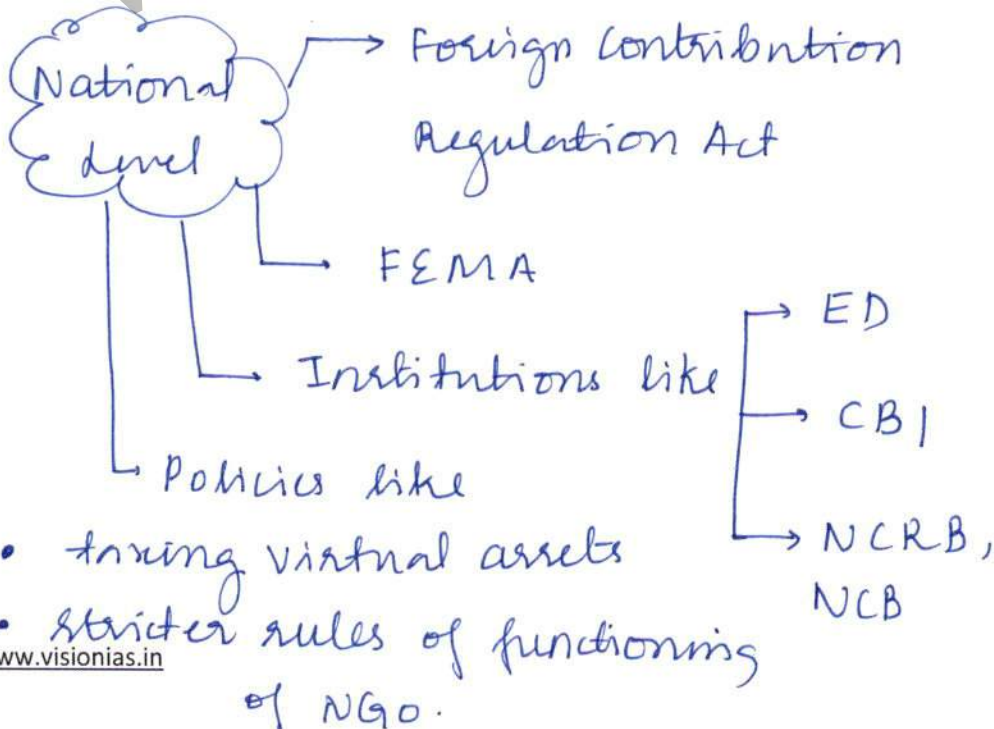
Technology interconnectedness

- Deep web
- * Dark web
- * Crypto Currency

Illegal transfer of funds to disturb law and order

→ Doubt / Claims that Khalistan groups funding from law opposition

Initiatives taken





उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering threatens the economic as well as social fabric. Multistakeholder approach with international commitment necessary towards addressing events of 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 हार्जिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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There has been recent race towards weaponising the outer space by Russia and China's policies

Artemis Accords : refers to commitment towards not allowing any weaponisation or discriminate use of outer space resources / planets. by on Moon, Mars

Need to Review Past Assumptions

- Towards international cooperation as responsible country

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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