



**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. : 0493 973

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Deepak Godara

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

28/08/2022

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Mukherjee Nagar.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

P. K. S.  
28/8/22

	<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>

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)		
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</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.

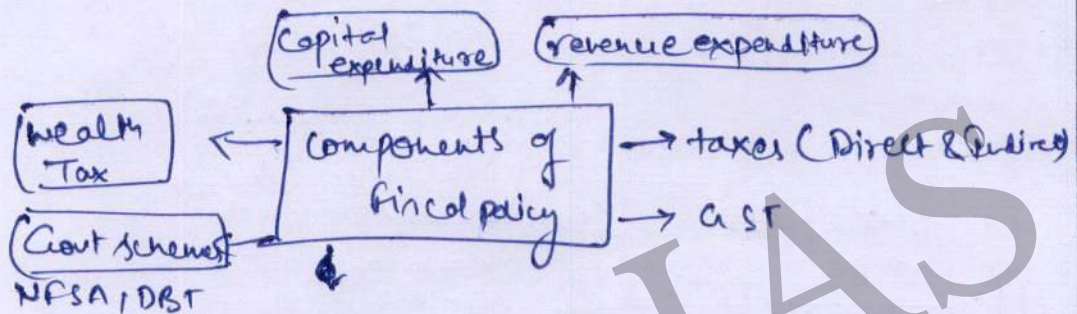
राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

Fiscal Policy of a economy refer to the policy dealing with govt budgeting taxes, subsidies, Capital expenditure (CAPEX) etc.



### Reducing Income inequality

① By Taxing the rich & wealthy → Wealth tax  
→ Green tax  
↳ Direct Tax is progressive in nature.  
↳ upto 8% very low income tax (Income Tax)

② By giving money & Benefits to poor

↳ By PM-KISAN, fertiliser subsidy

↳ NFSA  
↳ reduced expenditure of poor by such benefits

↳ Health → PM-Ayushman Bharat → 6 crore families

↳ Education → Article 21A; RTE 2008 → 6 free & compulsory education

- ③ ensuring Trickle down effect reaches poor sections
- ▷ Minimum wages (Labour Codes)
  - ▷ CSR on welfare etc

Poorest & Down trodden part of growth

- ① By skill development → Skill India Mission
- ↳ National Apprenticeship Training Scheme
  - ↳ AISEEM PORTAL etc.
  - ↳ e-Shram

- ② By utilizing Demographic dividend

↳ Startup Culture, MSMEs,  
SHG, NGO

- ③ By providing employment
- ↳ MANREGA
  - ↳ Urban MANREGA
  - ↳ City economy
  - ↳ E-NAM

Atc Global Inequality report India is most unequal country (top 10% → 78% wealth)  
Hence fiscal policy if in right direction can reduce Inequality (SDG-11)

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

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Digitizing land records is a crucial process as land reform can boost the country's development eg China, <sup>West</sup> Bengal, Kerala.

### Ensuring land reforms

① Clear picture of land inequalities

Atc to Agricultural Survey Aug land holding is 1.18 Hectare in India.

② Help Govt in executing land records & checking loopholes.

③ Resolution of Disputes via digitization becomes fast.

④ Increase in Property Tax  
Also Indian Judiciary is having

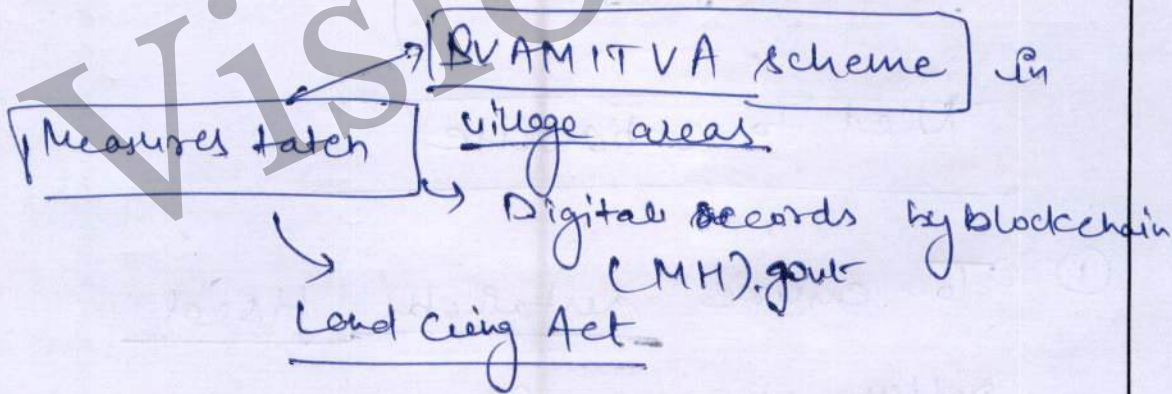
near about 60% cases regarding land reforms. (National Judicial Data Grid)

### Lessening judiciary's Burden

① Faster dispatch of justice to poor & vulnerable section. via digitalisation.

② Help judiciary to focus on other issues → criminal cases once they are solved.  
→ civil cases

③ reduction in further cases.



Hence this can be a watershed movement in helping the country's development.

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 घांशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए  
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Recently in SC there was a wide debate on freebies culture (free subsidies) as many states are facing fiscal crisis.

▷ MH, Telangana, TN Discom's loss was 80% (75000 crore in 2021 in context NITI Aayog)

▷ Debt-GDP ratio is increasing beyond limit

▷ Fiscal deficit widening

Need to rationalise

① To ensure sustainable fiscal policy otherwise fiscal deficit may widen  
▷ crisis like Sri Lanka were due to freebies

② To focus on capital expenditure.

Advantages → reduced capital output ratio  
 ↓  
generates employment  
 capital assets being Investment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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③ Non-merit subsidies (Discount, electricity) push burden on State govt & injustice to Taxpayers Money.

④ To improve Tax - GDP ratio (16% at present)

⑤ More spending on Infrastructure projects  
 ↳ NIP, Bharatmala, Digital India

Head Ahead → State Govts need to tap the source  
 following of FRBM Act

↳ Finance Commission to check the irrationality [A-280]

RBI in report 'Status GDP & <sup>Fiscal</sup> Health)

have also pointed out. Hence there is need to rationalise non-merit subsidies to ensure good fiscal Health

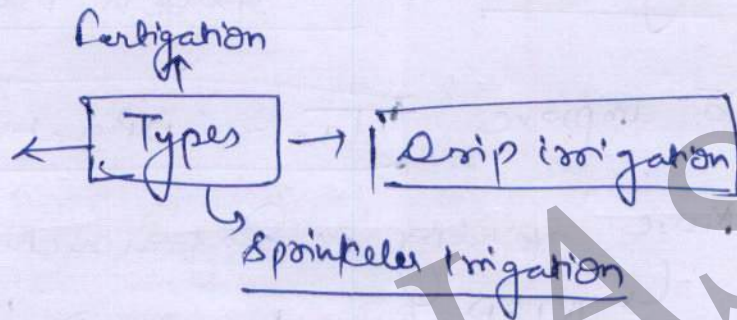
4.

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Micro irrigation refers to irrigation practice that saves water by avoiding run-off water and improves water efficiency



To promote micro irrigation PM-Krishi Sinchayee Yojana was launched.

Aims

- To ~~reduce~~ ~~promote~~ water use efficiency increase
- "per drop more crop"
- "Har khet ko pani" Accessibility
- Micro irrigation fund.

# Transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture

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

- ① Reduced input cost for farmers.
- ② No weeds growing → (reduction of) fertilisers  
(Insecticides, pesticides)  
Savings. ←
- ③ Reduced water erosion & water  
pollution
- ④ Soil fertility not lost.
- ⑤ Support for laying up micro  
to farmers. irrigation

Hence currently only 29% of  
area is under micro-irrigation. There is  
need to increase it and speed up  
the PM-KISAN sanchayi Yojana to  
make Agriculture profitable & sustainable.

5.

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

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

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

10

PSIDS (Pacific Small Island Developing States)

are small Island Nations in Pacific region and face the chance of submerging due to climate change.

e.g. Banua, Solomon Island, IPCC-6<sup>th</sup> Report

India's India-Pacific Ocean Strategy shows

India's increasing interest in Pacific.

vast resources

- ① Blue economy
- ② 15 Agro climatic zones
- ③ coal & petroleum
- ④ large demographic dividend.

Technical Expertise

- Solar, wind energy
- Renewable energy expertise
- climate resilient Technology
- climate smart Agriculture
- Space Advancement Biotech  
ISRO, Chandrayaan

## Help SIDS in impact of climate change

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

- ① Help in renewable energy
  - ↳ Hydrogen energy mission.
  - ↳ solar mission / ISA (Solar Alliance)
- ② Help in Blue economy → fisheries  
tidal, ocean thermal energy.
- ③ fighting waste → Bioremediation
  - ↳ pyrolysis
- ④ Agriculture → Nano liquid urea.
- ⑤ Health → Biotechnology, vaccines → diseases.
- ⑥ Help in Disaster management →  
CDRF, drought Toolbox etc  
as India also faces same disaster → <sup>marine heat wave</sup> cyclone, Tsunami  
Hence India can help and  
make presence in pacific But alone efforts  
won't work a collective action of  
(SDG-17)  
global level needed to stop Global  
warming.

6.

हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Nearly 70% of India's population is prone to some form of disaster

NDMA

Recently DMP-MoPR was finalised under which District management Plan and Panchayat level management Plan will be made.

Key components

- ① Plan to fight disasters by community input. (as they are first responders).
- ② Support from voluntary community e.g. Apada Mitra.
- ③ capacity Building framework for "Disaster fighters"

# ④ Development of village infrastructure resiliency.

## Rationale behind the Plan

① Disaster can be tackled at the ground level

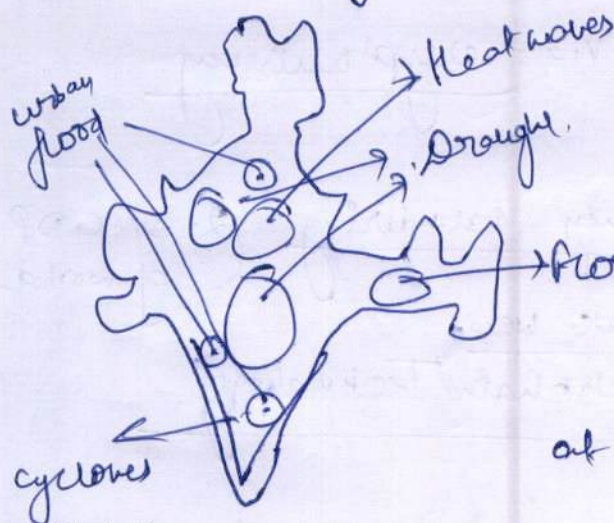
↳ First responder to disaster  
NDRF, SDRF comes late

② Reduction in response time

③ Save of lives & infrastructure

④ Disaster ready community.

⑤ IPCC Report said frequency & intensity will increase in future.



Hence disaster resilience at grass root level will help more than at top.

7.

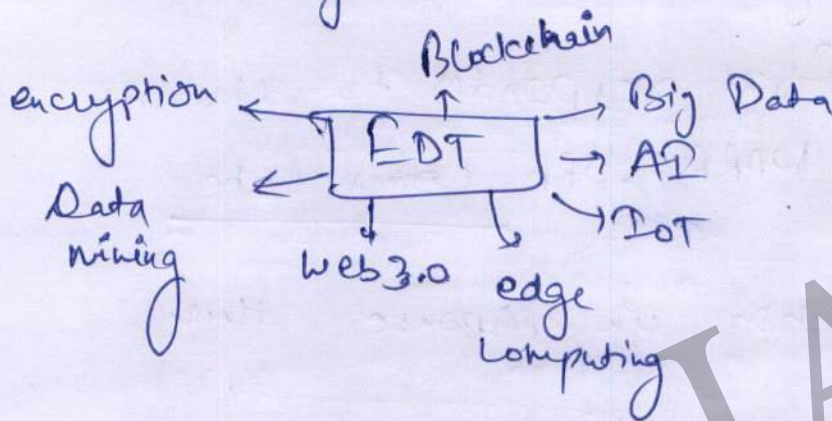
राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 & Disruptive technologies give us to the new age technology including new technologies



Internal security implications by state & Non State Actors using EDT

① Promotion of Anonymus HAWALA

transactions via cryptocurrency

② increase in money laundering (2-3% GDP of world)

due to Dark web

Blockchain Technology.

③ Increase in cyber Terrorism

↳ recruitment on whatsapp (encrypted)  
by PsPs.

④ use by over ground workers to  
- share security details

↳ social media. to Tajikhe Memanned  
in Kashmir,

⑤ Connectivity on Dark web using The  
Onion Ring promotes Cyber-warfare.

→ Hydra Banned by Germany

⑥ Critical Infrastructure disruption

→ Mumbai power cut, Chandankulam attack

Hence govt should adopt

NASSCOM → Data security strategy by D Security  
Council of India

& amendment via IT Act to

Stop these threats on Internet  
security.

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

Indian exports in world defence trade accounted only 3%.  
Defence Ministry

### Impediments in Boosting defence exports

- ① old Technology is used in Indian defense products.
- ② In competitive to US, Russia, Israel products. Su-300, Mig-29.
- ③ less  $\frac{GERD}{GDP}$  = 0.6% GDP only as compared to US  $\rightarrow$  10%+
- ④ less involvement of private sector in defence.
- ⑤ Lack of diversity in products  
Steps taken by Govt

- ① Defence Acquisition Procedure 2020.
- ② Defence corridors → 
- ③ PLI scheme under Atmanirbhar Bharat project.
- ④ NSDL, New Space India Limited & InSpace to boost investment.
- ⑤ India - Philippines deal of Brahmos missile \$400 M.
- ⑥ HAL → Tejas, Vikram etc.

Hence defence exports needs to be diversified from guns & secure tanks & increase in GDP near around 4-5%. GDP is required.

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

Space debris, refers to the unused or retired parts of satellites, stations in outer space. Currently there are only 1300/27000 working satellites and rest are unused.

### Multiple Issues with space Debris

① Disruption of Satellites & communication

and loss to economy.

▷ Starlink 1000 satellites, may be disrupted.

② Kessler Syndrome + more collisions will follow if there is collision.

③ Threat to ISS (International space

(Station)

4) Threat to humans who are in space or in ISS

↳ "Gravity movie man died from space debris"

5) Marco Costieri for developing countries to use space as developed can clean the debris

### Initiatives

① Open Space Treaty 1967

② UNCOPUOS (UN Committee on peaceful uses of outer space)

③ UK's debris clean project  
"Astro Carta" & guidelines for space debris.

Hence as countries are exploring more mission (Chandrayaan-3)

Outer space should be cleaned

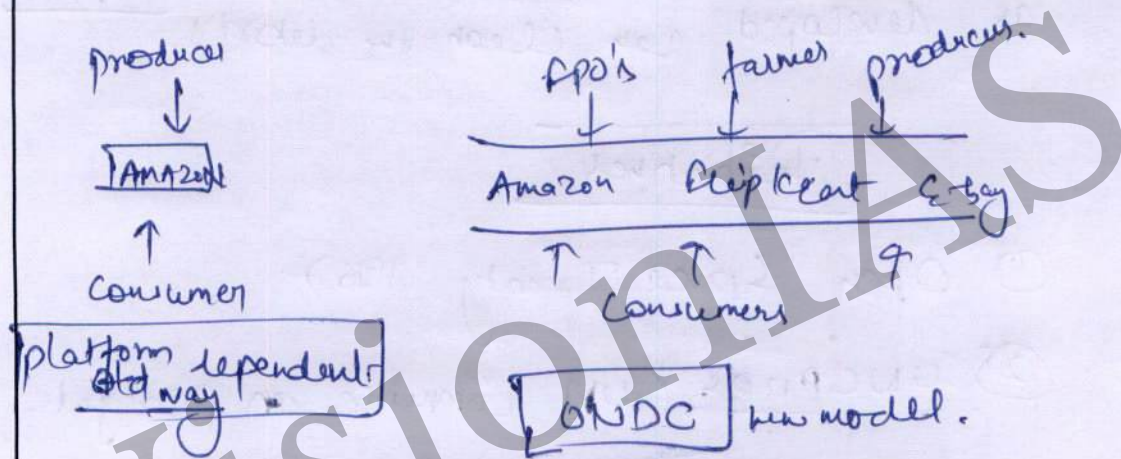
for democratic use

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

ONDC: Atc Meity open Network Digital Commerce is an open intermediary platform where producers can directly sell their products to consumers.



ONDC as inclusive & accessible for consumers

① Inclusive → By bringing prices down  
as now there will be competition  
↓  
more choices → reduced cost

② Hence normal man can also use it and buy things at low rates.

③ Transparency will be ensured. & firms will cut the rates of goods due to competition

▷ No monopoly of Amazon.

④ Accessibility to various diverse sources.

If one searches for product; not only Amazon but from all Brands Flipkart etc also comes.

⑤ Freedom of choice increases as more goods, more platforms or single portal.

Hence ONDC will not benefit consumers but also small producers.

Hence MeITY will bring it as soon as possible. Currently it is pilot

project in various cities.

11.

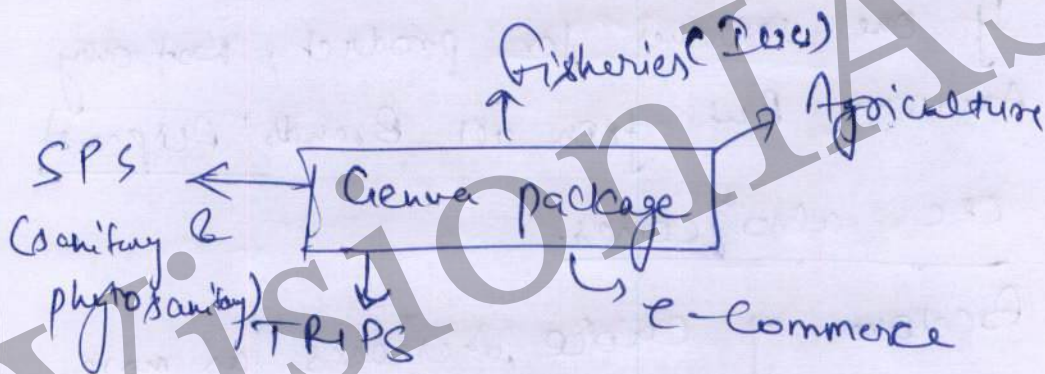
यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Recently At the 12th Ministerial Conference the Cuenca package was introduced by WTO.



Fisheries package

- ① Under developed & Developing countries to be given the option to subsidy to fisherman

in their EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) for 4 years.

② Developed countries will not provide the subsidy on ITC (illegal, unregulated, unregistered) fisheries.

③ & Take measures to reduce ITC fisheries

---

### Concerns by India

---

① Discrimination of developed countries as they provide high subsidy.

② 4 year Time period is very low period for developing

& underdeveloped countries for giving subsidy:

③ Because their fishery sector is not developed and needs protection.

④ SPS clause to avoid export of fisheries from developing countries (on health basis).

Also India's other concerns

↳ ~~Stock~~ Stockholding for domestic use (wheat)

↳ e-services custom duty exemption

↳ TRIPS only vaccine waiver.

↳ MSP solution

hence at 12<sup>th</sup>

ministerial conference following

4 new needs to be resolved.

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

Recently India is heavily focussing on Infrastructure projects to reduce Logistics cost. (12-13% GDP) for this govt is

adopting the mix models (PPP models)

of Investment → BOT  
                          ↳ BOT  
                          ↳ HAM.

Recently HAM model has become viable for Govt. In this model

govt & private both share the input cost (60% private, 40% Govt)

↳ private maintains the project & collects the revenue for few years).

↳ Then after full payment return it back.

## HAM's Advantage in construction sector

- ① Construction sector includes constructing of projects under NPI or other scheme  
→ Highways  
→ Toll taxes etc.  
→ SEZ Buildings
- ② Faster delivery of projects.
- ③ Increased efficiency of project & labour.
- ④ The domain expertise of private is utilised for good planning.
- ⑤ Increase in govt revenue
- ⑥ reduction in Fiscal deficit (ARBM)
- ⑦ employment generation and Boost to economic activity

## Moderation of Interest

① Lack of Trust between Govt & private sector → (COVID pandemic)  
↳ Profit guarantee.  
is not assured for private

② Slowdown in the economy

③ Reduction in FDI / FPI.

④ Low output and High input cost.

⑤ private goal → profit  
Govt goal → welfare  
Clash of interest

As Kelkar Committee suggested

that private sector should be taken  
into confidence and together will boost

economy to reach 5 Trillion economy

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

MSP refers to Minimum Support Price that is declared by CAE (Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs) on (22+1) crops before the sowing season.

Aims

- ① For farmers → To ensure <sup>minimum</sup> income guarantee on their crop.
- ② To save from inflation or supply-demand disruption.
- ③ For food distribution (NFA).

Not Economically Sustainable

- ① FPO was suffering a huge loss (more & later crop) due to MSP

2022 Budget

② Demotivates private investment

③ Institutional issues → APMC's  
monopoly & no new entries.

④ Against innovation. & large scale  
cooperative farming

Not Agro-ecologically sustainable

① Due to Green Revolution (wheat & rice)  
soils are facing nutrient loss.  
salinity in western India.

② High NPK ratio in soils leads to  
(4:2:1) ideal  
reduced productivity.

③ As given on 2 crops only (mostly  
wheat & rice) it leads to pollution  
as rice → water intensive  
→ GHG emission  
→ Stubble Burning.

- ④ Reduced millets production that keep soil fertility.

### Alternative Approaches

- ① Direct subsidy to farmers e.g. PM-KISAN. ~~to~~ Odisha - KALSA scheme. Greenbox - WTO
- ② No discrimination among crops. as wheat, rice are promoted due to populist measures.  
▷ Haryana → subsidy on nutrient crops (pulses)
- ③ ~~Investment~~ Investment in Agriculture & Infrastructure e.g. 0.6% GDP is spent on R&D.
- ④ ensure Availability on Kisan credit cards for loans

Hence to save environment & economic sustainable these approaches to be followed.

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

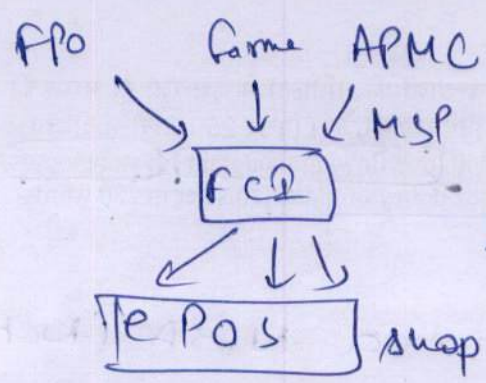
उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has enacted NFSA (National Food Security Act) 2013 to provide food to poor in India.

### Buffer Stock Policy

- ① Centre Govt maintains Buffer Stock to meet unforeseen emergency needs & to distribute
- ② via PDS (public distribution system)
- ③ FCI (Food Corporation of India) buys food grains usually wheat & rice at MSP (minimum support price).

④



Distribution of

e PDS Point of sale shops at fair price ₹1, 2 for wheat & rice to 80 crore beneficiaries

under NFSA (TPDS) Act 2013.

But it is argued that country is overflooded by food grains at warehouses.

Reasons

- ① Lack of cold storage facilities → leads to wastage & rotten food products.

- ② Lack of Accountability & Transparency
- ③ Leakages in targetting & Corruption in the system.
- ④ Improper food management by warehouses & FCI

### Way Ahead

① FCI, Warehouse Corporation of India to build cold storage facilities.

② ensure no leakages

③ proper use of chemicals to avoid rotten

Hence these measures

help country to reach the goal  
of Antyodaya

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

15

As India is preparing to improve Blue economy, ports play a vital role in doing so.

Mega Ports by 2047 & Blue economy

- ① Help improve exports. → fisheries
- ② Reduced logistics cost  
(44% rise in LPI logistic perform Index)
- ③ going for economic of scale.
- ④ Increase income & removal of poverty.

But Indian ports faces

some challenges →

① Lack of coordination among State  
govt & central govt. (13 major ports only)

② Institutional issues

↳ lack of funding

↳ lack of vision for ports.

③ Low private sector investment in  
industry.

④ Lack of economy of scale  
for Blue economy.

↳ fishermen do primitive & subsistence  
fisheries. No commercial fisheries.

⑤ Lack of infrastructure (Advanced)  
poor old infra can't meet needs  
of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Hence the need  
is to address the such issues.

## Remedial measures

- ① Develop ports by PPP project  
private  
↳ efficiency, economy of scale;
- ② coordination among state & central  
govt. → increased speed of projects.
- ③ ensure proper funding to ports
- ④ Go for economy of scale.
- ⑤ 'draft Blue Economy' vision for ports  
to be followed

Hence when India  
wants to become a developed country  
by 2047 port sector can be  
Catalyst.

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

15

A/c World Inequality Report Top 50% of rich population accounts for more than 80% of the carbon emissions.

Inequality in income & wealth & Carbon inequality

① use of more resources by rich.

Per Capita emission of US = 10 times of India.

② Use of Transportation, AC's & other things by rich.

③ poor doesn't have much resources hence very low emissions.

④ dependence of fossil fuel is high (80% energy is from fossil in world).

## Significance of addressing carbon inequality for India

- ① Environment justice in the world  
as cumulative emissions of western countries is very high
- ② low spending on renewable energy  
if efforts by developed countries  
↳ Access to Special climate fund.  
↳ Access to Technology.
- ③ No trickle down effect on poor  
as cut in fossil → low energy  
↓  
poverty ← low employment
- ④ SBDs shared But differentiated responsibilities principle would not put much burden on people.
- ⑤ Reduction in climate ~~change~~ <sup>pollution</sup>.

## ways how to achieve

① Following of rules & conventions properly  
↳ Break Through Agenda, Mohane Pledge

↳ Dedicating funding to climate fund.

② Following of Negative zero emission by developed countries.

③ Developing countries to be given time as they need economic development.

④ Use of Renewable energy → solar, wind  
→ hydrogen

⑤ Nature Based solutions.

⑥ Transfer of technology, resources, capacity Building of developing countries

Hence COP-28 <sup>egypt</sup> can be a very good occasion for reducing the inequalities as it leads

↳ Climate justice in world.

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

In last 5 years India has witnessed many landslides in Himalayas (Kangra 2021) in western ghats (Maharashtra, Kerala).

IPCC Report 6 also

said that such events are going to increase and intensity in.

Development Paradigm not modified

① unsustainable Development in Himalayan areas (Young fold mountain)  
 ↳ Infrastructure Development.  
Char Dham.

② large illegal mining in western  
Cochin & NE  
(bat hole mining)

increase risk of landslide in monsoon

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

③ AIL to CAC Report CEA clearances  
are rejected in only 2% cases. despite  
not following norms.

④ No followed recommendation of  
Kasturbaangan, Cadgil committee  
Report on western Ghats.

⑤ Lack of Structural Disaster risk  
reduction Infrastructure suggested  
by Sendai framework, CDR II

▷ Houses in western ghats

▷ Hotels in Himdyas.

⑥ Construction beyond carrying capacity  
of ecosystem.

However Govt has  
followed a roadmap of landslide  
by NDMA guidelines.

- ① Hazard Zonation mapping
- ② Capacity Building
- ③ Structural measures → Infrastructures projects
- ④ Non Structural mgmt  
↳ Housing schemes, shelters.
- ⑤ Climate change & landslide.

But still

a lot needs to be done as.

- ↳ No breach of carrying capacity of ecosystem
- ↳ Follow of proactive from reactive infrastructure.
- ↳ CDA rules to be followed

Hence to avoid loss of livelihood & infrastructure, Govt should follow the steps to reduce risk of landslides.

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)

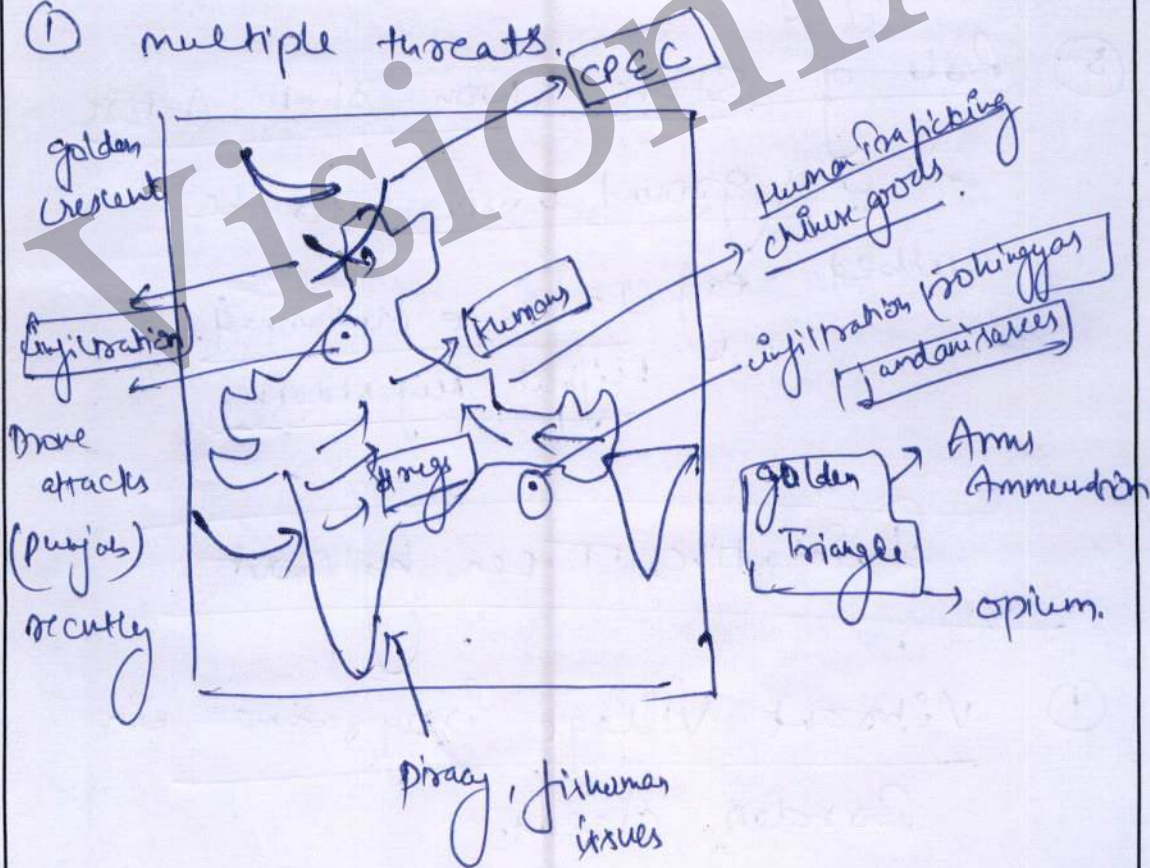
उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

India shares its borders with 7 countries and borders are very important for internal security of country.

Need for Smart Border mgmt

① multiple threats.



② AIC to Global Drugs Report  
India consumes largest opium in  
world.

③ To stop drugs Trafficking, Human  
Trafficking, Dujilatation  
(examples on map)

④ To ensure National Threats by  
China e.g. CPEC, Galwan stand off  
Pangong lake

⑤ Role of State & Non State Actors  
& Over ground workers to be  
curbed e.g. Taish-e-Muhammad,  
Hijab, Mujahideen.

Initiatives Taken by Govt

① Vibrant Village Programme in  
Border Areas.

② CIBMS (Comprehensive Border management System with Bangladesh, Myanmar etc.)

③ Document check on AMR  
(free movement regime)

④ Amended rules of BSF (Sotm) to check cross Border crime.

⑤ Exemption from EIA, Forest Act 1980 for Infrastructure in Border areas.

⑥ Use of CACAV for marine Borders (satellite)

Hence Border mgmt is very crucial for security & sovereignty of Nation.

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

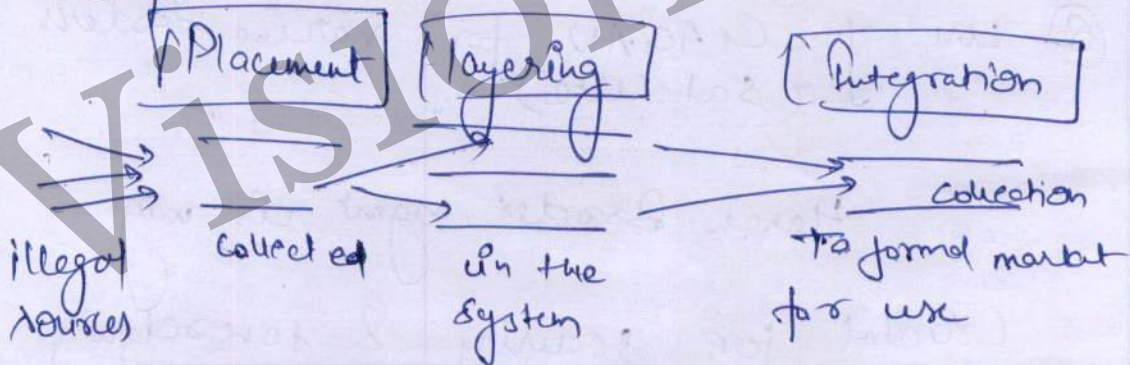
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money Laundering comprises of about 2-3% of Global GDP

IMF Report

Money Laundering refers to the use of illegal money by illegal means and use it as legal currencies

3 Steps



Globalisation & money laundering

① Increase in Digital payments &

Trans Border transactions.

▷ Human Trafficking, Drug Trafficking  
| Golden Triangle, Cocaine |

② using of Dark web, Deep net, The onion ring. Cryptocurrencies etc.

③ Hard to trace the transactions due to anonymity → AI, IoT  
→ Big Data.

Initiatives At National Level

① Recently SC in Vijay Madanlal case made it as Non-bailable offence.

② PMLA 2002 (Prevention of Money Laundering Act).

Section-3 defines Money laundering

③ Changes in UAPA & NIA to include money laundering as one of crime

④ Benami Transaction Act

⑤ Fugitive Economic Offenders Act

⑥ Foreign Exchange Management Act

⑦ Tax on cryptocurrencies (30%)

## At International level

- ① Vienna convention on money laundering
- ② FATF (Financial Action Task Force) by G-7 to tackle (40+ members)
  - AML → Anti money laundering
  - CFT → counter financing of Terror
  - Grey list, Black list
- ③ DTAA agreements among countries  
India - Singapore
- ④ IMF & World Bank keeps an eye on money laundering.

Hence money laundering is a serious global threat which needs to be addressed by global cooperation (SDG-17).

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

Initially India was hesitant to use the outer space by developed countries and demanded for equal opportunity.

India's projects were not very fast but recently India has proposed various projects

- ↳ Gaganyaan → 1 manned Mission on moon.
- ↳ Chandrayaan → 2 unmanned.
- ↳ Aditya → 3 (Solar mission)
- ↳ NISAR

### Past Assumptions of India

- ① Lower use of outer space
- ② Equal opportunity for all.

③ No advanced mission that can harm outer space.

Artemis Accord refers to the doctrine of principles to be used for outer space and exploration of satellites by various countries.

India's stand

India have objected to some of points of the Accord as India feels they are undemocratic, promotes oligopoly & undue advantage to developed countries.

No space justice →

India promotes UNCPOOS & open  
Space Treaty 1967 . and demands

That all countries should use  
outer space

↳ responsibility

↳ not create debris

↳ Militarization of space should not be there

For that India has developed a New

NEST wing in foreign ministry

(New Emerging Scientific Technologies)

Hence India

stand on outer space in of

democratic use.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS