



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. : 0038203

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AJAY YADAV

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28.08.2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

KAROL BAGH (ORN)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Jumajagota

	<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 में कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

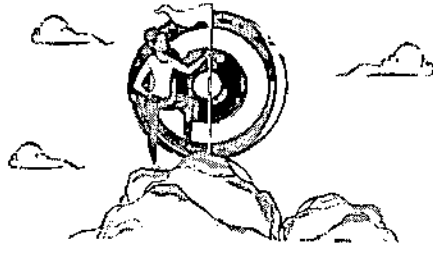
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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Examiner(s)

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

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



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अधिकतम अंक: 250
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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा की 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.

VISIONIAS

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

10

Fiscal policy referred to public expenditure through Budget, Public Debt etc. to enhance the ^{economic} growth.

Tool to Reduce Income inequality

- Progressive taxation to reduce income inequality and concentration of wealth in few hands (Art 39)
- Subsidy, income transfers to enhance poor income
 - (eg) PM-KISAN (@ ₹6000/year)
 - (eg) MGNREGA
- Targetted Expenditure to create assets, skill development, health improvement
 - (eg) M-JAY, PMJDY

- Loan waivers, interest subvention etc
to increase the income of poorer

(eg) PM Mudra Yojna, $\frac{ECLGS}{(MSME)}$

Tool to help poor

- Food and Nutritional security

(eg) NFSA \rightarrow 67% ^{poor} people subsidise food.

- Quality Education and basic Amenities

(eg) RTE \rightarrow free schooling

- Strengthen poor rural economy

(eg) SHG-Bank linkage programme.

- Promote financial inclusion and
DBT based transfer for efficient
service delivery

(eg) PM JDY, Aadhar based IDS

Thus, the need to integrate fiscal with
monetary policy to realise the aim
of SDG #1 (zero poverty) and SDG #9 (Reduced
inequality)

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 दृष्टिकोण से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digitizing of Land records means the computerization of LAND based assets for better resolution of disputes and formalised rural/urban asset transfer easily

However, there is long way to go due to multiple challenges

- Lack of Awareness and Nudge for Land digitalisation

- Federal contention - 'LAND' is a ^{state} subject

(eg) many states like BH, OD not doing Land digitalisation

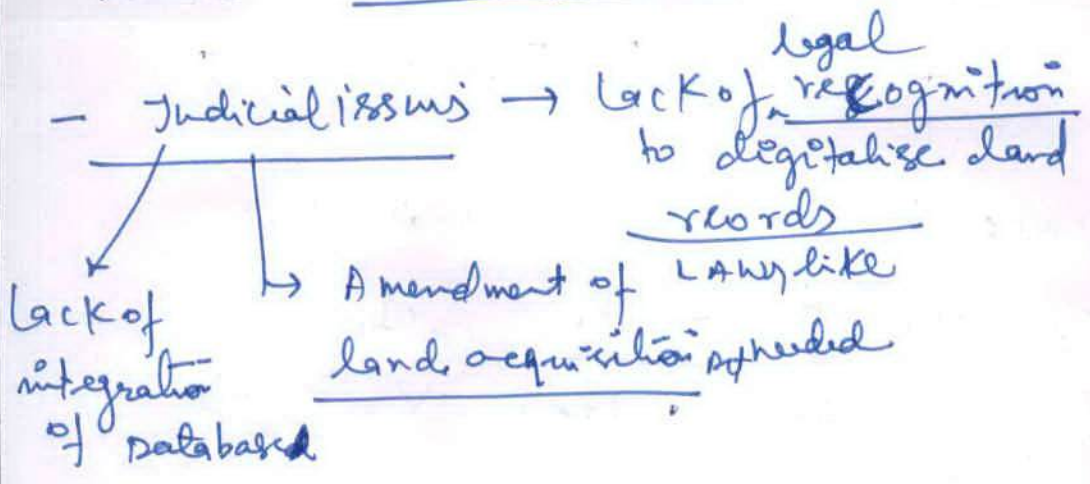
- Logistics and capacity issues

↳ state like OD, BH, JH do not

have staff and needed infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Poor implementation of SUAMITVA scheme → WB, JH, BH



MEASURES taken

- SUAMITVA scheme ⇒ for land records digitalisation
- Provinces states → AP, MP, MH } Land records digitalisation
- Satellite imagery (ISRO) helping - land records digitalisation
- Metropolis like Bengaluru, Hyderabad etc using Satellite based LAND USE planning

However, more needed for awareness campaigns and incentive state for digitalisation.

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 हशिखे में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, (JI of India has said the 'FREE BIDS' cultural hampering the balance sheet of many states.

(eg) Punjab: More than 3 lakh state debt

skill freebies: Free electricity, Free water.

Non-merit subsidies and few states deteriorating balance sheet

- SBI study more than 17 states has capacity on only 45-50% of own revenues, ^{generation} compared to expenditure
- State like PB, JH are on the brink of bankruptcy

- Recently, Ministry of coal has revealed many big states like TN, J B, DL, OD etc have failed to pay DJSOMS \Rightarrow Risk of electricity cut

- Raghuram Rajan committee \rightarrow Loan waiver scheme deteriorate credit culture and cause Domino effect

Thus, need to rationalise the subsidy through multiple ways. —

- ECI regulate full promises to reduce the phenomenon of Freebies culture.

- strict implementation of Art 293(3) (State Debt Control) to reduce the state debt.

- Control reduce CES & SURCHARGES rather do taxation for more revenue to states (financial commission)

- Increased performance based grants (15% FCI)

Thus, multiple efforts need for fiscal prudence (FRBM Act) 11

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 इतिहास में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation referred to small decentralised irrigation like sprinkle and drip irrigation to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of water usage

It has potential to transform farming into profitable and sustainable venture through multiple ways:

- Reduce over-reliance on CANAL based irrigation → costly + inefficient

(eg) Ken-between link project cost ⇒ ₹12,000 crore

- ↑ water usage efficiency

(eg)

canal	45-50%
micro-irrigation	85-90%

↑ efficiency

- Can be occur at most decentralised level

(eg) Farmer → own land

- Reduce the phenomenon of land salinisation (IBHR)

(eg) More water \rightarrow More evaporation \rightarrow More Land salinisation

- Based on principle of 'less drop more crop' (PMKSY)

\rightarrow more production with limited water

(eg) Israel \rightarrow Nager desert crop cultivation

- Strengthen \Rightarrow optimum utilisation of micro-irrigation Funds (PMKSY)

more emphasis on smaller irrigation project

- Panacea for Drought prone region due to lack of water availability.

(eg) DRY (malwa, Bundelkhand) region \Rightarrow Dalwai committee recommended.

- \uparrow farmer Income \Rightarrow due to reduction in cost.

However there are challenges like ^{high} cost of installation, power usage, lack of

Capacity of small & marginal farmers (85%) and needs to be addressed

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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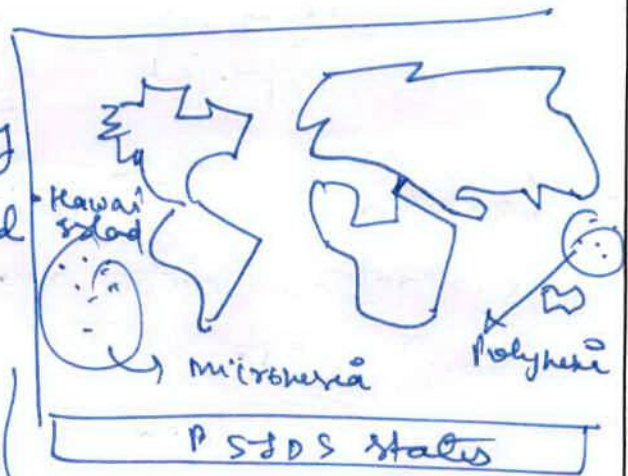
PSIDS states ^{are} facing extreme problem of submergence due to rise in sea level, cyclonic disturbances and Tsunami threat

India can help PSIDS through multiple ways :-

- State of the Art cyclone warning system can be shared with PSIDS states

(eg) cyclone Phailin (2009) 13000 death

cyclone : 5 death for same intensity cyclone (2013)



- Advanced institutional mechanism

(eg) JITM (Pune), IMD, Mo Earth Science

- Huge resources at its disposal
(ex) \$500 billion (Forest)
+ >\$3 Trillion (economy)
- India expertise - Embankment (Sunderban delta), Groynes (Orissa coast) can share with PSIDS.
- India with expertise in ISRO -
Satellite imagery, LEDA satellite,
GSAT-7 satellite \Rightarrow can help PSIDS
in weather modelling
- India with huge supercomputing facilities like PARAM, Vrityush supercomputer can help PSIDS with ENSEMBLE based weather modelling.
- India can share best practices like GEMINI initiative (weather + fishery) monitoring.
However, it has its own limitations,
huge population for own growth (HY. \rightarrow BPL)
own infrastructure needs (\$4 trillion by 2030)
Thus, can help more with Knowledge

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

DMP-MoPR aims to participatory mechanism in disaster planning through disaster ~~resilient~~ resilience at local level (Sendai framework)

Rationale behind

- Decentralised planning
- Optimum usage of local resources and local labour
- Awareness generation
- based on Sendai framework → Integrated governance
- based on principle of integrated planning
- more outcome and mitigation oriented

Highlights of low profile

- more GRAM Sabha oriented
planning-

- more utilisation of local resources

- involvement of local labour

- special provision for vulnerable

women, child sc/st

- use of technology → weather prediction

- integration with rural economy

(es) Agriculture.

- More mitigation oriented rather
response oriented.

They will help in India's mitigation

effort at local level (Sendai framework)
need.

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

EDT refer to new technologies

like - AI, Robotics, Cryptocurrency, Quantum etc.

Internal security threats

STATE

- AI → Cyber hacking issues

(eg) Ransomware attack → Bombay Grid attack by China hackers

- Robotics →

↳ new advanced DRONES and Aircraft

(eg) Drone attack on Jammu airbase (Pakistan)

- Quantum

↳ tracking and surveillance

Non state actor threats

- crypto currency

↳ Money laundering and terrorist financing.

(eg) NIA: IS/ use crypto for J&K terrorist financing.

- DARK web

↳ usage of internet for drug trafficking.

(eg) NCB recently busted DARK web racket on Home drug delivery.

- cyber attack → critical installations

- DATA misuse → privacy issue

Thus, the need for development of indigenous R&D and technology.

(eg) National AI strategy
National Blockchain Strategy

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

SIPRI report, India is largest importer of defence items.

Impediments - defence Exports

- Lack of sophisticated products

(eg) Air defence system

- High competition → USA
→ Russia: S-400
→ France: Rafale

- ~~the~~ MOU signed with other nation to not share technology.

(eg) INDO-Russia → Brahmos technology not shared

- Lack of private participation

Shekatkar

- Defence Procurement Procedure, 2016

—————

Made in India, Make in India (global)

- Provision for MSME (< ₹3000 project)
to strengthen them.

- ofshoot clause ⇒ technology transfer

- 100% fdi^o allowed

- strategic partners (private players)

will be helped to learn from

foreign original equipment suppliers.

They need to implement Shekatkar

Committee recommendations

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)

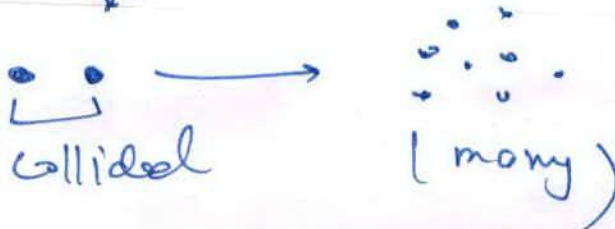
10

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

space debris referred to space
unused items floating in
orbit.

multiple issues

- Kessler Syndrome



- Threat to space asset

(eg) Speed \Rightarrow 30,000 km/hrs
of space debris

- poor collaboration among nations
- lack of institutional mechanism
- shrinkage of orbital space for future missions

Initiatives taken

- Harpoon capture (EU) → to
spoon all space debris
- Net capturing (Japan) → use
big net to slow-capture
debris.
- Space Situational Agreement (Tosca-USA)
|
To share information
- LADAR / LASER burning to
destroy them (LASNA)

ISRO initiative of self burning of
Satellite asset is a good start
to reduce debris pollution

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

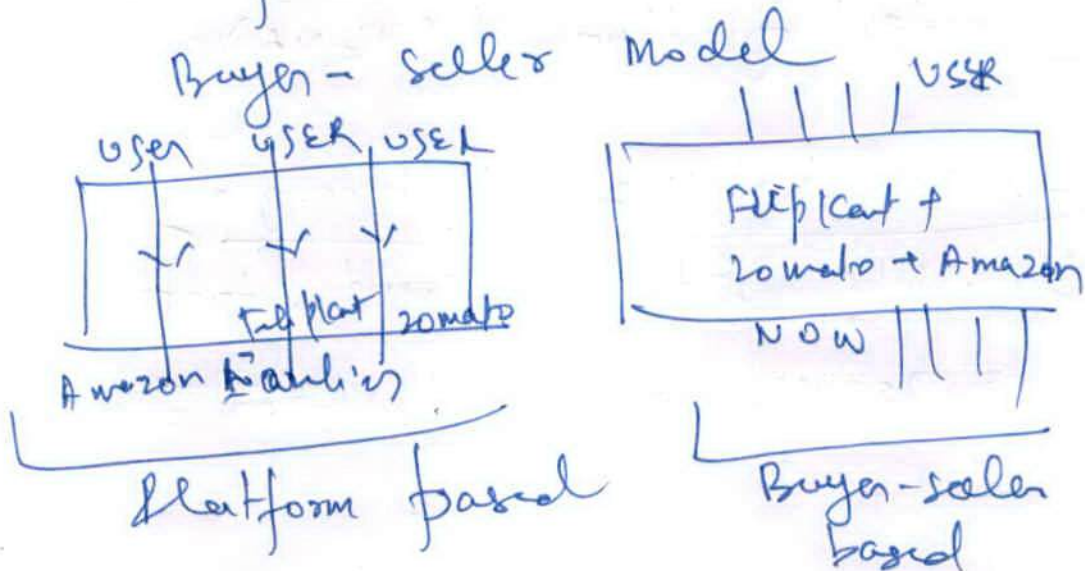
उम्मीदवारों को इस हानि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Network Digital Commerce (ONDC) aim to use OPI model ~ e-commerce to make it more equitable and inclusive

Benefits

- e-commerce monopoly of flipkart, Amazon will be shrinked.

- Platform based model →



- equitable opportunities to
retailer ship.

- e-commerce player deep
discounting, manipulated marketing
stopped.

(ke) AMAZON support cloud tail
products

- user friendly.

(ke) Can access all platforms simultaneously

- use incentive oriented.

(ke) No e-commerce → monopoly

Thus, need for speedy implementation

as suggested by NANDAN Nilekani

11.

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

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

WTO recent deal aim to curb the phenomenon of IUV (Illegal, Unregulated, Uncontrolled) fisheries due to unsustainable subsidies given by states.

Agreement Highlights

- States to controlled fisheries subsidy that distort global supply chain.
- Subsidy given only for infrastructure and income transfer rather boosting production.
- Deep netting and chemical poisoning fishing should be reduced.
- Agreement on Sustainable use of

fishing so that ~~it~~ reserves do not get depleted.

India with ^{second} largest fisheries production

has shown concerns for the

agreement :-

- Lack of inclusion of FISHERMAN concerns \Rightarrow livelihood
- Lack of inclusion of informatisation nature of fisheries in developing countries.
- Lack of consideration of PLASTIC pollution (developed nation) is hampering fisheries growth.
- Lack of consideration that developing countries do not have infrastructure for income transfer.

- more centric to developed nations priority.

- less weightage given to developing countries initiatives like Blue revolution, GEMINI (fisheries initiative production monitoring) etc.

Thus, the need for proper balance of livelihood and environment to achieve the SDG #14 (life below water) by 2030

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

12.

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

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

15

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

Hybrid Annuity model is a form of PPP (Private-Public Partnership) model to diversify the risk and enhance the capacity.

(2) HAM model → UDAN scheme
↳ Bharatmala project

Advantages of HAM

- Equitable participation from govt. and private →

Govt.	40%
Private	60%

} Project funding

- Diversification of Risk between state and private player

→ Government proactive help in land acquisition and environment clearances

(2) PARJESH portal

- Private provide specialisation and expertise for better infrastructure.

(eg) Jaypee cement → Yamuna Expressway
(Delhi - Agra)

- NO private control on ownership
and toll collection

↳ govt. will collect toll and
pay to private player in
annual annuity.

- Performance based grants - govt.
will release money with gradual
completion of projects.

However, private players showed
less enthusiasm due to multiple reasons:

- lack of release of govt. contribution
timely.

- Land acquisition and environment
clearance very slow.

(eg) Bullet train project → (MH) → only 75%
of land ³⁰ acquired

- Cost overrun not compensated by government.

(eg) Bullet train :

Expected cost	1.63 lakh crore
New cost	7.2 lakh crore

- Lack of release = 'Annuity' by govt. due to fiscal pressure cause balance sheet stress on private players

- Lack of provision for land collection and ownership \Rightarrow private not interested

- Performance based tied grants / release of funds \Rightarrow Hamper project growth

- Lack of contribution from govt \Rightarrow only 40%

Thus, the need is to follow the recommendation of Vijay Kelkar Committee on PPP reforms to make HAM more attractive \rightarrow Regulatory Authority
+ Timely clearances
and to end digitalisation

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

15

MSP regime based on 2 formulae which provide approx 50% of profit to farmers on inputs, it provided on 23 crops.

MSP: Economically unsustainable

- Huge burden on Public exchequer
(eg) 2020-21 : ₹ 2 lakh crore ^{grant} ~~subsidy~~ given to FCI

- very few farmers benefited

(eg) Shanta Kumar : only 6% farmer benefit from MSP.
Committee

- Hamper Capital investment due to lack of funds after MSP enforcement.

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

- Causing: Predatory Relationship
 Farmer over-reliance on MSP \Rightarrow Entrepreneurship and New crops suffered
Dalwai Committee

- Imbalanced Development: Only Few regions like PB, HR, Western UP benefited more

MSP: ecologically unsustainable

- Distortion of cropping pattern
 (eg) PB, HR \Rightarrow Rice cultivation in semi-arid zone
 Land Salinisation problem.

- Monocultural tendencies are increasing.
 (eg) Sundarban delta
 Earlier: 5 variety of Paddy grown
 Now: only 2 variety grown

- Soil fertility loss \Rightarrow over usage of fertiliser.
 (eg)

Ideal	4:2:1
Punjab	23:8:1

 N:P:K ratio

- Ground water contamination

(c9) MB emerge out as 6 Canes
Capital of India

- Farmer suicide still in ↑ trend
(NCRB report)

Thus, the need for an alternative
approach :-

- Price Deficiency Payment System
↳ Private sector buy from farmer
and farmer will be given
(market price - MSP) amount.

(eg) MP: Bhavantar Bhugtan (ojra)

- Price support system
↳ (eg) IM-Kisan to replace MSP
↳ greenbox (WTO) ↳ Amber box

- Private participation ⇒ Procurement + warehouse
↳ Distribution
- Promote other farming methods
↳ ZBNF, organic, Aquaculture ⇒ Dalwai committee's recommendation
↳ To reduce agri distress

Thus, the need to shift from MSP to
Income transfer as suggested by Dalwai's committee

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

The Shanta Kumar Committee on FCI reforms has recommended that FCI stock are food surplus specially in case of wheat and rice.

Overflowing of food grains

- MSP based procurement is leading towards mass procurement beyond capacity

(eg) FCI godaon has 30-40 lakh million surplus food grains beyond capacity (FCI)

- Poor management → Toward PLI NTD system causing massive wastage of food grains.

(eg) ₹ 1 lakh crore foodwastage for year.

- Poor End to End computerization cause lack of release of food grains during crisis due to inefficient supply chain

- lack of Private participation due to anachronistic laws like APMC Act and Essential commodities Act (2018-19) Economic Survey

Existing Buffer stock policy impact on overflowing food grains

- More tilt towards grain buying rather developing infrastructure.
- More centralised procurement through FCI, NAFED etc rather decentralised state based or private based.

(eg) MP: Bhandar Bhuvantar Topa (Procurement)

- Less emphasis on CEMENT-Asphalt based infrastructure \Rightarrow current PLINT systems Huge wastage

- Mass procurement of wheat and rice cause poor procurement of other crops like oilseeds, coffee pulses.
- lack of emphasis on Digitalisation of supply chain management
 - (eg) conditions like Food surplus and Food shortage exists together
- Lack of mechanisms for independent evaluation and RAQ oversight on Audit mechanisms
- Poor balance sheet of FCI, no provision on Timely disposal of funds in buffer policy.

Thus, the need for implementation of Sharda committee recommendation and Ashok Dalwai committee recommendation to modernise the warehouses

15.

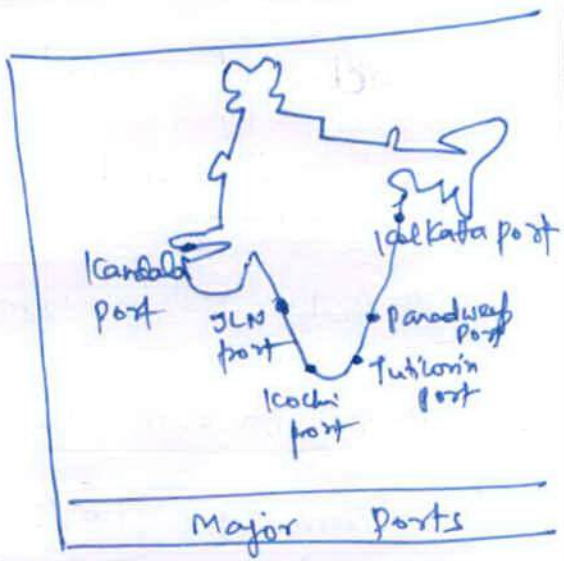
हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक 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 बाहिर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Major ports are growth poles and Gateway points when India connect with outside world. More than 95% of trade by volume and 70% by value happens through ports.

Master plan to become mega ports by 2047



- gradually shift from Service based model (govt. regulate and controlled) to landlord based model (govt. only regulate)

(eg) JLN port (MH)

- Incentivise private participation and FDI investment (100% allowed)

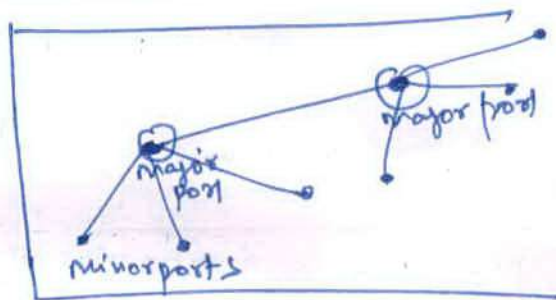
- Point to point connectivity flow with Dry ports, Railways, Roadways for last mile connectivity.

- Technological upgradation to handle mass cargo weight and capacity.

- Integrate with Sagarmala and Bharatmala project

- develop on Hub and spoke model

- Reduce cargo delivery time for better digitalisation



(e)

India	1.07 day
Thailand	0.7 day

→ cargo loading and unloading time

Challenges faced by ports

- Ports are have poor capacity and expansion rate is slow.
- Land Acquisition and clearance issues
- Over regulated and poorly governed (e) Service based model
- Lack of modernisation and technological advancement.

- Geological barrier \Rightarrow DEEP ports are very less in India
- Siltation issues \rightarrow Periodic Dredging needed

(eg) Kolkata port

- Archaic laws for long time not amended \rightarrow Major port Act, 1957 (Recently amended)
- Major port Act, 2022

REMEDIAL MEASURES

- More technocratic and modernise ports based on private participation.
- Prefer implementation of MAJOR Port Act, 2022
- Strengthen digitalisation of supply chain
- (eg) ICEGATE, Turant customs initiative
- PORT leasing model famous in developed nations should be explored.
- Strengthen INTERMITTENT facilities to compete with Thailand, Sri Lanka and Singapore ports

Thus, need to overhaul the governance mechanism to make port an instrument in Blue Economy initiatives

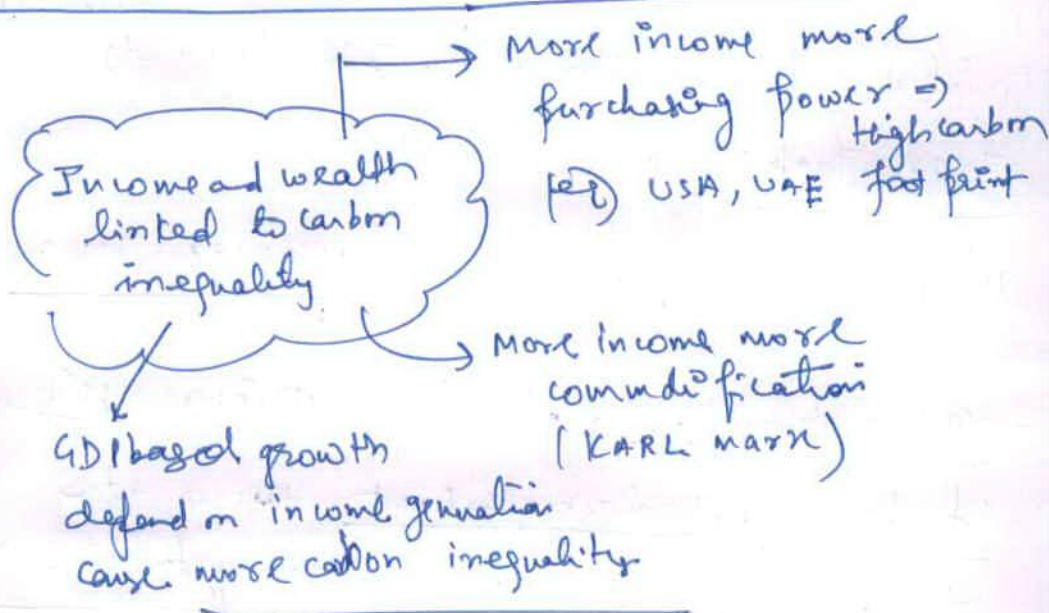
16.

आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Recently, World carbon inequality report has highlighted that top 10% of population contribute ~ 50% in carbon budget.



Significance of Addressing carbon inequality

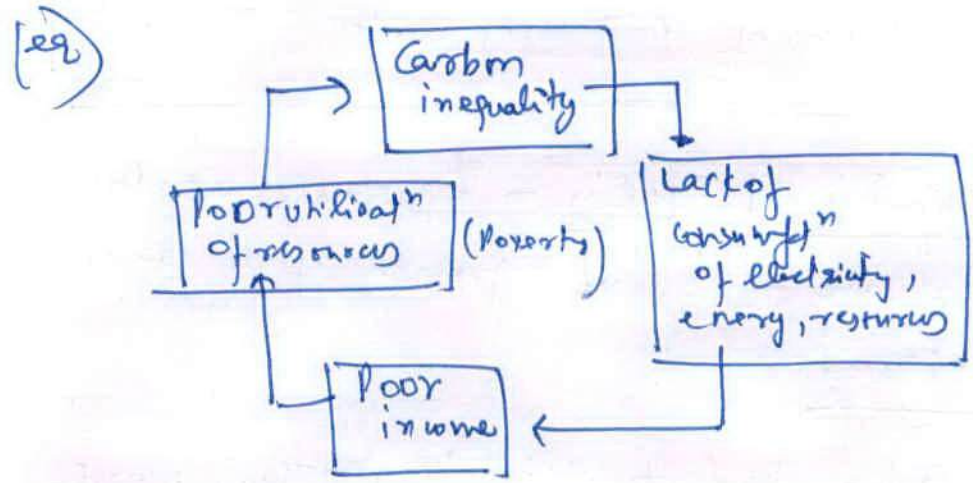
- Principle of Equity - equitable distribution for all so that growth of all can be occurred.
- Carbon Budget is shrinking - Thus, more should be given to poorer for their upliftment.

(eg) 70% of Carbon Budget already used by developed nations.

- Reduce the CARBON foot print of richer section necessary to achieve Panchsmit pledges (net zero by 2070)
- India with 21.9% of BPL (Tendulkar committee) needed for carbon allocation towards poor people for their growth

(eg) KUSUM Yojna, PM-SUBASKA Yojna

- Carbon inequality causing vicious cycle of poverty, undernourishment, hunger etc thus hampering SDG achievement by 2030



WAY to Achieve carbon equality

- Incentive Rickor Section for more greenery lifestyle. \Rightarrow Reduce carbon demand
(eg) Green Building Code

- Incentive industries for Circular economy
(eg) zero defect, zero effect, zero wastage
 \hookrightarrow Reduce carbon demand

- Afforestation mechanism strengthened to increase the carbon sequestration capacity
 \hookrightarrow CARBON Budget \uparrow

- Provide basic Amenities to poor

(eg) Saubhagya scheme \rightarrow electricity

(eg) PM JDY \rightarrow financial inclusion

- Provide good education, skill and health so that poor can exploit their Carbon budget

(eg) ARYA project \rightarrow skill - Agriculture

Thus, the need for multi-pronged strategy to have carbon equality and Net zero emission by 2070

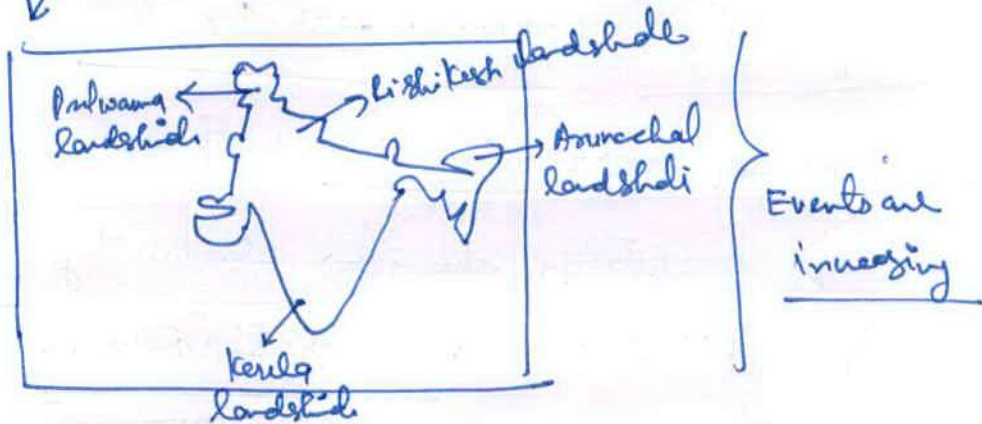
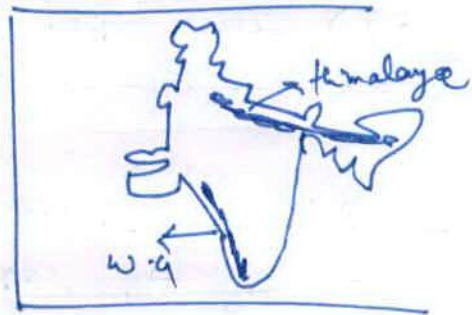
17.

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 कश्चित्त में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Around 12.6% of land in India is prone to landslide. Himalayan region and Western ghats are landslide hotspots

Increased and regular Occurrences of landslides



Domination of Development Paradigm

- Technocentric based development (eg) Chardam Project (UK)
 - Railway
 - Highways
 - Tunnel
- Increase in Deforestation and slope degradation

(eg) N.E \Rightarrow shifting cultivation cycles
reduced
UK \Rightarrow ~~Therm~~ Hydel project

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

- Resort based tourism rather Ecotourism

(eg) Gadgil \Rightarrow Many resorts = KL, TN, MH
committee
disturbing slope
stability

- Proliferation of Red industries
 \downarrow \leftarrow thermal plant
Bauxite mining

(eg) UK: Automobile \Rightarrow Automobile hub
emerging

- Globalisation impact

\rightarrow people migrating in valleys for
good jobs leaving slopes

(eg) Ghost villages = UK

However, there are instances which
reflect that government has focussing
towards more greenery approach :-

- landslide vulnerability zonation mapping

- JSRO \rightarrow satellite imagery \Rightarrow landslide hotspots

- Government willing to implement
Casturinarayan committee report

37% of W.G → Ecosensitive zone

- Mission mode Afforestation drive

(Panchamrit pledge → 2.5 to 3 Billion
tonne of carbon sink)

- Govt. promoting Eco-tourism based
model.

(eg) Meghalaya → 'Living bridge' tourism

- Initiative like Paramparagat Krishi
Utkar Yojna (organic farming) →

NE development Funds, Joint forest

Action Plan to reduce the
dependency on forest for agriculture

(eg) contour ploughing → landslides
(UK, NE)

However, most needed to done, start
with implementing Casturinarayan report

and Satellite based monitoring (ISRO)

18.

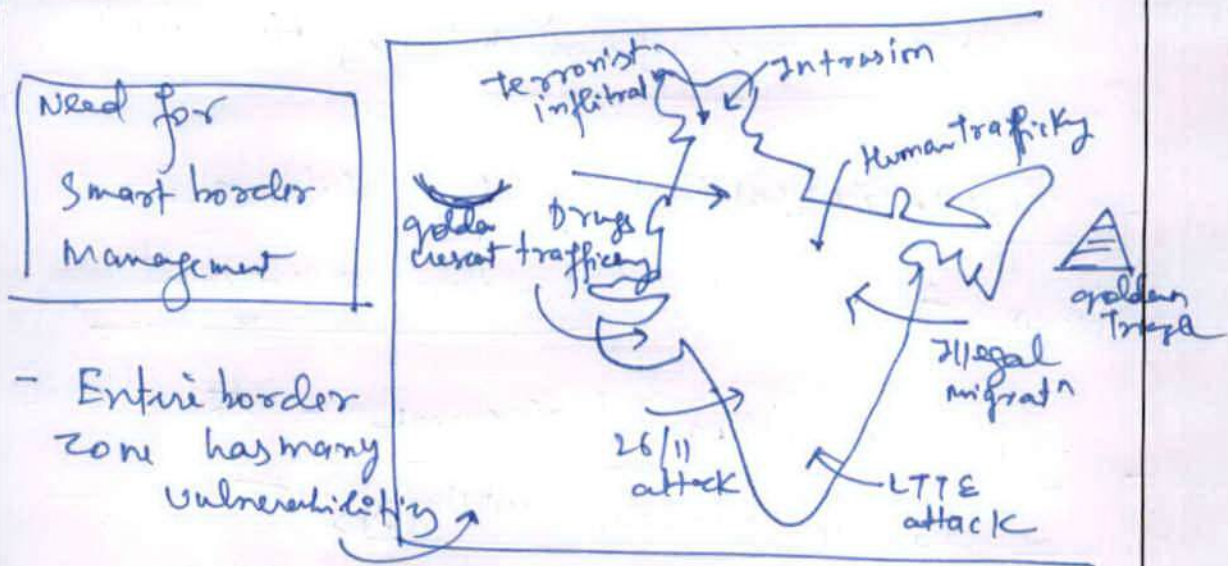
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Rising incidents of infiltration (J&K), Drug - Trafficking (GJ), illegal migration (W.B) demands smart border management



- Entire border zone has many vulnerabilities

- Hostile Neighbours (eg) China, Pak
 ↓ ceasefire violations
 - Proximity towards golden triangle and Golden crescent

- Duplication of efforts => BSF and Army
 (Both regulating border)

- Shift of force to non-task job (Madhav Gadgil Committee)
 (eg) JTBF → Bihar flood

- Volatile and Highly porous borders
(eg) Indo-Bangladesh → river
Indo-Pak → Forest (JK),
Desert (KJ)
- FMR (forward movement regime) with Myanmar
Initiatives taken
↳ Insurgent move to safe heavens
- BOLD-OIT based border management
along INDO-PAK and Indo-Bangladesh
Border
↳ (Laser + Infrared + Highly Automatic)
- GSAT-7A Satellite → for defence
forces to monitor border management.
- Vibrant Village Programme - to
encourage border villagers to
live their. ⇒ essential services
providers
- Integrated Check post - with Bangladesh
and Myanmar to curb illegal trade and
movement
- BORDER HAATS for Gross border trade

- more fund for border development
organisation to develop border infrastructure

- more powers to BSF for
border areas → checking, preventive
detection

- NAVIC satellites ⇒ border
movement
monitoring

- Installation of MINEs in porous
region to curb infiltration
(eg) J&K

Thus, more technocentric and
digitalised border infrastructure needed
as done by ISRAEL'S force against
Yahistine terrorists

19.

वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय 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 हद तक नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation is the free movement of ideas, material, people and culture.
Money laundering is the attempt to launder illegal wealth to look like a legal wealth.

Links between globalisation and money laundering

- Globalisation provides safe heavens and legal protection to money launderers

(eg) Panama, Mouitions ⇒ TAX heavens

- Globalisation leads to diffusion of ideas and information

(eg) crypto currency based DARK web and DARK wallet for money laundering

- globalisation interconnect financial institutions ⇒ ease in transfer of receipt

- opaque global institutions breeds
money laundering

(eg) Swiss bank

- Organised crime (Underworld) is
most globalized provides multi-
platforms for money laundering.

(eg) Hawala money, D-company

- Poor international collaboration

(eg) Despite INTERPOL notices, native
govt. did not take action (mehul
chowhan
Case)

Initiatives taken

National level

- Enforcement Directorate to curb
money laundering.

- Amendment to Prevention of
Money Laundering Act → more
stringent and punishment increase

- Fugitive Economic offender Act to

Corporate fraud => sanctions offenders
(eg) vijay mallaya, Nirov modi case

- Double taxation avoidance agreement with many countries to reduce the phenomenon of Round tripping
- Place of Effective Management to reduce corporate tax evasion
- Project INSIGHT (tax department) use of big data analytics to track money launderers and tax evaders

International efforts

- FATF → ^{for} money laundering and terror financing
- Minimum corporate tax agreed -
Agreed OECD
- Interpol notices → Dark
→ Blue
→ Red
- UN sanctions by resolution
(eg) MAZOOD AZHAR Sanctioned
- MoU between countries to share information

However, more needed to done to curb the menace by strengthening international collaboration

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

India's outer space usage based on principle of equity and sharing of resources for all.

However, there is need to review some past assumptions :-

- 'Weaponisation of space' - countries misusing outer space treaty which prohibits only installation of weapon of mass destruction

India should proactively do ready for any such venture.

(eg) Mission Shakti → ASAT

- Principle of equity (outer space treaty) not followed in spirit.

(eg) NASA share ^{moon} DATA only with ARTEMIS accord countries

- Principle of 'Global common' not very effective

(19) Elon Musk: space X

plento colonise MARS
by 2030

Thus, India need for contribution
of new global norms:-

- Private participation (eg) DRUV startup
- Proactive state support for
outer space exploration

(20) USA → space X

- More capacity development of
outer space adventures.

(21) Gaganyaan mission

- collaborate with like minded
countries

(22) ISRO - NASA → NISAR

- Pressurise other countries for new
outer space treaty, because outer
space treaty 1967 can't meet new
realities

India's stance on Artemis Accord

- India has not joined it due to its extreme 'ingrouping nature' against the principle of outer space
 - a) global common
 - 'NASA centric approach' will hindered the self reliance in indigenous space project → due to fund diversion
 - Lack of sharing of information and DATA ⇒ silos approach
 - Such grouping give birth to SPACE ALIANCE → against principle of outer space treaty
 - Separate grouping against the global recognition of UN supervision for outer space
- Thus, the need is India develop its own Capacity.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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