



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. : 787456

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ISHITA KISHORE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28 AUG 22

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

केंद्र
Centre **DELHI**
RAJINDER NAGAR
BHAI JOGA SINGH SCHOOL

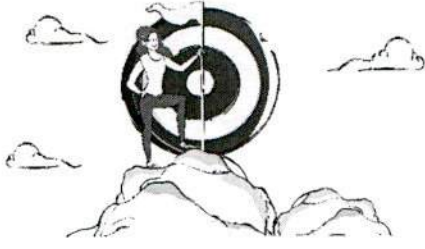
Gauri
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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



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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)

10

Growth without inclusion is meaningless,
Inclusion without growth is
unsustainable”

This gives a pivotal role to fiscal policy in ensuring balanced development.

It can reduce income inequality

i- Welfare expenditure in budget

eg ₹ 2 lakh crore food subsidy

ii- Progressive taxation ensures equity

eg different slabs as per income

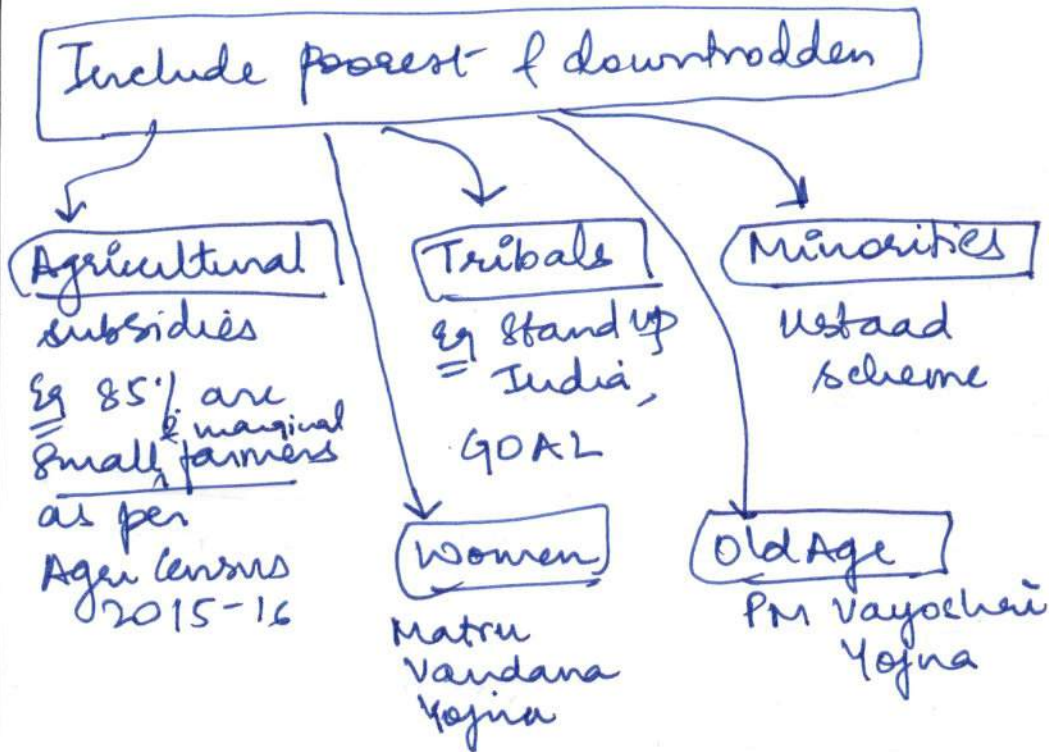
iii- Social Security measures

eg Health schemes like Ayushman Bharat

iv- Crisis management

eg: Atmanirbhar Bharat Garib Kalyan Yojna in COVID

- v- Ensure needs of informal sector's
 Eg PM SVannidhi for street vendors



The need of the hour is to

- i- Increase Women LFPR for growth
 (McKusick holds it can ↑ GDP by 60%.) → 23%
- ii- Skill Development
- iii- Help Manufacturing sector take off for labour intensive growth
 Eg PLI scheme.

This can ensure (Atmanirbharta) of a developed country by 2047 (Panch Pran)

w/ gender equality & inclusivity using fiscal policy measures

2.

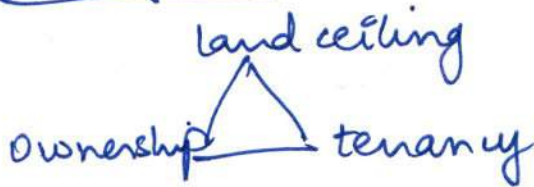
भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

10

Land Records play a central role in ensuring productivity and socio-economic progress.

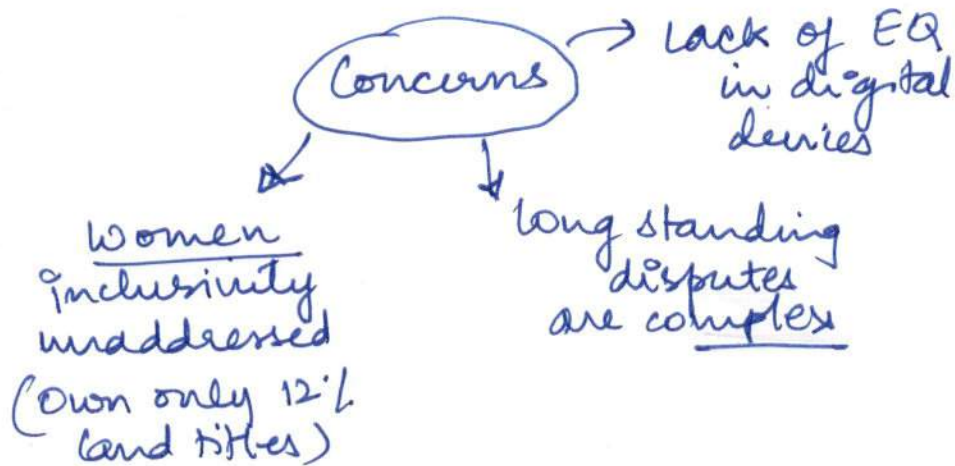
Advantages of digitising land records

- i- Easy transfer of land
- ii- Wishes in unfulfilled goal of land reforms
land ceiling
ownership  tenantry
- iii- Use of cutting edge technology
Eg Blockchain
- iv- Better beneficiary communication
Eg Digitized list of owners in case of weather vagaries are easily contacted

-v- lower burden on lower judiciary

Eg over 4 crore pendency as per
Judicial data grid

-vi- ease process of dispute resolution



Initiatives and measures

- i- PM SWAMITVA scheme for streaming data on land records
- ii- Bottom up approach by giving centrality to Gram Sabha
- iii- Use of AI by Andhra Pradesh
- iv- Use of satellites Eg: Bhuvan, Gagan
- v- State schemes . Eg Bhoomi ni Karnataka

Land ownership can not only reduce judicial cases but empowers millions

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)

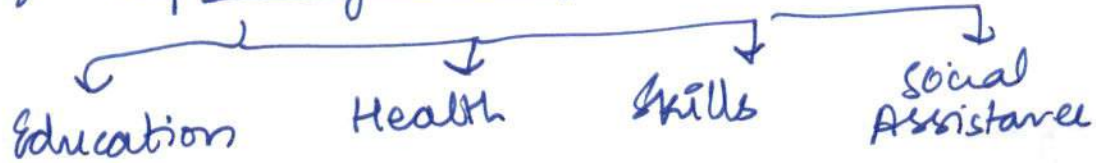
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Competitive and vote bank politics
lead to populism in decision making
of subsidies which is financially
unsustainable.

Non Merit Subsidies

- i- Create problem of 'Moral hazard'
eg Voters expect freebies
- ii- Create concerns for 'Revdi Culture'
prior to elections
eg recently ~~to~~ analysed by ECI
- iii- 'Adverse Selection' in choosing
beneficiaries
- iv- Loan waivers transfers burdens
to the income tax paya

However some subsidies are essential for capability development (Amartya Sen)



Yet there is a need to rationalize this

i- Containing corruption is essential for the goal of '5 trillion \$ economy'

ii- Deep fiscal crisis of states
Eg only 2 states don't have fiscal deficit

iii- Weak fiscal room in light of crisis
Eg seen in COVID-19

iv- Culture of demanding grants under Finance Commission
Eg Bihar fights for 'special category States'

To fulfil 'Panch Pran', competitive politics must end on fiscal allocation for a developed India by 2047.

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 हार्गिरे में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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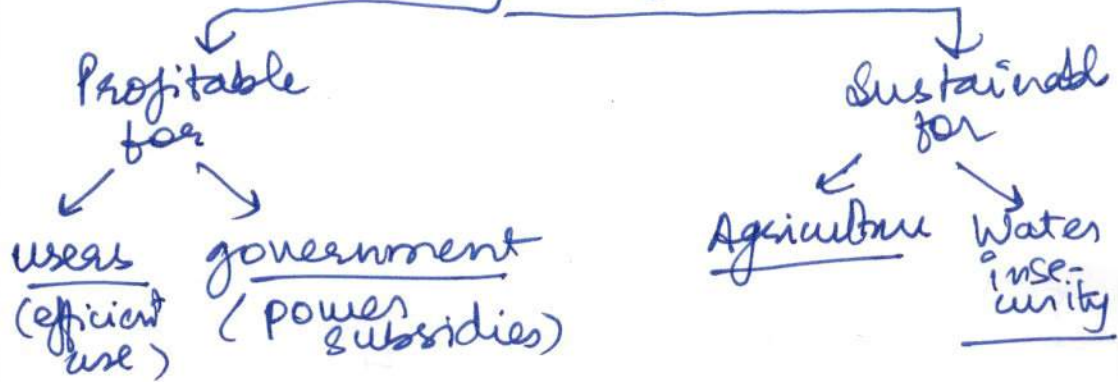
10

As per CGWA, over 25% districts in India are water stressed. This makes microirrigation the need of the hour

Potential

- i- Precision Farming can reverse the overuse of water
- ii- Can help water stressed states
Eg Haryana
- iii- can reverse toxicity of groundwater
Eg BARC holds 16/25 districts in Punjab have high uranium
- iv- Enable natural recharge of aquifers & groundwater
Eg Mumbai is subsiding @ 2mm/yr due to empty water channels
- v- Can help other practices
Eg Fertigation

Micro Irrigation



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

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojna

- i - Per Drop More Crop with micro irrigation techniques
- ii - Ensure 'Har Khet ko Pani' via equitable access
- iii - Complement efforts under Integrated Watershed Management Program
- iv - crop alignment for water stressed areas eg BOLD oasis (Bamboo for deserts)
- v - Shift focus from land productivity to water productivity

As a water crisis unfolds, PMKSY can ensure agricultural productivity &

5.

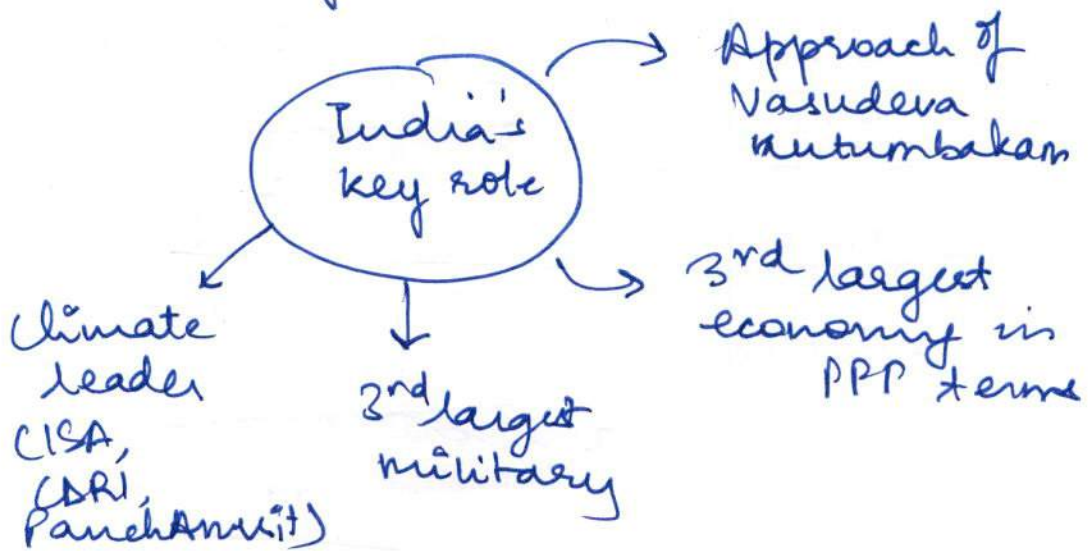
भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

India is being seen as a 'Net Security Provider' in the Indo Pacific region.



i- India's demand for Global Climate Finance at international forum

eg \$ 100 ~~bn~~ / yr in UNFCCC

ii- support for principle of 'loss & damage' for small islands

developed countries in CBDR.

iv- Voice for Global South & PSIDS

eg They receive only 1% of climate finance

India's technical expertise

i- Champion of Solar energy
eg ISA project

ii- Disaster Resilience for small islands
eg CDRI, SICOM, ENCORE

iii- Maritime expertise
eg Indian Coast Guard's operation
Olivia for biodiversity

iv- Samudraayan Project can offer
key insights

v- vast coastal line (7500 km) has made
India introduce equipment driven
approach. eg use of plasma cutters
in Cyclone Amphan

India is in top 10 of Climate
Change Performance Index. Empowering
PSIDS can ensure its goal of
becoming 'Vishwa Gaurav' w/
'One World' approach

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2nd ARC suggested the Principle of subsidiarity i.e. administrative devolution. This is important in Disaster Management

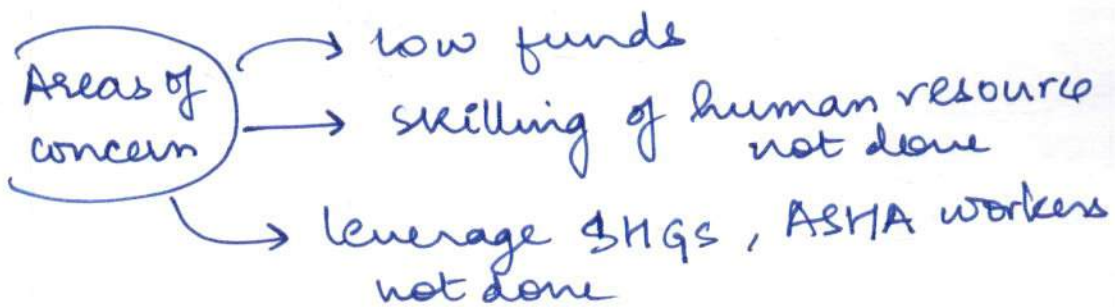
Resilience at grassroots level

- i- First responders in case of crisis
eg First Aid in Cyclone Fani
- ii- Community driven approach
eg Use MP's Khatla Baithake to finalize SOP in disasters
- iii- Better communication
 - Overcome language barrier
 - Psychological cooperation in evacuation
 - Trust in Gram Sabha
- iv- Create grassroots ambassadors

Eg Ganga Pradaris in Namami Gange Program

Key Components of DMP- MoFF

- i- Establish clarity in roles and responsibility of Panchayats
- ii- Provisions to be made in State Finance Commissions (Act 243 I) for disaster fund
- iii- Preventive and Curative guidelines
- iv- Region specific protocol instead of 'one size fits All'
Eg Cyclones on coast, heat waves in heartland



'Bottom up' approach can ensure a pro people good governance model with emerging disasters.

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
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Recently Ministry of External Affairs created a 'NEST' division for New and emerging strategic threats from technologies.

Internal security implications from

I State Actors

- i- Emergence of fourth generation warfare using cyber capabilities
Eg Drones
- ii- Threat to critical infrastructure
Eg 2007 Estonia - public metros hacked by Russia (allegedly)
- iii- Space War emerging
Eg ASATs, ICBM
- iv- Hacking & Snooping
Eg Israel's Pegasus software

II Non State Actors

i- Hacking of critical infrastructure

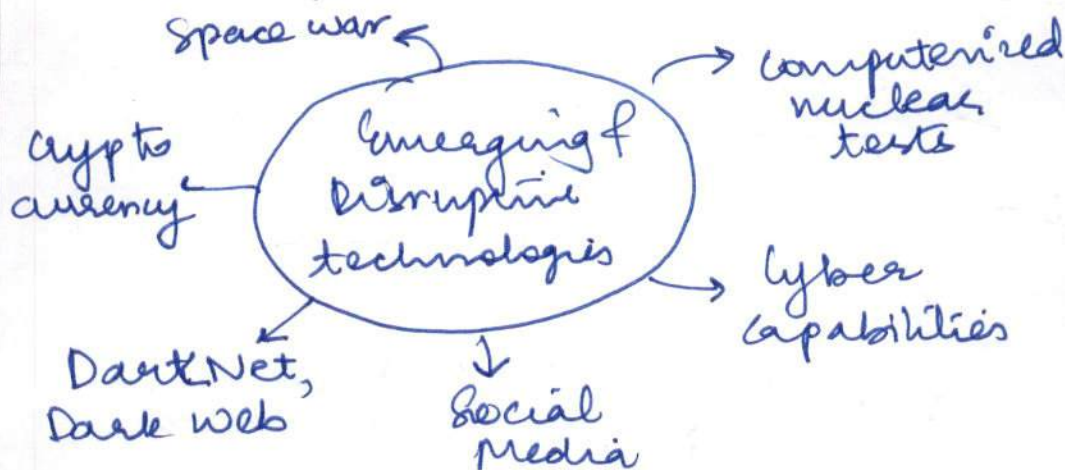
Eg Kundankulam

ii- 'Cognitive Warfare' via indoctrination

Eg lone wolf attack in France traced back to social media

iii- Diffused nature of threats due to hybrid militants

iv- Data encryption norms make it difficult to trace



This makes 21st century challenges complex. To ensure its security, India has to relentlessly upgrade its bureaucracy with

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

India is upgrading its defence industry and expanding its exports globally to accomplish 'Make in India'

Impediments

- i- Presence of large global players
Eg US, Israel, Russia
- ii- India 2nd largest importer
Eg SIPRI data
- iii- low progress in large defence products
Eg Iron dome of Israel, THAAD-US, S400-Russia
- iv- low budget for research
Eg less than 1% of GDP
- v- Civilisational values of 'Ahimsa'
sways public opinion against it

Steps taken by govt

- i- Defence industry corridors set up
Eg of, Tamil Nadu
- ii- Enhancing bilateral ties with importers
Eg USA
- iii- Capturing the market of small nations
Eg Philippines
- iv- Fiscal support via govt schemes
Eg Ending Ordnance Factory Boards
w/ privatisation
- v- Increasing budget of research
Eg DRDO
- vi- Accomplishing indigenous technology
Eg Tejas light combat aircrafts

Need to → Increase research
expenditure

→ Build ability for maintenance
and repair.

This can reduce current A/c deficit
and also ensure India's security

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

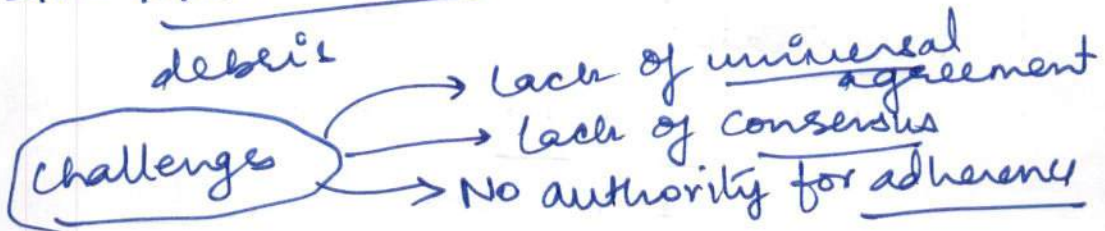
Space debris the waste particles in orbits due to anthropological space missions.

Issues

- i- Creates risk of collision on important satellites, especially in low Earth Orbit
- ii- Unknown consequences due to lack of research & theories
- iii- Creates concern for future space missions & their launch
- iv- Geopolitical competition w/ 'Space Wars'
eg New Tangong space station of China.

Initiatives

- i- Artemis Accords for moon mention concern for space debris
- ii - Private firms working on resolution
eg Elon Musk's Space X
- iii - Indian initiative by ISRO to clear up debris in subsequent missions
- iv - NASA - Galileo tie up for reducing debris



Space is a 'global common'

that must be inclusive of all stakeholders for the 'giant leap of humankind'

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, इसे इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of Commerce Initiative for ONDC seeks to democratise e-commerce by reducing the barriers to entry for smaller players.

E-commerce needs inclusivity

- i- Dominated by few large players creating oligopolistic tendencies
eg Walmart buying Flipkart
- ii- Lack of 'open source' codes
eg Apple's iOS
- iii- Exploitative practices for platform workers
eg Blinkit 10 min delivery
- iv- Encourage MSMEs to participate in Digital India mission
eg Ease of doing Business

v- Propel Startup culture

Eg PwC shows barriers to e-commerce in fintech

Accessibility for consumers:

-i- Algorithms induce bias

Eg social media sale

-ii- Players sell own products

Eg Highlighted by Competition Commission in case of Amazon

-iii- Reducing choice

-iv- Local content requirement can fuel 'Make in India'

DNDC makes e-commerce a level playing field. As per McKinsey

50% (by 2030) sales will be online

~~Need to~~ making it important.

Need to



online portals

→ Increase RFD expenditure
(0.7% of GDP)

→ PPP collaborations

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

WTO was established in 1995 with the Uruguay Round. There have been disagreements b/w the Global North and Global South (Doha Round 2001) and fisheries is one such area of confrontation.

Recent WTO deal in light of :-

- i- Against unsustainable climatic practices
Eg Bottom trawling in Palk Bay
- ii- High levels of pollutants found in marine products
Eg Mercury levels (Minamata Convention highlights this)
- iii- Impact on biodiversity in marine
Eg IPBES shows one million species under threat of extinction

-iv- Carbon Footprint : The emissions of
polluting ships / boats releases
GHG Eg Sulphur

-v- Government subsidies distort not
just the international market but
create policy bias for unsustainable
practices

Eg India's Matsya Sampada Yojna

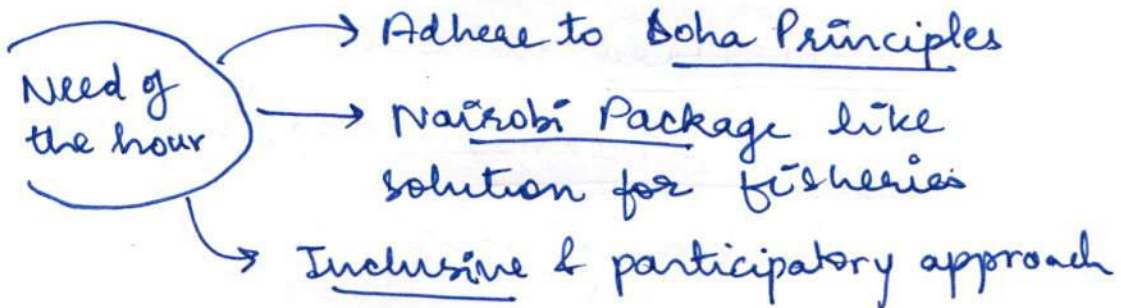
-vi- 'One Health' approach of wfp says that
health of animals, humans &
ecosystem are inextricably linked &
poor fishery practices threaten this

India's Stand

-i- Phytosanitary guidelines are just
'Non Tariff measures' that ^{are} unfavourable
for developing countries

-ii- Perpetuates the gap b/w Global
North and South

- iii- Welfare approach requires them to cater for the lines and livelihoods of poor coastal population
Eg Poverty 22% in India (Tendulkar Committee)
- iv- Income Support does not mean trade distortion
- v- International boundaries under UNCLOS must be adhered to in humane way
Eg Italian Marines Case
- vi- Bilateral solutions should be found for disputes as it's an internal matter
Eg Between India & Sri Lanka



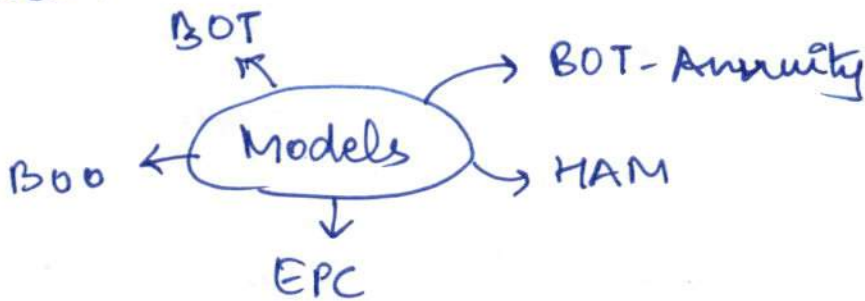
India, as a leader of global south must

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

15

Public Private Partnership in the road construction sector has led to record creation of 32 KM per day by India.



Advantages of Hybrid Annuity Model

- i- Unlocks finances of the private sector as

$$\text{BOT Annuity} + \text{EPC} = \text{HAM}$$

- ii- Golden Mean b/w two models
- iii- Ensures government support in project financing

- iii- Ensures private sector receives payments as annuity
- iv- Ultimate ownership lies with the govt as the asset is transferred
- v- Overcomes fallacies of EPC model wherein there was
 - No accountability
 - Financial hurdle (100% by private sector)
- vi- Overcomes BOT- Annuity fallacies by monetising successful projects

Challenges

- i- Public Sector Banks' poor financial health creates challenges for financial security
 Eg High NPAs of 12% in PSB
- ii- Toll Collection has not been up to level of making agreed annuity

• payments

-iii- Poor Quality of construction

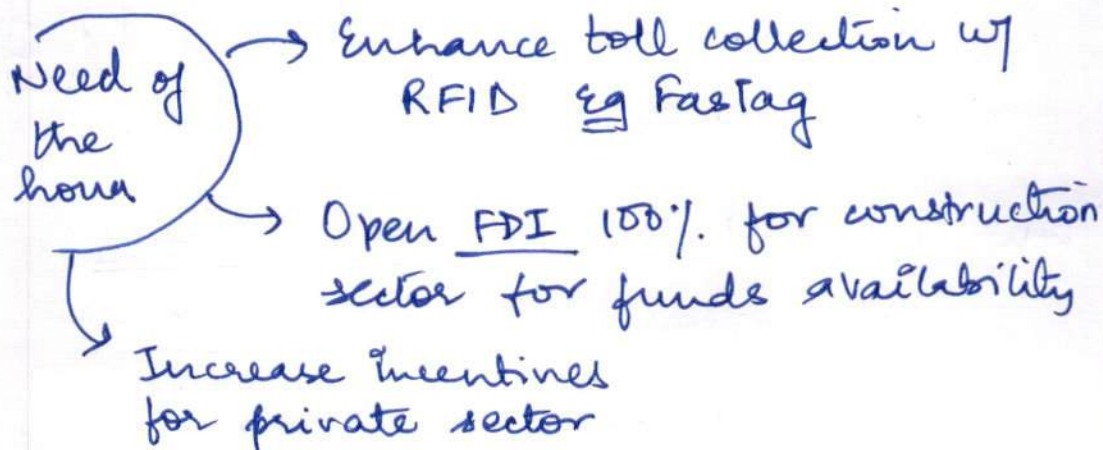
Eg Meerut highway caved in a day
after inauguration

-iv- Defaulting on loans further erodes
health of waning PSBs

-v- Bureaucratic Inertia

Eg IES Satyendra Dubey was
whistleblower of NHAI

-vi- low Motivation of private sector due
to ownership being transferred
ultimately



'Minimum Government, Max. Governance'

in infrastructure is necessary for

& 5 trillion goal (Atanu Chakraborty

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

India adopted the MSP system to enhance its food grain production after the global humiliation of PL 480 grains and address food insecurity

But the system is not

I. Economically Sustainable

i- Burden on public exchequer

Eg ₹2 lakh cr. food subsidy
₹1 lakh cr fertilizer subsidy } Budget 2021

ii- Demand for statutory backing only opens a pandora's box

iii- Creates problem of 'Moral Hazard' as farmers know they will be reimbursed

iv- International concerns at WTO due to amber box subsidies.

II Ecologically Sustainable

-i- Promotes water guzzling crops in water deficient areas (rain)

Eg Rice in Punjab

Sugarcane in Maharashtra

-ii- Policy bias leads to exploitative use

Eg water table in Punjab reducing at 2m/yr

-iii- Human health under threat.

Eg BARC shows 16/25 Punjab districts have high uranium levels

-iv- Monocropping is promoted

f excessive use of land to gain benefits Eg land degradation 30% in India

-v- Sidelining of healthy crops

Eg leguminous pulses

Alternate Approach

-i- For international compliance, move

www.visionias.in To blue box subsidies

Eg PM KISAN

-ii- For nutritional insecurity, use of
diverse crops
Eg Millets

iii- Support crops based on suitability
of rain
Eg high water productivity of
Bihar

-iv- Sustainable farming practices
Eg Paramparagat Krishi Yojna,
Zero Budget Natural Farming

-v- Soil regeneration via optimum
use of fertilizers
Eg currently NPK ratio 7:4:1
against 4:2:1 ideal

-vi- Mishra Shah Committees
recommendations of → Blue Green
Infrastructure
→ Combining CWC &
CGWA

This can go a long way in
making agriculture, the mainstay
of our economy, productive
and sustainable

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

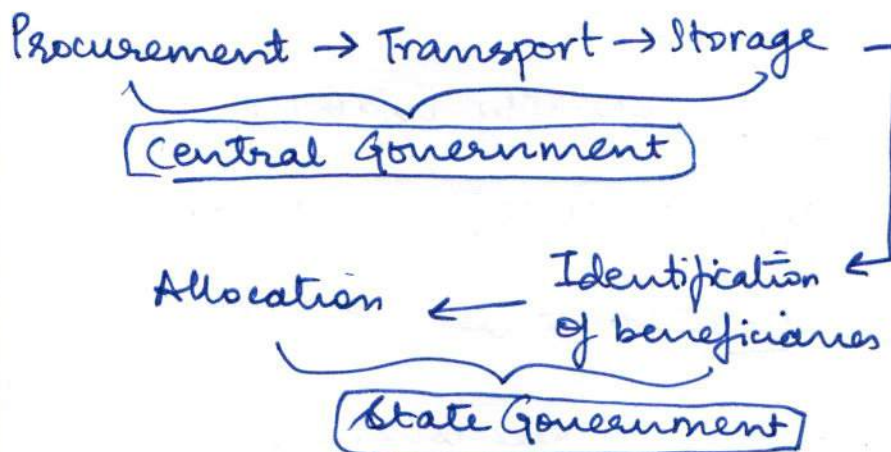
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Supreme Court recently highlighted the paradox of overflowing foodgrains rotting on one hand, and people not getting two square meals on the other.

Reasons for overflow

- i- Demand-Supply mismatch creates reason to store foodgrains
- ii- Control inflation of food items
eg Recent Ukraine crisis shot up prices
- iii- Govt control on export policy
- iv- FCI procurement under MSP is unlimited
- v- Farmers shifting to foodgrains for benefits under MSP (Policy bias)

Existing buffer stock policy



- i- Government has the mandate of supplying foodgrains in every part of the country creating need for buffer stock with FCI
- ii- Variability in production requires godowns & warehouses
- iii- Variability in demand from states requires sound transport
- iv- Macroeconomic concerns
eg CPI, WPI
- v- Statutory requirement under National Food Security Act
- vi- Stocking for crises eg COVID 19

Problems

- i- Lack of sufficient godowns.
Eg Shantakumar Committee shows they are concentrated in North West
- ii- Pilferage in packaging
Eg Jute Packaging Act
- iii- Corruption and red tape
- iv- Use of cold storage for limited purpose
Eg Bias for potatoes

Solutions

- i- Wadhwa Committee recommendations
 - Use SHGs / PRIs for managing Fair Price Shop
 - Digital Model of M.P. : GPS tracking
SMS updates
- ii- Shanta Kumar Committee
 - Direct Benefit Transfers can save ₹ 30,000 cr/yr
 - Encourage crops like pulses, oil palm

Food security of a billion plus people needs to be ensured to become a developed country by 2047 (Panch Pran)

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

India has a coastline of 7500 KM.

13 ports handle over 65% of the shipments.

This creates challenges

-i- Delay in shipments due to overburdened ports

eg JNPT, Kandla

-ii- Congestion reduces the turn around time (TAT)

Eg: Singapore TAT 10 hours
India TAT 48 hours

-iii- Marine transport handles 80% of India's trade with the world by volume showing the amount of traffic

-iv- India's central position in Indian Ocean makes it a pitstop for

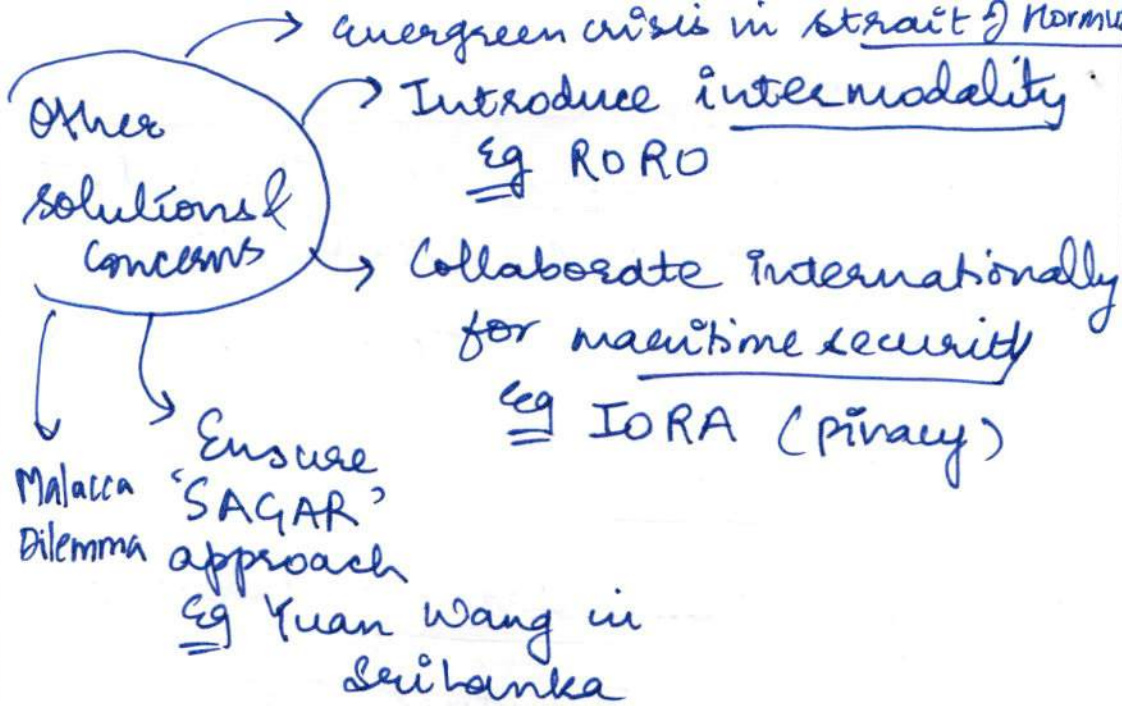
• Other Nations

- v- Maintenance, Repair, Operations (MRO)
- concentrated in South East Asia creating challenges for domestic vessels

Remedial Measures

- i- Single Window Clearance for custom documents to reduce TAT
eg Tsurant Customs
- ii- Landlord-Port Model for higher efficiency eg Sagar Island
- iii- Creation of Mega Ports to manage traffic
eg Wadhawan Port
- iv- Public Private Partnership for better management
- v- Introduce MRO in India





for a \$5 trillion economy and

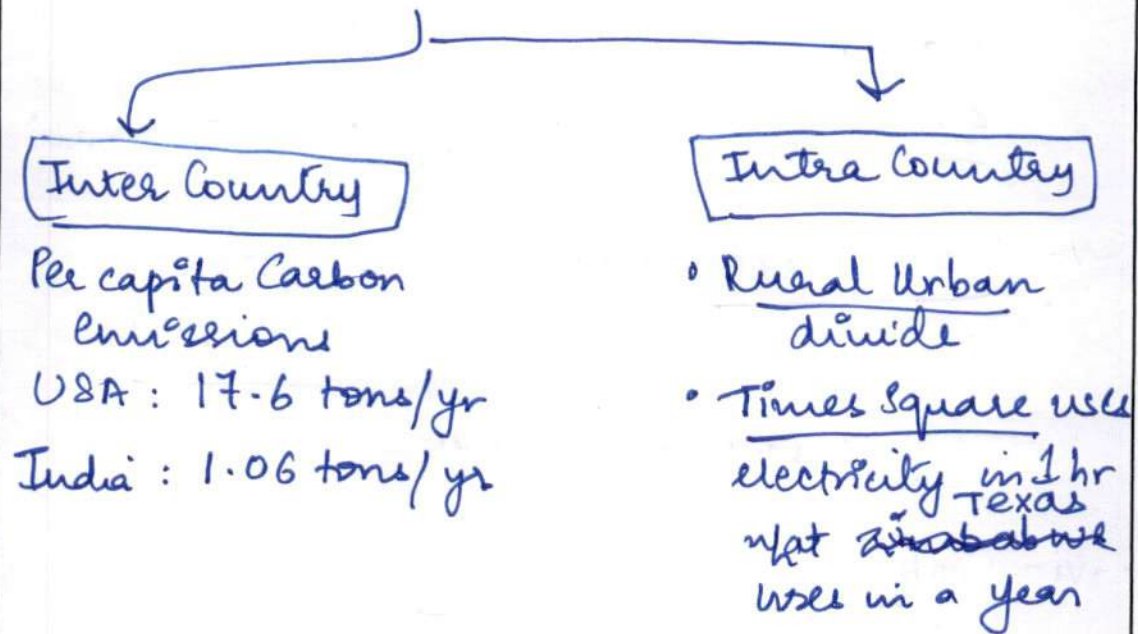
'Free and Open Indo Pacific'.

India must safeguard & upgrade its blue economy with 'Mega Ports' by 2047.

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)

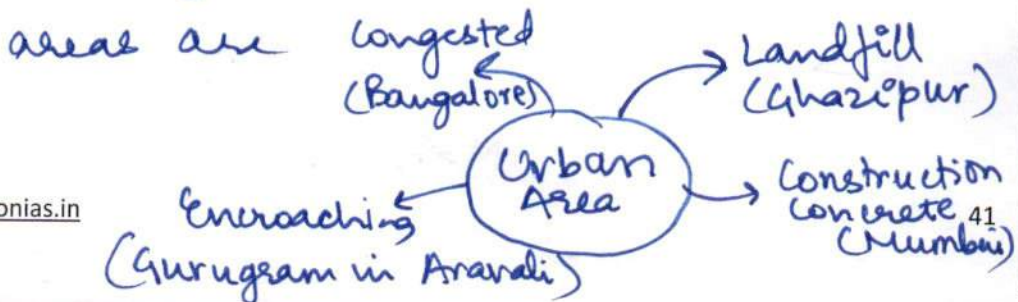
Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words)

Carbon inequality is the inter country or intra country difference in footprint due to income and wealth inequality



Addressing Carbon Inequality in India

i- Urban - Rural divide is widening as congested, populated urban



- ii- Rich - Poor divide within urban areas
eg Dharavi v/s South Mumbai
- iii- East - West contrast
eg Sharkhand v/s Gujarat
- iv- Indigenous tribals also bear the brunt of emissions of climate change despite low footprint
eg Sentinals displaced in Tsunami
- v- North East also suffers from carbon emissions of mainland
eg deficient rainfall
- vi- Sectoral differences
Farmers face the consequences of industrial pollution

Remedies

-i- Short term

→ Awareness via youth organisations
eg NCC, NSS, NTKS

→ Fast track renewable energy

eg 50%, by 2030 under PanchAmrit's

~~iii~~ → Manage urban and industrial emissions

eg GRAP of Delhi

→ Create carbon markets & limits

eg Energy Conservation Bill 2022

ii- long term

→ Adherence to Climate Change targets

eg Glasgow COP 26

→ 'Oneness with Nature' propelled

in students

eg Eco clubs

→ Address inequality

eg 1% owns 40% wealth as per Oxfam

→ Monitor microclimate changes

→ Bridge urban-rural divide.

India has the unique responsibility to double leaping with growth as that is sustainable. lowest p.c emissions & on track on Paris deal makes it the climatic 'Vishwaguru'

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
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landslides are the sudden downward movement along a slope due to a triggering factor

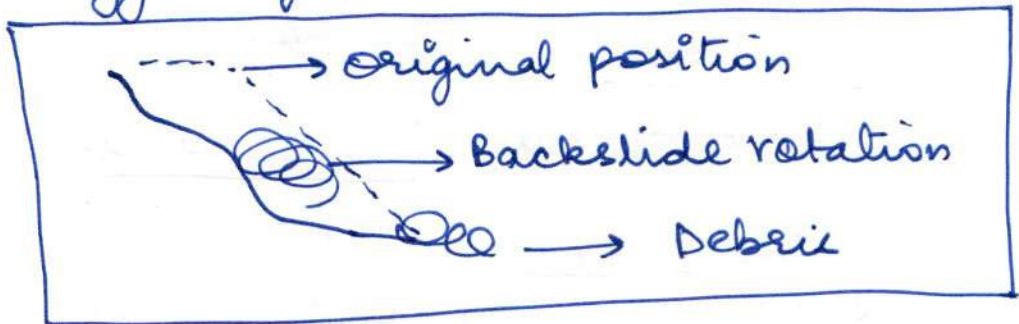
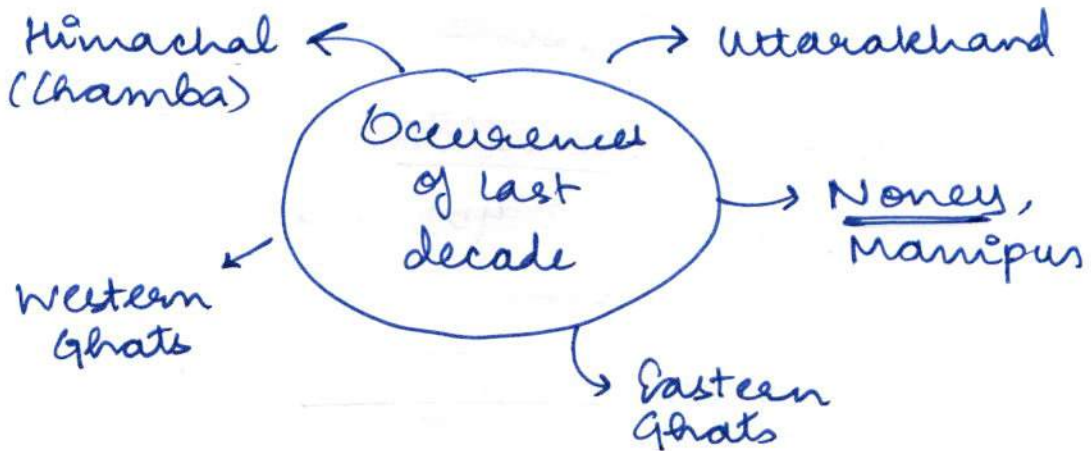


Fig: landslide



Lack of development paradigm

-i- Reactive rather than proactive approach

-ii- Lack of sufficient monitoring centres
for landslides

-iii- Jurisdictional Overlap

↳ IMD : Weather forecast

↳ State Agencies

↳ NDRF

} Need
coordination

-iv- Encroachment of hills with

→ deforestation

→ construction

make zones fragile

v- Lack of adherence to guidelines of
committees

Eg Gadgil Committee said 64% area
of Western Ghats are fragile

Yet we see blue line projects etc

-vi- Sustainable development requires
proper EIA

But no quorum for public consultation

Yet some initiatives include

-i- National framework

Eg NDMA guidelines

-ii- Land Zone Mapping

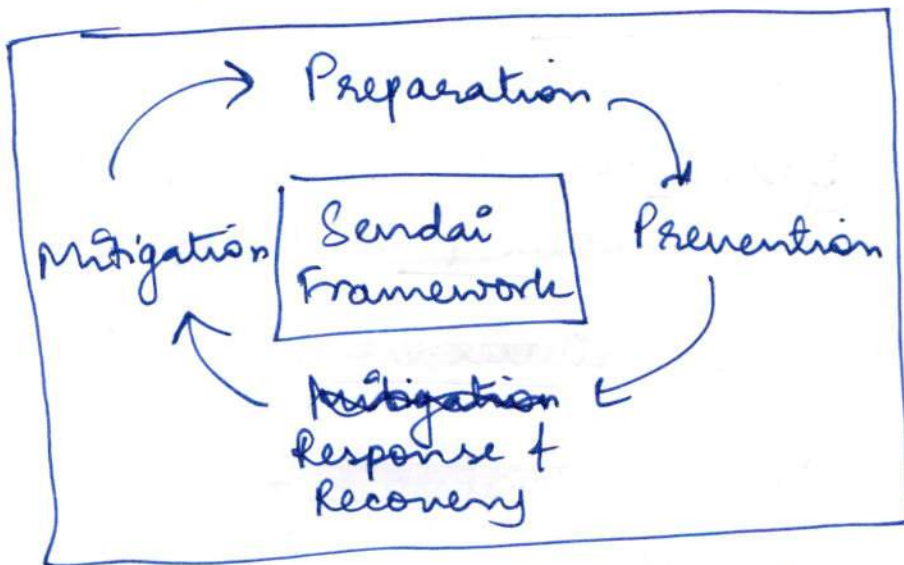
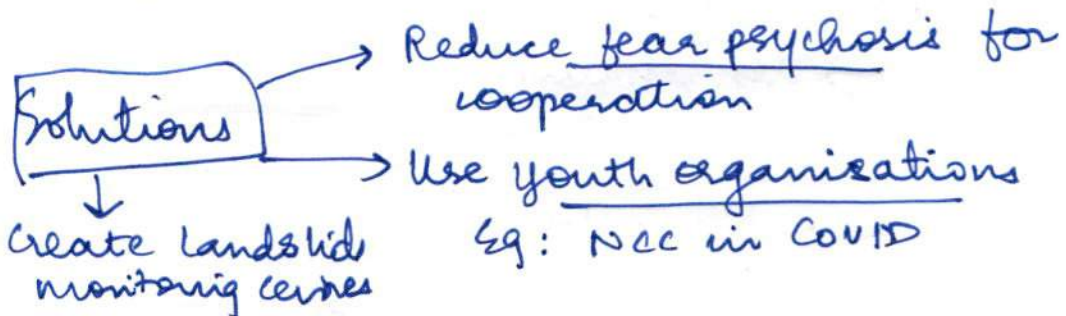
Eg 50% area above earthquake zone III

-iii- Communication channels

Eg Use of VHF communication by NDRF

-iv- Equipment driven approach

Eg use of plasma cutters



Preventing hazards from becoming disaster can go a long way if victims are kept at the centre of

18.

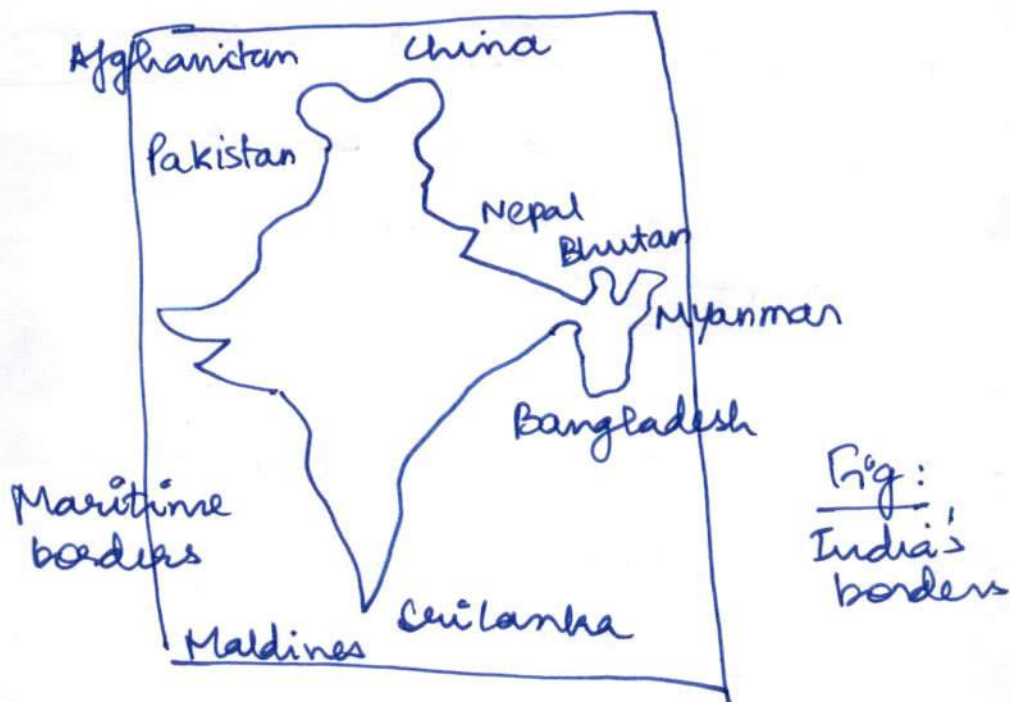
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

India's shared borders with its neighbours creates both internal and external security concerns.



Border Management System

I legitimate cross border flows

i- Influx of immigrants creates concerns for

→ demographic changes
Eg Barak Valley

→ internal security

Eg extremism

→ community centric approach

Eg Chin community in Mizoram
& Myanmar

→ separatism

Eg Demand for greater Nagalim

-ii- India's position b/w the Golden triangle in ^{East} west & Golden Crescent in west creates scope for

→ drugs trafficking

→ arms trade

→ human trafficking

-iii- India's altruism to adjust refugees creates ~~concern~~

Eg Rohingyas

II National Security Interests

-i- cross border attack

Eg Uri, Pathankot 2016

-ii- cross border confrontation

Eg Galwan Valley, Doklam

-iii- separatism

Eg Demand for Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka

-iv- Maritime Security

eg 26/11 Mumbai terror attack

-v- Hostile neighbourhood

eg Proximity of Yuan Wang S in
Sri Lanka to Kalpakkam nuclear plant

Initiatives by government

i- BOLD - BIT : Quick Response Team
for border management

eg Bangladesh

ii- Thermal Scanners

iii- Use of drones & regulations
eg DigiSky

iv- Cyber specialist team
eg NTRC

v- SAGAR approach for maritime security

vi- Tri Services command in
eg Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Way Forward

- 'SMART' policing of open borders
- Technology upgradation
- Inter Agency Coordination

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
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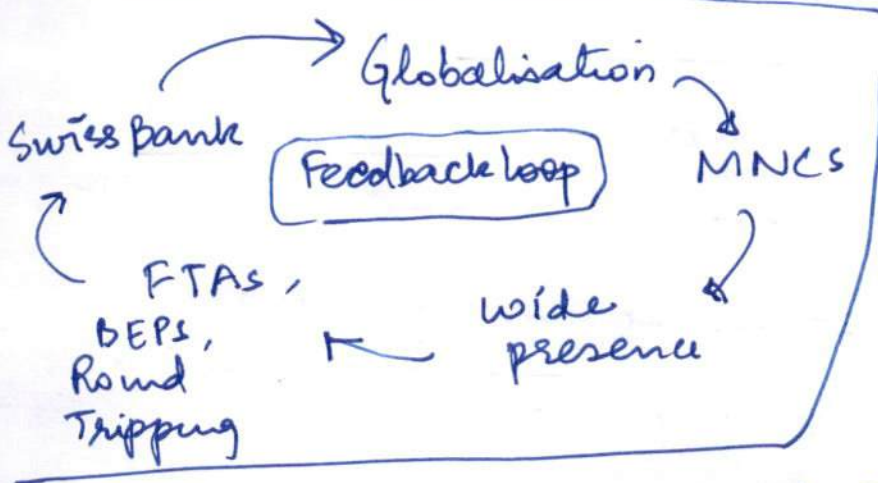
Globalisation has led to the inevitably integration of goods, capital, people. This has created concerns for transboundary money laundering.

Linkages

- i- spread of MNCs has created concerns for BEPS : base erosion and profit sharing
- ii- Multiple branches across countries fuels round tripping
- iii- Presence of Free Trade Agreements are misused
Eg Maddison Mauritius-India
- iv- Springing up of shell companies show illegitimate transfer of funds

-v- Escape of serious economic offenders & fugitives abroad
eg Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi

-vi- Lack of international coordination



-vii- Lack of intercountry jurisdiction
eg Swiss Bank, Panama Papers

Initiatives to be taken

I International level

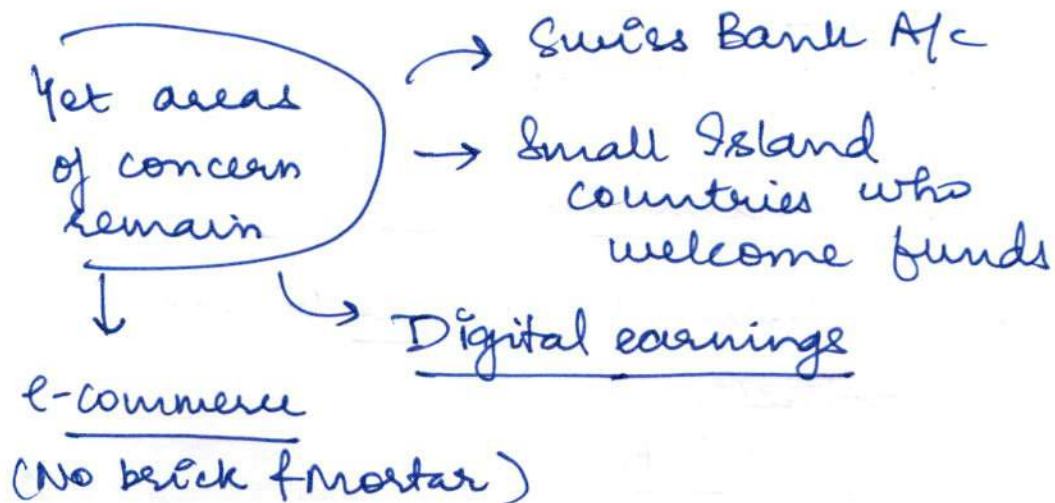
i- creation of agencies to issue notices
eg INTERPOL

ii- Regulation of MNCs overseas branches

iii- creation of bodies to prevent terror financing eg FATF

II National Agreements

- i- Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements.
eg India - USA
- ii- Advance Pricing Agreements
- iii- Adherence to BASEL norms for global economic stability
- iv- creation of 'zerotax' slab to ensure paper trails
- v- Assigning national body to coordinate with Interpol
eg CBI



To ensure economic security
India must keep FTA conditionalities
eg FATF compliance for a stable
economic order.

20. • ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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It is rightly held that outerspace is fast becoming new pastures for global great games. India must step up in light of this.

Review Past Assumptions

- i- conventional warfare is being replaced by hybrid and 4th generation warfare
- ii- India is looked up to as a 'Net Security Provider' to smaller ^{nations}
Eg in Indo Pacific
- iii- End of old war era and the security umbrella of USSR
- iv- 'Race to space' with economic colonisation of Mars, Moon
Eg Elon Musk's Space X.

India must contribute to global norms

-i- Display its potential as a player in multipolar world order

Eg Mission Shakti ASAT test

-ii- Ensure interests of Global South in international negotiations

-iii- With the third largest military, it requires upgradation of services
Eg Create Space Force like USA

-iv- Upgrade cyber capabilities
Eg NTRC

-v- Pursue multi-alignment for own national interest
Eg 8400 despite CAATSA, ICBM

-vi- Fast track space Missions
Eg Gaganyaan, Chandrayaan

India's Stand on Artemis Accords

-i- The moon is a global common and must be inclusive of all

- ii - Great Powers cannot claim monopoly over international concerns
- iii - China's independent space station Tiangong should not be used for adverse needs
- iv - Private visits to space must have global approval
eg Jeff Bezos
- v - Need for a
 - Non discriminatory
 - Universal
 - Verifiable
 - Inclusive agreement.

India's approach of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' sets the right path for Space competition. India must collaborate w/ like minded partners (eg Japan) for a safe and sustainable future for all.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL