



NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number :	Date of Examination :		
Exam Centre :	Old Rajinder Nagar ☐	Bhopal ☐	Online ☐

Test - 7

Code : TC709

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign.

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

1. भुगतान संतुलन (बीओपी) के घटकों के रूप में पूँजी खाते और चालू खाते के बीच अंतर का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। भारत के बीओपी घाटे को संतुलित करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाएँ। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
Elaborate on the difference between Capital Account and Current Account as components of Balance of Payment (BOP). Suggest a few measures to balance the BOP deficit of India.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Balance of Payment refers difference of values between outgoing and incoming forex in a financial year.

Current ~~Capital~~ Account	Capital ~~Current~~ Account
① Transaction related short term (< 1 year)	① Long term transaction
② Not create asset / liability	② change in asset / liability of country
③ Include export / import of goods / services	③ Include investment / loans / capital
④ (+) Service export	④ (+) FDI investment

Measures to balance BoP deficit

① Improve current account deficit

- ↳ improving goods export via schemes like PLI
- ↳ improving service export (Ex)
- ↳ BoP tourism
- ↳ Reduce imports dependency
- ↳ Lab grown diamond

② Improve capital account deficit

- ↳ easing FDI investment norms
- ↳ Reducing cap for FDI security
- ↳ Improve ease of doing business
- ↳ to attract FDI via cheap + 1 policy.

Robust BoP is quite essential to avoid 1991 like crisis and ensure strategic autonomy in a global table.

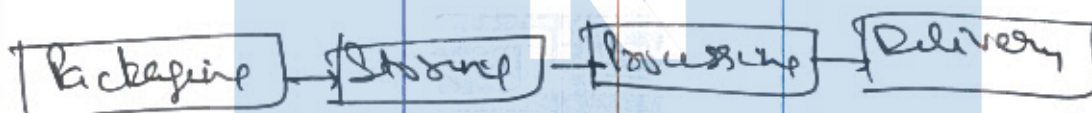
2. लॉजिस्टिक्स (रसद) क्षेत्र, विनिर्माण उद्योग के विकास के महत्वपूर्ण घटकों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में घोषित राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति, 2022 के विभिन्न घटकों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The logistics sector is one of the important components of the growth of the manufacturing industry. Discuss. Also, mention various components of the recently announced National Logistics Policy 2022.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Logistics Sector encompasses the process involved in transferring product from point of origin to point of consumption



Logistics Sector — growth of manufacturing

- ① Reducing logistics cost (Cost)

Around 14% of GDP in India

- ② Improved access to new market

④ 1H Green Supply Chain

opening new venue

- ③ Improve export competitiveness

by effectively integrating with global value chain ④ China manufacturing

Challenges

- ① Inadequate funding (→) Port overseas bank
- ② Lack of multimodal integration
- ③ Poor warehousing facility

Other components for manufacturing growth

- ① Policy continuity (→) taxation
- ② Robust contract enforcement

Components of Logistic policy - 2022

- ① Integration of Digital Service of various ministers
- ② Unified Logistic Interface Program
- ③ Skill development
- ④ System Improvement group to address bottlenecks

Robust Logistic sector is pre requisite to harness China + 1 sentiment to boost Indian economy to 5th %.

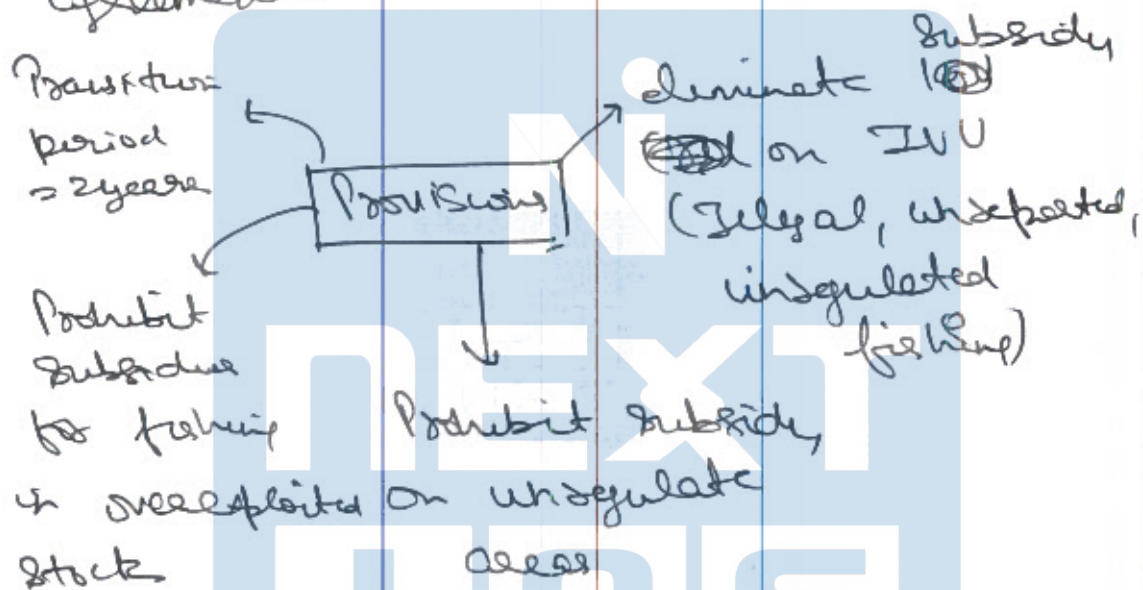
3. डब्ल्यूटीओ के तहत मत्स्य पालन सब्सिडी पर नए समझौते पर भारत का क्या रुख है? भारत के लिए मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है? इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is India's stand on the New Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies under WTO? How is the Fisheries sector significant for India? Enumerate the steps taken by the Government to develop this sector.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

12th Ministerial Conference of WTO
Signed the new fisheries subsidies agreement



India - stand

- ① Wanted transition time of 25 years.
- ② Inadequate safeguards related to enforcement
- ③ Favourable to developed country as they have high technology.

Significance of fisheries

- ① Livelihood security of fishermen
(Ex) contribute 32% to agri GDP
- ② Food and Nutritional security
(Ex) Salmon fish
- ③ Significant contribution to agri export

Steps taken

- ① PM Matsya Sampade Yojana
↳ Goo Goo
↳ Spar Mtsa
- ② Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund to further food processing
- ③ Early Warning System for fishers (Ex) Biometric Seafarer

Fishing sector need to be made sustainable to ensure vibrant blue economy.

4. उन प्रणालीगत और संस्थागत बाधाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए जो भारत में भूमि सुधार प्रयासों में बाधा बनी हुई हैं और भूमि के न्यायसंगत वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्यावहारिक समाधान प्रस्तावित कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Analyze the systemic and institutional constraints that continue to hinder land reform efforts in India and propose pragmatic solutions to ensure equitable distribution of land.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Land reform refers to process of distributing land from rich to poor and regulating land processes.

Earlier land reforms

- ① Abolition of Zamindari
- ② Tenancy reform
- ③ Ceiling limit

Systemic constraints

- ① Lack of political will due to nexus with large landholders
- ② Strong resistance from landholder community
- ③ Fragmented landholdings
(86+ farmers are small and marginal)
- ④ oral ownership of land

Institutional Constraints

- ① Bureaucratic ~~inertia~~ ~~inertia~~ and inertia to implement in spirit
- ② Inadequate land records
- ③ High pending litigation related to land ownership

Pragmatic Solution

- ① Redistribution of wasteland by serampur them
- ② Tenancy reforms via Model Tenancy Act 2016
- ③ Encouraging pooling of land via cooperative formation.
- ④ Fast tracking land records digitisation
- ⑤ Khasra - 100+

Robust land reform 2.0 with multi-stakeholder consultation is necessary to have robust land market and sustainable agriculture.

5. ब्रह्मोस सुपरसोनिक क्रूज मिसाइल की अद्वितीय विशेषताएँ और क्षमताएँ क्या हैं और इसने भारत की रक्षा क्षमताओं और सामरिक स्थिति के क्षेत्र में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the unique features and capabilities of the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile, and how has it contributed to India's defence capabilities and strategic position in the region?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

BrahMos Supersonic cruise missile have been developed by joint venture of India / Russia.

Feature/Capabilities

- ① Supersonic speed — Mach 2.5
↳ 5 times of sound speed
- ② Manoeuvring can be controlled smoothly
- ③ Can avoid radar by remaining very low

Contributed to defence capability

- ① Promoted indigenisation and self reliance
- ② Improve deterrence and vibrant arsenal

- ③ Having technology to make
them as required ④
2 front war scenario

Strategic position contribution:

- ① Exporter of Brahmos to
Asian countries.
↳ net security provider.
- ② Counter Chinese Expansion
by increasing defence
capabilities.
- ③ Create deterrence against
naive provocation of Pakistan.
- Defence modernisation, indigenisation
and upgradation is crucial
to create deterrence and
ensure national security.

6. समुद्र की गहराई का पता लगाने और उसमें मौजूद संसाधनों का दोहन करने के देश के प्रयासों के अनुरूप, भारत सरकार ने गहरे समुद्र में अन्वेषण मिशन 'समुद्रयान' का प्रस्ताव रखा है। यह मिशन देश में समुद्र विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रगति में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In line with the country's efforts to explore the depths of the ocean and harness the resources it holds, the Indian government has proposed a deep-sea exploration mission Samudrayaan. How can this mission contribute to the advancement of ocean science and technology in the country?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Deep Sea exploration is one of the important pillars to harness the [Blue economy] resources.

Resources in Ocean

- ① Diverse biodiversity
 - ⊕ Sea Cows
- ② ~~Polymetallic~~ Polymetallic nodules
 - ⊕ Zn
- ③ Hydrocarbon
 - ⊕ Fossil fuel
- ④ ~~Volcanic~~ magma

Contribute to Ocean Science

- ① Mapping of ocean topography
- ② Technology demonstration
 - ⊕ 6 km deep travel

③ Exploring critical minerals

④ ~~Expl.~~ Coal

④ Studying earth interior

⑤ Volcanic magnetic

⑤ Mid ocean ridges & under

ocean floor formation and

sea floor spreading.

⑥ Better forecasting of future
prospective areas.

Samudrayan mission is
critical to emerge India as

Blue ~~is~~ power of the region

7. वैश्विक मीथेन प्रतिज्ञा क्या है? क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक मीथेन प्रतिज्ञा मीथेन उत्सर्जन को कम करने की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक कदम है? इस मुद्दे पर भारत का रुख स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is Global Methane Pledge? Do you think the Global Methane Pledge is a positive step toward mitigating methane emissions? Explain India's stance on this issue. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Various developed country signed
global methane pledge at COP 26
Glasgow, UK. It is a pledge
whose aim to reduce global
methane emissions by 30% as
compared to 2020 level by
signatories

Global Methane Pledge - Positive step

- ① Help in reducing methane
emission — which has high
global warming potential
- ② Help in scientifically improving
livestock sector — major methane
emitter.
- ③ Help in preventing tropospheric
ozone — Greenhouse Gas.

④ Sharing of best practices and technology for global cause

Challenges

- ① Developed country track record on past commitment not reliable.
- ② Major contributors like India not part of it.
- ③ Inadequate fund mechanism

India's stance

- ① India did not join it as it is a part of Global Methane Initiative which aims to harness methane gas further is not ready to transform its agri-food and livestock sector drastically.

However, Sustainable agriculture with scientific livestock management

should guide India to achieve

~~INDG~~ INDCs.

8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में आपदा प्रबंधन के महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला है। महामारी और अन्य संक्रामक रोग के प्रकोप के प्रबंधन के लिए प्रमुख रणनीतियाँ और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of disaster management in public health. Discuss the key strategies and challenges for managing pandemics and other infectious disease outbreaks.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Covid 19 in 2020 led to death of > 50 million population across world.

Covid -19 highlighted importance of disaster management as seen in:

- ① Infrastructure inadequacy
 - ⊕ Lack of ICU beds
- ② Rampant overcharging of fees
 - ⊕ ~~for~~ private hospital
- ③ Mismanagement
 - ⊕ people dying outside hospitals

Challenges in managing pandemic/outbreak

- ① Lack of timely response
 - ⊕ Late response of human transmission by chain of Covid.

- ② Relaxed attitude in early phase
- ③ Alleged inactive role of China
- ④ Lack of robust data sharing
- hampering research prospect

④ Enforcement challenges

- ③ Lockdown violating Art 21 (Right to dignified life)

Key strategies

- ① Robust monitoring and surveillance mechanism ③ Using AI / Big data sets
 - ② Rapid reporting of cases for quick action
 - ③ Isolating the patient and near contacts
 - ④ Robust infrastructure for genome sequencing and research
 - ⑤ Collaboration ③ GISAI P.
- Collaborative efforts are needed to tackle infectious outbreaks

9. "पूर्वी और मध्य भारत का संसाधन अभिशाप वामपंथी उग्रवाद का एक महत्वपूर्ण चालक रहा है"। इन क्षेत्रों के सतत और समावेशी विकास के लिए उपायों को विस्तार से बताइए और सुझाव दीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The resource curse of Eastern and Central India has been a crucial driver of LWE". Elaborate and suggest measures for sustainable and inclusive development of the region.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Left wing extremism refers to
use of violence against government
to dismantle state machinery.
(or) Chattergach.

Resource curse - crucial driver

- ① Retros Displacement of tribal
(or) due to mining operation.
- ② Inadequate rehabilitation
- ③ Dutch disease leading to
development of only few sectors
(or) neglecting manufacturing
- ④ Bureaucratic apathy to
local grievance and issues
with with capitalist exploiting
minerals.

Measures

- ① Infrastructure development
- ② Mobile tower in Chittagong
LWE region
- ③ Inclusive administration involving locals
- ④ Socio economic development
via health facilities / education
- ⑤ vibrant Rehabilitation Scheme
to encourage cadres to leave violence.
- ⑥ Robust intelligence matrix
with modern security forces
to counter. ⓪.

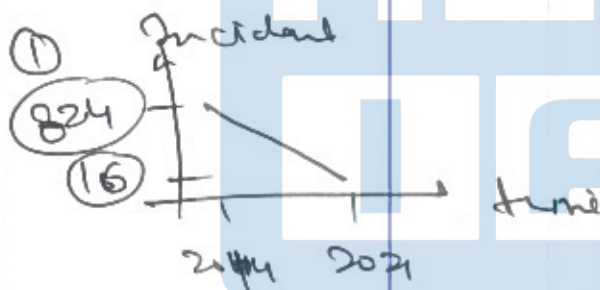
SAMADHAN Strategy 1

Ministry of Home Affairs is
the need of hour to tackle
extremism.

10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू-कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एफएसपीए (अफ़सपा) अपनी उपयोगिता बरकरार रख पाया है? टिप्पणी कीजिए (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
In light of the declining trend of violence in the North East and J&K region do you think that AFSPA has lived its utility? Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

AFSPA is parliamentary act giving special power to army to search, seize or arrest a person. Army can even fire a shot if need arise.

Decline trend



② Reduced attack on army bases in Kashmir

AFSPA lived its full utility

① Improved situation in North east. 10000 lives saved.

② Against Human dignity and rights

③ Misuse of power (X) Naga
Naga civilian killing

④ Psychological Alienation (X)
Jain Sharma

Need of ATSPA

① To create ~~total deterrence~~
deterrence (X) rising attack
on civilian vs Kashmir

② Ensure national security
(X) Border area - tackle
terrorist

③ To maintain law and order
↳ implement welfare projects

2nd ARC - remove ATSPA and
include provision in UAPA to
ensure balance human dignity and
security ~~for~~ dilemma.

11. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार प्रमुख मुद्रा प्रतिमान (डीसीएम) पर केंद्रित है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में हार्ड करेंसी (दुर्लभ मुद्रा) के महत्त्व का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और डॉलर साम्राज्यवाद के विकल्प के रूप में वैश्विक व्यापार में रुपये की स्वीकार्यता की संभावना पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- International trade is centred on the dominant currency paradigm (DCM). Critically Analyze the importance of Hard currency in International trade and Discuss the potential of rupee acceptance in global trade as an alternative to dollar imperialism. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

International trade refers to combination of import and export of a country. Ex India - USA trade

International trade - centred on dominant currency paradigm as manifested

- ① US \$ used for >70% of world trade transaction
- ② US \$ used for 80% of international ~~transaction~~ transaction of India

Importance of Hard currency in trade

- ① Eliminates the risk of currency fluctuation
- ② No foreign related risk as domestic currency can be used anywhere Ex US \$

③ Ensures strategic autonomy in trade negotiations.

④ Improves the bargaining power

⑤ US position in Bretton Woods institute

⑥ Improves global stature and soft power. ⑦ Risques internationalisation

Factor

Dollar Imperialism

freezing account of

Rupee - hampering dollar supply

Influencing decisions of IMF, WB.

Potential of Rupee acceptance in global trade: due to:

① Vacuum created due to ongoing geopolitical crisis ② Prospect for Russian oil buying via Rupee.

② Rising Skepticism towards US
due to Unreliable nature. (Ex)
US left Afghan abruptly.

③ To bypass Sanctions (Ex) can
be used to further East-India
trade.

④ Rising integration of India's economy
with global value chain (Ex) PLI,
China +1

⑤ Reliable nature of India (Ex)
no ~~currency~~ currency manipulation like
China given
internationalisation low export

Challenges

(1.8-1.9 of global
trade)

Protectionist
tendency

(Ex) IPSE trade
pact

poor integration
of global chain
with India.

Pure internationalisation i.e.

Two-pronged committee recommendation
is the way forward

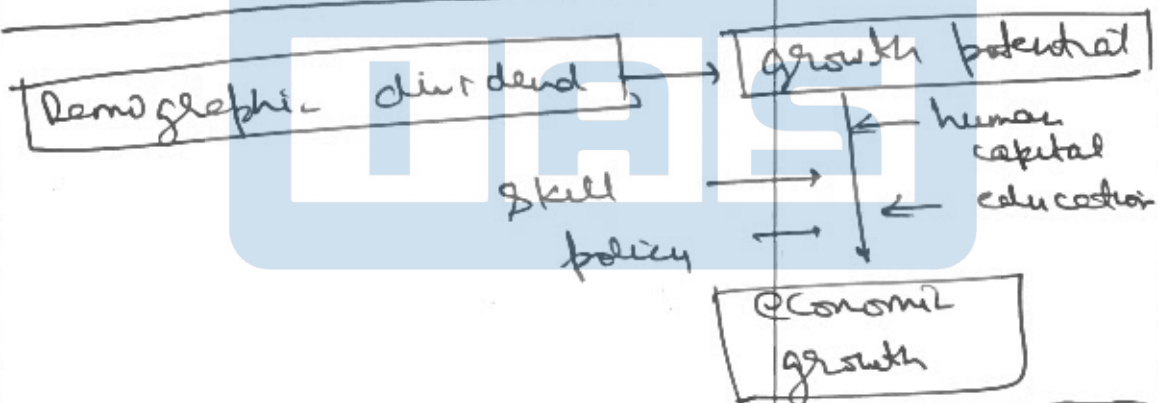
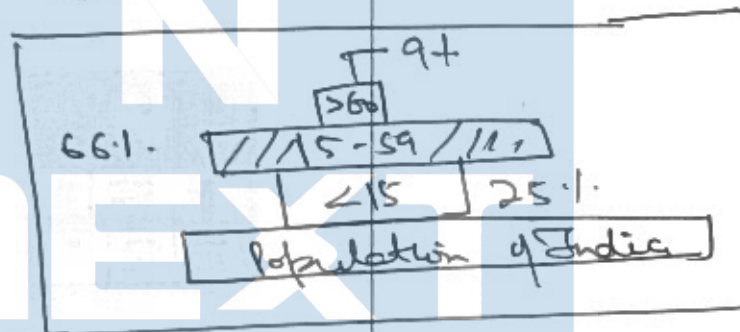
12. जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश संवृद्धि सुनिश्चित नहीं करता है; यह केवल सामर्थ्य उत्पन्न करता है। जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न अवसरों का लाभ उठाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

A demographic Dividend does not ensure growth; it only generates potential. Discuss the steps made by the government to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the demographic transition.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Demographic dividend refers to the economic potential arising due to shift in population demography of a nation. Ex India



Opportunities presented by demographic transition

- ① Youthful demography →
- ↳ productive workforce Ex manufacturing
 - ↳ robust market. Ex 1.4 billion population

② Spice Innovation and culture of startups (S) Unicorns like Paytm

③ Serve Strategic Interest

↳ workforce of the world

↳ (S) Serve aging society of Japan

Steps taken

① P M Kaulshel Vikas Vigyan 4.0

↳ skill related to Robotics / Artificial Intelligence.

② Atal Tinkering Labs / Atal

Innovation Mission.

↳ Spice culture of innovation

③ Startup India / StandUP India

↳ to create 2nd startup culture

(S) India — 2 largest startup ecosystem.

④ PLI Scheme - to improve indigenous manufactures

⑤ Digital India

↳ create knowledge economy

⑥ Digital Literacy.

⑦ Tele Manas

↳ ensure mental health.

⑧ Pradhan Mantri Shakti

↳ to achieve women empowerment

⑨ SHG bank linkage programme

↳ ensure women led development.

Digital Deliberacy

(Around 20% are digital literate)

Challenges

Rigid social structure

⑩ Casteism

Poverty

(22.1% - Census 2011)

Harnessing demographic dividend

like Japan via skilling and

spreading entrepreneurship should be

the guiding light of Atmanirbhar

13. 'जीनोम एडिटिंग (जीनोम संपादन) में फसल सुधार की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं, लेकिन यह नैतिक और सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को भी जन्म देती है।' भारत में जीनोम-संपादित पादपों के सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन के लिए नए दिशानिर्देश आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित फसलों की सुरक्षा को कितना सुनिश्चित करते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'Genome editing holds immense potential for crop improvement, but it also raises ethical and safety concerns'. How far do the new guidelines for the safety assessment of genome-edited plants in India, ensure the safety of genetically modified crops? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Genome editing refers to editing
the genes to alter/modify
 the characteristics of organism.

Ex) Bt cotton resistant to
 Bollworm.

Genome editing — crop improvement

① Making it pest resistant

Ex) Bt Brinjal against fruit and
 shoot borer.

② Improved yield Ex) Bt Cotton

Genome editing — ethical concern

① Interfering with natural
traits

② Leading to Brown rot

Ex) Anthrax

Genome editing — Safety Concern

- ① Lack of adequate toral
- ② Lack of study on long term
impact on human/environment health

New guidelines

- ① Robust field toral
- ② Approval post thorough
analyses of data
- ③ Robust monitoring post
approval of effect on health
and environment
- ④ Registration of labs conducting
toral

GM crop safety assessment is
necessary to ensure human &
environment health.



14. भारत में कृषि क्षेत्र पर प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कृषि सब्सिडी के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) ने कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Discuss the impact of direct and indirect farm subsidies on the agriculture sector in India. How have Minimum Support Prices (MSP) affected the agricultural economy? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Subsidies refers to transfer payment from govt to farmers/ consumers/ entities
 (A) Fertiliser Subsidy.

Direct Subsidy	Indirect Subsidy
- Directly to beneficiary (A) Electricity Subsidy	- Via some intermediary (A) Urea Subsidy.

Impact of Subsidies

Positive

- ① Ensure sustainability of small and marginal farmers (Around 86%)
 ↳ can buy input at subsidised rate
- ② Ensure the food and nutritional security by incentivising agriculture

input (E) Use subsidy to ensure productive output

(3) Help in directing agricultural choice (E) Public mission in Odisha furthered by subsidies.

Negative impact

(1) overuse of fertilisers

(E) N:P:K recommended ratio 4:2:1
used $\rightarrow$ 7:2:1

(2) over-irrigation via power subsidy
 $\rightarrow$ problem of groundwater depletion

(3) Fiscal burden on state $\rightarrow$ ↓ Capital for agri investment

Minimum support price is the price guaranteed by the govt for buying [22+1] crop from farmers.

Positive effect

(1) Providing assured price helps

directing agricultural trajectory (Ex)
Rice/Wheat — assured MSP — large
area under cultivation

② Ensured food security for nation
by ensuring adequate grain for
PDS. (Ex) 315 MT production this
year

③ Improving soft power (Ex) exporting
wheat, due to adequate stock induced
by MSP, at time of Ukraine crisis.

Negative effect

- ① Neglect of other crops (Ex)
Millicereals
- ② Monocropping towards rice
↳ leads to soil degradation
- ③ Cereal centric diet leading to
hidden hunger (Ex) 25% children
wasted.

Creating awareness about MSP
along with multi stakeholder consultation
to realise it is the need
of hour to ensure SDG 1, 2, 3.

15. रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध (एएमआर) एक तेजी से बढ़ता संकट है जो दुनिया भर में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा है। रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध की बढ़ती समस्या में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं, और इस वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य खतरे से निपटने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a rapidly escalating crisis that poses a grave threat to public health worldwide. What are the major contributing factors to the growing problem of antimicrobial resistance, and what steps can be taken to address this global health threat? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Antimicrobial Resistance refers to the process where pathogen is immune to 1st or 2nd line of defence medicine (Ex) Tuberculosis.

AMR → threat to public health



Major factors contributing

- ① Lack of WASH facility (Ex) Slum areas
- ② Overuse of medicine without doctor prescription (Ex) Azithromycin

- ① unregulated use in livestock,
 (Ex) Diclofenac.
- ④ Lack of due diligence by
 medical practitioners while selling
such Schedule II drugs
- ⑤ Balance of Drugs (Ex) in
 rural ecosystem.
- ⑥ Delayed diagnosis or lack
 in treatment (Ex) Month long
 treatment of TB.

Steps to be taken

- ① Ensure adequate WASH facility
 for clean space (Ex) Swachh
 Bharat Mission
- ② Takeup medicine as per
 direction of doctor to avoid
 over medication
- ③ Regulation of use of antibiotic
 in vet ecosystem (Ex)
 Ban on Diclofenac.

- ④ Checkdown of quacks in
rural ecosystem.
- ⑤ Due diligence followed by
medical ~~check up~~ ⑥ Keep record
as per legal requirement
- ⑥ International collaboration
⑦ WHO director in this regard.

AMP need to be established
from local level to global level
to ensure public health (Article-
47 of DPSP)

16. विघटनकारी नवाचारों से आप क्या समझते हैं? हाल के दिनों में विघटनकारी नवाचार के कुछ उदाहरण बताइए और यह भी बताइए कि इन नवाचारों ने उद्योगों के संचालन के तरीके को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What do you understand by Disruptive innovations? What are some examples of disruptive innovation in recent times, and how have they changed the way industries operate?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Disruptive innovation refers to technology or innovative models which changes the existing model or technology

in ~~the~~ short interval of time

④ Smartphone replacing cameras

It is more efficient and productive as compared to older model.

Examples — and how they have changed operations of Industry

① Internet of Things

↳ created automated industry

↳ ④ Digital Factory of Siemens at Mumber.

② Social Media — greater outreach to consumers

④ Online marketing and ads using

Mixed Reality.

③ 3D printing

- ↳ helps in construction of complex designs
- ↳ (Ex) producing tissues/organs in Biotech.

④ Online marketplace

- ↳ buying/selling on online platform

(Ex) Amazon/Flipkart

⑤ Artificial Intelligence

- ↳ simulate human intelligence

(Ex) Automated car industry thriving on this.

⑥ Blockchain

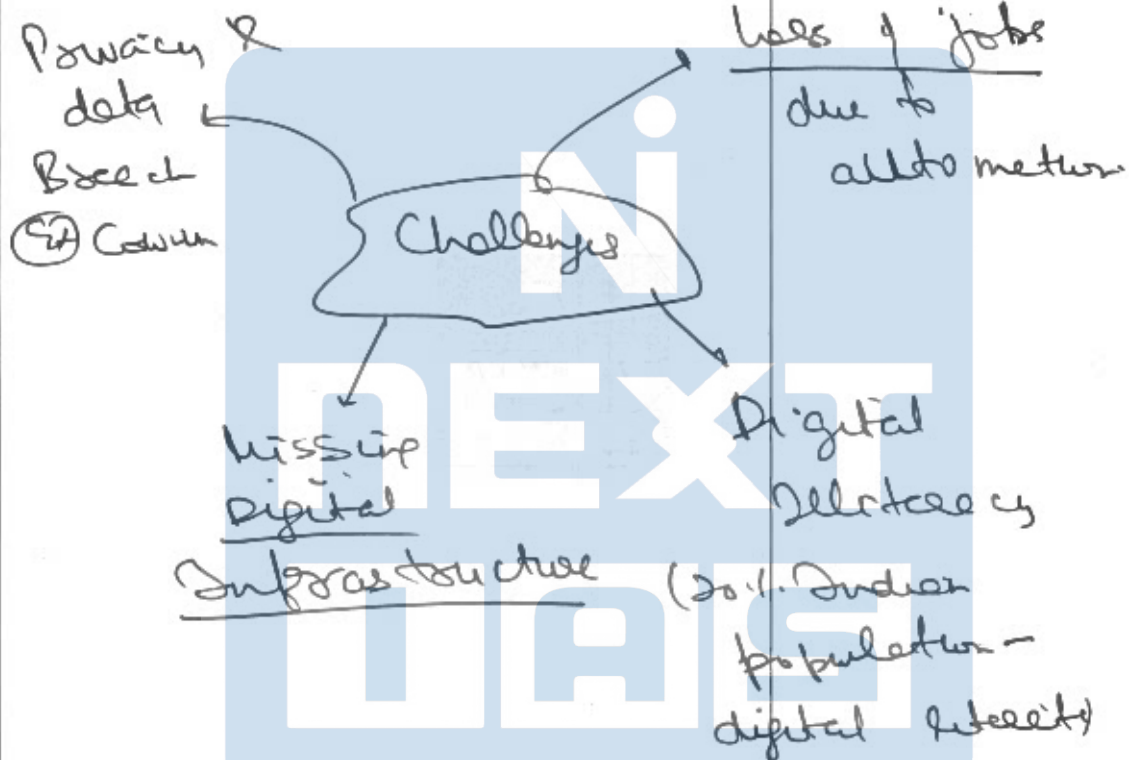
- ↳ decentralised technology
- ↳ creates immutable records

(Ex) Yes Bank using for tamper proof financial record.

⑦ Crypto currency

↳ digital currency
↳ unregulated

⑧ Bitcoin → used for low
cost hassle free transaction
across borders.



Upskill of people along with
light but & tight regulation and
improved research in India is
the way forward to harness
the ongoing disruptive innovation
to become developed by 2047

17. हानि और क्षति (L&D) कोष के क्रमिक विकास को चिह्नित कीजिए। COP27 में हानि और क्षति कोष से संबंधित कौन-से प्रमुख घटनाक्रम हुए हैं? इस सम्मेलन में भारत ने क्या प्रतिबद्धताएँ व्यक्त की हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Trace the evolution of the Loss and Damage fund. What are the major development related to loss and damage funds in COP 27? What are the commitments made by India in this conference?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Loss and Damage fund refers to the fund which will provide financial assistance to most vulnerable countries who have suffered due to climate change even though they did not contribute much to it. Maldives

Evolution

① Idea was floated in COP-13 — Katowice, Poland under UNFCCC meeting.

② Became a core pillar in Supporting Paris Agreement — COP15

③ Deep discussion and deliberation on contributions funded at

Glasgow COP-26.

- ① Fund got const. funded on COP-27
@ Sharm El Sheikh COP. in Egypt
 last year.

Major Development on COP-27
related to Loss & Dam.

- ① Constitution of Loss and Damage Fund.
- ② Santiago Network for
ensure clean tech multilateralism
- ③ transfer of clean tech.
- ④ Quc fund is on Loss and
Common but differential responsibility
where major contributors must
be developed countries.

Commitments by India

- ① Reiterated and showed its
progress on INDCs ②
achieved 22% emission/GDP ratio

① India talked about evolving
new financing architecture for
adapting to climate change

② Life Mission (Lifestyle
for Environment)

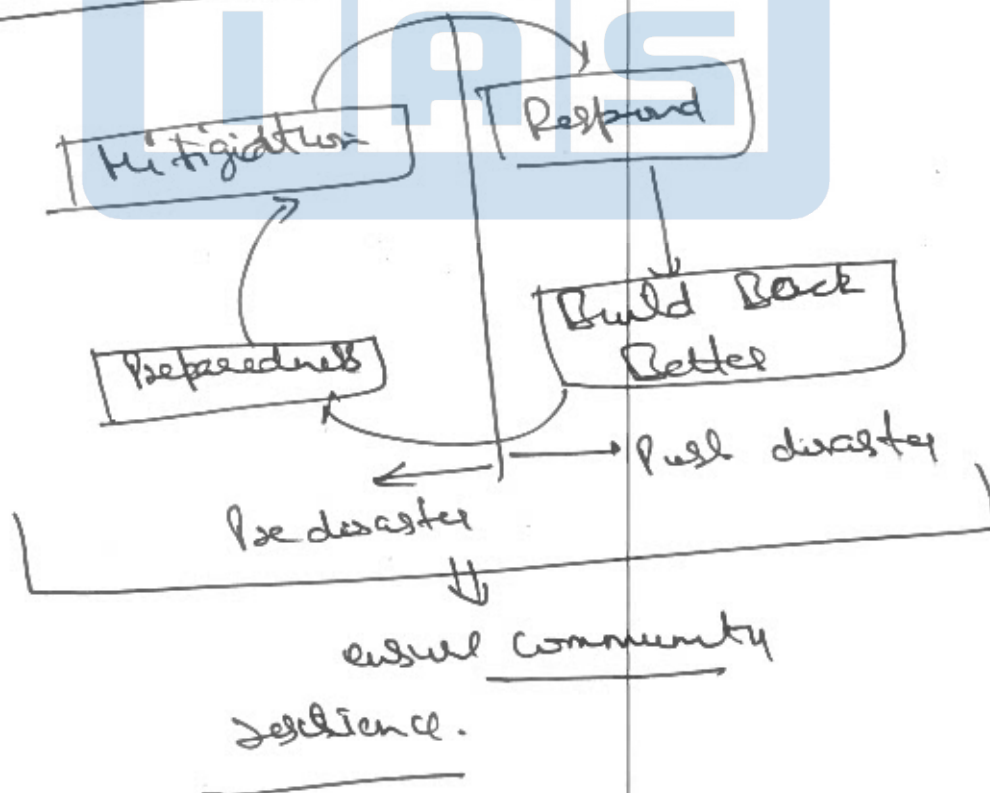
Loss and Damage fund in line
with Polluter pays principle is

quite essential to ensure climate
adaptation and climate justice.

18. आपदा प्रबंधन सिर्फ आपात स्थिति से निपटने के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि लचीले समुदायों के निर्माण के बारे में भी है। उन प्रमुख रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनका उपयोग सामुदायिक लचीलापन बनाने और आपदाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Disaster management is not just about responding to emergencies but also about building resilient communities. Discuss the key strategies that can be used to build community resilience and reduce the impact of disasters.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Disaster Management refers to process of preventing the disaster, mitigating its impact and building back better. Cyclone Biparika — zero casualty.

Disaster Management — responding to emergency and building resilient



Key Strategies for community resilience

- ① Creating awareness about disasters using digital modules / mobile network
- ② Formulating sustainable practices
 - ⊕ Geo tourism of Silk Route
- ③ Capacity building of the vulnerable people
 - ⊕ Adaptation module of NIDM
- ④ Robust information dissemination system for timely disaster evacuation
 - ⊕ Orissa State wide one network

Strategies to reduce impact

↳ in line with Sendai Framework

- ① Mapping of the vulnerable areas
 - using Synthetic Aperture Radar
 - ⊕ Landslide Zone
- ② Robust early warning system
 - ⊕ C-flows channel for urban

flood.

③ Community participation in planning at local level to harness traditional knowledge.

④ Robust structural integrity
↳ following building code for earthquake resistant buildings

⑤ Non structural measures
↳ focus on blue/green infrastructure
⑥ Mangroves.

⑥ Effective implementation of rules/ regulation ⑦ Peer Audits at districts

⑦ Building back better ⑧ Rehabilitation post making resilient structure

Disaster ~~Management~~ Management in line with Sendai Framework is necessary in 'era of climate change' to ensure resilient ecosystem.

19. मेटावर्स और वर्चुअल एसेट्स जैसी नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग के माध्यम से आतंकवाद का परिवर्तन चिंता का विषय है। हम आतंकवादी उद्देश्यों के लिए नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग का मुकाबला किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं? इस संबंध में "दिल्ली घोषणा पत्र" के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The transformation of terrorism through the use of new and emerging technologies like metaverse and virtual assets is a matter of concern. How can we counter the Use of New and Emerging Technologies for Terrorist Purposes and Elucidate the importance of the "Delhi declaration" in this regard?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Terrorism refer to the process of
using violence to create fear
and terror in the hearts of people

① 2018 Mumbai case.

Transformation of terrorism through
emerging technology

① Anonymised payment for arms
supplies ② using crypto currency,

② Online radicalisation using fake
graphics ③ using metaverse
avatar to showcase fake stories
of alienation

③ Recruiting members using
social media ④ Go ISIS
influenced youth arrested in

South India -

- ④ Strong Linkage with organised crime networks via Secret marketplace ⑤ The onion ring and payment via bitcoin

Ways to counter use of emerging tech by terrorist

- ① Stringent laws to create deterrence ② UAPA Amendment → individual can be designated as terrorist
- ② Monitoring social media content ③ Humbat, social media labs
- ③ Effective regulation of crypto - currency to avoid the misuse
- ④ Strong next generation skilled techies to penetrate and monitor secret marketplace.
- ⑤ Strong International collaboration
 - ↳ ⑥ UNSC 1267 Sanction list
 - FATF Recommendations

Delhi Declaration

- To prevent terror financing
- ↳ Choke terror sponsoring points (2) Narco terrorism

Importance of Delhi Declaration

- ① Renewed global thrust to prevent terror financing.
- ② Template for coordination among stakeholders for better tackling of case.
- ③ Improved research and development via sharing of intelligence and best practices.

Having robust and vibrant ecosystem, range from global to local level, to choke terror financing is activities is the need of house for shared prosperity.

20.

"अग्निपथ योजना हमारे सशस्त्र बलों के लचीलेपन और प्रभावकारिता के लिए आवश्यक एक कड़वी गोली है।" प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
 "The Agnipath scheme is a bitter pill needed for the resilience and efficacy of our armed forces." Critically Analyze the statement with relevant arguments. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently government announced agnipath scheme for recruiting soldier 'agniveers' to the army.



Agnipath - bitter pill

- ① loss of prestigious job of soldier post 4 years as 25% of agniveers will be decommi ssioned

- ② Risk averse approach of soldier as they would be looking for alternate career post 4 years.
- ③ Risk of trained youth being misguided for anti social purpose in case of polarisation
- ④ Nationwide protest among armed members by violence.
- ⑤ Might dilute professionalism in army due to temporary nature of job.

Agnipath - Resilience and effective armed forces

- ① Reduce the mean age of army.
 - ② Provide youth cadre on regular basis
 - ③ Help in rationalising defence expenditure — mostly
- } Agile force

on pension/galleries. Excess budget
could be used for indigenisation
and modernisation

④ Sava Nidhi package past 4 years
will help in spurring
entrepreneurship culture — 11.2
lakh rupees

⑤ Availability of trans. training
soldier on short notice in case
of war like situation ⑥
2 front ward (labourer / chum)

Apart from Agnipath scheme, other
reforms like modernisation and
indigenisation of forces need to
fast tracked for robust and
elite defence architecture.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

