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NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060
Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011
Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail : mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : AZMAL HUSSAIN.

Roll No. :

Registration Number : M723RCAPA065. Date of Examination : 31/08/23.

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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Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

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

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3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

1. भुगतान संतुलन (बीओपी) के घटकों के रूप में पूँजी खाते और चालू खाते के बीच अंतर का सविस्तार 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 (BOP) is the net ~~diff~~ spending on profit of the government in a given fiscal year.

Differences between capital account and current account

Capital account	Current account
① It involves shift of asset and liabilities	① No involvement of asset and liabilities
② Used for creation of capital e.g. investment	② Used for running administration e.g. expense of office.
③ It is generally negative in India	③ It has less deficit due to remittances into the country.

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Measures to balance BOP deficit
- → Increase export of the country
- → Increase tax base
- → Policies to attract FDI.
- → Reduce Interest rate
- → Rationalise non-basic expenditure
- → Suitable measures to boost Ease of doing business.

India needs to focus on both Supply side as well as demand side challenges to augment balance of payment issue.

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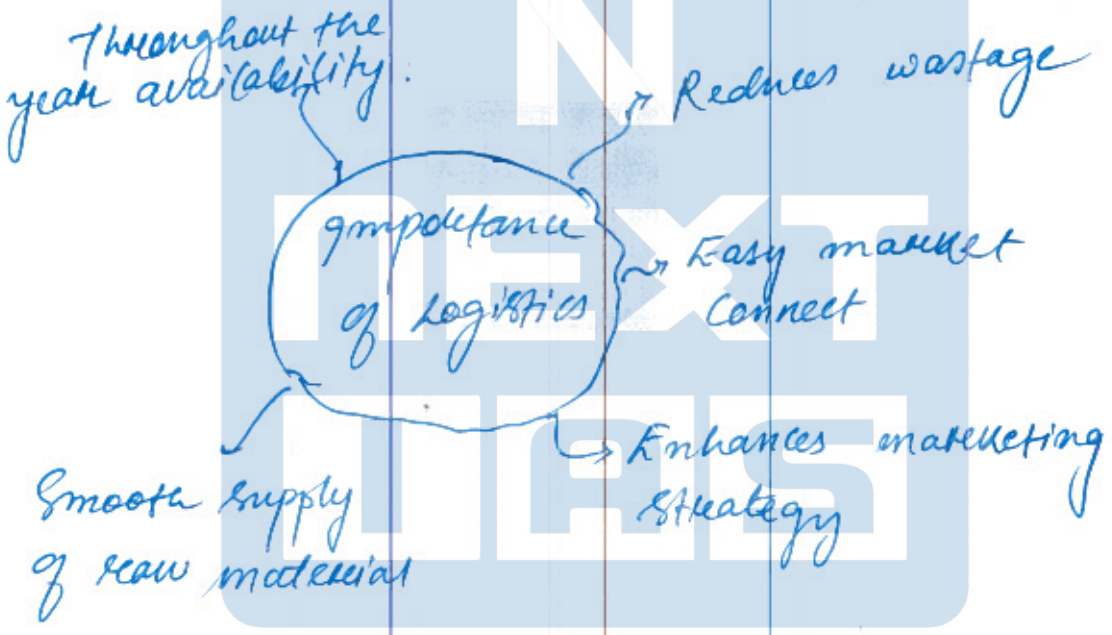
2. लॉजिस्टिक्स (रसद) क्षेत्र, विनिर्माण उद्योग के विकास के महत्त्वपूर्ण घटकों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में घोषित राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति, 2022 के विभिन्न घटकों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(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

LEADS report assigned India's position as 64th in ease of Logistics in its recent published report



Components of National Logistics policy, 2022

① Building Storehouse at every sector and stage

② Use of PPP model for infrastructure creation.

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(3) Reduce o logistic cost of India to 8% of its GDP by 2025

(4) Spoke and hub model for the creation of logistic infrastructure

(5) use of green technology in logistics sector

(6) Digitalisation of the process

~~(7)~~

Logistics sectors is a major component in supply chain. It's augmentation will benefit all ~~pat~~ stakeholders such as consumers, producers, agriculturalists etc.

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3. डब्ल्यूटीओ के तहत मत्स्य पालन सब्सिडी पर नए समझौते पर भारत का क्या रुख है? भारत के लिए मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र किस प्रकार महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

Recently WTO made an agreement to augment and rationalise subsidies in fisheries sectors in order to ensure fair competition in the international market. India has opposed to the new agreement on fisheries subsidies due to its bias towards developed nations

Significance of fisheries sector
- Financial securities to farmers
- Additional income to the farmers
- Nutritional security to the nation
- Generates employment
- Adds to GDP of the nation
- Food processing sector develops other subsidiaries related to fish.

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Steps taken by government to develop fisheries sector

- creation of fisheries university
- policies such as PM Matsya Sampada yojana
- Seed fund to start new fisheries.

Fisheries sector needs more investment in order to provide improved seedings, infrastructure and marketing platforms etc.

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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 is the step in which the surplus lands with the landlords are taken and given to landless people in order to ensure equitable distribution of lands.

Constraints that hinder land reform efforts

Systematic Constraints

1. No convergence of state and central laws
2. different states have different laws
3. No time limits given to attain land reforms
4. Corruption due to loopholes in existing laws.

Institutional Constraints

1. lack of manpower to implement
2. Easier for transferring ownership to other relatives
3. No separate departments for implementing land reforms
4. lack of monitoring provisions

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Measures to ensure equitable distribution of land

① Involve the local civil society organisations to the identification process e.g Bhoodan movement

② Set time limit for the land reform efforts

③ Make separate department for land reforms

④ ~~Do the~~ digitalisation of land records

Land reform efforts need comprehensive measures and stakeholder consultation to implement better policies.

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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 is a supersonic cruise missile incorporated into the indian defence force which is indegeneously built.

- unique features and capabilities
  - Heavier payload
  - Scramjet engine.
  - All weather resistant.
  - Have longer range
  - unique command system
- Contribution of Brahmos to defence capabilities
  - Non-dependence on imports
  - Heavier destruction capability
  - can export to the defence partners.
  - Experimentally proved technological advancements.

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Contribution of Brahmos to Strategic position

1. Militarily strengthened India
2. Created space for defence cooperation with other countries
3. Proof of abilities to net security provider in Asia.

Brahmos encouraged more research and innovation in defence manufacturing and it will help in asserting India's regional and global power.

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6. समुद्र की गहराई का पता लगाने और इसमें 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

Contribution to science and technology by mission Samudrayaan

→ Image the origin of formation of landforms

→ Experiments can be done in different physical conditions

→ Explore about various metallic and non-metallic composition of sea.

→ Study about flora and fauna of sea.

→ Advancement in Seismography can be enhanced.

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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

Global Methan pledge is the pledge to bring out Carbon neutrality in the world.

contribution to CBDR



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[India's stance on the issue]

① Already taking steps

② It is discriminatory as it is based on equality rather than CBDR.

③ It will give advantage to industrialized nations.

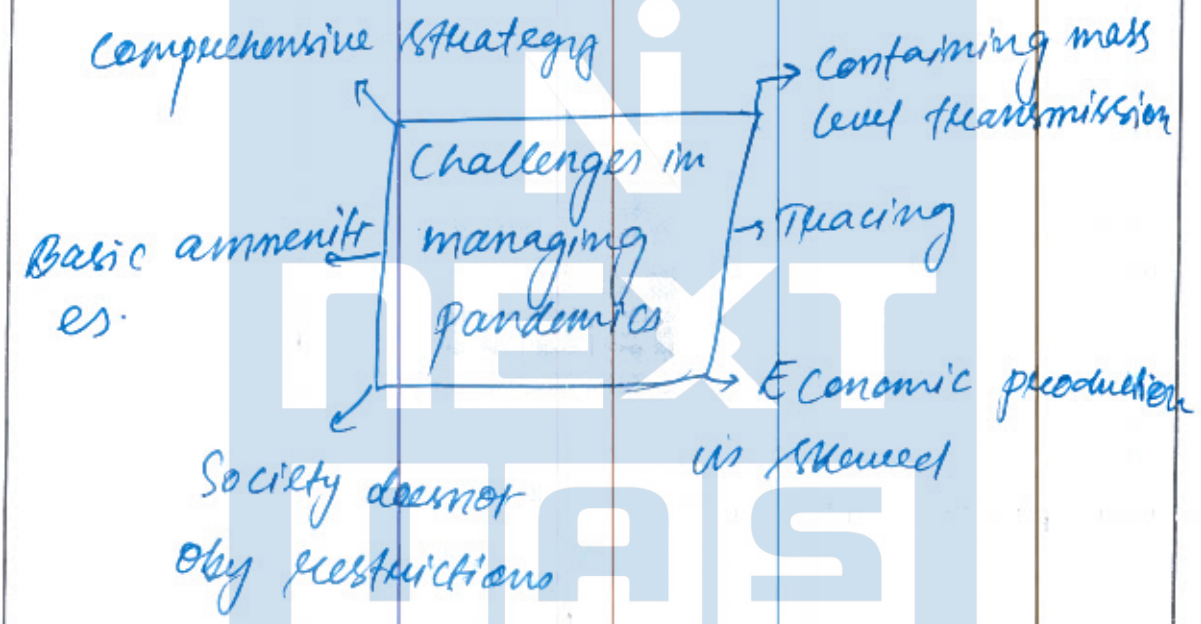
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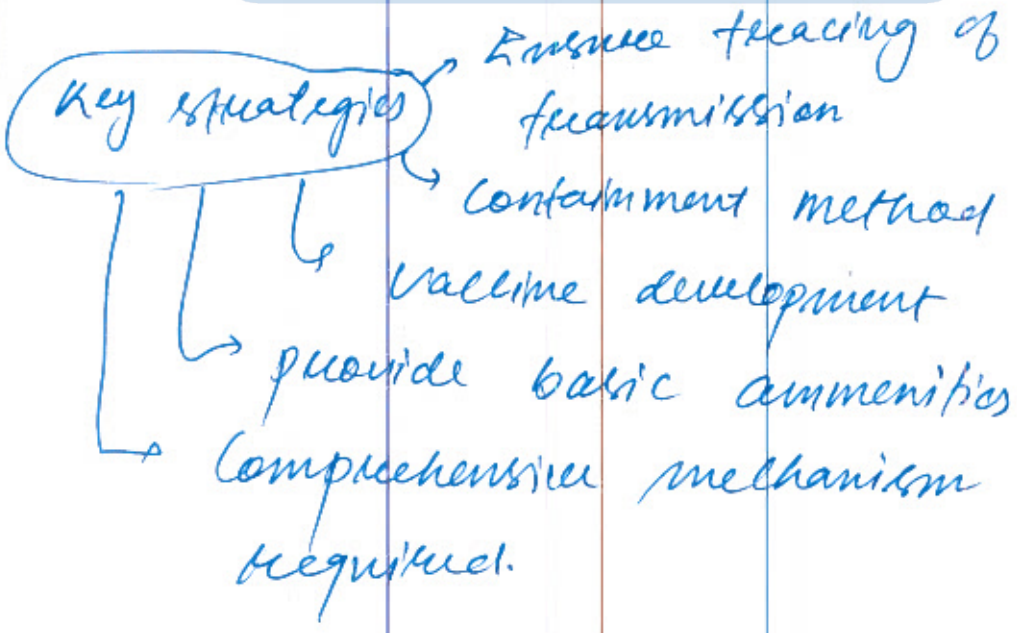
8. कोविड–19 महामारी ने सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में आपदा प्रबंधन के महत्त्व पर प्रकाश डाला है। महामारी और अन्य संक्रामक रोग के प्रकोप के प्रबंधन के लिए प्रमुख रणनीतियों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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





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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

Resource curse as cause of LWE
→ unequal development
→ poverty enhances easy recruitment
→ Easy manipulation.

Measures to inclusive development

① Proper resource management
② Infrastructure building
③ Training of youth.
④ Involve communities in policies

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10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू-कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एएफएसपीए (अफ्स्पा) 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

Limitations of AFSPA
- Human right violation
- custodial death
- Torture due to search
- targeted torture.

Significance of AFSPA

① Able to Contain violence
② Encourage police safety
③ Comprehensive Strategy.
④ Encourage peace building

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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

Hared currency is the medium of exchange which is accepted by the entities and is a comparable currency and has physical value e.g. Dollar.

Importance of hared currency in international trade

① Resistent to market volatility

② Confidence in investors and traders

③ Security against potential threat of manipulation

④ Better comparison for the value of money

Issues regarding use of hared money in International trade:

① Give undue advantage to some selective countries e.g USA.

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(2) Domestic economy of the produce country can affect others economies e.g inflation in USA led to devaluation of Indian rupee (₹)

(3) They are not completely immune from currency manipulation e.g managed forex by china.

(4) Reduces the potential of others country due to monopoly e.g issue in acceptance of ₹ in international market.

Potential of internationalisation of ₹

- It is one of super powers e.g 4th largest economy
- Collaboration can reduce dependance on $ e.g UPI collaboration with Singapore's paynow.
- It will help in bringing FDI
- Indian market can be more open due to internationalisation of ₹
- Augment the forex reserve.
- Involved in currency swap which are successful e.g with Japan

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Issues in internationalisation of £

① less confidence in £

② International monetary effect will affect Indian ~~mark~~ economy

③ Nations are not ready to accept £ as a mode of transaction

④ Difficult to replace dollar penetration.

With time India is realising the importance of dedollarisation and internationalisation of ₹ rupee which is being carried out through various collaborations

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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 is a situation where there is maximum working age population and are having adequate skill and knowledge to meet the demand supply gap of labour market. India is going through demographic dividend right now with 68% working age population.



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Steps taken by government to take advantage of demographic dividend

(1) Human resource development

(a) Policies such as Skill India, TRYSEM etc. has been incorporated to entail skill in youth.

(b) provisions of training during job.

(c) Health sector has been developed with schemes such as PM-JAY, digitalisation of health record etc.

(d) New education ~~model~~ policy, 2020 has been incorporated to reform education sector which entails vocational studies

(2) Economic opportunities

(a) & Encourage entrepreneurship among the youth through ~~etc~~ schemes such as Start up India, Stand up India etc.

(b) policies to invite FDI into the country

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generate employment opportunities
(c) Atmanirbhar Bharat for manufacturing.
(3) Infrastructure creation

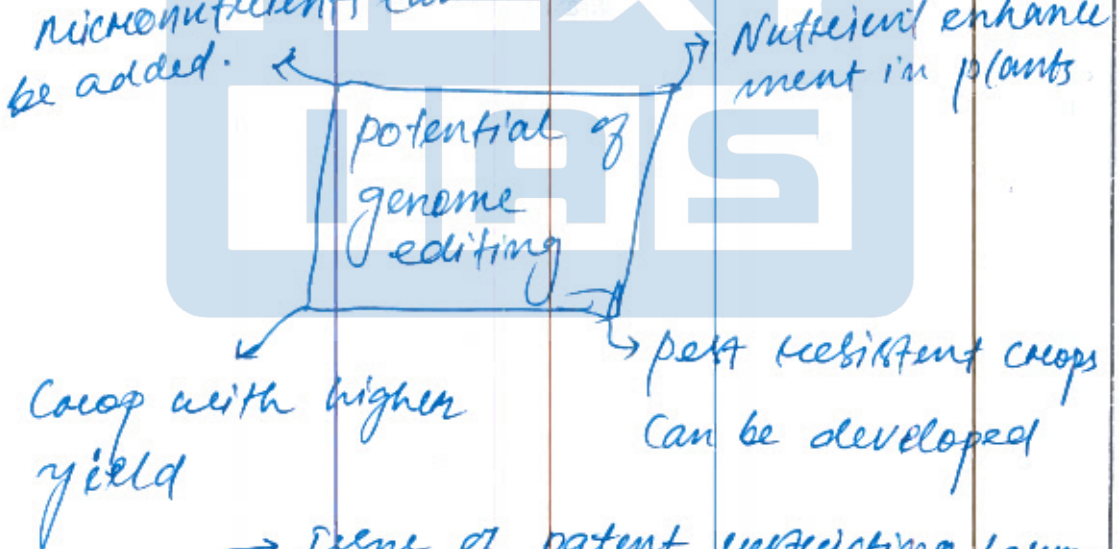
(a) More than 50,000 km roads have been built in last 9 years.
(b) There is creation of broadband connectivity in rural areas through PM-WANI
(c) Smart cities development has been initiated through AMRUT policy
(d) steps such as digital India has been taken to take advantage of growing IT sector.
(e) India's demographic dividend should be leveraged through comprehensive strategy and also India should be ready for geriatric care for the upcoming old age population otherwise demographic dividend may lead to demographic disaster.

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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

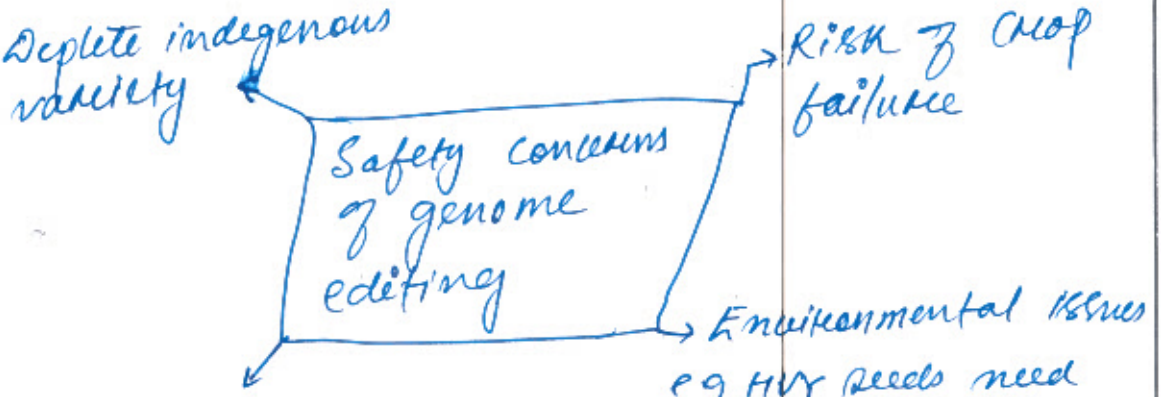
'Genome editing holds immense potential for crop improvement, but it also raises ethical and safety concerns'. How far do the new guidelines for the safety assessment of genome-edited plants in India, ensure the safety of genetically modified crops? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Genome editing is the technology which can add, delete or replace a certain strand of DNA by cutting through molecular scissor to bring out intended fruitful result.



Ethical concerns of genome editing
- Issue of patent restricting farmers production
- The benefits will be exploited by well to do farmers
- profit motive of the corporates
- Regulatory norms skewed due to crony capitalism

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New guidelines ensure safety of genetically modified crops:

① Now GM crops need approval of Genetic engineering approval committee (GEAC) for publishing its reports.

② GEAC analyses various outcomes and safety issues.

③ There is objective protocols to be followed and range of data to be provided is documented.

④ There is protocol of harvesting the crop in different regions and different

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reasons to ensure safety from crop failure.

⑤ There is provision of crop insurance for ~~the~~ to be born by the seed manufacturing companies.

There is need to analyses safety protocol in objective manner and the products such as GM mustard, BT ~~Bt~~ cotton etc. can be of great help in doubling farmers income.

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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

Government of India provides for direct and indirect farm subsidies for the benefit of farmers and reduce burden of investment from the farming community so that productivity increases and ensure food security

IMPACTS OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT FARM SUBSIDIES

Negative impacts
- Wastage of resources e.g. irrigation, use of chemicals pollutes land and water
- crop restricted to certain variety e.g. rice, wheat etc.
- over exploitation of land.

positive impacts
- increased productivity
- crop diversification
- Faminisation of agriculture
- value addition in agriculture product
- Automation of agriculture with technology.

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Minimum support price (MSP)'s affect on agricultural economy

Positive effects

① Better price realisation by farmers

② More investment in farms due to increased income.

③ Risk taking nature of farmers increased due to security of prices.

④ use of scientific technology in the farm mechanisation

⑤

Negative effects

① composition of farm products skewed eg rice and wheat production increased.

② MSPs are not enjoyed by small farmers widening the gap e.g. East Indian farmers are unaware

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about MSPs.

③ MSPs leads to compulsory aquisition by FCI which results in wastage of food grains

④ There is issue of nutritional security in the Country due to limited basket of MSP.

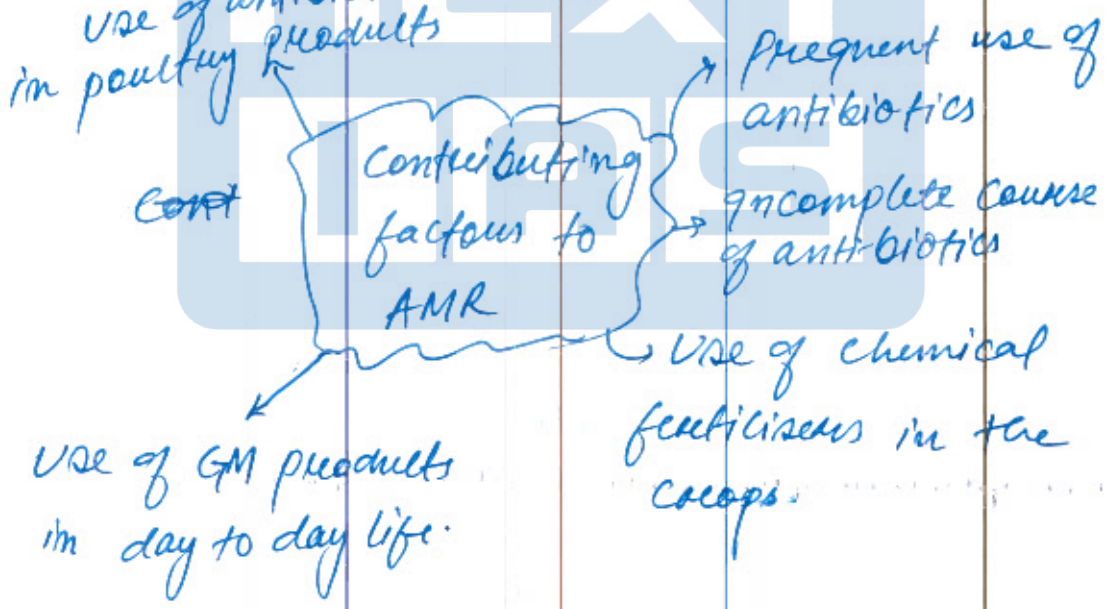
MSPs should be ensured to the farmers evenly throughout the country and there is need of enlarging basket of MSPs in inculcate products like millets, vegetables etc.

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15. रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध (एएमआर) एक तेज़ी 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 (AMR) is a condition in which our body copes up to the microbes and ~~do~~ cannot react to the attack of ~~on~~ microbes due to ~~the~~ reduced immunity of the body.



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Steps to address AMR threat

① There is a need to regulate sell of antibiotic over the counter in pharmacy

② Use of organic farming practices.

③ Mandate prescription of doctors for selling of antibiotic medicines.

④ Proper regulatory mechanisms should be taken to check the dose of antibiotics in poultry products.

⑤ Government should not allow sell of antibiotics in private capacity. only allow in hospitals.

⑥ There should be awareness generation drive ~~to~~ about side effects of AMR.

⑦ ~~Eco~~ Doctors should encourage completion of course for

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antibiotic doses

* The Secretary of UN have ~~xxx~~ cautioned about AMR and said that it will be the ~~xx~~ next pandemic. So, there is a dire need to take comprehensive steps to contain the threat of AMR.

NEXT IAS

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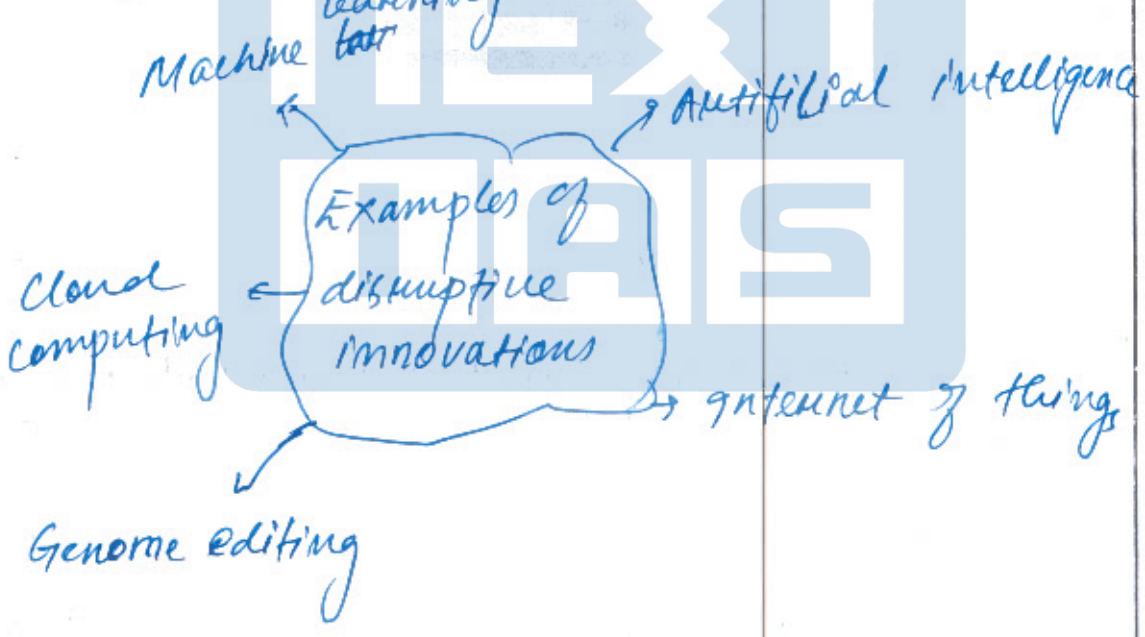
16. विघटनकारी नवाचारों से आप क्या समझते हैं? हाल के दिनों में विघटनकारी नवाचार के कुछ उदाहरण बताइए और यह भी बताइए कि इन नवाचारों ने उद्योगों के संचालन के तरीके को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है?

(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 technology are those technologies which as a great impact in large scale and are novel technologies. Such innovations have the capacity to affect in societal level level and bring change in our day to day life.



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Disruptive innovations changed way of industrial operations

① Artificial intelligence helped in automation of machines and reduced dependence of mannual labour. It also reduced wastage.

② Machine learning takes automatic command and works as per predictive model. It produces as per demand

③ Internet of things uses internet to command. It enhanced remote operation of industries and inform the performance by monitoring through different sensors

④ Genome editing is able to generate biological products which were earlier generated through different

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animals reducing graft rejection CRISPR-CAS 9 gave a boost to this industry.

(5) Cloud computing reduced the dependence of physical and mannual labour thus reducing the operational cost.

(6) Nanotechnology is able to disrupt the various products such as building meta material, drug delivery etc.

There is a need to invest more in research and development in order to bring the more disruptive innovations.

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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

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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 is the strategy to reduce vulnerability of disaster and ~~to~~ minimise the impact in short term and taking comprehensive long term strategy.

Strategy to build community resilience

(1) Training the citizens about immediate steps during disaster.

(2) Formation of volunteer groups of youths and women for rescue operations.

(3) Awareness program ~~for~~ about various disasters for the citizen.

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④ Early warning system to be deployed for disaster.

⑤ Build steps to enhance unity among the citizen.

⑥ Strategy to reduce impact of disasters

① Disaster resilient infrastructure e.g Chang Ghar in Majuli in Assam as flood proof house

② Enhance communication through infrastructure through road e.g project Agastala to build 15 all weather road.

③ Use of traditional strategy and make them volunteers about them.

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④ Recognize disaster prone areas and discourage construction in such plans.

⑤ Afforestation program to enhance carrying capacity of nature.

⑥ Ready first aid e.g medicine tool box.

Disaster management strategy should be devised using stakeholder consultation and both short term and long term measures should be taken.

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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

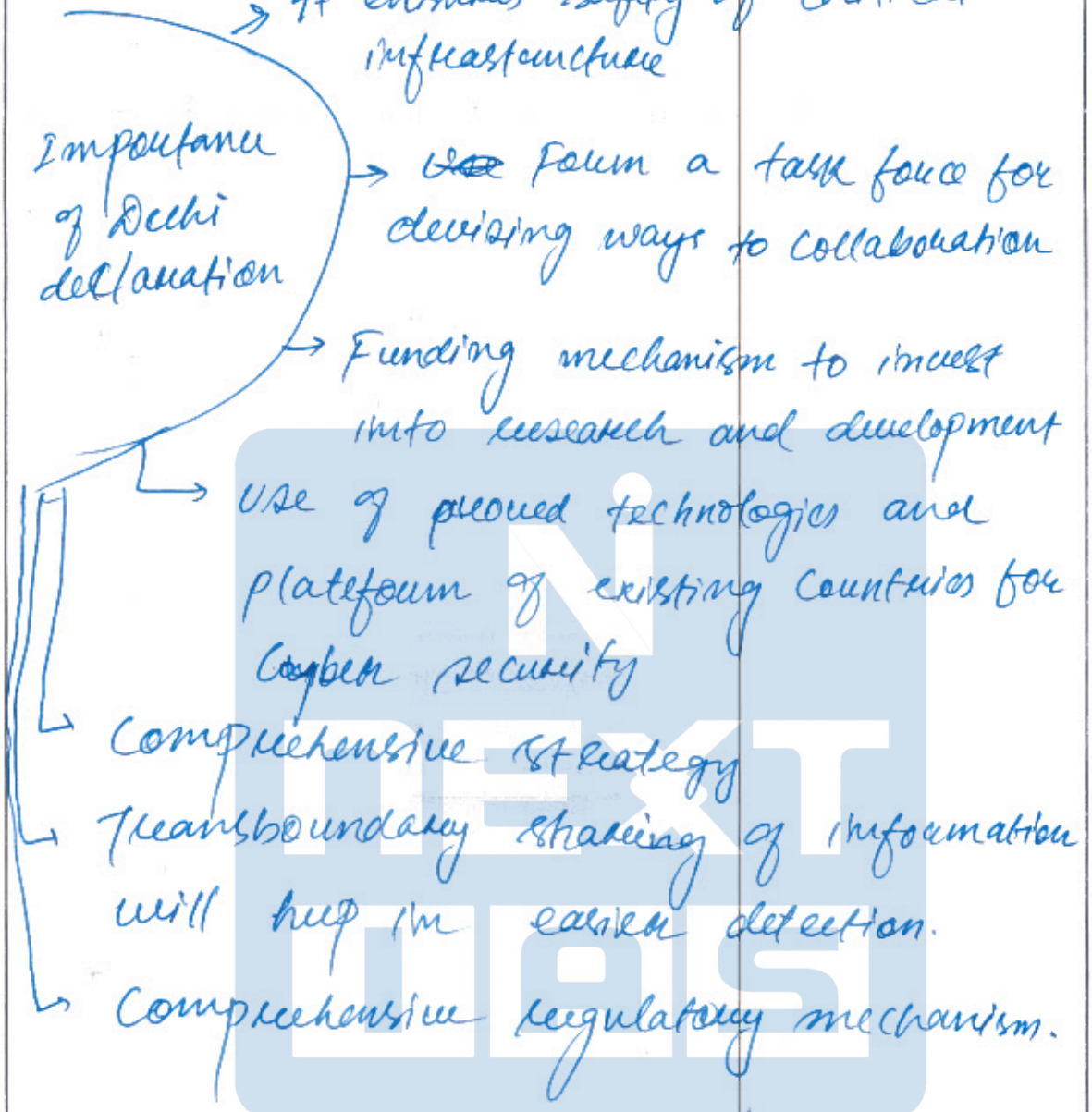
With developing technologies and increase in their reach, terrorists are using such spaces to generate funds, ⊕ appointment of new members etc.

e.g Al Qaeda ⊕ employed gunmans through communication ⊕ facebook recently.

Ways to counter use of technology by terrorists

- Employment of ethical hackers to check security
- use AI to detect malicious activities
- Regulate use of such technology
- need stringent authentification method for access
- International Collaboration for joint management e.g RATs of SCO.

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For countering terrorists we need to think like them and make regulations to minimize their misuse.

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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

Agnipath scheme is a flagship program of government of India which provides provisions for training for certain period of time and retiree after getting certain amount of fund.

Positive outcomes of Agnipath schemes

- Ready to induct force in defence.
- The money can be used entrepreneurial purpose
- increased competition in armed force recruitment enhance quality
- They can be used in times of emergency as they are trained
- Reduced cost of training of armed force due to pre-induction training
- physical fitness of the forces are ensured.

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Negative impacts

① Huge cost of training of Agniveers

② There will be a force of unemployed youths after retirement

③ The armed trained youth can cause a problem of law and order

④ Huge cost from government exchequer for the salary of Agniveers

⑤ There will be biased competition in recruitment towards Agniveers

The Agnipath scheme should be implemented along with other schemes of employment generations

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Space for Rough Work