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Registration Number : PTTP221701 Date of Examination : 23/08/22

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 7 **Code : TC077**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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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

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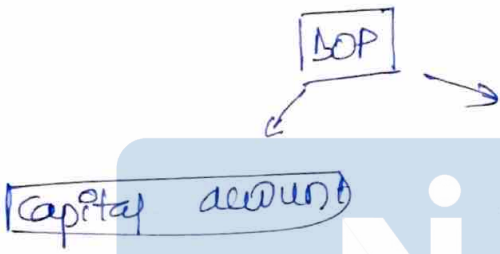
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1. भुगतान संतुलन (बीओपी) के घटकों के रूप में पूँजी खाते और चालू खाते के बीच अंतर का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। भारत के बीओपी घाटे को संतुलित करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाएँ। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 refers to the data of transactions between the residents and non-residents of the country.



Capital account

① They involve creating of asset or reduction.

② they are recurrent transactions

③ they include the flow of FDI, FII, loans etc.

④ In India - Partial capital account convertibility

Current account

① They don't alter the assets.

② usually non-recurrent

③ they include remittance, the transaction of goods and services, gifts etc. between the resident and non-resident.

⑤ There is more freedom in current account.

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the balance of payment in India is negative, with surplus in capital account but huge deficit in current account.
Ex: The trade with china - $135 bn but trade deficit more than $100 bn.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN:

① Boosting the exports and infrastructure development.
② Atmanirbhar bharath and Make in India
③ Countervailing duty on the cheap & uncompetitive imports from china
④ focus on the high value exports than low value raw materials.
Ex: value added food, technology etc.
⑤ focus on the comparitive advantage
Ex: labour intensive - textile and apparel sector - boosts exports
⑥ Government spending - "golden rule" of counter-fiscal policy → attract investments
⑦ Ease of doing business promotion - logistic growth, license approvals etc.
the new foreign trade policy aims to enhance the export competitiveness

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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

The logistic sector in India costs 14% of the GDP against 7-9% in the developed countries.

LOGISTICS ⇒ MANUFACTURING SECTOR

① the case of connect to the raw materials

② Reduced wastages → enhances the output and outcome

③ Reduced delay in the supply of goods → Boosts the production

④ Enhances the market with connect to various parts of nation.

⑤ Better price realisation of the products with → enhanced market & Increased profit.
→ Reduced wastage

⑥ Helps to develop the contract farming, leading for resilient supply chain for industries.

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NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY

① creation of unified logistics portal.
→ the e-governance solution to develop the infrastructure.

② streamlining the projects to develop the multimodal connectivity.

③ Enhance the private sector participation in logistics infrastructure.

④ Reduce the regulatory burden in the projects – easy clearances, licenses etc.

⑤ Single window clearances and grievances redressal.

the nation has to invest around $1.7 trillion in the infrastructure to become $5 trillion economy.

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3. डब्ल्यूटीओ के तहत मत्स्य पालन सब्सिडी पर नए समझौते पर भारत का क्या रुख है? भारत के लिए मत्स्यपालन क्षे 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 Fisherie sector significant for India? Enumerate the steps taken by the Government to develop this sector.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is the 2nd largest producer of the fish and forms the major export basket component.

WTO's FISHERIES SUBSIDIES.

① India is against the idea of deep-waters fishing.

② the excessive regulation on the small country without technology transfer was opposed.

③ the subsidy by the developed economies are against the principles of WTO.

④ the curs on subsidies that are against the natural ecosystem → has been upheld. → but common but differentiated responsibility

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FISHERIES SECTOR SIGNIFICANCE

① Provides employment to around 50mn people.

② the second largest producer and one of largest exporters.

③ the contribution to GDP → 1%.

④ The double edged sword ⇒ poverty & nutrition

⑤ the infrastructure creation and

⑥ the farm income diversification (ASHOK DALWAI PANEL)

STEPS TAKEN:

① PMMSY matsya sampada yojana.

② Fisheries infrastructure development fund.

③ Loans under Kisan credit card.

④ GEMINI → potential fishing grounds

⑤ sagarmala and operation sagar rani

fisheries sector has the potential to double the farmer income and act as insurance against climate change.

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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

India is an agricultural nation with 46% employment yet only 17% of GDP contribution. calling for land reforms.

CONSTRAINTS

SYSTEMIC:-

① lack of data ⇒ the data of possession than ownership.

② the pendency of cases ⇒ takes average of 20 years to clear.

③ the politicisation of the issue ⇒ lack of effective policy.

INSTITUTIONAL:

① the division of land data between ministry ⇒ Panchayati Raj, Rural development and Revenue department

② the multiplicity of laws by different states ⇒ lack of synergy.

③ the data manipulation and faulty data inheritance.

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④ The benami land, corruption etc.,

⑤ lack of political will.

⑥ the land inheritance and thus fragmentation. → 86% → small and marginal.

⑦ lack of rights for women → 63% of farmers only 13% have rights.

PRAGMATIC SOLUTIONS.

① the land record digitisation.

② the co-operative farming and land consolidation: J.C. kumarappa committee.

③ fast track courts to solve the land cases.

④ the role of gram sabha in recognition of land rights.

⑤ The gram panchayat and alternate dispute redressal mechanism in land issue.

the digital data land record modernisation programme, Bhu-aadhar, Bhoomi vachi of karnataka etc. have been made → 94% of data digitised.

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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 missile has been developed by India with partnership of the Russia.

FEATURES AND CAPABILITIES.

① Agility to maneure to high speeds

② the super-sonic speeds that can reach mach-4.

③ the range extended to 500km.

④ the use of cryogenic engine and thus more thrust and push.

⑤ the capability to launch nuclear weapons.

⑥ capability to carry out intercontinental launches.

⑦ capability of "fire-and-forget" and self maneauvre

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CONTRIBUTION.

① Enhanced the arsenal of the country so India has "nuclear triad" now.

② the test of aggregate engines → advanced feature.

③ the defence to counter the attacks from far and wide nations → long range.

④ the stealth technology → to launch the missile against radar system.

STRATEGIC POSITION

① To act as net security provider in the region.

② the defense exports : Eg: pinaka

③ the technology collaboration with global powers → in the defense field.

④ counter the defence expenditure increase of china and pakistan.

The Brahmos can be a good deterrent for the growing aggression of china, as well to boost the defence export + indigenisation

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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

India is blessed with 7500 Km of long coastline and has access to large oceans and at strategic position.

To enhance the blue economy India has launched Samudrayaan.

CONTRIBUTION:

① Development of the deep sea exploration vessels

② Enhance the mapping ability of the undersea surface

③ The mission also includes the desalination plant → helps to address the water scarcity.

④ the exploration of undersea minerals like polymetallic nodules, coal, shale gas etc

⑤ this also helps studying the impact

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g climate change on the sea.
↳ 1-3°c temperature increase in the Indian ocean.

⑥ the increased data and exploration of the deep sea biodiversity.

⑦ the energy security development.
Ex: 10% usage of the undersea minerals can sustain energy needs for 100 years.

⑧ the potential for the development of submarine and regional net security provider

⑨ the undersea exploration and private tourism boost → help the blue economy

⑩ Analyse the impact of pollution and clean up drive: By 2050 → more plastic than fishes in oceans.

samudrayaan project along with the various allocation of area to explore in the Indian ocean & major breakthrough

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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

India is the 2nd largest methane emitter globally according to Global methane track.

GLOBAL METHANE PLEDGE

① The inter-governmental and multi stakeholders pledge.

② Aims to reduce the methane by 30% by 2030 and further 50% by 2050.

③ This also aims to bring the International cooperation and debate for best practices sharing.

A POSITIVE STEP?

- The methane amount is 250% more than pre-industrial levels
- methane is long lived green house gas
- Estimated that 25% of GHG related global warming by methane.

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→ The methane is also contributor to ground level ozone creation.

↙ ↓ → Affects the biodiversity

Health detrioration smog creation

HOWEVER.

INDIA'S STANCE

India hasn't signed the pledge because,

① Its targets majorly affect the agricultural growth.

② the pledge without contributions by the developed economies.

③ The cost of technology to counter the increase.

④ the India's multidimensional approach towards the climate change

⑤ Against the interests of small developing and agriculture based economies.

However, India has launched India methane mission, national mission on sustainable agriculture, GOBAR-dhan etc. to counter methane.

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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

The COVID-19 was rce in a century scenario where the health emergency affected the social-political and economic dynamics of the nations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DISASTER

① lack of effective laws to county the disease

② the poor readiness of the health and wellness infrastructure.

③ The technological lag in the vaccine development → patent issues etc.

④ the human force capacity building to new threats.

⑤ the ability of the disasters to affect needs and comers → the need of public awareness etc.

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KEY STRATEGIES.

① the amendments in epidemics act, 1897 to address modern day crisis.

② Develop the biosafety level-4 labs.

③ the digital health mission and constant surveillance.

④ the promotion of the domestic pharma industry → Bulk drug park programme → "self reliance"

⑤ the capacity enhancement of the health infrastructure → increase the beds, rural area access etc.

⑥ The skill upgradation of the healthcare personnel.

CHALLENGES.

- high public sector reliance
- the data deficit
- inadequate sanitation & water
- the growing urban areas and slums - 17% urbans → slums.
- the insurance penetration 4.2%.
- passive hesitancy.

the healthcare not only forms the human & social capital but also forms the necessity for national security

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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 refers to the situation where the industry developing in the resource rich region not contribute but deteriorate the local regions → socially, economically and politically



RESOURCE CURSE → LWE

The 90% of naxal attacks are now restricted to Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh
→ Majorly resource rich areas.

① the land alienation of the tribals → poverty

② The pollution causing breathing in forest tribe → protests.

③ The influx of moneylenders and indebtness → exploitation

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④ the bonded labour system in Jharkhand called - Goti.

⑤ the weak and low resettlement rootages.

⑥ the governance deficit → the non-implementation of forest rights act, 2006 → 39% rejected → Call for "Jal, Jangal and Zameen".

⑦ the culture deterioration and huge inequality growth.

MEASURES:

① Resettlement package with negotiations with Gram sabha.

② Employment to the locals in the region.

③ mining and mineral development fund → Local infrastructure creation.

④ Protection of the rights of the tribals and locals → land rehabilitation act, 2013

⑤ the land alienation → only as the last measure

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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

AFSPA has been a controversial act that has seen many protest like "mother's nude protest", Irom Sharmila protest etc.

THE DECLINING VIOLENCE

The global terrorism index shows the improved ranking to 10 in 2012 → The number of deaths due to LWE declined by 85% in India.

many credit the success to AFSPA.

AFSPA lived its utility?

The AFSPA has been bone of contention that has caused more social tensions.

Jeevan Reddy committee also recommended removal of the act to protect the rights.

the 2nd ARC also recommended to removal of the act.

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the AFSPA with wide powers to search without warrant and use any force> needs accountability according to Justice santosh Hegde committee.

HOWEVER

the time not ripe get :-

① the recent manipure violence shows the need of force to counter violence

② the existance of militant groups like ULFA, NSCN, Kuki Lupei etc.

③ the demands for revoking by the Nagalim movement.

④ the sporadic ethnic violences in the region

⑤ Protecting of the rights of the natives > R.N. Ravi committee.

Thus, the AFSPA has recently been modified to change the areas, the operating winning hearts and minds by CRPF, the Aspirational districts program with control over the AFSPA is need of hours.

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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

Dominant currency paradigm refers to the international refers to the money and transactions being done with reference to a major & dominant currency. currently the US Dollar holds the position.

IMPORTANCE OF HARD CURRENCY.

Positives:

① As the global standard of the measurement.

② As the universal transactions banks → currency exchange

③ Promote the global value and supply chain.

④ Promote the integrating of the economy

⑤ Enhance the efficiency of the

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global economic regulations.

④ Promote the cross borders support in grant-in-aid, loans etc.

Negatives:

① the trade / currency wars → Ex: The china's currency manipulation.

② the dominance misuse and exclusion. Ex: sanction in Iran and Russia.

③ the interconnected economy → the crisis affects all the nation.

④ the currency volatility → requirement to hold huge FOREX reserve in other currencies. → hurt sovereignty.

RUPEE → DE-DOLARISATION.

① The fourth of the Indian economy → 3rd largest by PPP.

② Top 10 manufacturing country.

③ Top remittance recieves from multiple country → $100 bn dollars.

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④ the diversification of the supply chain by India → FTA with ASEAN, Australia etc.

⑤ The stability of the nation → resilience in COVID-19, no debt default etc.

HOWEVER

① India's trade → 2.4% of global trade
↳ China - 13%, USA - 9%.

② The Bretton Wood institutions promotion of US dollar.

③ The huge trade deficit of India.

④ TRIFFIN DILEMMA — to maintain currency flow for other countries

⑤ The partial ~~current~~ capital account convertibility

⑥ The effort of China → Yuanisation & BRI → tough competition

⑦ The trilemma to maintain domestic price, capital account convertibility and inflation.

However India can start with debt swap, masala bonds etc.

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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

the demographic dividend is the scenario where the working age population more than dependent age.

India is in this phase that last till 2055.

IT GENERATES POTENTIAL

① the work force → promote the industrial development

② the lesser medical expenditure ← savings ↑ investment.

③ the employed people → more job ↓ more economic growth ← more demand

④ Youth → demand → attract FDI → generate employment ↓ economic growth

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HOWEVER GROWTH NOT GUARANTEED

① The quality of labours → only 4% skilled in India

② the huge medical expenditure - 48% out-of pocket

③ The literacy rate - 74% and weak female labour force participation.

④ The work in manufacturing sector & industry needed. → premature deindustrialization of India.

⑤ the equitable growth in the employment - currently jobless growth - 7% unemployment

⑥ The rural-urban divide in the development

⑦ the infrastructure to promote the ease of doing business, social capital growth and use the dividend.

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STEPS BY GOVERNMENT:

① Skill India mission.

② Pradhan mantri Kaushal vikas yojana

③ Apperentice training programme in south.

④ Atal innovation mission ⇒ boost the entrepreneurship.

⑤ Enhanced the capital expenditure ⇒ 3% of GDP ⇒ 10 lakh crore in 2023

⑥ The MUDRA yojana and stand up India ⇒ Financing the startups.

⑦ Aspirational districts programme ⇒ the inclusive growth in all the regions.

⑧ The National career service portal, e-shram portal etc. to connect the workers

⑨ The change in labour laws, industrial code etc ⇒ include gig and platform workers.

The demography is the strength of the nation on which future of nation depend

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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 aims at altering the genetic sequence to attain the required and appreciable characteristics from the organism.

POTENTIAL FOR CROPS:

① To be pest-resistant and thus counter the pest attack. Eg: Bt-cotton

② To develop the climate resilience

③ Enhance the yield of the crops.

④ Enhance the nutritional content of the crops. Eg: Golden rice

⑤ To address the new needs. Eg: sugarcane variety for biofuels in Brazil.

⑥ To reduce the requirement of the fertilizers

⑦ Inclusion of leguminous crops genes →

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enhance the soil fertility → currently 1/3rd of natin soil degraded.

ETHICAL AND SAFETY CONCERNS

① The threat of supes-bugs.

② The efficiency of the crops against multiple pest attacks.

③ The pests themselves evolve. Eg: Bt. cotton now being attacked again.

④ the terminator seeds → company binds the farmers

⑤ Affect the local plant biodiversity

⑥ This may also cause health problems in humans after consumption.

⑦ the delay in detection of the negative effects.

⑧ the unregulated markets → Eg: Bt. Brinjal grown illegally in Maharashtra

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NEW GUIDELINES.

① Limits the GM variety and traces in the food to minimum level.

② Eliminates those for child consumption

③ The detailed exposure of the GM nature or packets → free information flow.

④ Regulation and testing mandatory

HOW FAR EFFECTIVE?

① The unregulated market

② The cross-hybridisation may go unnoticed.

③ The genome editing may have unidentified polymorphs.

However, it is a good step to protect and minimise the GM crops modified nature, and consent of the consumer to consume it.

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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

The farm subsidy in India accounts for 2-3% of the GDP and 45th of the farmers income is from subsidy.

IMPACT ON THE SECTOR

① DIRECT:

ⓐ The protection of farmers from the market fluctuations. Eg. MSP.

ⓑ The the agriculture market price stability → FCI buffer stock.

ⓒ The interest subvention for the agriculture modernisation and efficiency growth.

negative:

ⓐ The farm loan waivers affecting the banking sector, costing the fiscal deficit etc.

ⓑ The big farmers taking major share: The PSL → only 20% have benefited → small & marginal

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© The market distortion → the prices are above the market levels → hinders the exports

INDIRECT:

(a) Helped the growth of rural infrastructure

(b) Promotion of the private sector → incentivisation.

(c) Reduced diversion of the subsidy.

However, they are prone to corruption, delays, and disparities.

MSP EFFECT ON ECONOMY

The economic survey observes that MSP → government spend ₹3.2 to transfer ₹1.

(1) The poor agriculture diversification → PM → 2 crore farmers benefitted → 66 from rice and wheat.

(2) The regional inequality → Punjab & Haryana → >90% procurement, UP → 5%.

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③ the unsustainable market - due to cob web phenomenon.

④ prices above the market prices ⇒ hindered exports.

⑤ the msp becoming the breadwinning for agriculture investment by private sector

⑥ the crop yield reduction due to monoculture

⑦ the agriculture inequality ⇒ only 6% knew msp before selling.

REFORMS

① Shanta Kumar committee ⇒ private sector in storing and storages ⇒ PEG scheme
↳ the procurement decentralisation to the UP, Punjab, Haryana etc.

② Promote the crop diversification ⇒ more crop inclusion.

③ Also with the market price ⇒ price deficiency payment system Ex: PM AASHA

- msp should be insurance, not the remuneration - MS. Swaminathan.

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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 inability of the current drugs and medicines to bring down the illness by the microbes which have been adapted to change.

FACTORS of

It is escalating cases because:-

① Estimated that by 2050 more than 50 million deaths by AMR.

② The unrestricted use of drugs without medications

③ The disposal of drugs, medical waste etc without treatment.

④ self medications trend against doctor.

⑤ Not following the fixed schedule of drugs intake → body becomes host

⑥ the covid-19 cases → huge medical drugs intake and waste generations above the capacity to treat.

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(A) only 50% of the solid wastes are treated → pile up the land fills

(B) the misuse of drugs in the livestock and animal husbandry sector.

Ex: oxytocin in cows for more milk.

[STEPS NEEDED.]

① The scheduled drugs (H1) drugs not be sold without prescriptin

② The use of modern tools like AwaRe → for the surveillance of the AMR

③ the people's campaign to generate awareness. Ex: Red line campaign

④ Incineration and treatment of the biomedical wastes at the site.

⑤ waste segregation at the source for the safe disposal.

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(6) Regulations in the veterinary sector and surveillance on the drugs usage illegally.

(7) Promoting of R&D for the new variety of drugs for new mutants

(8) Promoting of the biosafety labs to stop the spread of patient zero

(9) Use of traditional drugs or AYURVEDA with least complications.

The AMR can take the world back to pre-medicine era. thus proper preparation and surveillance with enhanced surveillance is need of hour.

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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

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Disruptive innovations are those discoveries or innovations that have huge impact and variety of applications with more efficiency than before technology.

THE EXAMPLES

① The Block-chain technology.

② The Hyperloop technology.

③ The Extended reality technology.

④ The CAR-T technology in medicine

⑤ The Metaverse technology

⑥ The NFT technology

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HOW THEY CHANGED?

① The blockchain technology is now used to store the information in the distributed ledger mechanism.
   ⓐ more secure ⓑ transparent.
   ⓒ Easy to access ⓓ constant updating

② The cryptocurrency becomes the alternate currency → for the cross borders money transfer → without intermediary and taxes.

③ The extended reality technology for the business meeting in the realistic scenario.

④ The metaverse has helped to create the replica of the industries → and also becoming the test bed for new inventions

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(5) the Hyperloop technology has been enhancing the speed of the goods and people movement → enhanced efficiency.

(6) the quantum technology → utilised for secured quantum key distribution based communication, the quantum computers used for solving complex algorithms and safety of the network

However the technology has to stand tested to the land's laws, the cryptocurrency has been taxed in India, the government launch of central bank digital currency, the QSim for the science and technology growth, the surveillance on cryptocurrency for money laundering are done

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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

The major aim behind the loss and damage fund is that the climate change even at current rate affets the small and developing countries disproportionately → thus provide compensation for them

THE EVOLUTION:

① The idea of environment responsibility was brought in the 1972 - Human environment / stockholm summit.

② The common but differentiated responsibility in 1992 rio summit

③ The polluter pays principle also developed in 992 summit

④ the idea of loss and damage came with the financing mechanism started with Global environment facility.

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① GEF established in the year 1988 manages the loss and damage fund along with small nations development fund.

② The Adaptation fund in 2001 and the green climate fund in 2010 acted as benchmarks.

③ the 2015 → Paris summit → the developed countries to mobilise $100 bn for the developing countries and help in technology transfer.

COP-27.

① The countries re-iterated the commitment for the contributions to the loss and damage fund.

② the finance amount still remains a dilemma. → between contributors.

③ the nature of classing between the nations too controversial. → threat of neo-colonialism.

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India opposed this observing the needs in $ 10s of trillions → more $ flow is too low.

COMMITMENT BY INDIA → Mission LIFE
→ LEAD IT.

① Reiterated the commitments to become carbon neutral by 2070, 50% energy from non-fossil fuels, 45% reduction in emission intensity, 1 bn tonne of carbon sink etc.

② the opposition to focusing transport in agriculture.

③ India supported the LOTOS → low emissions for urban transport, Agriculture innovations for climate change etc.

④ Mission LIFE → Lifestyle for environment by atleast 1 bn (10% lifestyle change can reduce 20% climate change reduction)

⑤ LEAD it → the industrial collaborations for green growth.

the strategy of panchamrita has been the benchmark and India is on line to achieve it

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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 refers to an event that causes distress that exceeds the capacity to resolves by normal means.

India's 59% land susceptible to different forms of disasters and 7th world affected nation by disasters.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

This aims to counters the ills and negative consequences of the disasters. Ex: the specialised fund, the NDMA like force, the laws and NDMA guidelines.

However, this also includes the building of resilient communities.

→ Based on the learnings from past disasters. Ex: Amphan cyclone

→ The training of the community to fight the disasters.

→ Reduce the harmful impacts of the

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disasters

KEY STRATEGIES.

community resilience:

① Training of the communities for the disaster situations

② Awareness about the signs and early warnings of the disasters.

③ Promote the practices that reduce the disasters. Eg: ban of shifting cultivation can reduce landslides in northeast.

④ Promote the leadership and group of the skilled people in community
- Act as trainees
- front line workers in disaster

In Japan's kobe earthquake- 80% rescue operation by citizens

⑤ Promote the preparedness among the community → necessity of food, medical aid etc.

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IMPACT REDUCTION:

① The zonation mapping for the earthquake, landslides etc.,

② the early warning systems like ITEWS, IFLOWS etc.

③ the disaster resilient infrastructure.
Ex: (a) Proper drainage for urban floods
(b) The seismic retrofitting of the buildings.

④ Prohibition of the activity that generate disasters. Ex: mining in the hill areas.

⑤ The international collaboration in the technology transfer. Ex: India - Israel in water management

⑥ The resilience through nature based solutions. Ex: Mangroves under MISHTI scheme → floods, cyclones etc.,

Thus, the 15th finance commission recommended 2 funds → disasters and mitigation fund.

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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

The snowden revelations show that the cyber world is going to be the next theatre of warfare and nations of humanity in 21st century.

TERRORISM → NEW TECH

① for the funding through the cryptocurrencies.

② the use of virtual world like metaverse → for radicalisation of the youth.

③ The establishment of legitimacy and "psychological warfare" - on Sun Tzu principles.

④ The virtual assets for cross borders transfers and money laundering.

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⑤ use of new technology to reach the tech savvy masses ⇒ Lone wolf attacks growth.

⑥ the mode of attack has changed to attack on economy and the example ⇒ Red echo by china and shadow pad by Pakisthan.

⑦ The attack on symbol of authority to reduce its legitimacy. Eg:- ISRO attack

Ealingridge dilemma ← Concern → poor technology capacity of forces

restriction affects innovation, at later stage even restriction useless.

it → the spread of fake news

surveillance vs privacy dilemma

The interconnect with other crimes.

HOW TO COUNTER?

① through the J.S. Verma committee recommendation ⇒ fund for modernisation of police.

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(2) People's co-operation → cyber saaksthi, cyber warrior programme

(3) the international technology transfers and collaboration. to increase synergy between India and Singapore

(4) strengthening and aligning the agencies like NIA, CBI for the new threats

(5) The legislations like UAPA be extended to the new age threats.

(6) Enhance the R&D in the defense and police sector.

DELHI DECLARATION.

Useful in bring the global consensus on terrorism, global co-operation, unified country on new age threats, there is no good and bad terrorism, the country of terror at the root levels. The strengthening of the agencies and laws are the need with the UN norms and conventions

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"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

the agnipath scheme has been introduced to induct the youth with good proven potential to the army. Thus strengthening the quality of the defense.

BITTER PILL.

① The youth at very young age should take exam.

② The change in the pattern and content of the exam and training

③ No guarantee of the permanence of the job when exam is cracked.

④ only 25% of the well performing personnel are retained. in the army.

⑤ the rest 75% personnel are disbanded from the army with pension one time compensation.

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NEED OF THE HOUR

① The terrorism has been changing its nature → face, form and method → hence, new modes to counter required

② the huge pension burden of the soldiers after retirement. → India spends around 2% of GDP on defence

③ the saved money can be used in self reliance and defence modernisation currently → self reliance index - 0.28 in defence.

④ the deterrence creating at the border aggressive Ex: The Galwan valley clashes.

⑤ the need of the smart border management → Madhukar Gupta committee ↳ technology to replace the humans

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⑥ The strong and committed personnel enhance the efficacy of the army.

⑦ the Malimath committee and Reddy committee - recommended the growth of new age defence education institutions
↳ The smaller batches with more efficiency.

⑧ The promoting of integrated battle groups → small and agile → can build resilience & efficiency (Attack / defence)

⑨ The soldiers disbanded or retired can also find the jobs in national internal security → establish the entrepreneurship through the 10 lakh fund.

However, the Agnipath needed smoother transition, better alternative employment options, and this can also be substituted with hours of duty for selection of best candidates