RECEIVED
1 SEP 2023

NEXT IAS

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 : BORKAR SURESH LILADHARRAO.

Roll No. : RCA23MTPA058.

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 31 Aug 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.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

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

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
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

Capital account and current accounts are two components of Balance of Payment of country which maintain the note of transactions of the country with the world economy.

Capital account	Current account
1) Anything which forms part of liability or assets comes under capital account eg loan, Gold, SDR.	1) It contains the routine transaction of country eg import, export. etc.
2) Partially convertible	2) Fully convertible
~~3) Static in~~ 3) Relatively static in long terms	3) Relatively dynamic in long term.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to Balance BOP deficit in India

~~As of 2022, the~~

1) More emphasis on export.

2) Strong domestic currency

3) Less volatality of currency vs a vs other currency.

4) Structural reforms in economy
   - eg self subsidence
   - make in India

5) Improved bilateral trade with other countries
   - eg China — (100 Bn trade deficit)

6) Promotion of ease of doing business in local economy

7) Strong measures against ~~Anti~~ 'Dumping' by other countries
   - eg - Anti-Dumping duty.

8) Rationalisation of customs duties, countervailing duties etc.
   Tarapore committee had suggested for better economic conditions of fiscal deficit debt-GDP ratio for strong economy

Candidates must not write on this margin

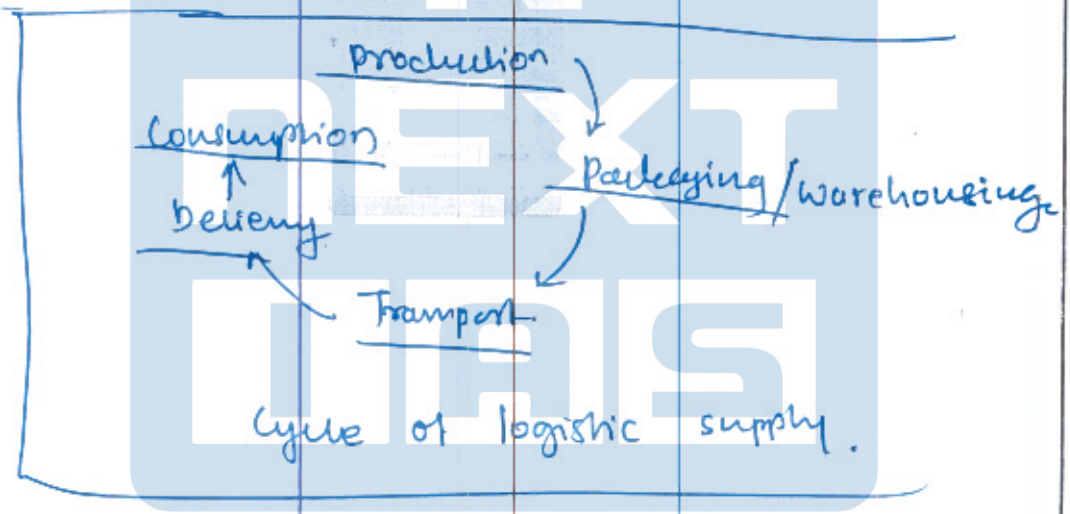
2. लॉजिस्टिक्स (रसद) क्षेत्र, विनिर्माण उद्योग के विकास के महत्वपूर्ण घटकों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में घोषित राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति, 2022 के विभिन्न घटकों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(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' management is the process of handling of goods from production to consumption destination cycle.



Cycle of logistic supply.

logistic sector is important component since

1) It ensures the supply and demand matching with timely delivery

2) It can impact the life of good and its further utility.

eg Cold storage

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) It impacts the overall cost of production
   ex 14% of GDP – logistic cost in India
   9% of GDP – in USA
   global Average is 6% of GDP.

4) It is part of Ease of doing business.

5) Multiplier effect on economy.

Recently Government announced National Logistic Policy 2022

Components → ~~Building National Unified Interface for logistics (NUIL)~~

1) LUIP - logistic Unified Interface platform – for better logistic services.
2) Adding Digital component to the logistic in India
3) promotion of ease of logistic (e-log)
4) Reduce cost of logistic

Hence with promotion of ease of doing business along with ease of logistic can help in bringing logistic cost down.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 concluded New Agreement on fisheries subsidies, where in WTO asked to phase out fisheries subsidy.

* India citing its domestic requirement and dependency of coastal communities on fisheries sector refused the agreement.

Significance of fisheries sector for India

* 1) India has around 7600 km of coast including mainland and islands.

2) Fisheries contribute to 8% of input in food processing sector.

3) Indian coastal communities - majority depends on the fisheries sector

Candidates must not write on this margin

~~for~~ as an option of livelihood

4) Around 350 million people in India are under poverty, fisheries sector in this context is source of income.

5) India's aim to doubling farming income can be helped by fisheries sector. (10218 Rs Average income in 2020)

Steps taken by Government

1) Sampada Yojna - by government of India to promote processing in fisheries sector

3) Subsidies to fisheries sector for ease of doing business

3) promotion food processing Units - currently we have 22 mega food parks in India

4) promotion of Blue Economy program Here, Fisheries sector along with ~~help of~~ Government aid and support has potential to contribute for Blue Economy. development

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 Reforms has been the long standing unfinished goal since Independence in country.

Systemic & Institutional Constraint

1) Lack of Political will

2) Dominance of landlords and upper class in institutions.

3) Poor land Records and title records.

4) Loopholes in legislations and policies

5) Weak enforcement of law and order

6) Benami properties, False ownership of land.

Candidates must not write on this margin

7) Paper Divorce to prevent land ceiling laws.

Pragmatic solutions

1) Land-Pooling or land Co-operatives for collective efforts.

2) Strong legislation without loopholes to escape law.

3) standardisation of land records and title (94% land records are digitised in India)

4) Shift from individual ownership to family ownership to check land ceilings.

With 85% farmers from marginal & small land holding, 67% with less than 1 ha landholding, there is urgent need of land Reform 2.0

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

BraMos missive is joint defene ~~developer~~ missive development by gndia and Russia.

Unique features and capabilities

1) Faster than Mach 3 Speed.
2) Fire and Forget mechanism.
3) Suitable and Compatible in all triad – land, air water.
4) Nuclear Carrying Capacity.
5) long range

Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution to India's defence & Capacity and strategic position

1) With Brahmos - all neighbouring enimies are under range of Missile

2) triad - Capacity makes it universal and versatile in use.

3) Strengthen - All forces Command.

4) Significant for 'SAGAR' initiative of India and vision of free and open Indo-Pacific

5) Recent deployment of Yuan-5 by China and Military base in Djibouti - makes Brahmos even more relevant.

Hence Brahmos has significant role to play - in defence and strategic capacity building

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Samudrayan mission of Indian goverment is set for deep ~~see~~ sea exploration and study, it has lot of significance particularly when India is promoting blue Economy.

Advancement of Ocean Science and Technology - by

1) Exploring the unexplored depths of sea

2) scope for further research and development in the field

3) Presence of Polymetallic nodules or and their extraction can contribute to science

Candidates must not write on this margin

and economic development both

4) Study of Deep marine Ecology and Ecosystems.

5) Study and observations of ~~bathatit~~ sea floor – flaura and fauna

6) Study about Oceanic properties at the depth – like salinity, ~~Oxy~~ salt mesene, oxygen etc.

7) Recent permission to explore Polymetalic nodules to India by ISA. gives opportunity to reap economic Benefits as well

Here Samudrayan has promising role to play in field of science, technology & economic development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 Methane Pledge was taken during glasgow Conference of parties. It calls for reduction in the emission of Methane by member countries.

Yes, Global Methane pledge is positive steps towards mitigating methane emission because

→ 1) Methane is greenhouse gas contributing to global warming and climate change

2) IPCC report says by 2050 Artic glacial will be lost due to global warming. Shows the urgency of matter

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Methane ~~pledge~~ emission reduction requires collective efforts to reduce it.

4) India's Stance

1) India did not join the Global methane pledge.

2) With livestock sector being major contributor for methane emission — it is difficult for India to join

3) livestock sector contributes around 4-5% to GDP and 25-30% to Agri GDP.

4) Indian economy and society is primarily agrarian one, depends on livestocks

Global Methane Pledge is welcome step ~~taken~~ and should be joined ~~by~~ ~~for~~ by countries which are industrial to counter global warming.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

COVID-19 was a black swan event in history, yet it highlighted need to re-visit disaster management policies of country in public health

Problem faced during COVID
- 1) No uniform definition to declare disaster
- 2) No criteria to call it national disaster
- 3) Working in silos than coherent unified efforts.

Strategies for managing pandemics and infectious diseases

1) Early Detection at beginning stage to find care zero

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Monitoring & Surveliance. about the growth and spread of the infection

3) Pre-made Action Plan and SOPs to deal in such cases.

4) Training, Skilling and Upskilling of Health personals.

5) Research and development at primary stages of development

Challenges →
1) lack of authentic Data.
2) problem in Data collection and analysis
3) Difficult to find cure zero.
4) Difficult to gauge possible severity of infection
5) Managing migration, transportation and travelling of people
6) Fear of rise of orwellian state/surveillance state
7) lack of pre-existing records dates about new infection.

Hence Any Health emergy can not be addressed with efficient disaster management plan and execution

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 by certain ideological groups against state to challenge it and overthrow it.



Areas of LWE includes Jharkhand Chattisgarh, Andhrapradesh Telangana & Maharashtra borders

Resource curse and LWE

1) LWE is stylist for idea of 'Jal Jangal Jamin'

2) with Resource extraction, mining leads to displacement of tribals from region

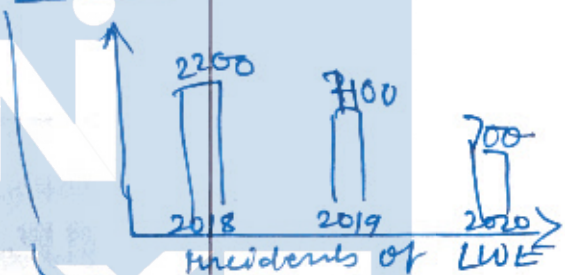
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) sense of injustice among affected population

4) lack of Rehabilitation efforts by government.

5) Lack of Remuneration and compensation to the displaced population.

6) Development of industries at the cost of their lives is the dominant perception



Measures

1) 3D approach → 1) Democracy promotion
   - en Operation Samadhan
   - 2) Development promotion
   - 3) Dialogue

2) More power to local governing institution

3) Social Impact Assessment before starting any project.

4) Use of Hard power against violent extremist. en Bastaria Batallyan, AP Grey Hounds.

5) Counseling and Rehabilitation of those who left LWE.

There is need of inclusive development with bottom up approach to reduce alienation & LWE

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू–कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एएफएसपीए (अफस्पा) 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 provides for declaration of disturbed area by state government or central government in any part of country, where ~~Police~~ force get extra-ordinary power to address the problem.

Utility of AFSPA

1) With declining violence in North East and J&K region. - AFSPA has proven its utility.

2) However, there can be no direct withdrawal of AFSPA from region since — 1) Sensitive region for National security
2) History of violence
3) Bordering states like Pakistan and China

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Infiltration and provocation by infiltrators from bordering countries.

However, there can be gradual tapering of the AFSPA in the region.

1) to build trust among people

2) to normalise the perception of region as safe and peaceful region

~~3)~~ 4) Moreover, there have been cases of Human Rights violation by Armed forces in this regions

Hence to foster trust in state machinery gradual withdrawal of AFSPA is the way ahead.

- Saraleriya Commission's idea of localised emergency can be used in this context as way ahead.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार प्रमुख मुद्रा प्रतिमान (डीसीएम) पर केंद्रित है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में हार्ड करेंसी (दुर्लभ मुद्रा) के महत्व 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 is currently dominated by Dollar, Recent promotion of idea of De-Dollarisation has brought into light the debate of Dominant Currency paradigm.

Importance of Hard Currency

1) Provide stability in trade
2) Surety and security of Business cycle
3) More acceptibility across the region
4) less volatality of currency
5) Uniformity in market transaction
6) Ease of Doing Business

~~acc~~

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, it also posses challenges like

1) Dominance of one country in global trade & market (eg) USA

2) Unilateral decisions and sanctions possible

(eg) US sanction of Russia & Iran.

3) Twisting of rules according need of one country

4) Overdependence on one currency increase the Risk of market.

5) Constant need to maintain forex reserves for global trade

eg US Dollar

In this context Rupee acceptance in global trade can be useful.

Benefits

1) Safety from risk of global market fluctuation dominated by Dollar

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) No dependence on foreign currency

3) Ease of doing trade among countries in region
   ⇒ Asian countries

4) More credibility of Rupee as currency in global market

However there are challenges like

1) No currency apart from Dollar is as strong and stable.

2) Market fluctuations in Domestic market

3) Price fluctuations in Rupee's value

4) Lack of Penetration in global trade

5) Geopolitical rivalry
   ⇒ China Vs. India.

6) China and Russia has been trying to give alternate currency, but finding it difficult.

To emerge as global currency, Rupee needs to be strong and improve penetration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India is going through phase of demographic dividend - (2018-2055) with median age of 28 yrs and population (15-59 yrs) at 67%

Potential of Demographic dividend

1) More working Population
   - less dependency
   - vulnerable & dependent population
2) Scope for innovation, skill development and economic growth
3) Most productive Age group
   - (5) More potential to generate wealth
   - less burden of (6) morbidities, co-morbidities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps made my government

1) Skill India Mission
to hone skills of the youth in country.

2) Online Courses, MOOCs, for spread of education

3) Digital India mission for better digitally empowered youth

4) Ease of doing business promotion for promotion of entrepreneurship

5) National scholarships – for education in central universities and abroad

6) New education policy of goverment of India emphasize on practical learnings.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However there are certain shortcomings

1) According to Skill India Report, only 50% of educated youth is employable

2) Lack of employability with changing demand of Market

3) Poor Quality of skills and education.

4) 'Degree Market', - only educated on paper

5) Lack of job providers

6) More job seekers.

7) Poor environment for Innovation, Research and development.

8) issues like Mental Health, online addiction etc. (14% suffer mental health issue - NFHS data

Hence there is need to bridge the gap to reap benifits of youth in country making India 5$ trillion economy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 technique of precise intervention in genes and alter it according to the need and requirement.

Ethical and safety Concerns

1) intervention in nature's way

2) Future impacts are unknown.

3) ~~Fire~~ Chance of Designer babies, Crops

Utiliterian idea of Human, animals.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Guidelines for safety ensure safety of GM crops since, guidelines highlights the need of strong supervision of process.

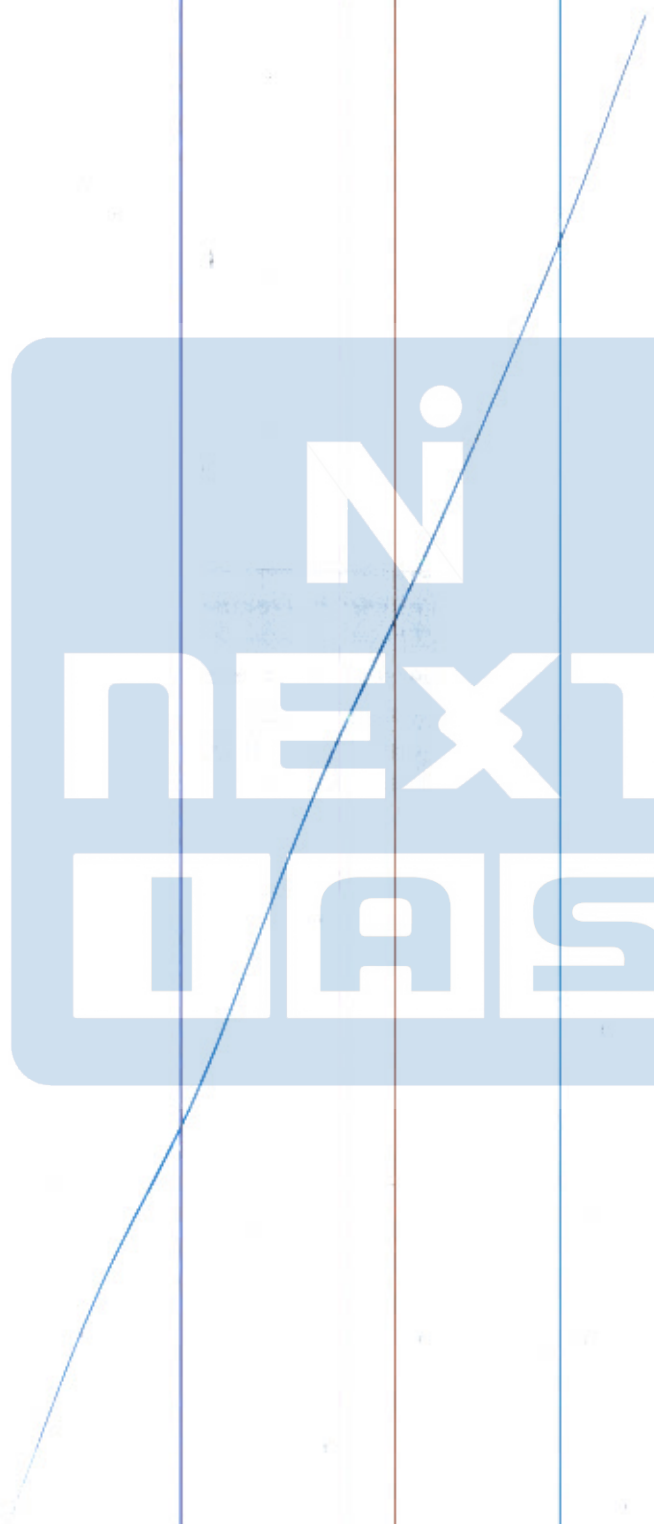
2) Analysis of future implications of using GM crops

3) Promotes standard operating procedures for the same

4) Calls for safety measures and controlled trials before release in market.

Hence new guidelines take holistic safety approach focuses the safety assesment of Genome edited Plants.

Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Indian Agriculture contributes around 17-18% to the GDP and employees 47% of population of country

Impact of Subsidies on Agriculture sector

1) Reduces ~~fiscal burden~~ financial burden on farmer

2) Ease of doing agriculture for poor farmers.

3) low cost availability of input goods in farming

(ex) Urea, Electricity

4) Allows sustenance of Agriculture during time of disasters

(ex) Compensation during hailstorm

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Prevention in Agriculture Distress and farmer suicide

6) More capacity of farmers to spend on other needs like education and Health

However, Negative impacts also exist

1) High fiscal burden on government spending.
   (ii) Higher other energy import.

2) Morale Hazard - With possibility of Bill/loan waiver - farmer do not pay their dues.

3) Lack of Diversification crops, preference to crops under MSP.

4) Overuse of fertilizers, water etc on water, Urea, (skewed ratio) of NPK

Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum Support price have affected in both ways

Positive → 1) Surety of stable income to the farmer

2) ~~More~~ sustainability of Agriculture activity.

3) improved fiscal capacity of farmer.

Negatives) — 1) Burden on govermet exchequer

2) No structural reform in agriculture

3) Only 24 crops under MSP

4) Mono croping or less diversification of crop.

5) lack of Awarness about MSP (Shantakumar Comittee)

Hence, MSP regime and subsidies needs to be rationalise for long term benefits with structural reform in Agriculture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 condition of microbes wherein microbes get resistant to the drugs against them.

A grave threat to public Health

1. Inability to kill or contain microbes
2. Possibility of Superbugs
3. can lead to TMR Total Microbial Resistance
4. possibility of Pandemic like COVID
5. less Research and development in the sector.

Major Contributing Factors

1) Excessive use of Anti-Microbial use among patient

2) Medication without doctor's prescription and diagonosis

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Easy access to drugs in pharmacies

(4) Overuse of pesticides, fertilizers insecticides in agriculture.

Steps required to address the threat

1) Strict regulation of sell and purchase of Medicine and drugs.

2) legal and Penal provisions for violation of regulation.

3) More spending on Research and development.

4) Rationalisation of use of pesticides, insecticides in Agricultural fields

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Global collaboration for studies and Research and development.

6) Awareness among people about AMR and TMR

7) National Health Policy must include country AMR, TMR strategies

8) Prevention of diseases which require highly powerful drugs eg TB, AIDS etc.

9) Early Detection and Monitoring of patient to check any such development in patients

Therefore, there is need of Multiple stakeholder approach to realise idea of 'One Health' in Context of AMR, TMR.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 innovations which have capacity to drastically change the functioning of prevalent system like Machine learning, Artificial Intelligence etc.

* Disruptive innovation has the potential to change the course of action in development of the field.

(eg) Genome Editing in field of Biotechnology & health.

* (eg) Nano technology - in field of Drug manufacturing.

(Nano gold, Nano Urea etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Examples of Disruptive Technologies

→ 3-D printing

→ 1) Vyommitra Robot

→ 2) Artificial intelligent response / operaters
Siri (Apple)
Alexa (Amazon)

→ 3) Crispr (As-9) for gene editing

Tesla Self Driving Cars.

Tesla - Re-launch vehicles

How they changed industries

1) They improved the efficiency of operation

2) Reduced cost of production and operation in Re-launch vehicle

3) More accessibility and affordability and reach to people

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Out sourcing of various fenction
   eg customer care service by
   AI robot.

5) Ease of Doing business
   (eg) Machine learning help
   in man modution

6) lower waste / By products
   (eg) 3D printing - almost no
   wastage of raw material.

7) Help in Research & Development
   of other field
   eg CAS-9 - GM crops

8) Ease of living - Tesla self
   driving car -

Here Disruptive Technology has changed industrial functionary particularly in time of 4th industrial revolution

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

is a fund for climate change and further action by the members of COP. 27.

Evolution

1) loss and Damage fund has been in demand since long.

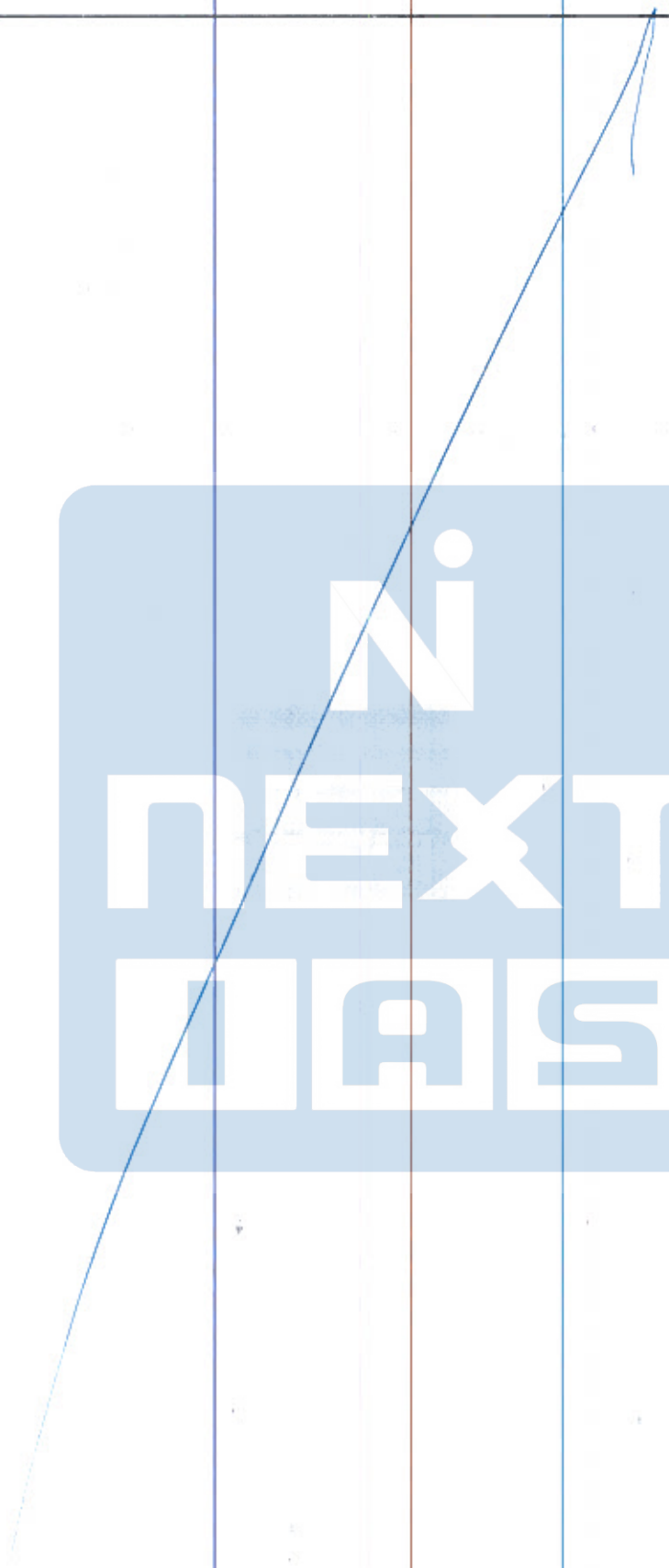
2) From Glasgow Sumitt to Sharm - al - Sheikh Sumitt, fund finally approved in sharm - al - Sheikh Sumitt of COP. 27.

Candidates must not write on this margin

India's commitment

India committed for all possible support in development and optimum use of loss and damage fund for tackling climate change.

Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin

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 managing the strategies systematically to handle disaster at various stages of disaster cycles like Response, Relief, Rehabilitation, Recovery and Rebuilding.

United Nation International Strategy for Disaster Risk reduction calls for building Resilient Communities as part of Disaster Management.

Key strategies to build Community Resilience and Reduce impact of Disaster.

1) Preparation of legal framework and Policy

Disaster Management Act 2005 and Policy of India

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Synergy between Development and Disaster management

(eg) Building Resilient houses under PM Awas Yojna

3) Capacity building of population, particularly vulnerable sections - reduce financial vulnerabilities.

eg financial inclusion in banking system

4) Resilient infrastructure building provision like Fire Safety, and seismic activity strength mapping of buildings.

5) Building social cohesion and minimising social cleavages

(eg) Upper caste vs. lower caste divisions

(eg) Patriarchal Nature of society

fact - Women & children suffer most at time of Disaster

Candidates must not write on this margin

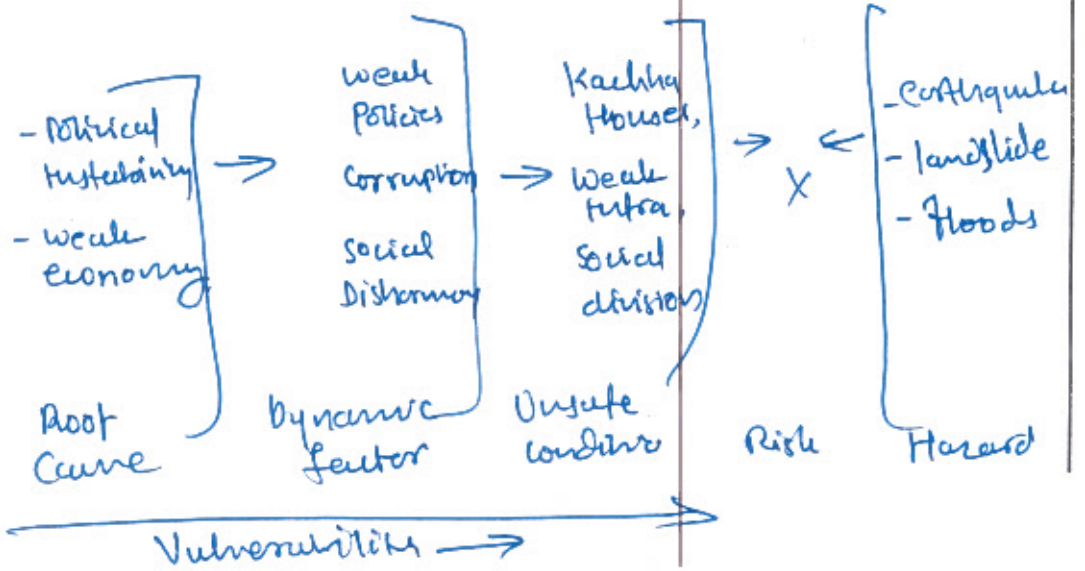
6) Investment in Health and Education.

to reduce the physical & social vulnerability of population

7) Promotion of Decentralised governance and Strengthening of Panchayati Raj institution — first respondant at time of Disaster.

8) Promotion of Civil society organisation, Non-Government Organisation and SHGs for Community development

As way forward, we can adopt Pressure & Release model of Disaster Management



Candidates must not write on this margin

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 has been a conventional threat to national security, with new emerging technologies, the ways and means of attack have changed recently. like cyber attacks, malwares, Trojen Horse etc

* Recently Data breach at AIIMS Hospital attack Delhi, Kudankulam nuclear and some private firms as well are cause of concern.

* Global Risk Report by World Economic forum, suggest Cyber security as top 10 risk for India

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ways to counter Use of New & Emerging Technologies

1) Robust Cyber Security mechanism as CERT-in for India

2) Strong Vigilance and monitoring by Data fiduciaries and government agencies.

3) Prevention of transfer of new technologies in hands of terrorist groups.

4) Building pressure on Root causes like Pollution.

5) Digital education and awareness among population + Digital literacy is only 27%

6) Fact-checking and containing fake news to prevent Infodemics in country.

7) Cyber Security Cell / Cyber Surveillance Cell by Indian government can be replicated.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of Delhi Declaration

1) Delhi Declaration of SCO recently talks about collective efforts against terrorism, jingoism, hyper chauvinism and communal disharmony.

2) Delhi Declaration highlights the need to focus on the roots of the problem.

3) With Rising Xenophobia, infodemics, communal tension in country, such declaration is significant.

4) Calls for collective efforts of all member countries to tackle this problem.

Therefore Robust Safety Mechanism with global efforts are necessary pre-condition for security of the nations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 was launched by government for participation of youth into Army for limited period of time with ~~opti~~ right to retain some candidates in serice by Army.

Positives of Agnipath Scheme

1) Provides opportunity to youth to participate in ~~for~~ Armed forces.
2) Induction at very young age
3) Better efficiency of Army with youth engagement continuosly.
4) Job Opportunity to young population of country
5) Reduce fiscal burden on goverment of Pension and post retirement benefits.

Candidates must not write on this margin

6) Boost spirit of national service among the youth.

7) Globally countries like USA, and ISRAEL follow such practices

8) Gives scope for permant recruitment for youth as well as Army

9) Preference of Agniveers in other fields

However there are certain shortcomings

1) No formal recognition or certification of the service.

2) Limited Engagement with Armed forces

3) Only limited candidates / Agniveers to be inducted in service permanently.

4) After service - re-entry of youth in unemployment population

5) No social security or major benifits after service.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Nonetheless the Agnipath scheme is very significant in providing Armed forces. with

a) flexibility and & improved efficiency

b) with engagement of youth into Armed forces.

NEXT IAS

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS