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Roll No. : PTTP22 1034

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 3 Sept 2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 7 **Code : TC077**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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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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MACRO COMMENTS

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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 income and expenditure of a nation.

Capital Account :- It includes the expenditures which generate capital assets or the ones which reduce liabilities.

Current accaut :- All other expenditures and incomes are included in it.

Components

Current A/c	Capital A/c
① Income - Profit of PSUs,	① Income - Sell of stakes in PSUs, Loan from RBI
② Expenditure - Expense on Salaries of personnel, payment of interest on loans.	② Expenditure - Repaying principle amount of a loan, capital assets creation.

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Measures to balance BOP deficit

① Setting up of a fiscal council for regular monitoring of economy.

② Rationalization of subsidies regime.

③ Strategic disinvestment of loss making PSUs.

④ Improving tax base (eg) Reforms like GST

⑤ Focusing on growth of industry → more tax collection.

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget management act requires government to reduce the fiscal deficit to around 3%.

Currently India has taken a gliding route to it.

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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

Logistics is the lifeblood of manufacturing industry. Currently logistics cost in India is around 14% of GDP. which is v. high as compared to US & China (9%)

Significance of logistics sector for manufacturing industry

① It enables faster supply chains reducing the time for production

② Significant for timely delivery of end products (eg) supply chain disruption during COVID led to slowdown in industry.

③ Connects upstream and downstream stakeholders.

④ Better logistics can lead to better diversification of manufacturing base. (eg) Rail routes

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Components of ~~recent~~ National logistics policy 2022

① Reducing logistics cost from 14% to 9%

② Enhanced focus on use of Railways very low costs ~~Rail~~ as compared to Roads.

③ Integrating ministries under Gati Shakti master plan for better co-ordination

④ Development of waterways for transport

⑤ Developing dedicated Freight Corridors for Railways.

⑥ Creating robust supply chains with facilities of cold storage etc. wherever required.

New logistics policy will help in increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25%.

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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 the issue of fisheries subsidy was taken up in 12th ministerial conference of WTO.

India's stand:- India supported the resolution for curbing unregulated, unchecked and harmful fisheries practices

Significance of fisheries sector for India

① Huge potential - 7500 km of coastline + 20,000 km+ river length + many wetlands lakes etc.

② Job creation :. fisheries sector has a high spillover effect.

③ Support to farmers :- They can utilize fisheries as allied activity within farm ponds.

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④ Export potential :- Recently China banned fishery from Japan on backdrop of Fukushima nuclear water release. India can fill void.

⑤ Nutritional security → High protein content.

Steps taken by government to develop fisheries

① Funding for logistics :- 1 lakh crore under Agri infra fund. Which will also be utilized for creation of cold chain infra.

② Loans to fishermen :- Under kisan credit card scheme.

③ PMFME - formalisation of micro food processing Enterprises → will help in canned fish making.

④ Meena kumari committe :- For recommendations to develop the sector.

Fisheries sector has huge potential to help us meet $60 bn agriculture export target.

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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 reforms were brought in the early years after independence to ensure equitable distribution of land.

Systemic and institutional constraint which hinder land reforms

① Bureaucratic apathy :-

② Political will missing :- The reforms have been successful in only a few states like westBengal & Kerala

③ Paper based land records → difficultys in implementation.

④ Changing shift of public policy- Now more focus towards industry & Services than agri post 1991.

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Solutions to ensure equitable land distribution

- ① Digitisation of land records
  - ↳ eg SWAMITVA scheme
- ② Use of advanced tech
  - ↳ eg Drones for land survey
- ③ Identifying land pattas which were given to industry but are underutilized eg SEZs lying vacant
  - ↳ Giving them back to original owners
- ④ Expanding scope of irrigation to bring new area under cultivation.
  - ↳ eg Rajasthan → due to Indira canal.

Equitable distribution of land is a prerequisit for equitable development of population.

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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 missile jointly developed by India and Russia. India has recently got orders for it from few countries.

Unique features and capabilities of Brahmos

① Supersonic → It has speed more than the speed of sound.

② Cruise missile → It can follow any trajectory and not just a parabolic one.

③ Target setting → It can hit even a moving target.

④ Carrying capacity
↳ can carry with it explosives and destroy target.

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Contribution of Brahmos to India's defence capabilities and strategic position in the region

① India became a part of select few countries which have cruise missile capability.

② Creates deterrance on ~~neig~~ hostile neighbours

③ With combined capability of ISRO navigation systems, it becomes even more useful & accurate.

Brahmos is one of the milestones in India's journey towards defence indigenisation. It will help us reach the target of ₹ 30,000 cr export in coming times

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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

Deep sea exploration has gained momentum in recent times due to resource crunch. and the oceans are believed to hold huge number of rare earth elements especially polymetallic nodules.

Potential of Samudrayaan mission

(A) Advancement of ocean science:-

(1) Help to understand the ecosystem of deep sea areas.

(2) Will help to map the presence of different minerals present at those depths.

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(B) Advancement of technology

① Will help us develop vessels, capable of deep sea survival → under high water pressure.

② We will be able to develop and test robotic arms etc. which can work under such situations.

③ The mineral resources will contribute to other technologies like → Li-ion batteries, Corrosion resistant vehicles etc.

Cautions to be taken

① We must ensure that these explorations do not cause any harm to the fragile ecosystem of deep seas.

② Human safety :- After tragic accident of TITAN ; the concerns about safety are also important.

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Candida write on

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 by nations across the world in recent COP. It has tagline of 30 by 30. i.e. To reduce the methane emissions by 30% by 2030.

Significance of Global Methane Pledge as a positive step -

① Methane is one of the biggest causes of global warming due to its huge warming potential $CH_4 >>> CO_2$

② It will help us set quantifiable targets and work towards reducing emissions.

③ It will encourage industry to innovate

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towards creating less methane emiting products.

India's stance on the issue

India has taken a conservative stand on the issue due to following reasons.

① India's huge rice & wheat prods → High methane emissions → Cutting on it will impact our agri output.

② India has largest no. of cattle & livestock in world → They significantly contribute to GHG emissions.

③ Pledge is not in line with Common but differentiated responsibility principle of Paris deal.

Thus, though a good step it must take into accout concerns of developing Countries like India.

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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 world is seeing an increasing trend of infections diseases like Ebola, MERS, COVID etc. due to rise in exploitation of nature.

Key strategies for managing pandemics & other infectious disease outbreaks

① Reducing physical contact between population to reduce transmission of disease → eg Use of masks + social distancing.

② Improving public health infra specifically catering to the needs of patients of these diseases

③ Finding Source of transmission to humans

④ One Health approach → Humans + animals + environmental health all at once.

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⑤ Awareness generation among population about the diseases.

⑥ Vaccination as a preventive measure.

Challenges in managing pandemic & other infectious disease

① Balancing between lives & livelihood.
- ↳ (eg) Lockdown → livelihood compromised but lives saved.

② Lack of knowledge about virus and its transmitability.

③ Managing religious perceptions of people
- ↳ (eg) Emphasis on burial in Ebola despite chance of infections.

④ Social pursuation → (eg) Use of local language in Meghalaya tribal area to reduce vaccine hesitancy.

Article 47 of Constitution mandates government to maintain public health. More R&D will be required in coming times to achieve that.

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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

The areas of Eastern and central India affected by LWE are called as red corridor. They include Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha & Andhra Pradesh.

Resource curse as a crucial driver of LWE

① Eastern & central India has huge mineral resources especially Coal & iron.

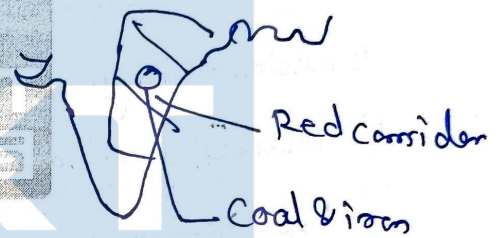


Fig: LWE affected areas.

② Despite having them, the development of region has been dismal. → LWE as counter

③ Corruption is one of the reasons.
↳ Erosion of trust in government agencies.
easily influenced by ideology.

④ Unemployment → Youth attracted to LWE which gives them certain income.

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Measures for sustainable and inclusive development of the region

① Combine development + security

↳ only one of them is not adequate.

The security measures must be followed by development of infrastructure in the region.

② Education → (eg) O.P. Chaudhary worked for education of tribals in LWE affected areas

(eg) Pota cabins for education in jobs

③ Peer learning → (eg) Grey hounds strategy of Andhra Pradesh was taken up by many states

④ SAMADHAN doctrine → holistic issue solving

⑤ Proactive bureaucracy → (eg) IAS Mangi Tindal ventured into maoist bastion to give tribals their rights.

LWE is the biggest internal security challenge India faces (Home minister).

We need a long term and multipronged strategy to solve it.

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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

Data by Home ministry shows reduction in number of violent clashes & deaths in the NorthEast & Jk region. Thus, the debate to remove AFSPA has resurfaced.

AFSPA shall be removed from someplaces

① MHA has already removed it from many places in N-E region.

② Removal will help in instilling trust in the armed forces.

↳ eg Operation Maa by Indian army in J&K.

③ It will help in normalisation

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of situation in some places.

But at the same times it is still required at some places

① Role of external state and nonstate actors.

↳ (eg) Pak in J&K region

② Insurgent groups (eg) ULFA in N.E.

③ Use of sophisticated weapon by these groups.

④ Gives flexibility of work to armed forces.

There's a need to rationalise the use of AFSPA. Especially in the light of incidences of excesses by armed forces.

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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

The world is seeing an increasing trend towards de-dollarisation, especially after the US sanctions on Russia.

Dominant Currency Paradigm

↳ It refers to the use of currency which has high demand (eg Dollar) and universal acceptibility.

Importance of hard currency in int'n trade

① Makes it easier for a county to improve its trade competitiveness. eg Us by changing flow of dollar.

② Significant for sovereign decision making. eg Sanctions by Us on Iran, India not k able to buy oil from them.

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③ It enables the importers and exporters of a county.

But hard currency is not everything in int'l trade

① China's competitiveness in international trade is more due to its large scale production than its currency.

② Supply chains form a critical component
↳ eg Taiwan becomes imp for chips.

③ Natural resources potential & technology availability.

Potential of Rupee acceptance in global trade as an alternative to $

① India has huge bilateral trade with many countries there we can leverage it.

② High remittances by Indian diaspora can be in Rupee.

③ Many countries like France, Newzland

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Srilanka have agreed for use of UPI platform of India.

④ Agreement with UAE for currency exchange.

⑤ Currency swap agreements.

Challenges

① Competition from Renmenbi of China.

② Lopsided trade → eg Russia refused to accept payment in Rupee as they do not import as much as do they export to India.

Diversification of currencies across the world will create a more balanced international economic order.

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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

India is currently experiencing a huge demographic dividend with largest no. of working age population in the world. Expected to peak at 2041.

Opportunities presented by demographic dividend

- Huge economic growth potential.
- India has 100+ unicorns every 1 in 10 unicorn in world is in India
- Potential for huge research opportunities.
- Cheap labour availability & China+1 strategy of MNCs
- Educated & skilled workforce

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Steps by government to take advantage of opportunities presented by demographic transition

① Skill India Initiative
↳ To upskill the youth.

② PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

③ Standup India scheme
↳ To provide funds to new entrepreneurs.

④ Startup India → Benefits to startups in taxation & other compliances.

⑤ National Digital Health mission
↳ for a healthy workforce

⑥ Make in India + Assemble in India → for job creation.

⑦ Production Linked incentives scheme → to scale up production.

⑧ National Education policy 2020
↳ with increased focus on

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vocational education and skilling.

⑨ New labour codes → To simplify the legal mechanism.

⑩ National apprenticeship programme.

Challenges

→ ① Skill gap due to low industry academia collaboration

→ ② Low R&D → solⁿ National Research Foundation.

Youth is going to be the driver of future in India. Aforementioned schemes will enable India to become a developed country by 2047.

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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 refers to alteration of nitrogenous base sequence in an organism to create a more robust variety of it.

Potential of genome editing for crop improvement

- ① Climate resilient crops
- ② Pest resistant crops
- ③ Fortified crops → nutritional security.
- ④ High yielding varities.

Ethical and safety concerns

- ① Unknown impact on human health
- ② Impact on natural species diversity
- ③ Impact on insects ecosystem who are dependent on crops.

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New guidelines for safety assesment of genome-edited plants

① 3 layers of safety - 2 rounds of reviews by committee & one by apex committee → ensures adequate safety.

But there are concerns with regards to changes

① Exemption to plants which don't have external gene introduced.

SNP → Some experts argue that it might be misused.

② Reduced compliance burden on developers → might lead to proliferation in natural environment.

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With rising temperatures & new kinds of pests, genome editing provides many solutions.

But a balanced approach while taking into a/c the safety of humans is required.

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4. 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 union budget 2023-24 gave around ₹2 lakh crore in farm subsidies directly or indirectly. They have huge implications for the agriculture sector in India.

Impact of farm subsidies on agri sector

(A) Positive

(1) Financial cushion for farmers by reducing input costs → (eg) Fertilizer subsidy electricity subsidy

(2) Income security → through Minimum Support prices.

(3) Nudging towards a change.

↳ (eg) Organic farming through PM-PRANAM scheme.

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(B) Negatives

① Huge financial burden on public exchequer
↳ (eg) Fertilizers (₹1 lakh crore)

② Financial indiscipline
↳ farm loan waivers → systemic default seen by Economic Survey

③ Impact on soil health
↳ fertilizer and water overuse.

Impact of MSP on agri economy

Negatives

① Rice-wheat dominance.
↳ Virtual water export.

② Neglect of crops like pulses & oilseeds due to low physical procurement.
↳ Cobweb phenomenon.

③ Neglect of millets despite high health benefits.

④ Lobbying by traders against reforms. (eg) Resistant towards recent farm laws.

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positives

① Income security for farmers.

② Combination of MSP and PDS
↳ Food security for poor sections.

③ Prevents distress selling by farmers.

④ Farmers can plan sowing according to MSP.

Shanta kumar committee has suggested some measures for crop diversification and rationalisation of PDS regime in India. Their implementation will help in creating a balanced agriculture sector in India..

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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 is a phenomenon wherein the microbes / bacterial becomes resistant to antibiotics (medicines). It renders the antibiotics ineffective requiring higher and more powerful doses.

Major Contributing factors to AMR

① Not following Rx prescription properly.
- taking less no. of medicines
- discontinuing after feeling good.
- Taking half doses.

② Medical practitioners giving antibiotics without a prescription.

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③ climate change leading to change in nature of the bacterias.

④ Issue of fake medicines.

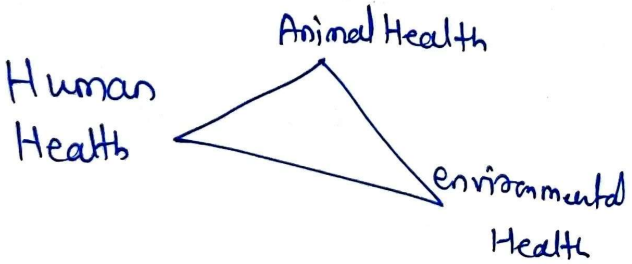
Steps to address this global health threat

① Mandating the WHO guidelines regarding prescription of antibiotics at local levels.

② Controlling & fining medical practitioners who give medicines without prescription.

③ Creating awareness about AMR through social media, newspapers etc.

④ One Health approach to address the issue holistically



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AMR can become a big issue in coming times due to snowballing effect. We need to collectively takes steps both as citizens and as governments to tackle the issue holistically and achieve goal of SDG 3.

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6. 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 innovations refer to such innovations which change the fundamental way of working of an industry by disrupting the traditional workflows.

They change :—

① Work process involved → eg Invent of steam engine changed transport

② change the skill set required of a population → eg dot com boom → requirement of IT industry skillset.

③ Increase productivity manyfold.

eg Conveyer belt in industrial revolution

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Recent examples of disruptive innovation & their impact

① Data analytics → Use of big data to predict future course of business.
↳ unprecedented growth of social media platforms

② Use of IOT in industry.
↳ led to huge automization in all industries.

③ Artificial intelligence
↳ outsourcing of decision making to AI. Huge no. of jobs lost due to reduced need of humans.
↳ speeding up of process.
↳ more efficient decision making.
↳ (eg) ChatGPT.

④ Ethenol based vehicles.
↳ Recently Transport minister unveiled

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fully ethenol based vehicle

↳ A breakthrough in transport sector.

⑤ **Reusable rockets** by Spacex.

↳ change future of space exploration

⑥ Digitisation of home appliances.

↳ Google smart homes.

⑦ **Driverless cars** → might change future of human mobility.

Cautions required

↳ Human safety

↳ Alternative jobs creation.

↳ Ethical concerns with use of AI.

Disruptive innorations have always changed course of human lives. We must ensure that these innovations are **humane** in nature.

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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

Loss and damage fund refers to the fund for loss and damage that developing & underdeveloped countries had to incur due to climate change.

Evolution of Loss and Damage (L&D) fund

① COP-15 paris deal → $ 100 Bn yearly to developing countries for climate transition → towards greener infra.
↳ Very low response from developed world.

② Recent COP27 - Loss & damage fund → for those affected by climate change → to rebuild themselves.

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(eg) Recent Floods in Pakistan.

Major development

Countries have agreed to setting up a loss and damage fund to ensure climate justice to countries most affected by climate change. Especially the Island nations.

Commitments made by India in COP27

① Reiteration of Panchamrit

- ① Climate neutral by 2070.
  - ↳ Net neutrality of emmissions
- ② 500 GW energy from non-fossils by 2030
- ③ 50% of energy from renewables by 2030
- ④ Reduce the emissions intensity of economy by 45%
- ⑤ Reduce carbon footprint by 1 billion tonnes.

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② LiFE mission → creating a group of people who work for environmental sustainability through (Lifestyle for Environment.

These Commitment will ensure India does its part to fulfil commitment under Article 48A of constitution.

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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

New Sendai framework to tackle disasters has put an emphasis on disaster mitigation by shifting focus from just the response.

Significance of building resilient communities for disaster management.

① They are first responders to a disaster before anyone else including govenmnt.

② Can hugely reduce loss of lives and property (eg) First aid use, training to prevent loss in earthquake.

③ Being prepared will lead to lesser psychological traumas.

④ Proper use of early warning systems.

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Strategies that can be used to build community resilience & reduce impact of disasters

① Training → in schools, colleges & other institutions.

② Insurance mechanism
↳ To create financial resilience against a disaster.

③ Quick response drills
↳ eg As in Japanese schools.

④ Decentralisation of decision making and funding.
↳ empowering local bodies to deal with disasters.

⑤ Capacity building in locals.
↳ eg Firstaid training to locals
eg How to treat wounds etc.

⑥ Vulnerability mapping of communities to reduce impact.

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⑦ Rehabilitation & resettlement if required.

↳ (eg) Floodplains population etc.

⑧ Disaster resilient infrastructure building

↳ (eg) Cyclone shelters.

The recent no. of increasing cyclones, cloudbursts, earthquakes make disaster management and planning a valuable imperative. Strengthening local communities with appropriate capacity building will help to reduce the impact of disasters.

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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

Metaverse and virtual assets are two of New and Emerging technologies which are being use by terrorists.

Use of these technologies by terrorists

1. To recruit and train persons.
2. For brainwashing youth.
3. Virtual assets for trade of arms and drug trafficking
4. Organised crime through use of metaverse & virtual assets.

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Measures to counter the Use of New & Emerging technologies for terrorist purposes

① Capacity building
- ↳ cyber security experts
- ↳ India needs 1 million such experts.

② Threat perception analysis.
- ↳ By monitoring these new technologies.

③ Intelligence units of IB & RAW specialising into these technologies.

④ Recruitment of tech savvy youth to forces (eg) Agnipath scheme

⑤ Awareness generation among population with regards to these technologies & their possible misuse.

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Delhi Declaration

① It reiterated the resolve against these terrorist activities.

② It facilated knowledge sharing among d. experts across the world

③ Creation of a common global framework to deal with these issues.

India is the 8th most affected county by terrorism acording to World Terrorism Index report. We must be vigilant agaist this new & emerging threat.

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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 was brought to rationalise the recruitment process of armed forces.

Significance of Agnipath for resilience & efficacy of our armed forces

1. Reducing mean age of our forces
   - ↳ From around 30s to 25
   - ↳ A younger profile of soldiers would mean a more swifter and youthful response.
2. Recruiting techsavy generation
   - ↳ To tackle new & emerging threats like use of drones, AI, virtual currency etc.
3. Rationalise the salary burden and pension burden on the public exchequer

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④ Young recruits can be trained better.

⑤ Retention of 25% candidates who are more efficient.

⑥ Disciplined youth will go back to society

Concerns with regards to Scheme

① Job security
- Huge protest were seen due to provisions of only 4 years of service & 75% layoff

② No pension security.

③ very short tenure.
- experts argue if it is adequate for training the youth.

Way forward

① The scheme already has provisions for health insurance & a corpus of

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Around 11 lakhs at the end of 4 years

↳ It will help them to establish themselves as entrepreneurs.

↳ They will be provided reservations into paramilitary forces + state police recruitments.

Thus, agnipath is a long overdue reform required to holistically overhaul the resilience and efficacy of our armed forces. Much needed in the times of having hostile neighbours on both borders.