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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 : KORAPOTHULA SREEKAR RAJ

Roll No. : PTTP221185

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 28-8-23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 7 **Code : TC077**

MTS IGP 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. : .....

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(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

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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 is considered as an account of trade balances between the countries and establishes the economic might of a nation.

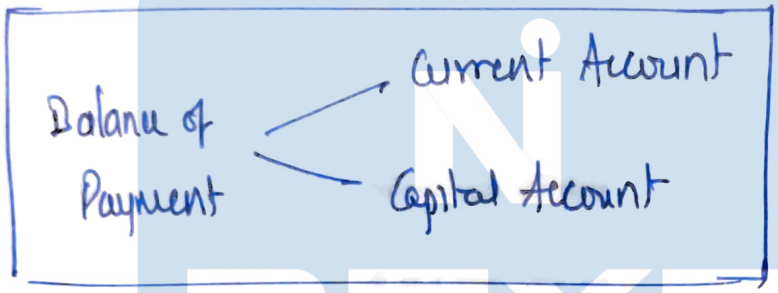


fig:- Components of BoP

Difference between Capital account and Current Account

Capital Account	Current Account
1) It includes foreign direct investment, bank income	1) It involves trade of goods, services - imports, exports
2) Don't have full account convertibility	2) Possess account convertibility.
3) Doesn't posses further classification	3) Possess invisible account including services

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Measures to balance the BoP deficit of India.

1) Export potential:- The export potential should be harnessed with legislations. Eg: PLI.

2) Balancing dependence on fossil fuel imports, with the development of renewable energy space

3) Shoring up foreign reserves to tackle unforeseen situations.

4) Internationalization of rupee will alleviate the possibility of BoP crisis to certain extent.

With raising global uncertainties, it is necessary that government manages potential BoP crisis to protect investment rating and economic outlook.

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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

According to world Bank's Global Logistics Index, India stands in 44th position with logistics expenditure at 14% of GDP while US - 9% of GDP

Importance of logistics sector for manufacturing industry:

-i- Access to resource - The cost of procurement will decrease if the logistic cost are rationalized.

-ii- Employment opportunities to labour in manufacturing and logistics sector

-iii- Equitable distribution of manufacturing industry, allaying the possibility of ~~crytion~~ resource constraint

-iv- Broader access to market - aids in distribution across the region

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Components of recently announced National Logistics policy, 2022:-

-i- Expansion of Logistics network to enhance the last-mile delivery.

-ii- Connecting the urban cities through highways and dedicated freight corridor.

-iii- Decreasing logistics cost from 14% of GDP to 9% of GDP

-iv- Development of projects in PPP-mode

↳ Ex: Hybrid Annuity model.

-v- The potential of inland waterways to be maximised.

Logistics sector are the veins of economic development, which must be nurtured and synchronized to aid the development of the nation.

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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 World Trade Organization has delineated the order on fishy subsidies, which received contrasting opinions from various stakeholders

India's stand on agreement on fisheries subsidies:-

-i- India supported the view that the fishers must be protected from over-exploitation

-ii- The usage of mechanized crawling methods have been discouraged, due to its impact on environment

-iii- Measure against IUU fishing didn't garnish much attention, arguably developing nations

-iv. India supported the need to regulate subsidies offered to large-scale fishy companies in open-seas.

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Significance of fisheries sector to India:

-i- Economic contribution - fisheries contribute 8% of agriculture GDP. and high export potential. Ex: Shrimp

-ii- Employment - Due to over 7500km+ coastline, fisheries offer substantial job opportunity.

-iii - Nutritional needs - fisheries contribute in satisfying the nutritional needs of citizens.

-iv- food security. along the coastal regions.

Steps taken by government to develop sector:

1) Sagarmala - Infrastructure development across coastline

2) Matsya Sampada Yojana - To improve productivity and protection of fisheries in India

3) Kisan Credit card scheme - access to credit lines.

Thus, fisheries an integral part of India's development story in multi-faceted manner

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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 are measure to redistribute the land to achieve the socialist welfare objectives of the state.

Constraints that hinder land reforms in India

1) Systemic:-

1.1) Land is deemed sacred thus wilful re-distribution isn't supported.

1.2) Land is accrued as generational wealth and is hardly provided for redistribution

1.3) Land ownership under Britains due to historical relations with Corruption

2) Institutionalised constraints

2.1) Limited state capacity to execute large scale reforms Eg: 97% land reforms in 3 states

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2.2) Overburdened judiciary - The pendency of cases prohibits the usage of land.

↳ Ex:- 2/3rd cases in judiciary are related to land. (Source - World Bank)

2.3) Loopholes in legislations prohibiting transfer of land if unused complicate land reforms.

Pragmatic solutions to ensure equitable distribution of land:

-i- Redistribution of land if remained unused for 5 years.

-ii- Establishment of tribunals to fasttrack land cases.

-iii- filling up vacant judiciary roles to expedite cases

↳ Ex:- Nanasaheb Rao study on pending cases.

-iv- Promoting philanthropy, donation to promote egalitarianism in the society.

Land reforms unlock sense of security, livelihood and development and thus must be pursued with political will.

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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 मे 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

Candidates must write on this

India's defense capability experienced tremendous growth with the advent of recent missile developments.

Features and capabilities of Brahmos Missile:

-i- It can be launched from air, sea, land.

-ii- It is world's fastest anti-cruise ship missile in the supersonic category.

-iii- It is powered by Ramjet engine.

-iv- Range of Brahmos missile - 7400km

Contribution of Brahmos to India's defense abilities:

-i- Deployment of missile across border region as defensive tactic.

-ii- Establishes the prowess of India as defense power

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-iii- Increased ability to protect national border from belligerent attacks.

Contribution of Brahmos to India's strategic position:

1) Protection in Indo-Pacific region due to naval presence.

2) Diplomatic power - Brahmos missiles are sought after by several nations. Ex:- Philippines, Armenia.

3) Protection of strategic interests of India in the Indian Ocean region.

Brahmos supersonic missile is a water-shed moment in establishing the defensive might of India's missile mission

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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's long coastline of over 7000km+ enable opportunities to explore deep-sea territories, which remains untouched and preserved. ~~for~~ to

Feature and development of Samudrayaan

1) Developed by NIOT and ISRO for deep-sea exploration
2) To map the underwater resources.
3) Could be expanded to include manned vessel upto certain depths.

Contributions of this advancement on ocean science and technology:

-i- Deep sea mining - To extract minerals that are in demand. Ex: Manganese, Nickel etc,

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-ii- Cultural significance - The theories on submerged cities can be unlocked scientifically.
↳ Ex: Dwarakea.

-iii- Tourism potential to explore the deep seas.

-iv- Understand the origins & plate technics and evolution of earth.

-v- Research on the vulnerability of the ocean plates on basis of structural integrity.

-vi- Discovery of marine species that remain in deep seas.

Thus, government's mission Samudrayaan provides an enthralling opportunity to map the depths of ocean and harness its resources.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Global Methane Pledge was proposed by United State of America and European Union to arrest methane emission of participate nation

feature of Global Methane Pledge.

1) Decreasing methane emission by 30% by 2030
2) Sharing of best practice and cooperation
3) India didn't join the alliance.

Impact of Global Methane Pledge on Methane emission:-

1) Positive:

1.1) Targeted measure to inculcate change
1.2) Coordinated action among member countries to arrest climate change

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1.3) Development of Technology to mitigate methane emissions

2) Negatives

2.1) The pledge is non-binding in nature.

2.2) Equitable ones on developed and developing countries.

2.2) Lack of timelines on achieving targets.

India's stance of Global Methane Pledge.

-i- India didn't join the alliance due to high reliance on agriculture.

-ii- India believed that developed countries are abdicating from differentiated responsibilities.

While Global Methane Pledge is an indication of visionary policy, these policies must be met with action to witness results.

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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

COVID-19 pandemic has crystallized the importance of disaster management in public health among all the stakeholders.

Key strategies for managing pandemics and disease outbreaks:

1) Preparedness: Improving access to healthcare facilities in large scale - infrastructure, personnel etc

2) Self-reliance: Importance of developing equipment to contain the spread of disease. Ex: Masks, gear

3) Manufacturing: Ability to produce large scale batches of equipment. Ex: Ventilators, Oxygen production

4) Financial outlays: Contingency fund to manage extraordinary expenses over short time for pandemics

5) Collaboration: Cohesive strategies to manage

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pandemics across states. (Ex:) DMA, 2005.

Challenges in managing pandemics and disease outbreaks:

1) 7th schedule:- While health is a state subject, disaster management / pandemic isn't mentioned in the list

2) Difference in healthcare infrastructure across the states. (Ex:) Poor healthcare in "BIMARU" states

3) Limited state capacity:- The state resources aren't enough to cater the demands of target populations

4) Globalisation - The interconnectedness of populations mitigate any scope of isolation and autarkic development

5) Lack of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) due to variations in infection modes and spread patterns

(Ex:) COVID-19, Nipah virus

Disaster management in public health is a global issue that requires localised implementations of globalised norms and practices

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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

Eastern and Central India has sustained the extremist tendency since Indian Independence, suggesting that there is lack of coordinated development in region

Impact of resource curse on LWE in Eastern and Central India are multifaceted, such as-

1) Tribal habitat - Majority of resource rich regions are overlapped with tribal habitats leading to rehabilitation
↳ Ex :- Niyamgiri and Dhurlei villages

2) Exploitation - The people of Eastern and Central regions are historically alienated from developmental process
↳ Ex :- Bihar utilising Jharkhand as "white elephant"

3) Corruption - The rightful claims of the populace are misplaced ~~and~~ by corrupt practice leading to agitation. Ex :- Madhu Koda.

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4) Sustenance practices of habitants go against the developmental vision of the government.

(Eg:- Niyamgiri Hills movement, Kathialgadi movement.

5) Haphazard implementation of schemes and provisions influence the prominence of LWE in the region.

(Eg:- Forest rights claims are denied for 38% applicants (Source - Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2022-23 report)

Measures for sustainable and inclusive development :-

-i- Habitants as stakeholders - integrating them in developmental projects through jobs, skilling etc

-ii- Mining lease through Gram Sabha's consensus, instead of top-down approach

-iii- Implementation of ~~SAMVARDHAN~~ SAMADHAN approach and active policing to curb LWE in region

While LWE has decreased by ~~77~~% in past decade, government must implement Bandopadhyay Committee to improve governance in Eastern and Central India

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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 was implemented by Lord Linlithgow during colonial period to counter the Naga insurgency and continue to exist even in 21st century

AFSPA has lived its utility for multiple reasons

-i- Stability in the region - Supporting local police force in thwarting aggressive elements.

-ii- Pro-active approach by deploying specialised forces to mitigate any potential threat.

-iii- Counter-insurgency operations through multi-layered intelligence and troop presence.

-iv- Integration of the regions into India by mitigating violence and hatred in region

-v- Promoting economic activities in the region, through sustained peace in the region

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AFSPA has lived beyond its utility due to multiple reasons such as-

-i- Violence - Armed forces are alleged of killing civilians with the presumption of terrorists.

e.g.: Naga killings (2021)

-ii- Jeevan Reddy and Santosh Hegde Committee have observed the declining utility and scrapping of AFSPA.

-iii- Corruption - The armed forces are alleged of corruptive practices of the resource.

-iv- Alienation - Persistent presence of forces ensured sense of tension in the society.

Government has realised the declined trend in violence and subsequently minimising the region of influence under AFSPA, which must be monitored consistently towards its abrogation.

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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 recent supply chain shocks have exposed the perilous reliance on dollar ~~and~~ as dominant currency in International trade

Importance of Hard Currency in International trades

-i- Equivalent denominations can be valued with hard currency. Eg: Dollar.

-ii- Sovereign backing - the hard currency enjoys the support of sovereign and independent nature

-iii - Decreased volatility in the markets in comparision to soft currency. Eg: Euro (vs) Bitcoin

-iv- Dependence on hard currency ensured the balance between supply and demand

-v- International recognition - International forums recognize hard currencies - Eg: IMF & WB

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Declining role of hard currency in International trades

-i- Nations are accepting alternative currencies for trade and economic use. Ex: El Salvador - Bitcoin

-ii- Tendency to boost economic resilience enabling usage of alternate currencies

-iii - Sanctions by Dominant country paradigm is enabling transactions in alternative modes.

↳ Ex: India offering assets against Russian oil

Potential of Indian rupee in trade as an alternate to dollar imperialism

1) Positives

1.1) Extensive trade ties with nations

1.2) Acceptability by partner nations

↳ Ex: Dirham-rupee trade, Rupee in Sri Lanka

1.3) The trust on nations regarding rules based order

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1.4) Strong foreign reserves in the nation

1.5) Optimistic economic outlook

2) Negative:

2.1) Despite India being 3rd largest economy, India's trade is <1.5% of global trade

2.2) Alternatives. Several other nations are pushing for alternate for dollar. EG: Chinese yuan, Dirham

2.3) One-way trade - India is dependent on several nations with skewed trade, thus minimizing attractiveness. EG: ASEAN, Russia

2.4) History of currency manipulator by USA

While enhancement of rupee in global trade will improve India's global standing, we must take cautious approach in developing strong internal mechanism

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As pu UN, India has the largest population with over 50% population being <25 years old, thus enabling high potential of demographic dividend

Potential of demographic dividend

-i- Employment - Ensure that the labour is available for development of nation

-ii- Investment to promote manufacturing and enabling higher revenues for firms

-iii - Demand - Demographic dividend provides large market to sell products. Eg: Increasing revenues of Apple from India

-iv - Global growth - Historical trends suggest the demographic dividend fuels growth.

Eg: China, Japan

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Steps taken by government to harness potential of demographic dividend to growth:

-i- Skill India - To equip the citizens of India to the skills of 21st Century.

-ii- Make in India. To promote manufacturing facilities and generate employment.

-iii- Production Linked Incentive system (PLI) - Selective sectors are provided incentive upon domestic production of products.

-iv- Priority sector lending to oppressed sections of society to ensure equitable growth.

-v- Trade agreements to enable movement of citizens across boundaries. Ex: UAE, Australia (CEPA) (ECTA)

-vi- Gati Shakti. Capital investment as means of crowding in larger investments.

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-vii- Healthcare development to improve the productivity of labour force. (Eg: Ayushmann Bharat

Several measure can be taken to further develop the growth of demographic transition :-

1) Ease of doing business - The turnaround time to incorporate business can be further reduced.

2) Streamlining labour laws and implementation to benefit all stakeholders

3) Arbitration mechanism in line with Singapore Convention

4) Liquidation and insolvency must be fastened.

Demographic dividend potential should be maximised to ensure the nation's growth as developed nation 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 can be understood as altering the gene of living being through removal, introduction of foreign gene to improve its status.

Ethical and safety concerns of genome editing:-

1) Consent - The principle agreement by all stakeholders involved in process. Eg:- Designer babies

2) Contamination :- The potential introduction of foreign species might be contaminated in process

3) Inequity:- The disparity in the equipment available to developed and least developed nations

4) Lack of standard operating procedures/norms due to experimental nature of editing tools.

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5) Racism: The genome editing process can further exacerbate the clashes of racism.

4 EVs Glycerin.

Guidelines for safety assessment of genomic edited plants in India:-

1) Independent assessment of the genomic variety on its efficacy and safety.

2) Wide-ranged testing - the testing will be multi-faceted to cover all potential contingencies.

3) Field-trial under different climatic conditions to test its ability and improvement.

4) Impact on environment - soil, flora and fauna.

5) Ministerial approval to validate the findings and providing consent to genomic-edited plants

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However, scientists have flagged certain concerns about the guidelines,

-i- Economic potential is prioritised instead of safety concerns on humans and environment

-ii- The board to assess the quality and safety is appointed by government, thus causing conflict of interest.

-iii- Minimal penalty against ill-considerations or generation of false data.

Genomic editing is considered revolutionary to safeguard economic growth, food and nutritional security but it must adhere to highest ethical and safety standards.

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14. भारत में कृषि क्षेत्र पर प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कृषि सब्सिडी के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) ने कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the impact of direct and indirect farm subsidies on the agriculture sector in India. How have Minimum Support Prices (MSP) affected the agricultural economy? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Agriculture in India contributes 17% to GDP and provides livelihoods to 52% of the population, thus establishing the role of agriculture.

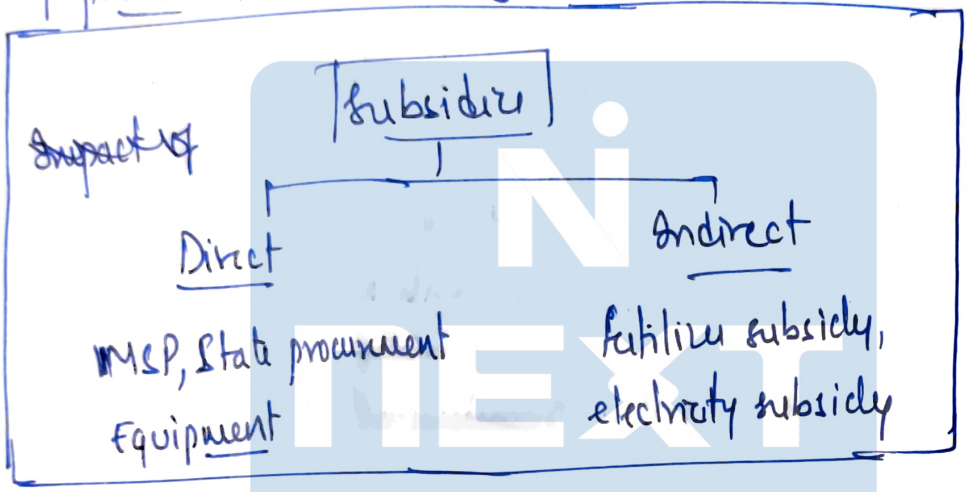


fig. subsidies in agriculture sector

Impact of direct subsidies and indirect subsidies on agriculture sector in India!

1) Positive:-

1.1) Sense of security to the farmers of nation

1.2) Promoting agricultural activities in nation

1.3) Ensuring food security for nation as well as global exports.

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1.4) Protecting the livelihoods of the farmers.

1.5) Improving the productivity of the fields.

- Ex: Mechanised subsidies on equipment

2) Negatives

2.1) Distort market prices of the final products

2.2) Large cost to exchequer to procure the goods and offer them at subsidised rates

- Ex: fertilizers during Russia-Ukraine wars

2.3) Inequitable distribution - Certain states are prioritised in procurement and distribution

2.4) Over-reliance on agriculture for livelihood opportunities due to government support.

Impact of Minimum Support Price (MSP) on agricultural economy:

1) Livelihoods of farmers are sustained

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2) Increasing reliance on water-guzzling crops
   ↳ Eg: Wheat, rice

3) Influencing global price of Commodities due to government price. Eg: WTO - Sugar issue

4) Political status - MSP enabled politicization of agricultural economy.

5) Increasing reliance of fertilizers to perennially produce higher stocks of wheat, rice etc.

Agricultural economy should turn away from consumer-driven to producer-driven scheme with reliability, supply with sustainability to embark on holistic development of sector.

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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 (AMR) can be understood as decreased ability of medicines on microbes.

Factors contributing to growing problem of AMR:-

1) Unscrupulous usage - Medicines are used in an unregulated and unscientific manner.

2) Decreased awareness of Pharmacopeia's recommendations on the usage of medicines.

3) Poor coverage of veterinary doctors in the villages for periodic checkups and evaluations

4) Decreased global cognizance on research and alternative medicine to control AMR.

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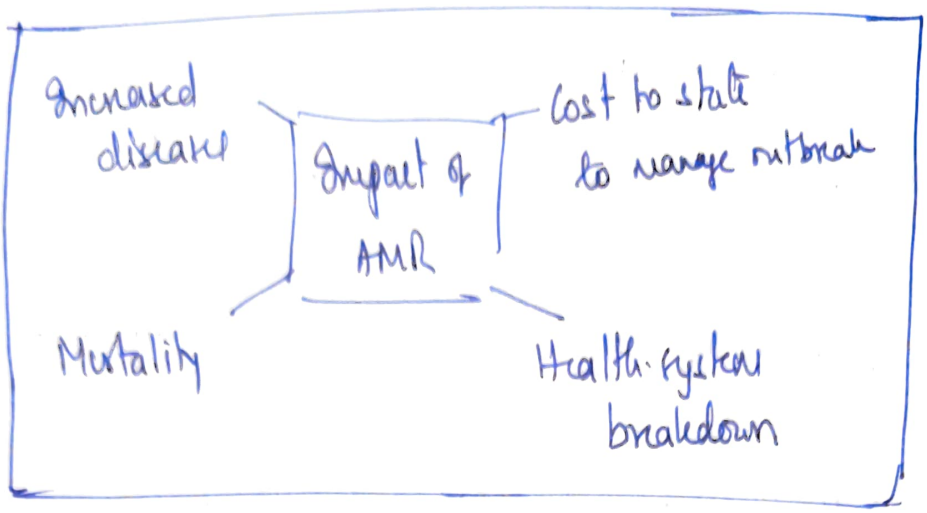
5) Poor health infrastructure to conduct experiments on AMR at the local level.

Steps that can be taken to address global health threat

1) World Health Organization GLASS suggestions should be crystallized into local practice
2) Expanding research networks to cover prominent diseases and the influence of AMR on them
3) Increasing health expenditure for access to alternative medicines, veterinary doctors.
4) Engaging communities on the Pharmacopia commission recommendations on judicious use of medicines.
5) Partnering with private corporations for research on the medication to counter growing threat of AMR..

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The Chennai declaration on AMR in 2012 must act as guiding light in dealing with AMR and ensure sustained practice to prevent grave threats to public health worldwide.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Disruptive innovations are the end-results of scientific experiments with a potential to alternate the operational procedures across personal and professional life.

Example and impact of disruptive innovations in recent times:

-i- Robotics - While the field is continually evolving, the field of robotics has mechanized the operations

Impact ⊙ Improved productivity.

⊙ Meeting global supply demands

⊙ Increasing economic potential.

-ii- Social media - The ability to connect with individuals irrespective of geographical boundaries.

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Impact: ⊙ Growing mental health crisis

⊙ Dopamine overdose for people

⊙ Spurred creator economy.

⊙ Broke the traditional gateways of media and democratized option of all

-iii - Internet of Things - The innovation to analyze instruments partially revolutionized the operation

Impact ⊙ Turnaround time for repairs.

⊙ Indication of issues/extent of issues

-iv- Artificial Intelligence - The ability to mimick human behaviors.

Impact ⊙ Complement human tasks - Reminders.

⊙ Disrupting employment trends

↳ Ex: Chatbots replacing human agents

⊙ Language proliferation and protection

↳ Ex: Bhashini translator by PM-STIAC

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-v- Drones. This dual-use technology has influenced the operations of businesses and battles

Impact ⊙ Surveillance- border, warhouse

⊙ Delivery of arms, goods, drugs

(Key) Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir border.

-vi- Space travel - The ability to levitate for brief moment spurred investment in space operations

Impact ⊙ Space investment

⊙ Develop human portable rockets

⊙ Investment in long range travel.

Thus disruptive innovations are revolutionizing the operations of industries, however it must be regulated such that technology doesn't cause harm to humans through implementations of "3 rules of Isaac Asimov"

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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 है? 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

COP 27 held at Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt has witnessed the formalization of Loss and Damage fund.

Evolution of Loss and Damage funds

1) Introduced at Warsaw Conference, COP-19
2) Slowly gathered pace with collaboration between highly vulnerable countries.
3) The fund was/is supported by Global North

Developments related to loss and damage funds in COP 27, Egypt

1) European countries were against the provisions of the Loss and damage fund.

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2) However, stretched meetings has led to the consensus in the formulation of loss and damage fund

3) The next meetings are supposed to establish and regularise the mechanisms on transfer of funds.

4) Sweden and Denmark has contributed nominal amount in recognizing climate reparations

Commitments made by India in COP-27:

1) India alongside UAE, Indonesia etc, have created Mangrove for Climate Alliance (MAC).

2) Panchamrit goals established by PM Modi:-

2.1) Net zero by 2070

2.2) 50% ~~electricity~~ energy requirements through RE.

2.3) 40% decrease in fossil fuel consumption

2.4) Carbon ~~intensity~~ intensity of upto 45% reduction

2.5) 500GW non-fossil fuel capacity

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While COP-27 is seen as the implementation conference with COP 28 becoming critical event to review climate goals. However, the loss and damage fund has made critical influence on the impact of climate change of Global north and availability of funds for vulnerable countries.

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18. आपदा प्रबंधन सिर्फ आपात स्थिति से निपटने के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि लचीले समुदायों के निर्माण के बारे में भी है। उन प्रमुख रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनका उपयोग सामुदायिक लचीलापन बनाने और आपदाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए किया जा सकता है। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Disaster management is not just about responding to emergencies but also about building resilient communities. Discuss the key strategies that can be used to build community resilience and reduce the impact of disasters. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Disaster management is effective preparedness strategies with adequate infrastructure to ensure security of lives and livelihoods.

Strategies to build community resilience and reduce impact of disasters

-i- Hazard mapping - The locations must be mapped on the vulnerability scale.

-ii- Disaster management plan - developed with adequate consultation with experts, citizens etc

-iii- Resource allocation to build resilient infrastructure to reduce impact of disaster.

↳ Ex:- Kathi kuni - house structures in Himachal Pradesh.

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-iv- Best practices across the world should be learned and adopted as per local needs

Eg: Auckland - sponge city to manage floods

-v- Execution of drills and evacuation plans with citizens for quick mobilization against disaster

-vi- International collaboration - Utilizing international forums to forecast hazards. Eg: RIMES.

-vii- Information dissemination at the local level through media, SMS. to alert citizens.

-viii- Forecast methods deployed as per hazard mapping. Eg: Dvorak technique for cyclones

-ix- Presence of communication lines during disaster to inform citizens of safety.

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Sendai framework acts as guiding framework to deploy disaster management and build community resiliency.



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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 evolution of terrorism from traditional methods of warfare to utilisation of frontier technologies provide the need to tackle it in holistic manner.

Concerns due to emerging technologies like metaverse and virtual assets:-

1) Identity:- The ability to protect one's identity would lead to extreme tendencies. (Eg. Social disinhibition effect)

2) Nefarious activities. Distribution and sale of illegal activities such as drugs, child porn would increase manifold.

3) Tracing the transaction became difficult due to complex nature of transactions.

4) Emergence of Ransomware as Service (Raas) with established networks. (Eg. HIVE)

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5) Cross border activities enabled through networks (communication) and transaction (virtual assets) by concealed identities.

Means to counter use of New and Emerging Technologies for Terrorist purposes:-

1) Global coordination: Nations must track pro-actively to mitigate suspicious activities.

2) Insider intelligence through planting of resources in the dark net / deep web networks. [Ex:] FBI uncovering HYDRA network

3) International forums to create standard operating procedures and share practices

[Ex:] Ministry of External Affairs - NEXT

4) Parental control on devices to prohibit access to ill-desired content

5) Companies should take proactive approach to terminate users with ill-intentions.

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4) Surveillance of virtual assets transactions linked with criminals.

Importance of delhi declaration:-

1) Global coordination with countries to share technology and ensure transparency.
2) Recognizing the impediments of virtual assets and other emerging technologies.
3) Means to tackle nefarious use of technologies.
4) Regulating disruptive technologies.

New and Emerging technologies provide exciting prospects to revolutionize the operations of human life and the stakeholders must drive it towards prosperity instead of proliferating terrorist activities.

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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

The recent introduction of Agnipath scheme has received dialectic reaction, thus explaining the revolutionary status of legislation.

Benefits of Agnipath scheme to improve resilience and efficacy of armed forces:-

1) Rationalization of resources:- The defense budget can be used to modernize force with latest technology.
Ex:- Purchase of drones. - Sea Guardian from USA

2) Border infrastructure along sensitive lines to improve resiliency. Ex:- Road development against pensions

3) Efficacy of machines such as drones in surveillance and destroying tanks, infrastructure

4) Importance of human life is high when compared to mechanical robot/device fighting for country.

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5) Reduce imports and support indigenization of force through local production.

Eg: SRIJAN

Impediments of Agnipath scheme :-

-i- Neighbourhood relations - Deployment (or) hiring foreign soldiers hinders diplomatic relations

Eg: Gurkhas of Nepal.

-ii- Importance of human force - While technology determines initial success, human force determines the success in long term. Eg: Attrition in Russia-Ukraine war

-iii- The future prospects of Agnipath candidates (ex Agniveers) in the job market.

-iv- Decreased incentive to join armed forces due to increased uncertainty on the opportunity to serve the nation.

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-v- The move is alleged as short sighted move to decrease defense expenditure.

Measures can be taken to improve Agnipath scheme.

-i- Continuous monitoring of Agnipath scheme to improve its efficacy.

-ii- The job prospects (or) future employment of Agniveers must be established / formalised.

-iii- The EEE status of Agniveer fund should be extended to future savings.

-iv- Exceptions to hire Gorkhas to meet the high altitude requirement of foot soldiers.

While Agnipath scheme is visionary in its approach, the impediments can be amended with further legislations.