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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : 5919231

Registration Number : RCA CAPA074 **Date of Examination :**

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 7

Code : TC709

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks		Marks	Total
1	1				
2	3				
3	5				
4	7				
5	9				
6	11				
7	13				
8	15				
9	17				
10	19				
11	21				
12	24				
13	27				
14	30				
15	33				
16	36				
17	39				
18	42				
19	45				
20	48				
Grand Total					

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Elaborate on the difference between Capital Account and Current Account as components of Balance of Payment (BOP). Suggest a few measures to balance the BOP deficit of India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Balance of Payment is the account of export and import of goods and services which a country does with the rest of the world.

[Capital accounts] - All those transactions which create assets and liabilities

Ex- Foreign direct investments, FII
- grants, External commerical borrowings, etc.

[Current accounts] - Day to day expenditures like - Salaries, interest payments, export import of goods comes under current accounts.

Currently India suffers from BoP defit. [Import] > [Export]

Candidates must not write on this margin

☆ Measures to balance BOP deficit in India.

① New foreign export policy 2023 envisions to promote export. It focuses on (EPCG - Expert promoting Capital goods), Remition of duties, Ease of doing business, diversification of Commodities, Reduction in transition time to facilitate speedy, easy export

② Check on unnecessary import of luxary goods like - Gold.

③ Tarrif barriers on dumping of goods in domestic markets

④ Healthy BOP will help to Strengthen rupee and enhance forex reserve.

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

Logistic sector plays crutial role in manufacturing industry in the following ways.

(1) Supply of goods and services, labour.

(2) Robust logistics reduces the cost of production, increases profit margines.

(3) Efficient logistics ensures supply Chain resilience.

(4) Manufacturing hubs develop as Conurburation along industrial Corridors along national highways.

Ex- Delhi - Mumbai IC,
Mumbai - Banglore IC

Candidates must not write on this margin

National logestics Policy 2022

- Aims to reduce logistics cost to GDP from current 15% to 9-8% of GDP.
- Reduction of transit timmings at the port terminals.
- Integration of multi-modal transit terminals.
- facilitation of single window clearence

✱ Recent Government initiatives

- E-Way bill
- Kisan rail, Udan 2.0
- Bharatmala, Sagarmala
- Gati Shakti for integration of ministries, dpt for speedy clearence of connectivity projects

✱ Robust logistics will have multiplier impact on Indian economy.

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

India opposed fisheries subsidies which were unregulated and unrecognised on the new agreement of fisheries subsidies under WTO.

Countries like China were alleged to provide huge subsidies to their farmers for fishing in high sea. Asean nations like Phillipines, Indonesia, Japan raised objections to this predatory policies of China.

* Importance of fisheries in India.

(1) India is the second largest fish producer in the world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) 60% of India's total fish production through inland fisheries (Rivers, ponds, wetlands, paddy field.

(3) Employs large number of poor farmers.

(4) Helpful in integrated farming, Paddy-fish Culture, fish-poultry Culture.

(5) Helpful in food processing doubling farmers incomes.

Recent Government initiatives

(1) PM Matsya Sampada Yojana.

(2) Distribution of fish feeds, training, to the farmers.

(3) GPS tracking of fishermen in Indian ocean.

* fisheries sector can help to remove agrarian distress.

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 reform was the ambitious initiative to ensure just and equitable distribution of land resources.

* Focus areas of land reform
  1. Removal of intermediaries
  2. Consolidation, digitization
  3. upper ceiling limits

* Systemic and institutional constraints
  1. Lack of adequate land record.
  2. Heavy litigation on land related issues
  3. Land forms under state list of seventh schedule lack of uniformity of rules, laws on land related issues.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Land forms an emotional subject.

⑤ Caste and class factor hinder land redistribution.

* Government initiatives towards land reforms

① Digitalisation of land records Cadastral map, Bhuvan apk

② Survey of village and mapping of Awadi through drones.

③ Land ~~ca~~ acquisition rehabilitation and resettlement act 2013.

④ Distribution of land under forest rights act 2006.

* In an agrarian society amicable resolution of land related disputes will help to mitigate ~~land~~ agrarian distress.

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

Brahmos was developed in collaboration with Russian and Indian defence Scientists.

* features.

(1) Multi operability It can be launched from Ship, Aircraft Land.

(2) Portability It can be transported to the border

(3) It can deceive enemy's radars.

(4) light weight.

(5)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution to India's defence Capabilities and Strategic positioning

(1) Brahmos is integrated with Sukhoi, Rafel, Tejas. It gives it a deadly combination.

(2) Deployment along India-Pak Indo-China border bring large area of enemy under its reach.

(3) India is in talk with regional powers like Egypt, Phillipines to sale Brahmos. It will enhance India's Strategic clout in the region. India as the net security provider in the region.

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

Ministry of earth sciences launched the Mission Samudrayan to explore oceanic bottoms. It will fathom till 6000 m depth in oceanic waters.

* Advancement of ocean science

(1) Help in exploration of pollymetalic nodules. An energy source. Source of critical minerals like Cobalt, nickel, etc.

(2) It will be the Stepping Stone in the direction of oceanic research. will attract private players investment

(3) Global Cooperation -

Candidates must not write on this margin

International sea bed authority and other global marine research org. like NOAA of USA are already in advanced stage of oceanic research and explorations.

- Oceanic floors are going to be the next frontiers of geo political Contestation as they have huge resource potentials.
- China has taken the lead Exploration of shale gas, petroleum rare earth, offshore wind energy

☆ India's Shamudrayan is the farsighted ambitious project. It should be given adequate monitory support to realise its Optimal potentials.

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 obliges each signitory country to reduce methane emmission in a phased manner.

Since methane is one of the largest constituent of global warming. It's reduction will be a great step towards mitigation of global warming and climate change.

* [India's Stance]

India has huge agriculture land huge livestock, which is a big culprit of methane emmission. So India has not ratified it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

India pledged to mitigate methane but in a calibrated manner. Global north ~~to~~ pressurised countries like India, China and other asian and African Countries to adopt methane pledge.

Way forward

- Adoption of CBDR (common but differentiated responsibilities.
- Technology transfer and reimbursement of Green climate fund $100 billion for just energy transition in global South.
- Materialisation of loss and damage fund.

~~Green climate~~ Global methane pledge is an ambitious target. But it should comply with the principle of Climate justice and equity.

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 pandemic was the unprescedented health emergency faced by India in the recent times.

It unravelled following challanges of health emergency in India.

(1) lack of robust primary health care in India.

(2) Issue of inadequate cooperation and collaboration Insiloes approach.
Ex. Controversy of Vaccine procurement among States - Center.

(3) Ambiguity on juridiction.

(4) Inadequate health infrastructure
lack of adequate oxygen supply
PPE Kit.

(5) lack of awareness, Social taboos

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ex- Vaccine hegitancy

☆ Strategies for managing pandemics

(1) Decentralised scanning and detection centers.

(2) Collaboration with Panchayati-Raj institution.

(3) Use of Anganwadi, ASHA (Accredited Social health workers) to create awareness.

(4) Bottom-up approach of surveillance.

(5) Use of Tele-medicine.

(6) Global cooperation, Vaccine alliance, WHO Covax facility.

(7) Sharing of genetic surveillance data on mutation and outbreak of pandemics.

(8) Managing fake news, fear psychosis.

Candidates must not write on this margin

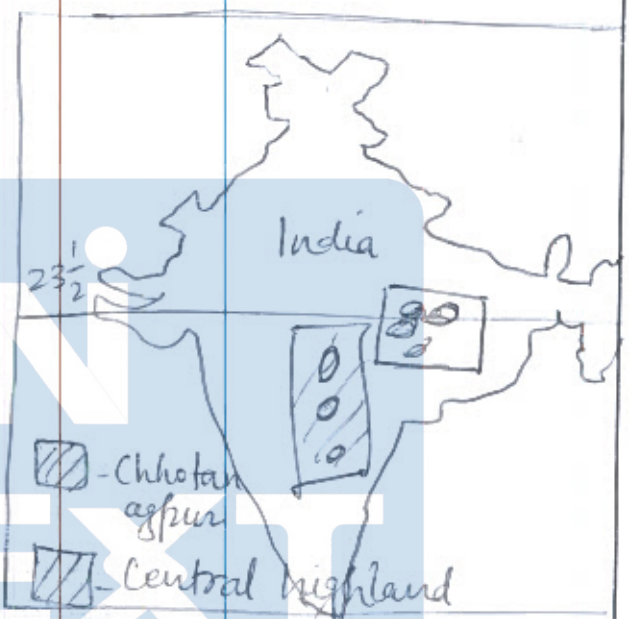
9. "पूर्वी और मध्य भारत का संसाधन अभिशाप वामपंथी उग्रवाद का एक महत्वपूर्ण चालक रहा है"। इन क्षेत्रों के सतत और समावेशी विकास के लिए उपायों को विस्तार से बताइए और सुझाव दीजिए।

(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

Leftwing extremism in eastern and Central India was the reflection of regional imbalances exploitation of natural resources and perceived sense of step mother - by treatment among the natives. The rich mineral deposits of Rajmahal and Central highlands were not utilised judiciously. Vacuum of government agencies gave violent non state actors (Maoists) to gain sympathy among locals to further



Candidates must not write on this margin

their nefarious agendas.

☆ Measures for inclusive and sustainable development of the region.

(1) Creating growth centers, growth pole in the region. with local resource based manufacturing

(2) Engaging local communities in policy making. Gram Sabha Tribal district Councils.

(3) Respecting tribal culture.

(4) Ensuring adequate implementation of forest rights act.

(5) Jal- Jangal, Jameen of tribals to be secured.

☆ Inclusive and sustainable development of the neglected regions will help to maintain peace, harmony in the region.

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

Armed force Special power act has been a bone of Contention between Security forces and the local people / civil Societies in the insurgency and militancy affected areas.

AFSPA gives certain special powers and privileges to the Security forces.

(1) Power to arrest and Search without warrant.

(2) ~~Usb~~ Immunity against actions taken to neutralise the militants, insurgents.

* Arguements in support of Continuation of ASPFA.

(1) Security forces work in very difficult situations.

(2) It's removal may discourage them from their Service.

(3) Militants may take undue advantage.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Arguements for removal of AFSPA

- Recently ministry of home affairs removed AFSPA from Assam and some districts of Meghalya.
- Iron Shamila agitated against its removal. (Allegations for fake encounters.
- Supreme Court in its judgement has advised for its dilution.
- If situations in some areas improve no need for such archaic, draconian law.

* Conclusion

Neutralisation of extreemism must follow rule of law so that the civil face of armed forces must be maintained. For this AFSPA should be revisited.

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 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

Hard currency is such currency which does'nt show much Volatility. It has huge trust and it's is backed by strong institutional support. Ex USA dollar. $

In the post second world war world order $ USA dollar emerged as a hard currency along with Pound Sterling, Euro. Now Chinese Renmdibi is competing to enter in to the elite Club of hard currency.

* Importance of hard currency in international trade

(1) Less fluctuation in value helps to maintain global value chain.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Universal acceptance makes it easier to transact.

(3) Forex of most of the countries have huge reserve in terms of hard currencies. So provide relief during emergencies. Ex. Recession Pandemic.

(4) Accepted at multilateral financial institutions. IMF, SDR Special Drawing rights.

Criticism

- Fed tappering (USA federal reserves decision impact world over
- Unilateral Sanctions by USA affect global supply chain. Ex. Against Iran, Russia, Korea
- Not democratic, relic of old world order

Candidates must not write on this margin

Potentials for rupee acceptance

- Currently India contribute 1.7 % of world's total export. and rupee denominated trade constitute 1 %.
- So acceptability is low.
- India signed currency swap agreement with UAE (Rupee - Dirham)
  India - Russia (Nostro - Vostro account)
- There were speculation at BRICS for common Brics currency.
- So prima-facie it appear prospective that India is pushing for internationalisation of rupee and de-dollarisation. But it appears an uphill task keeping low proportion of ~~dot~~ ₹ rupee denominated trade.

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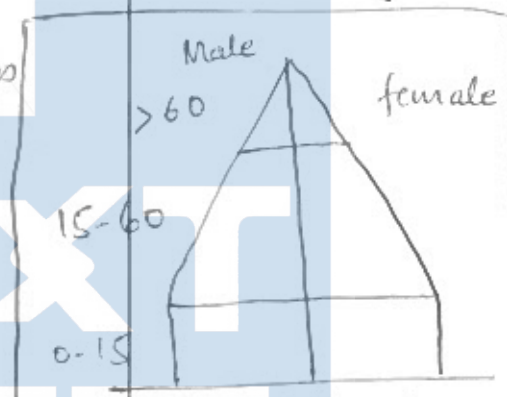
12. जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश संवृद्धि सुनिश्चित नहीं करता है, यह केवल सामर्थ्य उत्पन्न करता है। जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न अवसरों का लाभ उठाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

India is in the third or fourth Stage of demographic transition - India's median age is 28.6 years. 66% of Indian population is in the age bracket of 15-60 years



India's population pyramid.

Demographic dividend is the economic opportunities created by the virtue of higher share of young population

But these demographic opportunities may turn in to a demographic liabilities due to lack of adequate human capital formation.

According to CIME (Centre for monitoring of Indian economy 30% of Indian youth in the

Candidates must not write on this margin

age group of 15-30 years are neither in education nor in training.

- India's Labour force participation rate is just 39.6%.
- Just 5% of Indian work force is formally trained.

✱ In the last couple of years, government of India has taken various steps for human capital formation.

[Skilling]

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana
- New education Policy focuses on Vocational training.
- Integration of Industry - Academia and policy making. Tripple helical approach.
- Promotion of Start ups through Venture capital fund, tax incentives.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Education

- New education policy aims to increase gross enrollment ratio to ~~50~~ 50% in higher education by 2030.
- Attracting foreign universities to set up campuses in India.
- Sarv Siksha Abhiyan, Right to education act, higher budgetary allocation for education.

Health

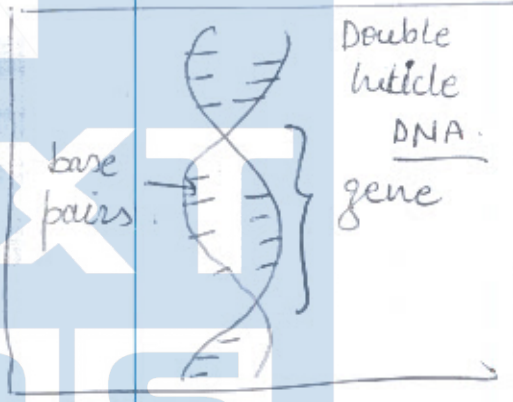
- PM JAY, AYUSHMAN BHARAT
- focus on tertiary health care through National health policy.
- India's young demography can be a force multiplier for India's growth story for this judicious focus on human capital formation is the need of the hour.

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

Gene editing means altering the genetic base pairs for desired morphological traits. Techniques like CRISPR CAS 9 molecular Scissors, Silencers (gene) are used



* Gene editing potentials

(1) It can be used to produce climate resilient crops flood, drought, pest tolerant.

(2) Application of fertilizers, pesticides can be reduced.

(3) Higher crop yield. Ex- BT cotton helped to make India highest cotton exporter in the world.

(4) Help to ensure food security nutritional security.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Can help to improve farmer's income..... Ex- Green revolution saw use of genetically modified seed in India

Ethical and Safety Concerns

(1) It may reduce the genetic diversity.

(2) May promote monocropping

(3) May have adverse health Consequences Carcinogenic genetic abnormalities

(4) Monopoly of multinational Companies (Patent)

(5) local farmers may loose their bargaining powers

New Guidelines

(1) It mandates approval from Genetic appraisal committee

Candidates must not write on this margin

a necessity before Commercial production of genetically modified Crops.

(2) Adequate data to support safety of the crop.

(3) More stringent norms for food Crops.

Genetically modified crops are the double edged sword. In the countries like USA, Brazil it's very much in practice. In India there is a lot of aversion to it.

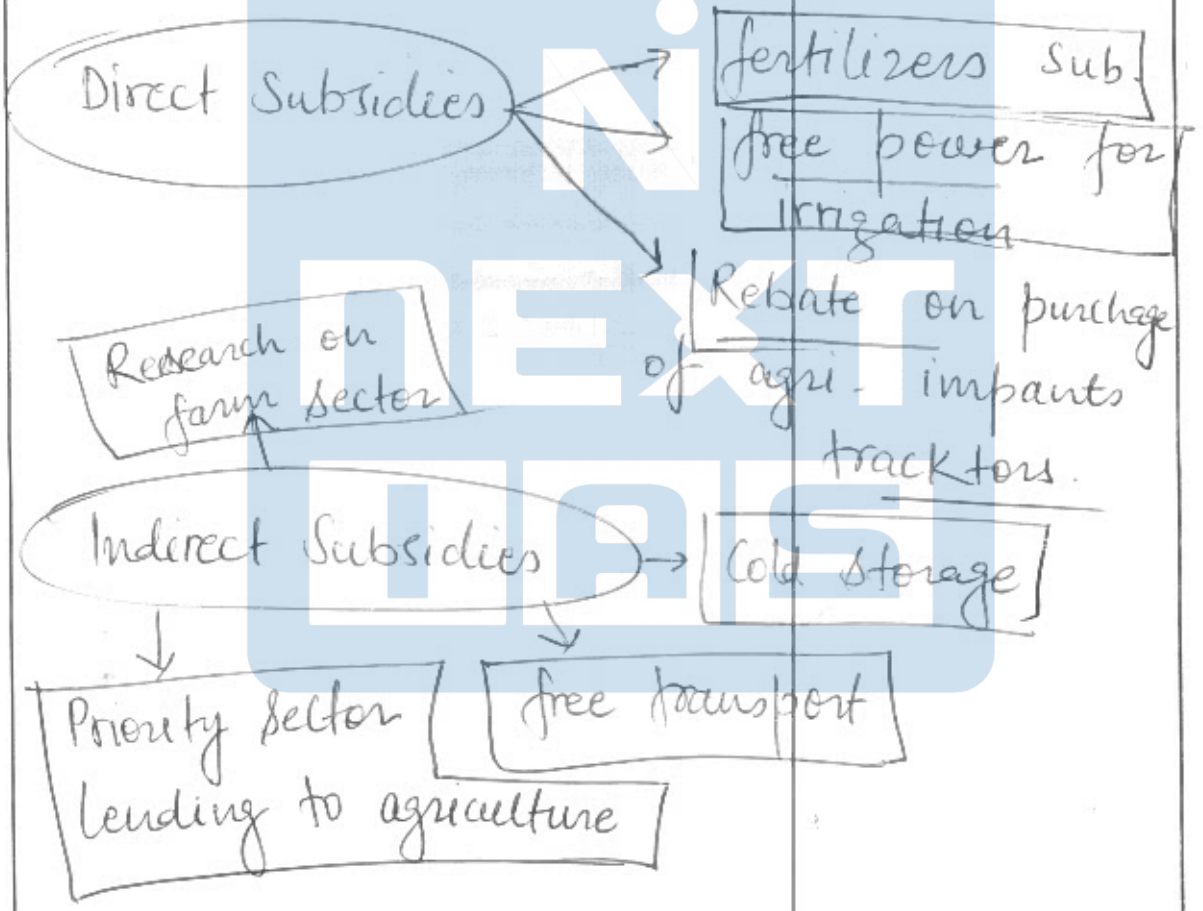
With global warming and climate change GM crops are going to play Crutial role in ensuring food Security.

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

Farm Subsidies are monetory and non monetory supports given by the government to the farmers in order to reduce the input cost.



Impact of subsidies on agriculture

1. Helped to ensure food Security Green revolution.
2. Helped in poverty mitigation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Helped to make India one of the largest exporters of agri-commodities.

④ Safeguard to the marginal farmers against big Multi national companies.

[Negative impact]

① Reduced private sector investment in agri-infra development. (Crowding out effect)

② Disputes at WTO Recently Brazil and USA moved resolutions against India at WTO for it's Sugarcane Subsidies. (Violation of (Amber Box) norms.

③ Skewed geographical development Only bigger farmers take advantage of subsidies. 86% of Indian farmers are marginals.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of Minimum Support price

Positives

1. Gave farmers the security of income.
2. Helped to increase the production of Wheat, Paddy, many fold.
3. Atmnirbhanta (Self reliance in food production.

Negatives → 1. led to monocropping. 2. Reduced agricultural diversity. (Millets, oil seeds ignored.

3. Depletion of ground water table in Haryana Punjab
4. MSP became a political tool rather than a judicious agricultural support mechanism.

* It's high time to revisit MSP and agri subsidies.

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

Anti Microbial resistance (creation of Superbug) is a medical phenomenon when pathogens develop resistance to drugs. It needs higher doses of drug or an alternative medicine / anti biotic to neutralise the infection causing agent.

According to the WHO, Anti microbial resistance is the Silent Killer responsible for the death of million world wide annually.

☆ Major contributing factors.

(1) Over the Counter Sale of drugs with out prescriptions.

(2) Higher use of antibiotic drug in poultry, meat, fish industry

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) frequent infection due to bad sanitation and hygiene and frequent intake of antibiotic make the pathogen familier to the drug and it develop resistance.

(4) Due to patent issues, compulsory licencing. Pharma Companies have lost incentive to research for new drugs. So older ones have become obsolete.

* Necessary steps.

(1) WHO has launched global Alliance against anti microbial Resistance. (GLASS)

(2) National Drug control Authority has released a guideline banning over the counter sale of drugs.

(3) Ban on high use of drugs in poultry, meat industry.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Global cooperation to facilitate research for development of newer antibiotics.

(5) Resolving compulsory licencing issues at WTO. So that Pharma Companies will have incentives to create new drugs.

(6) Promotion of sanitation, hygiene clean water supply, Bringing behavioral change towards cleanliness to reduce frequent infections.

★ Before it becomes a silent Pandemic we need to nip in the bud to thwart the spread of anti microbial resistance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

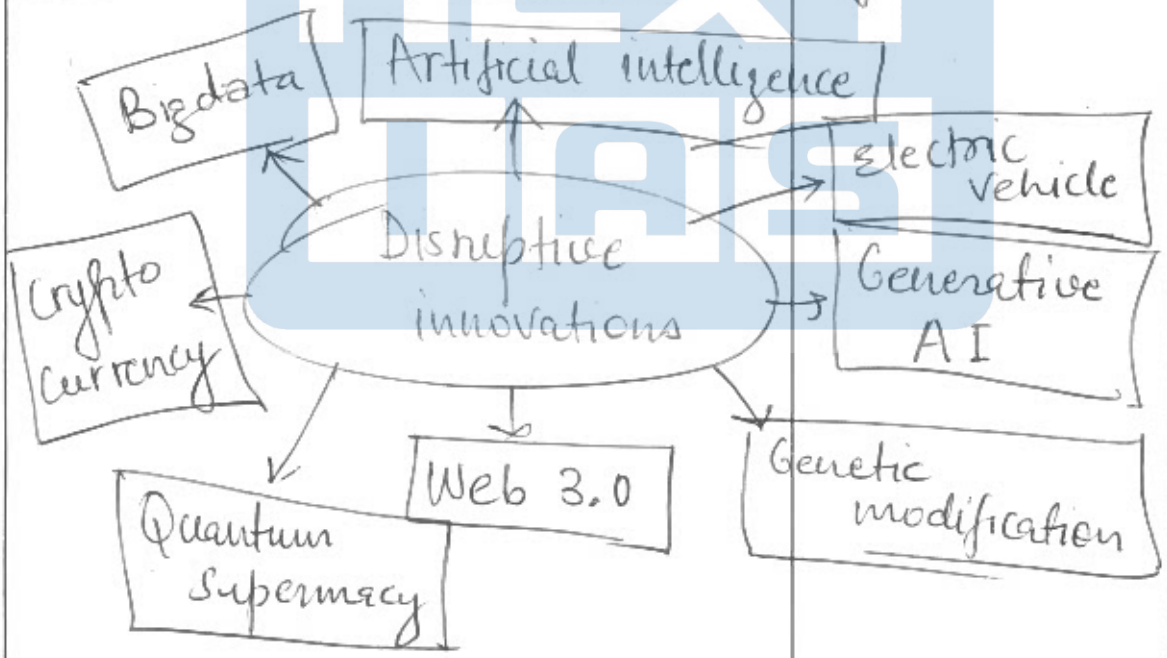
16. विघटनकारी नवाचारों से आप क्या समझते हैं? हाल के दिनों में विघटनकारी नवाचार के कुछ उदाहरण बताइए और यह भी बताइए कि इन नवाचारों ने उद्योगों के संचालन के तरीके को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है?

(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 innovations are the inventions, ideas, discoveries which will have far reaching Consequences on the methodologies of production, industry, global supply chain. They may alter the present power dynamics of industry labour - capital interplay.



* Impact of Disruptive innovations.

① Artificial intelligence -

Today many of the unannual labour jobs have been replaced.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Generative AI is used to create text, audio, Vedeo art forms more precisedly and accurately.
- Blockchain based technologies have facilitated secured, decentralised transactions.
- Big data analysis, has helped to predict market dynamics, weather forcasting. Helpul in genetic research to analyse DNA base pairs.
- Quantum Supermacy has Soleed Complex problems of mathematics Statistics with in minutes.
- Web 3.0 helps in decentralised, Secured internet facilities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Concerns with disruptive innovation

① Allegation of plagiarism, copyright violations Ex Generative AI. Ex. Recently many digital media in USA filed case against Open AI Chat GPT for violation of profit sharing norms.

② Bigdata is alleged for privacy threats. Sale of data to third party. Violation of fiduciary obligations

* Disruptive innovations need global regulatory framework for their optimal utilisation.

Ex- Osaka Track on Ethical cyber governance

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 based on the principles of Common but differentiated responsibilities. It focuses on the reparations for the historical damages caused by the advanced economies to the Earth's ecology.

- Small Island Developing nations SIDN and other nations of global South will face extreem conditions due to global warming and climate change Global North which is responsible for maximum Contribution to the GHG emmession has pledged for certain ammount

Candidates must not write on this margin

$100 billion annually to the global South.

- This sum of money was envisioned at the COP 16 Paris.

✱ Major development at COP 27

- Sharm El Sheikh (Egypt) declaration emphasised on materialisation of loss and damage fund.
- facilitation of Carbon credit.
- Technology transfer for greener energy transition.
- Participation of private players

✱ Commitments made by India.

(1) Life - life style for environment

(2) Attainment of net Carbon neutrality by 2070.

(3) Creation of additional 1 billion tone of carbon sink.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ India pledged for South-South cooperation for just green ~~climate~~ energy transition

⑤ Reduced subsidies to the carbon intensive sectors. India launched PAT (Perform achieve Trade) for carbon intensive sectors)

⑥ Facilitation of carbon trading platform.

☆ loss and damage principle is base on equity. It must be adopted in letter and spirit for the climate justice.

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

According to the Disaster Vulnerability index of World Bank, India is the 5th most disaster prone nation of the world.

- 12% of India is prone to flood
- 40% of India faces drought.
- India lies close to Himalyan fault line making whole of north India under high Seismic Intensity zone.
- Cyclones ravage eastern and western coast every year. recent - Biporjoy in Gujrat.
- Frequent landslides forest fire industrial accidents Ex - Vishakhapatnam Gas leak.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Disaster management involves making Communities participative, responsive resilient and trained to mitigate the damage caused by disasters.

Steps required

(1) Frequent mock drills - Evacuation strategies during landslides, fire industrial chemical spills.

(2) Distribution of safety kits
High fatality occurs due to negligence and lack of safety gears

(3) **Hazard zonation**
Use of geo-spatial data, use of Remote Sensing, GIS to assess possible calamities like landslides, cyclones..
Bhuvan portal of ISRO
Can be helpful.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Industry, academia, policy interlinkage to acess the threats perception of disasters. Ex- Wadiya Institute of geology (Dehradun) has developed landslide map of Himalayan regions. Policy formulation along those lines will reduce threats.

⑤ Strengthening local bodies. PRIs, Civil societies to participate in disaster preparedness.

* India is the member of CDRI ~~coalition~~ Collision for disaster resilient infrastructure. It should be leveraged to inhance community resilience towards disasters.

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

Terrorist organisations have equiped themselves with new and emerging technologies to create greater havoc to achieve their nefarious intentions

Ex-

- Use of drone to attack Pathankot air base in Jammu and Kashmir
- Use of drones to drop drug and weapons in India - Pak borders (Punjab)
- Use of metaverse to train their recruits for attack.
- Use of crypto currency for terror finance.
- Use of Social media to propagate

Candidates must not write on this margin

their ideologies to allure youth to committee lone wolf attack.
Ex- Christchurch attack.

- Recruitment through online platforms ISIS recruitments.

Delhi Declaration of SCO

Shanghai cooperation organisation has earlier signed [Samarkand declaration] in this regard.

With signing of Delhi declaration it emphasised on -

(1) Cooperation to tackle radicalisation, extreemism

(2) Afganistan should not be used as a base to harbour terror org. which can launch attack on other countries.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps required to Counter new emerging threates of terror outfits

(1) Global cooperation to name and shame sympathisers of terrorism

- Black / Grey listing of Pakistan by FATF

(2) Freezing the assets of terror linked people / organisation.

(3) Intelligence sharing. Interpol

(4) Removing ambiguity on good terrorism Vs bad terrorism.

(5) Supporting democratic institutions in civ war, conflict affected regions of Africa, Afganistan because they become breeding ground for terrorism.

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 gives youths to serve in Indian Armed forces for 4 years. One third of the Agniveers will be retainned while two thirds will be releived from duty after Completion of 4 years.

- It is in line with Call of duty Scheme of USA or compulsory military service Scheme of Israel.

Arguements in Support

- Sekatkar Committee post Kargil War review Committee had recommended for Agniveer type recruitment.

(2) Helpful to maintain young

Candidates must not write on this margin

demographic composition of armed forced.

(3) Helpful to reduce revenue expenditure and enhance Capital expenditure

(4) Help to impart disciplined life style, healthy physics, patriotic zeal among youth.

(5) Help to reduce man power shortage.

Criticism

(1) May create step motherly treatment for Agniveers.

(2) May create division, discriminations ~~on the~~ in forces on the basis of temporary and permanent recruits.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Retired Agniveers may pose security threats to the civil populati-on.

(4) Indoctrination of armed forces Values in huge youth population may not be healthy for the Large civil society.

✡ Agniveer's fesst batch passed out recently. It has shown a promising start. It should be judiciously implemented.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work