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Name of Candidate : Amit Meena

Roll No. : 0619715

Registration Number : NIAS220001261S Date of Examination : 03/09/23

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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[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

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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

The BOP deficit in India is an indication of it still being a net importer of goods & servies.

BoP = Capital Account + Current Account

Current Acount	Capital Acount
① country's net income	① net change of assets & liabilities.
② fowes on export & import of merchandis & unilateral transfs	② recrds the trading of foreign assets & liabilities
③ X + I + unilateral transfs + income receipts & payments	③ borrowing & lending + investment + change in fores
④ helps find out trade deficit / surplus	④ h/p determin the net investment position.

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BoP deficit → double oil burden (crude, palm)
- inflation
- poor export growth
- low competitiveness

Measures to balance BoP deficit)

① Improving export competitiveness
- focusing on export sectors.
  - eg → textiles.

② Import substitution → make in India & make for India.

③ Better FDI & FPI promotion

④ Strong forex management

⑤ Consistent fiscal & monetary policy.

⑥ Promote rupee based trade.

In this regard, the diversification of markets and China + 1 can be very helpful.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The logistics sector is one of the important components of the growth of the manufacturing industry. Discuss. Also, mention various components of the recently announced National Logistics Policy 2022.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The Indian logistics sector accounts for 14% of the GDP, employs more than 22 million and aims to achieve $380 bn by 2025.

Important components

(1) Robust supply chain and better forward & backward linkages.

(2) Huge multiplier effect of more than 2.5 (RBI report)

(3) Reduces time & cost → more demand.

(4) Market expansion ⇒ trust.

(5) Improve the physical & social infrastructure → human capital

(6) Export → 95% by volume & 70% by value through sea.

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National logistics Policy 2022 :-

(1) Target → reduce cost to global benchmark by 2030
   → top 25 in LPI by 2030

(2) Comprehensive logistics Action Plan (CLAP)
   → ULIP interface, to interlink
   → standardisation of physical assets
   → logistics human resource development & capacity building
   → EXIM logistics

(3) Sectoral Plans for Efficient logistics (SPEL) aligned with PM GatiShakti.

Through the NLP 2022, India can reach its goal of 8% from current 14% and become an export led economy.

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3. डब्ल्यूटीओ के तहत मत्स्य पालन सब्सिडी पर नए समझौते पर भारत का क्या रुख है? भारत के लिए मत्स्यपालन 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

The 12th MC of WTO (2022) came up with an Agreement on fisheries.

AoFS

- prohibit IUU fishing & overfished stocks → subsidies
- prohibit high sea fishing subsidy
- transition period of 2 years for developing countries.

India's stand

(1) Atleast 25 years of transition period.

(2) Obligations based on "polluter pays principle" and CBDR.

(3) India → lowest subsidiser
- sustainable fishing
- huge dependence of people.

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Fisheries - significance :-

① important source of livelihood, as well as rich source of protein.

② Huge export potential → shrimps.

③ mostly inland & aquaculture.
↳ ~85%.

Steps taken by govt

① PMMSY → to enhance fish production to 220 lakh MT by 2024-25
↳ new subschemes for storage & supply chains.

② Shagari scheme → certification by MPEDA

③ FIDF to provide for infrastructure.

④ Kisan Credit Card.

Thus fisheries sector is a booming sector with a huge export potential.

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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 has been an ongoing issue since the British rule and even after 75 years, it has largely remained a failure.

Systemic & Institutional Constraints

(1) land is in State list of Sch 7.
↳ variation of guidelines across States.

(2) Lack of coordination among various department.
eg → MoRD, MoPRI.

(3) Fragmented land holdings with 86% being small & marginal

(4) Poor Tenancy reforms & land use patterns.

(5) Diversion of land for non-agri

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Pragmatic solutions

(1) Model land reforms Act by the Parliament.

(2) Implement NITI's Model Tenancy Act.

(3) Digitisation of land records
   (eg) Svamitva scheme.

(4) Using technology like GIS, drone & remote sensing to survey the land.

(5) Cooperative & Contract farming
   ↳ pooling up of resources.

(6) Fallow, unutilised urban land of govt should be utilised.

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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

The Brahmos supersonic cruise missile is a joint venture between India and Russia.

Features & Capabilities

① Speed :~ Mach 2.8 to 3 → one of the fastest cruise missile.

② Warhead of upto 300 kg and range of upto 500 km.

③ Multiplatform versality → launch from land, sea, air and even underwater.

④ High speed evasive manoeuvers making difficult to intercept.

⑤ High accuracy with circular error of less than 10 metres.

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Contributions to India

(1) Act as a deterrence and offensive capability.

(2) Target enemy ship, aircraft, radar, bunkers etc with high precision.

(3) Self reliance and indigenisation
↳ more indigenous components added.

(4) Reduced import dependence → ensuring sovereignty.

(5) Strength defence diplomacy and cooperation with Russia.

(6) Philippines deal ⇒ better relations.

Thus Brahmos reflects India's growing capabilities & aspirations as a major defence power in the region.

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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 first manned ocean mission Samudrayaan was launched under the Deep Ocean Mission.

↳ send 3 people to 6000 m depth in a submersible called Matsya 6000.

Significance – Ocean science

① Deep ocean exploration of resources like polymetallic nodules.

② Study & document the marine biodiversity.

③ geological study of the seabed.

④ Climate change research and study the oceanic circulation.

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[Significance – technology]

(1) focus on blue economy.

(2) Promote research & development.

(3) Deep sea robotics for the extraction of nodules.

(4) Promote high pressure engineering solution.

(5) Lead to employment & job creation.

With the success of Samudrayan, India will join the elite club of nations like China, Japan, USA, France, Russia to have underwater vehicles for subsea activities.

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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

The Global methane pledge was launched at COP-26 (2021) to reduce methane emissions.

Aim → work together to collectively reduce methane emissions by atleast 30% below 2020 levels by 2020.

Positive Step

(1) will help reduce ghg emissions and eliminate over 0.2°C warming by 2050.

(2) Promotes joint efforts amongst members.

(3) Can help in technology transfer and better policy formulation.

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(4) Promotes sectoral reduction which can help identify methane intensive sectors.



India's stance

- refused to sign.
- it is "survival" emission & not "luxury" emission
  - eg enteric fermentation
- farmer's welfare.
- CO_2 reduction should be framed outside ambit of UNFCCC.

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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

Challenges

- disparity in healthcare Access
  - Availability
  - Affordability
- Vaccine hesitancy
- fake news & misinformation — Infodemics
- overburdened healthcare
- mutation & adaptation,
  - eg → Delta & omicron variants.

Key strategies

① Early detection & real time tracking & surveillance

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(2) Rapid response

- testing → isolation → contact tracing → quarantine
- temporary facilities.

(3) Collaboration & international cooperation

- IPR issues & vaccine Maitri

(4) Promotion of research & development. (eg) Covaxin

(5) Strengthen healthcare

- Doctors → 1:1456 (WHO → 1:1000)
- ✓ infrastructural & connectivity.

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

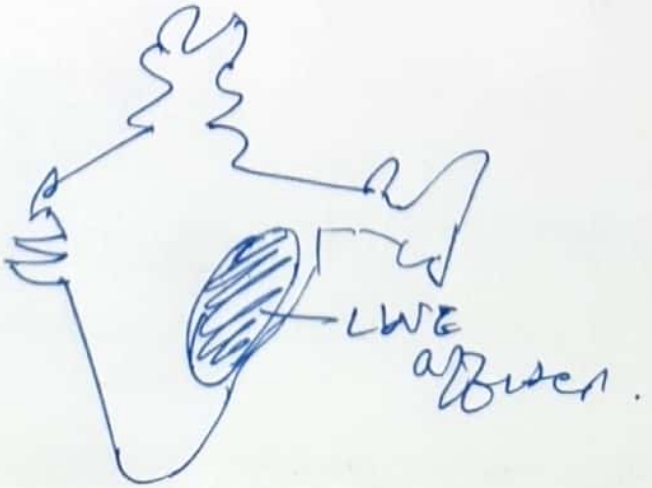
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The resource curse of Eastern and Central India has been a crucial driver of LWE". Elaborate and suggest measures for sustainable and inclusive development of the region.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Resource curse

1. Relative deprivation of the locals
2. Displacement due to mining & factories.
3. poor employment
4. no distribution of benefits
5. Tribal rights violation
6. Insensitive bureaucracy.



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Means

- development of infrastructure
- social capital & human capital
- livelihood & employment generation
- social welfare schemes
- empowerment & distribution of benefits.

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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

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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

Hard currency refers to the money that is issued by an economically & politically stable nation, and is widely accepted as a form of payment across the globe.

eg → US dollars

Importance of hard currency

① Universally accepted currency → better trade and strengthens export.

② Provides stability in market → resilient to global currency shocks.

③ Part of forex reserves → facilitate international transactions.

④ Better trade → smoother imports

⑤ Investor confidence due to stability.

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Decreased importance of hard currency:-

(1) Bilateral & Regional pacts → trade in domestic currencies.
eg: Rupee - Ruble trade

(2) Recent volatility and poor resilience → depreciation of $

(3) Market determined exchange rate

(4) Growth of cryptocurrencies.
eg: Bitcoin

Potential of rupee acceptance

(1) Huge global presence → 5th largest economy.

(2) Robust currency → stable and least depreciation in current times.

(3) Trade agreements like FTAs to promote ₹ based trade.

(4) De-dollarisation is creating a

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vacuum.

Challenges with rupee internationalisation

1. Full convertibility → capital & current.
2. China's growth and capture of market by Yuan.
3. SWIFT system based on US $ based transactions.
4. Open the economy to more global shock vulnerability.
5. Decrease the govt interventions to control the money supply.

Way Forward
- ₹ in SDR basket
- BRICS based transaction system (like SWIFT)

Thus, in this era of changing geo-pol & geo-eco scenario, internationalisation of ₹ can go a long way.

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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 the per the latest UN population report 2023, India has surpassed china to become the most populous country.

Demographic Dividend → refers to share of working age group in the total population.

↳ India : 68%

Potential of demographic dividend :-

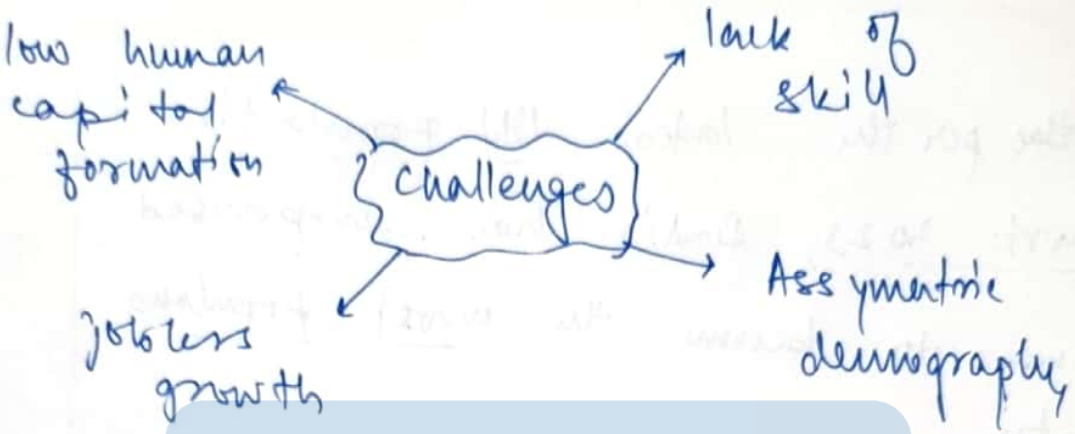
① Young population (median age ~ 27)
- → better workforce
- → more demand

② lowest dependency ratio of 31% by 2030.

③ Rising female participation
(PLFS → FLFPR ⇒ 32%)

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Human development Index 2022

↳ 132/191 ⇒ stagnant ⇒ problematic.

Steps taken by government

① Education

- PM SHRI : better quality schools
- SWAYAM portal : quality education through digital learning
- NEP 2020 : to revamp the education system
- BBBP, POSHAN abhiyan
- Nai Manzil : certification

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② Skilling
- PMKVY 4.0 → to provide skills based on IR 4.0.
- National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
- Vocational education (currently ~5%)
- PM VIKAS, USTAAD: traditional arts.

③ Entrepreneurship
- Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)
- Start Up & Stand Up India

④ Human development
- ICDS, MDM, PMGKAY to ensure food & nutritional security.
- SHGs, FPO, etc.

Thus through proper government interventions, we can prevent this population from becoming a "demographic disaster" and reap benefits of "demographic dividend".

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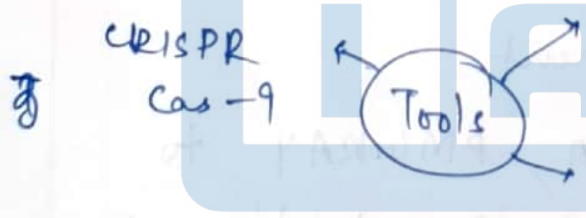
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13. 'जीनोम एडिटिंग (जीनोम संपादन) में फसल सुधार की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं, लेकिन यह नैतिक और सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को भी जन्म देती है।' भारत में जीनोम–संपादित पादपों के सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन के लिए नए दिशानिर्देश आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित फसलों की सुरक्षा को 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

The emerging technologies like genome editing are turning out to be a game changer in the field of agriculture.

Genome editing: means of precise & efficient targeted modification of an organism's genome.



Immense potential

① Climate smart & climate resilient agriculture → can resist high temperatures.

② Improved yield of crops. eg. DMH-11

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(3) Pest resistance (eg) → Bt Cotton

(4) Increased shelf life and improved nutritional value. (eg) golden rice.

Ethical and safety concerns

(1) Impact of GMOs on human health are not fully known.

(2) Impacts biodiversity → danger to the endemic variety.
(eg) → ban on Bt Brinjal.

(3) Off target mutations → unintended effects

(4) Horizontal gene transfer to other organisms.

New guidelines 2022

(1) Exempt researches who use gene editing from approval of IBSC.

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(2) SDN-1 and SDN-2 which don't have outside DNA are allowed while SDN-3 requires permission.

(3) Proper handling of genome edited plants.

(4) Labelling of GM crop based items and standardisation of regulations.

(5) Holistic risk assesment.

(6) Thus, these will speed up the development of GM crops and reduce the time of approval.

This technology in turn can make India not just a "food surplus" but also ensure "nutritional security" and "climate resilience".

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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

Subsidies in the agriculture are a lifeline for a lot of subsistence based farmers and also ensure the role of welfare state (Art 38).

- Direct subsidies
  - money transfer
  - cheaper materials
  - food through PDS
- Indirect subsidies
  - cheaper credit
  - loan waivers
  - reduced tariffs

Impact of Subsidies

⇒ Positive :-

① Increase the purchasing power of the farmers & hence a multiplier effect.

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(2) Decreases the input cost and helps in remunerative income.
eg- fertiliser subsidy.

(3) Sense of choice to grow crop of preference.

(4) Better standard of living eg- PM KISAN

(5) Induce behavioural changes through direct subsidies. eg- PM KUSUM.

⇒ Negative:

(1) Diversion and misutilisation of the funds provided. eg- alcohol

(2) Promotes excess usage of fertiliser & electricity.

(3) Makes agriculture urban centric, and monocropping.

(4) Not reaching targeted beneficiaries

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(5) Huge fiscal burden.

MSP → agricultural economy

(1) Provides remunerative income and incentives to increase production.

(2) Safety net → protects farmers from falling prices.

(3) Promotes export led growth.

(4) leads to monocropping & excess focus on wheat & rice.

(5) Double burden of subsidies.

(6) Shanta kumar Committee → only 10% farmers know MSP before sowing.

Way forward

- MS Swaminathan ⇒ 1.5 x C_2
- promote FPO and integrated farming.

There there is a need to reform the APMC, etc. to ensure doubling farmers income.

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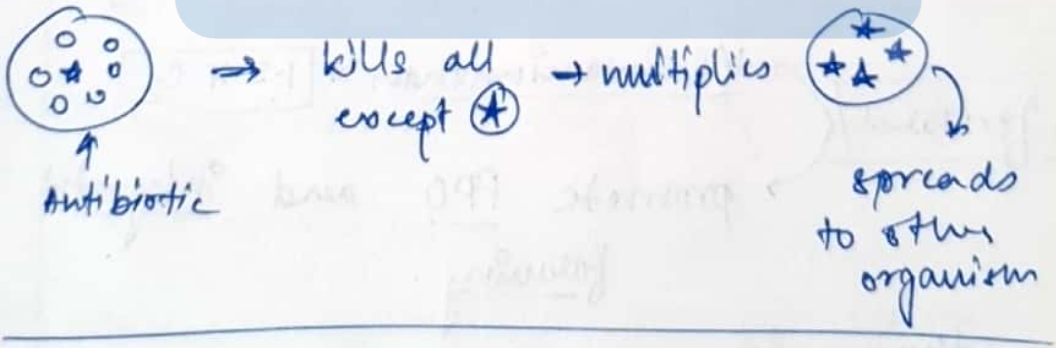
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15. रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध (एएमआर) एक तेजी से बढ़ता संकट है जो दुनिया भर में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा है। रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध की बढ़ती समस्या में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं, और इस वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य खतरे से निपटने के लिए कौन 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

WHO has declared Anti Microbial Resistance (AMR) as one of the top 10 global public health threats.

AMR → is the ability of a micro-organism to stop the action of an antimicrobial working against it.
→ making treatments ineffective.



Contributing factors:-

(1) Misuse & overuse of antibiotics

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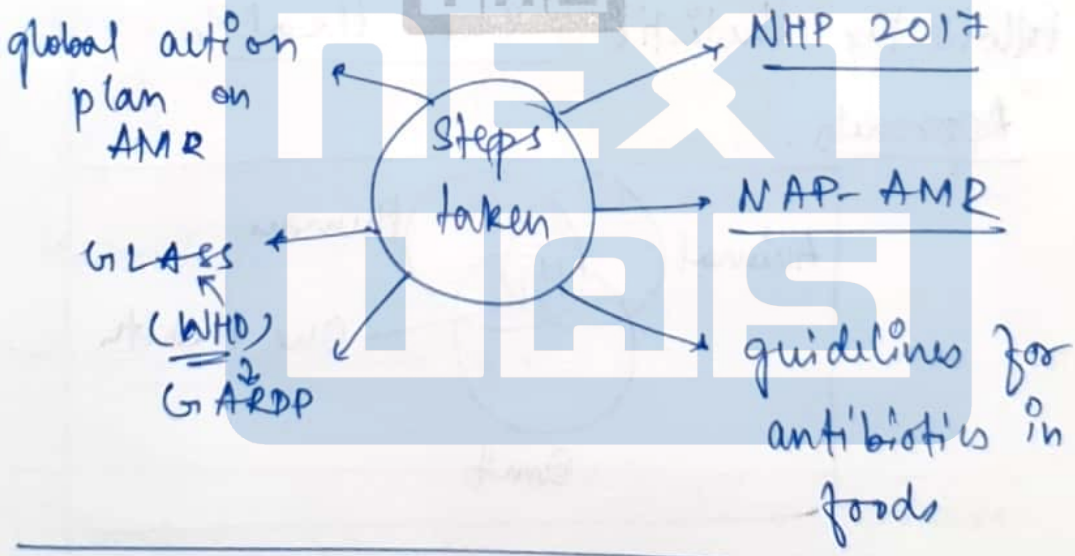
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(2) lack of access to clean water, sanitation & hygiene.

(3) Non availability of quality and affordable medicines.

(4) Self medication and over the counter drugs ⇒ behavioural issue.

(5) Poor immune system and spread of AMR through sewage.



Steps that can be taken

(1) Sanitation drives and ensure clean water supply.

(2) Prescribing antimicrobials only

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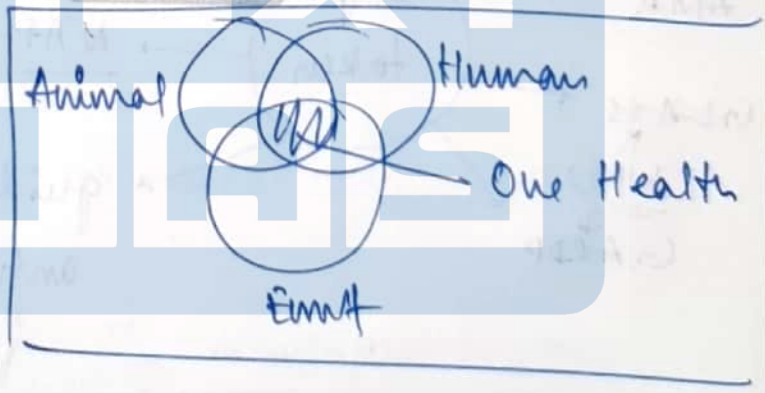
when necessary.

③ Creating awareness among the patients.

④ Multisectoral coordination to curb the overuse & misuse.

⑤ Invest in R&D to develop new drugs. (~0.7% GDP)

⑥ Follow the holistic One Health Approach.



Thus India can spearhead the fight as AMR and ensure a healthy tomorrow being the pharmacy of the world.

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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 refers to the introduction of new products & services that shake the whole existing structure and increase accessibility of products.

Examples of disruptive technologies
- Robotics
- 3D printing
- Artificial intelligence & ML
- Block chain
- e-commerce
- 5G

Changed the way industries operate

① Manufacturing with help of robotics & 3D printing.
→ reduce cost, uniformity & efficiency.

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(2) Reduces cost of services.
(eg) e-commerce, Jio 4G.

(3) Market gaps → unmet specific market needs.
(eg) self driving electric cars.

(4) Huge expansion of market.
(eg) Netflix changed the DVD market.

(5) Convenience & ease of service delivery. (eg) door step shopping via Amazon.

(6) Increased speed and easier automation.
(eg) Chat GPT AI.

(7) Blockchain for storing immutable, encrypted data ⇒ [safety]

(8) New revenue models based on subscriptions, advertisements etc.

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Issues

- might lead to loss of jobs.
  - eg → robots, AI
- privacy issues & hacking of data.
- rising risk of cyber attacks → disrupt service delivery.
- lost touch to real world & over dependence. eg → social media
- Attention economy and influencing choices. eg → Cambridge Analytica

Despite the shortcomings as Economic Survey has suggested there is a need for "creative distruction" to bring in innovation & expand consumer choices.

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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

COP-27 which happened at Sharm-el-Sheikh in 2022 was important because of the est. of Loss & Damage fund.

Aim: to provide financial assistance to most vulnerable nations and impacted by climate change.

Evolution

(1) First floated the idea at UNFCCC in 1991.

(2) COP 13 ⇒ Bali (2007) included the term "loss & damage" in official documentation.

(3) Slow progress & no conclusions.

eg → COP-19 ⇒ WIM ⇒ failed.

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④ Paris Agreement (2015) at COP-21
↳ specific article but not legal obligation & no finance mechanism.

⑤ COP-27 - Egypt ⇒ formation of loss & damage fund.

Major developments

① Huge participation from different people in its formation.

② first time in 30 years, developed countries to provide finance for recovery & rebuilding.

③ Various countries pledged like France, Germany, Scotland etc.

④ Support most vulnerable countries and severely impacted middle income countries.

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(5) Expected to be nearly $500 bn and rising by $200 bn annually

India's commitments

(1) Reaffirmed – "net zero by 2070" and announced LT-LEDS.

(2) Commitment to "Panchamrit" (updated INDC)

(3) launched Mangrove Alliance for climate along with UAF etc.

(4) "In Our LIFEtime Campaign" for sustainable lifestyles.

(5) LeadIT initiative → low carbon transition

Through these initiatives along with presidency of G20, India is trying to show its global presence and on the path to being a "Vishwaguru by 2047".

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8. 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

The Sendai Framework (2015) on disaster management focused on a more "proactive" rather than a "reactive" approach.

Responding to emergencies
- search & rescue operations
- provide basic amenities to victims
- assessing the damage.

Components of DM
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation

Building resilient communities
- first responders
- decreased vulnerability
- reduced risk
- better prepared.

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Key strategies to build community resilience :-

1. Hazard zone mapping and geotagging locations.
2. Local self govt & NGO to bring the community together.
   - principle of subsidiarity
   - necessary equipments, first aide etc.
3. Awareness generations through camps, mock drills etc.
4. Better insurance penetration & density → act as a safety net.
5. Sharing of local knowledge.
6. Improving social bonding and enhancing social capital through mutual trust.

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Reduce impact

(1) Early warning systems & info. dissemination.

(2)

(3) Infrastructural resilience → build back better
- following the NBC (2016)
- using traditional knowledge.
  - eg. stilt for floods.

(3) latest technology
- geotextiles for landslides.

(4) Nature based solutions through afforestation.
- eg. mangroves for cyclones.

(5) Shelter homes and secure critical infrastructure like communication.

(6) Climate resilient agriculture.

In this way, we can ensure disaster preparedness through "Sabka Saath - Sabka Prayas".

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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

With the rise of new & emerging technologies, there has been a transformation of terrorism as well and in this regard the recent Delhi Declaration becomes important.

Concerns

① Anonymity using the dark web and virtual currency, it becomes difficult to track. (eg- funding.

② Rising cyberthreats & attacks on critical infrastructure.
(eg recent AIIMS server.

③ No contact wars & no territorial boundary.

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(4) Social media → polarisation, echo chambers and radicalisation & recruitment. (eg) ISIS.

Measures to counter

(1) Maintaing cyber hygiene & a strong cyber policy (eg) firewalls, CSK etc.

(2) Counter terror finance → restrict crypto currency. (eg) FATF.

(3) International collaborations
(eg) SCO RATS.

(4) Information & Intelligence sharing
(eg) India - US → LEMOA, COMCASA,

(5) Adopting best practices like Kerala's cyberdome project.

Importance of Delhi Declaration

(1) Focus on 3 tools → drones, social media & online funding.

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(2) Create guidelines to counter the abuse of these technology.

(3) Public and partnership, CSO engagement to work together.

(4) Fight against radicalisation, violent extremism & terrorism.

(5) Acknowledges weaponisation of social media.

(6) Ensure protection of human rights.

Thus, a strong global framework against terrorism is the need of the hour.

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"अग्निपथ योजना हमारे सशस्त्र बलों के लचीलेपन और प्रभावकारिता के लिए आवश्यक एक कड़वी गोली है।" प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"The Agnipath scheme is a bitter pill needed for the resilience and efficacy of our armed forces." Critically Analyze the statement with relevant arguments. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Agnipath scheme → strengthen resilience & efficacy of Indian Armed forces by recruiting ~50,000 soldiers annually.

- leave service after 4 years (Sevanidhi package)
- only 25% retained for another 15 years
- focused on modernisation of force.

Need

1. youthful & tech savvy
2. more physically fit increasing productivity.
3. strengthen through diversity.

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④ emphasis on skill development.
↳ contribution during service & post retirement.

⑤ Improved battle preparedness.

⑥ Reduction in defense pension bill → better fiscal health
↳ ↓ CAD

⑦ Instill discipline and motivation in the youth to create responsible citizens.

Concerns

① No pilot project to test the feasibility.

② Unintended consequences like militarised youth.

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③ Dilution of military ethos
↳ only 4 years servic.

④ Re-employment issue due to missing higher education years.

⑤ Training & recruitment process issue → "tourist soldiering".

Way forward

- promoting skill development & utilisation
- gradual implementation for smooth transition
- instil patriotism feeling

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