

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : RAJAT TRIPATHI

Roll No. : PTTP220724

Registration Number : Date of Examination : 19/8/23

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. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

Handwritten queries in the student's section:

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[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

Handwritten responses in the examiner's section:

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
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Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



1. भुगतान संतुलन (बीओपी) के घटकों के रूप में पूँजी खाते और चालू खाते के बीच अंतर का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। भारत के बीओपी घाटे को संतुलित करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाएँ। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
Elaborate on the difference between Capital Account and Current Account as components of Balance of Payment (BOP). Suggest a few measures to balance the BOP deficit of India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Balance of payment refers to 1PM-6 manual based ledger of a country which shows Transaction between residents & outer world.

Capital account	Current account.
(1) Here. Incoming FDI, FPI, external commercial borrowings etc. are counted. (2) limited convertibility. (3) Generally a surplus account & help deal with accomodating BOP Transaction. (prevents scenarios like 1991)	(1) Has Transactions of Sale of goods & services. And also import-export. (2) fully convertible & here. (3) Generally a deficit account due to. oil, gold, mfg. imports. (avg CAD last 10 yrs. 2.2.1)

(4) High of capital & foreign investment incoming is counted here.

(5) Restrictions like
 ↳ liberalised remittance scheme.
 ↳ ECB caps exist.

(4) Balance of Trade is calculated here.
 (Exports - Imports = BOT).

(5) Remittances are counted here.

Measures to balance BOP.

(1) Rationalize imports of oil & gold via.
 ↳ increased. & based transactions
 ↳ gold bond scheme.
 ↳ Focus on renewable energy.

(2) Attract FDI & FPI via ease of doing business reforms.

(3) Increase exports via diversifying products & destinations.

(4) Export promotion schemes like RoDTEP, MEIS etc.

(5) Prevent weakening of ₹ to counter flight of FPI.

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.

2

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The logistics cost as a % of GDP has reduced to 8-10% from 14% in 2016.

Importance of Logistics sector.

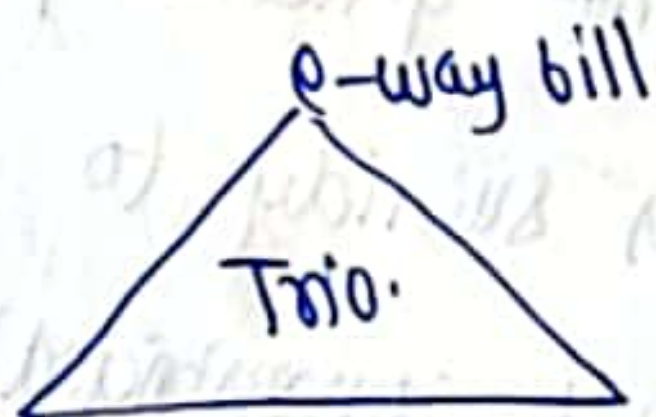
- (1) Gives competitive advantage in International Trade.
- (2) Logistical efficiency leads to better supply chain management, less wastage, fuel efficiency.
- (3) Reduces cost of products in local market. (Inflation control). & (increased disposable income).
- (4) Less turnaround time for vehicles. & timely delivery of commitments.

National Logistics Policy, 2022.

(1) focus on multi-modal logistics park

Creation.

(2)



Bharatmala.
& Sagarmala.

fast
Tag.

focus on critical Trio
of logistics sector,
to reduce logistics
cost to 6-8% of GDP

(3) Logistics led. Modernization. : focus on supply.
chain efficiency. via. better vehicles, Driver.
Training, AC cabins in Trucks etc.

Logistics is an important sector to realize.
make in India & export from India.

3.

डब्ल्यूटीओ के तहत मत्स्य पालन सब्सिडी पर नए समझौते पर भारत का क्या रुख है? भारत के लिए मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण 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.

2

3

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

WTO Ministerial Conference - 12 at Geneva. Passed a new agreement on fisheries subsidy to prevent IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing across globe.

India's stand.

(1) Countries 2 year Transition period equal for all parties.

< demand 25 yr Transition for developing nations.

(2) Fisheries subsidies. phase out problematic as poor fishman require govt support.

(3) Difference in subsidy
 $\Downarrow$
 Denmark = \$ 75000 / fishman
 India = \$ 1500 / fishman.

Thus Common but differentiated policy be followed in AFS targets.

Significance of fisheries.

- (1) Contribute to 1% of GDP of India and top 5 contributors in exports.
- (2) 7500+ coastline
 - Natural advantage.
 - millions of Jobs.
 - Blue Economy potential.
- (3) Aquaculture, mariculture, shrimp ponds, etc.
 - ↓
 - part of mixed farms.
 - ↳ sustains land use.
 - ↳ Nutritional security
 - ↳ Income security.

Steps Taken.

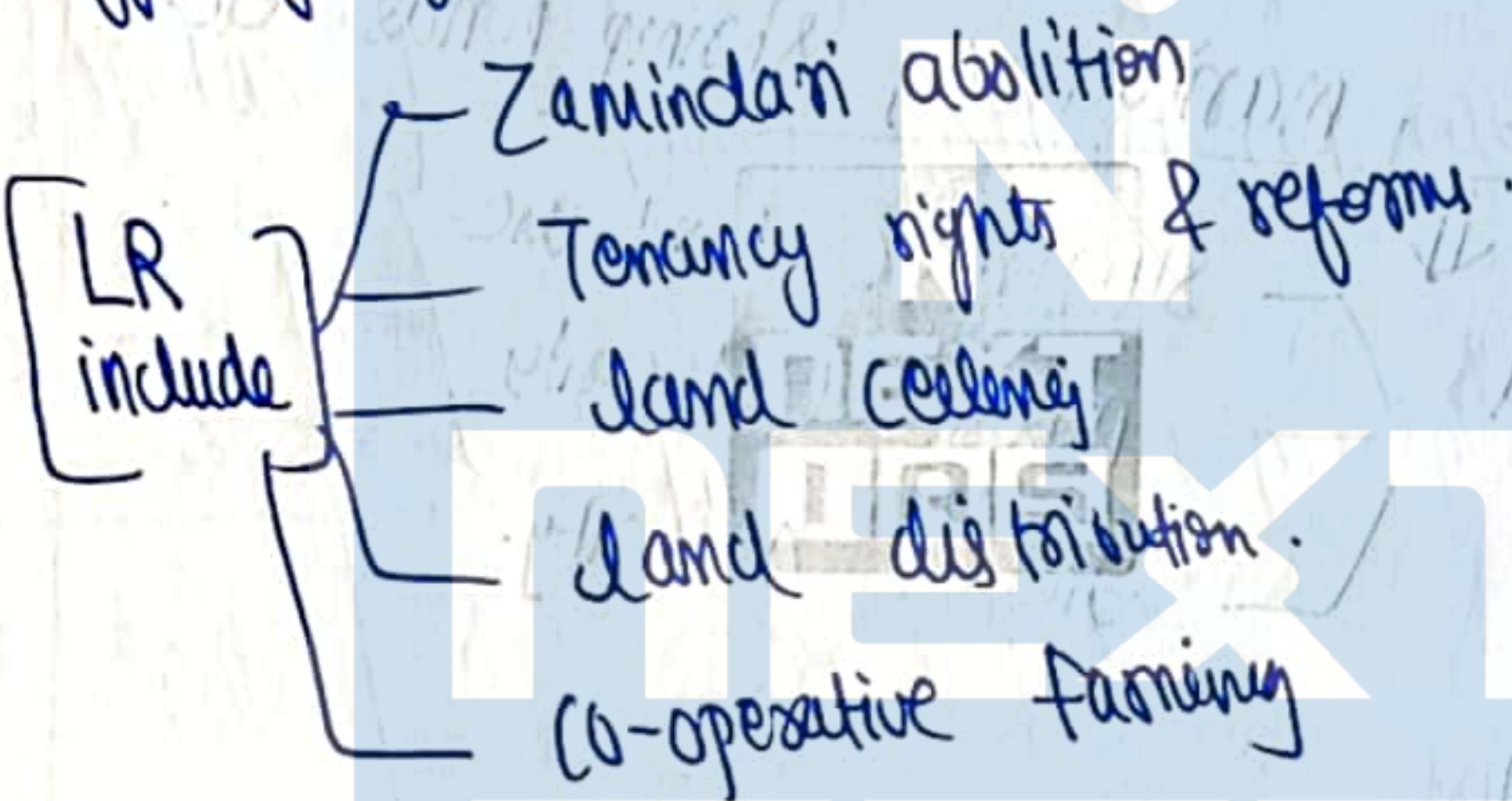
- (1) Sagarmala model of coast led development.
- (2) Modernization of fishing vessels
 - Cold storage @ sea vessel
 - skilling to fisherman.
 - Loans & subsidies.
 } PM-matsya Sampada Yojana.
- (3) Mariculture policy of various States.
- (4) MGNREGA, camp. funds use in pond. creation.

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

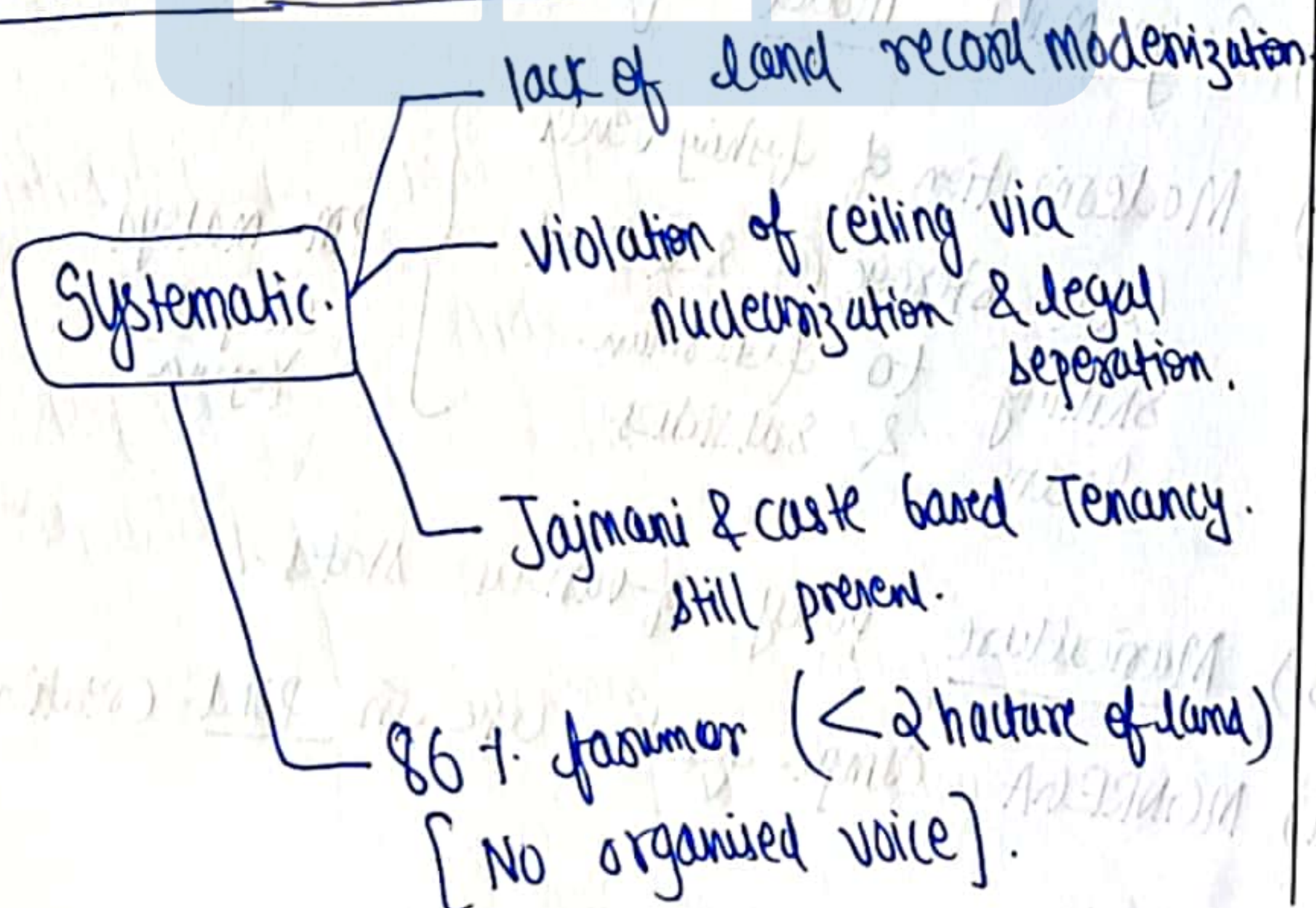
Analyze the ¹systemic and ²institutional constraints that continue to hinder land reform efforts in India and propose pragmatic solutions to ensure equitable distribution of land.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Land reforms refers to a set of land related provisions to increase equity & management efficiency of land.



Constraints that hinder

(1)



(2) Institutional.

- (i) 1991 LPG reforms focus from land reforms, to land pooling & land consolidation.
- (ii) Land disputes.
- (iii) Bureaucratic mindset & hamlets at Patwari level.

Pragmatic Solutions.

- (1) MS Swaminathan. argues for co-operative model farms. on lines of AMUL etc.

Pool [resources + land + capital + labour] → Create economies of scale & bargain power.

- (2) Land record Modernization. And conclusive Titling. (NITI) to ensure ceiling is adhered.

- (3) Land ^{Agri} Monetization on lines of Talengya cultivation.

↓
lease govt land to farmers for fixed time.

- (4) Wasteland utilization & redistribution.

- (5) Sustainable land use systems.



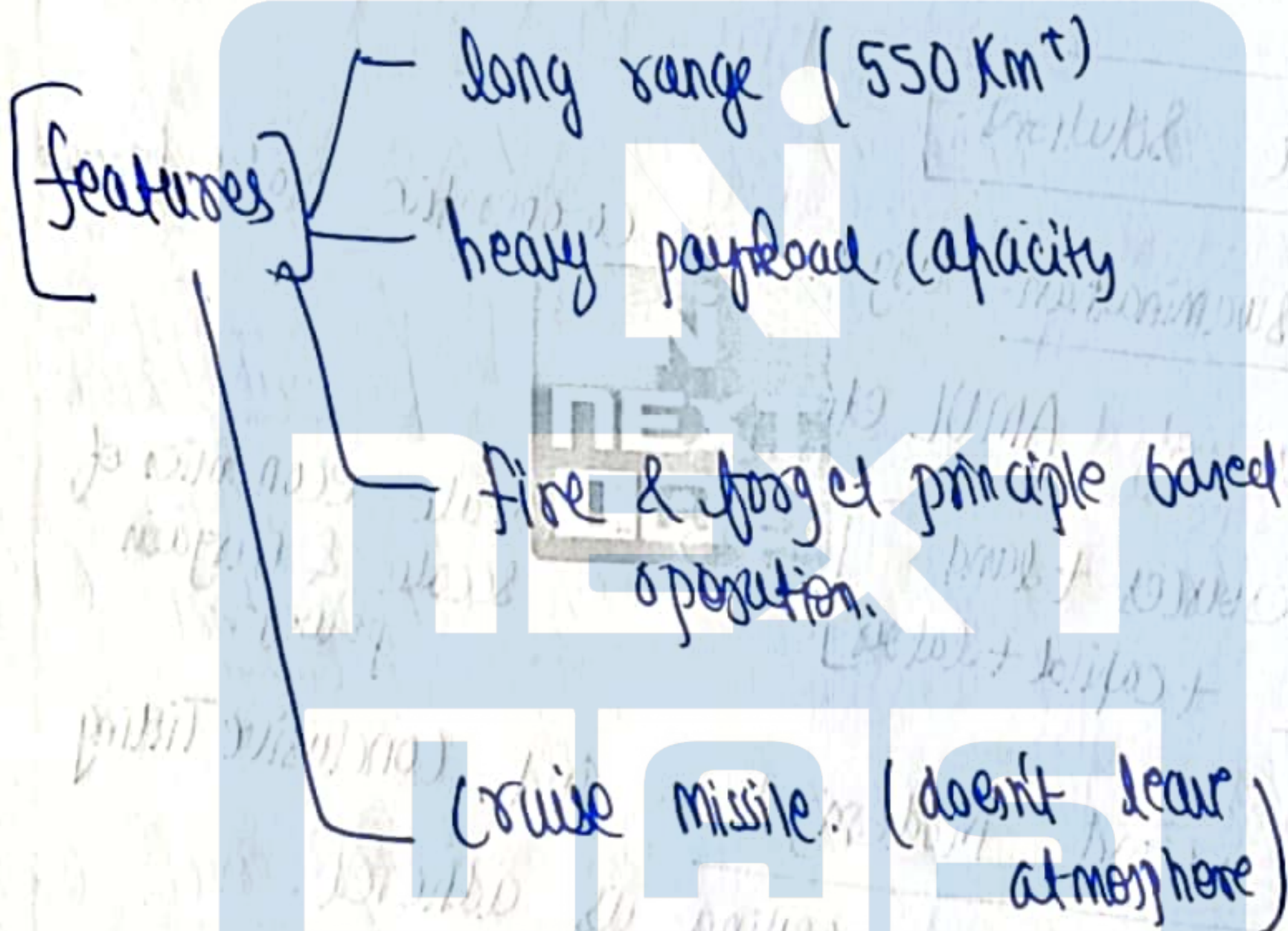
5.

ब्रह्मोस सुपरसोनिक क्रूज मिसाइल की अद्वितीय विशेषताएँ और क्षमताएँ क्या हैं, और इसने भारत की रक्षा क्षमताओं और सामरिक स्थिति के क्षेत्र में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the unique features and capabilities of the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile, and how has it contributed to India's defence capabilities and strategic position in the region?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Brahmos is a super-sonic missile made by joint collaboration of Indo-Russia.



Contributed to India's

- (A) Defence Capability.
- Aids 'PATNA' group of ballistic missiles.
 - Increase Strategic deterrence for Pak & China. (as are covered in range).

(B) Strategic position

Defence exports to Phillipines.
(strategic role of net
security provides in
Indo-Pacific):

Creates Global image of
responsible superpower,



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 led Samudrayaan mission aims to discover abyssal plains topography. And ways to harness resources.

Contributions.

(1) Bathymetric modelling of ocean floor.

(2) Developments in Deep sea Vessel.
Tech. [eg] Shadhuja.

(3) help understand changing Ocean.
Chemistry @ deep & surface levels.

acidification.
Ocean
de-oxygenation.
Stratification.
& warming

(4) help analyse. central Indian Ocean basin
for fire hydrates, polymetallic nodules,
shale gas reserves.

(5) Technological ripples : creates R&D ecosystem
in oceanic sciences. Eg: NIOT Chennai
ocean Thermal energy
we prefer.

(6) Complements Chandrayaan-3.

(India conquering both space & moon).

(7) Strategic
positive. — resource mapping of IOR.
— counter Chinese deep sea
missions intrusion.

Samudrayaan will serve as. force
multiplier for R&D ecosystem of
India.

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 is a USA led initiative to control 30-1 of methane emissions by 2030.

Positive side.

(1) CH_4 is a major GHG. & 12x potent than CO_2 .
 $\downarrow$
 focus on its reduction will lead to Paris deal realization.

(2) No 2 GHG contributor in world. Thus requires attention.

(3) Will reduce agricultural emissions.

(4) create better livestock practises.

(5) R&D on methane use, methane reduction will increase.

India's stance.

- (1) India opposes GMP as it diverts focus away from CO₂. (1st word being major emitter here).
- (2) Part of carbon imperialism. (to shift burden to 3rd world) as CH₄ primarily by agro-emissions & animals.
- (3) Not part of Paris deal or UNFCCC framework.

8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में आपदा प्रबंधन के महत्व 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.

2

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(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Public health emergencies like COVID-19 highlight importance of disease surveillance and public health management infrastructure.

Key challenges in Managing pandemics.

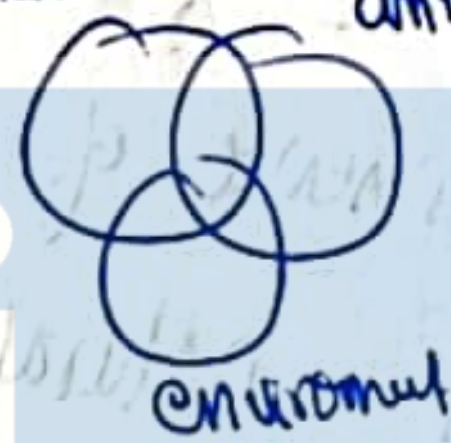
- (1) Infrastructural deficit
 - 9 beds / 1 lac.
 - 1 doctor / 1450 patients.
- (2) Lack of IDSP (integrated disease surveillance project).
- (3) Increasing man-animal-environment interface.
 - [Eg.] Wet markets at city centre.
- (4) Concentrated urbanization & pollution.
- (5) Anti microbial resistance.

- (6) Zombie viruses from permafrost melting.
- (7) Public health ($< 2.5\%$ of GDP) not seen a priority.
- (8) absence of pandemic Treaty.

Key strategies.

- (1) 1-health approach.

↓
focus on all 3 interfaces.



- (2) Whole of globe approach.

pandemic collaboration

disease-outbreak fund

R & D fund

Increase WHO capabilities & funding

- (3) Public health management cadre. (NITI aayog) for specialized monitoring.

- (4) Infrastructure & funding support in health sector.

- (5) Decrease antibiotic use in animal husbandary.

Pandemic will strike sooner or later. World needs to be better prepared this time.

9.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The red corridor of India passes through Eastern & Central India, which lag in per capita income & presence of industrial base. But are rich in natural resources.

Resource curse $\rightarrow$ LWE

(1) Resources attract MNC. $\rightarrow$ lead to MOU-vaad. $\rightarrow$ creates ground of Mao-vaad. (LWE).
 (Eg) Bastar region.

(2) Resources $\rightarrow$ lead to minerals mining. $\rightarrow$ displacement of Tribals from home.

(Eg) POSCO & Niyamgiri issue.

(3) Natural resource dependency of locals eg. forests, but resource use leads to deforestation.

Measures to Develop the region.

(1) Developmental approach. (Xaxa Committee recom)

engage via.
Participatory
development

implement
schemes.
- MSP for MFP.

Van dhan
vikas Kendras
for Economic
growth.

(2) Better implementation of protective laws

- PESA 1996.
- FRA 2006.
- FCA 1980.
- 5th & 6th schedule rights (Art 244)

(3) Rehabilitation of willing Naxals + SAMADHAN doctrine for rest

(4) Nature based solutions & developmental model.

Eg: Dediapara (Wij) : bamboo shoots → sell to paper mill.

(5) SHG & Tribal FPO formation for empowerment

Eg: Samata. SHG.

Eg: Cafe 'Tribal' (Raipur).

10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू-कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एफएसपीए (अफ़्सा) 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 (Armed Forces Special Powers Act) refers to a law which gives extraordinary powers to military forces if imposed in a region.

Ex: Sec (3): Arrest without warrant.

Declining Trend: 85% reduction in NE insurgency last 5 years - MHA

Increasing investment & Tourism in J&K (shows decline of violence).

Yes, AFSPA has lived its utility

(1) Draconian & stringent provision. without checks.

Ex: shoot at sight.

(2) 2nd ARC, has recommended repeal.

- (3) Others laws like UAPA 1967, Sec 124A exists.
- (4) Creates unrest in NE if army exercises its power. (Eg) Aung Sang Suiki protests.
- (5) Declining area of imposition. (govt recently removed from various states of NE).

However, has some utility.

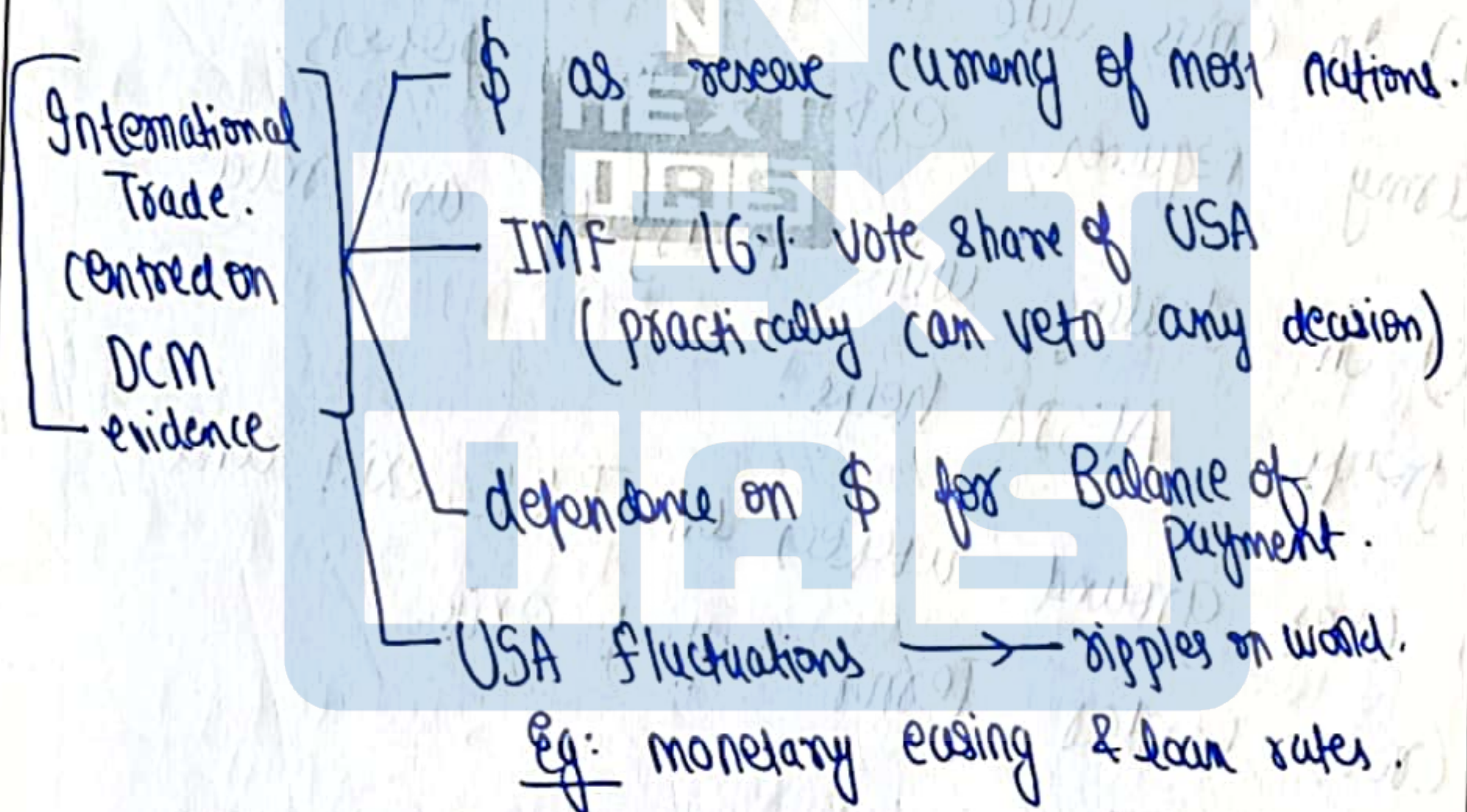
- (1) In crisis like Manipur violence escalation, army requires extra ordinary powers.
- (2) In dealing with insurgents and rebel groups, AFSPA helps.
- (3) Over ground work in J&K, exist and can border Terror support exist.

Way Ahead

Supreme court guidelines in Naga case.
Should serve as benchmark in AFSPA.
powers.

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

In order to counter the rising dominance of Chinese Yuan and de-dollarize the economy, Indian govt is focusing on Internationalization of Rupee (₹).



Importance of Hard currency:

- (1.) Hard currency gives 'strategic dependence' advantage.

Eg: USA \$ Sanctions on Russian banks.

(2) Chinese dominance $\xrightarrow{\text{leading to}}$ Yuan Transactions based in SE Asia.
 Increase cost efficiency in Transactions for China.
 Competitive Advantage in Trade.
'Yuanization of Asia'
 fig: Importance of Hard Yuan.

(3) Fluctuations in hard currency $\rightarrow$ effect global Trade via FPI movement.
 Eg: \$ demand in USA increasing $\xrightarrow{\text{leads to}}$ flight of FPI from globe.

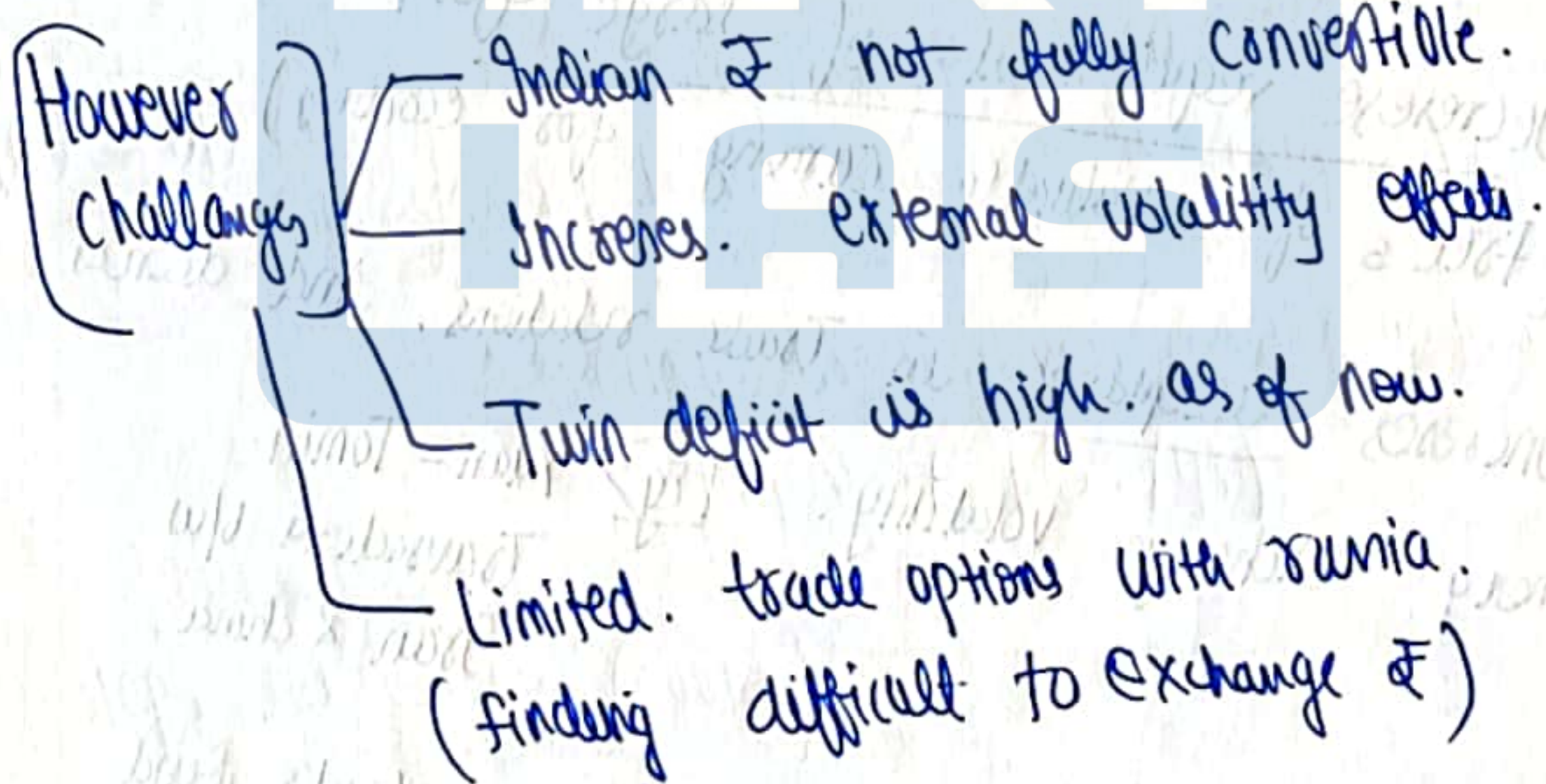
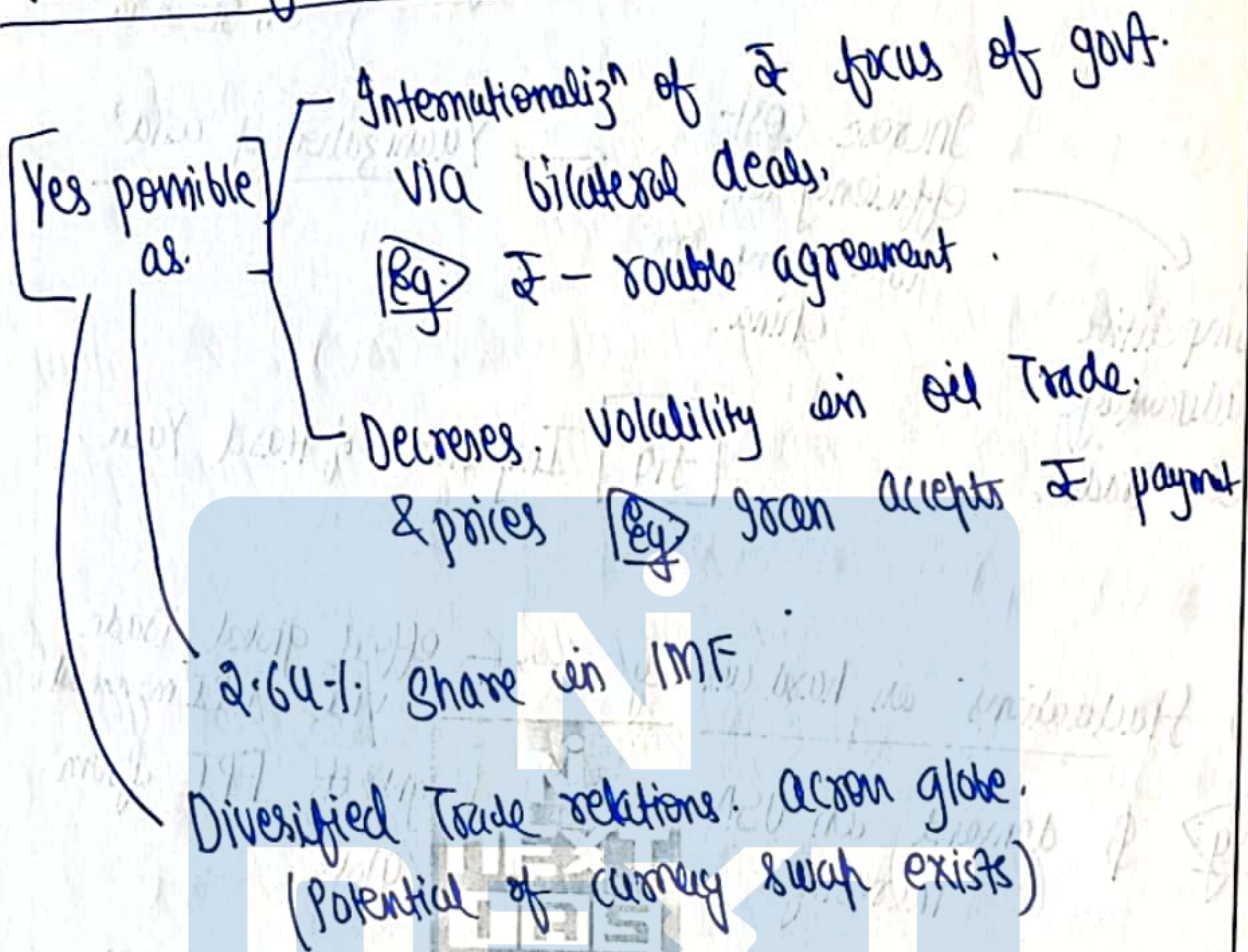
(4) Decrease requirement of large forex reserves.
 (free's of valuable currency for economy).

(5) Increases acceptance in Trade relations. And decreases currency exchange volatility.
 Eg: Yuan - Tomin. Transactions b/w Iran & China.

Limitations of hard currency — Triffin Dilemma. (federal banks find difficulty to cater to increasing demand)
 — External volatility can damage Internal Trade.

Eg: currency wars b/w USA & China.

Potential of ₹ as alternative.



Thus de-dollarisation should be pursued but
within our 2047 vision and currency
stability

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।

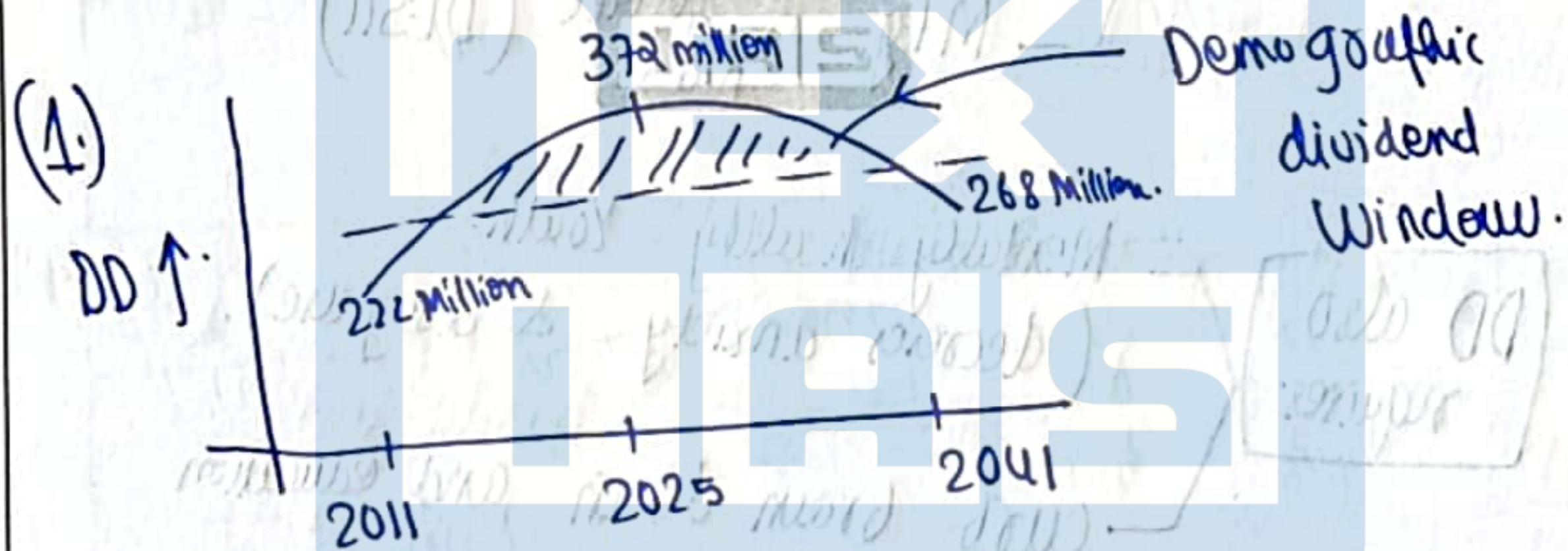
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

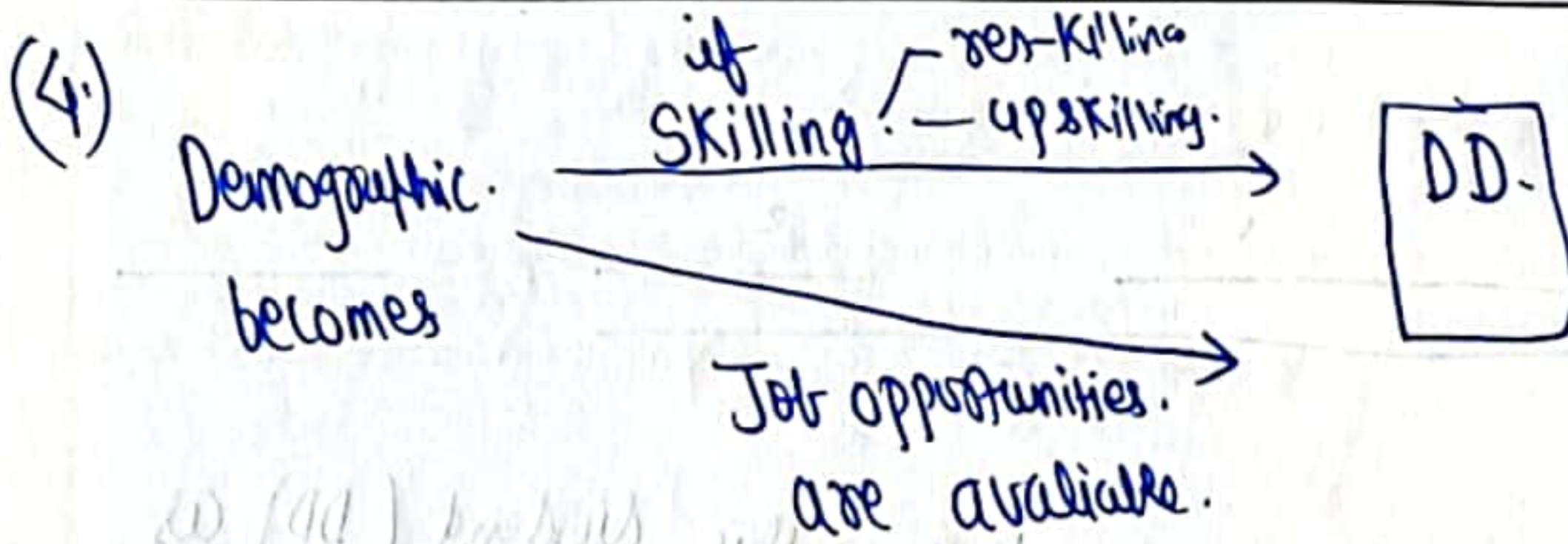
Word bank defines demographic dividend (DD) as sum of skills, qualification, behavioural learnings in working age youth of a nation.

Not ensure growth, only generates potential as.

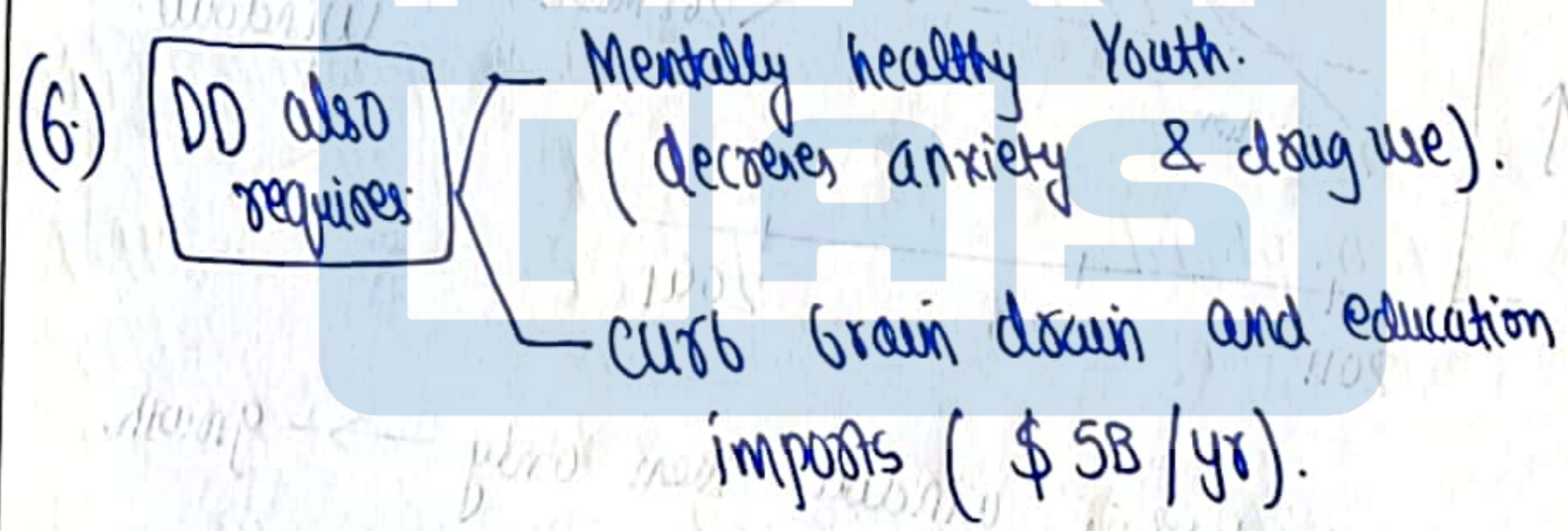
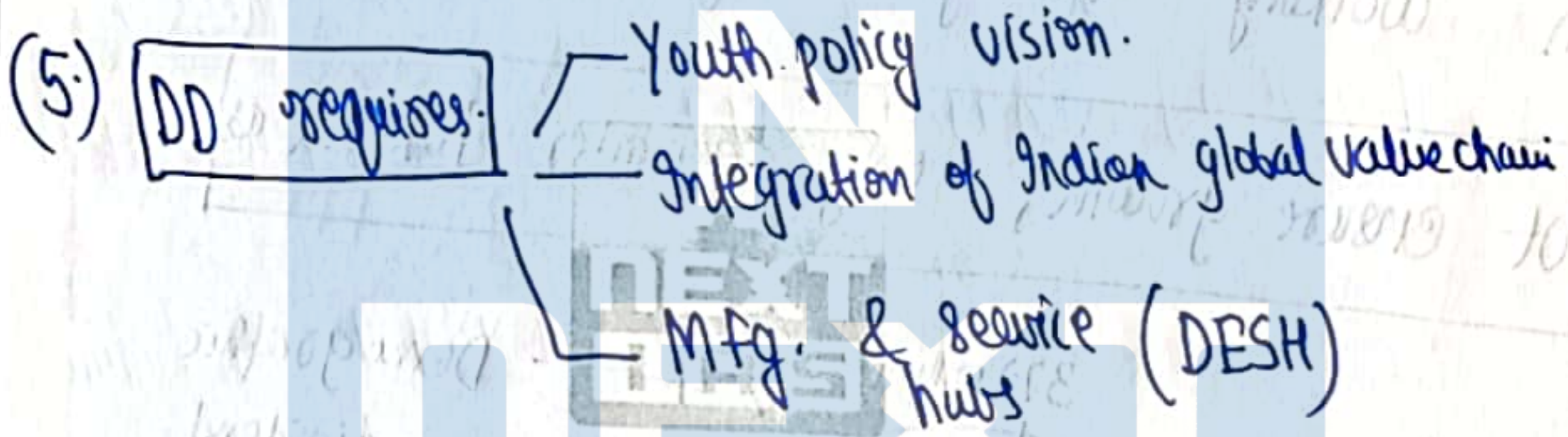


If utilized within window then only → growth.

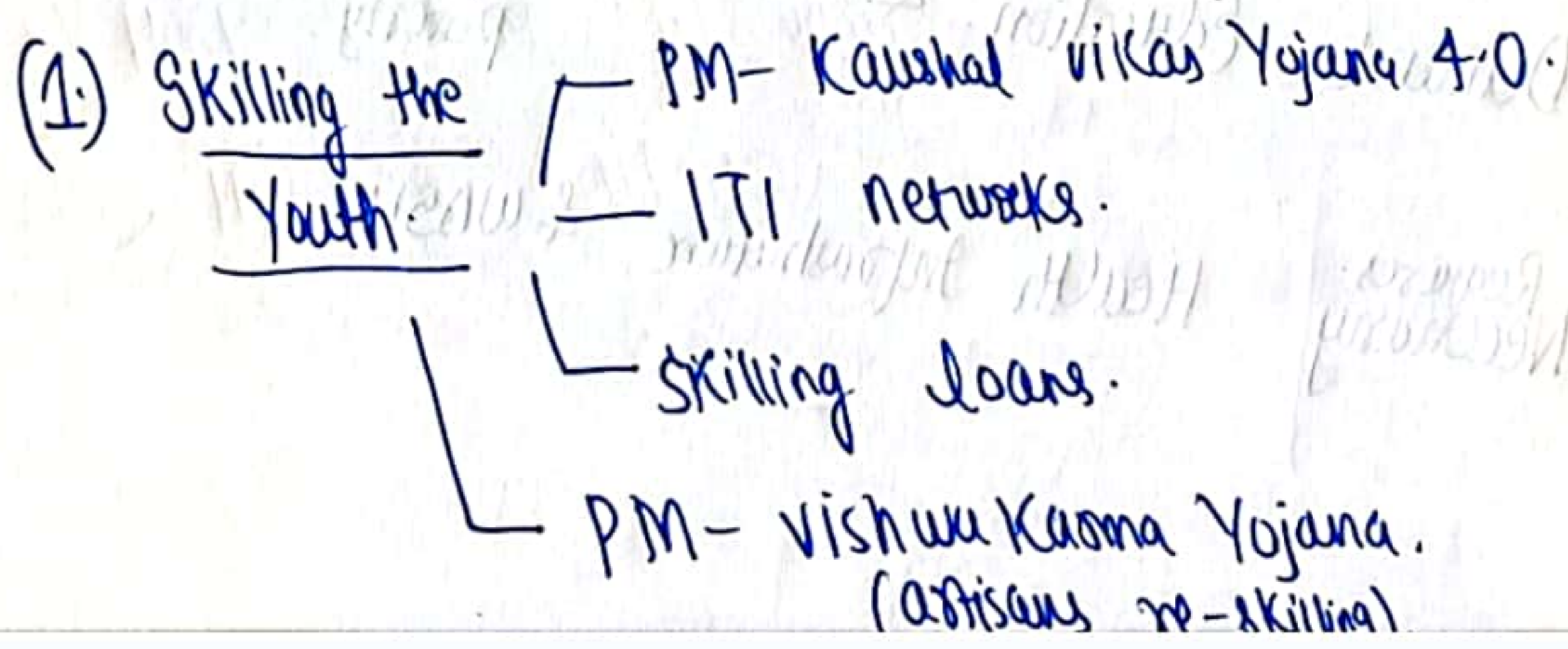
- (2) Demand Education & Elimination of Learning poverty.
- (3) Requires Necessary Health Infrastructure & WASH.



With 2.5 crore unemployed people, India has potential to grow if these are engaged.



Steps Taken by Govt.



(2) Techno ready Youth. via e^e Samarth udyog Bharat 2.0^{2.0} (gives Training in new domains like robot repair etc).

(3) Education avenues. — NEP 2020 focus on vocational education.
— NIPUN Bharat. (basic literacy task)

(4) PM-JAY (Ayushman Bharat) etc for health insurance.

(5) Increase mfg. in India. — DESH bill. — Startup India.
in India

(6) Youth policy. 2021

Sharda Prasad Committee. recommends. Gyan, Kaushal and Samyojan (right planning).

to reap the DD.

13. 'जीनोम एडिटिंग (जीनोम संपादन) में फसल सुधार की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं, लेकिन यह नैतिक और सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को भी जन्म देती है।' भारत में जीनोम-संपादित पादपों के सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन के लिए नए दिशानिर्देश आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित फसलों की सुरक्षा को कितना सुनिश्चित करते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'Genome editing holds immense potential for crop improvement, but it also raises ethical and safety concerns'. How far do the new guidelines for the safety assessment of genome-edited plants in India, ensure the safety of genetically modified crops? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Genome editing refers to process of altering a organisms DNA via adding, removing or replacing a certain DNA section.

[eg] Crispr-cas9, ZFN, TALENS. [methods].

Immense Potential for crops

(1) Genetically modified crops. (+ves)

better.
pest
resistance

Increased
Nutrients.

hardy w/o
Climate change.

[eg] Bt-cotton, Bt-Brinjal, GM mustard.

(2) Heat resistant crop varieties.

[eg] HD-3358 wheat.

- (3) Drought resistant crop variety for arid regions.
- (4) Fast maturity crops. (more yield/ha).
- (5) Biofuel based high caloric crops. (Eg) ratanjot 2.0.

Concerns.

- (A) Ethical.
- Non-GM using farmer's crop destroyed by pests.
 - dependence on MNC. Eg: Monsanto.
 - Terminator gene Technology. (Neo-colonialism) aspect on crops.
- (B) Safety.
- Threat to bio-safety of landraces.
 - Wipe out indigenous variety in long run.
 - Negative effects on pollens, pollinators, bees etc.
 - human safety R&D not adequate.
 - (Eg) concerns with BT-brinjal.

New Guidelines.

[sucien] ✓ Zfn₁ & Zfn₂ have been exempted from GEAC approval.



Candidate
write on this

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

In budget 2023, farm subsidies account for 5% amount. It includes food, fertilizers and electricity subsidies.

Farm Subsidies Impact

(1) Direct farm subsidies impact

Ex: MSP, electricity, fertilizers subsidy.

Distort agricultural

crop pattern

to Rice & wheat.

↓
Decline of others
like pulses, millets.

↓
Food Inflation
in these
sectors.

Environment
harms.

Soil pollution.

Electricity
wastage
& revenue.

Water use
efficiency
is
lower.

Current
account
deficit

& subsidy
burden.

↓
decreases

& for

infra
projects

& agri
capex.

(2) Indirect farm subsidies.

Ex: PM-KISAN, income support. Export subsidies, KCC loans waiver.

Positives. impact.

(i) Income support to 86% small & marginal farmers.

(ii) Agri exports increased (FY22 \$ 52 B)

Negatives.

(i) Moral hazard of loan waivers.

(ii) WTO battles w/ subsidies.

Impact of MSP on Agri Economy.(1) Positive Impact.

(i) MS Swaminathan argues. 'MSP serve as.

'Amused prices' and have prevented.

famines in India.

(ii) Cereal production 300 MT+ (self-sufficient in grains).

(ii) Assured prices to farmers. and deserve
exploitation from APMC - authorities.

(iv) A2 + CL formula. Counts imputed family labour.
also.

(2) **Negative Impact**

- MSP becoming maximum support price.
(decreases private procurement).
- Rice-wheat dominance in cropping.
- Subsidy burden on Govt.
- Decreases private capex in agri sectors.

Ways to reform MSP & subsidy system.

(1) Prof. Ashok Gulati argues for 'Support +'

- Price deficiency payment services eg: MP Bhavani Bhayta.

Use MSP to correct cropping pattern
eg: Pulses, more MSP.

Private procurement scheme.

15. रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध (एएमआर) एक तेजी से बढ़ता संकट है जो दुनिया भर में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा है। रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध की बढ़ती समस्या में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं, और इस वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य खतरे से निपटने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a rapidly escalating crisis that poses a grave threat to public health worldwide. What are the major contributing factors to the growing problem of antimicrobial resistance, and what steps can be taken to address this global health threat? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Antimicrobial resistance refers to a condition.

When existing antibacterial, antiviral, etc.

drugs stop working on existing microbes.

It is the process of 'superbug' formation.

Rapidly escalating crisis

- Increased cases post 2000
- \$5B economy loss by 2050.
- Rise after urbanization & captive animal farms.

Grave Threat to Public health.

(1) More deaths than malaria & TB. Caused.

(2) Existing antibiotic stop working → Increase hospitalization time.

(3) More No. of deaths due to simple infections.

(4) wide spectrum drugs efficiency declining

[+ve feedback loop]

use of narrow spectrum drugs

AMR rise

Major contributing factors.

- (1) Use of colistin in livestock industry.
- (2) Increased use of antibiotics w/o prescription.
- (3) Pollution & global warming → apt conditions for AMR spread.
- (4) overuse of antibiotics in meat industry & poultry farms.

Steps can be Taken to address.

- (1) NMC & CDSCO — banned use of certain fix dose combination drugs.

(2) Rx sign on. Antibiotics & other drugs.
(can be purchased only with prescription)

(3) ban on Colistin in dairy industry.

(4) WHO 'AMR' strategy: via focus on

1 health
approach.

Antibiotic
supply
chain
mgmt.

R & D on
new spectrum
drugs.

(5) Indias → disease surveillance programme.
& database on AMR cases.

Increased Zoonotic Interface, requires AMR.
be tackled with global co-operation like a
pandemic.

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 a kind of wide impact, wide ranging use innovations which alter the world for always.

Thiel calls it 0 → 1 innovations.
(They weren't → They were). Peter

Eg: Artificial Intelligence. Engines like ChatGPT.

Eg: Social media platforms.

Eg: Internet of Things in agri 'Sens AgRI'

Eg: Nuclear fission 'Tokamak' stability achieved.

Eg: Cryptocurrency & Block chain.

Eg: virtual reality & metaverse.

Changed the way Industries operate.

(1) Increase in use of data in decision making.

(Eg.) Big data analytics to decide advertisement budget in different markets.

(2) Rise of new Industries.

Robot.
repair.
Industries.

Daas
(drones as
service)

Crypto
platforms.
& exchanges.

(3) Rise of cyber-physical decision making & SMART factories.

(Eg.) Tesla. — IoT based factory.

(4) Corporate dominance over Nations.

(Eg.) Apple. \$3T market cap. > economies of various Nations.

(5) Rise of 'Virtual world' industries.

↳ metaverse based marriage platforms.

(6) Machines replacing humans. (rise of human irrelevance).

↳ WEF data → 25% Jobs Threatened by Tech.

(7) Work from home & hybrid work culture.

(8) always ON culture. (24x7 email reply.)

Disruptive Tech. as per Geoffrey Hinton
(father of AI) must ce disrupt positively.
the barriers existing & should not create
new inequalities.

Thus requires Parliamentary
oversight & ethical capitalism stds. to.
positively change world.

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 & damages refers to a mode of climate finance in which damages which can't be prevented due to climate change onset, are paid for by global collab.

Evolution of Loss & Damage fund

(1) 2013 Warsaw declaration on loss & damages.

↓
2021 : Santiago network

↓
2023 : Sharm-El-Sheikh declaration & establish of loss & damage fund with rule.

COP 27 & Loss and Damages

- (1) Santiago Network for global collab on loss & damages
- (2) Climate equity in declaration.

India's Commitments at COP-27.

- (1) Phase out of unwanted fossil subsidies.
- (2) Mangrove alliance for climate entry.
- (3) AIM4C & International drought resilience association member.
- (4) re-iterated Panch-amintha pledges.
- (5) Voiced against
 - Carbon border adjustment mechanism of EU.
 - slow flow of climate funds.

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 impact requires risk, hazard and vulnerability. If community is trained for disasters, vulnerability & thus impact of disasters decreases.

Importance of resilient communities.

- (1) 1st responder in case of disaster. (if capable, can save maximum lives).
- (2) Reduced human & economic cost of disaster.
 - (eg) Biparjoy → community preparedness in Kutch.
 - ↓
 - 0 deaths.
- (3) Aid NDRF & SDRF teams.
- (4) Local resilience leads to early recovery.

(5) Resilient communities. With govt support

↓
rehabilitate early & efficiently.

[Eg] Orissa model
of 'rosted aid'
[local disaster
mgmt supply
chain & jobs]

Key Strategies to use

(1) 'Aapdamitra cadre.' (2nd ARC)

↓
Train local Youth in disaster management.

(2) VDMC. (Village disaster mgmt committee)

↓
Plan local resource mobilization before, during,
after disasters.

(3) special disaster mgmt fund at Panchayat level.

(4) Disaster mgmt awareness camps & mock drills

↓
CBSE 'towards a safer India' curriculum.
in schools.

(5) Basic Training as per Terrain

eg: Earthquake prone region → informed. w/ find, drop, cover. rule.

eg: basic CPR techniques.

(6) Advise & awareness w/ construction practices.

Earthquake
↓
IS code adhere.
& use TMT bars.

landslide.
↓
Soil testing studies.

cyclone
↓
braced support & structure.

(7) Early warning info at hotspots.

eg: Doppler radars in far off villages to predict floods & Train Community Youth to take & analyze readings.

(8) Local disaster mgmt plans. formation.
& evacuation route planning. safe zone.
demonstration.

Sedidei framework 2030 focus on 'saving lives
where can be saved' via local preparedness.

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 'insulation Triad' of bots, cryptocurrency, metaverse & VPN is opening new avenues of Threat for the world. — Interpol chief.

Matter of concern as

- (1) Jurisdictional challenge :- who controls & manages metaverse? Where to file cases?
- (2) No Trace to Track mechanisms in crypto NFT etc
- (3) e-radicalization via metaverse (amps)
- (4) Use of Drones swarms by Terrorist.
- (5) Use of AI for money laundering & dark web operations.

In order to counter the use.

(1) Legislative oversight mechanism on new & emerging Tech. like EU.

(2) Adaptive Regulations via regulatory sandboxes. Eg RBI dynamic circular on crypto.

(3) find & limit 'Dual use' aspects of Tech.

(4) use of control regimes like Wassenaar agreement, MTCR etc. to control the supply chain.

(5) MEA (ministry of ext affairs) — NEST division for International collab.

(6) No funds to no Technology approach.

↓
Strictly monitor crypto. Transactions via. Taxation.

Eg 30% tax regime from India.

(7) Technological surveillance like AI
predictive analysis w/o lone wolf attacks.

(8) FATF :- ^{anti} Terror financing norms follow
by countries.

Delhi declaration importance-

(1) Promotes Global collaboration on 'wise'
use of NEST.

(2) Exchange of information & Intel 'timely'.

(3) Mega Compositions better oversight.

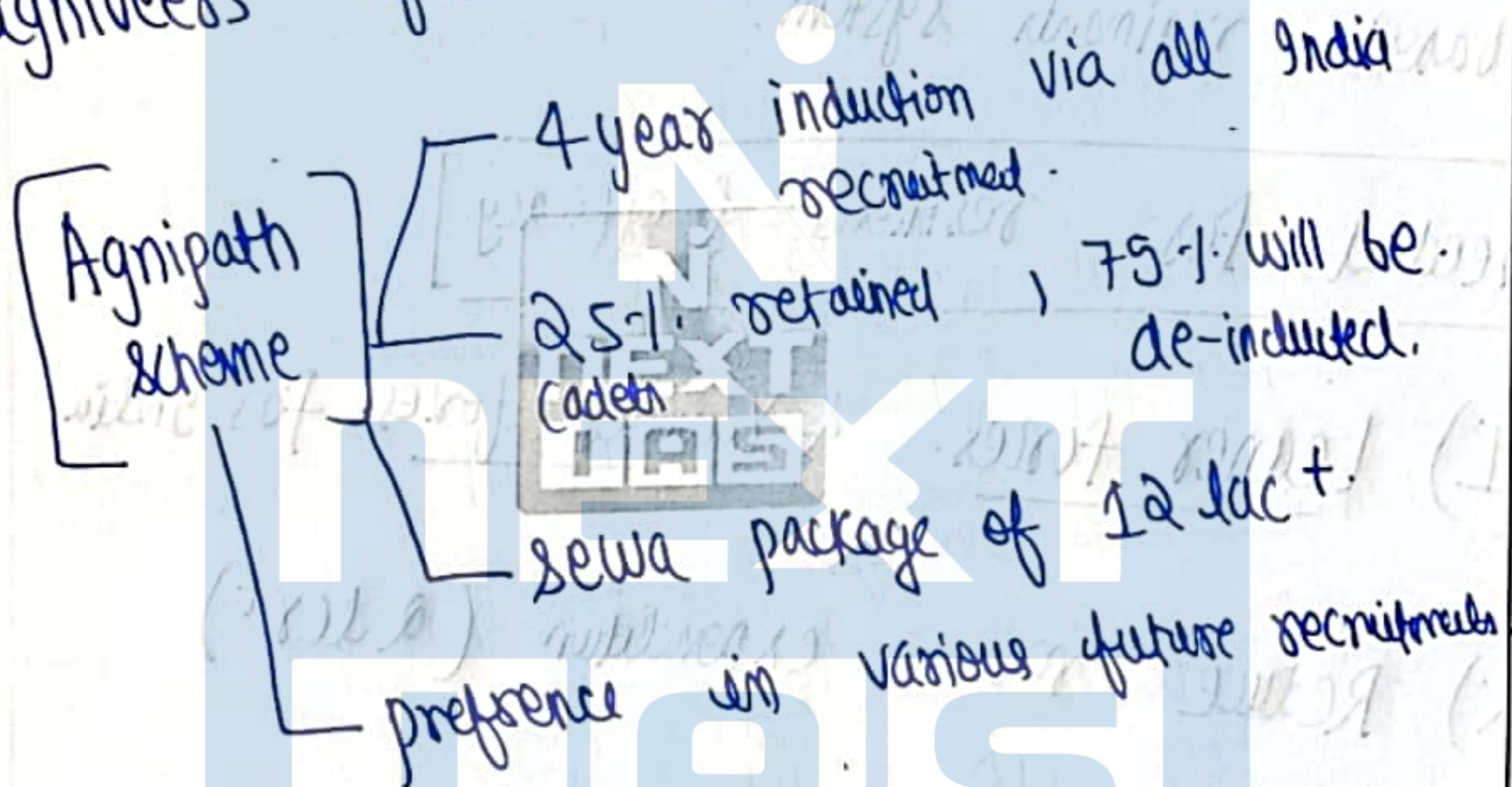
Technology must be used for right ends.
& global collab is required to ensure
that.

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 refers to a recruitment reform in army via induction of Agniveers for temporary term.



Bitter pill aspects:

- (1) Reduces craze of army jobs in Youth.
< (1) Talent pool available)
- (2) Trained soldiers 'unemployed' can pose internal security threat in future.

(3) No pension or gratuity rights to serve as backup.

(4) 4 years is a limited time to train Youth in diverse Terrain like India.

(5) All India based recruitment, reduces region-based regiments system.

Needed for: resilience & efficacy.

(1) Leaner forces & Younger forces for India.

(2) Reduce revenue expenditure (20cr+)
of defence.

(3) Increase defence capex and focus on Techno-soldiers. [better equipped, better trained]

(4) All India recruitment → National consciousness

(5) 'Best of the lot' serve in army now.

(6) Increases focus on Tech based warfare, requires
lean forces.

(7) Global examples of France, Israel. Shows
success.

(8) Create better talent pool (trained) for police,
CAPF recruitments.

Agnipath is a necessary step in current
defence modernization paradigm, with
fine tuning like preference in future.
recruitments, easy credit availability etc.
will help create 'Agniveers' an asset for
both army & society.