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Name of Candidate : RAVI MEENA

NEXT IAS Roll No.: NIAS230008260 Date of Examination : 02.09.2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test Code : TC041 Program : FLT ☐ FLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(FULL LENGTH TEST-7)

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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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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 difference between Export and Import of country during a particular period.

- If positive – BOP surplus
- If Negative – BOP deficit

Capital Account & current are 2 major component of BOP

Capital Account	Current Account
– capital goods used for more than 1 year	– Includes goods & services (which) are utilised for less than 1 year
– Includes long Term Investment like FDI, FPI [>10% of total]	– Includes Merchandise goods, services etc.
– Includes Investment which are long lasting nature.	– remittances, Net services transfer are included.

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Measures to balance BOP Deficit of India

1. Increase self-reliance - 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'
2. Increasing manufacturing Base - PLI, Make in India, Skill India.
3. Better utilisation and Revising FTA [Min Assay]
4. Encourage EOPB - to attract FDI
5. Increase Capital Expenditure
6. Promote Non-renewable sources of Energy to decrease import bill on Oil
7. Promote Sovereign Gold Bond
8. Optimum use of Fertilizer to reduce dependency - Natural farming etc.

Measures like IBC, Green Energy Missions, Nano-Urea and Skill Development Mission will help in narrowing Trade Deficit taking India towards self-sufficiency and Manufacturing Hub of world

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Logistics sector includes Transportation, cold chaing, Packaging etc to enable robust supply chain in delivery of Goods.

Important component of manufacturing Growth

1. Low Logistic cost → better Price suitability of Product to consumer.

2. Ensure Long life of perishable goods like Agricultural Product

3. Promote Economy of scale through Hub & spoke model

4. Using cheaper mode of Transportation increase profit of industry

water < rail < road

↳ multimodal Logistic park

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Shortcomings in India

1. High Logistics cost – 14%. compared to 8 %. of OECD countries
2. Asymmetric composition of Transport infra [60%. by road]
3. Lack of cold chain [10%. availability in Agri
4. Lack of Technological Integration.
5. Lack of skilled workforce.

National Logistics Policy, 2022
↳ by Commerce Ministry

---

1. Promotion of multi Modal Logistic Park
2. Technological integration through Big Data Analytics, AI etc.
3. reducing logistics cost to 8-10%.
4. Fastening Land Acquisition Process.

NLP, 2022 is right step to achieve SDG 9 [Innovation, Industry, Infrastructure] and SDG 8 [Economic growth]

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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

New Agreement on Fisheries subsidies under WTO

1. Discourage & End Illegal, unreported, unregulated Fishing.
2. Discourage fishing in overfished Area.
3. Stop Illegal Fishing Exclusive economic zone

India's stand on New Agreement

↳ 4 years period given to developing economies to curb IUU fishing is too short to adopt

↳ Developing countries should be allowed greater flexibility for meeting these requirements.

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SIGNIFICANCE of Fishery sector

1. 3rd Largest Fishing country in world
2. Employment to coastal communities as well as Inland
3. 70% Inland Fishery, 30% Marine Fishery
4. Nutritional security 5. Export contribution - Forex Earnings.

Steps taken by Government

1. Neel Kranti Mission
2. PM SAMPADA YOJANA
3. Agri Export Policy, 2018 - Dedicated focus
4. Dedicated Ministry
5. Use of Technology - MARINE CHAUPAL App help to Fishermen in Fishing.
6. SAMUDRAYAAN Mission.

unlocking potential of Fisheries sector is important to achieve Blue revolution in India and promoting SDG-14 [Life Below water]

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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 reform is process by which change in management and ownership of Land are Brought through legal & other measures.

SYSTEMIC & INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS

1. High level of corruption.
2. Lack of political will
3. Lack of Proper Land Record
4. Highly Fragmented Land ownership.
5. Lack of succes of Cooperative & Contract Farming.
6. Lack of effective implementation of Land ceiling Act
7. Bypassing of Act through Pseudo ownership in form of labourers
8. Lack of Dedication of Administrator for its implementation.

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9. Most of land which is distributed is waste land

Pragmatic Solutions to ensure equitable distribution

1. Follow Model Land Leasing Act by Niti Aayog
2. Use of Technology ⇒ Blockchain by Andhra Pradesh, Swedish Firm involved
3. Follow Best Practices
   - ⇒ Kudumbashree, Kerala
   - ⇒ Operation Barga, West Bengal
4. Effective implementation of Government schemes like Digital Land record modernisation, SVAMITVA
5. Voluntary donations should be encouraged
6. Training bureaucrats & taking strict actions against those involved in corruption

Implementing Land reforms in letter & spirit will result in Achievement of Article 39(b) & 39(c) — DPSP.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Brahmos missile developed in India with support of Russia has moved India towards self reliancy in Defence sector.

Unique Features & capabilities

1. Intercontinental Missile
2. can be Launched in various modes like ground, Air etc.
3. Multiple Targets can be set in one Fire.
4. capability of receiving by Radar Network due to its supersonic speed.

CONTRIBUTION to Defence capabilities & Strategic position

1. Indigenisation of defence Sector.

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2. Technology Transfer.

3. Being Exported to Phillipines — Strategic partnership.

4. created Reference against Pakistan & China.

5. strategic Autonomy of India.

Missile was lead India towards Atmanirbharta.

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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 period of exploring and exploiting resources from central Indian ocean Bed
↳ was extended by International Sea Bed Authority. [7500 KM^2]
↳ Given.

Samundrayaan Mission was launched to achieve same

↳ 3 Men to be sent in submersible submarine at depth of 1000 Metres.
↳ Implemented by Ministry of Earth Sciences.

MISSION contribute to Advancement of Ocean Science

1. understanding climate change happening in Sea is repository of vast information.

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2. Measure & observe sea level changes
3. Technological development to explore at depth of 6000 metre.
4. Research on Exploitation of polymetallic nodules containing iron, magnese etc.
5. Ensuring energy security of India
6. Exploring vast diversity of sea.

Constraints

1. Technological limitation
2. Financial limitation
3. safety of mission
4. Building of vehicle to adopt extreme Pressure.

overcoming these challenges. through International & Private sector collaboration will help India in achieving strengthening SAGAR policy in the region.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Global Methane Pledge is commitment to reduce Methane emissions adopted at COP of UNFCCC. It was led by western countries to advocate developing world to reduce methane emission.

Positive step – Global Methane Pledge

1. Aid in meeting target of Paris climate deal – to curb global warming within 1.5°C.
2. Help in fighting climate change & Achieving Net zero Neutrality.

Concerns Associated

1. Lack of commitment by major Methane Emitters like India
2. Lack of Finance & Data to cut Methane Emission.

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India's Stance on Issue

1. India did not signed Global Methane Pledge.
2. India called it discriminatory – which neglect common but differentiated Responsibility and ~~capacity~~ respective capability.
3. Lack of Finance & Technology support by developed world
4. Pulling developed & Developing world on same Time Framework.
5. Ignores India's dependence on Ag and Animal husbandry for Food security

Hence Global Methane Pledge need to be revisited to address these concern to promote action against climate change.

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8. कोविड–19 महामारी ने सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में आपदा प्रबंधन के महत्त्व पर प्रकाश डाला है। महामारी और अन्य संक्रामक रोग के प्रकोप के प्रबंधन के लिए प्रमुख रणनीतियों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of disaster management in public health. Discuss the key strategies and challenges for managing pandemics and other infectious disease outbreaks.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

COVID-19 Pandemic highlighted vulnerabilities and shortcomings in Disaster Management system in India.

Key strategies for managing pandemics

1. Integrated Disease surveillance system that is working.
2. Robust Health infrastructure with appropriate human resources
3. Streamlined Legal & Policy Framework
4. Robust coordination between centre and state.
5. Importance of Local Level Functionaries
   Eg: Kerala model
6. Involvement of Local communities, NGOs, CSOs as first responders
7. Use of Technology – Aarogya Setu App.

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Challenges for managing pandemics

1. outdated Laws like Epidemic Disease Act
2. centralised Law like NDMA & Bureaucratic style of Function.
3. Misuse of social media for spreading of Misinformation & Fake News
4. Poor state of Primary Healthcare centre and Infrastructure
5. Lack of citizen Awareness.
6. Misutilization of resources like Hoarding of Injection
7. use of Fear Approach instead of Nudge.
8. Lack of Global coordination

These challenges need to be overcome through Pandemic Policy like those framed by WHO as well as structural & legal changes in System.

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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

Left wing Extremism [LWE] is extremist ideology which is based on creating Red corridor in Eastern & Central Part of India for their perceived filter Interest

Resource curse of Eastern & Central India Crucial Driver

1. Minerals like coal, Iron etc being found
2. Land Acquisition done in Arbitrarily manner by mineral Exploration resulted in resentment



3. Vast tract of Forest & Natural resources.
4. Denial of Rights by Forest department in these area resulted in feeling of wrongs.
5. On these premises, concept 'Jal, Jangal Jameen' was used for LWE Promotion

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Measures for sustainable and inclusive development

1. Royalty sharing of Mineral resources with Local population ⇒ District Mineral Fund – effective implementation.
2. Skill development & Employment in their Activities.
3. Proper Education opportunities, Healthcare facilities.
4. Consultation with Tribes before Land Acquisition and just compensation [FRA Act, Land Acquisition Act]
5. Power to gram sabha for regulating resources in their Areas.
6. Robust implementation of PESA Act.

Overall, SAMADHAAN Strategy need to be followed to give human centric solution to problem of LWE.

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10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू–कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एएफ्एसपीए (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

After Abrogation of Article 370 and signing of various Accord [like Bodo Accord] in North East, there is marked decrease in violence in these areas.

AFSPA remains in operation J&K, Nagaland, Arunachal, Manipur and Assam in parts or wholly.

AFSPA has lived its utility

① YES

① Increased awareness and emphasis on Human Rights.

② Now Issues & matter Human Rights use

e.g. Supreme Court ordered CBI Enquiry in 1 case

② Signing of Peace Agreement with various section

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④ Law & order Policy subject — need to be given Autonomy

⑤ Sign of Modern Democratic State

NO

① Increasing Trend of violence like recruiting violence

② Increased violence due to demographic change, rising tension between communities

③ Illegation immigration leading to instability in region

④ a state sponsored [Pakistan] Terrorism in J & K.

Hence it can be said that AFSPA need to be used judiciously or repealed by providing security arrangement under National security Act & UAPA

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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

Dominant currency Paradigm means currency which is widely circulated across globe, well accepted and is used frequently in carrying out of International Trade.

Hard currency refers to those currency which have higher acceptability and have stable Price Exchange Rate over long period.

Importance of Hard currency in International Trade

SIGNIFICANCE

1. Enables Trade Facilitation between various countries.
2. Enhances Investor confidence to exchange value in Hard currency in Turbulent times.
3. Uniformity in rate of Products and Services
4. Ease of comparison for Traders and Consumers

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in relation to price of product

5. Promotes Economies of scale.

6. Enhances competition.

Concern Associated

1. Lack of diversification result in dependency on single currency ⇒ Polarisation.

2. Monopoly of 1 country over imposing sanction unilaterally ⇒ USA sanction against Russia.

3. Interest Fee & collateral Fee Investment to country ~~holding~~ issuing Hard currency

4. supply-chain disruption and macroeconomic volatility due to extreme change in 1 currency.

Currently India has allowed current Exchange rate convertibility and had taken steps VOSTRO Account with Russia, currency Swap Agreement moving towards internationalization of rupee.

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Potential of rupee Acceptance

1. 5th Largest Economy with 3rd Largest in PPP Terms.
2. India's better record of clean currency management.
3. Fiscal stability in recent years.
4. Inflation well within limits.

challenges

1. Exchange Rate volatility - Depreciation of Rupee
2. Lack of full Account convertibility.
3. Less share in Global trade [1.7%]
4. Informal Nature of Economy.

Hence internationalization of Rupee is gradual process where India is moving in piecemeal manner by focusing on increasing its sharing in world trade.

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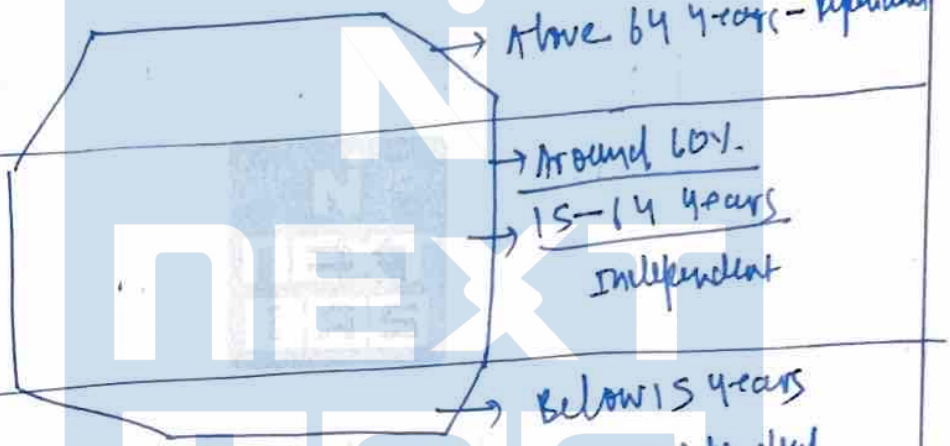
12. जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश संवृद्धि सुनिश्चित नहीं करता है, यह केवल सामर्थ्य उत्पन्न करता है। जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न अवसरों का लाभ उठाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

Demographic Dividend refers to economic growth potential created due to large working age population between 15–64 years.



Demographic Dividend generates potential

1. Higher Earning, Earning percentage due to large working population
2. Higher Savings & Investment rate.
3. Low Expenditure and Low Expenditure on Health
4. Cheap Labour – Competitive Product

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But this is untapped potential which need to be exploited for rapid Growth.

Steps taken by Government

1. Skill India Mission - to skill large workforce - skilling 1 crore people every year.
2. Setting up Indian skill development society.
3. Large capex announced ₹10 Lakh crore in 2023 Budget
4. Push in India scheme for manufacturing hub.
5. Standup India and startup India for inducing Entrepreneurial skill.
6. Women centric scheme to increase their participation - BBBP, ROSHNI etc
7. Signing of Free Trade Agreement to enhance with Export potential
8. Launching of employment scheme by state government - 'India Sehi Rojgar Yojana'

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(9). Organising Rozgar Mela where best recruitment of unfulfilled vacancies is being done

(10) Streamlining of reforms to attract FDI
- 4 Labour Codes - Commercial Divisions in High Court
- GST, IBC

(11) Presenting DESH BILL for removing Lacunae in SEZ Act

(12) Promoting Digital Economy → Digital India
→ UPI Payment
→ New Play

Demographic Dividend during Amrit Kaal will lead India towards New India - Developed India by 2047.

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13. 'जीनोम एडिटिंग (जीनोम संपादन) में फसल सुधार की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं, लेकिन यह नैतिक और सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को भी जन्म देती है।' भारत में जीनोम-संपादित पादपों के सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन के लिए नए दिशानिर्देश आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित फसलों की सुरक्षा को कितना सुनिश्चित करते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Genome editing holds immense potential for crop improvement, but it also raises ethical and safety concerns'. How far do the new guidelines for the safety assessment of genome-edited plants in India, ensure the safety of genetically modified crops? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Genome editing is alteration in particular trait of plant by introduction of Alien Genome from different species to enhance its productivity. ~~ie~~ Bt cotton.

Holds Immense Potential for Crop Improvement

1. Enhanced Productivity: Tripling of ~~BE~~ cotton Productivity after Bt cotton.
2. Drought resilient
3. Climate Resilient
4. ~~Pesticide, Insecticide~~ Pest, Insect Tolerant
5. High Nutritional value
6. Lowering of Input cost

Raises Ethical & safety concerns

1. monopoly of seed manufacturing company, denying Farmer their Right and Expensive Seed
2. Use of Terminator Technology.

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2. ~~Future~~ Threat to Diversity – transfer from Genome crop to Non-Genome crop.

3. Lack of Evidence about their Long term viability – M.S. swaminathan pointed out short period of testing.

4. ~~It~~ reported Excessive Hormone growth in child due to Genetic crop.

New Guidelines recently released to address safety of GM crops

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Yes

① Approval through Broad Based Approach

② calls for Extensive Trial before being Approved

③ conducting Field study in Indian conditions

④ ~~test~~ Focus on result from International studies.

⑤ Following Best Practice Approach.

No

1. unilateral Power for Final Approval to central Government.

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2. Lack of consultation with States.
3. Lack of concern for poor & Marginalised Farmers.

As GM crops are Future for ensuring Food security in emerging climate crisis – GM crops are must for India but all safety concerns need to evaluated and addressed.

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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 are negative taxes or assistance provided to farmers for making Agricultural Remunerative and realising Food security.

(a) Direct Farm subsidy – CASH TRANSFER like PM KISAN

(b) Indirect Farm subsidy – subsidised Electricity, Fertiliser

Impact of Direct subsidies

(i) **Positives**

(1) Income Augmentation, Safety Net
(2) Aids to buy inputs as per needs of Farmers
(3) Promotes Adaptation as per Local Need
(4) More Efficient utilization, less Leakages
(5) Targeted Beneficiaries.

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(II) **Negatives**

1. Diversion of use for other unproductive use like Girl's Marriage.
2. Lack of know about optimum usage of input
3. Lack of Awareness about market & which crop to grow
4. NOT Inflation Proof.

Impact of Indirect subsidy

(I) **Positives.**

1. Inflation proof
2. subsidized input like Fertilizer
3. Easy Availability resources
4. saves from price fluctuation in market [MSP]

(II) **Negatives**

1. result in Leakages ⇒ Fertilizer for Non Agri use
2. Excessive usage ⇒ excessive Electricity consumption
3. Ghost Beneficiary as well as Efficiency Errors
4. Environment degradation ⇒ Ground water depletion.
5. Monocropping & Lack of Diversification ⇒ Rice-Wheat System

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Effect of MSP on Agricultural Economy

(I) **Positives**

1. Price stability to farmers
2. Evidence based Decision making for farmers
3. Food security.
4. saves from Exploitation by ~~Farms~~ middlemen
5. Income security

(II) **Negatives**

1. Local centric — Rice wheat System
2. ~~ETC~~ Non- conducive to Agro climatic zone
   ⇒ Rice in Haryana
3. Soil degradation - excessive irrigation & lack of crop Rotation
4. Ecologically Harmful — water intensive sugarcane in Vidarbha.

In this context MSP needs to ~~be~~ be revisited with broad based coverage of other crops at ground level to realise RAINBOW REVOLUTION in Agriculture.

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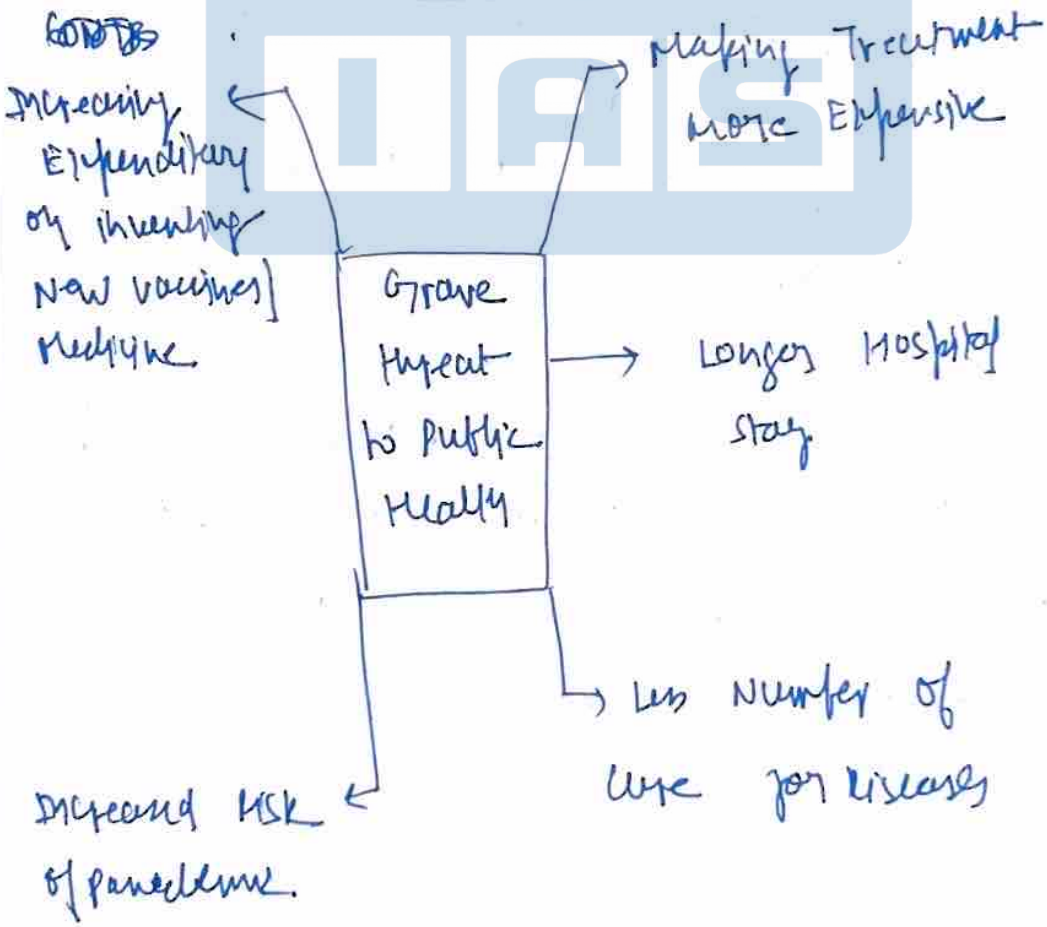
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15. रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध (एएमआर) एक तेजी से बढ़ता संकट है जो दुनिया भर में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा है। रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध की बढ़ती समस्या में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं, और इस वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य खतरे से निपटने के लिए कौन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

AMR is development in capability of Microorganism like Bacteria, virus etc to overcome the effect of drugs over them. It result in efficacy of drugs over Diseases. They are known as Super Bugs.

Ex:- Drug Resistant, Multi Drug Resistant, Extremely Drug Resistant TBS



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Major contributing factors

1. Excessive usage of Medicine like over the counter Antibiotics without Prescription
2. use of Fixed Dose Combination where not required dose is also administered
3. Emerging Pandemic like corona which result in exploitative use of Medicine
   eg. DOLO 650 Mg.
4. Endemic living in South Asian & African countries.
5. Lack of Effective Waste Disposal by Pharmaceutical company.
6. Lack of Proper waste Disposal by Hospital
7. Increasing Man-Animal conflicts leading to increase interaction.
8. Climate change.

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Steps that can be taken

1. Creating Awareness about Misuse.
   Eg: AWARE by WHO.
2. Sale on Prescription only.
   Eg: Red line campaign.
3. Early warning system and health surveillance system to fight Pandemic
4. Excessive focus on sanitation & Hygiene Eg: Swach Bharat Abhiyan
5. Streamlined waste Disposal at every level
6. Increased Research & Development

Hence, AMR need to be fighted with full spirit to achieve SDG-3 - Health & well Being for all.

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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 Innovation refers to [Process] Innovation, application of which can lead to disruptive change in Production Techniques & Productivity

Ex:- Invention of Steam Engine in 1st Industrial Revolution.

Examples of Disruptive Innovation in recent times

1. Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning
2. Block chain technology
3. Additive manufacturing
4. Internet of Things, Cyber Physical System
5. UAV- Drone Technology
6. Exploration of space
7. Quantum computing, Super computers.
8. ROBOTICS

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Changed the way Industries Operate

1. Automatic creation of Article, Images, Video etc ⇨ Chat GPT – Generative AI
2. Creation of Digital currency ⇨ Block chain Backed Crypto currency
3. Creation of construction structures through Additive Manufacturing.
4. Faster Delivery of Products, Delivery in inaccessible areas
   ⇨ Use of Drone for vaccine Delivery in Assam.
5. Faster processing of huge Data and better prediction of climate & weather
   ⇨ use of super computers by IMD
6. Use of Robots in Hospital during COVID to maintain social Distancing.

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In this way they have industries may capital intensive, operation of which require highly skilled labour.

It has also resulted in the way work is performed like work from home, 24x7 ops. etc

Hence India needs to leverage this 4th Industrial revolution by becoming Economic superpower in near future.

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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

Warsaw International Mechanism [WIM] at COP was established in WARSAW established Loss and Damage Fund.

Evolution of Loss & Damage Fund

1. WIM Loss & Damage
2. PARIS summit encouraged Loss & Damage Fund
3. SUVA Dialogue focussed on need of Loss & Damage Fund
4. Talanoa Dialogue called for it.

Loss & Development Fund refers to Financial support by developed world to developing and underdeveloped for mitigating and Adapting to adverse impact of climate change crisis

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by ~~the~~ which Developed Nation are more responsible.

COP 27 was held at Egypt recently.

Major Development related to Loss & Damage Funds in COP 27]

① It agreed to ~~be~~ form Loss & Development Fund.

② How it would be implemented, which would be decided.

Commitment made by India in COP 27]

1. Reducing Emission Intensity by 45%. by 2030 [From 2005 level]
2. Net Zero Neutrality
3. 500 GW renewables by 2030
4. 50% of Electricity Generation from renewable 2030.

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Fulfilling above needs will result in achieving SDG 13 [climate Action]

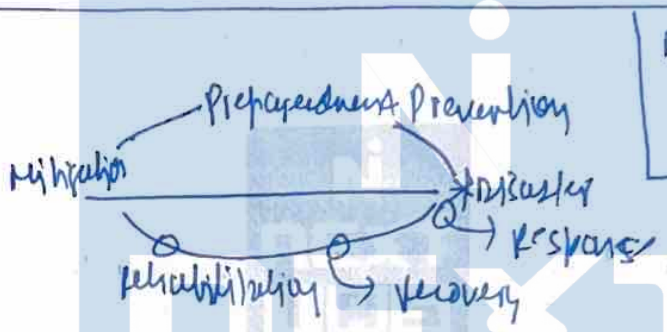
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18. आपदा प्रबंधन सिर्फ आपात स्थिति से निपटने के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि लचीले समुदायों के निर्माण के बारे में भी है। उन प्रमुख रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनका उपयोग सामुदायिक लचीलापन बनाने और आपदाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए किया जा सकता है। (250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

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

Disaster management is cyclic process which involve different stakeholders at different stages.



Disaster management cycle

Responding to Emergency

1. Respond to minimize loss of life
2. Respond to minimize disruption to Physical & social Infrastructure.
3. To re-start economic activity again as soon as possible.

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Key strategies that can be used to build community Resilience & reduce impact of Disaster

1. Establishing Early warning system and communicating about Forecast to people
2. Training People to Act as First Responders to Disaster
3. Institutionalization of Relationship with civil society & NGOs for Disaster Mitigation & Early Response
4. Integrate Traditional knowledge of people to fight Disaster ⇒ OMISSA Model- 'Experience of old women in cyclone
5. use of social Media Awareness, to know about on ground situation and Prioritise Action Accordingly.

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6. Community engagement to preserve Natural Ecology. & follow of Law

Eg> Mangrove Protection

Eg> Adherence to Building By Laws

7. Psychological & social support to reduce distress of people Affected.

These step will help in decreasing vulnerability in disaster as envisaged in sendai framework & Paris protocol

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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

Technological integration is being used by Terrorist to implement act of terror to create Fear in minds of people and excessive damage to people.

Transformation of Terrorism through use of New & Emerging Technology

1. Creation of weapon and its sub-parts by Additive manufacturing
2. Practice of implementation of Terror attack in virtual Mode [Metaverse] for later on ground execution.
3. use of virtual Assets like Cryptocurrency to Fund Terrorism Act and Terror organisation.
4. use of Drone Eg: Jammu Air Base

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Steps Needed to counter use of New & Emerging Technologies for Terrorist Purposes

1. Stopping Proliferation of Technology to Terrorist
2. Creating Surveillance system to monitor Terror Funding through Dark web
   - ⇒ cyberdome Project of Kerala police
3. Use of Big Data Analytics & Artificial Intelligence to predict cyber Attacks.
4. Use of Technology like Drone for Better Monitoring in Physical Spaces.
5. Regulating or Banning ~~of~~ cryptocurrency or other illegal virtual currency.

Delhi Declaration Importance

1. It called for stopping the usage of Technology for Terror Act.

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2. Stopping Terror financing to prevent access to New IT Technologies

3. Better International collaboration to overcom Terror threat from Technological Dimension.

~~Zot~~ zero Tolerance Approach should be there against Terrorism and Global cooperation is mandatory to eradicate it - Delhi Declaration is right step in this direction.

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

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

Agnipath scheme was recently introduced to make Armed forces more resilient and Energetic.

Agnipath scheme – A Bitter Pill

1. Reduces the opportunity for youth to serve for longer period
2. Supply – Demand dismatch in Force in short term
3. Not accepted by major section of people and Strikes & Bandh were noticed in various parts of country.
4. Dismantles the caste/region Based Regiment which can resulted in better cohesion
5. ~~Increase~~ Any India recruitment which might skew recruitment in favour of North Indian States.

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Need for Resilience & Efficacy of Armed Forces

1. Making Armed forces more young & Energetic
2. Giving All India character to regiments whereas troop would be united on Nationality Basis.
3. Reducing revenue Expenditure of Budget - reducing pension liabilities
4. Increased focus on capital Expenditure and Acquiring Technology
5. International Best Practice like Israel, France, Russia follow similar model.
6. Stepping stone for establishing Integrated Battle Groups.
7. More Uniformity in Armed forces - Age wise

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Hence effective implementation of Agnipath / Agniveer scheme is need of hour to make India internally as well as externally secure against the adverse neighbour like China & Pakistan.