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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : MT23RCAPA017

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 31/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 7

Code : TC709

RCA 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)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Balance of payment is the transaction of a country with the rest of the world in terms of trade and commerce

BOP

- Current Account
  - includes International transactions in remittances, Balance of trade etc
  - Comparatively volatile
- Capital Account
  - Foreign Direct Investment NRI deposits etc
  - Grants in aid from international organisations
  - Less volatile in comparison to the current account

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ Measures to balance India's BOP deficit

(1) Internationalization of Rupees as an alternative to dollarization.

(2) Promotion of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)

(3) Comparative advantage by focusing on import substitution and export promotion.

(4) Allows partial capital account convertibility to address volatility.

(5) Signing of Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with other countries

(6) Promotion of SEZs as EEEs (Employ, Economic enclave – Baba Kalyan Committee)

In this way, BOP of India can be corrected to some extend.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 logistics sector ensures the movement of goods and services across the length and breadth of the country.

⇒ Logistic sector – as driver of manufacturing industry

① Plays crucial role in import of raw materials for industry

② Export of finish goods and products to other countries

③ Ensures forward – backward linkages of industries

④ It also provides agglomerative benefits, which is key necessity for manufacturing industries (Weber)

⑤ Ensures timely availability of inputs for industries and especially the manufacturing industry.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ National Logistics Policy 2022

(1) Aims to bring down logistics cost, currently at 14% of GDP compared to 8-10% in other countries

(2) Integration of technology and e-commerce

(3) Construction of dedicated freight corridor apart from the present West & East freight corridor.

(4) Ensuring forward-backward linkage for the sector.

(5) To be a part of the Global value chain

The sector currently faces multiple challenges and NLP 2022 aims to address these concerns.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. डब्ल्यूटीओ के तहत मत्स्य पालन सब्सिडी पर नए समझौते पर भारत का क्या रुख है? भारत के लिए मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र किस प्रकार महत्त्वपूर्ण है? इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is India's stand on the New Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies under WTO? How is the Fisheries sector significant for India? Enumerate the steps taken by the Government to develop this sector.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The New Agreement on fisheries Subsidies under WTO was concluded recently.

⇒ India's stand on the agreement

(1) India opposed the agreement due to its concern on fisheries sector where government is providing subsidies to the sector

(2) India and other countries say that it will negatively impact developing countries and more so for least developed ones

(3) India attempts to bring down subsidies on the sector in a gradual manner

⇒ Significance of the Sector for India

(1) Food security - India currently produces 315 MMT of foodgrains & fishery sector provides additional stock to it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Nutritional Security - rich in vitamins, proteins

(eg) Liver Cod - high nutrient content

(3) Crucial role in Blue Economy - fishery sector is one of key stakeholder

(4) Coastline of 7500 kms, hence important to develop.

Steps taken
- PM-Matsya Sampada (promotion of fishery sector as Sunrise Sector)
- Processing of fish products and export to other countries
- Development of New Ministry of fisheries for the Sector.

Therefore, fishery sector is one of the key driver for India's economic growth.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. उन प्रणालीगत और संस्थागत बाधाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए जो भारत में भूमि सुधार प्रयासों में बाधा बनी हुई हैं और भूमि के न्यायसंगत वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्यावहारिक समाधान प्रस्तावित कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Analyze the systemic and institutional constraints that continue to hinder land reform efforts in India and propose pragmatic solutions to ensure equitable distribution of land.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Land reform is a necessity to unlock resources for economic growth and ensuring inclusive development.

⇒ Factors that hinder Land reform

① Systematic
- bypassing the law by transferring land ownership (Land Ceiling Act)
- Lack of political will in many states
- Collusion of zamindars and government officials

② Institutional
- Land - State List, hence Centre cannot impose
- Lack of coordination and collaboration between ministries & departments
- Presence of intermediaries and unacceptability of unproductive land by farmers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ Measures needed to address the issue

(1) Cooperative federalism - syncronizing the effort of Centre & states

(2) Need for political will to ensure impactful 2nd generation land reform.

(3) Deterrance factor - to not allow bypassing of law by corrupt officials and land owners

(4) Ownership rights to tenants and sharecroppers through proper land record rights

(e.g) PM - Savridhi

With India aiming to be a global power and leading country in terms of its economy, it must take urgent steps to address these issues.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

BrahMos is a joint effort of India and Russia named after Brahmaputra & Moskava rivers.

⇒ Unique features and Capabilities

(1) It can be fired from land, air and sea, which makes it lethal and peculiar

(2) Supersonic cruise missile, hence can change its trajectory unlike ballistic missile.

(3) Maneuverability of the missile is another added feature & capabilities.

(4) Fire and forget - thus enhanced capability of the missile.

(5) It has a strike range of more than 400 km and thus add more capability.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ Contribution to India's defence & strategic position

(1) Thrust to India's indegenisation effort, as major part of the missile is produced by India.

(2) Two front war - with Pakistan and China, adding more capability of India's defence.

(3) Export - Brahmos has been recently exported to Phillippines, Vietnam

(4) Improved global image as a military power

(5) Counter China's presence in Indian Ocean and ensures maritime security.

Thus, Brahmos has been a major hallmark for India's defence capabilities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. समुद्र की गहराई का पता लगाने और उसमें मौजूद संसाधनों का दोहन करने के देश के प्रयासों के अनुरूप, भारत सरकार ने गहरे समुद्र में अन्वेषण मिशन 'समुद्रयान' का प्रस्ताव रखा है। यह मिशन देश में समुद्र विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रगति में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In line with the country's efforts to explore the depths of the ocean and harness the resources it holds, the Indian government has proposed a deep-sea exploration mission Samudrayaan. How can this mission contribute to the advancement of ocean science and technology in the country?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Oceans are vast repository of resources and its exploration can lead to more discoveries.

⇒ Samudrayaan Mission

① It is a part of the Deep Ocean Mission launched by India

② Aims to send Submersible manned mission to the deep ocean.

③ To be launched in (2024-25)

④ Explore ocean (deep) resource and understand the way of life and ecosystem there

⇒ Contribution to India's science and technology

① It will make India the only one in 6 countries to go beyond (5000 m) depth in the ocean.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Exploration of deep ocean resources for securing India's energy security

(3) Understanding the benthic life system and biodiversity

(4) Major thrust for R & D in the ocean science and technology.

(5) Understand the impact of climate change in the deep ocean and subsequent impact on the life system

The Samudrayan mission, therefore, will be a pioneering mission for India's Science and technology.

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैश्विक मीथेन प्रतिज्ञा क्या है? क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक मीथेन प्रतिज्ञा मीथेन उत्सर्जन को कम करने की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक कदम है? इस मुद्दे पर भारत का रुख स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Global Methane Pledge is an agreement among Countries to reduce methan emission which is a key contributer to Global House Gases (GHGs). It was recently concluded.

⇒ Global Methane Pledge assessment

Yes

- → major contributes to GHG and has high global warming potential
- → wetlands and aquatic ecosystem stored major part of global methane and this is an effort to conserve that.
- → Necessarily to stop the unmindful emission and attainment of Net Carbon Emission

Candidates must not write on this margin

No
- Lack consensus and consultative mechanism
- unfair to developing countries (historical injustice to climate change)
- Put major onus on the third world countries to stop the global methane emission
- Lack of clear mechanism to enforce the pledge

India's stand

→ objected the pledge, as it is unfair to India

→ Lack of commitment from developed states

→ India is not a major emitter ~~of~~ methane, yet put the onus on India to take major step.

→ Impact on agriculture and food security not considered by the Pledge.

Nonetheless, India is trying its best to reduce the methane emission to tackle the issue of climate change.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The COVID-19 has pointed out various lacunaes in our disaster management at national and international level.

⇒ Key Strategies for managing such outbreaks

(1) Proactive role of WHO — becomes necessary in such cases. WHO was late in announcing COVID-19 as a pandemic.

(2) Decentralized and heirarchical disaster management as highlighted by NDMA 2005.

(3) Adoption of UN Sendai Disaster management in letter and spirit

(4) Robust health care and the right to health for all by improving health infrastructure.



fig. NDMA Disaster Management

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Focus on preventive healthcare rather than Curative healthcare

(e.g) Using traditional knowledge of medicine (AYUSH)

Challenges

- Lack of budgetary allocation for healthcare
  (e.g) India - only 2.1% of GDP
- need for collaboration and coordination between countries
- Lack of WHO autonomy - dependance on voluntary donations from countries like US, China etc
- Lifestyle changes needed for preventing such outbreaks.

India has launched ZiFE (Lifestyle in Sync with Environment) and adoption of ONE HEALTH approach is the need of the hour.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The regions affected by LWE is also known as the RED CORRIDOR. It has been have low human development and lack of socio-economic development for long.

⇒ Resource curse of Eastern & Central India

(1) Alienation of local people as the benefits of such resources (iron, bauxite, coal etc) do not go to the people.

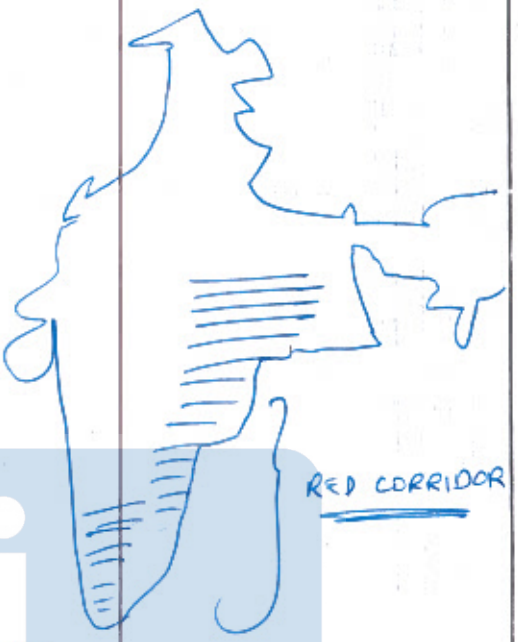
(2) Lack of socio-economic development and government apathy towards the region.

(3) Rich in resources but the technological knowhow is missing in these regions.

(4) Lack of diversification of mineral resources (eg. Chhottanagpur region - mainly iron & coal only)

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ Measures for sustainable & inclusive development



(1) Ensuring proper connectivity to the region.
(transportation, efficient railway system and integration)

(2) Address the security challenges due to LWE through coordination & collaboration of security forces

(3) Capability Approach (Amartya Sen) by addressing socio-economic backwardness.

(4) Proper infrastructure for education, healthcare etc

(5) Benefits of industrialization should be equally shared with the people.

In this way, the region can have a long lasting inclusive development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू-कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एएफएसपीए (अफस्पा) अपनी उपयोगिता बरकरार रख पाया है? टिप्पणी कीजिए (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In light of the declining trend of violence in the North East and J&K region do you think that AFSPA has lived its utility? Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

North East & J&K have been a volatile region since the time of independence. Recent MHA report has shown, however, that violence has been declining.

⇒ Whether AFSPA has lived its utility

Yes

→ Violation of human rights by security forces and having immunity to their conduct (against democratic ideals)

→ MHA Report - violence in declining trend hence the need for its removal from the region.

→ Unnecessarily extension of AFSPA do not stand the Doctrine of proportionality as highlighted by SC

→ Alienates the people of J&K & NE and prevents national integration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

No →
- Recent violence in Manipur necessitates need for AFSPA
- presence of insurgency groups like NSCN IM, PLA, ULFA etc
- International border, thus influx of immigrants and security challenges (eg in J&K
- Close to Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent (drug smuggling and trafficking)

⇒ Way forward

(1) AFSPA can be removed from un-disturbed area as is being done in Arunchal

(2) Disturbed areas - should be under AFSPA

(3) Accountability of Armed forces and its misuse should be addressed.

Thus, extension of AFSPA is justified to some extent. The Act is not the problem but rather its misuse.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार प्रमुख मुद्रा प्रतिमान (डीसीएम) पर केंद्रित है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में हार्ड करेंसी (दुर्लभ मुद्रा) के महत्त्व का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और डॉलर साम्राज्यवाद के विकल्प के रूप में वैश्विक व्यापार में रुपये की स्वीकार्यता की संभावना पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

International trade is centred on the dominant currency paradigm (DCM). Critically Analyze the importance of Hard currency in International trade and Discuss the potential of rupee acceptance in global trade as an alternative to dollar imperialism. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Hard Currency refers to those currencies which are widely accepted for international transaction and relatively have low volatility. e.g Dollar.

⇒ Importance of Hard Currency in International trade

(1) Improved global stature

e.g Post China's Renminbi, China's geo-economic have seen a major upthrust.

(2) Trade & Commerce

- Use of hard currency prevents currency volatility and has wide acceptance for transaction.

(3) Included in IMF Special Drawing Rights

e.g Renminbi, Yen, Dollar, Pounds etc

(4) It extends the reach of a country's monetary policy.

e.g Actions of US federal reserve has international implications.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

↳ As a tool of geo-economics

(e.g) China's debt trap diplomacy affecting global trade & commerce.

↳ Vulnerability to a nation's monetary policy on other countries.

(e.g) Decisions of US Federal Reserve.

↳ Difficulties in times of trade sanctions

(e.g) Recent Russia-Ukraine war reveals the vulnerability of hard currency

↳ Leads to depreciation of other currencies vis-a-vis - hard currency (e.g. like dollar)

⇒ Internationalization of rupees as alternative to dollar

Benefits

→ Reduced forex reserve requirement - need for dollar reduces

→ Reduced forex volatility to the actions of external shocks.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Trade with sanctioned countries (e.g. Russia, Venezuela etc.

→ Diversification of forex reserve - need for dollar reduces.

Challenges

↳ Low presence of rupee in global trade (only 2-2% at present, partial capital A/c convertibility.

↳ Can reduce the impact of RBI's monetary policy

↳ Volatile to external shocks - rupee has a history of high volatility

↳ Low acceptance in neighbour countries

(e.g. Trade with Bangladesh - 13% out of which only 2% is in Rupee.

Therefore, internationalization of rupees has its own benefits & issues.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The potential of economic growth due to change in age-sex structure resulting into high working age population is known as demographic dividend (UNFPA)

⇒ Potential benefits of demographic dividend

(1) High working age population (15-59)

(e.g) India has 62% of (15-59) age bracket

(2) High labour force participation rate and also for women (currently at 25%)

(3) Potential for consumption unit to production unit due to the working age population.

(4) Decrease in dependency population, hence, lower need for social security expenditure.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges of demographic dividend

(1) Need for skilled workforce - unskilled workforce cannot ensure demographic dividend.

(2) Need for human capital expenditure

(eg) India currently spends only (3%) of its GDP on education & (1.1)% on healthcare.

(3) Only a window of opportunity, does not last long (According to UNFPA)

(4) Demographic dividend can turn into demographic disaster if proper steps not taken.

⇒ Steps taken by the govt.

(1) Skill development

- PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- Establishment of National Skill Development Council (NSDC)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Agreement with other countries

(e.g) With Australia (Mobility & Migration Agreement) is a part of Mode 4 of GATS, i.e. presence of Natural person.

(3) Increasing Social infrastructure spending

(e.g) Aim - Education - 6%, Health → 3%

(4) Women Empowerment

(e.g) STEM initiatives, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao etc

India's demographic dividend will peak at 2041, therefore proactive steps needs to be taken up. ✓

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Genome editing is the use of biotechnology for specific target and replacement of genes in a scientific manner.

⇒ Genome editing

Potential for crop improvement
- enables specific replacement of genes of crops and thus enhances its productivity & production
- can be made resistant to pest diseases

Ethical & Safety Concerns
- possibility of misuse (against the law of nature)
- safety of its consumption yet to be proven
- possibility of super-bugs, pest resistant to crop reduces

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ New guidelines for safety assessment

(1) Proactive role of Ministry of Environment and GEAC emphasized to prevent misuse.

(2) Adoption of field trials before being introduced in the market.

(e.g) DMH-Mustard was recently approved for field trials.

(3) Development of GM-crops in sync with the scientific way and law of nature.

(4) Multiple checks and enquiry before approval

(e.g) Bt-Cotton.

Challenges that remains

(1) GM food crops bypassed GEAC and goes directly to FSSAI for approval

(2) Too much regulation affects innovation and development of new ideas.

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(3) Genome-editing - an evolving field thus this makes it hard to regulate and monitor

(4) Lack of international collaboration on this matter.

(5) Lack of synergy and synchronised approach at national level.

Therefore, addressing these issues becomes necessary and the new guideline is a step in the right direction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

The agriculture sector in India is faced with myriad of issues and this necessitates the need for providing subsidies.

⇒ Impact of subsidies on the agriculture sector

(1) Direct farm subsidies

- provided directly to the farmer in the form of cash or kind
- Usage of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

(e.g) PM-KISAN

Impact →
- prevention of middleman and exploitation of farmers
- 86% of small & marginal farmers thus this supplements their income
- ensures investment in agriculture by the farmers
- But, it can lead to inflation in the market.

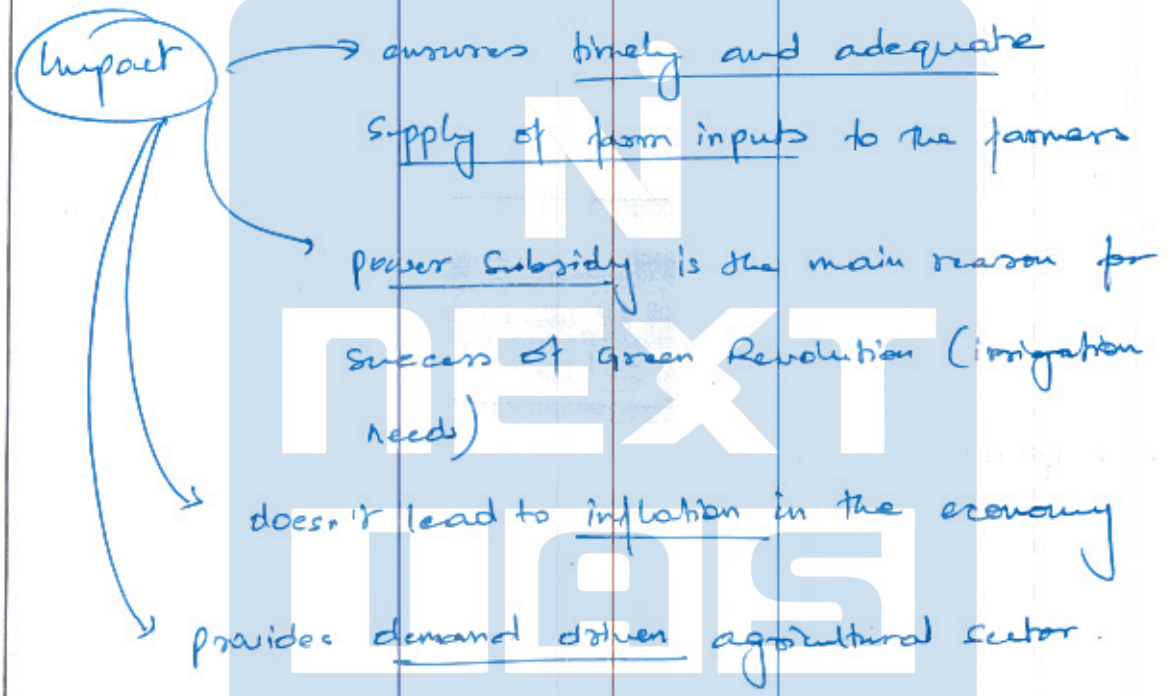
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② Indirect farm subsidies

- provided in the form of inputs for agriculture

(e.g) Power subsidy, fertilizer subsidies

- need not be transferred directly to farmers



However, subsidy given to the sector has been raised in the WTO and this has created issues for farmers in particular & agriculture sector in general.

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⇒ MSP regime

Positive impact
- ensures guaranteed price for agricultural produces
- ensures stability in the market & prevents volatility
- Ensures foodgrain production in sync with the demands of the market
- announced by govt. in consultation with CACP (23 crops at present)

Negative Impact
- affects crop diversification (mainly rice & wheat dominated)
- considered trade distorting by WTO
- Overused of groundwater in Green Revolution area and promotion of water intensive crops.
- 90% of MSP benefits going to Punjab & Haryana.

Need of the hour is to implement Shanta Kumar Committee recommendation and address the issues of MSP.

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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

The repeated use of antibiotics have led to antimicrobial resistance (AMR) causing a huge concern for public health.

⇒ Major factors for AMR problem

(1) Overuse of AMR and antibiotics without proper prescriptions and availability over the counter.

(2) Use of antibiotics in livestock - injection of antibiotics for induced hormonal growth in poultry, farms etc.

(3) Lack of regulation of anti-biotics by states, Central governments and absence of international agreement on the matter.

(4) Prolonged illness and health problems, which

Candidates must not write on this margin

necessitates use of antibiotics.

(5) Lack of proper disposal of antibiotics and lack of segregation at source exacerbating the problem.

(6) Lack of robust healthcare infrastructure

e.g. India spends only (2.1%) of its GDP on health.

⇒ Steps that can be taken

(1) International collaboration and coordination on the issue of AMR is needed

(2) Adoption of one health approach



(3) Proactive role of WHO in information dissemination on AMR.

(4) Regulation of the use of antibiotics in poultry & livestock

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(5) Proper prescription of antibiotics to prevent development of Superbugs.

(6) Increasing healthcare expenditure, especially on the Research & Development on AMR.

AMR is a serious healthcare issue and its urgent redressal is need of the hour.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Disruptive innovations are emerging technologies such as AI, Cyber warfare etc which are at the risk of it being used for vested interest.

They have the potential to target critical infrastructure leading to disruptions and chaos.

⇒ Examples of disruptive innovations in recent times

(1) The ransomware attack on AIIMS
- disruption to healthcare access & availability
- exposure & leakage of vital healthcare data
- has national security repurcussions and implications

(2) Attack on COWIN portal
- disruption to critical & vital health data of millions
- creates issue of privacy data leakage.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Attack on Mumbai power station by China

- total power blackout in Mumbai
- halt to economic activities
- exposed critical infrastructure to attack by other countries.

(4) Attack on Kudankulam Nuclear plant

- one of the major power nuclear plant in India
- has national repurcussions and constitutes one of India's critical infrastructure.

⇒ Impact on the way Industries operates:

(1) It has increase the cost of industry operation

(Eg) Need for securing cyberspace from unsolicitated attacks.

(2) Impact on Global Value Chain (GVC), this has the potential to disrupt international trade & commerce.

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(3) Increased used as a geo-economic tool

(e.g) China owns 60% of critical minerals and its capability in disruptive innovations have been used as a geo-economics tool.

(4) The manufacturing industry is highly vulnerable to such disruptive innovations.

It is, therefore, necessary to develop enhanced capabilities in the field of disruptive technologies & innovations.

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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

With climate change becoming a reality, Loss & Damage becomes a necessity to address the historical injustice in dealing with climate change.

⇒ Evolution of Loss & Damage fund

① Paris Agreement – pledge of $100 b by developed countries to developing and least developed countries.

② Kigali Agreement – lack of commitment on the part of developed countries brought to light.

③ COP 27 (Sharm-El-Sheikh) declaration – Development of Loss and Damage fund in recognition of common but differentiated responsibilities.

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⇒ Major developments related to Loss & Damage Funds in COP 27 :

(1) Developed countries have agreed to the Contribution of finance for the Loss & Damage fund

(2) Commitment of nation to Net Zero Carbon Emission.

(eg) India — by 2070, China by 2050, developed countries by 2030.

(3) Increasing fiscal space for Low lying Island Countries which are at the threat of being submerged due to climate change.

⇒ Commitments made by India during COP 27 :

(1) Net Zero Carbon Emission by 2070 to address the issue of global warming & climate change

(2) Revision and re-updation of Intended

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Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

- LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), pro-planet people launched during COP 27.
- Major contributor to the establishment of Loss & Damage fund.

~~Collaborative~~

"We cannot have plan B because we do not have planet B"

- Antonio Guterres, UN Secy. General."

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Disaster management is the proactive and preventive measures taken to reduce the impact of disaster and calamities.

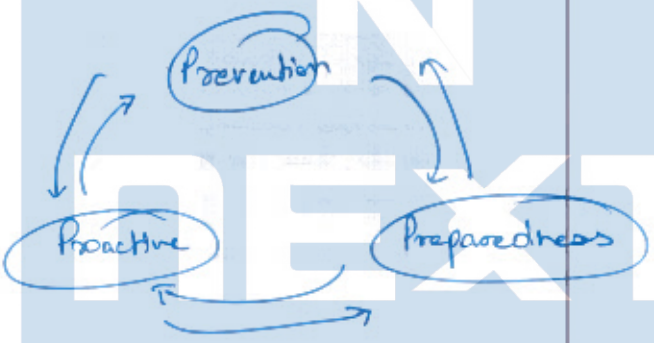


Fig Disaster Management

⇒ Key strategies to build resilient community

① Adoption of UN Sendai Framework in letter and spirit by following the three Ps (Prevention, Preparedness and Proactive role)

② Focus of disaster management should be pre-disaster, during and post disaster.

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Focusing only on emergency response will not help.

Pre - Disaster → Capacity building, advanced warning

During → swift response, relief & rescue

Post - Disaster → Reconstruction, Rehabilitation etc

(Fig) > aspects of disaster management strategy.

CASE STUDY

- Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) launched by India is one such initiative and key strategy for disaster management.

(3) Resilient infrastructure to minimise disaster impact should be done.

(e.g) National Building Code 2016 - aims to reduce impact of earthquake in India

(4) Capacity building of people and mock drills to impart awareness should be done.

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(5) Advanced weathering forecasting and information dessimination (eg) Cyclone, Tsunamis etc.

(6) Focus on both structural & non-structural measures as highlighted by NDMA guidelines on disaster management.

Due to climate change, there is increasing natural calamities and it would be wise to build a robust disaster management by enhancing the resilience of communities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. मेटावर्स और वर्चुअल एसेट्स जैसी नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग के माध्यम से आतंकवाद का परिवर्तन चिंता का विषय है। हम आतंकवादी उद्देश्यों के लिए नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग का मुकाबला किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं? इस संबंध में "दिल्ली घोषणा पत्र" के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The transformation of terrorism through the use of new and emerging technologies like metaverse and virtual assets is a matter of concern. How can we counter the Use of New and Emerging Technologies for Terrorist Purposes and Elucidate the importance of the "Delhi declaration" in this regard?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The extension of hybrid warfare in the form of new and emerging technologies by terrorist is a matter of huge concern.

=> Strategy to counter such challenges

① Security angle

- development of security forces in the cyber domain through collaboration and coordination of units.
- CERT-In (to ensure proper tracking and reporting of such incidences)

② Legal Angle

- Implementation of Subhash Garg Committee
  (e.g. Ban on cryptocurrencies can be considered
- Taxing of virtual assets (Budget 2022-23) at 30% can also be considered.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Global Collaborations

- cooperation with like minded countries
- review of Budapest Convention may be considered.

(4) Legislative mechanisms

- Amendment to FEMA, 1999 to incorporate new and emerging technologies.
- PMLA 2002 to prevent money laundering through virtual assets can be taken up.

(5) Science & Technology

- Use of Quantum Technology
- Advancement in the field of Blockchain technology
- Increasing expending on R&D to develop innovate ideas on regulation of such technologies.

⇒ Importance of Delhi Declaration

(1) Collaboration of extension of hybrid warfare with like minded countries.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Address the use of these technologies by State and non-state actors

(3) Declaration against terrorism and need for war-footing strategy to deal with terrorism.

(4) Establishment of regulation of Blockchain, cryptocurrencies etc

(5) Project India as a global leader in fight against terrorism and increasing use of dark web & space by them.

Therefore, Delhi Declaration is a right step in tackling the issue of terrorism and new emerging technologies.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Agnipath scheme is an opportunity for patriotic youths to serve in the Armed forces of the country.

⇒ Agnipath scheme

- recruitment below officer rank
- 4 yrs serving in the Armed force
- Age criteria : 17.5 yrs to 21 yrs (recent exemption (one time) - to 23 yrs)

⇒ Benefits of the scheme

(1) Address the age structure of Armed forces. Agnipath scheme will bring down the average age of Armed forces by 4-5 years

(2) Developed patriotic feeling among the youth and reap the Demographic Dividend.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Ensure high skilled workforce after the agniveers serve for 4 years.

(4) Provides employment opportunities and addresses the issue of unemployment (PLFS - 4.2%)

(5) Reduce pension expenditure of the force which constitutes (60-70%) of its budget.

Challenges

- only (25%) of Agniveers will be retained and lack of second employment opportunities
- No pension benefit as per Agnipath scheme
- Trainings imparted may not be utilised efficiently
- In the long run, Armed forces will lose experienced and trained soldiers.
- Limited years - only for (4 years).

Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

- proper and clear policy guidelines for Agniveers
- Ensuring second employment opportunities for them.
- Recruitment of Agniveers in a phased manner so that Armed forces do not lose trained and experienced soldiers in the long run

Therefore, while Agnipath scheme is a step in the right direction, more steps needs to be taken up beyond it to ensure the resilience & efficacy of Armed forces.

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Space for Rough Work