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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 7

Code : TC709

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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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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

Balanced payment is the statement showing one Country's transactions with the rest of the world.

It has two components

Capital Account	Current Account
(i) It shows the change on assets and liabilities of Country	(i) It shows day to day transactions with the world.
(ii) It Contains items like FDI, FPI, debts, etc	(ii) It has items like trade receipt, grant, Expenses, etc

BOP deficit → In India, we have BoP deficit due to import of ~~com~~ goods. is more than Export of goods.

↳ Major part is a import of Crude oil and related products.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measure to balance BOP deficit →

Short term → import duty on unnecessary import like luxury

→ promote investments in country

→ Correct inverted duty structure.

→ Countervailing duty on dumping of goods by china.

Long term → promote manufacturing
↳ MSME
↳ Skilling

→ review foreign trade agreements

→ facilitate movement of labour along with goods.

→ Curb reliance on China imports.

→ Strengthen logistics and infrastructure

Thus, BOP deficit is a matter of concern, need is to balance exports, imports. New Trade policy is step in right direction.

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

Logistics is the movement of goods & services across value chain from Origin to destination of Consumption.

Logistics cost today in India is ~ 14-16% of GDP

→ it increases production cost

↳ makes our Exports uncompetitive

→ delays investment & hampering manufacturing activity.

In this back drop govt launched National Logistics policy 2022.

Various Components

(i) Aim is to reduce logistics cost to 8-9% by next 5 years.

(ii) It aims for effective grievance redressal directly with government officers by E-logs portal.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) ULIP - Unified Logistic Interface platform → It help to check various means and modes of transport available and choose effectively

(iv) Portal for timely update of goods in transit.

(v) It aims to make India a logistics hub

(vi) It Ensures Ease of doing business.

Way forward → Effective implementation of Logistics Policy 2022

→ Supplement it with PM Gati-Shakti and National infra-structure pipeline.

Thus, an efficient Logistics sector is sine qua non for reaping demographic dividends, promoting manufacturing and achieving target of $5 trillion Economy

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

WTO on 12th Ministerial Conference agreed on New Agreement on Fisheries Subsidy.

→ It provides for stopping of Illegal, unreported & unregulated fishing (IUU)

→ It provided 2 years to all Countries to phase-out IUU fishing subsidies

India's stand

(i) India has demanded 25 years timeline for developing Countries to phase out IUU.

(ii) India was against WTO-plus phenomenon.
↳ Environment Concern is not part of WTO mandate

(iii) India has opposed Diktat tendency of developed Countries

(iv) India has raised the global south Concern as fishing as a major occupation of small farmers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of fisheries sector for India-

→ Contributes 6% of agriculture GVA
→ provides employment to million of fish farmers
→ Essential for food and nutritional security
→ helps to tap blue economy benefits
→ India is one of the largest fishing nation with 15000 Km Coastline.

Steps taken by Govt → PM Matsya Sampada yojna - an umbrella scheme to develop infrastructure, and capabilities of fish farmers.
→ India is laboratory R&D on fish germ seeds, fish hatcheries, etc
→ Credit to fish farmers at subsidized rate is being provided.

Thus, need is capacity building of fishing sector to combate effectively globally and sustainably.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Land reform was undertaken after independence to ensure Equitable distribution of land and substantial justice, to increase productivity

Systemic Constraints on Land reforms -

(i) Inequality, 86% farmers are Small and marginal.

(ii) Entrenched feudal system and mindset, Lead to failure of Land reforms.

(iii) India is seen as a soft state with unable to implement policies

Institutional Constraints

(i) People evaded maximum land holdings by family divisions, transferring to relatives

(ii) Land distributed were of poor quality.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Land Lords themselves became tenant, removing tenants

(iv) limited institutional Capacity due to illiteracy, ineffective documentation & farmers

Pragmatic solutions to ensure Equitable distribution of land

(i) Effective implementation of land holding Capacity

(ii) online updation of all land records

(iii) persuade people to follow law by involvement of Civil Society

(iv) End Corruption on Land department

(v) peaceful Land Consolidation

(vi) Cooperation can be promoted to distribute and pool land.

Thus, to ensure agriculture out of Crisis, along with Land distribution, need is to make agriculture digital, diversify. Crop & ensure better marketing facilities

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 stand for Brahmaputra & Moskva river of India & Russia.

It has been jointly developed and manufactured by both Countries.

Unique features & Capabilities of Brahmos Cruise Supersonic missile

(I) It is difficult to get into Enemy radar and defence system

Eg: recently Pakistan failed to intercept Brahmos.

(II) It has precision guided system, which accurately hits targets

(III) It is state of the art missile system in the world.

(IV) It can manover and change trajectory as per target location

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) It has speed upto 5 mach
(ii) It is Cost Effective in its target Category around the world
(iii) It can hit target beyond 500 km

It's Contribution to India's defence Capability & strategic position

(i) It has Enhanced defence of India, it is being deployed along Pakistan & China border.
(ii) It can intercept any enemy threat
(iii) used in protection of Capital - Delhi
(iv) It has improved strategic position, Country of Philippines is purchasing Brahmos
(v) Many other Countries like Vietnam, Malaysia has shown interest in Brahmos.

This has strengthened India's defence Capability and deterrence ability.

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

India has 7500 km long Coastline, is 16th largest maritime nation. Recently got authorisation to Explore Seabed in 7500 Sq.km area on Indian ocean by UNCLOS.

Indian Govt. has proposed deep-sea Exploration mission - Samudrayaan on Indian ocean.

Mission Contributing to the advancement of ocean Science & Technology

(i) It will help develop Capability of Sending Submersible vehicle upto 6 km below water

(ii) It will Enhance ability to Conduct Manned deep-sea mission.

(iii) It Can unravel the minerals & like Polymetallic nodules present in ocean.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) It help in better understanding of ocean and marine life.

(v) It can help in understanding impact of climate change in on marine ecosystem

(vi) It can improve understanding about deep sea plains, mountain ridges of oceans.

(vii) It will increase chance of global Cooperation to map ocean floor.

(viii) It can help explore possibility of off shore wind Energy, tidal Energy.

Then, it can be another feather in Cap. to Explore deep Ocean after successfully landing on Moon.

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 Commitment of Countries to reduce methane Emission by 2030. It Came in CoP26

Positive step

(i) It will reduce Methane Emission, which is a major Green house Gas
(ii) It Can help tackle climate change
(iii) It Can help develop alternate of Methane
(iv) It Can balance Ecology & Economy.

India's stance

(i) India has refused to sign methane pledge.
(ii) India Considers it as climate Colonialism as India's 46% population

Candidates must not write on this margin

is dependent on agriculture sector which Emits methane

(iii) It can lead to green colonialism, has financing & technology transfer mechanism are not clear

(iv) Developed countries has not included livestock on their plan, which is a mayor contributor.

(v) India is against top down approach.

India on other hand has updated INDCs, doing much better than developed countries climate targeting. and wants climate justice and Equity on CBDR principles. to take people out of poverty and balance Environmental needs

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Covid 19 pandemic presented an unprecedented challenge on public health sector. Such vast morbidity, mortality stumbling public health infrastructure.

Challenges for managing pandemic

(i) health disaster not mentioned in any list of schedule VII

(ii) Archaic Epidemic disease act.

(iii) problem of collaboration between Centre and state → health is in state list.

(iv) Lack of genome surveillance labs across country.

Strategy to manage pandemic & other infectious outbreak

(i) Develop a national disease surveillance mechanism with help of tech. Eg of

Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Enact new law with proper involvement of stakeholders and clearly defined role & responsibility

(III) update National defence strategy to take into account bw terrorism

(IV) Strengthen Community participation on tackling infectious disease like Andhra Pradesh model

(V) develop capacity of local bodies and PRIs on Kerala model for better management at local level

(VI) Strengthen health care at all levels (Prev. as per Sendai framework, a comprehensive strategy is needed to tackle disaster management in public health for a country with 1.4 billion population

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

Left wing Extremism is the violence against state captured by far left ideologies like Maoism.

It started in 1967 in Naxalbari village of West Bengal. As per Home Ministry report failure of Land reforms & 'resource curse' has been reason for Red revolution.

Resource Curse of Eastern and Central India — Crucial driver of LWE

(i) Failure to develop alternate industry or Employment in these regions has led to grievance.

(ii) Corruption, extortion due to resource extraction has reduced credibility of Indian state.

(iii) In name of mining, people have lost Cost lands, livelihood & Cultures.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) These grievances & faultlines are exploited by LWE to recruit people and for armed insurgency

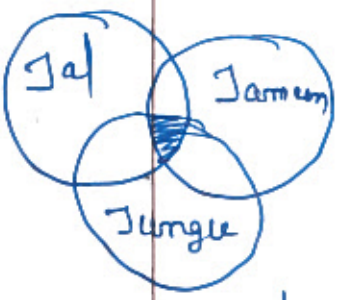


fig. Reason for LWE

(v) These areas has least socio-Economic development, Leading to Emotional alienation to Indian state

Measures for sustainable and Inclusive development

(i) Education → Samagra Shikshabhiyan, Eklavya Model School.

(ii) Provide skill learning & job to youth

(iii) Provide Early dispute resolution

(iv) Provide facility of health, sanitation, housing Integrated Action plan

(v) Win heart & mind of people by developing trust, by timely rehab and Compensation.

Thus need is to provide inclusive and sustainable development to find grounds of LWE along with security measures like operation green hunt

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 (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

Recently Government has reduced AFSPA from Assam, Nagaland. There is also reports of return of normalcy in J&K and reduced disturbances.

This points to AFSPA has lived its utility.

AFSPA → It grants immunity to armed forces to arrest without warrent, Search of vehicle & Shoot after warning in 'disturbed area'.

Recent trend of violence has declined, but not Ended.

→ disturbance is going on for months in Manipur

→ Naga peace deal has not formalized due to nature of demands – separate Constitution & flag

→ influx of migrants is Continuing as per IB report.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ arms, drug, trafficking can destabilize the region
→ Instability on Myanmar
→ China supporting insurgents.

So AFSPA is needed to boost morale of army, protect from legal hassle, on absence of AFSPA, insurgents may force people to file law suit against army and law & order situation may go haywire.

Solution → Slowly removal of Afspa based on threat
→ As per Supreme Court guidelines, probe every murder.
→ Improve Capability of state police — forecast with Judgement
→ Create awareness of community to Cases of sexual violence — Thangjam Manorama incident

Thus, to protect Fundamental right and ensure credibility of democracy, AFSPA should be slowly phased out as per Jeevan Reddy Commission Recommendation

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

International trade in a market Economy is settled through a widely accepted Currency that has reliability, credibility and acceptibility. This is is called dominant Currency paradigm - (DCP)

Currently Dollar Enjoys the position of Currency hegemon, leading to dollar imperialism.

Importance of hard Currency in International trade

(I) Easy transaction → Currency makes transaction Easy as compared to barter system

(II) Store of Value → A country in hard Currency can store wealth, this

Candidates must not write on this margin

could help as an hedge against unforseen exigencies.

(iii) Comparative advantage : Countries specialize and focus on good or services where it can outdo other and hard currency makes goods exchanges possible.

(iv) facilitate global trade → hard currency with acceptability all across the world enables conducive environment to trade across globe

Eg India and Latin America.

However, there are certain draw back of hard currency

(i) Impacts financial sovereignty.

Eg Russia out of Swift mechanism

(ii) Make transaction cumbersome

Eg Currency exchange

(iii) Dependent on few hard currency

Eg dollar imperialism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Rupee acceptance on global trade

(i) India is fifth largest Economy, in next 5 years will become third (IMF)

(ii) Country with Stable Macro Economy index.
Eg inflation, BOP, forex stable

(iii) Country with 'No default' history

(iv) Country with democratic & transparent institutions Eg RBI, CCI

(v) Major Exporter of services and a responsible Nation

However. Some hurdle remains →
- Global trade share less than 3%
- rupee-rouble - failed to take off
- No full Convertibility
- government uses Export as price Control measure
  Eg onion Export ban

Way forward →
- Slowly open full Capital account Convertibility
- Increase Exports
- Macro Economic Stability.

In long run, rupee can Emerge as International Currency, recently rupee-dirham agreement was finalized.

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।

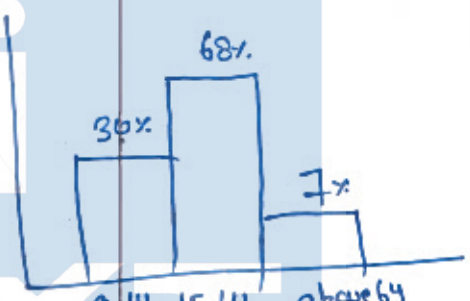
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Demographic dividend is the potential of Economic growth - that arises due to Changing population structure i.e. increasing working population and falling dependency ratio -

Eg. Asian Tigers on 1997



Eg. demographic transition

young population → more job / more demand

Potential → innovation

Potential → Consumption

Steps taken by government to take advantage of Demographic transition

① Skilling → Digital India skill mission

→ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas yojna 4.0

→ to train in IR 4.0 technology like

Candidates must not write on this margin

IoT, AI, 3D printing etc

(ix) Health → Ayushman Bharat Digital health mission - holistic health care
↳ Jan Arogya yojna and 5 Lakh insurance per family
Vaccination under Indradhanush programme

(x) Education → New education policy
↳ focus on vocational education
→ INSPIRE, NANAK - Innovation

(xi) Gender parity → Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
→ Maternity Benefit Act

(xii) Promoting Start-up Ecosystem & Entrepreneurship → India become 3rd start-up hub

(xiii) DESH-BUY → Domestic Enterprise Services Hub
- To promote manufacturing and Employment as per Baba Kalyani Committee

(xiv) ~~Digital~~ Standup India, MSME Credit, digital Public infrastructure like UPI, are all effort to harness demographic dividend

Candidates must not write on this margin

Certain Concerns remain →

(i) 90% workers are in informal sector, are not properly secured

(ii) female labour force participation is around 25% (NSO)

(iii) Academia - Industry linkage missing

(iv) 96% population employed in agriculture with only ₹10218 monthly income, it create vicious cycle of poverty.

way forward →
- Time bound skilling of youth
- Promote gender equality
- Ensure good health
- focus on manufacturing
- Increase Expenditure on Social sector.

There is nothing automatic about it, govt. need to enhance Expenses on youth power which is a Saptrishi on budget to achieve aim of $5 Trillion Economy

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Genome editing is a technique to improve quality and productivity of a crop but there are safety ethical Concerns with it: Recently approval to GM Mustard was challenged due to these reasons

Government has issued safety assessment of genome-Edited plants →

(i) It involves rigorous testing about safety of crop

(ii) It mandates field trials

(iii) It involves prior informed Consent of locals

(iv) Approval of Genetically Engineered Advisory Committee is required

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, there are Concern. →

(i) It has allowed import of Genetically modified Crops

(ii) Lack of Stakeholder Consultation

(iii) Its sideeffects have been perceived

in US

way forward → timely and rigorously safety assessment
→ Stakeholder Consultation.

In wake of Climate Change Genome Editing can help develop drought resistant Crops, but Safety and Ethical Concerns must be addressed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Agriculture sector is backbone of Economy. It provides food security, 46% Employment (PLFS), but as per NCRB every ~~farmer~~ hour 2 farmers did suicide. This highlights Crisis and necessitates direct & indirect Subsidy by govt

Quantum of Subsidy → ≈ 0.65% of GDP

Direct subsidy → on Electricity, Fertilizers, Festivals

Indirect Subsidy → on food Corp, Warehouse

~~Impact~~ & indirect

Impact of direct subsidy on agricultural sector

① Ensures timely availability of power for irrigation and fertilizer, Ensures food security.

② However, there are negative Consequences also.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) It leads to monoculture;
(Eg) due to irrigation subsidy, farmers are growing paddy in arid areas

(ii) It leads to over exploitation of ground water

(iii) Increase alkalinity of soil

(iv) overuse of fertilizers like urea

(v) Low investment, money goes into subsidy.

(vi) Many tenants, women farmers not covered due to lack of land title. Leads to injustice

MSP : It is guaranteed price announced by government for 23 Crops before Sowing season.

MSP : Positive Effect on agricultural Economy

↑MSP → Farmers → No sale at distress price → saved from market risk

↑MSP → Consumers → Food security → Ease of living

Candidates must not write on this margin

Negative Consequences

(i) Market distorting – not as per demand supply

(ii) affects Exports → WTO bars Extend of subsidized exports

(iii) Leads to inflation due to high MSP

(iv) Fiscal burden on Citizens

(v) Lack of investment on agri culture infrastructure like warehousing

(vi) only 6% farmers know about MSP as per Shanta Kumar Committee – so it is beneficial only for big farmers.

decentralized procurement

Way forward → DBT rather than subsidy.

Overexploitation of Crop

Thus, need is to have rebound of agriculture sector by horticulture, beekeeping, integrated farming and reduce Subsidy burden on Economy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध (एएमआर) एक तेजी से बढ़ता संकट है जो दुनिया भर में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा है। रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध की बढ़ती समस्या में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं, और इस वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य खतरे से निपटने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a rapidly escalating crisis that poses a grave threat to public health worldwide. What are the major contributing factors to the growing problem of antimicrobial resistance, and what steps can be taken to address this global health threat? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a condition when microbe develop resistance and first and second line of treatment becomes ineffective.

Eg AMR against TB medicines.

As per WHO, AMR is a major global health concern today

Threat to public health → Can make treatment ineffective → operations can develop infections

→ increases national burden & cost

→ it can lead to mortality.

Major Contributing factor for AMR.

① Lack of awareness, lead to over-use, misuse of anti-biotics

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) over Counter sale of anti-biotics

(iv) use of anti-biotics on poultry animals

(v) Lack of proper solid waste management → ∞

(vi) ineffective disposal of medical waste
Eg: during Covid

(vii) Lack of research to develop new AMR medicines.

Steps that can be taken →

(i) Generate awareness among people with the help of Asha workers

(ii) prevent over the counter sale by pharmacies

(iii) Collaborate on global research to develop new AMR medicines

(iv) Increase fund for R&D.
— Currently only 0.7% of GDP.

(v) regulate use of anti-biotics in

Candidates must not write on this margin

Poultry sector

AMR is a grave threat, that can reverse centuries of medical progress, it has become leading cause of avoidable deaths. Multipronged steps are required to address AMR issue

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Disruptive innovations are invention, discovery and usage of new innovation or technique that can substantially change the way things are or the way things are being done.

Eg Machine i.e. steam Engine was a disruptive innovation which led to industrial revolution in England.

Some examples of disruptive innovation & the way they have changed the operation of industries

(i) 5G → Ultra fast digital Communication
→ It has revolutionized the communication, made robotic surgery, IoT, data analytics possible.

(ii) Robotics/ automation → It has reduced manual routine work, made

Candidates must not write on this margin

operations Efficient, Speedy, less Error prone

Eg: fully Automated warehouse of Amazon

(iii) Artificial Intelligence → They help to gauge market trends, Consumer behaviour & Service Personalization.

(iv) Blockchains → decentralized ledger help to maintain record of inventory. Smart-Contracts, Crypto Currency, Etc

(v) 3D printing → It has Completely changed the production of goods

(vi) NFT → Non-fungible token has revolutionized the Intellectual property rights of Industries.

Eg: Tiesto NFT., & Adobe Etc

(vii) Chat GPT → Generative AI, has Completely Changed the data Collation, processing, had made business Easier and faster.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(viii) Internet of Things → It automates operation, with out human interferance

<u>However there are Concerns.</u>

→ it leads to unemployment
→ it can lead to error.
→ who to held responsibility for error.
→ data bases can't work on English.

→ There need is to Collaborate, make Ethical use of disruptive technologies as these are double Edged sword

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. हानि और क्षति (L&D) कोष के क्रमिक विकास को चिह्नित कीजिए। COP27 में हानि और क्षति कोष से संबंधित कौन-से प्रमुख घटनाक्रम हुए हैं? इस सम्मेलन में भारत ने क्या प्रतिबद्धताएँ व्यक्त की हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Trace the evolution of the Loss and Damage fund. What are the major development related to loss and damage funds in COP 27?, What are the commitments made by India in this conference?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Loss and Damage fund was agreed on COP27. It is created to fund to the least developed Countries who are affected by climate disaster.

Eg flood in Pakistan.

Loss and Damage fund as per Santiago Commitment was discussed much earlier.

Major developments related to Loss & damage fund.

(I) All countries to Contribute to fund — Except least developed Countries

(II) It will help on Strengthening adaptability to disasters

(III) It was supported by 134 Countries

Candidates must not write on this margin

Commitments made by India:

(i) Became part of Mangrove alliance to restore Mangroves by 2030

(ii) will Contribute to Loss & damage fund

(iii) Increased its Electricity generation target from 40% to 50% from renewable Energy by 2030

(iv) reiterated 2.5-3bn Carbon sink creation

(v) 500 GW of Energy from renewable sources

(vi) Energy intensity of Economy to reduce by 45% as Compared to 33-35% of Earlier target on 2005 Levels

(vii) reconfirmed Commitment to become ~~Carb~~ Zero Emission Country by 2070

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, Commitments are Conditional, depends on green finance and technology by developed country.

India also offered Environmental Colonialism in form of Coal-phase down rather than phase-out.

Also, there is lack of Clarity on funding mechanism of Loss & damage fund.

Thus, need is to pursue Energetic diplomacy & forge Consensus using G20 presidency to tackle Climate issue

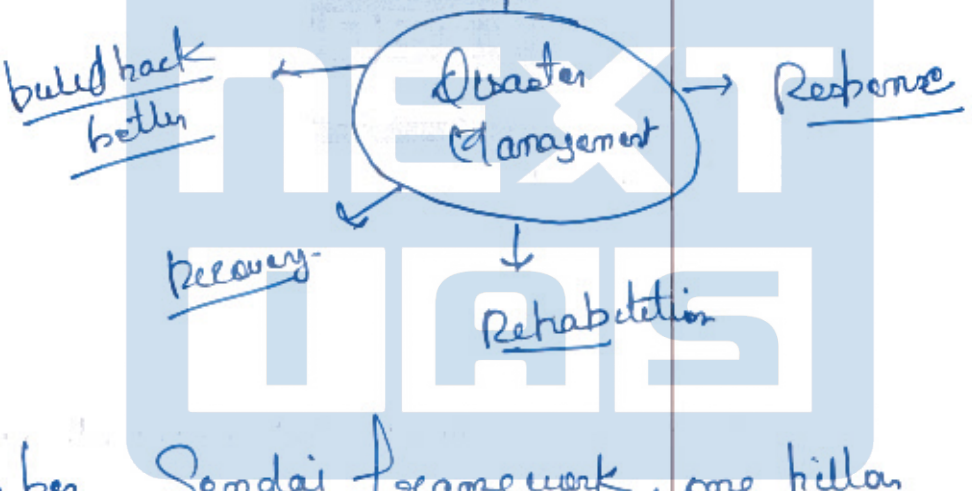
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18. आपदा प्रबंधन सिर्फ आपात स्थिति से निपटने के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि लचीले समुदायों के निर्माण के बारे में भी है। उन प्रमुख रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनका उपयोग सामुदायिक लचीलापन बनाने और आपदाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए किया जा सकता है। (250 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 the process of responding to disasters in a way to minimize the impacts of life, property & Livelihood of community.



As per Sendai framework, one pillar of Disaster Management is to develop the Capacities of Community and become resilience

Key Strategy to make Community ~~resilient~~ resilient

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) Awareness about the impact of disaster
(ii) Training, mock drills can make community resilient.
(iii) Provide better architectural design of building
(iv) Early warning systems
(v) Using technology to develop drought resistant or salinity resistant crops can ensure food security
(vi) Involvement of NGO, private sector can help make community resilient, by increasing resources at disposal.

Strategy to reduce impact of disaster

(i) Include mitigation plan in all developmental strategies as per Yokohama declaration

(ii) Land use planning as per hazard zoning and mapping.
Eg: Landslide prone area to be for grazing or parks, not house construction

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Disasters impact can be reduced by following building codes & all by laws of municipality
Eg: Earthquake resistant building.

(iv) Using traditional knowledge
Eg: Kedarnath temple still standing

(v) Using technology like Satellite imagery & GIS to monitor changes
Eg: Water levels.

Then, need is to implement
10 point programme given by PM
for disaster risk reduction and developing a resilient community

Candidates must not write on this margin

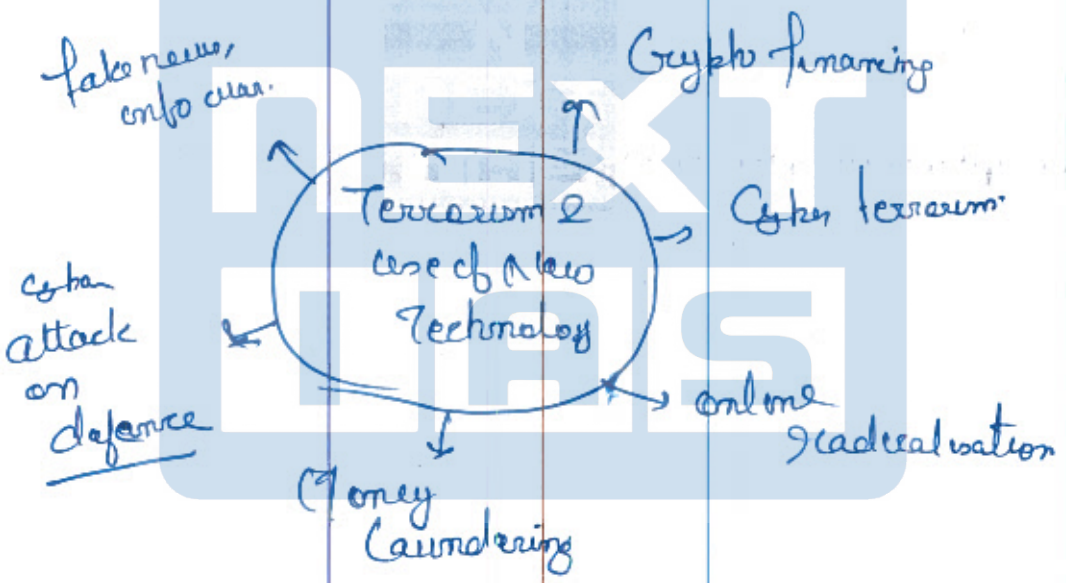
19. मेटावर्स और वर्चुअल एसेट्स जैसी नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग के माध्यम से आतंकवाद का परिवर्तन चिंता का विषय है। हम आतंकवादी उद्देश्यों के लिए नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग का मुकाबला किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं? इस संबंध में "दिल्ली घोषणा पत्र" के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(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

Terrorism is the phenomenon of using violence to create terror with the aim of achieving social, political, religious objectives.



Ways of Countering the use of New & Emerging Technology by terrorist

① First need is to create cyber hygiene among people

Eg ⇒ updated Software, strong password,

Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Monitoring Cyber space by NETRA mechanism.

(III) Developing global Coperation to deny terrorist new age technology by UNSC Sanction Committee or by developing global treaty

(IV) Strengthening Cyber forensics, Analysis & Capacity of police.

Ex Cyber dome project of Kerala

(V) Strengthening Offensive Cyber Capability, Citizen awareness.

(VI) Countering propaganda of terrorists

Ex operation dreams.

(VII)

Delhi Declaration: Came up after Special Conference of UNSC Counter Terrorism Committee.

Importance →

(I) It highlighted Concern regarding misuse of technology by terrorist.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(11) It emphasized the need to cooperate globally to share best practices, training and capacity building to tackle threat of Cyber terrorism.

(111) It clearly laid out risk of online money Laundering, use of Cyber space by terrorist and need to Counter that

Thus, needs to adopt a updated Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism, destroy terror networks, deny safe havens, to curb threat of terrorism and use of new technology by terrorist.

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 was for India's recruitment scheme for three services.

Major provisions →

(i) Recruits called agniveers will be inducted for four years.

(ii) after four year, 25% will be selected for regular forces.

(iii) Rest 75% will be demobilized without any pension benefit.

(iv) They will be given around ₹11 lakh seva nidhi and a service certificate.

Importance for reforms and efficacy of armed forces:

(i) It will make armed forces leaner, younger.

(ii) It will save money from pensions, can be used for on armed forces modernization

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) It will help on Capital purchases Equipment.

(iv) It help to prepare forces future-ready for two front war with China and Pakistan.

(v) Today, not the number, but Technology, agility, learning, matters.

There are some draw backs also

(i) Scheme implemented without pilot project

(ii) It can impact on morale & professionalism, and on army Ethos.

(iii) Some formations like Air force require time to develop skill, by the time they get skill, will be relieved, so it is wastage of talent.

(iv) Parliamentary Committee on defence has pointed out dwindling of squadron, it needs manforce too.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, on todays forms of hybrid war, need is technological advancement. As per Shri Indias defence budget is $ 76 billion as Compared to $ 300 billion of china.

So Agnipath has potential to transform our armed forces & similar scheme as there in Israel & US.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not write on this margin

NEXT IAS