

NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office): 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail: mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate: Vishuheet Singh Holkar

Roll No.: PTPP 220305

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Test - 7

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MTS IGP 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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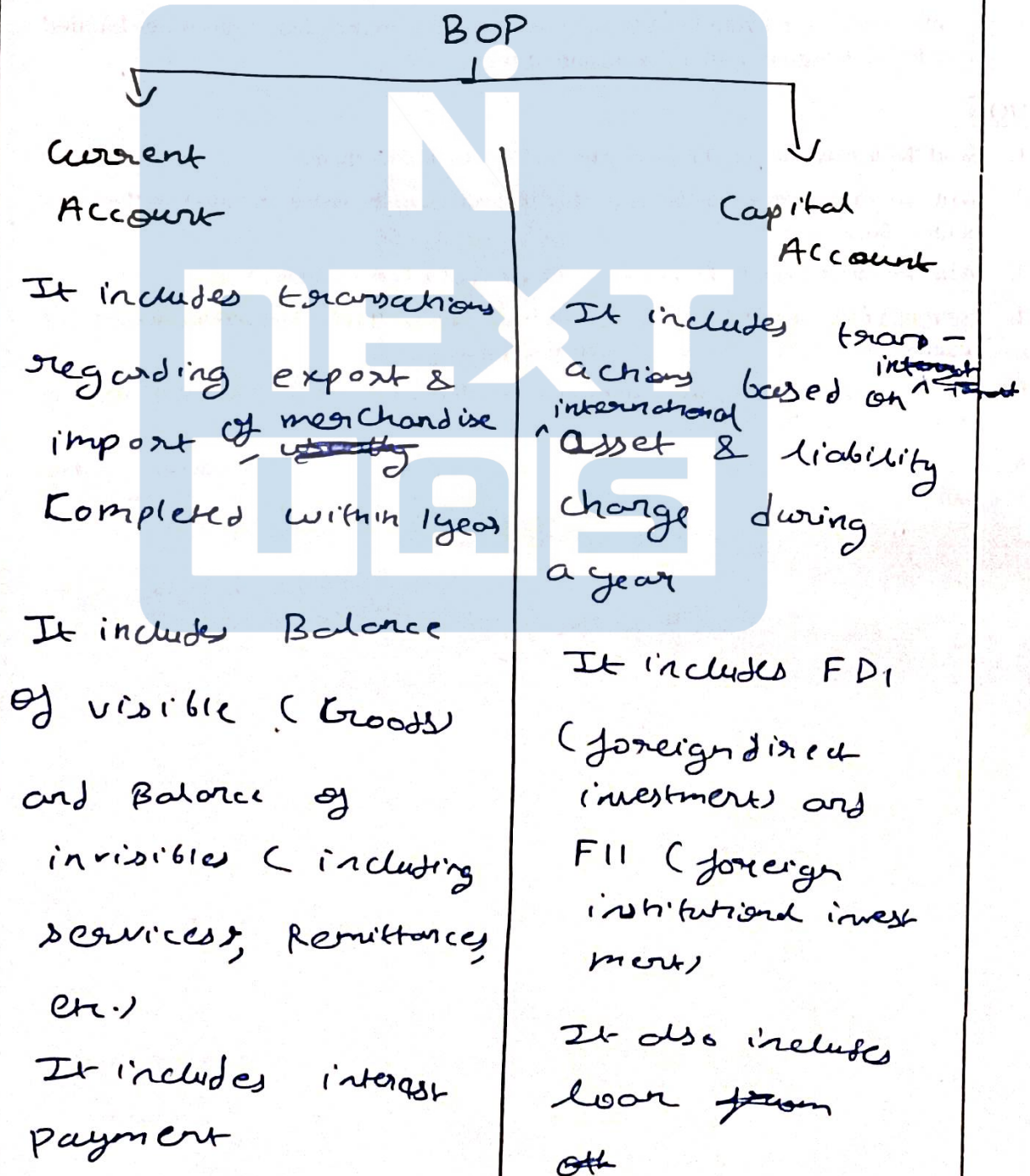
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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

1. गुगतान सातुलन (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 represent global transaction with other nations and their individuals (residents)



There is full
current account
convertibility in
India

There is partial
capital account
convertibility

~~It~~

Measures to balance BOP deficit

- (1) Promotion of export by schemes like SEZ, PLI, etc.
- (2) Import substitution by more administration Bharat
- (3) Increased FDI & FII by making investment attractive
- (4) Using geopolitical advantage to extend soft power based
- (5) Control over inflation (Tarapore comm. committee)
- (6) ~~Internationalisation~~ ~~internationalisation~~
- (7) Internationalisation of rupee
- (8) Stable currency valuation by open market intervention

BOP provides for nation's economic position in global arena.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Logistic sector accounts for
12-13% of total GDP of India

Logistic sector & growth of manufacturing industry.

- (1) Logistic sector leads to robust supply chain.
- (2) Logistic sector determine time of duration of component & product delivery
- (3) It leads to market size formation as efficient logistic expands market size
- (4) Large component of cost is determined by it.
- (5) Effective logistic sector attracts foreign & domestic

investment.

Components of National Logistic policy

- (1) Green: Creation of Mega multi-modal logistic park
- (2) Integrated digital platforms for logistics.
- (3) collaboration with states to reduce logistic cost
Eg. e district export hub.
- (4) EXIM Logistic to boost global trade position
- (5) Capacity building and human resource investment
- (6) Service improvement of logistic sector.

National Logistic policy aims to reduce logistic cost to 8% of GDP.

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

WTO called for ban on illegal, unregulated & unreported (IUU) fishing to ~~promote~~ promote sustainable fishery development.

India's Stand

- (1) There should be exclusion or exemption for small fishermen
- (2) ~~There~~ Greater time time limit for developing nations.
- (3) It adheres that developed nations post subsidy led to over exploitation & hence there should be common but differentiated responsibility

Significance of persons

- (1) It contributes to ~~45%~~ 45%

1% of GDP & 5% of Agriculture
GDP.

(2) It provides employment in
coastal areas.

(3) It is a significant source of
protein & other nutrition.

(4) It provides for significant
export earnings

Government steps to develop this sector

1) PM Matsya Sampada Yojana
to increase ~~fishery~~ ~~fishermen~~
fisheries production

(2) Inclusion in Road and
Card.

3) Development of ports under Sagor
Maha.

(4) Bilateral agreements like with
Sri Lanka for fishermen

5) Fisheries extension scheme to
provide information to fishermen
regarding weather.

(5) GAGAN
of ISRO

4.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Land reforms refers change in

Land ownership, tenent, consolidation structure.

Constraints of Land reforms

(A) Systematic Constraints

(1) Fragmented land holdings of individuals

(2) Size of land holding is small
(avg. 1.08 hectares)

(3) No clear land titling & land disputes

(4) Informal tenancy contracts lead to exclusion of tenants from government benefits

(B) Center - state coordination : Eg.
Model land leasing Act

not been adopted by many states

Pragmatic solutions

- (1) Formal land leasing agreement to safeguard rights of tenants
 - (2) Community land farms based on Gandhian of P Vinoba Bhave
 - (3) Digitisation of land records to ensure clear land titling
 - (4) Land consolidation to provide economy of scale
 - (5) Cooperative farming to ensure better bargaining power
- (6) Land is now limited and population dependence is high which prompts us for corrective action.

5. ब्रह्मोस सुपरसोनिक क्रूज मिसाइल की अद्वितीय विशेषताएँ और क्षमताएँ क्या हैं, और इन्होंने 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 cruise missile which is a joint venture of India and Russia

Unique features & capabilities

- (1) It is a cruise missile with high precision of target
- (2) It has high manoeuvrability
- (3) It can attain supersonic speed of 2-3 mach
- (4) It has range of around 500 km which makes it suitable to fight all adversaries
- (5) It can be launched by from land, sea, air, etc.

Contribution to defence capabilities

- (1) Within range of all neighbour-
-hood adversaries
- (2) Indigenous production led to
self-reliant capabilities
- (3) Its high precision allows
for pre-emptive strikes

Strategic position

- (1) Provides capability of being
net security provider in
Indian Ocean region
- (2) Provides scope for diplomacy
based on defence capability,
- (3) Provides for weapon export
based relations.

Barak's model has led to
unique change in Indian defence
production.

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

Samudrayaan mission aims to explore 6000 m depth of ocean.

Contribution to advancement of ocean science & technology

- (1) It would lead to standard submarine development and possible future manned mission.
- (2) It would lead to better ocean floor mapping.
- (3) It would lead to better understanding of deep water ocean current, pressure & temperature.

- (4) It would lead to greater understanding of ocean life
- (5) It would lead to mineral mapping of ocean floor particularly rare, polymetallic nodules
- (6) It would allow Development of high pressure suits; possible ways to combat sea level for future manned missions.
- (7) Study of impact of climate change on oceans
- (8) Development of Underwater communication system.

Samudrayan ~~is~~ can be the next lead better understanding of unexplored ocean floor.

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 was recently
brought up for signing at COP-27

It aims to reduce global methane
emissions to 45% from anthropogenic
sources to combat climate
change.

It aims for 30% reduction by
2030 of methane emissions.

Positive step towards mitigation

- (1) Provides for framework for
emission control.
- (2) Sets voluntary target for
nations to control emission
- (3) fixes responsibility towards
control of emission.

Challenges

- (1) Unclear about baseline from where progress is to be measured
- (2) Limited participation and exclusion non - signing from nations like India.
- (3) ~~can lead~~ No provision of technology & fund transfer to developing nations, limiting their capabilities further.

India's stance

- (1) Emissions are need for
 - 1.1. food security to the world.
 - 1.2. poverty reduction as mostly it is done by poor farmers & livestock herders.
- (2) Shifting burden on developing nations
- (3) CO_2 should remain main target.
- (4) historically low contribution to global climate crisis.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

WHO has highlighted that there can be more pandemics in this century which calls for disaster management in public health.

Key strategies

- (1) Integrated disease surveillance to detect early outbreaks, spread, and adopt measures of control.
- (2) Data sharing among nations regarding potential epidemics
- (3) Robust ~~for~~ containment measures
- (4) Collaboration in ~~find~~ making cures and vaccines Eg. GAVI
- (5) Robust detecting and diagnostic techniques.

- (6) focus on one health concept due to rising nature of zoonotic diseases.

Challenges

- (1) No global treaty which is universally ratified.
- (2) Nature of pandemic is unknown and often it is virus which is hard to cure.
- (3) Fragmented research across the world.
- (4) IPR regime and delay in compulsory licensing.
- (5) Non reporting by countries and individuals about symptoms.
- (6) Increased Man-animal contact leading to more zoonotic diseases.

COVID-19 highlighted gaps in our system which must be filled for future pandemics.

9. "पूर्वी और मध्य भारत का संसाधन अभिशाप वामपंथी उग्रवाद का एक महत्वपूर्ण चालक रहा है"। इन क्षेत्रों के संसाधन 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 Eastern & central India are resource rich regions with lot of mining potential, But it has

led to LWE due to :

- (1) Displacement of tribals from mining leading to exclusion of them. Id, Jungle, Jansen
- (2) For Migrants from other area have made tribals minority in their own home.
- (3) Violation of tribal way of life by outsiders. Eg. They worship forest nature which is disturbed for mining.
- (4) Underdevelopment of regions & lack of integration of tribals

in mainstream society

Eg. Education & employment

(5) Diversion of benefits of mining
to other areas leading to
internal colonism feeling

Measures to be taken

- (1) Provide land under forest
sought out, 2006 to tribals
- (2) Approve a gram Panchayat
for mining lease
- (3) Corporate social responsibility
leading to
 - 3.1. Creation of school,
 - 3.2. Skilling of tribals for
employment.
- (4) minimum disturbance to
tribal heritage.
- (5) Tribal Panchayat for & cont
tribal controlled inclusion in
mainstream society.

10.

उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू-कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एफएसपीए (अफसा) 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

Ministry of home affairs data

indicate 76% violence decrease in North east & J & K, which leads to ~~good~~ analysis of utility of AFSPA.

Need for AFSPA

- (1) Provide for immediate action by armed forces
- (2) Reduces litigation burden on armed forces
- (3) Avoids Rising speculation of Extremist like love loy attack.
- (4) Still ~~disturbance~~ violence erupts like train murder violence and hence indicate presence of Extremist.

AFSPA should be repealed

- (1) It leads to better integration

integration of loads.

(2) AFSPA after has been ^{accused} ~~used~~ for human right violation

(3) ~~It would further~~ Also, number of districts under violence have come down

(4) Already surrender campaign are going on in extremist area which reduces strength of militancy.

Yes, AFSPA should be repealed but on pilot and zone basis based on ~~an~~ threat analysis

Jeevan Reddy committee also called for its repeal.

11. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार प्रमुख मुद्रा प्रतिमान (डीसीएम) पर केंद्रित है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में हार्ड करेंसी (दुर्लभ मुद्रा) के महत्व 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 refer to currency which are accepted as method of payment globally. E.g. Dollars, Euro, etc

Importance of Hard currency in International trade

- (1) Serves as method of transaction during trade
- (2) Serves as reserve of foreign exchange. Eg. RBI holds forex 85% as dollars.
- (3) Provides stability to exchange rates among currencies
- (4) Provide for improved investment ease among nations.
- (5) operation of currency market is based on hard currency.

Current scenario of hard currency

- Q1. Cooperation of trade by hard currency nations.
Eg. Ban of Russia on SWIFT
- Q2. Rising settlement in domestic currency in Bilateral trade
Eg. India-Russia oil deal
- Q3. Rise of currency swap agreement.
- Q4. Rise of global crypto currency undermining state authority itself.

Potential of rupee as alternate of dollar

- (1) Increased global acc. standing of Indian economy with rising IMF position & share
- (2) Already settling trade with countries in rupee.
- (3) Stability of currency as compared to other currencies.

(4) ~~Rising~~ contained inflation rate
except COVID-19 lockdown

(5) Limitations of rupee

(1) Need full capital account
convertibility

(2) India joins just 1.8% of
global trade

(3) U.S.A. holds ~~an~~ significant
IMF & World Bank voting rights
would deter de-dollarisation

(4) Absence of SWIFT like
institution for rupee settlement

For internationalisation of rupee

we need to follow Torrapone

Committee guideline of full & capital
account convertibility

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 the growth generated due to change in working age structure of economy.

It provides potential of

- ① Reduces dependency ratio of country
- ② Boost demand of population
- ③ Rise in human capital resources of the nation.

For promotion of growth we need

- ① Proper skilling of population
(currently just 5% is skilled formally)
- ② Promotion of industry Education match
- ③ Promotion of savings & investment
- ④ Promotion of other social infrastructure like health care

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

① National Education Policy.

1.1. It aims to promote

50 Gross enrolment ratio
at Higher Education by 2030

1.2. Promotion of Vocational
Skill development.

1.3. Promotion of Adult Education
and universal literacy.

② Skill Development: Pradhan

Mantri Kaul Vikas yojana
to skill & placement of
citizens.

Also, it aims for Recognition
of Prior Learning

Minority specific schemes like
USTAAD & tribal have
tribal MFP hosts & hand
knots hubs.

③ Employment generation is included in every scheme as target where there is promotion of any field.
Eg. Natl PM Matsya Sampada Yojana about skilling of fisherman

④ Start up India, ~~to~~ Stand up India to promote entrepreneurship spirit.

⑤ ~~Production~~ ^{Economy} promotion of ~~Economy~~ of state to boost employment
Eg. Production linked incentive schemes.

⑥ For integrated development of human resources.

~~but~~ → PM Anganwadi Bharat for health

→ Anganwadi for early child hood care & Education

Demographic dividend can lead to Economic boost of India.