Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Name of Candidate : Prajwal Chauhasia

Roll No. : 0409901

Registration Number : PTTP220258 Date of Examination : 02/09/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 7 **Code : TC077**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

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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. : .....

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

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Evaluator's response

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

(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

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

MACRO COMMENTS

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
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.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Balance of Payment reflects the country's Balance sheet with the rest of the world. It includes 2 components, namely –

Current A/C	Capital A/C
• Includes trade of goods & services, amongst transfer payments Ex: Crude oil import	• Includes financial mechanisms, related to instruments of investment Ex: FPI, ECB
• full current account convertability	• Partial capital account convertability.
• Include services Ex: IT Sector	• Do not include services
• Reflects total income of a country within a year	• Reflects change in ownership of national assets

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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- Examples
  - ✓ Dividends
  - ✓ Private transfers

- Examples
  - ✓ NRI deposits
  - ✓ FDI

~~current BOP~~

Measures to balance BOP deficit

(i) Reduction in Crude oil import bill and push for Green Energy through Renewables
Ex: Ethanol blending with petrol.

(ii) promoting FDI in sectors like insurance, mining etc.

(iii) Increasing remittances by diaspora
Ex: India-UAE acceptance of UPI.

(iv) Building domestic capabilities and supply chains
Ex: PLI scheme.

(v) Boosting Exports
Ex: organic food, textiles, electronics etc.

Thus with atmanirbhar bharat vision BOP will become more resilient in future.

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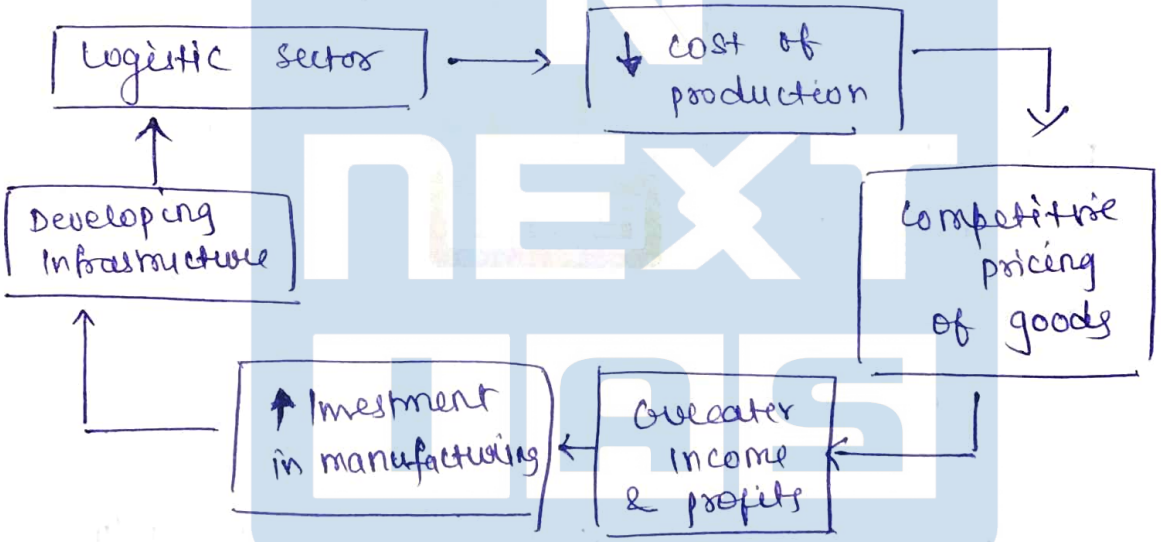
2. लॉजिस्टिक्स (रसद) क्षेत्र, विनिर्माण उद्योग के विकास के महत्त्वपूर्ण घटकों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में घोषित राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति, 2022 के विभिन्न घटकों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

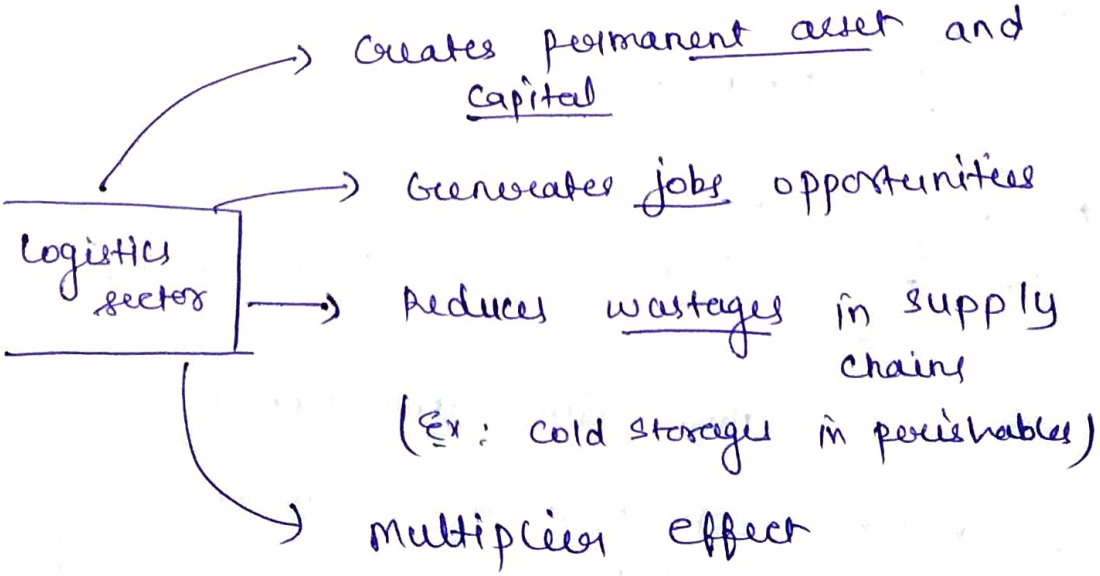
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Currently, India's logistic cost stems around 13-14% of GDP as compared to 6-7% in nations like USA, China etc.





Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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National Logistics Policy 2022

1. Integration of digital system
2. unified logistics Interface platform (ULIP) as a portal
3. Reducing logistics cost by nearly half to meet global benchmarks
   Ex: 7-8% of GDP.
4. Ensuring logistic issues to be minimised and thus promoting MSMEs in supply chains
5. Ease of logistics sevices
6. Creation of Infrastructure
   Ex: Dedicated freight corridor
7. Tapping potential of other cheap modes of transportation
   Ex: multi-modal logistics park in Assam

Thus this will help in making our economy competitive in coming times.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recent 12th WTO ministerial put a ban on illegal and harmful subsidies on fisheries sector.

India's Stand
- → supported the agreement
- → protection of marine ecosystem
- → supported polluter pays principle
- → will help small-scale fisheries sector in India.

Fisheries sector → for India

(i) large coastline (~ 7517 Km) provides ample width for fisheries sector.

(ii) To fill gaps in nutritional insecurity
Ex: fish rich source of protein.

(iii) To ensure coastal economy development

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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(iv) To tap in potential of marine exports from India.

(v) To uplift poor people adjoining coastal areas

Government steps

(i) PM Matsya sampada Yojana
- to boost fisheries sector
- annual growth of 10%

(ii) Developing last-mile infrastructure to build supply chains
Ex: National infrastructure pipeline (NIP) of ₹105 lakh crore.

(iii) GAGAN app: for fisherman protection.

(iv) Blue revolution

(v) promotion of sea weeds parks in Tamil Nadu.

(vi) fisheries infrastructure development fund (~ ₹ 8000 crore).

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Land reforms represents the process to redistribution of land to landless people so as to make it inclusive.

Systemic constraints

(i) Lack of dedicated ~~dabase~~ database about landless people and land availability.

(ii) Lack of clear guidelines.

(iii) Errors and frauds over ownership of land.

(iv) poor tenancy reforms.

(v) frequent fragmentation of landholdings

Eg: 85% small & marginal farmers owning less than 2 hectares of land

Institutional Constraints

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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(i) Policy paralysis and regulatory cholestrol by implementing offices.

(ii) No separate tribunals leading to frequent litigations

(iii) unscientific surveys and corruption.

Pragmatic solutions

(i) Digitalisation of land records to prevent frauds and ownership

Ex: SVAMITVA scheme, National land records Digitisation program.

(2) Separate tribunal for quick & effective dispute redressal.

(3) Model land Reforms approach.

(4) sharing of Best practices from states like Kerala to others.

(5) Surveys using technologies like GIS etc.

Thus these will help in promoting Article 39 (Equitable resource distribution)

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Brahmos is a 2 stage missile jointly developed with the collaboration of India and Russia.

Unique features + Capabilities

(i) fire and forget principle of operation

(ii) operational range increased to more than 500 km.

(iii) Can be launched from land, sea and air, even underwater provides enhanced access.

(iv) Accuracy with error less than to the unit of 10 metres

(v) Can fly nearly to 2-3 times of speed of sound.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Contribution to Defence capabilities of India

(i) Creation of world class defence infrastructure and capabilities of DRDO.

(ii) Promotion of India as a defence export hub

Ex: Brahmos deal with phillippines.

(iii) Securing strategic position amidst the rising tensions of two-front war with Pakistan-China.

(iv) Providing deterrence to India as well as to other neighbouring nations like Nepal, Bhutan etc.

(v) Self-sufficiency in defence as it nurtured missile innovation.

Thus Brahmos missile acted as the deterrent as well as showcase of India's missile capabilities.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Deep ocean mission, also called Samudrayaan will become the India's 1st manned ocean mission to understand the ocean ecology & harness resources

Deep ocean Mission
- will go upto 6 km of depth
- will carry 3 persons on-board
- MATSYA 6000 as vehicle
- upto 12 hours of operational period

significance
- Deep sea exploration for polymetallic nodules (Cobalt, Nickel etc)
- allocation of 75,000 km^2 by International Sea bed authority in Indian ocean
- Search for Rare earth metals

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Contribution

(I) Enable precise and autonomous underwater vehicles control through Remotely operated.

(II) Deeper understanding of marine life and Ecosystem

(III) More information about oceanic disasters like tsunami, etc.

(IV) Developing capabilities to carry out future operations to more depth of oceans.

(V) Harnessing potential of polymetallic nodules for green Energy transition.

(Ex: cobalt resources in EV batteries)

(VI) More data will help in understanding climate change impact on oceans.

Thus Samudrayaan will foster new capabilities in ocean exploration.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Global methane Pledge

was launched during COP 26 Glasgow summit by nations like USA and EU.

Global methane Pledge →
- To reduce CH_4 by 30% by 2030 in comparison to 2020 levels
- 150+ Countries supported.

GMP → positive step

(1) Controlling anthropogenic methane emissions is a must as CH_4 is a GHG and potent warming agent.

Eg: CH_4 = 80 times potent than CO_2

(2) To put in their national targets so that CH_4 emissions could be minimised by member nations.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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GHG challenges
- → will hamper Industrial development in developing nations like India
- → Lack of technological support and financial to curb GHG

India's Stand

(i) Not became the part of pledge.

(ii) Being agricultural-dominant nation will impact its food security.

(iii) India also set to promote fisheries sector.

(iv) India already pledged for Panchamrit goals in COP 26.

(v) Burden of past emissions would be put into developing ones like India.

Thus, India is already transitioning towards green energy and adopting LiFE approach.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

COVID-19 pandemic emerged as the lesson for global leaders to address health issues through one-health approach.

Disaster management → Public health

(1) Easely identificaton of spread of infection and transmission
Ex: containment zones.

(2) Upgradation of basic health infra. especially primary health care.

(3) Sharing of data and research for better results
Ex: Sharing of genome sequencing of COVID-19.

Challenges → Pandemic management

(1) Extra burden on limited health infrastructure.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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(II) Infodemic and fake news led to rumours and create panic in society

(III) Unavailability of dedicated cure and ad-hoc treatment.

(IV) Difficulty in tracing origin of outbreak.

Key Strategies

(I) Early detection and robust surveillance mechanism.

(II) Revamping testing infrastructure and Research
Ex: Centre of Excellence in virology.

(III) Health awareness campaign and promotion of WASH strategy.

(IV) Checking rising AMR as invisible pandemic

(V) Global collaboration in sharing of trusted & beneficial research and genome sequencing.

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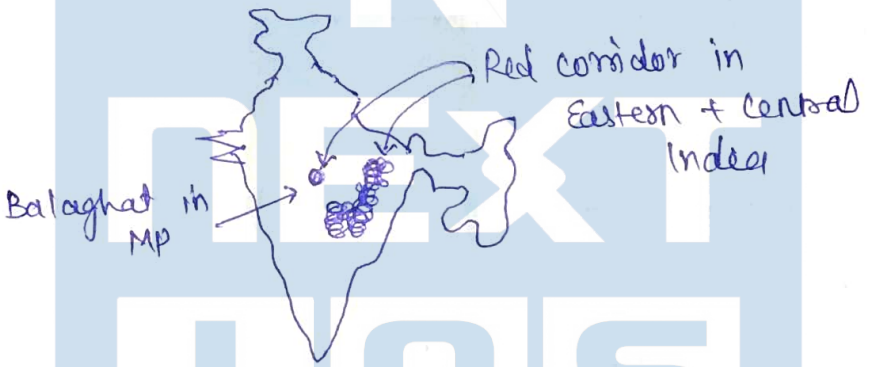
9. "पूर्वी और मध्य भारत का संसाधन अभिशाप वामपंथी उग्रवाद का एक महत्वपूर्ण चालक रहा है"। इन क्षेत्रों के सतत और समावेशी विकास के लिए उपायों को विस्तार से बताइए और सुझाव दीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Resource curse refers to a situation in which an area, despite rich in resources, lags behind in developmental indicators.



Resource curse

(i) failure of land reforms led to the origin of Naxalism (Naxalbari movement in 1969, Bengal)

(ii) Displacement of tribals and exploitation of resources do not led to improvement in their local development

Ex: Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand suffers from undernutrition etc.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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(iii) Low employment opportunities for youth especially in tribal areas.

(iv) Corruption in welfare approaches
Ex; Jharkhand scholarships scam.

Suggested measures

(1) Participation of locals in developmental process.
Ex: EIA public hearings

(2) Political Empowerment and devolution of power.
Ex: PESA for scheduled areas.

(3) Capacity building of locals.
Ex: SHGs promotion, Skilling through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

(4) Crackdown on militants and their propoganda

(5) winning the hearts of people
Ex: SAMADHAN doctrine.

Thus, these steps help in diminishing LWE in coming time.

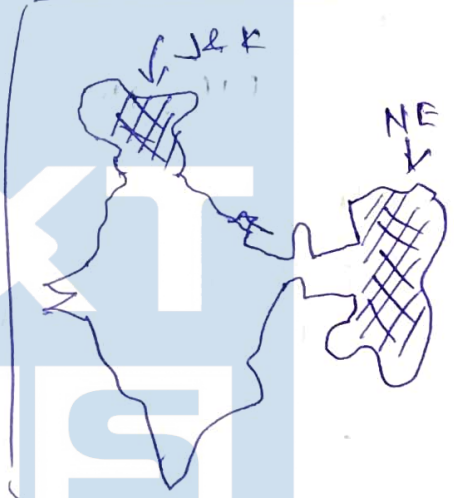
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10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू–कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एएफएसपीए (अफ्स्पा) अपनी उपयोगिता बरकरार रख पाया है? टिप्पणी कीजिए (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
In light of the declining trend of violence in the North East and J&K region do you think that AFSPA has lived its utility? Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

AFSPA 1958 was enacted as a hard approach by granting special immunities to armed forces to tackle the rising of secessionist tendencies especially in North - Eastern States.

Declining trend of violence



① Reduction in communal violence in J & K
- ↳ Stone-pelting
- ↳ mob-lynching

} decreased after abrogation of Article 370

② North East →
- ↳ Bodo accord in Assam
- ↳ Naga peace accord in 2015
- ↳ Reduced Naxalism in NE.

Evaluation of AFSPA

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Played its role

(i) controlled militant activities in Bodo areas.

(ii) maintained peace and prevented violence even after removal of Article 370.

(iii) gradual removal of AFSPA from Meghalaya, Nagaland

Negative Impact
- → Violation of fundamental rights under Article 19, 21
- → free hand to forces prone to misuse of power
- → Distrust in public

Way ahead

(i) Gradual removal of AFSPA from areas

(ii) Developmental works
Ex: PM-DIVINE, Nai Roshni etc.

(iii) Jeevan Reddy committee - AFSPA repeal and insert its provisions under UAPA

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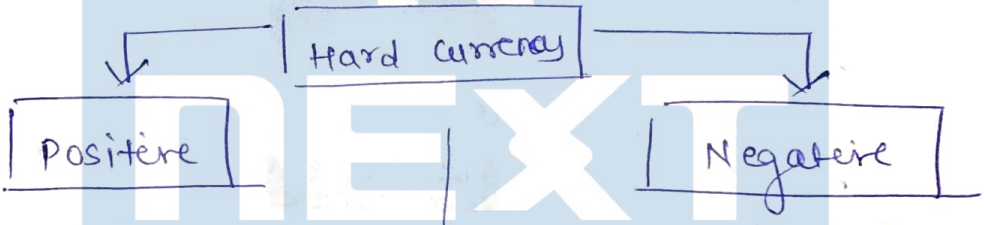
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11. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार प्रमुख मुद्रा प्रतिमान (डीसीएम) पर केंद्रित है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में हार्ड करेंसी (दुर्लभ मुद्रा) के महत्त्व का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और डॉलर साम्राज्यवाद के विकल्प के रूप में वैश्विक व्यापार में रुपये की स्वीकार्यता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

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

A hard currency generally originates in a country that has a robust economy and stable political environment.

Ex: US Dollar, British Pound etc.



- Kept as foreign reserves in central bank
  Ex: forex by RBI.
- vault cash authenticity of currency
- free from cyber attacks
- able to trace the transaction
- Holds investors confindence

- used in illegal transactions.
  Ex: Hawala, Money laundering, Round tripping etc
- Difficulty in establishing origin of transactions
- Menace of fake currency notes.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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In recent times, India has also accelerating its support for internationalisation of Indian Rupee

Potential of Rupee acceptance

(i) India is currently 5th largest Economy (Nominal) and 3rd largest by PPP.

Ex: Shows currency strength growing

(ii) Largest diaspora in world, especially in West Asia and USA

Ex: Acceptance of ₹ in over 18 nations

(iii) strategic partnership with nations

Ex: India-France accepted UPI as payment ~~accepte~~ transaction.

(iv) Increasing use of ₹ in other nations

Ex: India-singapore, UAE

(use of UPI in remittances)

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Challenges

(i) Threat by other nations currency.
Ex: China's Renminbi diplomacy.

(ii) Less share of India in global trade and supply chains
Ex: In 2022, India's share in global merchandise trade is ~ 1.8%

(iii) Not a part of IMF SDR (Special Drawing Rights)

(iv) India not a member of UNSC.

(v) Dollar still a dominant currency
Ex: (~60% dollar in ~~forex~~ reserves)

way forward

(i) Transaction of MNCs, especially OMCs (oil) should be promoted in ₹.

(ii) More Vostro accounts like that with Russia.

(iii) Increasing India's percentage in global supply chains.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

A demographic Dividend does not ensure growth; it only generates potential. Discuss the steps made by the government to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the demographic transition.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Demographic dividend presents us the opportunity with larger share of working age population (18-55 years) that can accelerates Indian Economy growth.

Ex: India's demographic dividend (~ 63%) will last upto 2040-45.

Demographic dividend

(A) Generates potential
- Availability of cheap labour force
- Potential for skilling of human resource

(B) Not Ensures growth
- → Needs good education, health and skilling
- → Needs opportunities, incentives to perform
- → Demographic dividend may also become demographic disaster.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Steps taken to reap advantage

(i) Education → Right to free and compulsory elementary Education (Article 21A)

(ii) Health → Ayushman Bharat covering over 50 crore beneficiaries

(iii) Skilling → PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana for skilling of youth
→ "Seekho aur Kamao" by MP

(iv) Startups and Stand up India → To foster entrepreneurship culture and incentive ~~star~~ innovation

Ex: Start up India seed fund scheme (₹ 900 crore)

(v) Tie-ups with ageing nations like Japan so that labour export can be utilised.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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(VI) Fostering innovation and R&D culture in India → Ex: National Research foundation

(VII) Incentives to promote manufacturing industries
Ex: PLI scheme for textiles, pharma, automobiles etc.

(VIII) Investment on Emerging technologies and collaborative mechanism with others.
Ex: iCET ~~wi~~ India – USA
National Mission on Quantum technology

Challenges
- Low skilling of workforce ~47% as compared to 96% of (S. Korea)
- Poor expenditure on R&D (~0.65% of GDP only)

Thus demographic dividend can help in building knowledge economy and transition us to become developed nation by 2047.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

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

Genome editing is the tool for editing and modifying the DNA structure to inhibit certain traits.

Ex: Bt cotton, DMH-11 (Mustard) etc.

Immense potential → crop improvement

---

① Reduced the demand of chemical fertilisers.

② Enhanced the productivity of a crop plant.

Ex: Bt cotton increased productivity by as much as 70%.

③ Increase in nutritional value.

Ex: Rice fortification

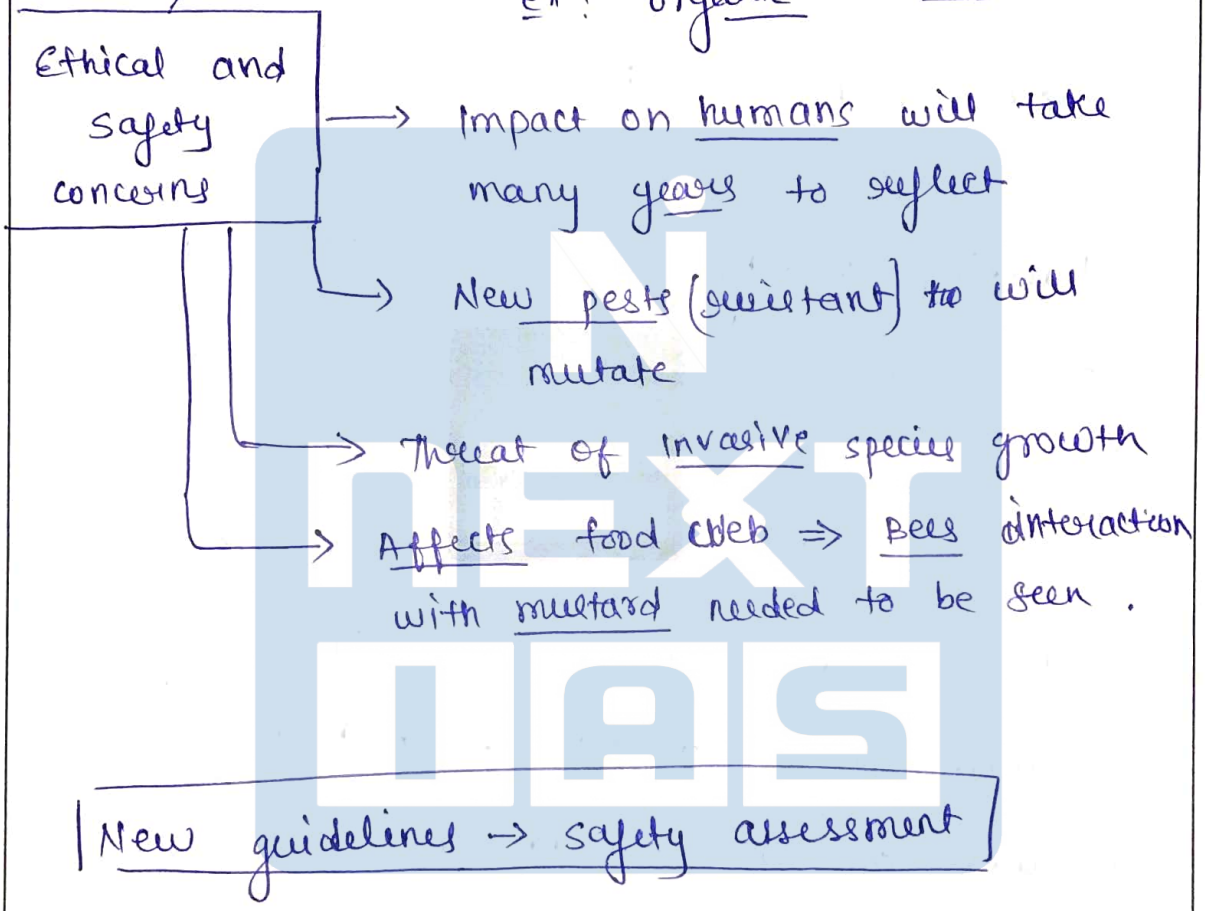
④ Make the crop resistant to harsh

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climate and pests.

Ex: Pinkbollworm in cotton earlier.



New guidelines → safety assessment

① Exemption from GEAC for researchers using gene-editing techniques

② Human trials yet not allowed.

③ Allowed those which benefits health

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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conditions & dietary activities.

(4) promoting Private and new R & D Centres for agriculture research and their collaborations

Ex: ICAR – ICMR

(5) Building arrangement for tie-ups with foreign institutions.

Thus GM crops should be passed by detailed security and its long-term future impact on humans as well as on Environment.

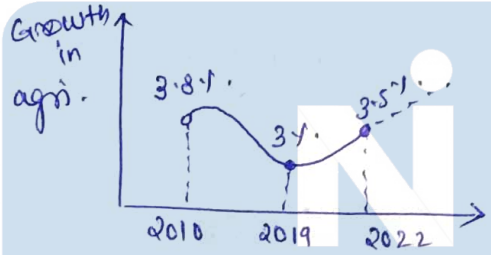
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14. भारत में कृषि क्षेत्र पर प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कृषि सब्सिडी के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) ने कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Agriculture despite supporting 45% of Indian population, contributes just 17-18% of Indian GDP.



Impact of farm subsidies

Direct

- Subsidised electricity for irrigation (water)
- DBT direct support through PM KISAN (₹6000/year) to meet input costs
- Micro Irrigation fund to promote drip Irrigation etc.

Indirect

- Nutrient based subsidy to fertiliser companies
  ⇓
  Checking indiscriminate use of fertilizers
- Insurance scheme like PM Fasal Bima Yojana
  Ex: against drought, pest attack
- providing other income support
  Ex: MGNREGA works

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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However, these subsidies have also resulted in

- Excessive usage of groundwater for Irrigation
- Deterioration of soils
  Ex: alkaline soils in Karnataka
- Diversion or fake beneficiaries etc.

MSP → agricultural Economy

Positive Impact

(i) Ensuring food procurement and that too with right prices.
Ex: MSP fixed at 1.5 the average cost of production (A2+FL)

(ii) steered India towards self-sufficiency in food grains
Ex: wheat, rice in MSP (22 crops)

(iii) Helped in stability and volatility of agricultural products in check.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Ex: FCI procurement etc.

(iv) Supported small & ~~Medium~~ marginal farmers holding less than 2 hectares of land.

Negative Impact

- Promoted monoculture in agriculture
  Ex: only wheat, rice dominated amongst 22 MSP crops.
- Skewed MSP procurement
  Ex: More from North than Eastern or western states
- Not follows (C2) method as suggested by Swaminathan committee.

way ahead

(i) Diversification of agriculture with more thrust on millets etc.

(ii) Increasing storage facilities.

(iii) Private player participation in procurement (Shanta kumar committee suggestion).

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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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

Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR) is a phenomenon wherein the microbes generates resistance towards the drugs which once killed them, rendering them ineffective.

Ex: MDR Tuberculosis.

AMR → threat to public health

(I) Difficulting in curing grave diseases

Ex: TB not eradicated

(II) Reduction in general Immunity leads to Vulnerability of population

(III) Vaccines + cures ~~needs~~ takes years to develop but AMR increases more rapidly.

(IV) common drugs like Paracetamol facing AMR.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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AMR → contributing factors

(I) Rising consumption of generic drugs
Ex: Seen during COVID-19.

(II) Indiscriminate use of dosage without any advice from medical practioner
Ex: Doses taken on basis of Google search results.

(III) Increasing pollution and unhygiene in society
Ex: Air pollution in cities.

(IV) Lack of waste water management and treating facilities.
Ex: Breeding grounds of fungal infections

(V) Lack of proper detection at early stage due to weak primary healthcare facilities.

(VI) over use of antibiotics especially in livestock sector.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Steps taken to address AMR

(I) National action plan on AMR 2017, putting emphasis on sanitation.

(II) GLASS by WHO for Global AMR and use surveillance system.

(III) National health policy 2017.

(IV) Scheduling of drugs to regulate over the counter sale of antibiotics
Ex: Schedule X drugs

(V) One health approach to frame holistic policies.

(VI) Raising awareness and behavioural changes → WASH by WHO

Thus there is a need to tackle this invisible pandemic at the earliest.

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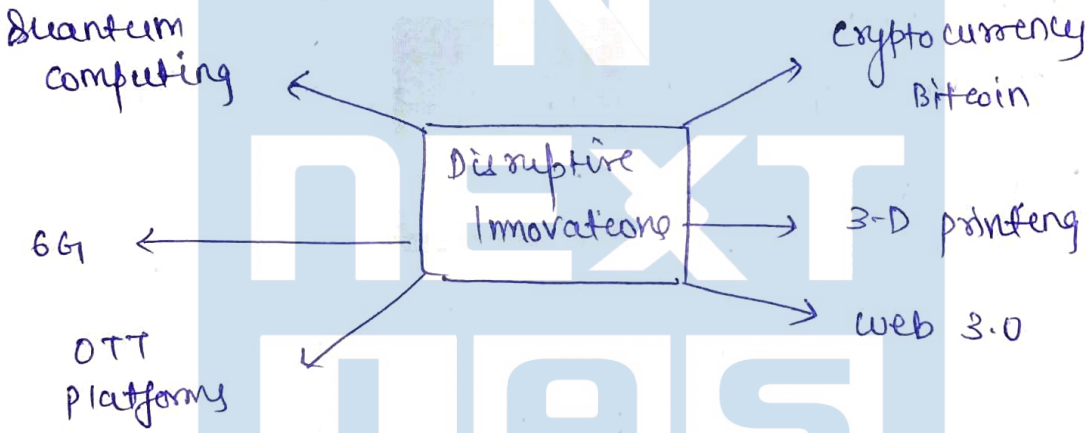
16. विघटनकारी नवाचारों से आप क्या समझते हैं? हाल के दिनों में विघटनकारी नवाचार के कुछ उदाहरण बताइए और यह भी बताइए कि इन नवाचारों ने उद्योगों के संचालन के तरीके को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है?

(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 refers to re-engineering products / services to increase its suitability and affordability to a larger section of people.



Disruptive Innovations → change of operation

① E-commerce (Amazon, Flipcart etc.) →
- ubiquotous presence
- Easy to buy online, refund and return
- Easy online payments
- Impacting local shops and markets
- "Big sale" events as "mela" earlier

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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(2) OTT (Netflix etc) →
- Direct access to online create content.
- More choices to view content
  Ex: K-Drama
- Affecting theatre cultures

---

(3) Blockchain Technology → Ex: Bitcoin etc.
- Distributed ledger n/w
- Decentralised financial approach
- Rise of cryptocurrency.
- Undermines the traditional banking system (like RBI as central bank)
- Infusing volatility

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(4) 3-D printing → Ex: automobiles
- Quick and better designing of vehicles, buildings
- Threat to job of construction workers
- Ex: Indian Post office in Bengaluru built recently by 3-D printing.

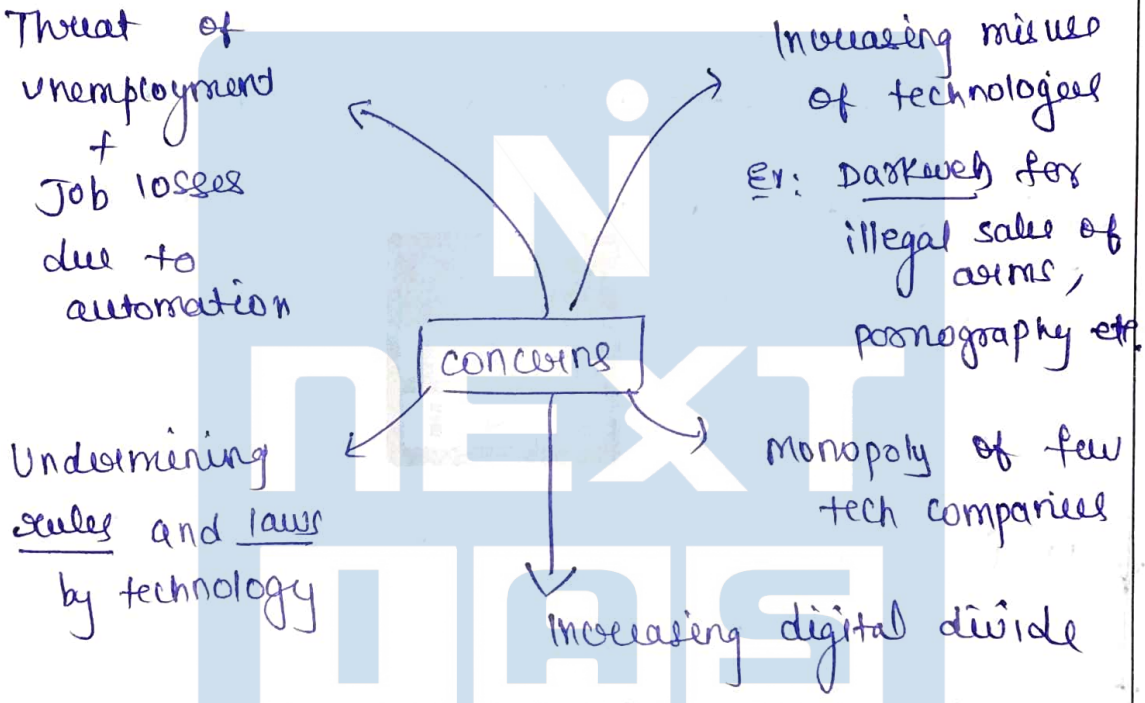
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(5) AI

Ex: ChatGPT

- machine learning enabled to mimic human thinking process
- chatbots became prominent



way forward

(i) International collaboration like GPAI for better regulation.

(ii) Data protection laws like Personal Data Protection act (India), EU's GDPR etc.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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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

The establishment of loss and damage fund in recently concluded COP-27 Shaurm-Al-sheikh declaration once again re-iterated importance of finances in climate change

LDF - Evolution

- 1991 → Vanatau firstly brought up its need
- 1992 → After UNFCCC, debates taken place
- 2013 → Warsaw International mechanism on loss & damage w/o funding
- COP 26 → Glasgow demanded for finances for loss and damage facility
- COP 27 → In 2022, sharm-Al-sheikh got final approval

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Major developments over fund → COP 27

① Dedicated fund to compensate the most vulnerable developing nations.

② Corpus: Expected to be around $500 bn with initial push from $200 bn annually.

③ Establishment of transitional committee to discuss modalities and sources etc.

④ setting up of Santiago Network
↳ providing technical assistance in minimising loss & damage.

⑤ Developed nations agreed to provide finances for recovery and rebuilding of poorer island nations.

⑥ convergence of civil society, private, philanthropists, governments etc. on this issue.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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India's commitments

(I) Accepted membership of Mangroves alliance for future by UAE + Indonesia.

(II) LiFE : Lifestyle for Environment mantra for behavioural changes.

(III) Reaffirming Panchamrit goals through updated INDC by India

Ex : 500 GW from renewable Energy by 2030.

(IV) Lead IT summit ~~in~~ with Sweden to de-carbonise industrial sectors like steel, automobiles etc.

Thus with these efforts, COP 27 provided another step towards tackling climate change with co-operation and convergence of global nations

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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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

As per Sendai framework, Disaster management refers to effective implementation and mechanisms that includes preparedness to collaborative management post-disaster.

Disaster management

(A) responding to Emergencies
- after cyclones striking along Eastern, western coast
  Ex: cyclone Nisarga
- Aftermath of disasters
  Ex: Turkey Earthquake (Operation Dost)

(B) **Building resilient Communities**

(i) Ready rescue force in disaster affected regions.
Ex: NDRF, SDRF teams post disaster

(ii) Capacity building of local volunteers,

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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and NGOs

Ex: Apdamitra initiative.

(iii) Building resilient infrastructures to withstand disasters

Ex: IRIS (Infrastructure for Resilient Island States)

(iv) Early warning centres and spreading pro-active approaches

Ex: GEMINI device by IMD.

(v) Awareness and better communication with masses

Ex: colour coding of cyclones by IMD

Key strategies

(1) Effective policy Implementation

- proper mapping and zoning of disaster prone areas
- Quick devolution of funds to build resilience.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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(2) Induction of technology in disaster management

Ex: IMD supercomputer on predicting disaster

(3) Participation of local governments and grassroot level institutions for better approach

Ex: National school safety program

(4) Sustainable development of cities

Ex: Sponge cities of china.

(5) International collaboration for co-ordinated responses

Ex: CDRI by global leaders.

(6) Implementation of policy both in letter and spirit

Thus 3-R of Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation will further guide disaster management.

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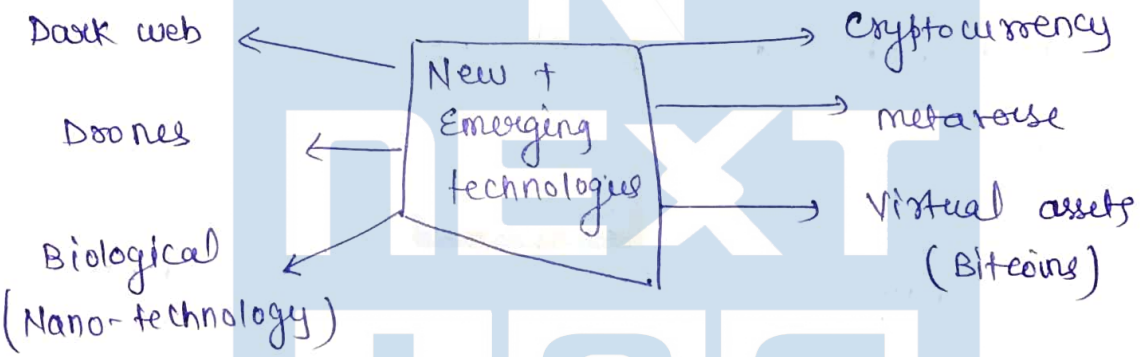
19. मेटावर्स और वर्चुअल एसेट्स जैसी नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग के माध्यम से आतंकवाद का परिवर्तन चिंता का विषय है। हम आतंकवादी उद्देश्यों के लिए नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग का मुकाबला किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं? इस संबंध में "दिल्ली घोषणा पत्र" के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Technology became the new pathway for state and non-state actors to carry out terrorism in 21st century.



Matter of concern

① Online radicalisation became easy for terror outfits.

Ex: online recruitment by ISIS.

② funding mechanism through virtual assets

Ex: Bitcoin and use of crypto currency in organised crime.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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(iii) To carry out operations without the need of physical presence

Ex: Drone swarms as new attacks

(iv) Metaverse: Virtual simulation model to train the militants

(v) Non-traceability of attacks.

Ex: Cyber attacks, Ransomware attack on AIIMS Delhi server etc.

(vi) Targeting of critical digital infrastructure.

Measures to counter

- Regulation of social media
  Ex: IT Act 2000, IT Rules 2021
- Revamping of mandate of investigative agencies.
  Ex: NIA → cyber attacks, Counterfeit currency
- High taxation on virtual digital assets to deter its investment attraction.
  (30% tax – Budget 2022-23)

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Delhi Declaration Importance

(1) proposed at SCO Summit held at Delhi to fight against terrorism

Ex: RATS of SCO.

(2) proposals for → De-radicalisation
→ Digital transformation
→ climate change.

(3) Protection of border villages and preventing refugee crisis.

(4) Target the weaponisation of social media.

(5) promoted with ~~the form of~~ Public-Private-Partnership NGOs, CSOs for better results

Thus these principles will guide need to regulate new and Emerging technologies.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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

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

Agnipath scheme was launched in 2022 for selection of armed forces jawans, deciding their tenure in order to reflect modern changes.

Agnipath → bitter pill

① Tenure of appointment done only for 4 years.

② up to 25% of them promoted or will continue after examination.

③ New age criteria → 19 to 23 years initially

④ No pension after service but will get agniveer fund ranging around 10-12 lakhs.

⑤ Leaving the armed forces at a young age.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Good for resilience + Efficacy

(I) Need to make army more young

Ex: Average age turning out to be 27 years recently.

(II) Skill development of agniveers will help in finding more opportunities after retirement from forces.

(III) Disciplined cadre will be entered into society after 4 years of service.

(IV) Merit-based retention upto 25% after 4 years of service.

(V) To reduce burgeoning defence pension bill as seen in recent years.

(VI) also followed in many countries like tour of duty in Israel, USA etc.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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further measures

(i) Pilot project would reduce apprehensions

(ii) Incentives in other jobs post their leaving from armed forces.

Ex: (10% reservation to agniveers in CAPFs)

(iii) Skilling should also include digital skills etc.

Thus gradual implementation will help in modernising armed forces and providing opportunities post-retirement to agniveers.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220258, TC077, 07-09-2023 08:06 PM

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Space for Rough Work