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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Prashant Dagale

Roll No. : 1GC21LA084

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 06/09/23

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.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

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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. : .....

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

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(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

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MACRO COMMENTS

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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.
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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

(BOP) refers to the record and statistics of foreign exchange (forex) outgo and incoming.

* Difference:

Capital account	Current account
① Includes debt, loans, grants, etc monetary provisions	① Involves non-debt creating exchanges such as remittances, by buy-sell of products etc
② lead to enhancement of infrastructure and capital expenditure	② Do not lead to any long-term and capital development
③ Has ripple effect & forward induced linkages	③ Low potential of induced effect
④ Employment generation	

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④ substantial transfer of data / knowledge

Eg Technology transfer

⑤ Long term & stable source of investment

Eg FDI, PDI

④ No such transfers

⑤ short term, volatile & hot money like features

Eg FII

* Measures to balance BOP

① Export led growth model

② Leveraging huge agriculture produce potential Eg 2nd largest vegetable & fruits produces

③ Ease of doing business - enhancing ↳ attract investers from foreign

④ Low fiscal deficit → stable internal economy.

India's unfavourable BOP with China & Russia can be lowered by diversifying our import basket.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Logistics sector comprises transport, storage and handling aspect in upstream & downstream linkages in any industry.

* Important component of growth :

① Contributes to high input cost of product cost
Eg India 14% logistic cost exist
↳ much higher than developed nation

② Time effectiveness → is determined on logistic efficiency.

③ Transportation and reaching of products to consumers
Eg Intra-state trade

④ Multiple inputs assembly requires effective and timely logistical service.

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* Challenges involved :

① Heavy reliance on National Highways - @ 2% of total roads but freight traffic of 40%

② Low travel speed ⇒ 30-40 km/hr on road

③ Quality of transport lanes is poor.

* Components of NLP 2022 :

① Reduce cost of logistics from current 14% of product cost

② Ease of Inter-state & borders clearances

③ Automation and web-enabled tracking - GPS aided

④ Integration of modes viz rail, road & waterways

⑤ Push to inland-waterways

Initiatives like Sagarmala, Bharatmala, DFCs, Jal Marg Vikas etc will go long way along with NLP 2022 to ~~reduce~~ enhance logistic sector of India

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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

Indian fisheries contribute to 7.4% of world fishing industry and 1.4% to India's GVA.

* India's stand:

① Regulate fishing around coasts

② State given subsidies in input cost of infrastructure like nets, trawlers, ships, etc to stay
↳ Doubling farmer's Income involves fishermen as well

③ Relaxation in SPS norms in developed countries is desired by India.

* Significance to India:

① Employment generation
↳ aids seasonal and

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uncertain farm income

② Food processing potential
↳ currently, only 8% of marine products are processed in India

③ Low land and carbon footprint of fish - compared to meat
↳ environmentally sustainable
↳ meet India's Paris deal goals.

④ Part of Integrated farming system

⑤ Small & marginal farmers involved in fishing.

★ Steps taken:

① Animal husbandary Infra Development Fund (AHIDF)

② Budget 2021 ⇒ 5 major ports to boost fishing
Kochi, Chennai, Petughat, Vizag, Paradwip

③ Coastal Regulation Zone guidelines

④ Regulation & monitoring of boats in territorial water.

Hence, boost is to revive the spirit of 'Blue revolution' in India.

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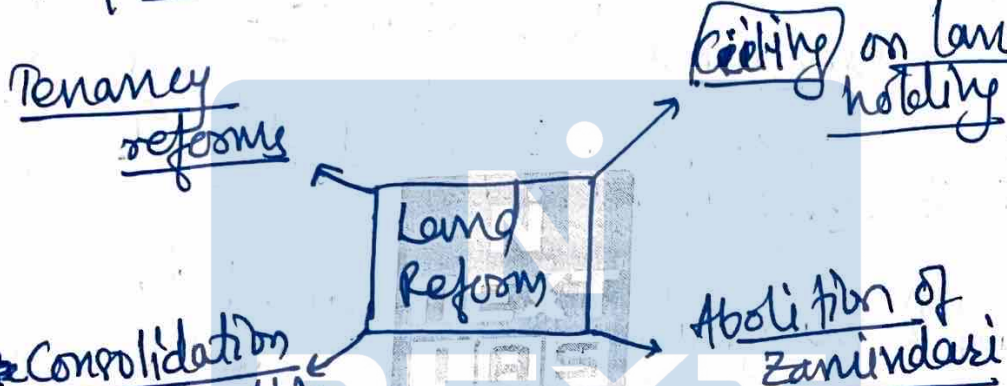
4. उन प्रणालीगत और संस्थागत बाधाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए जो भारत में भूमि सुधार प्रयासों में बाधा बनी हुई हैं और भूमि के न्यायसंगत वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्यावहारिक समाधान प्रस्तावित कीजिए।

(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 is a continuing story of land allocation & equitable distribution since Independence



* Systematic & institutional constraints :

① Registration of land holding is manual ⇒ low automation

② Non-correct & non-precise land mapping

③ Ambiguous land ownership - old documents not available

④ Huge litigations - around 54% cases of just land dispute

⑤ Legal loopholes → divorcing wives

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& naming property in their names

⑥ Benami transactions & evasion of stamp duties → increases complexity.

* Solutions :

① Technology assistance

⇒ Effective implementation of Svamitva scheme - Drones & geo-mapping

② Digitization & computerization of land records

③ Fast track courts, NALSA Act 1987 empowerment to solve land cases quickly

⇒ Arbitration & Conciliation

④ Devolving power to Gram Sabha to identify ownership & division of land to poor & landless of village

Such steps will certainly fulfill the dream of village organization & justice envisaged in Article 40 of Constitution.

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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 supersonic cruise missile & high-tech offensive system developed jointly by India and Russia, with speed more than 6 times that of sound.

* feature & capabilities :

① High impact potential - Power and intensity

② Long range missile - to hit and destroy target at significant distances

③ Low detection sensitivity and Radar detection is difficult

④ High speed ⇒ less time for activation of defences of enemy

⑤ Technology ⇒ highly precise and accurate bojectory mapping.

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* Defence capabilities:

① ~~Aad~~ Aid existing offensive infrastructure (eg Artillery)

② Capacity building in terms of technological upgradation

③ Long range & high precision can activate & use missile from far away point.

* Strategic:

① Deterence to chinese excursion at Border areas

② Defence export potential to small neighbouring countries as BrahMos in India built

③ Boost India's position as Net Security Provider in IOR

④ Deterence to Pakistan's cross-border terrorism

This missile will truely help in making India 'Aatma-nirbhar Bharat'.

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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

Indian surrounding ocean holds great resources such as oil, natural gas, polymetalic nodules, etc & thus have huge potential for India.

* Efforts of India to explore ocean depths :

① Polymetallic module exploration
↳ permission from ~~UNCLOS~~ International Seabed Authority (ISA) in Indian Ocean.

② Samudrayaan - to enable humans to physically explore depths

③ Indian ocean exploration through submarines (eg Scorpene class

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* Contributions Samudrayaan could make:

① Periodic dating and geological history (eg) Seabed have fossils & other evidences of past eras.

② Mineral & resources mapping & identification of hotspot

③ Collation and accumulation of marine samples → exploration of deep waters new living species.

④ Study effects of anthropogenic action in deep waters (eg) marine debris.

⑤ Elevate India's global image as global technology & innovation leades.

Hence, Samudrayaan could effectively help in understanding ocean science in line with SDG 14 of 'Life below ocean'.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Global methane pledge is an attempt to limit global methan emission into atmosphere, which is significant contributes to global warming, being a green house gas. India - largest contributer

* Positive step :

① Issue of global warming requires concerted global efforts & collaboration

② A pledge places moral & ethical obligation on nations

③ Livestock population contributes 14.5% of methane emission

↳ 3.1 Also agricultural peat lands

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& wetlands also contribute
↳ Nations, if decide can limit methane through institutional & systematic effects.

④ Will place burden & responsibility on developed countries, which contribute the most to GHG emissions.

★ India's stance:

① Leeway and concession to developing nations

② Misplaced responsibiy & disproportionate burden

③ Agriculture is prime income source for most Indian population
↳ ~~cannot~~ cost-benefit analysis

Any environment friendly measure must be practical as well as thoughtfully implemented, instead of 'one-size fits all' approach.

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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 was one of 'Black swan' event, as coined by Nicolas Taleb, uncertain looking sudden event but inevitable if thought in retrospection.

* It highlighted importance of disaster management:

① Took all world by shock
↳ No prior experience on how to tackle

② fear psychosis → misinformation, fake news, speculations, etc ↳ aggravated the issue

③ Planning & restrospective preparation of disaster

④ Need for changing & altering

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human actions that would ultimately culminate into disaster.
(eg) Keeping ecological balance

(5) Centre-state coordination

* **Key strategies:**

(1) Isolation and avoiding contact

(2) Identification of infection hot-spots and origin

(3) Contact tracing & monitoring

(4) Codified guidelines (eg) ~~EPA~~ ~~Specific~~
(eg) Epidemic Act ~~Act~~ insufficient & outdated

* **Challenges:**

(1) High virulence; spread factor
↳ difficult source identification

(2) Mutations and evolving nature

(3) Poor infrastructural & health capabilities

(4) Unawareness among masses
↳ fake news & fear promulgation.

Thus, a comprehensive management strategy is need of hour.

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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

Improper management and in-equitable distribution of benefits of rich resources (coal, oil, iron, etc) in East & Central India is one of cause of LWE's drive.

* Elaboration:

① Feeling of injustice - by state government by marginalization of profits accrued from mining operations.

② ~~Pre-ex~~ Existence of poverty and poor health indicators in these regions.

③ Imbalance in space & time of growth & development eg Townships flourished but nearby villages suffered

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④ Pollution - water contamination & smoke from industries ⇒ poor quality of life for residents.

* Measures taken:

① PM Khanij Kshetra Yojana - to ensure benefit distribution.

② District Mineral Fund DMF) under DM to be utilized for welfare of local people.

* Measures required:

① Accountability enhancement in DMF activities.

② Prevent red tapism & corruption

③ Help from civil organizations to raise issue

④ Empower & streamline EIA report & increase peoples participation

Hopefully, societal attitude will become positive & will deter in joining LWE groups through these measures.

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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

Stringent acts like AFSPA provide unbridled powers to military & government to stabilize and bring peace in violence inflicted region.

* Issues in AFSPA due to which it seems to have lived its utility:

① Strict and stringent & unfair provision
↳ less scope for deliberation and proving guilt.

② Misuse potential by military personell ⇒ accusation of women rights abuse in JK.

③ Against principle of innocent until proven guilty.

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④ Against fundamental rights such as A19 & A21.

⑤ Colonial legacy is reflected
↳ stick to deter violence 'eye for an eye'.

⑥ Against principle of Reformative justice

⑦ Judicial immunity

★ Utility:

① Effective in curbing & stopping violence

② Asymmetric warfare - if military & paramilitary forces are not empowered ← enemy will have undue advantage

③ Maintain sovereignty & unity of India → deter separatist tendencies.

Measures like transparency, judiciary involvement & accountability framework in AFSPA is need of hour.

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

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

Dominant Currency Paradigm (DCM) refers to dominance and influence of most resilient, strong and stable currency in world economic forum.

Eg US Dollar has hegemony in world trade since long.

* Importance of hard currency:

① Stability and certainty in volatile and unpredictable global scenario Eg Covid times

② Legal tender by national entity Eg Federal Bank in US & RBI in India

③ Structural & institutional backing to hard currency.

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④ Risk hedging against hard currency is safe.

⑤ Instills trust in foreign investors if hard currency is buoyant and stable.

✱ Challenges / issues involved:

① Hard currency varies from country to country ⇒ need to exchange in dollars first.

② ~~Presence of~~ Reliance on third country for conducting trade. eg: US for dollar

③ Risk of global trade disruptance and increases vulnerability to recession/~~econic~~ economic downfall in one country eg: Mid-world-war global recession due to American dollar downfall
② 2009 global recession

④ New & emerging alternatives
eg: Block chain based soft currencies
⇒ Bitcoin. ⑤ Currency swap agreements

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* Potential of rupee :

① India - 5th largest GDP (PPP) has huge economic potential

② Active participation in world trade → dominance in agriculture and software (IT) sector

③ International trade with almost all major powers along with smaller ones

④ Leader of Global South & active trade balance of payment surplus with most countries.

⑤ Proactive participant & founder of many multilateral trade oriented organizations like IMF, WB, WTO, etc

Hence, in post Covid world order, Indian rupee has potential to aid de-dollarization & take centerstage on DCM.

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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

India is in 'golden period', with 62.5% population in age group 15-59 years.

* It does not ensure growth :

① Mere numbers doesn't matter but their contribution does.

Eg Jobless growth post ~~1990~~ 2000s saw people being burden to economy & India

② Education and skilling of there individuals only will help them reach their potential

* It generates potential :

① Enhances Labour Force Participation rate (LFPR) + currently at around 55%

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② Lead to innovation & creativity
↳ as every individual will have different approach in solving problem
⇓
startups and entrepreneurs

③ Solutions to modern problems will be easier to find.

④ Reduce human resource shortage in various sectors.

⑤ Aid in secondary & tertiary sector
↳ shift from primary sector

⑥ Competitive advantage to India
↳ Aging population in most countries.
Eg Japan

⑦ Youth has creativity passion & drive unparalled to old people
Eg Median age in India 28.
↳ High output efficiency.

⑧ Pillar to future of India
Eg elderly population will increase.

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* Steps taken

① National education Policy 2020
↳ educate youth to encultate knowledge & skills

② Atal Innovation Mission - boost startup culture & incubation

③ PMGDISHA - Digital literacy proportion

④ Health ⇒ ↳ mid-day meal scheme
↳ PDS to reduce hunger
↳ only when children are healthy can youth be productive.

⑤ Upskilling & reskilling initiatives

⑥ Vocational training push → to make youth acquise skills in line with job demand

Only when our democratic divident is tapped successfully can we prevent it to turning into demographic disaster.

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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

Genetically modified crops refer to plants whose genetically makeup is altered to enhance or repress certain protein synthesis for favourable results.

eg GM corn in Vietnam for drought resistance property.

* Potential :

① Enhances productivity

eg Bt Cotton has increased productivity from 300 Mt/hectare (2002) to 500 Mt/hectare.

② Robust & resilience crop
↳ relief from climate uncertainties

③ Pest resistant → low need for pesticides and, herbicides &

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fertilizers

④ Ensures soil nutrient balance

⑤ Drought resistant → reduce regional and inter-state disparity in production.

⑥ Easy to adopt and scale to large areas (eg) Bt Brinjal in Bangladesh.

* Ethical concerns & safety concerns:

① Genetic mutations & evolution
↳ spiral effect not studied, may harm other plants & bio-species.

② Pests & harmful to plants (eg) Bt toxin

③ Allergies & other issues due to changed protein sequences

④ Poor & inadequate data & statistic to predict negative impacts of genome editing

⑤ Superweeds formation or like of Anti-microbial resistance (AMR)

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* Effectiveness of new guidelines :

① Standards and norms to be used as benchmark ~~for~~

② Enhances & empowers Genetic Engineering & Appraisal Committee (GEAC).

③ Research & systematic study of negative effects of GM crop.

④ Ensures accountability measures.

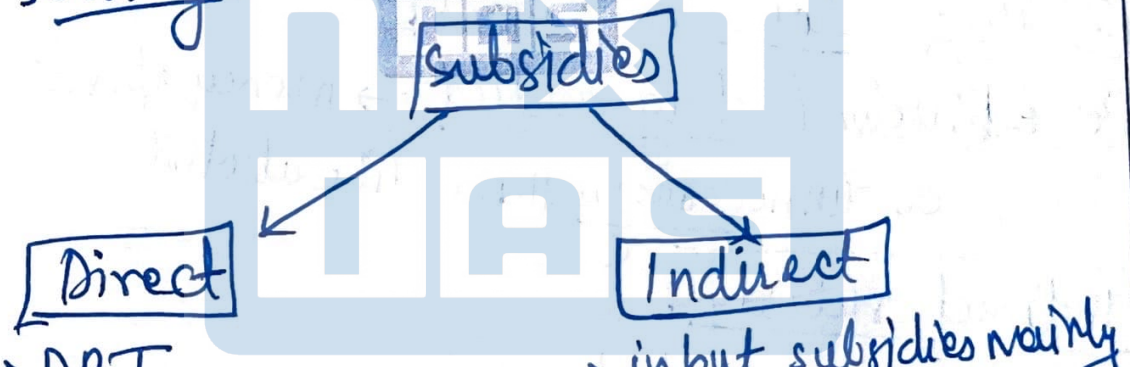
~~On the~~ Hence, Cartagena protocol and Nagoya Kuala Lampur protocol of cautious introduction of GM crops must be guiding beam.

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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

According to Budget Estimates for (2023-24), around Rs 4 lakh Cr goes in farm subsidy out of which ₹ 2 lakh Cr for food & ₹ 1.75 lakh Cr for fertilizer subsidy.



* Impact of direct subsidies:

+ve:

① Increased disposable income to farmers

② Customizable and priority based

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spending
③ Ensures & enhances financial accounting in agriculture
④ Need based rather than one-size fit all.

-ve:
① Poor financial literacy among farmers
② May not lead to capital inputs in farm
③ Huge debt on farmers
④ Fallacy & drug addicts → money spent on unnecessary thing like alcohol

* Indirect subsidy:
+ve: ① Lower input cost
② Ensure price stabilization of inputs
↳ Reduce inflationary pressures
③ Guide farmers towards sustainable farming Eg Reducing subsidy on micronutrients fertilizers for increasing their use by farmer.

-ve: ① Less flexibility

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② Benefits not reaching the real needy beneficiaries
③ Do not solve lack of access to credit issue.

* MSP effect on agri-economy:

+ve : ① Ensure consistent price discovery for farmers & price assurance
② Reduced Inflation
③ Enhanced farmer's income

-ve : ① Incentivized cash crops like wheat, rice, etc
② Regional Imbalance → benefiting only Haryana, Punjab & few states
③ Virtual water Imbalance ⇒ wheat in water scarce Punjab & HR
④ Deterence to traditional & local produce based agri-economy.

Ashok Dalwai recommendations to rationlize MSP & subsidies must be followed.

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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) refers to development of resistance by harmful bacteria & microbes against medicines we take.

* Poses grave threat :

① Allopathic medicines becomes ineffective

② Time taking increases to cure disease

③ Increasing cost of medicines as new medicines with different composition is required.

④ Mutation threat of such microbes

⑤ Children & elderly highly vulnerable

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* Contributing factors :

① Repititive and overdosage of medicines
↳ Harmful microbes becomes accustomed to & modify genetic code through evolution to make the drug ineffective

② Over-reliance on allopathic drugs & medicines instead of long term impactful homeopathy & naturopathy

③ Consumption pattern & dietary habbits → fast food culture
⇒ Mcdonaldization

④ Over-calorie intake
↳ fried food

⑤ Weakening of immune system due to unhealthy everyday lifestyle.

* Steps to be taken :

① Sustainable practices to be followed to stay healthy

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Yog → Yoga, personal exercise

② Traditional medicinal practises
↳ AYUSH methodologies

③ overhauling dietary patterns
↳ vegetables, millets, eggs, vegan food, etc

④ No consumption of drugs without prescription → Doctor prescription mandatory at all medical stores

⑤ Enhance awareness & medical literacy

⑥ Research & Development in tackling AMR in humans & animals alike.

Hence, reliance on good & healthy lifestyle is key to table AMR issue

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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

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Disruptive innovations are creations which have substantial and ground breaking impact on industrial methods and processes, altering the whole chain of functioning

* ~~Ext~~ Examples :

① Blockchain technology → algorithm based matrix of objects in orderly fashion

eg Bitcoin altered the way financial operations functioned.

② Assembly ~~Area~~ line theory

↳ where instead of one person doing all task, the task

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is divided into small micro tasks to be done by each individual

③ 5G technology & cloud computing
↳ accessibility & opportunity to work from any where in world

* Possible change :

① Increased efficiency of value chain involved in product

② Reduced cost & time overrun involved
↳ reducing input cost of product

③ Per person efficiency have enhanced drastically.

④ Brand value of Industry have increased

⑤ Reduced cost as maintenance, repair & overhaul

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* Negative change: :

① Job losses - due to redundancy & duplication of efforts
→ ~ 60% job losses will occur by 2050 due to automation.

② Ethical challenges
↳ machines & tech dealing with matters involving humans

③ Safety challenge: hacking, cyber threat, privacy issues, etc

④ Real scale of disruption potential yet unknown → may lead to unexpected grave issues

⑤ Copyright & IPR issues (eg recent issue of Chat GPT.

Hence, ethical use of technology & its insertion in Industrial setup is needed

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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

Loss & damage fund

refers to provision of Paris deal to accumulate and gather funds to ensure ecological restoration due to damage & loss caused by the entity or nation to environment.

* Evolution :

① 2015 Paris deal envisaged this fund to ensure reparations are made by faulting & developed countries

② Reluctance & neglect by developed countries

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has led to sub-optimal use of this fund

(3) Contribution of $100 Billion to developing & least developed countries (LDCs) to tackle environmental issues is still lacking.

* Major developments:

(1) Assurances & commitments to contribute to this fund by developed countries

(2) Binding regulations

(3) Time bound deadlines and accountability measures envisaged

(4) Responsibility is shared between participating countries.

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→ India's Commitments:

① Equitable access to funds is key

② Significant contribution in terms of monetary to be made

③ Assistance & aid to LDCs through line of credit and capacity building measures

④ Eco-restoration through bio-remediation

⑤ Policies to have Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) framework

These commitments are in line with India's Panchamrita.

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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

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Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for provisions and framework to tackle issue of emergency in India.

* Not just about responding:

① Preparation and ~~esti~~ set-codified Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) ~~is~~ is must.

② Responding leads to non-comprehensive & ad-hoc efforts.

③ Damage caused can be grave & serious & hence to tackle it earlier thought must be given.

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* It is about building resilient communities :

① Empowering the victims - best way to tackle any crisis
eg Coastal communities from Cyclone

② Grassroot solutions to major issues
eg Inuit community in Arctic region developed impressive methods

③ Infrastructure & capacity building initiatives
eg Buildings following Building Code of 2016 → prone to earthquake

④ Early warning system is effective only when the first encountering people are empowered to relay the message

⑤ Reduce impact of destruction
↳ economic & human lives too.

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* Strategies:

- Community resilience:

① Capacity building – houses, canals, ground water seepage, sewage structure, etc

② Human resource – training and relief measures undertaking

③ Awareness & Information

④ Dissemination efforts

* Reducing impact:

① Rehabilitation of people

② Relocation of people – vulnerable

③ Shock absorbers

④ Fund devolution

⑤ Chain of command

SDRR (2015-30) must be followed in letter & spirit.

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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

Use of emerging tech by terrorist have increased security challenge

eg Drone attack in Kathua by Pakistan.

* Concerns
  - increased reach
    - effective radicalization
    - Propagandization
  - misinformation & fake news
  - Recruitment of people online
  - Youth engaged in online gaming is highly vulnerable to be indoctrinated badly
  - Simulation based attacks
    - is graver & effective terror attacks

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* Ways to counter

① Comprehensive Act to govern online platforms to identify & take action

② Anti-radicalization drive

~~Dog~~. Maharashtra Model of de-radicalization.

③ Global partnership to tackle as servers are located cross-country.

④ Follow ~~Paper~~ money-trial involved in suspicious business.

⑤ Freezing and identification of ~~any~~ anonymous accounts online

⑥ Anti-terrorism technology

⑦ Hackathon organization to find innovative solutions.

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* Importance of Delhi Declaration

① Global coordination and collaboration on this issue

② Identification of countries backing such acts & targetted response (eg) Non-state actors

③ Develop capabilities and infrastructure.

④ Safety of critical infrastructure of country.

The recent initiative:

- ICET & BDN will certainly help in this regard.

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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 is recently introduced mechanism to recruit young people in armed forces

→ They will be awarded salary perks

→ Degree provision

→ Limited time - 5yrs & further continuation can proceed.

* Enhances resilience :

① Young participation

↳ Passion & energy of Indian youth gets transformed into resilience.

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② Man power deficiency will be resolved.

③ High potential to learn

④ Results with various backgrounds → various sectors & stream specialization can be done by them

⑤ Domain expertise development

⑥ ✱ Enhances efficacy :

① Fresh talent from outside

② Youth have high potential to enhance output & performance efficiency

③ High potential can be reaped & reached through proper training and

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indoctrination of armed forces way

④ Modern techniques and gadgets — youth will be at ease & upgraded

↳ no reluctance

↳ Bridge generation gap

* More needs to be done:

① Permanent recruitment

② Ensure careers of individuals & safe → post contract job opportunities

③ Training & curriculum modules rationalized on lines of NPA, Hyderabad or NDA

Hence, youth can play crucial role in security of India