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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 : Jigyasu Agrawal

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTRA004 Date of Examination : 21/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test Code : TC007 Program : FLT ☑ FLT+ ☐

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(FULL LENGTH TEST-7)

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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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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Next IAS ID: MT23ELTRA004, TC007, 22-08-2023 06:06 PM

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1. भुगतान संतुलन (बीओपी) के घटकों के रूप में पूंजी 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 implies the balance of inflow & outflow of forex in India (any economy).

Difference

BOP

Current Acc.	Capital Acc.
Visible: Trade in goods	Loans: → Borrowings → Sovereign, ECB; → Lendings
Invisible: → Trade in service; → Interest; → Profits; → Transfers (Remittances) (Ex)	Investment: → FDI; → FII; FCNR accounts
⊙ Non liability generating	⊙ Generates liabilities
⊙ Negative for India → Deficit ~ 2% of GDP (FY23)	⊙ Positive for India
⊙ Full convertibility in India	⊙ Partial convertibility.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to balance deficit

① Bridge trade deficits
→ Boosting exports → FTP 23 strategies; High level expert group recommendations.
→ Aatmanirbhar bharat : get involved in global value chains.

② Reduce dependency on imports.

③ Revise FTAs for India's benifits
(Ex) ES-22 suggestions

④ Boost ease of doing business → Attract more FDI

⑤ Tap sovereign funds like UAE's sovereign fund to access foreign capital

Along with these, India should also focus upon Internationalisation of Rupee to reduced forex dependancy.

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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

logistic sector involves transport, storages, warehouse, supply chain elements etc. India's logistic costs are higher in comparison to global economies (14% in comp 8-10%).

Important for growth of manufacturing

1. Reduces cost of doing business
   - ex: transport costs
2. Reduces time of completion → timely deliveries, transit times.
3. Green growth of manufacturing
   - ex: e-mobility.
4. Enhances quality of products
   - ex: Food processing, cold storages
5. Provides avenues for employment generation

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in India:
- High cost of logistic (14%)
- Poor infrastructure
- Poor quality, inadequate storages
- Mostly informal sector
- Poor tech integration

National logistic policy launched in this context

1. Ease of credit availability: infrastructure status to logistics (Under PSL norms).
2. Skill development → availability of human resource
3. Technology upgradation → use of e-technology, GIS, blockchain etc to generate synergies.
4. Fund of funds to provide finance, credit guarantees.
5. Support to states → equal contribution by centre for development of logistics.

Logistics have a multiplier effect on growth, industrial production and employment. Need to invest to make in India's success.

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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

Recently, New agreement on fishery subsidy accepted at WTO.

Agreement
- → elimination of subsidies for illegal and unscientific fisheries in the 'high seas'.
- → Subsidies for rest of fisheries (legal) are allowed
- → Equal application → 2 year time gap for developing & developed countries

India's stand
- → opposed the agreement
- → Uphold common but differentiated responsibility
- → Must apply differently to developed (industrialized fishing) & developing (small scale fishing)
- → Uphold 'polluter pays' principle

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Significance of fisheries sector

1. 6% of Agri GDP, 1.6 cr direct, 3 cr indirect employment
2. 5% share in exports (one of the largest share)
3. Social significance → income source for vulnerable coastal communities
   - women led industry
   - Nutritional security: cheap source of protein

Steps taken: Ministry of fisheries

1. Meena Kumari panel recommendations implemented.
2. PM Matsya sampada yojana → creation of cold storage
   - → Upgradation of vessels
3. Identity cards to fisherman.
4. Mission fingerling: ornamental fisheries
5. Integrated scheme for fisheries: Blue revolution

Need to fight challenges of obsolete technology, unskilled manpower & poor infrastructure

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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 are aimed at equitable distribution of land by traditionally applying land ceilings, compensation packages etc. Yet, the performance has been abysmall.

Systematic constraints

① Lack of political will for distribution

② Right to property being fundamental right initially.

③ Poor land records maintanence.

④ Use of Benami transactions by land owners.

Institutional constraints

① Judicial intervention → delays in resolving cases

② Bureaucratic apathy and red tapism.

③ Non devolution of powers to formed authorities.

In this respect, following measure can be taken:

① Land record dijitisation and modernisation

ex Svamitva scheme

② Use of technology like GIS, satellite imagery for delimitation

→ blockchain for storage

③ Value capture financing: So that land related compensation are adequate

ex Amravati model

④ Land leasing act: suggested by NITI aayog.

⑤ Farmer producer companies, Cooperative farming etc can be utilized for land consolidation.

Availability of land is Key component of inclusive development. Need to implement reforms.

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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 supersonic cruise missile jointly developed by India and Russia.

Unique features and capabilities

① Cruise missile → can be fired from land, air or naval ships.
② Can carry nuclear warheads.
③ Faster than speed of sound ~~→ dufffia~~
④ Stealth: difficult to detect by Radar
⑤ Fire and forget principle: can be manoeuvred mid air
⑥ Precision of strike, can be integrated with IRNSS.

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Contribution to India's defence

① Enhanced capacities of retaliatory strikes.
② Can be used as tactical weapon in warfare.
③ Enhance India's credible nuclear deterrence.
④ Enhanced capabilities of Airplanes like Tejas, Rafael.

Contribution to strategic position

① Indo-Russia relations: Sign of all weather friendship.
② India's defence exports: exported to Phillipeans
③ Indo-Pacific vision: to create a free open and rule based Indo Pacific
④ Net security provider capacity enhanced

Brahmos has thus enhanced India's capacity in defence as well as strategic dimension

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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

India has a huge EEZ of 220 NM from its coast and has been granted rights to explore Indian ocean basin by the International sea bed Authority.

~~Samrt~~ Samudrayaan Mission

⊙ Part of deep ocean mission.

⊙ A manned submarine to explore the depths of ocean bed.

Significance & potential contribution

① Explore mineral resources at sea bed

(Ex) Polymetallic nodules, cobalt crust

② Explore sulphide deposits at black smokers

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Explore for gas hydrates : energy security

④ Understand marine biodiversity

↳ many unknown and unique species live on sea bed.

⑤ Understand impact of climate change & global warming on ocean processes.

Further enhance our technology

① To mine deep sea resources in a sustainable manner

② Generate capacity to early prediction of disasters (Early warning systems)

③ New pharmaceutical and biotechnology research (novel bioresources)

④ Supply minerals for low carbon world (REE, Cobalt etc)

Mission holds great potential. Need to invest in technological advancement to reap benifits.

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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 a mechanism of committment to reduce methane emissions, initiated at the COP26 of UNFCCC. India didn't join the pledge.

Positive step towards mitigating methane

① Methane has 84 times high global warming potential than CO_2.

② Can reduce CH_4 emission from various sectors like agriculture, livestock, industries.

③ Has high contribution to global warming
→ concentration increased by 250% from pre industrial levels.

④ Contributes to tropospheric ozone generation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

But issues

① No legally binding committments.

② Takes attention away from other committments such as under Kyoto Protocol

India's stand exposes more issues

① May hamper food security of Rice farming major contributor of CH_4.

② Threat to livelihoods dependent on livestock sector.

③ Not included under previous protocols

④ First previous committments must be upheld [$100 Billion/year climate finance]

Although every GHG must be mitigated, but transition needs to be just considering developmental responsibilities of developing countries.

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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 proved especially disasterous for vulnerable people (elderly, children, poor). Hence managing pandemic requires specific strategies:

① Proactive approach
→ Preparedness in terms of healthcare infrastructure, human resource.

② Research on future potential infectious microorganisms

③ Development of vaccines to prevent outbreaks

④ Community involvement in sanitation, hygine and preparedness (SDG 6).

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Policy measures: NDMA guidelines to deal with such scenario

⑥ Legal measures: Reforming Epidemic Disease Act, Disaster Management Act, to include suitable measures.

⑦ Funding mechanisms: like PM Cares, CSR funds etc. (Use PPP in health care)

⑧ Social security measures: Health insurance, orphans, elderly etc.

Challenges →
① Poor sanitation, congestion in urban areas
② Overburdened public health infrastructure
③ Lack of awareness in common public
④ Poor R&D expenditure (.69% of GDP only)
⑤ Reactive approach to disasters

Aforementioned measures are needed to safeguard good health (SDG 3).

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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 implies misgovern-ance caused due to unsustainable, illegal and distortionary exploitation of natural resources from a region (Economic survey).

Resource curse driver of LWE

① Misgovernance → corruption, exploita-tion of local people (tribals) for resource exploitation

② Poor investment in social and physical infrastructure { East India → High MPI (NITI Aayog) / Poor connectivity }

③ Non diversification of skill sets, employment opportunities

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Political- Bureaucracy- Criminal nexus
↳ fertile ground for discontentment

⑤ Funding source for LWE → Illegal mining
→ Illegal extortions.

Measures needed

① Use of PM Khanij Kshetra Kalyan fund

② District Mineral foundation be mobilised

③ Physical & social infrastructure development
(ex) AIIMS like institutes

④ Right based approach → Panchayati Raj empowerment (Dilip Bhuria comm) reco
→ Forest Rights Act → Xaxa committee reco.
→ Land Rights

⑤ Use of SHGs, CSOs & NGOs for skill development.

① Diversification of economic activities.

Using sustainable and inclusive development, LWE can be countered.

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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

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AFSPA provides special powers and immunities to armed forces (legal protection) for certain actions such as search, seizure arrest and shooting in extreme circumstances. It is applied to disturbed areas of NE states & J&K.

Significance of AFSPA

1. Act against insurgents and terrorists disguised as civilians.
2. Swift and precise actions without going through bureaucratic hurdles
3. Boost morale and confidence of armed forces.

Candidates must not write on this margin

But has outlived its utility

1. Reduction in cases of terrorism and insurgency.
2. Against democratic rights of citizens
3. Judicial committee has recommended its abolition.
4. Cases of misuse → used to violate human rights.
5. Creates discontent in local population
6. Recent Manipur crisis.

Recently, Home Minister has declared in Parliament that AFSPA will be abolished from NE states. A graded approach can be taken involving all stakeholders along with improved border security.

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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

Recently RBI has taken steps to enhance internationalisation of Rupee. This has focussed discussion on importance of hard currency in global trade:

ex Dollars, Pound, Yen, Renminbi.

① Generate trust and credibility in global trade.

② Protects against balance of payment crisis.

③ Important component of macro economic stability → sovereign credit ratings.
↳ Thus impact capacity to borrow.

④ Investor sentiment depends on amount of forex hard currency.

But concerns are there

① Weaponisation of hard currency

② Sanctions / Restrictions affect sovereignty

③ Hinder bilateral trade if used negatively

ex India's trade with Iran dropped after sanctions.

④ Lead to dollar imperialism → global inflation → imported inflation

Potential of Rupee acceptance

Steps taken: Positives

① RBI allowed settlement of international trade in Rupees.

② Rupee-Yen swap agreements, Rupee-Rouble agreement.

③ Pushing for acceptance in IMF-SDR basket.

④ Use of Nostro-Vostro account for settlement in Rupees.

⑤ Masala bonds; creation of IFSCA.

Yet there are challenges

① Low contribution in global trade (< 1% of trade) in ₹.

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② Restrictions on capital account convertibility

③ Prone to fluctuations → recent fall in ₹ in terms of $.

④ Can make economy prone to global economic shocks, financial crisis. etc.

⑤ Triffin trilemma : difficult to pursue free monetary policy, with freely floating currency.

Following steps can be taken

① Enhance contribution in global trade

② Graded reduction in capital account convertibility (Malegaon committee)

③ Incentivise exporters who trade in ₹

A balanced approach can reduce India's dependency on dollar and can gradually mak ₹ international currency.

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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

According to recently UNFPA report, India is going through a golden phase of demography.

- 68% → 15-64 → present potential
- 25% → 0-14 → future potential
- 8% → elderly dependent.

Government has taken following steps to utilise demographic transition

① Education → New education policy, 2020
- PM SHRI schools
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan
- Higher education council

② Health
- Ayushman Bharat Mission
- Digital health mission
- PM Jan Arogya Kendra

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Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Nutrition → Anaemia Mukta Bharat
→ Poshan Abhiyaan

④ Skill development → PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
→ Skill India Mission

⑤ Employment generation → PM Mitra scheme
→ Ease of doing business
→ Promoting JHCs

⑥ Women led development → Mission Shakti
→ Mission Vatsalya

Despite these multifold steps, challenges remain

① Learning poverty: ASER report by Pratham, WB learning poverty report point to poor learning outcomes.

② Covid induced educational shock.

③ Malnutrition: NFHS 5 → Anaemia: 57%.
→ High child stunting, wasting, under weight.
(80%).

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Poor maternal and child mortality rates (High MMR > 100), IMR > 40)

④ Increasing burden of non communicable diseases.

⑤ Formal skilling → only 5%.
→ only 40% of graduates are employable

⑥ High inflation (global) → reduction in industrial output
↓
layoffs of employees.

Measures needed to ensure growth through demographic potential

① Remedial classes, bridge learning gap
(ex) Mission Buniyad of Delhi government.

② Implementation of Poshan 2.0, Swachh Bharat to eliminate malnutrition.

③ Gender equality: Women led development

④ Modern day skilling: using digital public goods

We need 'youth power' to ~~boom~~ achieve Amrit Kaal (Budget 2023).

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Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Nutrition → Anaemia Mukta Bharat
→ Poshan Abhiyaan

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Despite these multifold steps, challenges remain

① Learning poverty: ASER report by Pratham, WB learning poverty report point to poor learning outcomes.

② Covid induced educational shock.

③ Malnutrition: NFHS 5 → Anaemia: 57%.
→ High child stunting, wasting, under weight.
(30% ↓)

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Poor maternal and child mortality rates (High MMR > 100), IMR > 40)

④ Increasing burden of non communicable diseases.

⑤ Formal skilling → only 5%.
→ only 40% of graduates are employable

⑥ High inflation (global) → reduction in industrial output
→ lay offs of employees.

Measures needed to ensure growth through demographic potential

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We need 'youth power' to ~~boom~~ achieve Amrit Kaal (Budget 2023).

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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 involves modification of base pair sequence, combining genomes of different organisms to improve desired qualities.

(ex) GM crops like Bt cotton.

New guidelines for safety assessment

① Approval of GEAC (genetic engineering research appraisal committee) before ~~field trials~~ research have been exempted.

② Applicable to both public and private researchers.

③ Environment Ministry now allow certain types of crops to be genome edited without approvals.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Benifits

① Harmonize India's regulatory framework with other countries.

② Will promote safe research in genome editing.

③ May address concerns of food safety, climate change, pests etc.

But safety concerns remain

① Bio safety: may expose natural crops to genomically edited crops.

② Threat to biodiversity.

③ Threat to soil ecosystem, as these crops interact with soil.

④ Human health: unknown impact on health of humans.

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Ethical concerns

① Dependency of farmers on large corporates.

② Technologies like terminator gene tech.

③ Biopiracy concerns → use of natural capital without sharing benifits.

Steps needed

① Safe and ethical research

② Field trials in closed system

③ Independent assessment of results from all perspectives

④ Access Benifit Sharing → Nagoya Protocol

⑤ Stakeholder consultation before decisions.

GM crops offer huge advantages along with concerns. Balanced approach is needed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Subsidies in India account for 8% of Agri GDP. They have varied impacts.

- Direct subsidies
  - → electricity
  - → water
- Indirect subsidies
  - → MSP

Positive impacts

① Provide safety net to farmer from shocks

② Reduces cost of inputs : remunerative farming.

③ Enhances income of farmers.

ex PM Kisaan: Income security to farmers.

④ Indirect moderating impact on food prices.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Negative impacts

1. Overuse of resources
   - (ex) Fertilizer overuse: distorted NP:K ratio
   - → soil salinization, land degradation.
2. Over exploitation of ground water
   - → falling GW table
3. Poor repayment culture of bills, loans
   - → Poor health of DICOMs
   - → Rising NPA of banks.
4. Distorted cropping pattern
   - ↳ over growing of food grains
5. Benifits only small number of farmers
   - (ex) NITI aayog: only 6% farmers benifit from MSP.

Solutions
- → Use of DBT
- → rationalisation of subsidies
- → Increase Public investment {only 3% of agri GDP}
- → Use technology to make farming remunerative.

Candidates must not write on this margin

MSP is declared on crops, on basis of which government agencies procure them.

Positive effect	Negative effect
⊙ Income security for farmers	⊙ Distorted cropping pattern in favour of cereals
⊙ Safety net from price shock	⊙ Huge fiscal burden on government → compromised public investment in agriculture
⊙ Enhanced food security → incentive for farmers to grow food crops.	⊙ Few (ex) large farmers benifit
	⊙ Regional distortions in benifit {Punjab, Haryana, UP benifit most}
	⊙ Insufficient focus on millets, horticulture in PDS

Way forward
- ⊙ Rationalise procurement on basis of MSP
- ⊙ Better targetting of benificiaries
- ⊙ Stop open ended procurement {Shanta Kumar committee}
- ⊙ Enact Dalwai panel recommendations.

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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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Anti Microbial resistance implies growing resistance of bacterias, fungis etc to antibiotic medicine.

(ex) XDR, MDR Tuberculosis.

escalating & grave threat
- → India highest burden of AMR
- → Reducing effectiveness of antibiotics
- → Turning into an epidemic.
- → Vulnerable population (ex) Highest TB burden.

Major Contributing factors

1. Overuse and misuse of antibiotics
2. Availability without prescription
3. Unabated use in livestock and poultry sector.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Pharmaceutical and industrial discharge into water bodies. (ex wetlands).
5. Rituals such as mass bathing
6. lack of sanitation and hygine in healthcare facilities (nosochemical infections)
7. Improper biomedical waste disposal.
8. Prevalence of informal healthcare providers, quacks in rural areas.

Steps taken by government

1. Red line campaign: red line on antibiotics
2. Awareness generation amongst healthcare providers.
3. Penal measure on providing antibiotics without prescription
4. Biomedical waste management rules.

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Further measures needed

① One health approach
- Human health
- environment health
- animal health

② Strict action on illegal waste disposal by industries

③ Promoting research on antibiotics to fight MDR microorganisms.

④ Promoting use of traditional medicines, preventive techniques like Yoga.

⑤ Awareness generation

⑥ Grading of antibiotics under Drug and Medicines act.

AMR can be a big threat for developing countries and hence global cooperation is needed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. विघटनकारी नवाचारों से आप क्या समझते हैं? हाल के दिनों में विघटनकारी नवाचार के कुछ उदाहरण बताइए और यह भी बताइए कि इन नवाचारों ने उद्योगों के संचालन के तरीके को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What do you understand by Disruptive innovations? What are some examples of disruptive innovation in recent times, and how have they changed the way industries operate?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Disruptive innovations change the way processes work in a revolutionary manner making old processes obsolete and uncompetetive.

features
- advanced research & technology based
- cost effective
- large scale impact
- Cross sectoral impact

Recent examples

① Artificial intelligence boom

ex AI chat bots are replacing many consultant jobs

ex AI bot based news reader

ex ChatGPT, Google Bard.

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② Crypto currency : disrupting the way global economy functions.

→ effect monetary, fiscal and trade policies of countries.

③ E-mobility : → Transforming conventional fossil fuel based mobility

→ Creating new resource bases, shift in Industries

④ Platform based services

ex Uber & Ola disrupted urban mobility

⑤ Genetic medicines, xenobiotics etc emerging fields.

Changed the way industry operates

Positive

① Increased efficiency, accuracy of processes

② Reduced cost, time of doing business.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Efficient resource allocation

④ Change in location of industries

ex Shift from China back to US

⑤ Creating new competition for natural resources

ex REE, critical minerals.

Negative impacts

① Job losses → threat to employment concerns. (ex) AI

② Inequality concerns : Developed vs Developing

③ Potential of misuse : ex Drone attacks

④ Favouring established business houses, bigtech → monopoly concerns

⑤ Issues of data privacy, rights violations, contractualisation of workers.

Governments need to formulate Policies, institutions, social security measures and legal-international frameworks to adapt to these innovations.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

'Loss and Damage' implies compensation to economies, communities who have suffered damage due to climate change.

(ex) Displacements due to rising sea levels.

Evolution

① Has been part of UNFCCC discussion from its origination.

② Adopted a 'L&D mechanism' in Warsaw in 2013 summit.

③ A 'Loss and Damage fund' was created in COP27 in Egypt.

Development in COP27

① Dedicated fund was created.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Initial finance mobilized

③ Ensured formal commitment towards compensating losses to communities who haven't contributed to climate change.

Challenges

① Voluntary in nature.

② Details, rules of contribution not finalized yet.

③ Developed - Developing dichotomy

↳ Developed countries want China, India etc. to contribute as well.

Commitments made by India

① India unveiled its 'Net zero Strategy' in this conference.

② India reiterated its commitment to

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Net Zero by 2070

③ India submitted its national report on previous commitments.

④ Added 2 more commitments to its INDC

↳ ① Net zero by 2070

② Reduction of emission intensity by 45-% from 2005 levels.

⑤ Expressed concerns on lack of mobilization of climate finance.

India expressed support to L&D fund, called for phasing out of all fossil fuels rather than just coal, called for just transition and upholding principle of common but Differentiated responsibilities.

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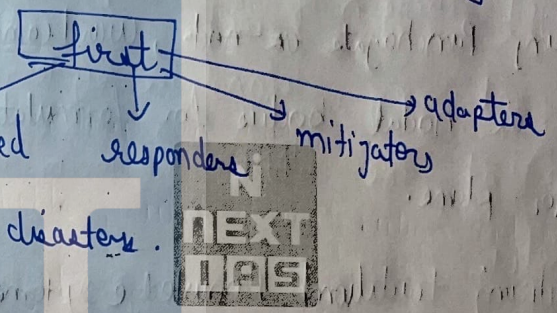
18. आपदा प्रबंधन सिर्फ आपात स्थिति से निपटने के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि लचीले समुदायों के निर्माण के बारे में भी है। उन प्रमुख रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनका उपयोग सामुदायिक लचीलापन बनाने और आपदाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

(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

Resilient communities are key to disaster management as they are the first



to disasters.

Key strategies

① Capacity development of the local community — ex training at mohalla level.

② Incorporating Disaster Management in curriculum. ex NCERT, SERT books.

③ Community mobilization using NGOs, Civil Society etc

ex Soonj foundation

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④ Formulating SHGs to organize people into groups.

(ex) SHGs to utilize adaptation strategies like contour farming at local levels.

⑤ Using Panchayats ~~as nodal~~, ward committees as nodal bodies for formulating disaster plans.

⑥ Utilizing traditional knowledge systems.

(ex) Traditional water harvesting structures like baolis

(ex) Dajji-Deori earthquake resistant houses of Kashmir.

⑦ Use of technology like e-messaging, social media, AI chatbots etc for information dissemination.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact
- → Reduced vulnerability
- → enhanced awareness
- → Reduced burden on agencies, forces during crisis
- → From Reactive → Proactive approach
- → Important to implement SENDAI framework.

Challenges

① No institutionalized mechanism yet

② Gender, caste discriminations limit abilities

③ Lack of fund, function and functionaries with Panchayats, CSOs, NGOs & SHGs.

Need to utilize the 'Jan Shakti' to counter wrath of increasing disasters.

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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।

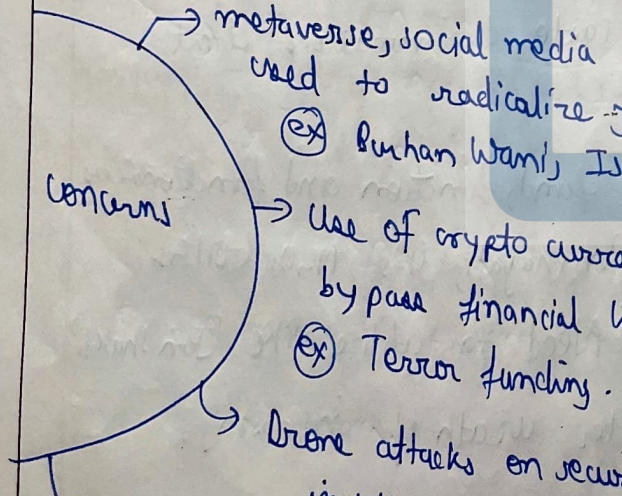
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Recently, EAM S. Jaishankar flagged concern of increasing use of New and Emerging technologies by terrorist groups at the UNSC anti-terror met in Delhi.

(ex) Drones for drug trafficking.



Candidates must not write on this margin

How to counter

① Technological measures → Use of AI, Big data etc. to counter misuse
- Tracking devices for backchannel bugs.
- Anti Counter drone systems like tactical air defence.

② Regulations: (ex) Ban of private cryptocurrencies until global consensus
- Data privacy, security law & body N. Chandrasekaran comm. recommendations.

③ Institutional: Creation of sectoral CERTs, specialized bodies to deal with such crimes.
→ Sitharam Rai committee recommendation.

④ Human resource → Capacity building of local police, border security forces.

⑤ International cooperation: Delhi declaration to counter misuse of emerging tech by terrorists.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of Delhi Declaration

① Unanimous consensus on preventing misuse of such technologies.

② Enhanced global cooperation: All 15 members of UNSC agreed.

③ Mobilization of funds to counter such misuse

Challenges → Differing definition of terrorism

- Differential treatment of concerns
- India's concerns w.r.t Pakistan not accounted.

The need is to evolve a consensus to prevent terrorism in all its forms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Agnipath scheme is a human resource reform in the armed force recruitment of the country.

4 year probationary {Agniveers} recruitment

Features

- Social security funds for permanent commissions only
- 25% permanent commission
- Lumpsum payment + preferential appointment for left out 75% trainees
- Reduction in age of recruitment

Bitter pill to enhance resilience & efficacy

Positives & Need

① Youngisation of the army {mean age presently 26 yrs}.

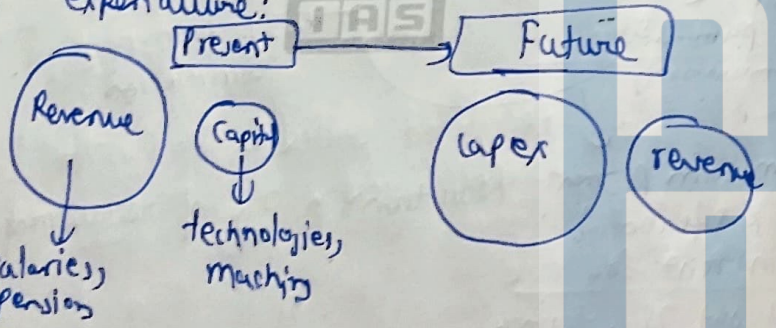
② On the lines of global best practices.

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③ Streamlining of the army into more resilient force.

④ Changing nature of warfare: more technology oriented rather than numerical strength → hence reforms needed

⑤ Balance between revenue & capital expenditure:



But some issues

① Left out 75%: on employment concerns

② Social challenges: 'infusion of youth with military skills into society → law and order problem

③ May reduce commitment of Agniveers due to fear of loss of job.

But remedial measures can be taken

① Preferential recruitment in central forces, ~~armed~~ police forces.

② Private sector opportunities: Mahindra group committed.

③ Reskilling funds: to upskill them

④ Positive externality: Induce discipline; value in society.

Agnipath scheme may seem bitter, but if implemented properly can reap sweet & necessary rewards.