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NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Kaanchi Singhal

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTPN007 **Date of Examination :** 19/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : T6041 **Program :** FLT ☐ FLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(FULL LENGTH TEST-7)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....


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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

MACRO COMMENTS

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 Payments refers to the difference in the export and import transactions in trade of goods in external economy.

Capital account	current account
1) creates assets that add to the capital. eg: FDI, FPI	1) use in transactions for working of economy.
2) Foreign investment in India and outside India.	2) export and import of goods.
3) India does not have full capital account convertability	3) India has current account convertability for goods exchange

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Measures for BOP deficit in India.

— India has had a BOP deficit since the past.

— In recent years BOP deficit saw some reduction due to reduced imports and not increased exports (Economic survey)

Measures:

(1) Experts in specialised area of economy. (eg: textile)

(2) Supply chain linkage and diversification

(3) Promoting manufacturing to reduce imports (PLI scheme)

(4) Promote FDI in India by ease of doing Business.

Hence holistic steps at macro-economic level and for export sector are needed.

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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

The logistics account for almost 50% of production cost pointing to the uncompetitive nature of goods and high costs due to ~~to~~ challenges in logistics.

Logistics as Important component of manufacturing.

(1) Assures access to raw materials

(2) Promotes industry in backward regions also.

(3) Access to markets beyond vicinity.

(4) Promotes rural economy due to better market access.

(5) Promotes competitive goods due to reduced costs.

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(6) Efficient logistics → Efficient supply → reduces inflation

National logistics Policy 2022:

(1) Multi-modal connectivity.
(2) Hub and spokes model for logistics.
(3) Diversification of mode of logistics (current — road is highest contributers)
(4) Last mile connectivity and access.
(5) Coordination between states for seamless logistics.
(6) Dedicated corridors for logistics.

The NITI@75 strategy also points to criticality of logistics for manufacturing - The Dedicated freight corridor, Sagarmala, Bharatmala are steps in right direction.

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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

Fisheries subsidies provide income support to industry for market access and inputs.

WTO for its aim to promote free and fair trade has framed the New Agreement on fisheries subsidies

↳ This minimises the subsidies that can be given to fisheries and prevention of indirect measures as it can have market distorting effect.

+

This as per WTO will lead to unequal global trade market promoting ~~e~~ unfair competition advantage for some countries.

India's stand :

— opposed the Agreement because of need of

Candidates must not write on this margin

income support to its fisheries sector.
— India calls for differential approach to developing countries.

Significance of fisheries for India

1. coastal communities dependance
2. Traditional livelihood.
3. contribution in export sector.
4. Food security and nutrition security.
5. contribution in agricultural GDP.
6. Mixed farming by aquaculture

Steps by government :

1. PM Matsya Sampada Yojana.
2. Aquaculture & hydroponics promotion
3. Market access support.

The Blue Economy potential was highlighted recently by Honorable PM of India for bringing growth. It is critical that global cooperation is achieved.

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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 is a scarce resource in India with agriculture being a major ~~e~~ user of land resource (NITI@75 strategy report)

In this context land reforms in India are aimed at equitable distribution for socio-economic justice (A.39 of constitution - DPSP)

Constraints :

Systemic :

1) Governance issues of corruption & nexus
2) Different approach by states (eg: West Bengal, Kerala)
3) Land disputes prolongation and delay by judiciary.

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Institutional:

(1) Land record maintenance.
(2) issue in land titling.

Pragmatic solutions (as per NITI Aayog)

(1) Digitisation of land record maintenance
(2) Assured land title by government (conclusive land titles)
↳ reduces disputes and frees land encumbrances.
(3) Proactive efforts by judiciary

Other solutions:

- Use of technology like blockchain for maintenance & records.
- Land identity by unique ids by government.

These ~~can~~ steps can ensure freeing and efficient mobilisation of land resources.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Brahmos supersonic cruise missile has ~~been~~ been India's trusted defence capability.

Features & capabilities

1. Long range
2. capability of carrying of nuclear warheads.
3. Easy engagement with target
4. Easy integrations with systems.
5. capability against anti-missile systems.
6. Assured and targetted strike capability

Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution for India's capability & strategic position in region:

(1) Covers in the range of attacks by Northern neighbours.

(2) Deterrance capability.

(3) Assures of capability also in coastal security measures.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The Deep Ocean Mission of India — ~~samudrayaan~~ Samudrayaan aims to promote scientific research and innovations by India in oceanography and resource exploration for new technologies.

Contribution:

① Resource exploration
↳ manganese nodules in seabed are a critical resource
— India received approval from International seabed authority.
— Utility of resource in electronics and defence & space technology development

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Understanding of Oceanography
- Seabed geography explored.
- can help in better understanding of geological process beneath sea.
- Benefit in understanding causes of disasters and any mitigation measures.

(3) Biodiversity:
- marine biodiversity of deep sea is unexplored
- understand impact of climate change and ocean acidification on deep sea organisms.
- potential discovery & intervention for conservation.

Hence it has multiple benefits

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The COP 27 recognised various steps for global policies on climate change.

Global Methane Pledge (GMP)

↳ recognises methane as a major contributer for climate change.

↳ agreement to reduce use of methane sources and find substitutes and shift to cleaner sources.

Yes, GMP is a positive step

(1) Global warming potential of Methane.

↳ larger than carbon dioxide.

(2) Rampant release in poultry & dairy use

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Lack of any efforts to reduce methane.

(4) Diversifies global efforts on greenhouse gases - from just carbon.

NO, GMP is not a positive step

(1) The life potential of methane in atmosphere is lesser than carbon dioxide.

(2) Negative impact on developing & poor countries
↳ where cattle is a source of livelihood.

India's stance:-

India has opposed GMP and is not a signatory:
- impact on its farm sector
- huge population depends on it.
- may to shift responsibility of developed countries on developing countries.

Hence India has called for an equity in climate based commitments

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Anthroplogical causes of Disasters that lead to a Bio-Disaster like covid pandemic are a critical intervention needed for a safe public health system in light of climate change.

Importance of Disaster management in Public health :.

(1) **Increased vulnerability :**

- link between climate change → increased zoonotic diseases

eg : due to melting of permafrost
- reduced habitats and increased human animal interaction
- reduced biodiversity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Massive impact potential on economy, politics and social stabilities other than health.

(3) Possibility of prevention

(4) Critical and unique intervention during disaster & post disaster (eg: isolation and rehabilitation)

Strategies :

(1) one health approach.

(2) Health surveillance and vulnerability mapping. (eg: genomic sequencing can also help).

(3) Resilience by drills and awareness

(4) Strong public health infrastructure & social security

Challenge :

1) awareness.
2) Diverse communities
3) Unpredictible
4) Lack of global cooperation

These can be tackled by partnerships & collaborations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

LWE has been a result of exploitative land ~~reforms~~ ~~and~~ policies of British and failure of adequate land reforms as one of the critical reasons.

Resource curse:

(1) Mineral rich areas :
- coal mines
- iron and steel production

(2) Private practices and exploitation —
- labour policies
- lack of social security in production process.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures:

The 2nd ARC calls for capacity building in administration and civil societies for outreach

Other measures:

1) adequate land reforms.
2) social infrastructure of health, education
3) sensitization of administration and forces.
4) capacity building to curb attacks.

Recent data suggests reduction in Life events in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू–कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एएफएसपीए (अफ्स्पा) अपनी उपयोगिता बरकरार रख पाया है? टिप्पणी कीजिए (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In light of the declining trend of violence in the North East and J&K region do you think that AFSPA has lived its utility? Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

AFSPA was enacted to give special powers to armed forces to deal with civilians in areas of disturbances in law and order.

Recently AFSPA was reduced in North East & is limited to only few districts.

[Yes, lived its utility]:

(1) Reduced violence shows reduced need

(2) It was a temporary measure.

(3) ~~A~~ the better way for law & order in peaceful districts is policing

(4) Gradual ~~restore~~ building of public trust

Candidates must not write on this margin

No, there is still need of ~~AFSPA~~

1. continued disturbance in North East (eg: Manipur)
2. Uncertain law & order situation
3. Potential of external threats

It is essential that gradual removal of ~~AFSPA~~ is undertaken. Nonetheless parallel building of public trust in administration and sensitization is critical.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

The International financial system has gone through transitions starting from gold standards to the SDR of IMF. Yet dollar imperialism continues.

Dominant currency paradigm

1. All countries expected to trade in dollars or a hard currency
2. Sufficient reserves of hard currency needed with all countries
3. Transactions gain legitimacy based on DCM.

Other methods: adopted by countries are currency swap agreements, crypto currency based trade.

→ Yet preference given to dollar for economic transactions is known as dollars

Candidates must not write on this margin

Yes Hard currency is important

Hard currency is referred to as currency that
- is stable.
- can easily be exchanged

Benefits:

1) Stability ensures safety of transactions
2) Easily liquid in nature.
3) Readily accepted
4) Brings uniformity in standards of finance
5) Promotes global trade
   - due to easy exchange of currency

No, hard currency is not important

1. Promotes dominance of one country
2. Forced coupling of an economy with world
3. May create debt crisis in country as per exchange

Candidates must not write on this margin

rate (eg: Srilanka)

(4) Unstable currencies due to global uncertainties

(5) Dependance of stability on dominant country's geopolitics and domestic situation.

(6) May hurt interests of dominant country's domestic ~~trade~~ economy
↳ eg: uncompetitive exports and inflation in USA

Rupee Acceptance for dollar trade

Potential:

(1) Good performance in stability post 1990s.
(2) Strong macro-economics of India
(3) Stable domestic affairs of India
(4) Growth predictions for India in future (IMF)

Challenges: 1) Increase in exchange rate
2) May lead to uncompetitive exports

India has nonetheless taken currency swaps (Srilanka, Japan). It is to be that post pandemic world explores multipolarity in international finance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recent analysis show that India is undergoing a demographic transition where for the Amritkaal period it will have the youngest population.

This indicates the urgency to tap the demographic potential/ dividend.

Demographic Dividend does not ensure growth.

Growth needs:

1) Labour force participation
2) Efficient utilisation of human resource
3) Quality human resource. (skill & innovation potential)
4) Other factors of social ~~st~~ and political stability.
5) other economic factors like—
   - growth potential of sector
   - macro economic factors.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Demographic dividend generates potential :

① Youth population — potential of contribution to economy.

② Innovative ideas potential

③ Savings & investment by working population.

④ Consumption based growth by youth.

Steps taken by Government.

① Skilling :

i) — SANKALP, STRIVE
— focus on skilling initiatives & standards.

ii) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana (private sector participation)

② Vocational Education.
↳ Emphasis in NEP 2020 and Budget 2023.

③ Women Participation :
↳ PM MUDRA Yojana (highest Jan Dhan accounts for women)

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ promoting MSME (highest – 80% women workers)

(4) Promoting startups for youth:
- Startup India, Stand Up India
- Opening sectors – space & defence.

(5) Promoting health, education.
- NEP 2020 focus on holistic education
- Mid Day meal, Poshan Abhiyan 2.0

ensures healthy & educated human resource.

(6) Exploring other sectors for youth contribution
eg: sports, space

(7) Promotion of innovation, research.
- women in STEM & higher education

NITI @ 75 strategy recommends. tapping demographic potential for growth. In post pandemic growth challenges India has rightly taken measures for tapping demographic potential for Atmanirbhar-arta.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 technology allows for specific changes in the crop genes for exhibition of special characteristics.

Potential for crop improvement :-

(1) Increased yield potential.

(2) Resistance to pests and diseases.
eg: Bt-cotton resistance to pink bollworm.

(3) Reduced need of fertiliser and pesticides.

(4) Reduced need of inputs — like water & drought resistant crops.

Ethical & safety concerns.

(1) Affect on biodiversity
↳ due to change in crop micro-climate

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Potential side affect of GM crops.

(3) Potential abuse of GM crops for bio weapons.

(4) Incomplete research on affect of GM crops on environment.

(5) Ethical conflict of human control & interference with natural environment and genetic makeup.

New Guidelines in India.

→ The Indian Institutional setup of GM crops safety analysis is headed by GEAC under the Ministry of Environment

Potential of new guidelines:

(1) Standards for safety assessment
↳ more confidence in assessments

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Uniformity in assesement procedures.

(3) safe release based on initial analysis.
↳ ensures actual performance in environment

(4) overall monitoring

Challenges:

1) implementation of standards may be lacking.

2) Illegal release ~~of~~ and use ~~promoted bcg~~ without approval rampant
(eg: case of Bt-Brinjal, Bt-mustard)

3) cost, infrastructure for assessments.

While technology breakthroughs hold potential for climate change adaptation as in case of GM crops, a careful approach is needed. Proactive institutions and cooperation between government & private companies will be critical.

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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

Farm subsidies are a critical pillar of India's agricultural sector due to high dependence of population on agriculture, weak economic status of dependant population (concentration in rural India) and low GDP contribution of agriculture (17%)

Farm subsidies

Direct
- direct income based / input support to farmer
- eg: UBI, loan waiver, free water, electricity.

Indirect
- income support by reducing the market price.
- eg: MSP, fertilisers

Impact of Farm Subsidies

(I) **Direct Farm Subsidies**

(T) Ensure reaching of benefit to farmer

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Freedom of choice in utilisation of subsidy. (eg: Basic Income to farmers)

(3) Moral hazard for wasteful use (eg: water excess use in Punjab)

(4) Moral hazard for low efforts in agriculture improvement (eg: loan waivers)

(ii) Indirect farm subsidies:

(1) Issue of creation of market distortions.

(2) Impact of subsidy on India WTO commitment.

(3) Black marketing practices

(4) Diversion of products (eg: urea)

(5) Exploitation of subsidy by private companies → without passing benefit to farmer

MSP affect on agricultural economy.: MSP is minimum price to farmer in case of fall of

Candidates must not write on this margin

market price below MSP.

Positives:

(1) Assures farmer income
(2) Assures market to farmer.

Negatives:

(1) Market price distortions
(2) Unsuitable cropping patterns as per agro-climate (eg: rice in Punjab).
(3) Dependance on government for markets.
(4) Overstocking of produce ~~and~~ ~~wastes~~ beyond FCI capacity (~~or~~ Shantakumar committee)
(5) Prevents private participation.
(6) Huge costs and investment on infrastructure by government

What is the road ahead?

— Parliamentary committee on Subsidies has recommended investment in agriculture than subsidies.

— Liberalisation of agriculture sector and more investment is a necessary step in this direction however as a work in progress subsidies should continue with careful approach.

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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

AMR refers to the capacity of microbes to resist antibiotics due to their evolution and adaption to the environment.

This makes them more resistant to the antibiotics, leading to non-affect on antibiotics. This ultimately leads to superbugs

Escalating Crisis for Public Health:

1. More need of stronger antibiotics.
2. Prevalances of bacterial diseases. (eg: Tuberculosis)
3. Increased vulnerability of patients
4. Diverse impacts on patients
5. No clarity on how antibiotic would function on patient.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Major contributing factors :

(1) Unscientific disposal of antibiotics.
   - Unused antibiotics disposed without following biomedical waste handling rules in India.
   - CSE report indicated access to these to children

(2) Self treatment by patients

(3) ~~Unc~~ Prescriptions by Doctors without need.
   ~~eg~~: antibiotics prescribed during cough.

(4) Irregular and discontinued treatment regime.

(5) Easy availability ~~...~~ of antibiotics without prescription as over the counter drugs

(6) Use of antibiotics in poultry and dairy

Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps required

(1) Awareness in people on %
- following treatment as prescribed
- not discontinue use if prescribed

(2) Medical codes and practice for prescription.

(3) Safe disposal under Biomedical waste rules.

(4) Regulate use in poultry and dairy

(5) Implement WHO code on self treatment guidelines.

These steps can ~~~~ help in combating AMR and fulfill the goal of AWARE campaign. However participation of all stakeholders will be needed.

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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

Technology & innovations have the potential of creating breakthroughs in economic processes thereby bringing greater efficiency and better resource use.

Disruptive Innovations:

↳ These are innovations that massively change the way that production processes take place:

1) Marked change with past processes.
2) potential of impact in various economic factors.
3) Utility & integration with almost all industries.
4) Consequences for society and geopolitics also.

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Examples:

(1) Artificial intelligence.
↳ 'learning' on own by past experiences.
↳ potential to replace and substitute industries with human needs.
(eg: coding, creative writing)

(2) Drone technology:
↳ • fly at heights for min
• can trespass radars.
• various sizes.
↳ use in agriculture, photography, resource mapping, defence.

(3) Blockchains —
↳ Decentralised system with user and peer based consht.
↳ use in cryptocurrency, transaction & records.

(4) 5G & 6G technology —
↳ massive bandwidth and speed — use for AI utility.

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(5) New renewable energy sources
↳ eg: Green Hydrogen energy

Changed ways Industries operate

(1) Efficiency in Production Process: eg: AI based human robots can ~~not~~ do faster process.

(2) Reduced costs: due to lesser hiring

(3) Better governance:
↳ eg: record maintenance by Blockchains

(4) New products and process.
eg: private companies innovating new cryptocurrency & generative AI.

(5) Increased competition.

(6) Energy neutral production
↳ eg: use of green hydrogen

Hence technology has massive potential for increasing sustainable & efficient resource use But negative externalities must promote ethical use.

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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 Less and Damage Fund in Global climate policy refers to an agreement by developed countries for contributing and compensating for climate change caused by their actions in past which is now impacting developing countries.

Evolution :

The fund traces its origin to earlier COPs under the UNFCCC developed in the post-Kyoto framework.

While the Copenhagen and Warsaw COP contributed to the conception the major contribution is of the Paris Climate agreement.

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The Paris climate framework was a watershed to replace the Kyoto framework with voluntary commitments by countries. For these efforts developed countries agreed to contribute to Loss & Damage fund.

Development at COP27:

(1) Developed countries assured of funding over next few years.

(2) Developing countries under Indian leadership reminded of non fulfillment

(3) Challenge remains that there is no fixed mechanism and timeline still by developed countries since there are no negative liabilities attached.

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India's commitment at COP 27

(1) India revised its commitments related to energy transition:
- 50% renewable energy share in energy.
- 50% energy intensity reduction by 2050.

(2) Promotion of 'LiFE' initiative
↳ where citizen are active participants in conscious life choices for environment.

(3) India did not sign the Global methane pledge however has commitment of net zero carbon goals over next few years.

'Climate Justice' was a call by India at COP 27 to remind developed countries of their responsibility and equality in global cooperation for climate change.

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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

The Sendai Framework focuses on the approach of Disaster Risk reduction and resilience to prevent hazards from becoming disasters.

Not just about responding to Emergencies

(1) Emergency response can be only at the time disaster strikes.

(2) Points to a reactive approach.

(3) can be inadequate due to lack of prediction and adequate preparation.

Building Resilience:

↳ ~~Copo~~ Resilience in communities refers to the

Candidates must not write on this margin

ability of community to :

1) adequately bear the negative with minimum affect.
2) enable rehabilitation post disaster with minimum effort.
3) Minimum cultural, economic & social loss.

Strategy for community Resilience

① Vulnerability mapping with respect to :

i) Geography (eg : coastal & hill communities)

ii) Cultural uniqueness (eg : north east)

iii) Economic vulnerability

iv) social vulnerability (women, SC, ST, disabled, children, elderly)

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(2) Awareness and community participation
↳ eg: using community radio.

(3) Pre-disaster response:
↳ eg: shifting of vulnerable groups on priority.

(4) Social security & compensation post disaster.

(5) Using traditional methods of local communities for disaster resilience.

(6) Partnerships with civil societies, women SHGs etc.

~~Also~~ Other ways to reduce disaster impact & resilience:

7) Use of nature based solutions (eg: mangrove sunderbans in Amphan).

8) Proactive administration (eg: Odisha police in cyclone)

9) Prior shifting of vulnerable communities.

Hence a holistic approach with efforts of all stakeholders is needed.

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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

Terrorism with its potential of creating massive impacts for civilians and its features of using ideological basis for recruitment, using illegal finances etc ~~has~~ greatly benefits from using technologies.

Transformation by New Technologies

New and emerging technology → AI, social media, Crypto currency & Blockchain, Drones, Meta-verse.

① **Ideological recruitments :**

↳ use of social media for outreach & appeal.

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→ Metaverse use for targetting youth and adolescents.

(2) Financing :

i) ↳ Use of virtual assets for financing needs
— virtual assets are unregulated and beyond reach & tracking of government.
→ Hence they promote anonymity.

ii) Use of metaverse —
— for trade in NFTs and gains are used by money laundering to finance.

(3) Potential of massive impacts.
— Use of AI for cyber crimes.
— use of drones for weapons delivery (eg: in Punjab weapons by Pakistan drones)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps to counter Use :

1. Global regulation of virtual assets
2. Responsible product development of metaverse and virtual assets by private companies
3. Domestic regulations
4. Awareness of potential threats of technology in people.
5. Strengthen intelligence & tracking against money laundering

Delhi Declaration provides an initial recognition of the threat of new technologies for terrorism

However concrete steps with partnerships and inputs from all countries and private sector is needed.

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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

The Agnipath scheme aims to provide for a young, fit and active army for India considering the current security challenges.

Agnipath features:

1) Recruitment for initial temporary period in army.
2) Performance based analysis after few years.
3) Preference and recommendation of retired youth in private jobs.

Yes, Agnipath is a bitter pill needed for resilience & efficacy.

(1) Current security challenges demand youthful army

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Better performance standards expected from young population

(3) ~~con~~ Performance analysis
↓
promote best potential output.

(4) Training potential better in young population.

(5) Removes youth who are non-serious.

(6) Opportunity for people who want an experience without long term career.

(7) Advantage of reduced government expense on defence personnel
↓
cost savings can be used for better arms and defence equipments.

No, Agnipath ~~can~~ does not promote resilience and efficacy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Unhealthy competition among recruited men.
↳ can promote issues within force → create security threats.

(2) Harm potential of ~~army~~ recruits after retiring.
↳ security threat from information leak.

(3) May promote recruitment of non serious youth who join for just thrill.

(4) Skill gaps may still remain in recruits after retiring.

May forward:

While Agnipath is with a good objective and can promote efficacy in army yet concerns can be addressed by adequately ensuring recruitment is of serious youth & post retirement jobs can be available.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS