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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Jaswant

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTRA027 **Date of Examination :** 27/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

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

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(FULL LENGTH TEST-7)

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.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

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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(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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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

India currently has a deficit in its current account and a surplus in its capital account of Balance of payment (record of transactions between India and ~~rest~~ rest of world)

Difference between

Current Account	Capital Account
1) Records transactions that don't change the assets or liabilities	1) Transactions that either increase assets or increase liabilities
2) Major components	2) Major components
a) Trade in Merchandise	a) Foreign Investment
(eg) Oil, electronics	(eg) FDI
b) Trade in Invisibles	b) Loans from multilateral institutions
(eg) Remittances, services, interest payment	(eg) WB/IMF loan
3) Transactions have effect upto a year	3) Transactions last for multiple years
	(eg) Loan for 5 years

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The BOP account has impact on value of rupee vis-a-vis other foreign currencies.

Measures to Balance BOP deficit

1) Reducing Import in trade
   - Promote local manufacturing
   - (eg) Chinese goods reduce dependence (electronic)
2) Identify sectors to boost export
   - (eg) Pharamceuticals, Automobile
3) Create suitable ecosystem to get foreign direct investment
   - (eg) Ease of doing Business
4) Shift to Green Energy to reduce oil/gas imports.

The deficit in BOP harms the macroeconomic stability, therefore needs to be managed effectively.

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Candidate... write on...

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

India currently ranks 35 in the World Bank logistics competitiveness Index.

Components of Growth of Manufacturing

1) Logistics Sector
   a) Ensures delivery of raw material, finished goods in cost-effective manner
   b) Robust logistic sector reduce transaction cost
   c) Mobility of labor
   d) Competitiveness of exports
   (e) Logistics cost is 13% of GDP)

2) Other components
   - Skilled labor
   - Easier land Acquisition policies
   - Greater technology integration
   - Robust dispute resolution systems
   - FDI/FPI

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Components of National Logistics Policy 2022

1) Development of multi-modal Parks

2) Greater integration and synergy between road, rail, air transport.

3) leverage and expand the waterways share in total freight [from <2% to 6%]

4) creating logistics hub
   (eg) SABROOM in Tripura

5) Greater international collaboration
   (eg) Kaladan, IMT-highway

6) Encourage private sector participation in investment through PPP.

- Challenges
  - Coordination between ministry
  - capital at affordable rates
  - fragmentation of Network
- Why forward
  - Reduce logistics cost from 13% to 9% of GDP
  - focus on green transport
  - Enhance ease of doing business.

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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

The WTO agreement on fisheries aims to reduce illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing practices and promote sustainable fisheries growth.

India's stand on WTO Agreement

1) puts developed countries (Norway) and developing countries in one basket
2) Questions the regulations impact on sovereign powers
3) Raises the need for support to fishing community to save livelihoods
4) WTO is putting all practices in one list
5) supports initiative to → look after overfished stocks; → Reduce pollution in fishing sector.

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Significance of fisheries

1) Contributes 1.3-1. to GDP
2) Provides employment to million of fishermen in coastal areas
3) Necessary for strengthening food and nutritional security.

Steps taken by Government

1) Created a New ministry to streamline policies
2) Set up Fisheries infrastructure development fund.
3) Credit support to fisherman to purchase green technologies
4) Enhancing logistics for export promotion.

India is currently 3rd largest fish producer. Huge scope in global exports ~~seen~~, needed to be tapped.

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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

India has a skewed land distribution's pattern, 86% of total farmers have less than 2 hectares of land and 14 crore landless farmers are there..

Systemic and Institutional Constraints

1) Land records are ~~no~~ ~~not~~ in bad shape.

2) Slow pace of digitalisation of cadastral maps.

3) Land title are not conclusive in nature.

4) Nexus between local bureaucracy, politician and landlords still remains.

5) Lack of coordination between survey, revenue and audit department.

6) State disparities, with different land registration systems.

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Pragmatic solutions to ensure Equitable distribution

1) Fasten the digitalization of land records, cadastral maps, survey

(eg) SVAMITA scheme

2) Leverage technologys like drone surveying Remote Sensing.

(eg) Bhoomi - project in Karanataka.

3) Use of Blockchain to create tamper-proof land records

(eg) Pilot project mee-seva in Andhra Pradesh.

4) Creating time bound targets, strict penalties to break bureaucratic apathy.

5) Greater awareness generation

6) Model land registration act across states to bring uniformity.

Conclusive and transparent land records would enhance credit availability and enhance welfare of all.

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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 is developed in a Joint venture between India's DRDO and Russia's militons.

Features and capabilities of BrahMos

1) Cruise missile capable of hitting target upto 2000 km.
2) Runs at a speed of 2-3 MACH.
3) capable of delivering Nuclear warheads
4) Provides flexibility in terms of launch ability
5) It can be fired up from submarines (water) land etc.

Contributed to India's Defence and Strategic position

1) Strengthens India's air space and effective check against attack.

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2) Counters China's cross border missile threat and secures territorial integrity.

3) Against nefarious Pakistan's attempts, secures India's air space.

4) Contributes to enhancing India's Nuclear-Triad. Along with Agni missile, can be used.

Way forward

1) Focus on Defence indigenisation

2) Promote local manufacturing and reduce imports (India is largest arms importer)

3) Enter into beneficial agreements with like minded nations for technological exchange.

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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 been granted exploration right for 75,000 sq km of area in Indian Ocean under UNCLOS treaty.

Ocean Resources
- Polymetallic Nodules
- Tidal Energy
- Ocean thermal energy
- Fisheries

Samudrayaan Mission contribution to Ocean Science and technology

Components	Contribution
1) Deep manned Submersible vehicle to take 3 humans to 6000 m under water.	1) Enhances understanding of Oceans marine life
2) Mineral exploration of nickel, cobalt	2) Developing Ocean weather prediction system
	3) Boosts capability in Biodiversity protection

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3) Ocean biodiversity exploration

4) Strengthen mineral access and energy security

5) Ocean thermal energy and de-salinization plants

4) Helps in setting up early warning system

5) Ocean meteorology components awareness

6) Origin and evolution of ocean landforms

Challenges

1) Marine science and technology field is underdeveloped
2) High capital intensive project
3) Threats of biodiversity loss (eg) oil spill, photonic pollution

Way Ahead

1) Promote international collaboration.
2) Invest in research and development
3) Skilled human resources
4) Greater private-public participation, with Industry-Academia collaboration.

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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 methan pledge is a multilateral initiative to reduce methane emissions substantially by 2030.

It is led by developed nations like Newzealand, Norway etc

Global Methane Pledge: A positive step

1) Converge global efforts to reduce methane emissions.

2) Promote awareness about the level of emissions (2nd largest Green House Gas) and impact on climate change.

3) Advances greater exchange of knowledge, sharing of best practices.

4) Advances transition to green practices in Agriculture and Industry.

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India's stance

1) Did not sign the pledge.

2) Need to protect the agriculture and livestock sector

3) Does not take into account historical emissions and has a uniform target for every country.

Way forward

1) India has to push for greater finance access to make equitable transition

2) Access to green technologies from developed countries

3) Adopt and promote climate resilient practices

Regulating methane emissions is crucial for achieving Panchamrita goals.

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 o her infectious disease outbreaks.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The COVID-19 was once in a 3 century crises that the world has faced. It affected social, political, economic processes around the world.

Importance of Disaster management in Public Health
1. Reduce morbidity and mortality
2. Mitigate Economic loss
3. Promote universal health care.

Key Strategies for managing Pandemics

1) Robust social protection systems, with universal access to basic needs (food, income support)
2) Strong Public Health Infrastructure, human
3) resources
3) Collaboration between different departments, to ensure humane lockdown.
4) R&D in vaccine and faster administration of vaccine to vulnerable sections.

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5) Importance to public hygiene, access to water and safe sanitation.

Challenges

1) Low public health spending (eg) India spends only 2.1% of GDP)

2) Absence of global coordination

(eg) vaccine nationalism by Western Nations.

3) Lack of standard operating procedures to regulate human migration.

4) constantly changing nature of threat

(eg) Virals DNA changes to produce new strains

Way forward

1) Adopting "One Health" Approach

2) Focus on preventive and primary healthcare.

3) Equitable sharing of health resources.

4) Strengthen Autonomy of WHO.

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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

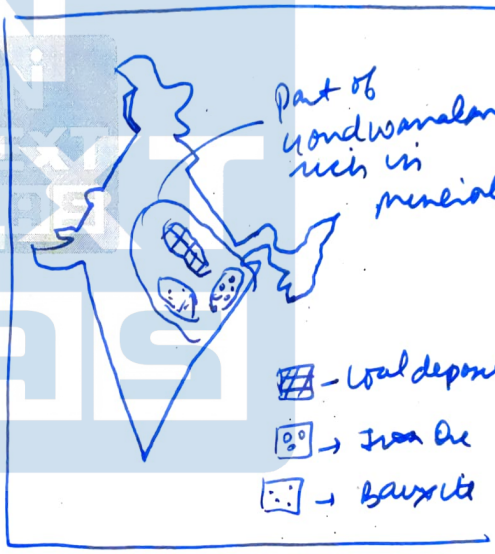
"The resource curse of Eastern and Central India has been a crucial driver of LWE". Elaborate and suggest measures for sustainable and inclusive development of the region.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The LWE started as a Naxalbari movement from a small village in west Bengal in 1967.

Resource Curse of East & ~~western~~ central India

1) States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh have access to minerals like coal, iron, bauxite.



2) At the same time, these states are one of poorest in human capital development

3) Manufacturing and Industry expansion in India requires access to minerals

4) People in these states feel cheated and short changed, as they ~~feed~~ suffer disproportionately

(40% of all displaced people since India are tribals)

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Measures for Sustainable and Inclusive Development

1) Security Measures (SAMADHAN strategy, Bastariya Batallion, etc) important to establish rule of law.

2) Participative Governance process
   - → Effective implementation of PESA 1996, and FRA, 2006
   - → Robust rehabilitation support ,

3) Enhancing Human Capital
   - → focus on expanding quality health, education
   - → Up Skilling to participate in modern Industry.

4) Strengthen local level institution, Build infrastructure to expand state service

LWE feeds on development deficit as a parasite. Need to ensure equitable development.

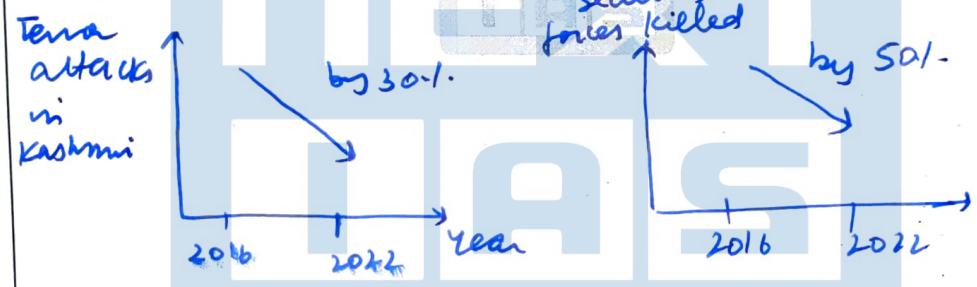
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10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू–कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एएफएसपीए (अफ्स्पा) अपनी उपयोगिता बरकरार रख पाया है? टिप्पणी कीजिए (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
In light of the declining trend of violence in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

AFSPA was brought in 1958 to suppress and quell the insurgency movement in the state of Nagaland.

Declining Trend of violence in North-East and Kashmir

1) The incidents of killing and attack have reduced



2) with peace dialogue and agreements like BODO peace accord, participative development is being created

3) Naga peace Accord deliberations in process.

Current Status

1) Presently AFSPA is applied in 4 states of North-East (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and in Jammu & Kashmir.

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AFSPA Outlived its Utility

1) In practice since 1958, the insurgency movements are still there. (question on efficiency)
2) Violation of Human Rights (eg Malom massacre 2003)
3) Against international convention on civil and political rights
4) Promotes impunity
5) Arbitrary provision, "disturbed area" not clearly defined → open to abuse.

Need for AFSPA

1) To enhance morale of Armed forces
2) control and quell secessionist movements
3) Need for reversing asymmetry of power, and coercive military Action

Way forward

1) Make AFSPA more humane, remove impunity (Jeevan Reddy commission)
2) Abrogate AFSPA, bring a section in UAPA (2nd ARC)

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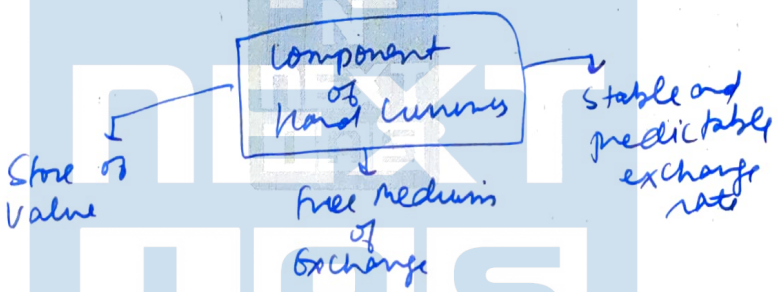
Candidates m... write on this...

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 refers to the trade system, where majority of trade is settled and done in one currency.

(eg) 60-70% of international trade in US Dollar.



Hard Currency in International Trade

Advantages

1) Reduces transaction costs

2) promote uniformity and easier settlement practices

3) HAR Currencies like US Dollar, EURO have transparent monetary policies, less prone to manipulation.

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Disadvantages

1) Weaponising trade

(eg) US sanctions against Iran and Russia

2) Depending on few currencies concentrates global risk

3) Lack of bilateral trade in local currencies accentuates risk of forex crises

(eg) Dollar led crises in Sri Lanka, Pakistan.

Potential of Rupee as alternative to Dollar

1) Presently, rupee is fully convertible in current account but partial in capital account.

2) Need for phase wise measures to achieve full convertibility

[Increase in number of NRI accounts, reduce limits on FDI/FPI etc)

SS Tarapore Committee.

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3) Promotes strategic autonomy.

4) Reduces the need for maintaining high forex reserves.

Challenges for Rupee as Hard Currency

1) Trilemma of maintaining independent monetary policy, control inflation and foreign exchange stability.

2) Coupling of rupee value to global trade and finance system

Way Forward

↳ Step-wise easing of controls

↳ Balance between risks and opportunities

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Demographic dividend refers to the potential for economic growth due to favourable population structure in a country. The proportion of dependable population (<15 years and 65+ years) is relatively small compared to working age population (15-65 years).

Booming one of largest Economies ← Potential for India → median age of 29 years (one of the lowest in world)

Transition from Agriculture to manufacturing.

Steps taken By Government

1) Education and Skilling

a) National education policy (2020) integrates vocational education with academic training.

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5) Skilling Initiatives → STRIVE, NIPUN (construction), National Skill Mission

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- SANKALP

Target to skill 400 million by 2024.

2) Health and Nutrition

i) PM-Ayushman Bharat → Enhance health coverage

ii) National Health Mission → focus on primary health care, maternal and infant health

iii) National POSHYAN Abhiyan to tackle Stunting and underweight.

3) Promotion of Manufacturing,

- Make in India
- PLI scheme
- Textile Parks
- Special Economic Zones

4) Push for Infrastructure → National monetisation

- Infrastructure pipeline (₹ 111 lakh crore)
- Gati-Shakti Yojana (↑ Synergy and convergence)

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Challenges Remaining

i) 50% of graduates and 80% of engineers not have required industry skills

ii) 94/117 rank in global Hunger Index.

iii) 25% female labor participation (ILO), one of the lowest in world.

iv) Share of Manufacturing constans @ 15% of GDP

v) Capital Intensive growth.

IT/Software 8% to GDP but only .8% to labour Force

Way Forward

i) Need for inclusive, equitable and participative growth

ii) focus on labor-intensive sectors (Textile, Animal Husbandary, Construction)

iii) Sunrise sectors for Exports growth.

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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 refers to changing the genetic make up of seeds / living organisms ~~the~~ to bring required traits and control recessive traits using tools like CRISPER-Cas9.

Genome Editing Immense Potential

1) Create drought resistant varieties of crops
   (eg) Suvarna Rice
2) Reduce risk of pest attack
   (eg) BT Cotton
3) Enhance the Nutritive quality
   (eg) Golden rice rich in vitamin A
4) Shorter crop duration, reduces input cost and better incomes.
5) Making crops climate-resilient against extremes weather events.

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Ethical and Safety Concerns

1) Promotes monoculture and loss of indigeneous seeds
(In India from 2000+ rice varieties to 100+ left)

2) Loss of Biodiversity

(eg) GM Cotton impact on Monarch Butterflys.

3) Impact on human health not clearly identified

4) Possibility of creating Supe weeds.

5) Monopolisation of power in hands of company
(eg) Monsato in cotton seeds.

New Guideline for safety Assessment

1) Streamlining the process for application and registration

2) Standard operating procedures to conduct environment impact assessment.

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3) Guidelines on marketing of GM based products → Enhance consumer choice.

4) Promote role of local varieties and indigenous people

5) Penalties on companies for environmental loss.

GM seed revolution in agriculture could solve food security and farmer welfare concerns if handled well.

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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

In India 2-2.25-1. of GDP is spent on direct and indirect subsidies in agriculture sector.

Subsidies

Direct
1) Fertilizer
2) Seed
3) Electricity

Indirect
1) minimum support price
2) Agriculture Extension services
3) marketing support

Impact of Subsidies

1) Increasing the cultivated area under sugarcane ~~cotton~~ and rice, with electricity subsidy led open tubewell irigation

2) subsidies are largely used by medium and large farmers as there is not cap

(eg) fertilizers subsidy

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3) Reduced fertility of soil
(eg) Salinization of soil in Punjab and Haryana.

4) Geographical skewness in development of Agri-marketing infrastructure
(eg) APMCs concentrated in North India, while Eastern states lacking support.

5) Reverted diversification of crops
(eg) Cereals like rice, wheat over millets and pulses

6) Promoting Agricultural Exports
(eg) Reached $50 billion ~~deal~~ in 2022

Minimum Support Price (MSP) impact on Agricultural Economy

Positive
↳ Strengthened food security (1.5-2 times of reserve food stock)

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2) Enhance the farmer income and protection against climate risk

3) Encourage diversification with effective procurement of oil seeds, Pulses

4) Strengthend food and nutrition programmes (eg PDS

Negative

1) Cerealisation of Agriculture (wheat-rice cycle)

2) Environment damage → (soil fertility, NO_2 emissions, water level gone down)

3) Reduces export competitiveness of agri products.

4) Not able to solve edible oil and pulses import

5) Violation of WTO norms

way forward

1) Ashok Dalwai recommendations → Promote integrated farming
→ Increase value-based Agriculture

2) Rationalisation of subsidy

3) Increase expenditure on Agriculture research and Development.

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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

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) refers to the medical condition where ~~patients of~~ antibiotics and other medicines donot work in treatment of bacterial and viral illnesses

According to WHO, AMR is one of the top 10 global health Risks

Contributing Factors of AMR

1) Excess use of antibiotics in animal husbandary sector

(eg) use of medicine to increase chicken size.

2) Use of injections in horticulture sector to fasten growth and early ripening.

3) Over the counter sale of medicines lead to injudicious and excess use.

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4) Lack of medical ethics, lead to overprescription of antibiotics.

5) Improper utilization of antibiotics by patients (not completing full course)

(Eg) Resistant TB strains

6) Absence of regulators to check misuse of antibiotics

7) Lack of labs, diagnostic facilities to prevent AMR development.

Steps taken to address AMR Threat

1) Government

a) Reduce and eliminate sale of over the counter drugs (Eg Schedule-H drugs)

b) Set up diagnostic facilities.

c) Strengthen inspecting and audit teams

d) Strict action against violators

(Eg suspending license of chemists, doctors)

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Consumers

i) Awareness about proper and effective use of antibiotics

ii) Cross check the prescriptions

Companies

i) Adopt healthy and hygienic breeding practices

ii) Self-regulation promoted

iii) Promotion of organic and safe products

International

i) WHO led network to share data.

ii) Promote collaboration in R&D

iii) Sharing Best practices, drugs etc.

AMR needs to be tackled effectively to achieve SDG-3 (Quality health for all).

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6. 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?

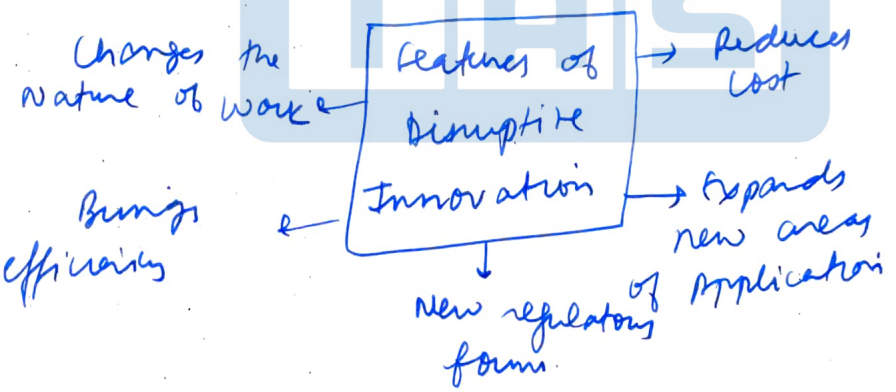
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 are new products and processes that change the way how people experience, upturns cost-benefit models of companies, and revolutionize access and use.

(eg) Space x built reusable rockets to launch satellite (falcon-9)



Disruptive Tech/Innovation	Impact on Industries
1) Block chain Technology (Decentralized, tamper-proof ledger)	a) financial system (easier a) international payments, (crypto currency) a) Increased financial and monetary volatility

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	Entertainment a) NFT, to create and monetise Art **Administration** a) digital health records b) Supply chain of servics
2) Artificial Intelligence tools like CHAT GPT, Robotic process automation	**Industry** (Manufacturing) → Reduces labor cost ↳ More effient work standardisation **Health** → Remote- surgeries, telemedicine **creative space** ↳ creation of computer generated audio, text
3) Internet of things	**Lifestyle and wellness** ↳ Better body and health trackers **Automobile** ↳ Self-driven Cars
4) Social media (Facebook, twitter)	**News** ↳ citizen journalism **Governance** ↳ citizen participation ↳ Online work from home (zoom)
5) Cryptotechnology (Quantum- Key communication)	**Military and defence** ↳ Secured communication ↳ Better Border Management

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Concerns and Challenges

1) Threat to data privacy

2) Innovations used for wrong ends

(eg) Cryptocurrency in drug trafficking

3) Concentration of power in hands of companies (Big 4 GAFA)

4) Possible scenario of all-time surveillance, "Big Brother State"

5) Cyber frauds and Cyber security issues

(eg) Stuxnet virus attack on Nuclear Installation.

6) Promotes digital divide

Way Forward

1) Effective regulation (Fintech principles for Blockchain)

2) Robust Data protection laws and regulation

3) Strong Anti-trust legislation on company monopolisation

4) Global cooperation to prevent misuse.

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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 fund is created to support and compensate the small island and developing states (SIDS) in their climate change effects.

Evolution of Loss & Damage fund

- COP, Copenhagen (2009) discussion started
- COP, 21 Paris (2015) Agreement on final plan
- COP, 26 Glasgow
  - Financial contribution
- COP, 27 Sharam-el-Sheik
  - + Projects identification

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Major Developments



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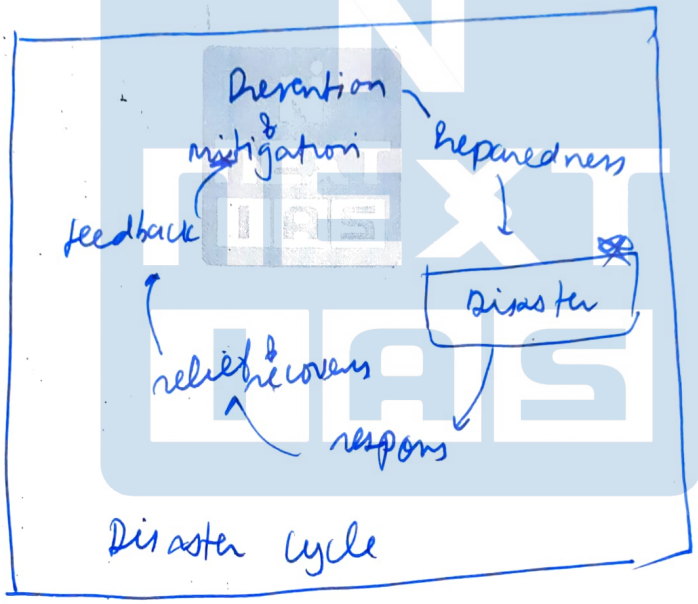
18. आपदा प्रबंधन सिर्फ आपात स्थिति से निपटने के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि लचीले समुदायों के निर्माण के बारे में भी है। उन प्रमुख रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनका उपयोग सामुदायिक लचीलापन बनाने और आपदाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

(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

Disaster management entails effective use of available resources to mitigate the impact of hazard and provide effective relief, response and rehabilitation.



Disaster cycle

Importance of Building Community Resilience

1) Local people know best about their physical space.

2) Front-line agents in dealing with disaster.

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3) Knows about vulnerabilities in different section

4) Historical experience of facing disasters

5) Indigenous mitigation and response strategies

6) Complements govt efforts.

Strategies for Communities Resilience

1) Participative disaster management plans

(eg) PWD, women, children prioritized

2) Mapping of local resources

3) Regular disaster preparedness trainings, mock drills

4) Development of standard operating protocol

5) Communication and awareness

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6) selection of safe sites

7) new climate resilient tech adoption.

Sendai framework calls for greater community participation for effective disaster response.



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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

The terrorists are changing their strategies. Along with conventional warfare, hybrid warfare strategies are increasingly adopted using emerging technologies.

Transformation of Terrorism

1) use of social media for

- Facebook → Network & Recruit
- Twitter → Propaganda dissemination
- Youtube → Training

→ Internet warfare schools

2) Cryptocurrencies for strengthening organized crime networks

(eg) Drug trafficking, Arms dealing

3) Metaverse used in intelligence, and reconnaissance operations.

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4) Use of Drones for swarm attack with remote location.

5) Cyber attacks

(eg) Shadowpad on India electricity sector

Counter Use of New Technologies

1) Developing offensive capabilities

2) Promote ethical hacking

3) International collaboration to regulate use of new technology

(eg) Budapest convention

4) Training and skilled manpower

5) Regulation of media companies like twitter, facebook

6) Crypto market regulation (eg EU MICA)

7) Citizen awareness and information

(eg) Cyber Suraksit Abhiyaan

Importance of "Delhi Declaration"

1) Calls for greater coordination between countries.

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2) Sharing of new technologies, co-development

3) Best practices in regulation exchanged

4) United front against terrorist supporting countries

5) New International framework to restrict spread of emerging tech.

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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 is a new recruitment scheme in Armed forces where youth from 18-23 years is eligible for employment.

Features of Agnipath Scheme
- Short-term employment (4 years)
- Provision of lumpsum (₹11.25 lakh) past 4 years
- Only 25% of total recruits to be offered permanent commission
- All India character (No regional quotas)

Agnipath: Resilience and Efficacy of Armed Forces

1) Modernization of Armed forces
   i) Reduces the median age of force
   ii) Younger personnels able to work in challenging environment
   iii) Better adapt to technology.

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2) Capital Expenditure would enhance.
   ↳ Currently 50% of budget spent on pensions
3) Increase in adoption of better and new technologies
4) Reducing the "long tail" and increase focus on machines to meet "hybrid warfare challenges".
5) Increases the quality of ~~fi~~ final recruits as only 25% would get selected.
6) Promotes National character in Armed forces, & as No regimental, caste, religion, region basis.

Concerns of Scheme

1) Reduces the unit/platoon cohesiveness
2) Conflict between permanent vs temporary recruit

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2) Dilutes the military terms of "supreme sacrifice"
   → with temporary character, it has become any other job

3) Reduce military efficiency with shorter training.

4) Other negative outcomes
   ① disgruntled recruits create law and order issues
   ② Reduced prestige of army job → poor quality applicants

Way forward

1) Adopt a pilot first - expand later approach

2) Learn from best practices in US, France for short-term recruitment

3) Ensure shorter training not bring down effectiveness.