



NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : MT23 RBCA PA056

Registration Number : Date of Examination :

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 7

Code : TC709

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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. : [Signature]

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[illegible]

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Question	Response
1. What is the purpose of the study?	The purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of a new teaching method on student performance.
2. What are the research objectives?	The research objectives are to compare the performance of students using the new method with those using the traditional method, and to identify factors that influence student performance.
3. What is the research design?	The research design is a quasi-experimental design, involving two groups of students: an experimental group and a control group.
4. What are the independent and dependent variables?	The independent variable is the teaching method (new vs. traditional). The dependent variable is student performance, measured by test scores.
5. What are the limitations of the study?	The limitations of the study include the lack of random assignment, the potential for confounding factors, and the limited generalizability of the findings.
6. What are the conclusions of the study?	The conclusions of the study are that the new teaching method had a positive effect on student performance, and that factors such as student motivation and prior knowledge also influenced performance.

[illegible]

(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

MACRO COMMENTS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

1. भुगतान संतुलन (बीओपी) के घटकों के रूप में पूँजी खाते और चालू खाते के बीच अंतर का सविस्तर 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 is the record that registers the transactions of the country with other countries in International trade and businesses.

$$\text{Capital Account balance} + \text{Capital Account balance} + \text{Errors \& Emissions} = \text{BoP}$$

Capital Account

① Involves those transactions where there's creation of assets or liabilities.

② Quid pro quo return payments.

③ Eg:- FDI, FPI, Bilateral loans,

Current Account

① Routine transactions which doesn't change the assets and liabilities of government

② NO quid pro quo payments

③ Eg:- Remittances, Trade in invisibles,

External loans

Balance of trade etc..

④ Partial Convertibility
in Capital Account
transactions.

④ India permits full
Convertibility in current
account transactions.

→ India's BoP has risen in 2020-21 due to
Covid-19 and Global polycrisis.

Measures to reduce BoP deficit

① Energy transition

↳ As BoP crisis is lead by fuel
imports Eg: Current account deficit with
UAE.

② Promotion of agricultural exports

Eg: India exported agricultural exports of
50 bn \$ in 2022

③ Internationalization of Rupee

↳ To reduce transaction losses.

④ Promotion of 'Make in India'

↳ To reduce imports.

we should focus on 'network
share
economy' to increase our trade in
Goods from 2% in Global trade.

2. लॉजिस्टिक्स (रसद) क्षेत्र, विनिर्माण उद्योग के विकास के महत्वपूर्ण 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

According to RBI, ~~1%~~ 1% investment in logistics has a multiplier effect of 2% in growth.
↳ It involves, mobility, godowns, transport hubs etc.. → huge multiplier effect

Importance of logistics → Important for urbanisation
→ Connects agriculture with markets
→ Promotion of exports.

Issues of logistics sector

- ① High logistics cost
↳ 4% of GDP.
- ② divided between Siles
Eg:- Roads carry 68% Goods.
- ③ Lack of Godowns especially Cold Storage.

④ Lack of equitable regional connectivity

National Logistics policy, 2022

① Reduce logistics cost to less than 10%.

② Develop single window platform for Road, Rail and Coastal transports.

③ Der PPP models in logistics.

④ Developments of ~~to~~ Godowns and Cold Chain infrastructure.

⑤ Development of Multimodal transport hubs

⑥ Increase the allotment for logistics with federal support.

India needs ₹7.5 lakh Crores in logistics investment between 2021-2025 to become a 5 trillion\$ economy (RBI).

3. डब्ल्यूटीओ के तहत मत्स्य पालन सब्सिडी पर नए समझौते पर भारत का क्या रुख है? भारत के लिए मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण 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

India is the second largest producer of fisheries in the world.

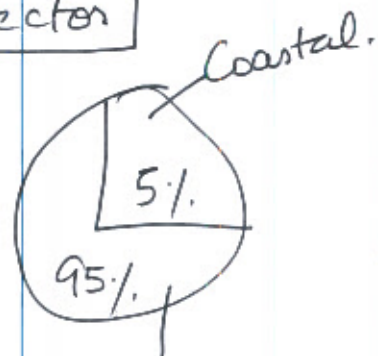
India's stand on New Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies

↳ India opposed it as it affects Coastal Communities

↳ It also promotes Corporatisation of fishing industry by promoting large producers.

Significance of Fisheries Sector

① Showing an average of 8% growth in last decade.



② India looking to double Inland the income of fishing Communities by 2025.

③ Vulnerable to Climate Vagaries.

Steps taken by government

① Promotion of mechanisation.

↳ Subsidy for mechanised boats.

② GEMINI App

↳ To transfer information related to weather conditions

③ National Fisheries mission

↳ To double income of Indian fishermen.

④ Promotion of Cold Storage infrastructure

↳ In hub and spoke model

↳ In ppp model.

India has 8% Coast area in Coasts and large water bodies which gives potential for growth in Sector

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 undertaken land reforms post independence it ~~involved~~ is still a project in progress.

Land Reforms

I Land Ceiling

Systemic Constraints

Land number of exemptions.

Institutional

Lack of political will as Zamindars became local leaders.

II Land to tiller

Systemic

Benami transactions

Institutional

Forced eviction of tillers.

III Tenancy Reforms

Systemic

Lack of implementation by states

Institutional

Absence of written contracts.

Solutions for equitable distribution

- ① Promote women ownership
60% cultivators are women owning
37% land
 - ② Collectivisation to Land
↳ for marginal farmers.
 - ③ Promotion of Contract farming
↳ To ensure rights
 - ④ State level land reformation
↳ As part of eengreen
revolution
- India should focus
on expanding land reformation
to eastern India

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Brahmos is a collaboration of India and Russia in missile production.

Features and Capabilities

- ① Super sonic - Speed > 3 .
- ② Range - around 500-600 kms.
- ③ Cruise missile - prevents radar
- ④ Can be manouvered as ground, Sea or Air based.
- ⑤ Anti tank properties.
- ⑥ Guided missile - high precision.

Contribution to India's capacities and Strategic position

- ① Rise in defence exports
Eg:- 15 bn\$ in 2022
- ② Indigenisation of technology
↳ 86% indigenous parts.
- ③ Strategic asset for a 2 front war.
- ④ Nuclear Capable.

Brahmos is a successful strategic missile which has buyers ranging from Philippines, Armenia, Brazil etc..

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 announced
Samudrayaan as a ₹3000 Crore
deep ocean mission under Ministry
of Earth Sciences.

Objectives

- ① A Vehicle that can go ^{to} deep Ocean with 3 passengers
- ② Explore polymetallic nodules in deep Indian Ocean (PMN)
- ③ Ocean Bathymetry - to understand current movements

Potential Contributions

- ① PMNs are source of future Energy - Promotion of

mining in future

- ② Bathymetric chart helps in understanding tide flows and Mechanism of monsoon
- ③ Helps in mapping fishing zones.
- ④ The underwater vehicle increases India's capability to explore Ocean deeps and ~~have~~ at extreme depths and pressures.

Samudrayaan will
Explore depths as well as Chandrayaan
Exploring Shies bringing in immense
Contribution towards the growth
of country & in both domains

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Global Methane pledge

was adopted at Cop27 to phase out emission of methane to reduce its impact on climate change.

Impact

Positive

- ① Methane (CH_4) identified as a Green house Gas
- ② Reduction of Methane emission as a policy priority
- ③ Participation of Global North in Methane reduction

Negative

- ① Pledge does not involve transfer of technology
- ~~1. Not~~ 2) Might affect the agricultural sector of Emerging economies
- ③ Discourage

- ④ More potent than growth of
CO₂ ^{as} Green Global South
house Gas - Agrarian
Economies

India's stance

- ① ~~Third~~ to Second Largest emitter
of Methane
- ② Agriculture is the major contributor
(79%)
- ③ India didn't Global Methane
pledge due to its discriminatory
nature.

India suggested
phasing down on voluntary terms
rather than a complete phase out
of methane.

8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में आपदा प्रबंधन के महत्व 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

~~The demand~~ Covid-19

pandemic has highlighter the importance of proactive measures and prevention needed in Disaster management.

Covid-19 → Lack of Disaster management in any list
→ Paucity of medical facilities
→ Importance of local governance.

Strategies to manage pandemics

① ~~St~~ Continuous surveillance

Eg:- INSACOG of Covid-19

② Promotion of preventive medicine

Eg:- Vaccination

③ Promotion of health.

Eg:- AYUSH to increase immunity

④ Expansion of Public Health.

↳ 2.5% of GDP (National Health Policy).

Challenges

- ① Paucity of funds
- ② Dysfunctional local bodies
- ③ Lack of ~~doctor~~ medical professionals in rural areas
↳ 88% in Urban while India is 70% rural.
- ④ Rural Doctor: Population = 1:184 against WHO's 1:1000.

Way forward

- ① ~~Poor~~ Integration Ayush in public health.
- ② Increase connectivity to rural area.
Ensure stable local governance to improve first level responses,

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

Eastern India faces
dutch disease where resource richness
resulted in deindustrialisation.

Causes of LWE

- ① Developmental disparity
↳ Eg- Hunger deaths in Jharkhand.
- ② Development induced dispossession
of tribals
↳ Especially for mining
- ③ Pollution of environment
Eg- Iron furnaces polluting
local rivers.
- ④ Corruption leading to exclusion
of tribals and vulnerable population.

Suggested Measures

- ① Extension of road and internet Connectivity
Eg:- Govt measures to extend internet under USOF
- ② Separate fund for socio political development
Eg:- DMF&S under Mining act
- ③ Promotion of PESA in tribal areas
L&A
- ④ Social Impact Assessment before mining projects

We should focus on Security and development measures instead of just security to counter LWE threats.

10. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू-कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में क्या आपको लगता है कि एफएसपीए (अफ़सपा) 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

J&K and North East
have seen decreasing violence in
last 5 years due to many reasons.

Utility of AFSPA

Positive

① Pacified regions
like Tripura,
Imphal etc..

② Reduce Armed
forces could
have more proactive
engagement

Negative

① Lead to
alienation of
affected population

② Human rights
violations due to
Lack of
Accountability
Eg: Kunan
Poshpora, 1995

③ Protection of
Armed forces
from militant
backlash.

③ Growth of anti
India sentiments
due to lack of
Civil Liberties
Eg: Naked Mothers
Protest manipur.

Although AFSPA was successful,
we should focus on

④ Replacing it with provisions of
355 with graded emergency
measures as suggested by
2nd ARC reports.

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

Dollar dominates 88% of our world trade while India, despite being the 5th largest economy only contributes 2% of Global goods trade.

Importance of hard currency in Global trade

Positive

- ① As an accepted medium of exchange.
- Reducing Convertibility issues

② Transition from Gold or other limited resources due to the confidence of the supporting government

Negative

- ① Weaponisations
Eg: US Economic Sanctions against adversaries

② ~~Do~~ Hegemony of dominant power
Eg: Dollar politics

II Store of value

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>① Value of currency independent of the credibility of home government
Eg:- Zimbabwe using Dollar for domestic use.</p> <p>② Better provision of loans by international bodies eg:- 95% of India's external debt in dollars.</p> | <p>① Vulnerability to Global shocks
Eg:- Global Financial Crisis</p> <p>② Currency wars
Eg:- Devaluation of Yuan by China to promote exports.</p> |
|--|---|

Potential of internationalisation of Rupee

I Opportunities

- ① Credibility of democratic government.
↳ which increases the Credibility of Rupee.
- ② Developed digital financial institutions
Eg:- UPI.
- ③ Well developed banking machinery.

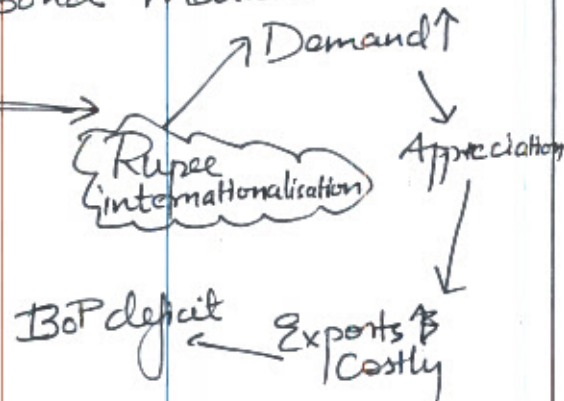
- ④ Recent initiatives like Rupee Rouble transactions, India-UAE agreement etc..

Challenges

- ① Lack of developed bond market.

- ② Triffin dilemma.

- ③ Partial Convertibility in Capital accounts.



Way forward

Short term

- ① RBI Suggests ~~addition of Rupee~~ transactions through ~~in SDR~~ Asian Clearance Union
- ② Promotion of a BRICS Currency

Long

- ③ Bilateral trade through Sovereign currencies

In the long term, RBI suggests that India should try to get Rupee into SDR basket

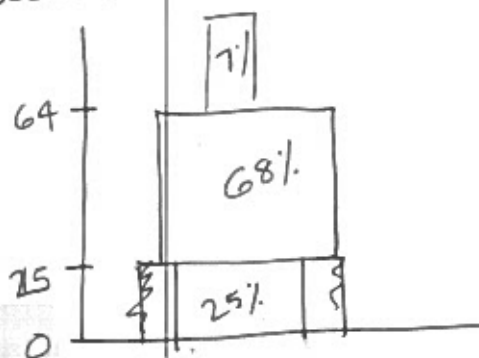
12. जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश संवृद्धि सुनिश्चित नहीं करता है; यह केवल सामर्थ्य उत्पन्न करता है। जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न अवसरों का लाभ उठाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India has the world's youngest population.
(mean age = 27.5) compared
to other ^{leading} countries
of the world market
Eg:- US = 37.5 years.



Potential of demographic dividend

- ① High support ratios
↳ As only 25 32% requires support
- ② High Low Disability adjusted life years.
- ③ High income taxation base.
- ④ Potential for labour oriented growth and generation of employment.

It does not always ensure growth due to Challenges such as

- ① Pre mature disindustrialisation
↳ Ageing before prospering.

- ② Strain on existing resource base.
- ③ 3U - Unsustainable production, Unsustainable Consumption and Unsustainable distribution.
- ④ Demographic dividend is mostly concentrated in less affluent states - UP, Bihar, Rajasthan etc.
- ⑤ Skill gap - leading to labour looking for for menial jobs

Government steps to benefit from transition

Education

- ① NEP 2020 - focussing on Vocational Education and Education in regional languages.
- ② PM SHRI - to improve basic amenities in School.
- ③ Skilling initiatives - Skill India International, National Skill Quality Framework etc..

Health

- ① Ayushman Bharat - Infrastructure

development in primary and secondary health facilities

- ② Poshan Abhiyan - to measure micro nutrient deficiency.

III Employment

- ① PM Employment Guarantee program
- To guarantee employment in Urban centres

- ② DBU - NRLM - To promote self Employment.

- ③ Schemes for development of MSMEs
= SFURTI, RAMP, MUDRA etc..

Way a forward

We should further focus on measures such as,

- ① Targetted Schemes for vulnerable sections
Eg. PM PVTG Yojana, Himayat.

- ② Ensure overall economic growth.

We should also ensure basic amenities for all the citizens to ensure minimum standard of life.

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 addition or deletion of Genomic DNA into the cells of a plant or an animal to produce desired qualities or to inhibit any undesired qualities
Eg: ZFT, ~~ELISA~~ CRISPR CAS-9 etc..

Potential for Crop improvement

- ① Higher productivity - due to selective breeding.
- ② Reduction of use of toxic fertilizers or pesticides
Eg: BT Cotton prevents boll worm.
- ③ Climate change resilient and drought tolerant.

④ Ethical and Safety Concerns

- ① Monocropping
↳ Replacing indigenous varieties.

- ② Monopolisation
Eg: Monsanto in BT Cotton.
- ③ Development of ~~tolerant~~ new immune pests
- ④ Limited study on intergenerational impacts.

New Safety assessment guidelines

- ① 3 level verification.
- ② GEAC under Ministry of Environment as the final authority.
- ③ Limited environmental release before the final release.
- ④ Different primary bodies for different GM products.
- ⑤ 5% as the maximum limit for GM content in imported products.

Challenges

- ① ~~Large number~~ Lack of enforceability
- Large number of illegal GM cultivations.

- ② GEAC under Environment cannot assess physiological impacts of GM Crops.
- ③ No participation from State governments
- ④ Limited Stakeholder Consultations.

Way forward

- ① Formation of a federal body for proper enforcement of regulations.
- ② Public funding for GM research.
Eg. BT Mustard or Bt Brinjal
- ③ Public awareness about GM Crops and its impacts.

Furthermore, GM Crops should be introduced only after multiple extended Consultations with various Stakeholders

14.

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

India spent around ₹80000 Crores in 2022 for farm subsidies. which are divided into both direct and indirect.

Impact of ^{farm} Subsidies

I Direct

Positive

- ① Protects farmers from market fluctuations.
- ② Promoted sustainable agricultural growth of 4.5% in the face of Global Competition.
- ③ Based on the income

II Indirect

Positive

- ① More progressive compared to direct

Negative

- ① Regressive in nature
Eg:- Power subsidies
- ② Increase pollution, inefficiency, overuse etc.
- ③ Leakages - Inclusion and Exclusion errors.

Negative

- ① Promotes inefficiency
Eg:- Urea subsidy.

- ② No Inclusion
Exclusion errors.
- ③ Easier to implement
as it is on the
demand side
than supply side.
- ④ Ensures consumption
- ⑤ Price controlled
from exploitation by
Corporations.

- ② Canalisation
↳ Government as the
sole agency to determine
rates
- ③ Reduces private
participation.
- ④ Chakravarty Challenge

Impact of MSPs

Positives

- ① Ensured price
assurance.
- ② Prevented the
lobbying by
middleman - by
artificially reducing
prices, affecting farmers

Negative

- ① Disincentivised
development of
Storage infrastructure
- ② Growth of India
as a high food price
market
- ③ Government as
the sole procurer.

③ Promotion of Govt
was able to sustain
4.5% growth in
agriculture driven
by MSPs

④ Cereals Centric
⑤ Affected the
growth of food
processing sector.

Way forward

① Rationalisation of Subsidies (2nd ARC).
↳ focus on Eastern India and
promote private investment in West

② Measures such as price deficiency
payment Scheme, private procurement etc.
Eg: Madhya Pradesh

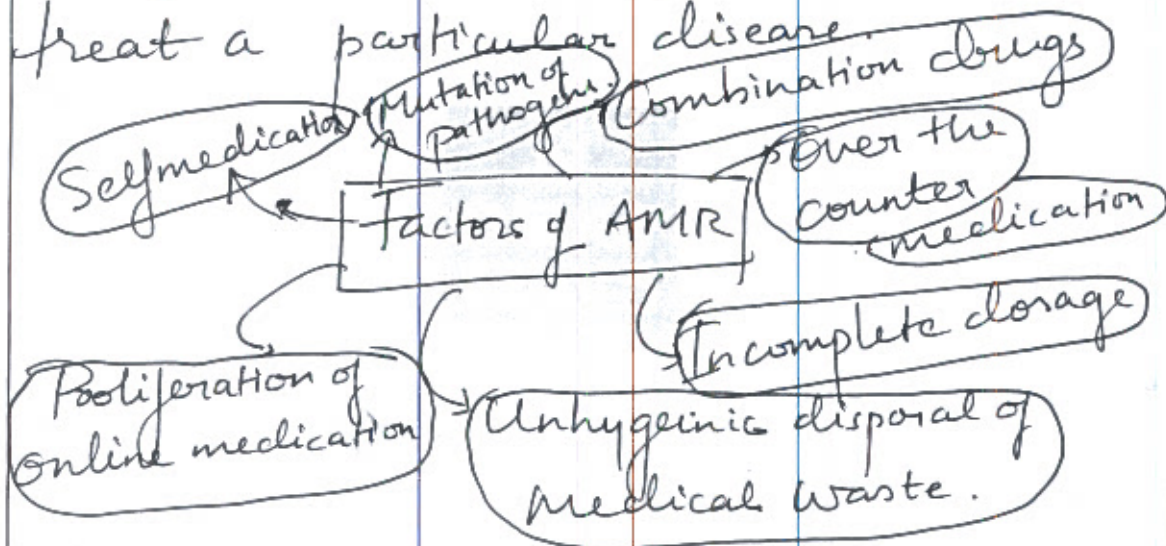
③ Promotion of private investment in
farming
Eg: Contract farming.

Government should
transition our model of agriculture
from subsidy oriented growth to
investment oriented growth

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

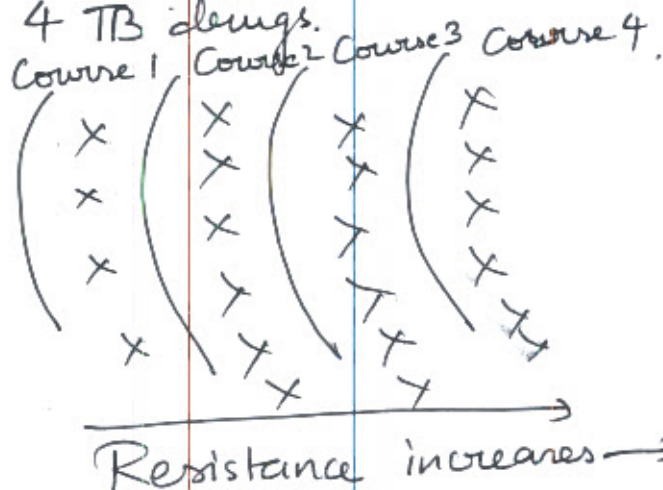
Antimicrobial resistance

involves resistance against 1 or more drugs which were potentially used to treat a particular disease.



Eg:- ~~XMDR~~ XMDR TB - Resistance to at least 4 TB drugs.

Antibiotic
with 4 courses.



If the patient ends the dosage before 4 courses, the more resistant pathogens will proliferate causing AMR.

Steps needed to be taken

I Globally

① Sharing of information regarding mutations of different pathogens.

Eg. - INSA COG for Covid.

② Coordinated R&D to develop new medicines.

③ Mutual recognition of Qualification of health workers.

II Nationally

① Promotion of National guidelines.

Eg. National plan for prevention of AMR, 2015.

② Proper enforcement to reduce Over the Counter medication

without prescription.

③ Increase the reach of primary health facilities

Eg. e-Sanjeevani

④ Promotion of hygiene and cleanliness

Eg. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Str III States

① Measures for disposal of Medical wastes

Eg. Medical waste rules, 2016.

② Create awareness about self medication

③ Promotion of primary health facilities through ANMs and ~~AWs~~ in rural areas.

Furthermore, AMR can be effectively managed by focussing on Alternate medication (AYUSH) to treat diseases,

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 involve technological changes that can bring a radical change in the mode of production or consumption, or economic or social aspects as associated with it.

Eg. Atomic energy, Internet.

~~Exam~~ ① Quantum technologies

It works on quantum entanglement and superposition where the data can exist anywhere between 0 and 1 and at different levels at the same time

① Communication - It ensures highly secure communication with quantum keys.

② Computing - The most powerful computers
Eg. Sycamore of Google

achieved quantum Supremacy.

② Artificial Intelligence

Where the technology can produce creative and intellectual output mimicking human mind.

① Generative AI - Generate responses similar to humans.

Eg- ChatGPT.

② AI in defence

↳ Unmanned fighter aircrafts

③ AI in administration

Eg- Digital Court projects project
~~has~~ ~~Swas to~~ ~~has~~ involves integration of AI.

③ Blockchain technology

↳ It is a ~~connected~~ public record connected through nodes in a chain where change in one node affects the other.

① Account Administration

↳ As it prevents tampering
as well as Corruption
Eg: India Chain.

② Land records, Income tax payments

Eg: Recent initiative of Andhra Pradesh.

④ 5G technology

↳ High data transmission, and
lower latency

① Communication

↳ India adopted 5G in
major cities and Urban areas.

② Aviation

↳ For Radar Communication

These disruptive technologies
have far reaching impacts and mastering
them is inevitable for India to be a
~~Lead~~ Leader in Industrial Revolution
4.0

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

Recently, Pakistan demanded Loss and Damage fund from developed countries after facing severe floods in 2022 due to Climate Change.

Evolution of Loss and damage fund

↳ Based on the belief that Global North constituting the rich and developed countries of Europe and Americas are more responsible for Climate Change due to their historical emissions.

↳ ~~The~~ Loss and Damage funds were ^{officially} adopted in 2015 Paris summit where ~~are~~ the developed countries promised to raise 100\$bn dollars per year by 2020 to alleviate Climate Change externalities

in developing and less developed countries.
↳ It was initially raised at the Cop in Bali in 2014.

[Major developments at COP27 in L&D]

④ ↳ Developed countries reiterated their promise of 100\$bn but said that they already raised 60\$bn through private investments.

↳ Global South led by India and South Africa demanded Sovereign transfer and verification by UNFCCC

[Commitments made by India in COP27]

→ ④ India made 5 promises
Panchamrit

① Net zero by 2070.

② Net Carbon emissions to 45% of 2005 levels.

③ 2.5-3.0 billion tonnes of additional Carbon sink

- ④ 40% energy from renewables.
- ⑤ Reduce energy intensity to economy by 40%.

↳ India's promises were conditional upon the 100\$bn transfer promised by the ~~the~~ Global North.

↳ India and China also demanded the full activation of Carbon markets for additional financial infusion.

'Loss and Damage' is a justice given based on the fact that the Global South faces disproportionately high climate vagaries due to actions of North

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
Involves ~~the~~ prevention, Mitigation ~~and~~
before ~~reaction~~ disasters (PMP). as well as relief,
~~first~~ response and rehabilitation after
the disasters (RRs)

Importance of building resilient Communities

- ① 85% of disaster prone victims are saved by their own family or neighbours (NDMA Survey).
- ② Local Communities especially Police and local administration as the first responders.
- ③ Eg:- Odisha Reduced human loss in 'Cyclone Maha' by training ~~and~~ local communities

④ Kerala fisherman were instrumental in the protection and rescue of local population during 2020 Kerala floods

Key Strategies to build Community resilience

I Manpower

① Recruitment of Homeguards with minimum 10 standard as qualification
(2nd ARC recommendation)
↳ from local populace.

② Promotion and training of local volunteering

Eg: Kerala Volunteering Response Force has 1 lakh volunteers.

③ State and Centre should provide a supportive role to local efforts
(2nd ARC).

II Awareness and Education

① Mock drills at various workplaces.

- ② Disaster management in School Curriculum.
- ③ Participation of faithleaders and Caste organisations to create awareness.
- ④ Disaster resilient architecture.

Challenges

- ① Disaster resilient retrofitting costs 30% of Overall Construction.
 - ② India follows ~~per~~ adhoc proactive measures than preventive measures.
 - ③ Relative backwardness of vulnerable population.
- Vulnerability of local populace is reduced by the overall development of the vulnerable population as vulnerability is proportional to poverty.

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 forms of terrorism has changed with changing technologies as internet penetration wasn't proportional with growth in its regulation.

Challenges with new and emerging technologies

I Metaverse

① Online radicalisation
Eg: Burhan Wani, 2016.

② Lone wolf attacks

③. Fakenews and misinformation
↳ Creating fear psychosis.

II Virtual assets

① Block chain being used for terror financing
↳ Due to anonymity

②. NFTs use to transfer black money

and Hawala transactions.

Delhi declaration

- ↳ ~~Bilateral Consensus~~ Underlined the transboundary nature of emerging threats.
- ↳ Asked for Collaborative approaches.
- ↳ Earlier extradition and listing of terrorists
- ↳ Deradicalisation of terror recruits.

Step Measures to counter misuse of new technologies

① Promotion of Cyber hygiene - by proper education of young and vulnerable population

② Counter propaganda

③ Promotion of Mental health

↳ Terror recruits are usually vulnerable youth affected by drugs and negative mental health issues

Eg:- ISIS recruitments.

④ Blockchain transactions should be
& regulated

↳ Promotion of Central Bank
digital Currency

⑤ Participation of faith leaders
and religious organisations in
deradicalisation

Eg: Al Azhar University against
Muslim brotherhood in Egypt.

We should rely on our
education system as terrorism
can be better prevented by indomitable
spirits than impenetrable borders.

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 first batch of
 Agnipath recruits joined service in
 2023.

Agnipath Scheme as a bitter pill

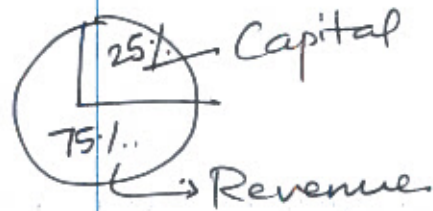
I Resilience

- ① Merit based selection of youth.
 ↳ Increases the talent pool of Armed forces.
- ② Increase in the number of reserve forces.
- ③ India has 1 million standing Army while China has 5 lakh.
 ↳ Affecting the efficiency of the armed forces and reduces its agility
- ④ Reduces strain of military budget.

II Efficacy

① More scope for Capital investments as Agnipath is not permanent recruitment

Eg- Most of the army budget (75%) goes for revenue expenditure



② Growth of discipline and physical training in youth

↳ transition of demographic dividend (68%) into demographic boon

③ Can be utilised for other services

Eg- Madhya Pradesh giving reservation for Agnipath recruits in police

Challenges

① Lack of employment options as the scheme doesn't involve

- recruitment drives.
- ② Threat of unemployed youth trained in military tactics and arms.
- ③ May result in contractualisation of military employment
- ④ ~~Does not offer~~ Limited to army, does not include air force or navy.

1. Way forward

- ① Extend the Scheme to other Central police forces
- ② Clear placement and Career trajectory post the Scheme completion.
- ③ Promotion of NCCs and Scouts at the School level.

Agnipath Scheme is important to meet the human resource gap in the Indian army in the emerging security circumstances

NEXT IAS

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Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin