



GENERAL STUDIES (Test-19)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF/24 (D-A)-M-GSM (M-III)-2419

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: Aakash Gang

Mobile Number: [REDACTED]

Medium (English/Hindi): English

Reg. Number: DKBG-3423

Center & Date: Karal Bagh - 11/05/24

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 0833621

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहियें जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and **ENGLISH**.

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता द्वारा भरा जाए (To be filled by Evaluator only)

Question Number	Marks	Question Number	Marks
1.		11.	
2.		12.	
3.		13.	
4.		14.	
5.		15.	
6.		16.	
7.		17.	
8.		18.	
9.		19.	
10.		20.	
Grand Total (सकल योग)			

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Reviewer (Signature)



Feedback

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Context Proficiency (संदर्भ दक्षता) | 2. Introduction Proficiency (परिचय दक्षता) |
| 3. Content Proficiency (विषय-वस्तु दक्षता) | 4. Language/Flow (भाषा/प्रवाह) |
| 5. Conclusion Proficiency (निष्कर्ष दक्षता) | 6. Presentation Proficiency (प्रस्तुति दक्षता) |
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1. भारत की तकनीकी तथा विनिर्माण आकांक्षाएँ इसके अनुसंधान एवं विकास (R&D) परिदृश्य के परिवर्तनकारी बदलाव पर निर्भर हैं। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

India's technological and manufacturing aspirations hinges on a transformative shift in its Research and Development (R&D) landscape. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Research and development has been the driver of growth in developed countries. From the industrial revolution to rise of Artificial Intelligence, R&D has played an important role.

India aims to be manufacturing powerhouse and leader in global technological landscape.

Role of R&D in Manufacturing

- 1) It will help improve efficiency of manufacturing processes.
- 2) Better technology can help in reducing cost and compete for exports in global market.
- 3) It will make a shift from quantitative manufacturing to qualitative manufacturing.

4) Use of artificial intelligence and machine learning can help streamline the manufacturing process and gap the plugs.

Role of R&D in Technology

- 1) India will be able to compete for patents which will help in future technological development.
- 2) Problems like poverty, unemployment can be solved by using technological advancements like better beneficiary targeting.
- 3) It will promote international collaboration and adoption of best practices.

The National Research Foundation will help boost R&D expenditure to more than 2% of GDP making India a competitor internationally.

2.

भारत में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी परिवारों का अधिकांश व्यय खाद्य पदार्थों पर बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिये कि खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति को कम करने में प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई किस प्रकार सहायक है?

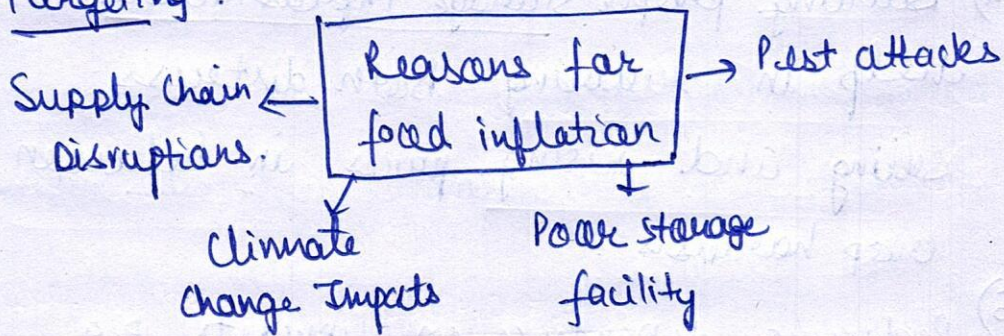
(150 शब्द) 10

Food remains the major expenditure item for rural and urban households in India. In this context, discuss how administrative actions help mitigate food inflation? (150 words) 10

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The importance of food consumption can be gauged from the fact that 46% weightage is given to food by RBI in CPI which is used by RBI for inflation targeting.



Administrative actions to mitigate food inflation

1) Minimum Support Price and Government

Procurement: Government can provide food to needy families by Public Distribution Scheme meeting demand.

2) Price Support Scheme: The administration can

buy food at higher prices and provide it at lower prices.

- 3) Increasing yield by ensuring use of best practices. It can be done by providing proper irrigation facilities, weather and climate conditions etc.
- 4) Building proper storage infrastructure can help in reducing both distress selling and rising prices in between crop harvests.
- 5) Reducing dependence on imports, e.g. vegetable oil, by incentivising local cultivation to overcome supply side shocks.
- 6) Export bans in case availability within country declines.

While the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey said that expenditure on food grains is reducing, it is imperative to control food inflation as it hits the poor the hardest.

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3. भारत में ग्रामीण निर्धनता को कम करने तथा कृषि उत्पादकता को बढ़ावा देने के क्रम में भूमि सुधारों के महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिये। भूमि सुधारों के सफल कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

(150 शब्द) 10

Discuss the significance of land reforms in reducing rural poverty and promoting agricultural productivity in India. What are the major challenges that have hindered the successful implementation of land reforms?

(150 words) 10

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Post independence, in order to improve the condition of farmers and boost agriculture productivity, many initiatives like tenancy reforms, land ceiling etc. were undertaken.

Significance of Land Reforms

- 1) Tenancy Reforms: It provided land to the actual tiller freeing them from clutches of exploitative landlords.
- 2) Land Ceiling: By redistributing the excess land among the landless, the people got an avenue for employment and earn income.
- 3) Land Consolidation: It enabled use of new technology like big farm machineries

micro irrigation etc. boosting productivity.

- 4) Land Records: It has helped reduce litigation and has enabled the use of land as collateral for receiving credit reducing dependency on moneylenders and investing in better farm inputs.

Challenges:

- 1) Benami Transactions to escape laws.
- 2) Excessive litigation which had extended the process.
- 3) Issues between landowners and bureau-
-racy denying rights to beneficiaries.
e.g. Nandbari Movement.
- 4) Improper redistribution of land.
- 5) Mostly infertile land was confiscated.

While land reforms enabled more than 2 Cr farmers to own land and has helped in rise of incomes but as MS Swaminathan said, it is still an unfinished agenda.

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4. भारत में ग्रामीण विकास एवं रोजगार सृजन पर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। ग्रामीण आजीविका में योगदान देने वाली सफल नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के उदाहरण दीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

Evaluate the impact of renewable energy on rural development and employment generation in India. Provide examples of successful renewable energy projects contributing to rural livelihoods.

(150 words) 10

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Renewable energy transformation in the recent years has shown potential of tackling problems like employment.

India is 3rd largest producer of Renewable energy in world. It's impacts:

1) Rural Development:

- a) Reduced reliance on polluting fuels like coal: Better health outcomes by using clean fuels for cooking.
- b) Use of farm waste for biogas generation giving an additional source of income.
- c) It will help in rural electrification ultimately helping in better agriculture practices like using tubewells etc.

2) Employment Generation:

- a) Jobs will be provided for maintenance and operation of renewable energy plants.
- b) Push for manufacturing of solar panels and other equipment will provide employment in factories.
- c) Better skills will enable to look into other job opportunities.
- d) For areas with low development, these projects will enable employment for construction of these plants.
e.g. in desert areas of Rajasthan.

Successful Renewable Energy Projects:

- 1) Pamagundam floating solar park in Telangana which has provided employment.
- 2) Badala Solar plant which provide compensation to farmers in exchange for land.

Just Energy Transition will ensure that benefits are distributed equitably.

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5. भारत जैसे देश में जलवायु संकट लैंगिक रूप से तटस्थ नहीं है। टिप्पणी कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
The climate crisis is not gender neutral in country like India. Comment. (150 words) 10

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The increased emission of greenhouse gases has led to an increase ^{temperature by} of $1-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the effects are seen as extreme weather events, varying rainfall patterns etc.

Why climate crisis is not gender neutral:

- 1) Women are usually responsible for food and water availability in the house. Fluctuating yield and crop loss will be more deadly for women.
- 2) Women in rural areas spend time for water collection. Water scarcity due to climate change will lead to loss of productive hours. It will lead to loss of education as well.
e.g.: Water crises in Maharashtra.
- 3) As per reports by JAMA psychiatry, there

is a correlation between increasing temperature and increasing gender violence.

- 4) Feminisation of agriculture and engagement of women in informal sector exposes them to harsher conditions
- 5) Female health is usually ignored when resources are limited. Increasing spread of diseases like Dengue and other vulnerabilities will hit women more.
- 6) Pregnant and lactating women are particularly vulnerable to heat waves, rising temperatures etc.

Government can undertake initiatives like social security for women employees, improve skill training, regulating informal employment which will ultimately help society as a whole.



6. प्रोजेक्ट नेक्सस क्या है? सीमा पार खुदरा भुगतान को बढ़ावा देने में इसके महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिये।
वैश्विक वित्तीय एकीकरण एवं आर्थिक सहयोग में इस पहल का योगदान बताइये? (150 शब्द) 10

What is Project Nexus? Discuss its significance in enhancing cross-border retail payments.
How does this initiative contribute to global financial integration and economic cooperation?
(150 words) 10

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7. 'ट्रिपल प्लैनेटरी' संकट की अवधारणा को समझाइये। इस संकट के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बीच क्या अंतर्संबंध हैं? (150 शब्द) 10

Explain the concept of the 'triple planetary' crisis. What are the interlinkages between different aspects of this crisis? (150 words) 10

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The triple planetary crisis involves ^{three} major global events - loss of biodiversity, pollution and climate change - posing threat to health of biosphere.

Loss of biodiversity will lead to impact on ecosystem health, disturbing the bio-geochemical cycles, disturbing ecosystem services etc.

Climate change and rise of global temperature will disturb almost every aspect - economic, environmental, social, cultural etc.

Interlinkages:

- 1) Increased burning of fossil fuels on one hand enhances air pollution by

emitting PM-10, PM-2.5, SO_x etc while gases like CO₂ leads to increasing temperature.

- 2) Climate change's impacts like rising sea levels, extreme weather events, cyclones etc. will disturb the natural ecosystem. e.g: bleaching of coral reefs.
- 3) Increased pollution - soil, water, air etc - leads to bioaccumulation and bioamplification leading to adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Like the crisis are interlinked, the solutions are also interlinked.

Reducing use of fossil fuels will prevent climate change and air pollution. Protecting biodiversity like mangroves can help in capturing carbon dioxide and also filter out toxic wastes.

8. डिजिटल कॉमर्स को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने के साथ ई-कॉमर्स सुविधाओं की पहुँच बढ़ाने के क्रम में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) एक अग्रणी पहल है। टिप्पणी कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) is a pioneering initiative aimed to democratize digital commerce and increase the outreach of e-commerce capabilities. Comment.

(150 words) 10

ONDC aims to provide a common platform for e-commerce companies. It will help in better visibility and price discovery across sellers.

Advantages to ONDC:

- 1) It will help in breaking monopolies of few e-commerce giants and allow local sellers to list their items on the platform.
- 2) It will ensure better discovery, increased sales etc.
- 3) Customers will be able to view different prices offered by sellers and make informed choice. It will induce healthy competition in market.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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- 4) No need for multiple registrations for sellers and buyers reducing efforts and enhancing ease for e-commerce.

Challenges:

- 1) only few of sellers have onboarded on ONDC reducing its potential.
- 2) Tricky user interface as compared to other companies.
- 3) Problem of integration at back end as many companies use different softwares in their websites.

ONDC can democratize e-commerce.

Future initiatives should include raising awareness, incentivise onboarding and making interface user friendly will help to reach it's full potential.

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9. मध्यम आय संजाल की अवधारणा को बताते हुए भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिये इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिये। भारत को उच्च आय वाली अर्थव्यवस्था में रूपांतरित करने हेतु आवश्यक उपाय बताइये। (150 शब्द) 10

Elaborate on the concept of the middle-income trap and its relevance to the Indian economy. Discuss the measures that may be considered to ensure India's transition to a high-income economy. (150 words) 10

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Middle income trap refers to a condition wherein a developing country are achieving status of higher middle income country is unable to shift towards becoming developed country.

Countries like Argentina, South Africa, and others are facing the problem.

Relevance to Indian Economy.

- 1) India is one of the fastest growing economy in world moving towards achieving middle income status.
- 2) With an average age of 28 years, India's population has the capability to attain status of developed country by 2047.

3) With huge population of more than 140 crores, middle income trap will impede the process of ensuring better life style.

4) Rising old age population in future will demand a higher expenditure on their well being.

Ensuring India's transition to high income economy:

1) Invest in education and health for maximum productivity.

2) Skill development for structural transformation from agriculture to industries.

3) Empowering MSMEs to promote exports.

4) Increasing participation of women who despite being 50% in population contributes only 18% to GDP.

These initiatives will help India in becoming Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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चाहिये।

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10. क्वांटम डॉट्स क्या हैं? विभिन्न उपकरणों एवं अनुप्रयोगों में सक्रिय तत्वों के रूप में इनका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है? समझाइये। (150 शब्द) 10

What are quantum dots? How have they been incorporated as active elements in a wide variety of devices and applications? Explain. (150 words) 10

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Recently, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry was given for development of Quantum dots.

These dots are nano sized particles which are governed by principles of quantum physics rather than classical physics.

The size of these dots changes their ^{property} properties. This has potential for use of quantum dots in many sectors.

Application of Quantum Dots:

1) Display Technology: QLED technology uses quantum dots for better picture quality, better contrast and higher resolution. They also have higher life than other LEDs.

2) Healthcare : Quantum dots are used as markers for drug delivery.

They can ensure better targeting by studying the drug interaction with the body.

3) Research and development of quantum dots has led to better usage of nano materials in combating problems like pollution, strength of different materials etc.

Quantum dots can further help us in improving our knowledge regarding quantum mechanics and potential use in other fields.

11. भारत के अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन संबंधी मुद्दों के समाधान में वेस्ट टू एनर्जी (WtE) प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिये। WtE परियोजनाओं के उन्नयन हेतु आवश्यक नीतिगत उपायों को बताते हुए इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Examine the potential of Waste-to-Energy (WtE) technology in addressing India's waste management issues. Discuss the challenges and policy measures needed to scale up WtE projects. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Waste to energy technology aims to utilize the solid waste, organic waste, construction waste etc. to generate electricity.

Waste Management Issues in India

- 1) Huge amount of solid waste, e.g. plastic, metals, construction waste etc.
- 2) With 330 million tonnes of agricultural production, huge amount of organic waste is generated.
- 3) Less ability of waste recycling and processing.

Potential of Waste to Energy

- 1) Generation of biogas (e.g. Gobardhan scheme)

can help tackle issues like stubble burning and increasing income of farmers.

2) The solid waste if properly segregated can be used by processing like plasma arc gasification, pyrolysis etc. to generate energy.

3) It can help tackle problems of landfills, dependence on imports for energy needs and health related problems of fossil fuels.

Challenges:-

- 1) Improper sorting of waste prevents the proper utilisation of technologies.
- 2) Involvement of informal sector in waste collection which have limited access to gear and knowledge regarding

waste management.

- 3) Lack of awareness especially among small and marginal farmers of potential benefits.
- 4) Open burning of garbage and presence of e-waste also makes the procedure time consuming.

Policy Measures:

- 1) Proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules.
- 2) viability gap funding for waste to energy plants of workers.
- 3) Proper training and formalisation of waste collection sector.
- 4) Segregation at source and spot fines.

Promoting waste to energy plants can also help India in achieving Nationally Determined Contribution of Paris Agreement.

12.

धन शोधन की घटनाएँ पारराष्ट्रीय घटनाओं के रूप में उभर रही हैं, जिसके वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था एवं समाज पर नकारात्मक परिणाम सामने आते हैं। सुस्पष्ट कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Money laundering continues to emerge as a transnational phenomenon that has harmful consequences for the global economy and society. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

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Money laundering is the process of projecting tainted or black money as white money or legal money.

Money laundering - Transnational phenomenon

- 1) It involves steps like layering by which money is circulated across countries through shell companies, Hawala etc.
- 2) Use of cryptocurrency has also allowed for easier international transactions.
- 3) Involvement of terrorist groups and organised criminals who use money laundering to plan trans-national attacks.

Consequences on Global Economy:

- 1) It reduces the tax collection by governments disturbing welfare measures.
- 2) Emergence of tax havens and countries with strict secrecy laws preventing international cooperation.
- 3) Money which is laundered can be used to manipulate stock markets and currency markets leading to formation of bubbles.
- 4) Hampers process of inflation control by restricting effects of monetary policy.
- 5) Terrorist attacks and other law and order situations leads to more expenditure on such heads like policing.

Consequences on Society:

- 1) Promotes corruption in society.
- 2) Leads to income inequality.
- 3) Disturbs social cohesion and closeness.
- 4) Promotes use of such techniques to overcome government authorities.
- 5) For people who are working honestly and as per regulations are put in a disadvantaged position.
- 6) Increases inflation and cost of living.

Way Forward

- 1) International Cooperation and cross border information sharing.
- 2) Strict KYC regulations for banks, cryptocurrency platforms etc.
- 3) Promoting digitalisation of economy.

Cooperation with institutions like FATF is also necessary to tackle money laundering.

13.

मत्स्य पालन और जलीय कृषि क्षेत्र को एक उभरता क्षेत्र माना जाता है और यह निकट भविष्य में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने के लिये तैयार है। टिप्पणी कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Fisheries and Aquaculture sector is considered as a sunrise sector and is poised to play a significant role in the Indian economy in near future. Comment. (250 words) 15

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India with it's huge coastline of more than 7500km has huge potential for development of fisheries and aquaculture.

About 5% of world's fishing happens in Indian ocean and the initiatives taken since commencement of 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) have led to emergence of fisheries as sunrise sector.

Potential of fisheries and aquaculture:

- 1) Augment income of fishing communities and local people.
- 2) With rise in economic capacity, there is increased tendency of demand of protein rich food. Fishes can be sustainable food option.

- 3) Technologies like aquaponics allows for simultaneous aquaculture and hydroponics in a symbiotic fashion.
- 4) Huge EEZ with presence of islands in both Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal improves prospects.

Challenges related to growth of fisheries sector:

- 1) Unregulated fishing leading to decline of fish stock.
- 2) Fisheries subsidy issues at WTO.
- 3) International issues like clash of Indian fishermen and Sri Lankan navy.
- 4) Climate change has disturbed the breeding cycles of fishes and increased frequently phenomenon of cyclones has damaged

the fishing equipment.

- 5) old technology used by majority of fishermen hindering productivity.

Way Forward:

- 1) Incentivising modern technology for fishing, sorting, packaging of sea food.
- 2) Proper backward and forward linkages.
- 3) Credit facilities like Kisan Credit Card to be made available to more fishermen.
- 4) Awareness regarding sustainable fishing.

The past initiatives like PM-Matsya Sampada Yojana should be reviewed and made more comprehensive. Proper coordination between central and state government can usher Blue Revolution in country.

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14.

भारत को आपदारोधी बुनियादी ढाँचे का निर्माण करना क्यों आवश्यक है? आपदा जोखिम को कम करने और आपदा के प्रति तैयारियों को बढ़ाने के लिये भारत को क्या उपाय अपनाने चाहिये?

(250 शब्द) 15

Why is it necessary for India to build disaster resistant infrastructure? What measures should India adopt to reduce disaster risk and enhance disaster preparedness. (250 words) 15

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The recent landslides in Wayanad (Kerala), cyclones in Bay of Bengal, forest fires in Himalayan states etc. have made it necessary to ensure disaster ^{is} resilience in India.

Urgent disaster resistant infrastructure is needed.

1) India has more than 7500 km of coastline. With rising global warming, events like cyclones have intensified and are now even occurring in Arabian Sea.

2) India, especially northern and eastern India, is highly susceptible to earthquakes due to subduction of Indian plate.

3) Climate change has led to extreme weather events like cloudbursts, increasing glacial lake outburst floods, flooding etc.

4) Disaster resistant infrastructure while protecting against impact of disasters also reduces the cost of post-disaster rehabilitation.

5) It will help reduce loss of lives and property.

Measures for reduced disaster risk:

1) Disaster resistant infrastructure and preventive facilities like underground shelters.

2) Capacity building of community so that they are not reliant on external help during disasters

3) Early warning Systems (Multi Hazard)

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for prediction and advanced actions.

- 4) Guidelines for tackling disasters.
Preparedness on basis of vulnerability and frequency of occurrence of disasters.
- 5) Learning best practices internationally,
e.g: earthquake management from Japan,
cyclone management from USA.
- 6) Reducing risk by proper urban planning,
rejuvenating natural habitats and
ecosystems etc.

Along with above suggestion, the recently introduced National Disaster Management Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2024 should ensure that NDMA is given sufficient resources to tackle the disasters in country.

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15.

तिलहन, दलहन एवं बागवानी के रूप में फसल विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के क्रम में इसमें निहित प्रमुख मुद्दों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Promoting crop diversification towards oilseeds, pulses, and horticulture requires addressing critical issues. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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Since the period of green revolution, Indian agriculture has been focused on mono-cropping and following similar crop cycle leading to many issues.

Need to promote crop diversification:

- 1) To ensure that nutritional requirements are fulfilled and hidden hunger is tackled.
- 2) Ensure productivity and fertility of soil.
- 3) Preserve groundwater and regenerate aquifers.
- 4) Reduce dependence on imports and preserve foreign reserves and reduce current account deficit.

Challenges in promoting crop diversification

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- 1) Price of produce: The current govern-ment policies which provides for high MSP on crops like wheat and rice skews production towards some.
- 2) Subsidies: Subsidy on fertilisers, irrigation etc. has led to rampant use of groundwater and promoted growth of rice in water deficient areas like Punjab and Haryana.
- 3) Lack of Research and Development on oilseeds and pulses compared to other crops which provides higher yield.
- 4) Lack of credit facility as cash cropping, pulses etc. require higher upfront costs.

Way Forward

- 1) Restructuring MSP policy and providing

competitive prices for millets, oilseeds, horticulture etc.

- 2) Reducing subsidies harming environment and making the same targeted to those who need it most.
- 3) Raising awareness among farmers regarding the current malpractices.
- 4) R&D to promote climate resistant varieties.
- 5) Insurance and price support, insurance for oilseeds, horticulture crops etc.

Government initiatives like Sahi Fasal Campaign, increasing MSP for millets, PM-KISAN scheme can be further reviewed and improved to ensure crop diversification in India.

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16.

‘भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में कार्यशील गरीबी की बहुलता है।’ उक्त कथन के आलोक में अल्परोज़गार के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

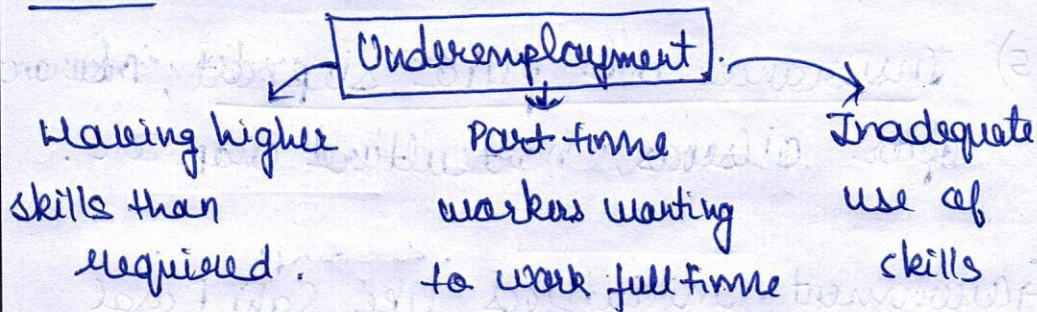
In a developing nation like India, the prevalence of working poverty is significant. In the light of this statement, analyze the causes of underemployment. (250 words) 15

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Working poverty is a situation when a person despite being employed has insufficient resources to fulfill his basic needs.

As per NITI Aayag, underemployment is more severe problem than unemployment in India.



Causes of Underemployment:

1) Huge population: In India, the rise of population has been higher than the growth in jobs. This has led to excess supply of workers

forcing people to engage in employment as available.

- 2) Lack of skills : Despite being graduates, 50% of these people are not suitable for employment as per India Skills Report, 2023. The gap between skills and demands leads to underemployment.
- 3) Jobless Growth: Advancement in technology did not generate jobs but rather reduced requirement of human manpower.
- 4) Lack of proper connections and connectivity platforms: Government started national career service to bridge the gap between employer and employees.
- 5) Highly educated people are unable to find jobs as per their pay scale and

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settle for what is available.

Tackling Underemployment.

- 1) Skill training for better jobs.
- 2) Industry-Academia linkage for filling gap and direct recruitment of people.
- 3) Updating curriculum of universities and promote market exposure in formative years.
- 4) 'Job Melas' for connecting employer and employees.

Solving the problem of underemployment will help in achieving SDG-1 (no poverty), SDG-2 (zero hunger), SDG-8 (decent work and economic growth) among others.

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17. चरम मौसमी घटनाओं की नवीन प्रवृत्ति से शहरी नियोजन के संदर्भ में गंभीर कमियाँ उजागर हो रही हैं। शहरी बाढ़ के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Extreme weather events have become the new normal, revealing critical gaps in urban planning. Discuss the statement in the context of urban flooding. (250 words) 15

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Rising torrential rainfall, heatwaves, cold waves etc. have been rising as a result of climate change calling for a review of urban planning of cities.

Gaps in urban planning:

- 1) The rapid urbanisation without sufficient open grounds, congested areas etc. have promoted urban floods.
- 2) Increased concretisation, improper maintenance of drainage channels, lesser capacity of drainage channels has contributed to urban flooding.
- 3) While on one hand, cities like Bengaluru suffered from water deficit, moderate rainfall causes floods simultaneously.

- 4) Cutting down of trees, emergence of slums, haphazard construction along flood plains have reduced percolation of water.

Controlling urban flooding:

- 1) Proper urban planning with suitable civic amenities like drainage channels.
- 2) Promoting 'sponge cities' concept - increasing percolation and absorption of water by making green and open spaces.
- 3) Afforestation activities for controlling water flow.
- 4) Removing illegal encroachments on roads, flood plains and restoring original channels of river flow.

5) During time of floods, provisions shall be made for storing excess water. This can be done by proper watershed development.

Cities are the engine of growth of country contributing to majority of GDP. It is estimated that by 2050, urban population will surpass rural population.

In light of this, proper urban planning can help in tackling urban floods, heatwaves, heat island phenomenon etc.

18.

“केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (CAPF) भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की ढाल है।” इस कथन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में CAPF की विभिन्न भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

“The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are the bulwark of India’s internal security apparatus.” In light of this statement, critically examine the various roles and responsibilities of CAPF in ensuring national security. (250 words) 15

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CAPF including BSF, CRPF, CISF etc. have been endowed with crucial responsibilities for ensuring internal security of India.

- Assam Rifles, BSF, ITBP are engaged in border management.
- CISF protects important establishments.
- CRPF has been tackling the communal and left wing extremism in India.

Current Issues regarding CAPF:

- 1) Continuous deployment and engagement of CAPF have reduced the rest and training time for CAPF jawans.
- 2) Lack of coordination between the state

police forces and CAPF soldiers has led to unnecessary loss of lives.

- 3) High attrition rate in CAPF due to highly stressful conditions.
- 4) Usually the heads of CAPF are not selected from their own cadre leading to loss of morale.
- 5) Skirmishes between soldiers and officers have also been reported.

Reforming CAPF:

- 1) Proper training to soldiers and providing adequate equipment including guns, vehicles etc.
- 2) Modernising state police forces and making them capable to handle internal security challenges. e.g:-

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Security Expenditure Scheme and centrally sponsored schemes for modernisation of police force.

- 3) Heads of CAPF from their own cadre.
- 4) Handling issue of double control on CAPF personnel - of Ministry of home as well as Ministry of defence.
- 5) Incorporating yoga and meditation in daily schedule of personnels.

The roles and responsibilities of CAPF is multi-faceted. Tackling the existing inefficiencies will further empower internal security apparatus in India.

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19. भारत के लिये गगनयान मिशन के संभावित वैज्ञानिक एवं आर्थिक लाभों का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। भारत के भविष्यगत अंतरिक्ष प्रयासों, नीति निर्माण और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Evaluate the potential scientific and economic benefits of the Gaganyaan mission for India. Discuss its impact on India's future space endeavours, policy formulation and international collaboration. (250 words) 15

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The Gaganyaan mission aims to send 2-3 'gaganyotris' ^{for} a mission in low earth orbit. It will be India's first manned space mission.

Scientific Benefits:

- 1) Development of technology like human rated GSLV and crew support unit.
- 2) Increased collaboration with international agencies like NASA, ROSCOSMOS etc. for training.
- 3) Enable human exploration of space and pave the way for future space station of India.
- 4) It will also encourage others including

masses to engage in space exploration and research.

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Economic Benefits:

- 1) INSPACE can use the technology developed for promoting commercial space operations.
- 2) Increased manufacturing of spacecrafts' parts in India leading to rise of new sector in manufacturing.
- 3) Developed technology can be used to send satellites of other countries.
- 4) Spin off effect like previously we have used satellites for helping farmers.
- 5) Promote FDI in space sector.

Impact of Gaganyaan Mission

- i) Future Space Endeavours:
 - a) Development of requisite technology.

b) Send regularly astronauts to International Space station.

c) Development of technology like human support system can be used for Mars mission or manned Moon Mission.

2) Policy Formulation

a) Promote space sector like recent relaxation of FDI norms.

b) Promote Research and Development in space exploration.

c) Promoting space start ups.

3) International Collaboration

a) India will be among few countries to have carried human space flight.

b) Collaboration for development and operation of Indian Space Station.

c) Exchange of technology and ideas.

The Gaganyaan mission will help India to emerge as a respectable space faring nation in future.

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20.

हाल में कश्मीर घाटी से जम्मू क्षेत्र में आतंकी गतिविधियों के स्थानांतरण का विश्लेषण कीजिये। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर इन चुनौतियों के प्रभाव को कम करने के क्रम में सरकार द्वारा अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सुझाइये। (250 शब्द) 15

Analyze the shift in terrorist activities from the Kashmir Valley to the Jammu region in recent times. Suggest measures that the Government can adopt to mitigate the impact of these challenges on its national security. (250 words) 15

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The recent incidents including the attack on tourists, armed forces etc. in Jammu region show a shift of strategy adopted by terrorist groups.

Causes of shift:

- 1) Reactivation of old infiltration routes in Jammu region.
- 2) After abrogation of Article 370 and recent participation of people in general elections, there is increased solidarity in Kashmir region.
- 3) The heavy deployment in Kashmir valley was not matched in the Jammu region.

- 4) There is little disharmony in Jammu region due to political issues as well exploited by terrorists.
- 5) Rising tourism and economic development also makes Jammu region a target for terrorists.

Mitigating impact:

- 1) Sufficient deployment of troops.
- 2) Reverting old intelligence gathering ways to monitor terror activity.
- 3) The armed forces must coordinate with the locals who are the first to report any suspicious activity.
- 4) Development in the border villages will help by reducing local support to terrorists.
- 5) Civic action plan to bridge trust.

- deficit between armed forces and civilians.
- 6) Use of latest technology like drones, sensors etc- for cross border infiltration prevention.
 - 7) Extending CIBMS to India - Pakistan border.
 - 8) The government should hold talks with Pakistan government to prevent government support and by giving a stern warning and appropriate response to any such activity.

The shift in the terrorist activities show the changing dynamics of internal security in India. By being properly prepared, any such attempts to disturb peace and harmony can be pre-empted by the armed forces.

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Space for Rough Work
(रफ़ कार्य के लिये स्थान)



Space for Rough Work
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Space for Rough Work
(रफ़ कार्य के लिये स्थान)



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