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Test Code: 31035

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper 3

**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	DIVYA MISHRA	Roll No.	1910077935
Email Id.		Date:	18/11/2020
Mobile No.			

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if 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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

**Q.1) National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) while pushing infrastructure projects will also make economic growth more inclusive. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)**

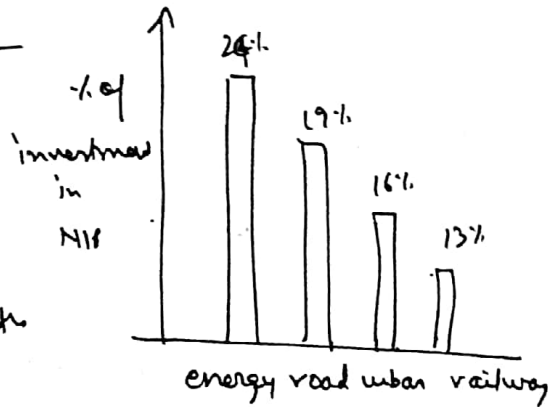
NIP with 102 lakh crore was announced recently to bring about inclusive development in the country of GDP \$3 Tr.

### Inclusive growth

- Social sector included education, health, rural development

of currently 68% of hospitals are in urban areas.

of 80% students in rural areas with poor education quality.



- Physical capital build up  
↳ construction sector → wages → demand ↑

Per capita Income ← growth ← capital ← Industrial production ↑  
reinvested  
will increase  
(currently \$1000/annum)

- Environmentally sustainable projects

- Redistributive effect
  - ↳ public spending → rural wage growth
    - ↓
    - rural distress ↓
- Income inequality bridge up
  - ex. currently 1% of Indians have 73% wealth
  - 50% have 1% wealth.
- Forward and backward linkages
- Accountability ↑ - digital / rural connectivity ✓
- Job creation, ~~emp~~
- private partnership
  - Centre : state : private = 39 : 39 : 22.

India's required 70% infrastructure by 2050, is yet to be build.

Only an inclusive model can address our challenges. of Badhta Bharat and Ubharta Bharat

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.2) Bring out the salient features of GST Compensation Act 2017 and also discuss the issues between Centre-State over GST compensation? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently, the total GST revenue shortfall has been Rs 3.05 lakh crore out of which GST compensation deficit is Rs 2.35 lakh crore.

## GST Compensation Act, 2017

- Article 269 A mandate formation of GST Council on a federal basis
- 14% annual revenue growth - assumed.
- States to be compensated for next 5 years for revenue deficit.
- Subsumes many taxes - counter-vailing duties, Service taxes, VAT etc

## Issues

- The required Rs 1,00,000 crore / month is not generated in reverse collection
- Compensation dues unpaid since > 2 months
- GST shock and demonetisation shock.
- frequent tax rate change.
- States not letting go of petroleum and alcohol revenue

- valuing procedure
- cross centre control over revenues
- GST implementation lower  
at Rs 1.1 lakh (Finance ministry)

Keener centre has formulated guidelines about back to back loan mechanism Rs 1.1 lakh to compensate the same. Bengal, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh have shown interest for it. Further 15<sup>th</sup> FC (N K Singh) recommendation may set the wheel of fiscal federalism in balance.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.3) Differentiate between zoonotic and epizootic diseases? Elaborate the various policies undertaken by Government to meet the challenges of diseases in domesticated animals of India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

World is fighting now a 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of COVID-19 pandemic that started with a bat - food market (Wuhan, China). Zoonotic diseases now account for 26% of emerging infections.

eg Nipah virus (Kerala)

Zoonotic	epizootic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transmission from animal → animal ↓ man ↔ man eg. rabies</li> <li>can be <u>localized</u> as well (endemic) eg <u>Kyasanur</u> (monkey fever) - Karnataka</li> <li>vaccines traditionally unavailable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diseases with <u>epidemic</u> causing potential having zoonotic origin</li> <li>infection - spreads early eg <u>H1N1 flu</u></li> <li>can be treated at times eg. <u>chicken pox</u></li> </ul>

## Government policies for domesticated animals

- National Bovine productivity missions
  - eg. pashu-haast
  - 9 pashu - Id cards.
- Foot and mouth disease vaccination
- Indigenous breed - genetic makeup upgradation - disease resistance.
  - eg Croked missions
- Enumeration and free / subsidised vaccine availability -
- more veterinary checkup and awareness among people

India is home to 50000

livestock ( livestock census - 2019 ) and houses cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs in large quantum along with 18% of world population. Hence one-health approach is need of the hour with animal environment - human having equal status.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.4) India's Public Distribution System Requires an Overhaul. Do you agree? Examine in the light of the migrant crisis during COVID-19 pandemic. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India gives Rs 1.0 lakh crore faced subsidies through FCI procurement at MSP in APMC mandis and its distribution via FPSs (State governments).

- National food security Act, 2013 - mandates food distribution at mandated prices and cover  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> of population.

### Need of overhaul

- Corruption, leakages  
↳ 24% of total.
- poor quality of food.
- overstocking of buffer stocks > 100%.
- poor conditions of godowns
- duplication of ration cards  
↳ Inclusion and exclusion errors
- Nexus - FPS owners and distributors.
- Non-portability → affecting migrants.

## migrant crisis

o currently India's  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  population = 450M  
is composed of migrant

ex. Bihar, UP  $\rightarrow$  Punjab, Maharashtra

o Access to essential commodities of food, pulses, kerosene. - restricted

due to state specific ration cards

o Lack of food, nutrition security in wake of Corona that wiped livelihoods.

Hence government's initiative such as one nation, one ration card should be taken up along with aadha-seeding of Ration card (to prevent duplication), IM-PDS, SMS alert to beneficiaries, GPS monitoring of trucks, CCTV surveillance of FRSs and wedding committee recommendations can be adopted

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

n't Write  
anything in

Q.5) Explain the concept of Raman Effect as propounded by the eminent physicist Prof. C.V. Raman and show how it revolutionized the field of physics.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.6) What are the challenges associated with disposal of biomedical wastes which are continuously being generated especially after COVID-19 pandemic? Explain the role of circular economy in meeting the challenges of biomedical wastes in India?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

World is struggling with shortage of drugs and unavailability of vaccines (Pfizer - trial) while undesired biomedical waste is piling up in huge amount.

## challenges

- Environmental impact

↳ blood, serum - decomposition  
↳ pathogenic spread.

- limited pyrolysis or incineration capabilities

- Inoperational issues at

collection → storage → movement ↓

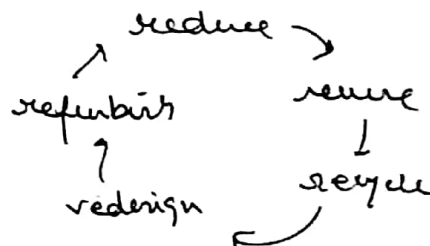
waste treatment site

disposal of remnants → environment

- It may trigger re-entry of several new deadly virus in food chain and animal-human-plant biota.

- Financial constraints in India in developing treatment plants.  
↳ only 20% collected waste is recycled, or treated.
- Unawareness among staff and workers.
- Overwhelmed public health infrastructure

## circular economy

- Using the by products with treatment again in the value chain → circularity of resource  

  - more jobs
  - low impact on environmental health

waste collection, segregation transport and treatment are given in Biomedical waste rules 2016 and should be adhered to besides formulating new policy.  
 "we can no longer throw our waste away because there is no away"

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

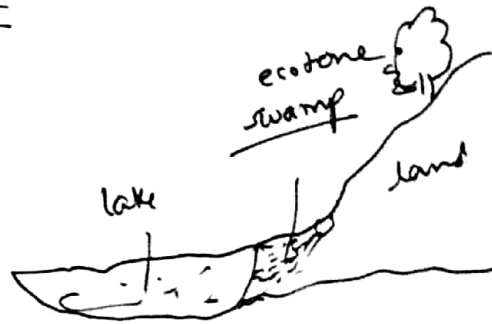
Q.7) "Ecotones are considered areas of great environmental importance as well as most threatened ones." Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ecotones are areas of transition from one ecosystem to another and provide fertile ground for species diversity and environmental resilience capability.

- ex. estuaries - turtles, cels, fishes.
- ex. wetlands, grasslands
- ex. mangroves, corals.

### Environmental importance

- flora and fauna diversity
- peatlands, wetlands  
↳ Blue economy
- Carbon sequestration
- flood, landslide risk reduction.
- provision food, fibre, fodder needs to people.
- buffer of adverse impact of climate change  
ex. glacial melts, heatwaves, droughts.
- Huge biodiversity  
Higher than marine or terrestrial area.
- Huge primary productivity → food security



## Threatened ones

- Encroachment of floodplains and filling up of lakes with city garbage  
 ex. case of fires in Bengaluru lakes
- unregulated development  
 ↳ urbanisation, industrialisation  
 ex. tanneries around Ganga (Kempur)
- lack of local governance - PRIs, ULBs
- Tribal areas - mining majors - siltage deposition.
- poaching of animals - wildlife crime.
- wildlife reputation and environment clearances - unchecked.

Lesson should be learnt from individual efforts - forest man of India - Javed Payeng (Majuli Island) forest and Wetland conservation rules, 2019, Ramsar convention Aichi target to make ecosystems sustainable.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.8) Examine the potential of food processing industries towards the development of tribal regions of India. Also, highlight the major initiatives taken by the government in this direction.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India houses >100mn tribes who are physically isolated and socio-economically backward. Mostly reliant on non timber-  
minor forest produce (MFP) - gum, resin, fruits, bee keeping, Food processing Industry (FPI) can turn out to be a game changer.

## Potential

- Indian - bamboo - sector - Bamboo muries et Infrastructure, fodder usage.
- Cement FPI presence - only 2% ASSOCHAM projects \$30 Bn market with 9mn jobs.
- Huge forest wealth - 22% of total areas.
- Tribals already quick in collection and gathering only Skill needed for segregation, gradation.
- Capital investment for processing clusters, mega food parks etc.



[1] tribal areas

- forward, backward linkages
- road connectivity → formalisation of economy → Inclusive development  
↓  
welfare scheme reach can be expanded.

## Initiatives

- MSP scheme for MFP with TRIFED cooperation
- TRIFED - food processing of MFP
- Vandhan mittas - tribal SHG cluster.
- 'Friends for tribal' and 'Go tribal' for presence in e-commerce sites  
ex. Tribal mart @ Flipkart.
- Sampada - Apresprocessing cluster in tribal belts.

FPI is a sunrise sector and none other than tribals could be the pioneer of this underutilized potential, benefiting men economically and integrating them with Indian economic system while augmenting GDP.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.9) Discuss the security challenges associated with the Indian coastline. Highlight India's preparedness in addressing the same. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India's 7500 km coastline provides her with huge blue economy resources while also exposing to maritime threats and vulnerabilities due to lack of adequate security infrastructure.

## Challenges

- Indian coast guard - weaponry, vessels and personnel - much lower.
- un-surveilled borders  
e.g. 2008 Mumbai terror attacks - entered from sea.
- proximity to troubled piracy hot waters e.g. somalia.
- Global power games e.g. chinese submarine sightings in Sri Lankan water, Guadar port.
- Terrorism hit Sri Lanka (Ester attack, 2019) and Pakistan - sects sponsored terrorism.
- Community awareness and preparedness low.



- Key infrastructural investments and industries.
  - Mumbai, Surat, Bombay-High
  - Kudankulam nuclear power plant
- Overlapping jurisdictions of State police, Indian navy, Coast guards and marines.

## India's preparedness

- Recently - Information fusion centre (IFC) inaugurated with Japan, Russia for sequenced collective coastal radar similar
- INS Vagir, (scorpen class) and Indian Navy vessels in malacca strait, Thamiz and Seychelles (Agalaga).
- Maldives - Indian naval presence
- Community policing - training - intelligence gathering.

Coasts are boon but may become bane if left vulnerable. Our Coast diplomacy, SAGAR must couple maritime security with Rashtra Samidhi

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.10) Despite numerous efforts, the search for an end to complex Naga problem remains elusive. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Naga problem pointed before independence but took a different turn when in 1947 Phizo took referendum and declared independence from India and ran underground National Naga federal government.

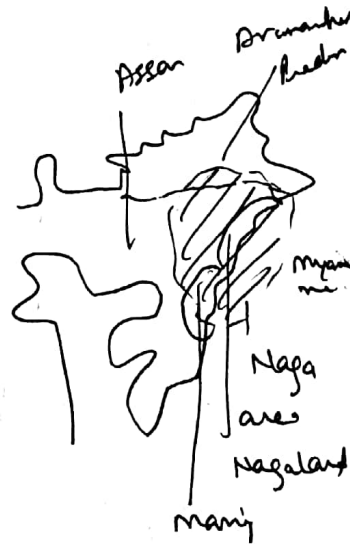
## Efforts

- AFSPA launched 1958 and Phizo joined politics.
- Further the Naga struggle continued even after Shillong accord and in 2015

NSCM (Isak-Muirah) gave up

arms.

- However NSCM (Ichaplang) remain elusive and with considerable militancy.
- Currently Naga National Political Groups are negotiating with government.



## Naga problem

- Independence - Greater Nagalim (includes areas from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur)
- States are resisting to give up Naga speaking area to Nagaland.
- demand for separate flag + constitution.
- Naga ethnicity - not a single tribes but many sub tribes and clans.
- Extortions and taxes illegally collected from people
- External armed support from China, ULFA (Ponsh Berush) involved and safe havens in Myanmar

Any insurgency cannot be seen with black and white approach, solution could be in grey zone with more autonomy

under ss

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.11) Give an account of the major Industrial policies adopted after independence. To what extent Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and Industrial Policy of 1991 affected industrial growth in India? Also, discuss the need for India to adopt a new industrial policy in present times? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian economy adopted socialistic economic patterns under influence of Nehruji and prevailing international winds USSR - a welfare state and nationalised economy with state central underment many changes from 1950s to 1990s,

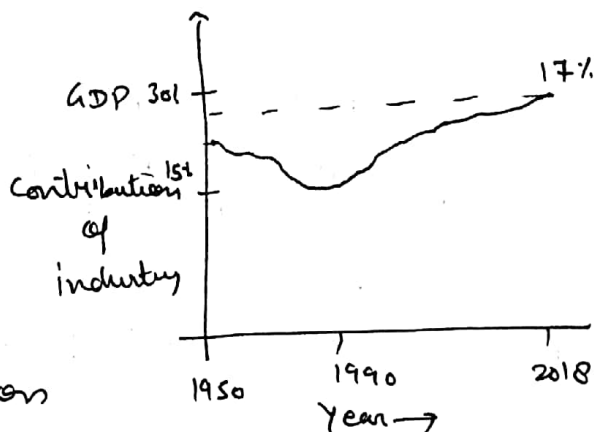
## major industrial policies

- MRTP Act - to end monopolies in market

- 2<sup>nd</sup> 5 year plan -

Mahalanobis model

↓  
focus on core industries



- Import substitution

- State control over core sectors of oil, gas, steel, iron etc

- Consumer goods - Private sector involved

- low FDI - almost closed economy

- Huge number of PSUs

- Bank Nationalisation - 1969, 1980.  
e.g. 14 banks were nationalised.

## Impact of 1PR, 1956 and 1P (1991)

- opening of economy
- liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation
- more FDI allowance
- dismantling licence raj
- small industries incentives transferred to large industries as well.
- Job creation
- MNC entry → formalisation of economy
- export growth → participation in global value chains  
e.g. Service sector boom (57% GDP contribution)
- Casualisation of workforce  
e.g. 36% → 53%  
(2000) (2010)
- premature - de-industrialization  
Shift from agriculture to service  
↓  
manufacturing - unrealised potential.
- pharma, IT, - major growth.



- o MSMEs boom of 36 mn units giving job to 120 Mn people.

## Need for New Industrial policy

- o Industry GDP contribution is low of 16%. (target of manufacturing policy - 25%)
- o Labour surplus country → need more incentive for labour intensive sectors of leather, textile
- o Gig economy - contract labour  
↳ labour code, 2019
- o MSME growth from - dwarf to giant  
(Economic survey)
- o Informal (>50%) to formal sector
- o on-job training
- o Industry - academia linkage, credit ease, land acquisition norms, environmental clearance, PPP models, Innovation driven model.

Make in India and  
At manishan Bhard for fructification need an overhaul of manufacturing and making India factory of the world.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

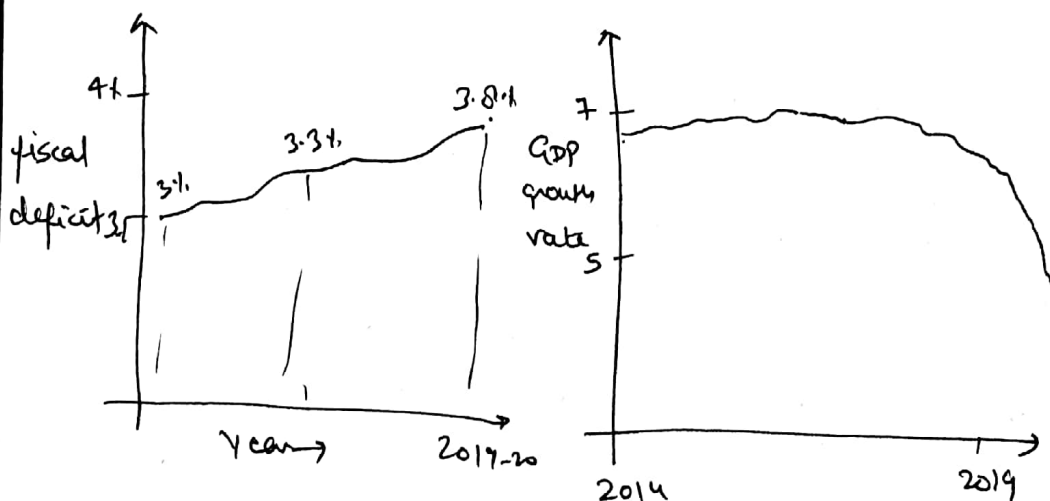
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.12) Surges in economic policy uncertainty increase the systematic risk, and thereby the cost of capital in the economy. In the light of above statement, discuss how does policy uncertainty affect investment? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently, Corona led lockdowns increased the policy uncertainty with government dealing out Rs 20 lakh crore (10% GDP) in Annus Bharat and fiscal deficit soaring to 3.8%. Merely due to these conditions reduced our sovereign rating to BBB-

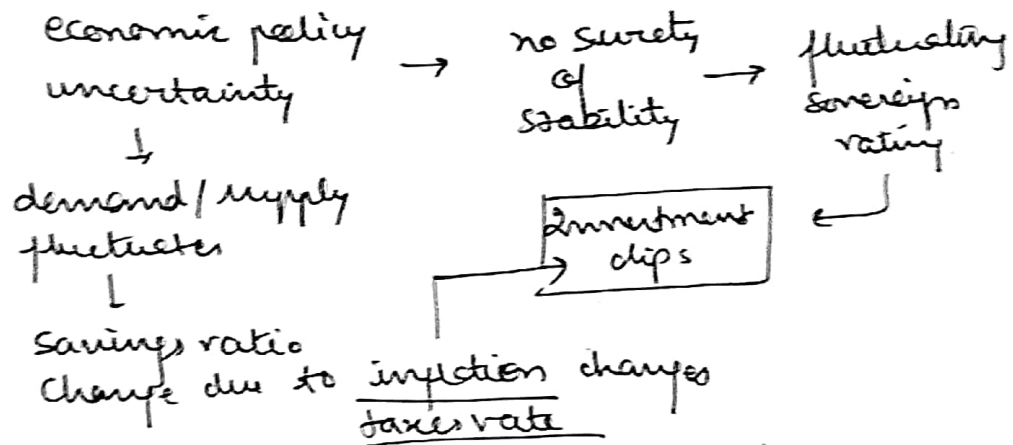
Economic policy uncertainty  $\rightarrow$  cost of capital



- Dips investor confidence
- public debt increase
  - $\hookrightarrow$  from 70%  $\rightarrow$  90% (IMF)
  - $\hookrightarrow$  crowding out of private sector

- Jobs losses. capital flight - of FPIs
- banking policies - NPA issues  
(Rs 7 lakh crore)
- ILAFS - NBFC crisis - liquidity crunch
- frauds, scams - Economic Offenders Act  
↓  
dips sink-bearing capacity of entrepreneurs.
- Automobile sector - FAME scheme (Hybrid, electrical vehicles), BSVI-norms, NGT orders, global slowdown  
↳ sector under stress.  
↳ costly loans
- Spectrum policies - licence charges, \$7 Tr debt of telecom operators, JIO-predatory pricing.
- MSMEs - disincentives to grow in size  
∴ increase in tax and labour regulation.
- e-commerce - no inventory model only marketplace allowed.
- Social media - equalisation levy - 6% to Google, Facebook.
- Service sector - tourism, hospitality - hit after Corona.

- Labour law - inflexible
- Land acquisition - disputes
- Capital provision - bank risk overreliance  
Lack of monetary policy transmission.
- Environmental laws, Startup tax laws,  
SEZ rules changes, coastal economic zones  
laws



Government has come up with Self-reliant India, Agriculture reforms package- doubling farmers' income, Skill India, Standup India, JAM-Trinity, EoDB ranking-63<sup>rd</sup>, Insolvency and bankruptcy code, GST → all this will usher investment which may see a rise from 25% → 36% (NITI Day off)

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.13) Government intervention, sometimes though well intended, often leads to outcomes opposite to those intended. Comment giving suitable examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Government is the facilitator and enabler of eco-system under <sup>which</sup> various individuals, organisations and businesses thrive. Some interventions:-

eg. Delhi government reserving 80% of ICU beds for corona second wave.  
 ↳ loss of profit to private hospital.

Contrary outcomes

• Bank nationalisation

eg. 1969, 1980s - 14 largest banks were nationalised → New private banks performing better with yielding 'Rs 3-4 on Rs 1 of depositor' against PSB with 30 paise yield.

eg. 97% frauds and >80% NPA in PSBs;  
 eg. PNB fraud.

• 2010-11 Boom - Credit expansion at low interest rate

eg. Twin balance sheet issue.

• MSME policies - Higher tax and strict labour code almost disincentivise to grow bigger

- Agriculture - loan waiver.
  - cereal centric - MSP - wheat, rice
  - monoculture - millets, bajra ↓
  - regionally biased ex. Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh et.
  - Fertilizer subsidy - Rs 50,000 Cr
    - ↳ distubs N:P:K ratio
    - ↳ > 80% urea
  - water, electricity subsidy
    - ↳ soil groundwater exploitation.
- NBFC - asset liability mismatch
- urban cooperative banks
  - small capital needed Rs 25 lakh
    - ↳ lack of due diligence
    - ex. P&M UCBs collapse
- Spectrum policies -
- cable sector - new policy of non-capture use allowed. → but private sector not participat
- PPP sector - road - NHBI - projects mixed in dispute
  - part - 11/12 roads under govt
- Disoms - electricity sector
  - ↳ Renewable energy RPOs - not taking up due to high cost

- External borrowings - not allowed to state government directly.  
↳ Schedule 7 - main developmental task len fund.
- Environment impact assessment - 2020 rules clash with tribal right and delay in clearance  
eg. Narmada tribe coalition  
eg. Niamgiri hills vs Vedants

Government needs to come up with a coherent strategy regarding land (Swamitva scheme - drone mapping), labour (eg. labour code on wages-2019) and capital and entrepreneurship along with demographic dividend capitalisation (SATH - NITI - Aayog) to improve policy climate and Synchronise demand - demography - democracy

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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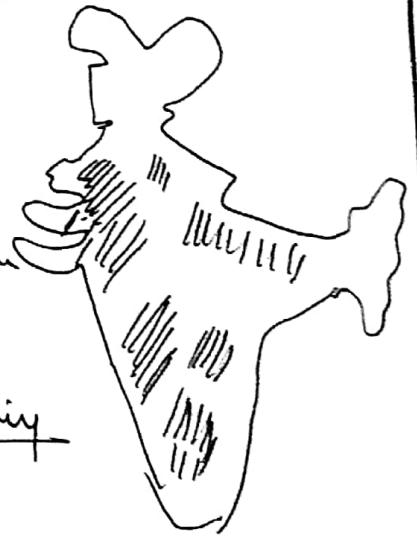
Q.14) Oilseeds exhibits a dismal picture in the productivity both spatially and temporally. Elaborate. Also, delineate the present cropping pattern of oilseeds in India along with measures to reduce import of edible oil. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

We import more than 60% of our oilseed needs leading huge dependence, loss of foreign exchange and fluctuating food security.

oilseeds - e.g. mustard, rapeseed, sesame,

### A dismal picture

- Spatially - located in northwestern states  
e.g. Rajasthan, MP, Gujarat (rainfed areas)
- e.g. Southern UP and Bihar
- e.g. Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnad



- Temporally - growing seasons vary between rabi and kharif crops.  
e.g. mustard - rabi

1/1 oilseed areas  
cropping pattern

### Issues

- Imbalanced regional production
- >60% area is rainfed yet waterlogging crop e.g. rice and sugarcane preferred due to MSP.



- Traditional oilseed regions shifting towards cereals or horticulture.

measures to reduce import

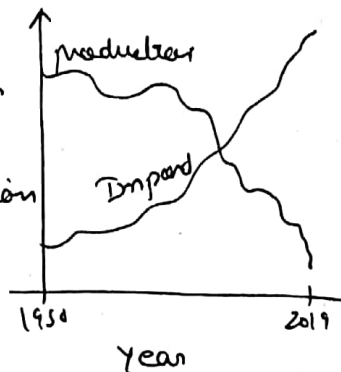
- Building functional capacity of farmer.
- Assured irrigation support through
  - eg. PM Kisan sancha Yojna
  - eg. drip/sprinkler irrigation
  - 'Per crop more drop'

- Building agro-processing capability

eg. currently process only 2% and losses

Rs 30,000/cn (MITI Aayoj)

Indian oilseed production trend



- Palm oil import reduction and plantation subsidies and incentives for integrated development of plantation crops can be done
- Separate development board like coffeeboard.
- farmer extension services
  - eg. e-choupal, m-kisan, AGRAPEDIA
- scientist - farmer linkage
  - eg. mera gaon- mera gaurav.

- Import subsidies and export incentives under WTO regime.
- MSP price declaration before sowing.
- marketing reform of Farm bill (2020)
- Including in PDS, Food Corporation's procurement assurance.
- Open price market - price discovery to farmer

These measures will assist in building an ecosystem for oilseeds coupled with self-reliant India (Atmanirbhar Bharat) it will contribute to target of doubling agricultural export from \$30Bn to \$60Bn.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.15) Mapping of India's genetic landscape is critical for next generation medicine, agriculture and for bio-diversity management. Elucidate with suitable examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently, IndiGEN concluded mapping genomics sequencing of some 1000 + odd diverse individuals. It is in line with global initiative of GENOME PROJECT.

For next generation medicine

- DNA sequencing and mutation anatomy provides susceptibility to diseases.
- tracking endemic diseases  
 ex. Japanese encephalitis in Terai belt (Bihar)
- Rare disease policy ex. Leukemia, Thalassemia, Sickle cell anaemia.
- Pandemic and endemic situation handling  
 - intelligence through genomic sequencing about virus mutations ex. SARS-CoV2
- Antibacterial resistance ex. XDR-TB.
- Epidemiology, microbiology and virology synthesis → for treatment.
- Rolling out health policies as per geography, demography

## For agriculture

- GM crops ex. BT cotton, BT Brinjal.
- food fortification  
ex. addition of  $\beta$ -carotene in rice  
↓  
Golden rice in mom schools
- Food security  
- yield enhancement - HYVs seeds
- drought prone, pest resistant and weed resistant crops
- Preventing threat of climate change  
ex. floods, heatwave, hailstorm
- promote organic agriculture
- calorie  $\rightarrow$  protein shift  
(animal rearing, fisheries, mushroom farmer  
Hydroponics)

## for Biodiversity management

- To meet Aichi targets (2010-20)
- Resilience building - multicropping  
intercropping.
- Invasive species threat  
ex. Papaya mealy bug  
ex. African giant snail.

- Saving indigenous varieties  
 of crops  
 of animals - camu - seed vishki, sahival.  
 ↳ SUTRA-PIE project.
- Saving from extinction  
 of intensive breeding (ex-situ and in-situ)  
 ↓  
Asian cheetah - extinct
- Creating biobank of embryos, fish seed cryospheres for conservation.

Genetic landscape

mapping will be the building block of our journey towards one-health - 'animal-plant-human' and towards sustainable development (SDG-2030) goals.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.16) Examines the reasons for India's under-performance in exports vis-à-vis China.  
Suggest measures to increase the exports. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian exports have traditionally been much lower than China despite being just 2nd to it in production of cereals, fruits, vegetables and fisheries and having large reserves of ores and human resource pool (1.3Bn population)

### Export profile

	merchandise	services
actual	1.4%	3%
target	5%	7%

### Reasons for underperformance -

- Poor supply chain infrastructure
- Huge logistics cost (~14% of GDP)
- Low processing ~ ₹ 90,000 crore losses (NITI Aayog) and process only 2%.
- MSMEs in informal sector (>93%)
  - ↳ Not under tax net
  - ↳ evade formal labour codes



# ForumIAS

(Don't  
anything)

- USA taking away GSP benefit from India
- Protectionism - deglobalisation
- non-tariff barriers - sanitary and phytosanitary by EU.
- Model treaties (bilateral - BITA) - not finalized
- International arbitration awards.

## Measures

- Export policy reformulation
- Interagency coordination - State, centre, EXIM
- Support to exporters
- Overhaul of logistics - "infrastructure status"  
Bharatmala, Sabarmala
- Custom clearances of ATION, ICEDASH  
e-sanchit portal
- Processing indents - Sampada Yojna.
- FTAs and bilateral agreement  
of RCEP

By 10% integration in global value chains productivity rises 1.5 times. Hence, it's opportunity time for India to spread its wings with make in India, assemble in India and cross the ocean!

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.17) "To be effective, Indian energy policy must take into account both economic considerations and environmental factors." In light of the above statement, suggest the underlying tenets for India's energy policy for years to come. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India pledged to draw 40% of its electricity from renewable sources in INDCs at Paris deal (2015). We target 122 GW of energy by renewable sector while also utilising our rich coal reserves.

### India's energy policy

#### Economic factors

##### o Resource utilization

of coal bed methane, coal, petroleum, of Hydel, solar, geothermal and ocean energy

↳ a mixed model (BEE) can be taken up.

##### o resource efficiency upgradation

##### o circular economy model - waste to energy.

##### o PPP mode - private sector participation

##### o Viable harmonizing of special purpose vehicle can be formulated.

##### o Fiscal incentives, tax sops

↳ credit linked subsidy

- special energy production zone.

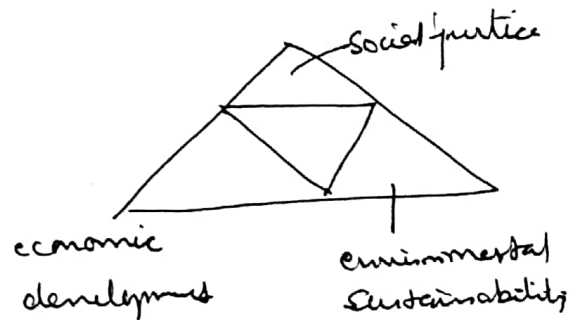
## Environmental factors

- Environment impact assessment of projects  
 ex. Hydel plants
- disaster preparedness ex. Nuclear power plants
- damage to environment  
 ex. Etahin HEP (Anurambhel Pradesh)  
 ↳ still pending.

- wildlife threat

- Mixing economy with environment approach

- carbon capture and utilization policies



↳ to reduce greenhouse gas emission.

- Biofuel Policy, Biogas through municipal waste.  
 ex. JDIVIK project

NITI Aayog has projected that Indian energy requirement will increase 15-20% more by 2030 and hence

we need to gear up with sustainable production models which are futuristic and viable. with a new economic policy, energy

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

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Q.18) Recent industrial disaster at Vishakhapatnam has brought back chilling memories of Bhopal gas Tragedy. In the light of above statement, discuss the causes, consequences, and remedial measures available for the victims of industrial disasters. Also, suggest measures to arrest such incidents in future. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently LG Polymer gas leak in Vishakhapatnam released styrene in air killing many and damaging environment, infrastructure and taking people's lives.

Causes

- eg. Fukushima disaster
- eg. Chernobyl disaster

- o Human factors, error
  - ↳ lack of audit and regular checkups of critical machine / processing segments eg. Boilers, compression tubes.
- o low fund allocation
- o No oversight on unfulfilled protocols
- o No standard operating procedures in the industries.
- o unaware workers about potential hazard areas.
- o lack of safety gear
- o Community - not informed.
- o Tension between - government inspection office and industrialists

• Leave regulatory oversight  
consequences

- Loss of life and property
- environmental damage
- industrial production halted.
- economic loss, livelihood loss to workers.
- surrounding-community - public health and business damage.
- Aesthetic losses → tourism footfalls reduce.
- future production mixed in litigation.

Remedial measures (victims)

- Victims compensation fund
- Supreme court directed - absolute responsibility of industrialist in giving compensation.
- Insurance payout - PMSSY.
- Relief and resettlement

measures to avert this in future

- Disaster resilient infrastructure of CDRI
- Community vulnerability mapping

- Hazard zoning
  - ↳ retrofitting
  - ↳ Industrial complex away from residential plots.
- Standard procedures - oversight for security measure - external periodic audit
- Mock drills, community awareness, worker awareness
  - ↳ do's and don'ts, safety gear.
- Social audit by community
- disaster governance
- Coordination with DDMA, CDMA as per NDDMA, 2005 guidelines.

"By failing to prepare, we prepare to fail." Building back better for preparedness, mitigation and prevention should be the holistic approach as per SENDRA (20130) and PM's 10 point programme

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.19) Analyze the reasons why Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) could not be finalized even after more than two decades of its introduction. Also evaluate how a universal definition of terrorism can aid in controlling global terrorism. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Terrorism hotspots and affected regions have been surging in recent years. Yet world governance functions through old models of UNSC-1267 sanctions or in-siles approaches RATS (SCO). e.g. attacks in Paris, Vienna (2020)

India introduced CCIT in 1996, yet its ratification has not been taken up. e.g. Christchurch attack (New Zealand)

## Reasons

- conflicts of interests
  - e.g. USA's actions in Iraq - could be counted as terrorist acts.
  - e.g. China - Uyghur issue (Xinjiang)
- lack of convergence among world players over definition of terrorism
  - e.g. terrorism vs. revolutionary militancy
    - ↳ case of J+K
    - ↳ Baluch struggle
- Refugee persecutions e.g. Rohingya, Kurds, Druze
  - ↳ unleash

- Funding mechanism
  - Governance structure
  - Dominance of existing systems (PS)
- } Looming questions

## Universal definition of terrorism

- Defining it will aid to substantiveness of responsive actions.
- Common ground - for UN peace keeping mission  
for national forces  
e.g. USA, India.
- e.g. current Iranian - Revolutionary Guards are declared terrorist organizations by USA
- Multilateral agenda over unilateral hegemony of USA, Russia, China.  
e.g. Hongkong riots  
e.g. Ukraine - Crimea annexation by Russia
- Resoluteness of response and preparedness will increase.  
e.g. Armenia - Azerbaijan thuypt  
e.g. ISIS, Magani network in Middle East



- Asset freeze, funding, arms embargo will get easier

ex. India's bid for imposing UNSC sanctions on Muhammad Azhar were blocked for a long time by China

without a universal definition there cannot be a collaborative and united response. Terrorism is a global threat and hence need to be fought with global force. ECIT should be adopted now that India is elected to non permanent membership in UNSC and considerable bargaining power.

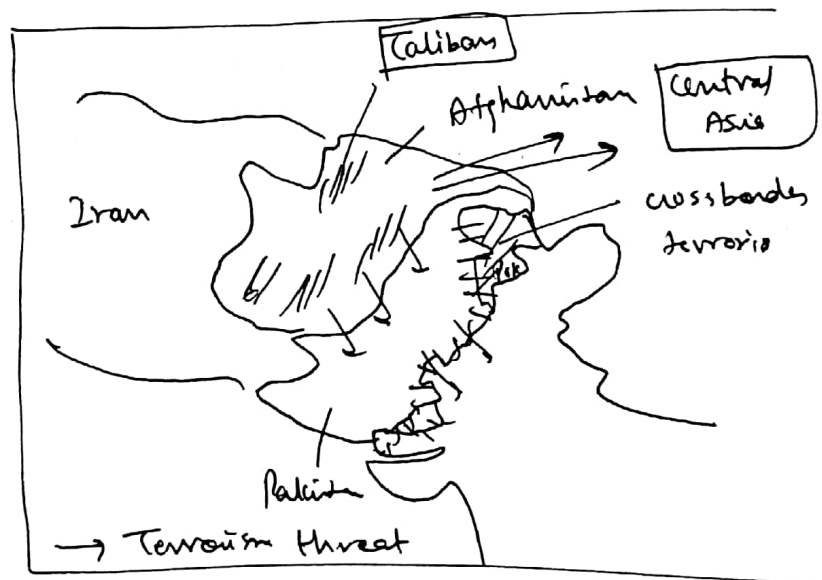
Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.20) The Doha Accord signed between Taliban and the United States has escalated the threat to India's internal security. Elaborate. Also discuss steps India needs to take to be prepared to deal with this threat. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

USA's deal with Taliban provides for withdrawal of troops from the war torn country of Afghanistan and allow for Taliban - Afghan government to settle disputes as per February agreement.



### Threat to Indian security

- o Afghanistan - under Taliban has cleared links with Pak's ISI
  - et Air India plane hijack in Kandahar, (1992)
- o It will destabilize Central Asian Republics
  - et Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan etc

- Indian investments in Region
  - et Chebaha port
  - et Salma dam
  - et Afghan parliament
- India's foreign policy principle of Heart of Asia - Istanbul process will get thwarted
- India's connectivity, gas security, diaspora in the region
  - et TAPI pipeline
  - et Ashgabat agreement for INSTC
    - North-south corridor.
- Taliban - LeT, JeM links
  - ↳ Kashmir militancy
  - ↳ Naxalite threat
  - ↳ organised crime convergence
    - et D-company - Dawood Ibrahim Chhota Shaked.
- Radicalisation, extremism
- drugs cartels - 'golden crescent' area.
- steps by India
- Engaging with USA and Taliban alongwith Afghan government et 6+2+1 dialogues initiative.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

- Seeking convergence with Russia & USA - BECA signed recently  
↳ Moscow process  
↳ Indo-Pacific role.
- Augmenting its soft and hard power within Afghanistan
- FATF watch on terror financing and money laundering through Pakistan
- Soft power usage within Afghanistan  
eg. ITEC programmes.
- CCIT, 1996 - defining terrorism
- India's red line - no ungoverned spaces in Afghanistan and democratic rights to all with all sections of society.

India wishes a peaceful, prosperous and secure Afghanistan and believes in Afghan led, Afghan owned peace process. Current developments despite our non-likeing must engage India as being the net security provider of region and one with civilization ties with various countries and with highed states.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

## Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

## Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

\*Subject to change without prior notice.