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FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper 3

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ARPIT CHAUHAN		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910076581
Mobile No.		Date:	26/12/2020

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			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.	
5			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.	
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13			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 8:15 PM	End Time 11:15 PM
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) Discuss Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme launched by the Government of India. Evaluate India's potential as the next electronics manufacturing hub of the world.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन योजना (Production Linked Incentive scheme) पर चर्चा कीजिए। दुनिया के अगले इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण हब के रूप में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Production linked incentive (PLI) scheme is meant to incentivise manufacturers on the basis of their actual output.

India has extended PLI scheme for Electronics manufacturing sector in order to attract domestic & global manufacturers.

Government provides various incentives as taxation benefits, flexibility in issues of labour, etc. if production is done over & above scale.

India seeks to displace China

as the global electronics hub.

- India has already become a ~~not~~ net exporter of mobiles phones
- National policy on ESDM sector provides various attractive benefits
- India has huge domestic market
- India has large labour pool
- India also has good IT & software industry for forward & backward linkage

India has attracted companies as Samsung & Foxconn from China. More skilled labour & better dispute resolution can be an add on to India's growth in this sunrise sector.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) Discuss the need and nature of a prudent fiscal policy to overcome the trilemma of ensuring economic growth, Energy security, and Environmental sustainability.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

आर्थिक विकास, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और पर्यावरणीय सतता सुनिश्चित करने की तिकड़ी (trilemma) को दूर करने के लिए विवेकपूर्ण राजकोषीय नीति की आवश्यकता और उसकी प्रकृति पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fiscal policy outlines the guidelines with respect to fiscal matters as taxation, govt. expenditure & its priorities, etc.

Fiscal policy can ensure that we overcome the trilemma by following measures:

Economic Growth

- Prudent taxation can drop signals of growth for private sector.
- Govt. expenditure in social security & economic inclusion can ensure better growth.
- Better GDP growth can be achieved for macroeconomic stability.

Energy security

- Investment into sustainable energy growth can be achieved
- Steps for private sector can ensure better & efficient discoms, renewables, etc.

Environment sustainability

- Coupling growth with 'Green development' by using funds as CAMPA for environment protection
- Earmarking part of project finance towards green practices as focus on renewables

However, the trilemma seems elusive but proper policy support on back of a permanent fiscal council can be the way out

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.3) Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan will provide the required thrust to the aim of doubling farmers' income. Critically analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के उद्देश्य को आवश्यक गति प्रदान करेगा। आला. चनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan aims towards self reliance in economic arena & preference to domestic production via Vocal for local.

Doubling farmers income by 2022 has been a priority for the current government. Aatmanirbhar Bharat could supplement it as:

- Cheaper machinery can be made available to farmers via Make in India.
- Thrust to food processing industries can ensure farmers get better remunerative returns.
- Enhanced production & productivity for aatmanirbhar in food & nutrient

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sufficiency would put more money in hands of farmers.

- Promotion of allied sectors as fisheries, poultry, etc. can augment farmers' incomes.
- Also, employment outside farm sector can increase on lack of atmanirbhar Bharat.

Ashek Dalwai committee envisages to double farmers' income by 2022 through various measures. Although COVID-19 has derailed many policies, it has rightfully emphasised on the resilience & importance of Indian agriculture.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.4) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is an antiquated organisation tasked with food deficit management that has outlived its utility in the present era of surplus food production. Do you Agree? Suggest measures to revamp the same.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) ,क पुराना संगठन है जिसे खाद्यान्न अभाव के प्रबंधन का कार्य सौंपा गया था, अदि शेष खाद्य उत्पादन के वर्तमान दौर में इसकी उपयोगिता को समाप्त कर दिया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? इसके पुर्नोत्थान करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएं।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Food cooperation of India was set up in 1964 to augment the govt in public distribution system (PDS) for food via food procurement & supply.

FCI as an antiquity of Bygone era

- FCI did remarkable job in 1960s-70s in ensuring food reaches people's plates.
- FCI drove India out of food shortage by its storage & supply programs in times of Green Revolution.
- However later, FCI was charged with

inefficiency, corruption, over-stocking,
diversion of food & in 1990s was called
 "Food Corruption of India".

However, FCI's excess stocks provided a
sense of confidence during COVID. Measures
 to revamp FCI are:

- It shall focus only on backward areas & let private players procure in Punjab, Haryana, etc.
- It shall use modern, scientific storage techniques to prevent spoilage
- FCI shall geo-tag food bags to prevent diversion.

Hence, FCI never gets old as far as ensuring India's food security is concerned. It needs to become efficient & effective.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) Despite the recognized potential of Artificial Intelligence towards improving the quality of life and (solving problems at scale in India), the impediments in its widespread implementation are numerous. Analyze, giving suggestions to overcome the same.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारत में जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और व्यापक स्तर पर समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस अत्यधिक सक्षम है, बावजूद इसके, कार्यान्वयन में अनेक बाधाएं हैं, विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए सुझाव दीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the use of computerised machines to mimic human thoughts, actions & learning abilities.

Potential for India:

- NITI Aayog in 'AI strategy for India' (2018)
proposed AI can add \$ 1 trillion to India's GDP

- Key areas of AI usage in India are:

- ① Education : Make it affordable & accessible
- ② Healthcare : Quality & efficient healthcare
- ③ Transport : Smart & pollution free travel
- ④ Agriculture : Precision & resource efficient agri.

AI can improve quality of life & solve
problems of scale via big data analytics.

Impediments to growth of AI are:

- ① Lack of trained manpower as India has only 50 of the top AI researchers in IITs, etc.
- ② Our AI workforce is not skilled with latest technology.
- ③ Investment in AI R&D is below world's other countries as US, China, etc.

Way forward

- ① India shall ensure developing properly trained manpower in AI.
- ② Invest more in R&D & attract foreign researchers
- ③ Incorporate AI into other technologies
- ④ Promote prvt. sector investments into AI.

India can surely become AI garage of the world on back of Digital India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.6) Enhancing farm mechanisation is key step towards sustainable agriculture and rural prosperity. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

कृषि यंत्रीकरण (Farm Mechanisation) को बढ़ाना संधारणीय कृषि और ग्रामीण समृद्धि की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Farm mechanisation is the involvement of machinery into agriculture practices as use of combine harvesters, tractors, etc.

India's current level of farm mechanisation is about 45% compared to 57% in China, 75% in Brazil & over 90% in USA.

Mechanisation for sustainability & rural prosperity

- ① Mechanisation can ensure resource use efficiency in agriculture; decreasing costs
- ② Manual labour is demanding & reason for many people leaving agriculture.
- ③ Mechanisation can make agriculture achieve proper scale & be more remunerative.

- ④ Mechanisation can reduce labour costs and farmers may get better profits
- ⑤ Mechanisation frees labour who can involve in off farm employment.

Concerns for India

- ① Machinery is costlier and Indian farmers can't afford.
- ② Mechanisation is successful where size of land holdings is large unlike India.
- ③ India is labour surplus & can't make more people unemployed via machines.

However, mechanisation is future of agricult. We. Govt initiatives as Custom Hiring Centres and extension services under Krishonnati Yojana are steps in right direction

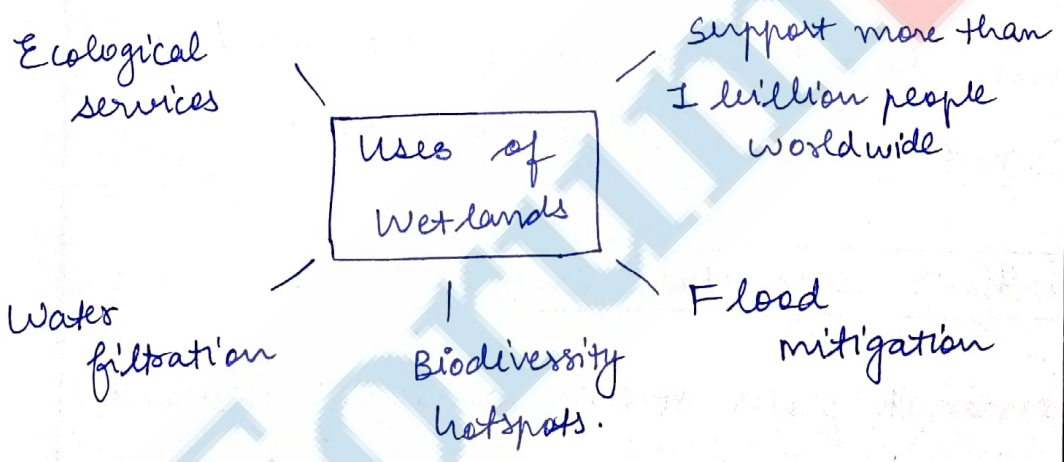
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.7) Wetlands in India are facing an ecological imbalance. Comment. Discuss the steps taken to preserve and conserve wetlands in the country and also suggest how it can be strengthened further.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारत में आर्द्रभूमियां पारिस्थितिक असंतुलन का सामना कर रही हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। देश में झीलों के संवर्द्धन और संरक्षण के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए और यह भी सुझाव दीजिए कि इसे और कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Wetlands are areas of land that are permanently under water which may be brackish/fresh, stationary/flowing, natural/man made.



Issues with wetlands in India

- Encroachment for agriculture as paddy fields
- Development of Real estate as Maradu flats in Kochi

- Dumping of waste into wetlands
- Polluted by agriculture runoff.

India has taken certain steps as:

- ① National wetland policy of 2017 promotes decentralisation in identifying & protection
- ② India is member of Ramsar convention on wetlands & follows international guidelines
- ③ India has declared many wetlands to be of national importance recently

Further suggestions are:

- ① Demarcate proper status of wetlands vis-a-vis lakes, agriculture fields, etc.
- ② Promote sustainable use & environmental protection together.
- ③ Involve local communities to develop wetlands

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) How far do you agree with the view that India needs a new Epidemic Control and Management law? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

आप इस दृष्टिकोण से कितना सहमत हैं कि भारत को एक नए महामारी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन कानून की आवश्यकता है? चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The COVID-19 pandemic threw light on the shortfalls of current provisions of Indian laws while dealing with epidemics (spread of diseases at large scale).

Current provisions

Epidemic Diseases Act 1897

- Old, archaic & insufficient
- Provides for quarantine, travel restrictions
- No concern for human rights
- No proper & defined powers to government.

Hence, India had to go for invoking

Disaster Management Act (DMA) 2005 but

DMA does not has specific guidelines

on how to deal with pandemics.

- Also, India's Disaster management plans do not address pandemics.

Hence, India had to enforce hundreds of ordinances & govt. orders in haste.

- In 2017, Public health bill was drafted but not tabled.

- Recently, parliamentary panel has called for public health Act to be brought in.

The new Control & management law shall

- Give enough powers to local bodies
- Focus on surveillance & disease control
- Protect citizens from arbitrary actions

Hence, new law is a need of the hour as we look to more Zoonotic pandemics.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) "Non-Personal Data holds both public and economic value, but its collection and use can equally produce a collective harm". Examine in the light of recommendations made by the Committee of Experts on Non-Personal Data Governance Framework.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

"गैर व्यक्तिगत डेटा (Non-Personal Data) सार्वजनिक और आर्थिक दोनों मूल्य रखता है, लेकिन इसके संग्रहण और उपयोग से सामूहिक नुकसान हो सकता है।" गैर-व्यक्तिगत डेटा गवर्नेंस फ्रेमवर्क (Non-Personal Data Governance Framework) पर विशेषज्ञों की समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non personal data is the data that can not be used to identify an individual like location data, traffic status on roads, etc.

Kris Gopalakrishnan committee has on non personal data governance framework has observed this crucial dataset NPD (non personal data)

Valuable Resource

- NPD can help in analysing mass behaviour & choices.

- Better & targeted service delivery can be ensured

- sharing this data with private sector as a "public good" can help in developing new products of utility.

Potential collective harm

- Issues of data security.
- sharing data & possible harm to privacy of individual indirectly.
- Govt can use data to target particular groups of people.

Way forward

- Non personal data governance shall hold wide consultations with stakeholders.
- ensure defined norms w.r.t. storing, processing & sharing data.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) In view of complex territorial conditions, effective border management calls for proper planning and measures on the three main aspects: personnel, process and technology. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

जटिल क्षेत्रीय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए प्रभावी सीमा प्रबंधन कार्मिक, प्रक्रिया और प्रौद्योगिकी जैसे तीन मुख्य पहलुओं पर उचित योजना और उपाय करने का आह्वान करता है। विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has over 15,000 km of territorial borders and over 7516 km of maritime border which is swept across deserts, mountains, plains, dense forests, marshes, rivers, etc.

Border management is most complex peacetime security management issue for India.

3 main aspects of this management are

(A) Personnel

- ① Responsibilities & duties of personnel shall be strictly demarcated
- ② Personnel shall be given proper training & equipments according to terrains.
- ③ Personnel shall be replaced with technology

in complex conditions.

(B) Processes:

- ① Patrols frequencies & depth shall be defined.
- ② SOP shall be enforced in all regions.
- ③ Various forces as Army & CAPFs shall follow mutually acceptable duties.

(C) Technology

- ① Technology as CIBMS shall be deployed
- ② In difficult terrain, only technology shall be deployed at the forward areas.
- ③ CCTV's, lasers, sensors, etc. shall be used.

Galwan clashes show the volatility of Indian borders. We shall strengthen border management & also develop local community services & governance

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.11) The idea of 'Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas' will remain elusive if inclusive growth driven by entrepreneurships and wealth creation at the grassroots is not ensured. Critically analyze this statement in the light of suggestions made in the Economic Survey 2019-20.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

यदि उद्यमिता प्रेरित समावेशी विकास और जमीनी स्तर पर समृद्धि सृजन सुनिश्चित नहीं किया जाता है तो 'सबका साथ-सबका विकास' का विचार छलावा ही बन कर रह जाएगा। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2019-20 में दिए गए सुझावों के आलोक में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inclusive Growth is defined as growth for all; that ensures socio-economic wellbeing of all via empowerment & participation.

"Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas" is the slogan of Indian govt. to strengthen premises of inclusive growth.

Economic Survey 2019-20 observes that:

- wealth creators shall be respected. For inclusive distribution, money is needed & wealth creators ensure this happen.
- Entrepreneurship at grassroots is of

- utmost value as trickle down has not worked for India.
- Involvement of grassroot governance mechanisms & service delivery apparatus is necessary to reach every nook & corner of India.
 - Inclusive growth will remain elusive in a top-down scenario
 - Entrepreneurship ensures that wealth is created by noble means. It also enhances employment.

However, it has been criticised as a neo-liberal agenda where govt. is seen as stepping back from its

promise of inclusive growth.

- Social service delivery is premise of the govt.
- Wealth creation shall not lead to pro-crony policies.
- Grassroots need involvement of people which is not focused very much.

Hence, in order to fight widening inequality in India, wealth creation & entrepreneurship are very important at grassroots as govt. can not provide all services allatall times to all people.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) Discuss how the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 can transform the indigenous e-commerce industry. Do you think it resolves the issues of one-size-fits-all approach towards e-commerce regulation in India? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण (ई-कॉमर्स) नियम, 2020 स्वदेशी ई-कॉमर्स उद्योग को कैसे बदल सकता है, चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि यह भारत में ई-कॉमर्स नियमन सभी के लिए एक अनुकूलन (one-size-fits-all) दृष्टिकोण के मुद्दे को हल करने का प्रयास करता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Electronic commerce (e-commerce) is the sale & purchase of goods & services over the internet using ICT devices & applications.

To promote indigenous e-commerce industry, govt. has brought in the e-commerce rules 2020.

- e-commerce platforms which are working on marketplace model can not use the platform to sell products of a company in which they have significant shareholding.

- FDI limits in both inventory model & marketplace model e-commerce platforms have been demarcated.

- Deep discounts on e-com platforms would attract inquiries by competition Commission of India.

Indian e-com space had been closed by certain big companies as ~~well~~ Walmart, Flipkart & Amazon.

→ These players sell most of their items via one seller i.e; Retailnet & Cloudtail.

→ These platforms harm local businesses by promoting their own products

with help of their deep pockets.

The e-com space needs to be regulated to protect domestic small players.

One size fits all approach can not be a viable option. These rules seek to resolve this issue but it has not been a complete success.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13) The food processing industry is of enormous significance as it provides vital link-ages and synergies between the two important pillars of the economy, i.e., agriculture and industry. Elaborate. Also discuss ways in which food processing industry can contribute towards making agriculture resilient, sustainable and profitable.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह अर्थव्यवस्था के दो महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ अर्थात कृषि और उद्योग के बीच महत्वपूर्ण संबंध और समन्वय प्रदान करता है, वर्णन कीजिए। उन तरीकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग कृषि को लचीला, टिकाऊ और लाभदायक बनाने में योगदान दे सकता है।

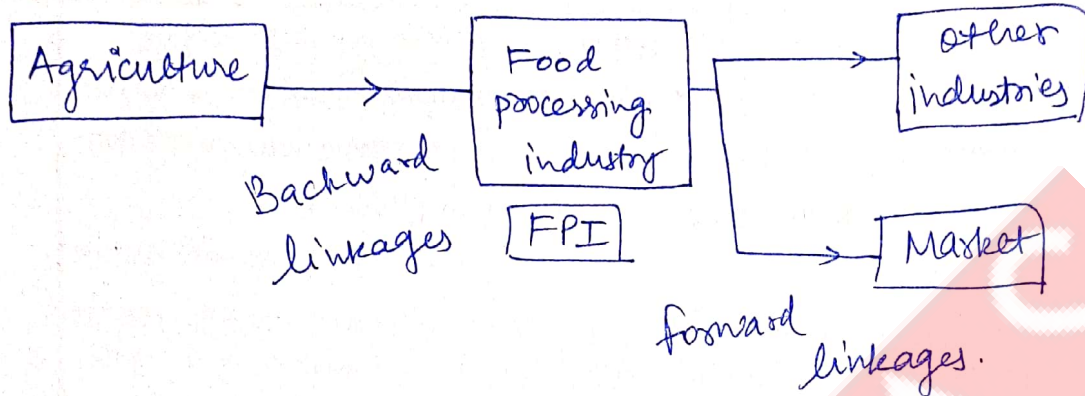
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food processing industry seeks to process raw materials from agriculture & allied sectors in order to add value to them.

Scenario in India

- India processes <10% of the food it produces
- Indian farmers lose over ₹ 93,000 cr annually due to lack of proper storage & processing facilities

Link between Agriculture & ^{industry} Economy

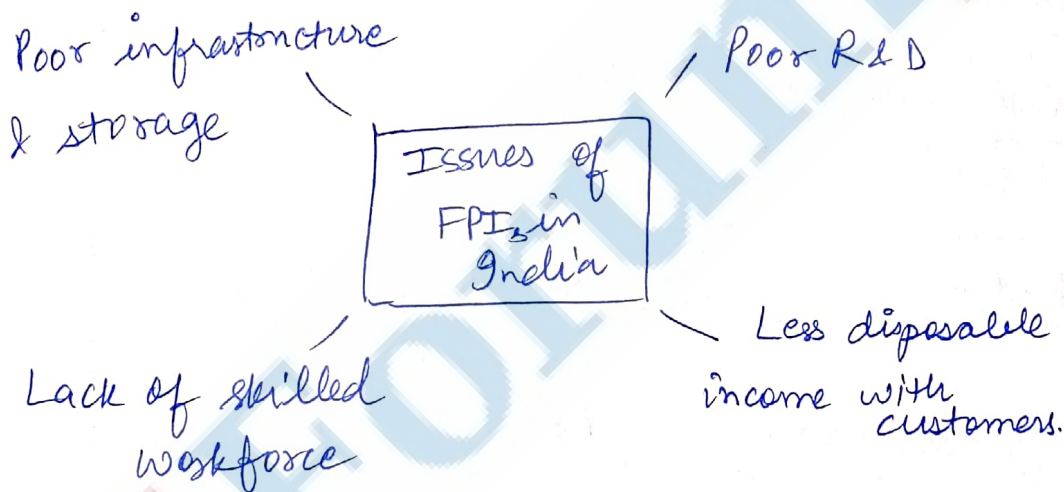


- FPI adds significantly to both agriculture & manufacturing GVA.
- FPI links agriculture to industry in a bond where they determine the fortune of each other.
- Better harvest translates into better industrial output.

FPIs can make agriculture Resilient, sustainable & profitable in following ways:

- ① FPIs can prevent wastage of crops
- ② Farmers can get better price for their produce.

- ③ Value addition by farmers can cut out middlemen & enhance farmers' incomes.
- ④ Processing & storage can prevent distress sale & farmers can get better deals later.
- ⑤ FPIs generates additional employment.
- ⑥ It can help guard against unpredictable weather events or market fluctuation.



However, govt schemes as SAMPADA scheme & recent agriculture infrastructure fund can help in augmenting food processing

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) Fisheries sector in India has an underappreciated success story with India becoming the second largest fish-producing country in the world. Highlight the potential and various challenges faced by the fisheries sector. Also, discuss how the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) could prove to be transformative in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

भारत मत्स्य पालन क्षेत्र में सफलता की एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि प्राप्त कर विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मछली उत्पादक देश बन गया है। मत्स्य क्षेत्र में आने वाली संभावित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (PMMSY) इस संबंध में कैसे परिवर्तनकारी साबित हो सकती है, चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is the 2nd largest fisheries producer in the world due to its large coastline & more because of successful inland fisheries sector.

Potential of fisheries sector in India

- ① Huge domestic market
- ② Fisheries ensure nutrient security.
- ③ Export potential to neighbouring & landlocked countries.
- ④ Increasing disposable incomes, urbanization

& conscious food choices attract people to fisheries consumption.

⑤ Both inland & marine fisheries sectors are growing at over 10% annually

Challenges of fisheries sector:

- ① Low domestic consumption
- ② Low storage & chilling infrastructure
- ③ Processing of fisheries is below optimum
- ④ R&D in fisheries is ~~less~~ given lesser importance
- ⑤ Issues of environment sustainability & animal rights.
- ⑥ Spillover to our relations with countries as Sri Lanka.
- ⑦ No economies of scale have developed

PMMSY (Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana) envisaged in Budget 2020-21 is a gamechanger. It calls to:

- Development logistics support for fisheries
- Extend credit to fisheries sector for capital intensive inputs
- Capacity building, skill development & training for manpower in fisheries
- Focus on export potential of fisheries sector

Blue revolution is on the edge for India. PMMSY with other initiatives as Fisheries & aquaculture infrastructure development fund (FAIDF), Marine fisheries bill, etc. take us closer to realising full potential of our fisheries sector.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.15) WHO has declared that Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) is one of the top 10 global public health threats facing humanity. Giving reasons for AMR, discuss how One Health Approach can come forward as a solution. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

WHO ने घोषणा की है कि रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध (Anti-Microbial Resistance) मानवता का सामना करने वाले शीर्ष 10 वैश्विक सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य खतरों में से एक है। रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध (Anti-Microbial Resistance) के कारणों को बताते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि वन हेल्थ एप्रोच समाधान के रूप में कैसे आगे आ सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) is a situation whereby microorganisms as bacteria, viruses, etc. develop resistance towards antibacterials, antivirals or generally antibiotics.

A UK based study claims that by 2050, AMR would cause 10 million deaths globally per year out of which 1/5th would be in India.

Reasons for AMR

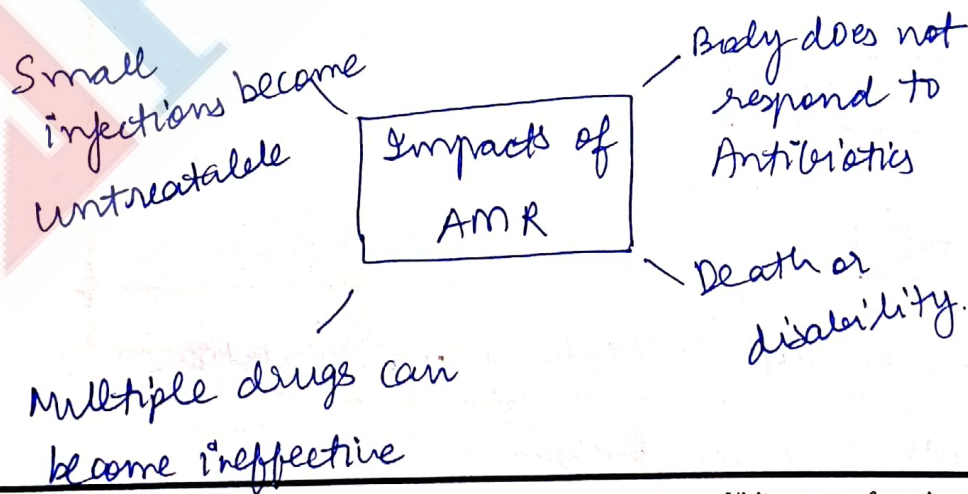
(A) Natural

(1) Microbes develop immunity via mutations towards certain drugs.

② Natural processes in human body can lead to AMR.

③ Anthropogenic

- ① Excessive & irrational use of antibiotics.
- ② Use of wide spectrum antibiotics.
- ③ Self-medication
- ④ Use of antibiotics to yield higher growth in poultry & dairying sector
- ⑤ Contamination of water bodies with runoff from pharmaceutical plants.
- ⑥ Wide prevalence of quack doctors in India.



One health Approach of WHO proposes that human, animal & environmental health being are inter related. It can counter AMR by:

- ① Reduced use of antibiotics in livestock.
- ② Avoid risky non-vegetarian foods & prefer vegetarian foods.
- ③ Keep constant check on new AMR organisms in our environment.
- ④ Prevent venturing into animal habitats

AMR can be prevented by using narrow spectrum antibiotics & that too when needed very much.

Time to tame this silent killer has come & India has initiated its duty through its AMR policy 2017.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) Tourism is not only a growth engine but also an employment generator. Highlight the critical role played by the tourism industry in the Indian economy while analyzing the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the industry. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

पर्यटन न केवल एक विकास इंजन है, बल्कि रोजगार जनक भी है। उद्योगों पर कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करते हुए भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में पर्यटन उद्योग द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tourism sector has been identified as a key sunrise sector in India.

India's outbound & inbound tourist footfalls have constantly increased in recent past.

It leads to growth of many allied sectors also

Tourism as a growth engine

Tourism generates foreign exchange earnings (forex)

It is a marker of India's cultural soft power

It brings in investment from India & abroad.

Tourism also generates huge employment

in the hospitality sector & others as:

- Tourism leads to more travel via road, rail, sea.
- Hotels, restaurants, etc. employ many people
- Many people are employed as tourist guides, translators, etc.

* Tourism has played crucial role in Indian economy as:

- ① Tourism has brought forex to India & also enhanced liquidity in market
- ② Many tourist hubs have developed in far-off rural areas & have acted as epicentres of growth.

However, COVID-19 has affected this industry badly as:

- ① Travel had been halted for all & any purpose.
- ② Many airlines have been grounded & millions of people lost their jobs.
- ③ Safety precautions and health worries have repelled many tourists. as also destinations remain shut.
- ④ Impact on booking apps, tour organizers has affected many people.

India needs to resume tourism but with utmost care & all precautions. Govt. shall step up the sector by sops & packages.

Schemes as PRASAD, Dehro Apna Desh, HRIDAY, UDAN shall be promoted more.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.17) The growing population and shrinking forest cover lead to the inevitable problem of man-animal conflict creating an existential crisis for both. In the light of this statement discuss the causes for such conflicts and suggest ways to ensure their harmonious living and coexistence. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

बढ़ती आबादी और सिकुड़ते वन आवरण से मानव-पशु संघर्ष की अपरिहार्य समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है जिससे दोनों के अस्तित्व पर संकट आ गया है। इस वक्तव्य के आलोक में ऐसे संघर्षों के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए और उनके सामंजस्यपूर्ण रहन-सहन और सह-अस्तित्व को सुनिश्चित करने के तरीके सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Man-animal conflict is the conflict that arises when either of the 2 ventures into the domain of the other, knowingly or otherwise.

Recent death of a pregnant elephant in Kerala & that of a Bison have reignited debates on man animal conflicts.

Reasons for the conflicts

- ① Increase in human population & our demand for more resources.
- ② Clearing forests for industries & agriculture
- ③ Habitat has become insufficient as

animal population has swelled due to conservation efforts.

— According to one estimate $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Indian tigers live out of their habitats.

- ④ Development of roads & railway tracks from amidst forest areas as water on goats.
- ⑤ Animals come to human settlements in search for food & fodder.

This conflict leads to loss of life on either sides & is increasing calls for amicable resolution.

Ways to ensure harmonious coexistence

- ① Prevent expansion of agriculture fields into forests.
- ② Demarcate strict no development zones

- and eco-sensitive zones in forest areas.
- ③ Bring more habitats of animals under protective area networks.
 - ④ Build elevated roads / railways through forests, if need be
 - ⑤ Ensure food & water availability in or near forests.
 - ⑥ Prompt action by forest officials to tranquilize & capture animals.

Understanding our limits of development & the value of animals is crucial along with sensible attitudes towards animals to ^{prevent} ~~protect~~ man-animal conflicts.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) According to the latest Global Biodiversity Outlook Report, most countries have showed dismal performance towards conservation of biodiversity. Discuss the reasons for the same and suggest ways in which success can be achieved on this front.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

नवीनतम वैश्विक जैव विविधता आउटलुक रिपोर्ट (Global Biodiversity Outlook Report) के अनुसार, अधिकांश देशों द्वारा जैव विविधता के संरक्षण के प्रति किए गए निराशाजनक प्रदर्शन के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस मोर्चे पर सफलता प्राप्त करने के तरीके सुझाएं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Biodiversity refers to the various species of animals, plants & microorganisms living in an area at any given time.

Conservation of Biodiversity entails:

- ① Conserving animals & their prey & habitat.
- ② Ensuring responsible development.
- ③ No to deforestation and follow sustainable growth.

Conserving biodiversity is necessary as:

- ① It maintains natural balance.
- ② Ecosystem services are available for all

However, most countries fail to conserve biodiversity because:

- ① Priority to growth over environment.
- ② Compliance with biodiversity favorable development process is considered excessive burden.
- ③ Developing countries assert their 'Right to development' at all costs.
- ④ Flourishing illegal trade in wildlife.
- ⑤ changing land use patterns to support increasing population by food & living space.
- ⑥ Absence of globally acceptable norms.
- ⑦ Lack of Global Governance mechanisms.
- ⑧ "Tragedy of Commons".

Ways to achieve biodiversity conservation:

- ① National legislations that prioritise biodiversity.
- ② More powers to global institutions as WWF, UNEP, etc
- ③ Check illegal trade via CITES convention.
- ④ Running programs for animal conservation
- ⑤ Developed countries shall fund implementation of biodiversity conservation works.
- ⑥ Global partnerships & governance

India has been playing its part via WPA 1972 & missions as mission tiger, project elephant. Our animal numbers & forest area are both increasing.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) Transformation of political and economic nature of outer space calls for a re-orientation of India's national strategy in dealing with this new frontier. In this context, discuss the need of a comprehensive outer space policy. Also, examine the various defensive and offensive strategies which require to be considered in this regard.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

नई सीमा के रूप में बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की राजनीतिक और आर्थिक प्रकृति में बदलाव से निपटने में भारत राष्ट्रीय रणनीति को फिर से उन्मुख करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में व्यापक बाह्य अंतरिक्ष नीति (outer space policy) की जरूरत पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विभिन्न रक्षात्मक और आक्रामक रणनीतियों पर विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता पर परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Outer space has even been an arena of conflicting challenges as seen during space race of cold war.

With enhanced tech. interest in outer space has increased manifold.

Transformation: Economic & Political

- ① Outer space has asteroids that carry billions of \$ worth of precious metals
- ② More competition between US & China is opening new frontiers.

③ US has recently set up a space force in this 4th arena of warfare.

④ More & more countries (as UAE) are getting interested in space.

Need for an Outer Space Policy

- ① To guide India's interests in outer space
- ② India has already established many space assets (as satellites) and they are strategically important for us.
- ③ India is a big & active player in space activities.
- ④ Our policy would define our stance to the entire world without any ambiguity.

Strategies to be considered!Defensive

→ India shall respect outer space treaty 1967

→ India's policy shall focus more on developmental needs

→ we shall pitch for inclusive & peaceful outer space

offensive

→ India shall go for more A-SAT tests like mission Shakti

→ Our policy shall be flexible to take pro-active measures

→ We shall reserve the right to harness outer space like everybody else.

Hence, the outer space is the new frontier & India shall not be left behind as global powers scramble for a foothold in this new global commons.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
		Total :	



Q.20) The coronavirus pandemic has further complicated the already challenging task of fighting money laundering. In this respect, enumerate the various ways in which criminals have attempted to profit from the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, suggest ways through which financial institutions can combat money laundering effectively in today's disrupted environment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग से निपटने के चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य को कोरोनावायरस महामारी ने और भी जटिल बना दिया है। इससे सम्बंधित विभिन्न तरीके की गणना कीजिए जिसका अपराधियों ने कोविड-19 महामारी में लाभ उठाने का प्रयास किया है। इसके अलावा, उन तरीकों का सुझाव दें जिनके माध्यम से वित्तीय संस्थाएं आज के बाधित वातावरण में मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग का प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला कर सकें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Money Laundering is the process whereby illegal money enters the financial system & is made to appear as legal money.

It consists of 3 stages X R

Failure of banks can occur

Impacts of money laundering

Reduces confidence in financial system

Organized crime is increased

Inflationary trends & business failures

COVID-19 impact on money laundering.

- ① Diversion of resources has weakened oversight
- ② Porous borders have led to collusion of security forces during lockdown.
- ③ Money has been moved through vehicles delivering aid material.

Criminals have benefitted by

→ Financial frauds online

↳ Selling bogus Corona-virus solutions & medicines

→ Fake COVID report industry

→ Increased illegal drug trafficking

→ more wildlife trade out of sight of Regulators

ForumIAS

To fight money laundering :

- ① Follow FATF guidelines & align national laws to FATF rules.
- ② Strict checks on online transactions.
- ③ Curb Hawala operators.
- ④ Break criminal syndicate.
- ⑤ Global cooperation via Interpol
- ⑥ Increased use of technology to guard & patrol borders.

Money laundering & organized crime can develop as a shadow pandemic and it is necessary to tackle it too

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	