



Test Code: 31039

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper 3

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Name Of Candidate | Vamshti Jain | | |
| Email Id. | | Roll No. | 1910045158 |
| Mobile No. | | Date: | 20 Dec, 2020 |

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>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> | |
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| Remarks: | | | Start Time 2pm | End Time 6pm |
| | | | Mode Of Examination : | Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
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| Parameters | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Average | Poor | Very Poor |
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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 refers to the subsidies provided by the government based on the quantity produced by manufacturers.

The government has launched this for mobile and other electronic manufacturing.

- Key Advantages
- ① Boost to Make in India
 - ② Achieve manufacturing GDP of 25%.
 - ③ Employment generation
 - ④ Technology transfer: eg:-
Apple manufacturing phones

Andhra Potential

- ① Conducive Government policy :-
 - i) Thrust on Ease of Doing business
 - ii) GST to reduce tax burden.
 - iii) incentives like Manufacturing Parks.
- ② Human Resource :- has high young age and skilled population
- ③ Market :- with increased standard of living, domestic demand is also rising
- ④ Export - is close to major international markets like Africa, South east Asia, etc.
- ⑤ Transport - development of Bharatmala, Sagarmala and inland waterways
Manufacturing, can also be improved by following the Vietnam model which focuses on greater integration with global value chains.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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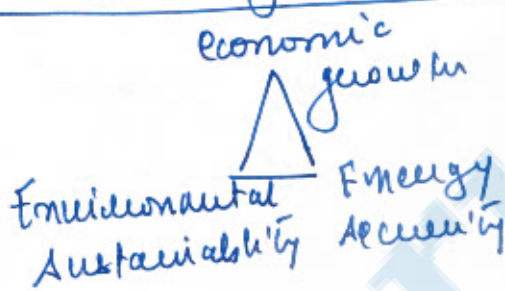


Q.2) Discuss the need and nature of a prudent fiscal policy to overcome the trilemma of ensuring economic growth, Energy security, and Environmental sustainability.

(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 refers to the policy of the government in order to prioritise expenditure and achieve desired growth.



All are equally important to transition into a \$5 economy by 2022

If we want to achieve the other two, environmental sustainability may become difficult and that's the dilemma



- ① To raise adequate revenue to meet investment needs for economic growth.
- ② Policy formulation and allocation of funds to meet growing energy needs.
- ③ To make energy affordable and accessible.
- ④ To understand the challenges and combat them.

Nature of Fiscal Policy

- ① Accommodating - which takes into account the needs of the poor and the environment eg:- mandating an Environment Impact Assessment.
- ② Higher spending - to provide basic infrastructure (roads, railways, etc) to boost growth.
- ③ Human development approach - which provides better education, scheduling and values to save environment.
- ④ Employment generation focussed -

This fiscal policy hold the key to solve the trilemma of environment, energy and economic growth.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| 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)

The government launched the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to form a more resilient India, which is self sustaining and can adequately cope with challenges of covid.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Farmers

In this with the vision, the government passed 3 bills.

| Reforms | Challenges |
|--|---|
| ① <u>Contract farming</u> i) will provide better <u>inputs to farmers</u> :- eg:- seeds. ii) Reduce <u>cost of marketing</u> iii) Provide an <u>assured market</u> | i) <u>Information asymmetry</u> may harm farmers. ii) If the harvest does not <u>meet quality check</u> the contractor can <u>reject the entire batch</u> iii) Does not benefit |

② Abolishing Monopoly of APMC

- i) Provide freedom of choice to farmers.
- ii) Curb cartelisation in APMCs.
- iii) Aid in better price discovery of farmers.

Small and marginal farmers.

- i) We'll reduce public investment as APMC fee was used to provide infrastructure.
- ii) Farmers fear this will result in loss of MSP.

③ Trade Facilitation Act

This will provide better logistics to farmers.

The government also ~~also~~ amended the Essential Commodities Act which will ensure that farmers are free to store and export their produce, thus leading to increase in income.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



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 has been mandated to assist in implementing the Public Distribution System to ensure equitable access to food under the National Food Security Act.

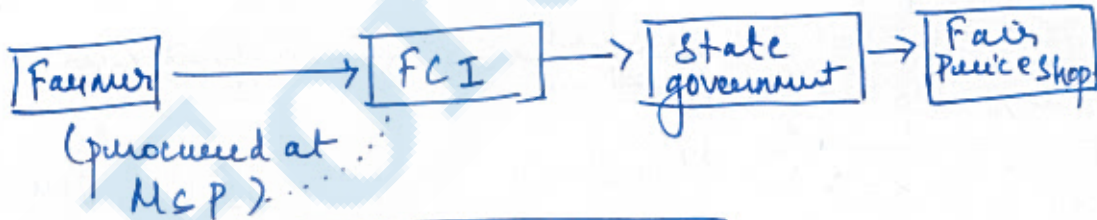


Fig:- PDS system

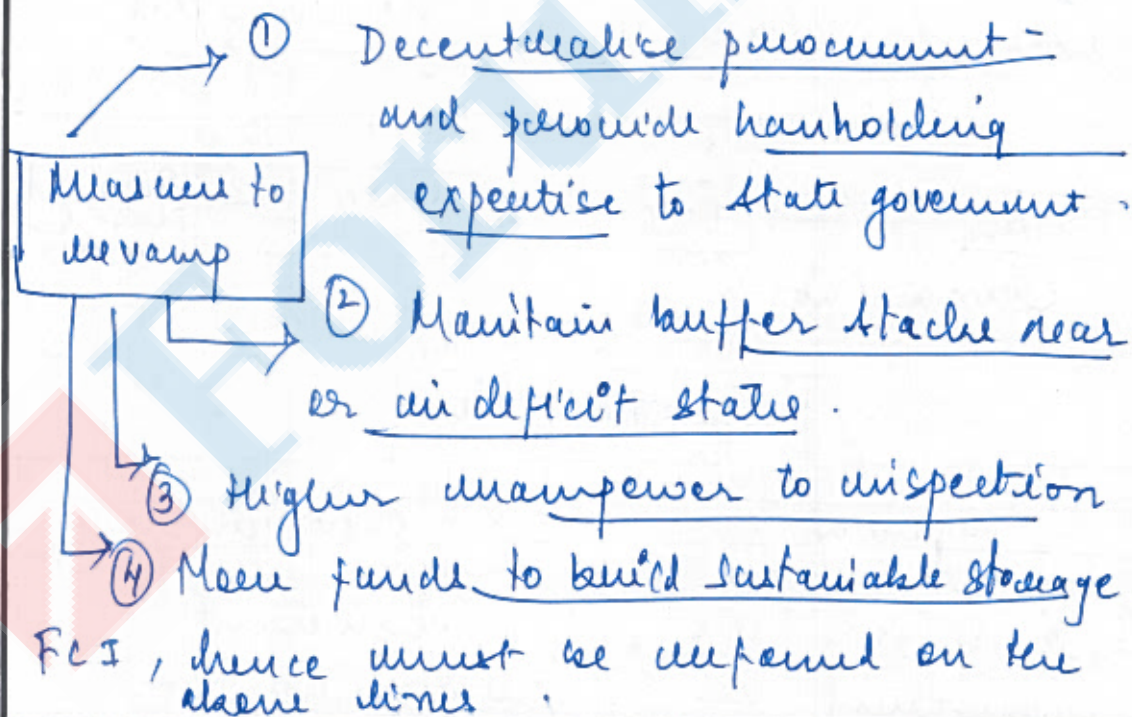
| Utility | Outlived utility |
|--|--|
| ① It assists the government in <u>procuring food grains from farmers</u> . | ① Government <u>procurement can happen electronically via. GeM</u> . |

② It stores grains and helps in maintaining buffer stock.

③ Ensure food doesn't reach deficit state from surplus state

② Grains should be stored in a decentralized manner and hence outsourced to state government.

③ However, most states are now self sufficient in food grain production.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| 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 हैं, 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 refers to the ability of a machine to learn from its experiences.

Potential

I] Quality of life improvement

- ① Healthcare:- Mental health chatbots and counselling support.
- ② Education:- detecting students at risk of dropout.
- ③ Agriculture:- assist farmers in sowing decision based on soil quality and climate.

II] Problems of scale

- ④ It can reduce the cost of commodities.

and help in achieving economies of scale

⑤ Disaster Management - in forecast and warning about cyclones, etc.

→ ① Government Policy :- by Niti Aayog has launched National Mission on AI

Potential

- ② Workforce - young, skilled and educated
- ③ Scope - given various social challenges faced in India, AI can help solve it

Measure

- ① Reverse Brain Drain
- ② Comprehensive Policy Document
- ③ Courses in Universities
- ④ Provide links between industry and academia

Thus AI, has huge potential to achieve Aatmanirbhar, Adhika Vikas -

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| 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 संघारणीय कृषि और ग्रामीण समृद्धि की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mechanisation of farm helps to greater use of technology to carry out various farming and agricultural activities. eg:- Tractor for ploughing.

Importance

- ① Reduction in manual labour - human energy can be used for more productive activities.
- ② Achieve economies of scale - by pooling land, to providing benefits.
- ③ Enhance productivity - eg: using
- ④ Reduce disguised unemployment and excess labour can be used in other areas.

Challenges

- ① Size of land holding - According to Agriculture census majority farmers own less than 2 hectares.
- ② Perceivty - makes machines unaffordable for them.
- ③ Access to credit - formal institution demand collateral which they lack.
- ④ Skills - lack sophisticated skills to use machines.

Measures

- ① Lease Machines - follow Ober model
- ② Odikite Kishu Vikas Kendra - for skilling in machines.
- ③ Improve private sector investment to provide affordable machines.

Thus mechanization can play a crucial role in doubling farmer's income by 2024.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| 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 refer to transitory ecosystems between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and have a depth of maximum 6 mts.

Facing Ecological Imbalance

- ① Expansion of Agriculture - eg:- used for Paddy cultivation.
- ② Pollution - dumping of untreated waste is leading to Eutrophication.
- ③ Urbanisation - eg:- Mazda flats in Kerala encroaching on wetlands.

Steps to Preserve

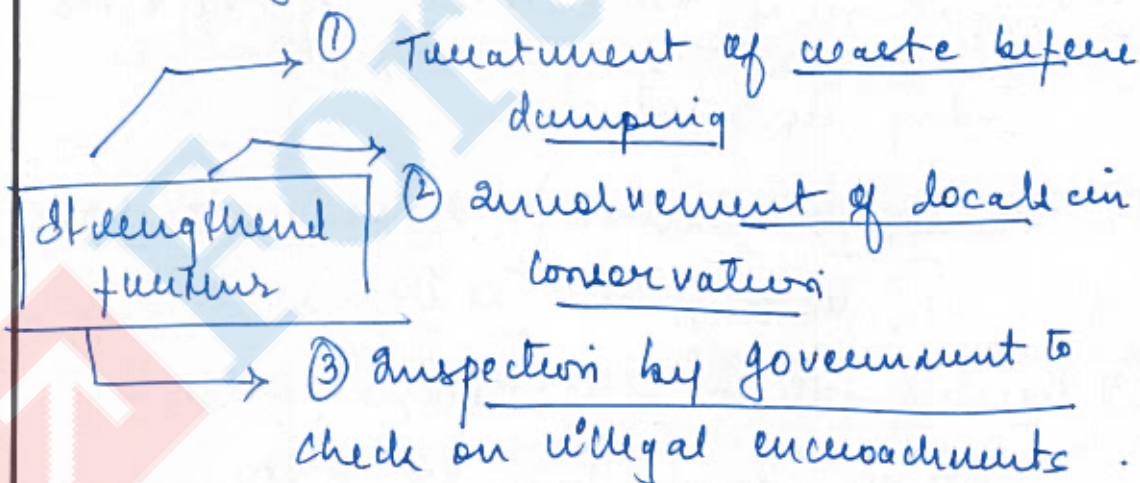
- ① Wetland Conservation Rules, 2019 . -

provision for penalising encroachments and measures to ensure their ecological balance

② Signing of Ramsar Agreement - provides for 'wise use' such that it does not degrade it.

③ Coastal Regulation Zones - to provide penalties on disrupt urbanisation

④ National Green Tribunal - to adjudicate on disputes to protect them.



Wetlands provide various environment benefits and must be conserved.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| 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)

Epidemic refers to a wide spread disaster which affects a huge geographical area and a substantial people.

Issues with Present Epidemic Control

① Lack of uniformity - eg:- ~~laws~~ ^{rules} were passed under National Disaster Management Act.

② Inadequate to deal with Pan India's disasters - eg:- Epidemic act does not provide for measures.

Need for New Epidemic Control Law

① To provide a single point of reference to deal with disasters.

- ② Better accountability - clearly demarcate responsibilities of various bodies.
- ③ Establish standard operating procedures
- ④ Create and spell out measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness.
- ⑤ Reduce confusion among citizens and centre-state and curb fake news

India can adopt the strategy of Neodic Countries who have a common authority to deal with such unprecedented situations.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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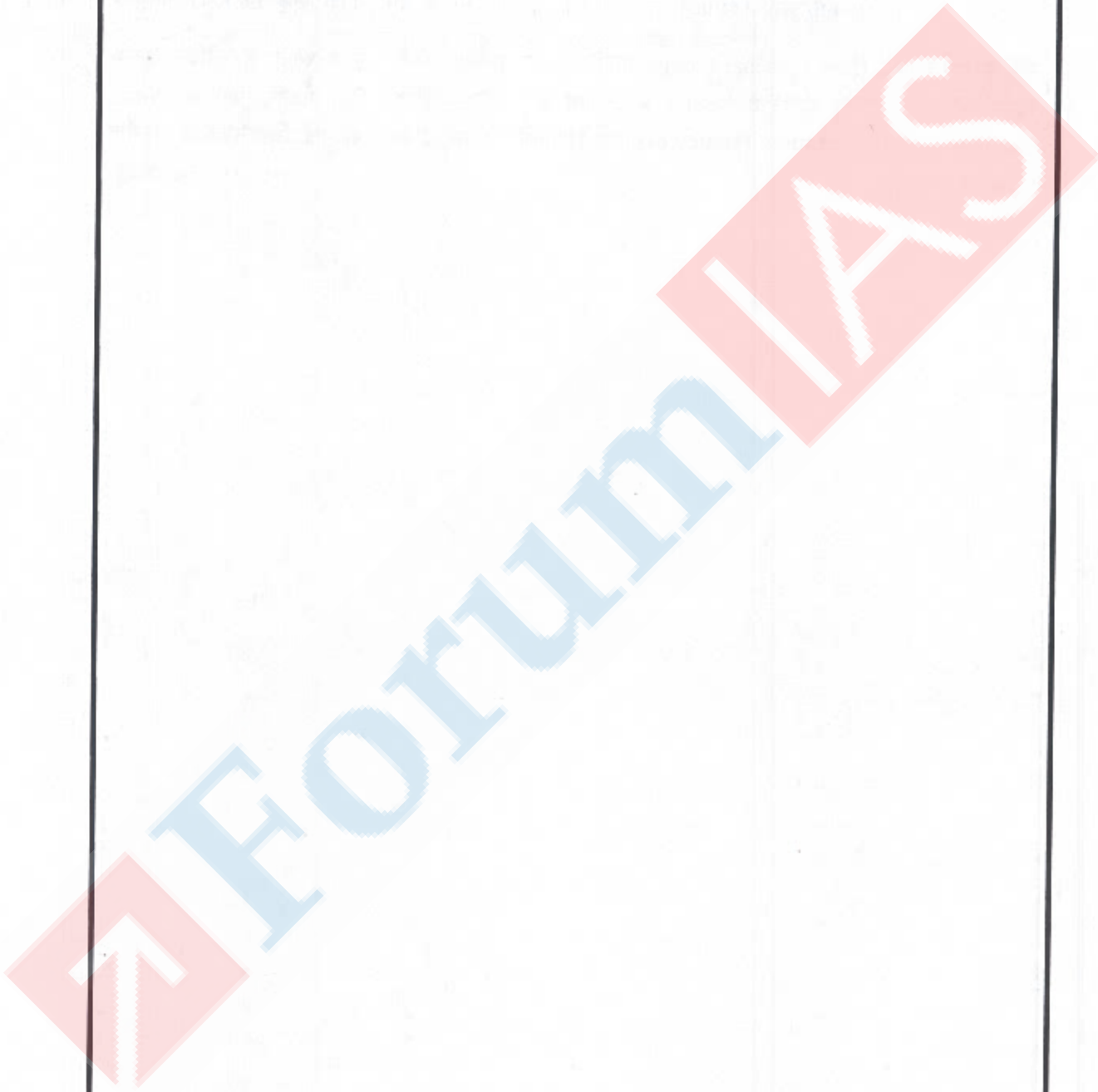
Q.9) "Non-Personal Data holds both public and economic value, but its collection and use can equally produce a collective harm". Examine in the light of recommendations made by the Committee of Experts on Non-Personal Data Governance Framework.

(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)

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Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

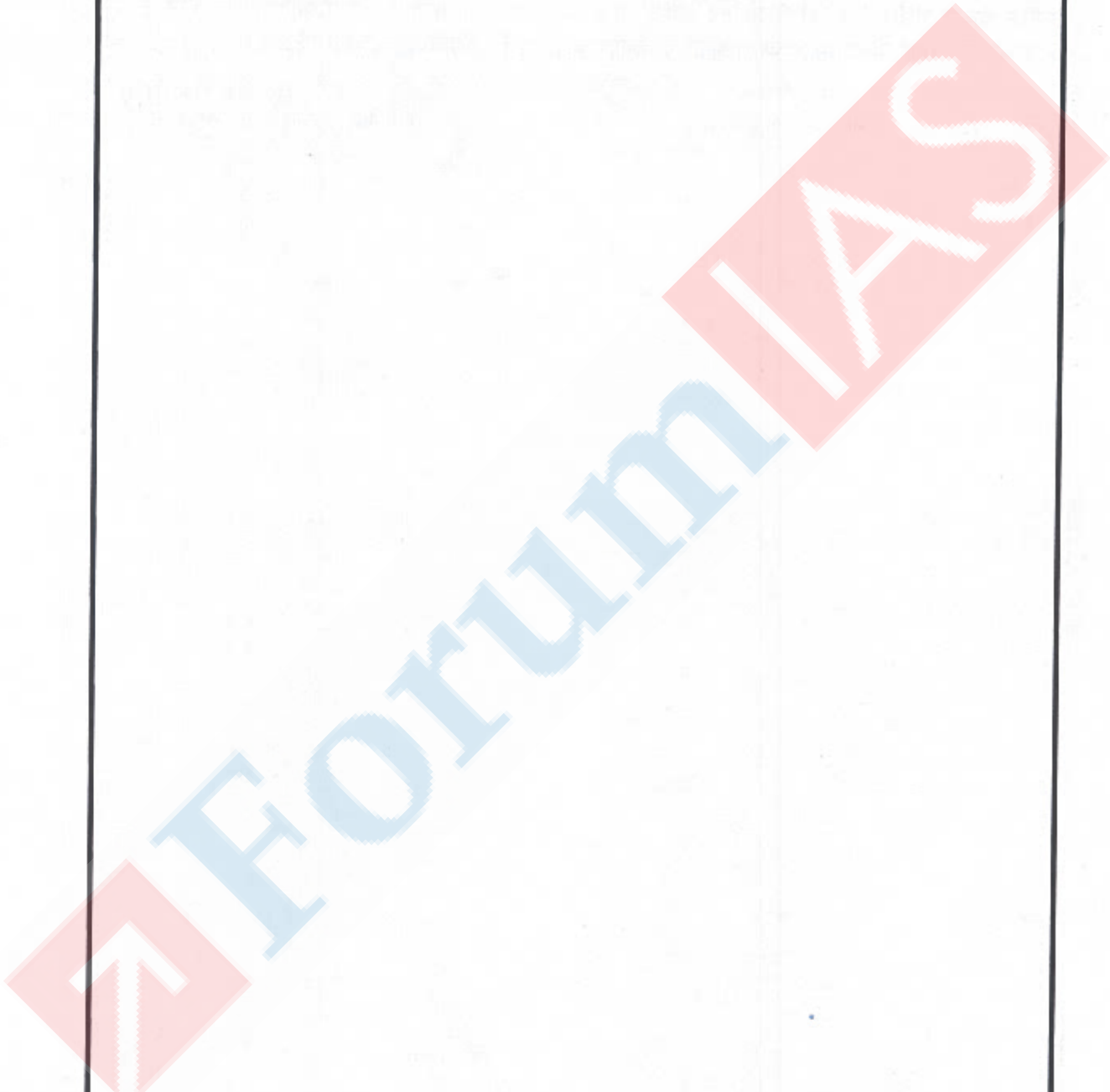
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Q.10) In view of complex territorial conditions, effective border management calls for proper planning and measures on the three main aspects: personnel, process and technology. Elaborate.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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)



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

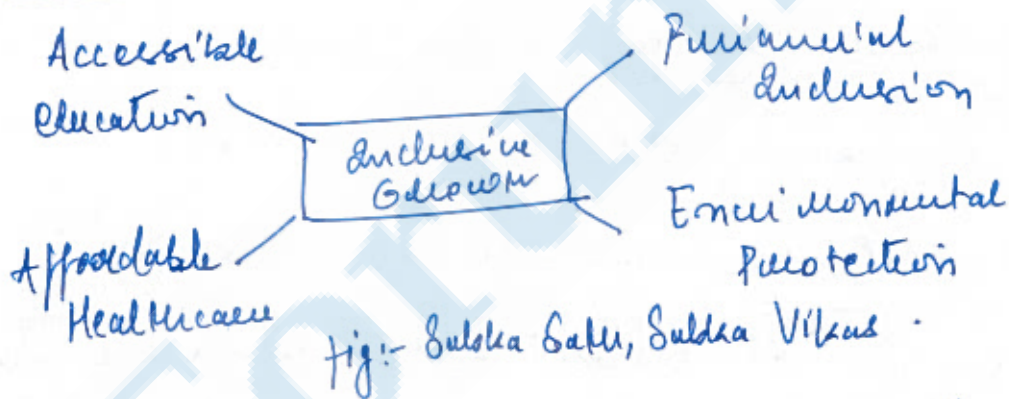
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Q.11) The idea of 'Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas' will remain elusive if inclusive growth driven by entrepreneurships and wealth creation at the grassroots is not ensured. Critically analyze this statement in the light of suggestions made in the Economic 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 refers to sharing of benefits of development equitably among all stakeholders.



Elusive if Entrepreneurship and Wealth creation not ensured:-

- ① Unemployment - Acc to to PLFS unemployment in India is at 45 year high.
- ② Innovation - its some various

challenges like climate change,
pollution

③ Research and Development - India
spends only 0.6% of GDP on RSD
and most is public investment,
entrepreneurship can boost private
investment - eg:- Vaccine by Bharat Biotech

④ Wealth creation - no increase in
economic growth in India.

⑤ Accessibility - entrepreneurs make goods
more accessible :eg:- Durban education
by Byju's, Vedanta.

⑥ Affordability :- they help in achieving
economies of scale etc.

Economic Survey suggests the
following measures:-

- ① Amend the Essential Commodities Act - to ensure private participation in storage and agriculture.
 - ② Skill Development - to ensure that innovations are ready to meet industry demand and do not remain dormant.
 - ③ Ease of Doing business :- easing regulations to make starting a business less complex.
 - ④ Amend APMC act - to curb monopoly and encourage entrepreneurship from
 - ⑤ Spread of digital literacy and digital economy to ensure acceptability and curb black money.
- Include growth in imperative in order to take advantage of demographic dividend.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| 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)

E-Commerce refers to any business which carries out trade using ICT mechanisms. According to WEF, India is the fastest growing e-commerce market.

Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) ~~Act~~ ^{Rules}, 2020

- ① level playing field - foreign firms with deep pockets will not be able to take advantage of e-commerce firms.
- ② Equidistance duty - an e-commerce transaction will provide an edge to

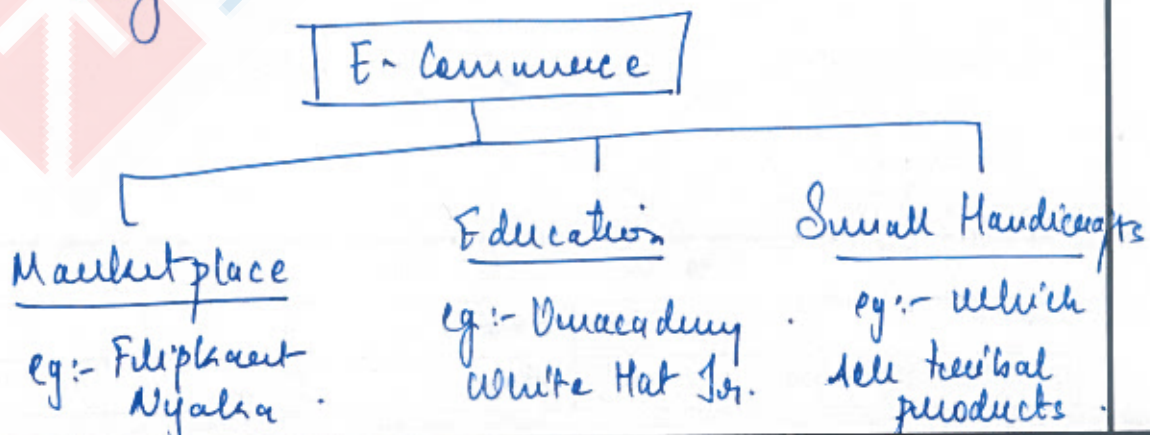
indigenous enterprises

② Grievance Redressal - ^{complaints against} indigenous & foreign firms can be made in Consumer Protection Authority.

④ Anti Competition Activity :- like deep discounts to undercut competition have been made punishable.

One Size Fits all approach

① E-commerce firms vary in their sizes and activities, hence a blanket regulation on all will not work.



Measures

- ① It is important to apply a bottom up approach by consulting relevant stakeholders.
- ② Structural inefficiencies - like compliance burden, affordable credit, and seamless logistics must be provided to indigenous economies to compete with foreign firms.

In order for India to become a \$ 5 trillion economy, it is imperative to integrate Indian e-commerce firms with Global Value Chains.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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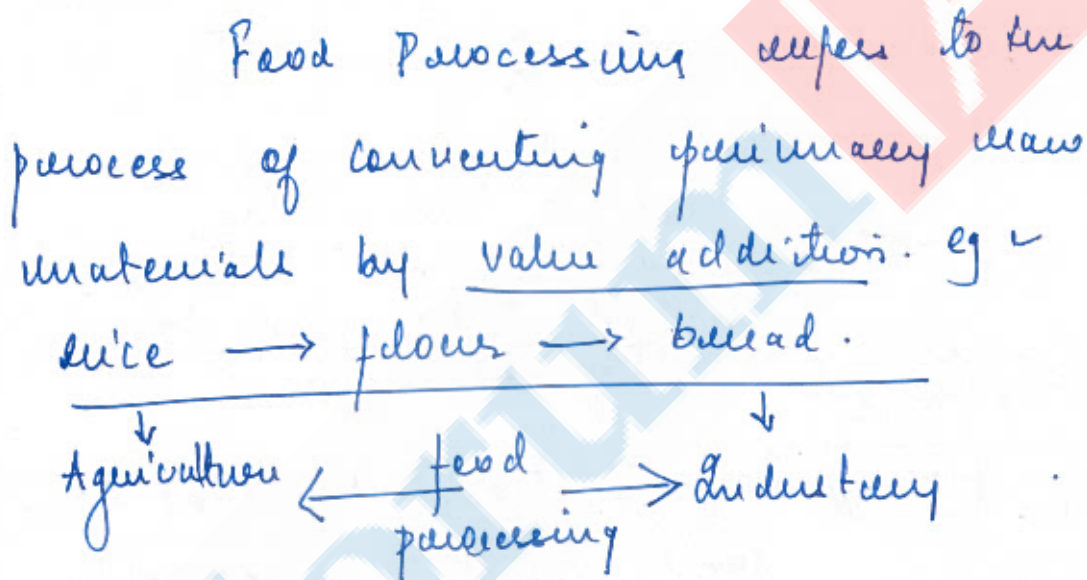


Q.13) The food processing industry is of enormous significance as it provides vital linkages and synergies between the two important pillars of the economy, i.e., agriculture and industry. Elaborate. Also discuss ways in which food processing industry can contribute towards making agriculture resilient,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

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

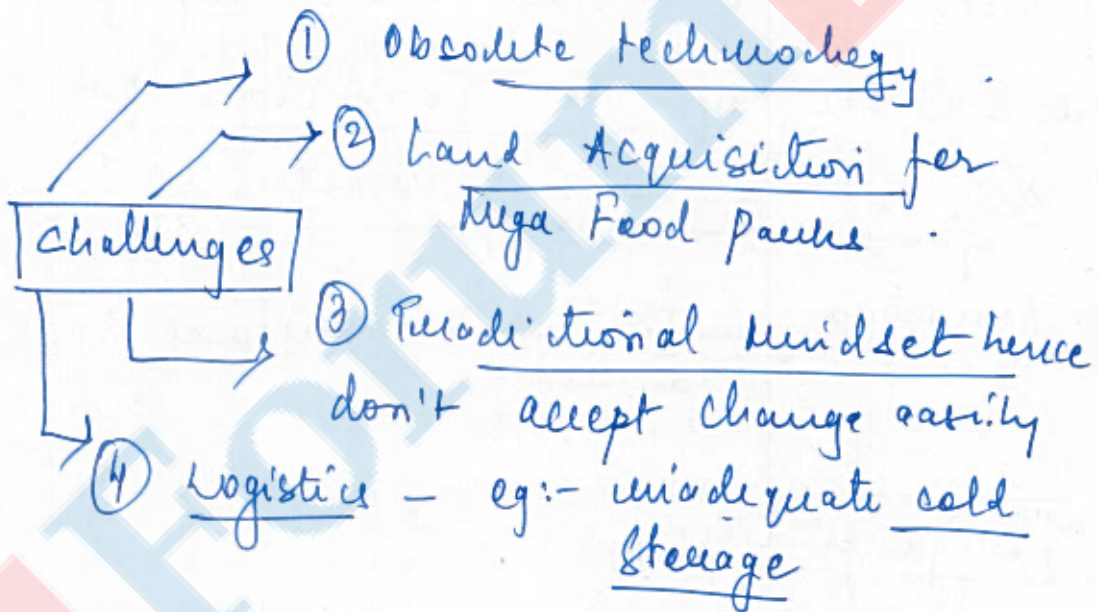
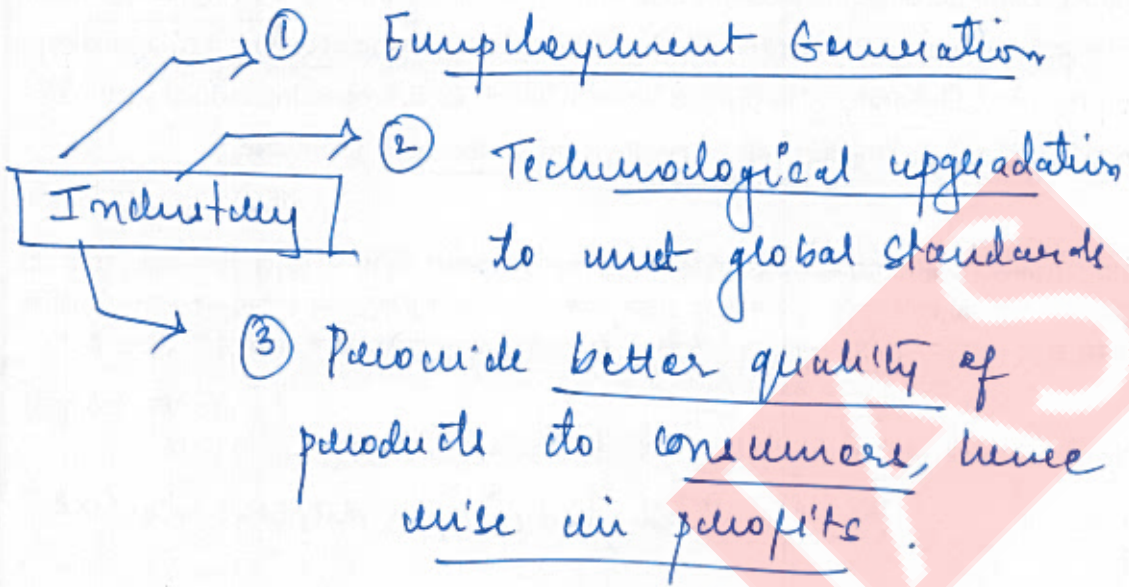
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह अर्थव्यवस्था के दो महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ अर्थात् कृषि और उद्योग के बीच महत्वपूर्ण संबंध और समन्वय प्रदान करता है, वर्णन कीजिए। उन तरीकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग कृषि को लचीला, टिकाऊ और लाभदायक बनाने में योगदान दे सकता है।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



Significance

- ① Reduce post harvest loss
- ② Improve cost prices of exports, since increase income
- ③ Diversification of income
-



Contribution to Agriculture

I] Agriculture resilient

- ① It can bear global supply shocks due to better processing

and price realization

- (2) Diversification - eg:- along with rice, can grow millets which can be used in making millet biscuits.

II] Sustainable

- (3) Primary Processing units - farmers can do cooperative processing by pooling resources

- (4) lowers dependency on monsoon - as rice can be stored or fed with other crops, by processing them eg:- bajra

II] Profitable :- (3) Value added products have higher price than raw materials

The government has launched PM Kushti Sampada Yojana, to make food processing more beneficial for farmers.

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)

Fisheries sector refers to the main biodiversity of India eg fish, sea weeds, etc. The government launches the Blue Revolution in order to take advantage of the sector. (9th Five Year Plan)

- Potential
- ① Large coastline - eg 3500km long
 - ② Large variety of fishes found in Bay of Bengal; inland rivers.
 - ③ Huge market - domestic (eg West Bengal, Kerala) and
 - ④ Export potential to international market
 - ⑤ One of the largest Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

- ⑥ Large number of farmers engaged who have capabilities and skills.

Challenges

- ① Socio economic - poverty, hence technology used is traditional.
- ② Input - Availability of feed and medicine is inadequate.
- ③ Logistics - perishable commodity, but inadequate cold storage.
- ④ Low value addition - only about 10% of produce is processed.
- ⑤ Barriers to trade - Sanitary and phyto sanitary measures by Europe countries.
- ⑥ Resource Quality - water is polluted which can lead to poisoning of fishes.
- ⑦ Information asymmetry - about weather forecast.

PM Matsya Sampada Yojana

- ① The government launched the scheme to streamline the fisheries sector
- ② Provides access to better technology, inputs, and
- ③ Processing - provides thrust to it in order to improve value addition
- ④ Cold Storage - and improvement in logistics to reduce costs -
- ⑤ Quality assurance - and checks to improve exports -

Fisheries serve as an ~~important~~ important avenue, to double farmer income by 2022 and achieve SDG

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

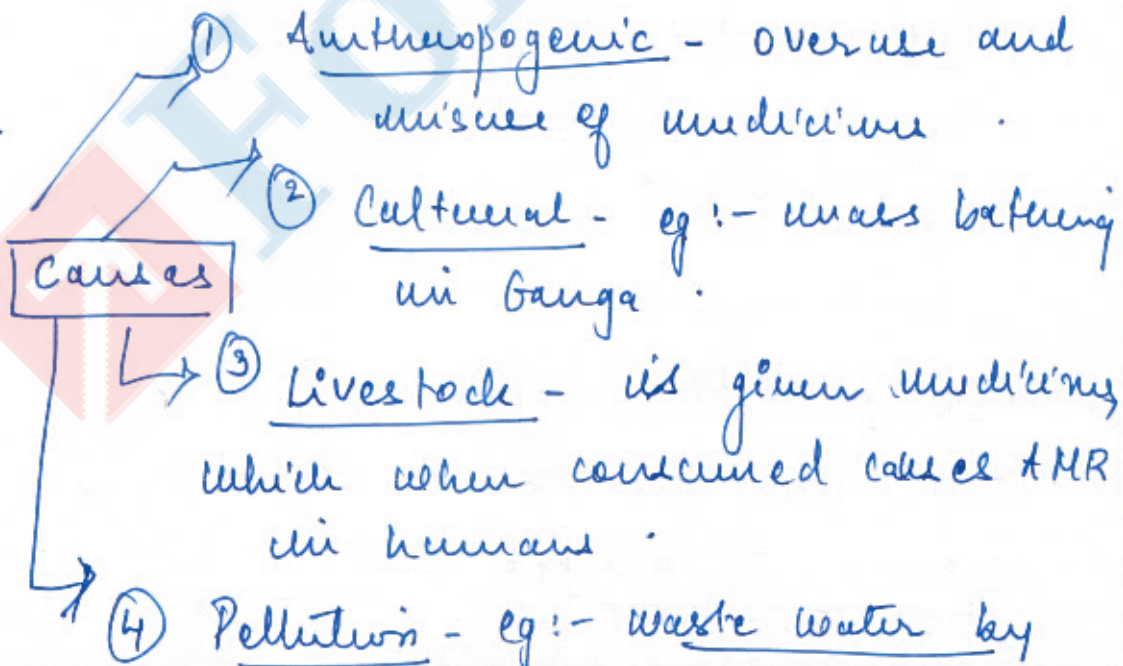


Q.15) WHO has declared that Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) is one of the top 10 global public health threats facing humanity. Giving reasons for AMR, discuss how One Health Approach can come forward as a solution. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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 refers to the ability of microbes to adapt and render medicines given to patients to be ineffective.

According to WHO, nearly 7 lakh die in India due to AMR.



drug manufacturers dumped in water without treatment.

- ⑤ Lax regulations - which makes drugs easily available.
- ⑥ Plants - overuse of pesticide on plants increases persistence in humans.

One Health Approach

- ① is proposed by WHO. It refers to simultaneously working for environmental and human health.



- ② This will lead to a holistic approach to combat AMR.

③ Farmers will spray less pesticides,
provide antibiotics to livestock
as last resort and humans must
reduce misuse, pollution and overuse
of medicines.

④ Thus all 3 reinforce each other.

The government has also taken
various steps like Red Line Campaign,
to increase awareness and reduce
selling of over the counter medicines.

WHO has also proposed AWARE
strategy, an online tool to ensure
safe use of antibiotics.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| | | | |
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| 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 निमाई जाने वाली महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tourism refers to hospitality industry, in which people travel to various destinations as a form of leisure activity. (eg:- Medical tourism, spiritual tourism, Eco tourism, etc)

Tourism Growth & Employment Engine

- ① Provides employment - to people in form of guides, maintenance workers, ticket collectors.
- ② Boosts local economy - other activities like transportation, hotels, restaurants, are also benefited.
- ③ Income generation - tourists are often lavish spenders which

It improves standard of living of the region.



(4) Spill over impact
it leads to improvement in health, education outcomes in the region.

Fig:- Tourism Spots of India

Role Played in Indian Economy

- (5) International prestige
- (6) Source of soft power
- (7) Validation of cultural and indigenous knowledge of people
- (8) Additional source of revenue to government

Impact of Covid 19

- (1) Shut down of industries - due

to lockdown, no movement of people was allowed.

- ② Revenue loss - eg:- AirBnB India, posted record losses.
- ③ Jobs loss - as companies wanted to decrease expenditure to stay viable.
- ④ ~~Mismanagement~~ Mismanagement of monuments - due to halt in restoration work.
- ⑤ Poverty - many like flower sellers in puja area depend on daily wages have now no source of livelihood.

However calls for Vocal for local, Delhis Apna Desh and Uncredible India campaign can help revive the sector.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| | | | |
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| 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 refers to violent confrontation between humans and elephants, which can be detrimental to either or both.

- Causes**
- ① Over crowded reserve - eg:- 1/3rd tigers live outside tiger reserves.
 - ② Huge vacancies in forest officers - which leads to inefficient management.
 - ③ Encroachment by humans - eg:- hotels and restaurants in dense forest regions.
 - ④ Expansion of agriculture:- which

leads to destruction of habitat

⑤ Natural Disasters - eg:- during the Asian floods many Rhinos ventured in human areas.

⑥ Infrastructure :- eg:- absence of lights in dense fog after death of herds of tigers and elephants.

⑦ The population of India is 1.3 billion and is only increasing, while the forest cover is only 23% of total areas and is only shrinking, which remains the main cause of Man Animal conflict.

Measures

① Land Use Approach - which is holistic, and goes for protection beyond protected areas.

- ② Environment Impact Assessment - needs to be strengthened to ensure projects don't harm environment.
- ③ National Board for Wildlife - needs to take more proactive measures to reduce encroachment.
- ④ Best practices need to be adopted :- eg:- elephant corridor initiative of Karnataka.
- ⑤ Involve locals in conservation :- eg:- the Bodo Council reformed smugglers into protectors of wildlife at Kaziranga Park.

It is imperative to follow the recommendations of Gadgil and Kasturjangan Committees also to reduce adverse impact of development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| | | | |
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| 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 diversity in species of flora and fauna found in various regions due to varied topography, soil and climate.

Reasons for Dismal Performance

- ① Habitat destruction :- due to deforestation, forest cover is shrinking
eg:- Amazon rainforest.
- ② Climate change - is increasing drastic weather events Eg:- Australian bushfire which killed 1000's of plants and animals.

- ③ Expansion of Agriculture - to ensure food security, it leading to mono crop cropping and reducing genetic diversity.
- ④ Political will is lacking - to conserve forests eg:- Brazilian President wanted world to pay to conserve Amazon.
- ⑤ Lack of international consensus - eg:- Aichi Biodiversity targets were not met by various countries.
- ⑥ Unplanned urbanisation :- eg :- the Maradu flats in Kerala encroached on coastal zones, threatening the biodiversity.

Museum

- ① Decentralisation - involve the locals and use their indigenous

knowledge of conservation eg: sacred groves of tribal.

- ② Environment Impact assessment to ensure sustainable development
- ③ Adding this to the Paris Agreement as a separate protocol - to improve global consensus.
- ④ Seed bank - to conserve species diversity.
- ⑤ Research - to understand the importance of biodiversity and make sound evidence backed policy decisions.

Biodiversity is crucial for the existence of humans, hence they must be concerned for conservation development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| | | | |
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| 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)

Space refers to the external cosmic region which surrounds the Earth and has remained a source of uniqueness for humankind for centuries.

India's strategy for Space

- ① India runs a largely civilian space program to meet the needs of a developing nation
- ② It has launched communication satellites like GSAT, the navigation system called the IRNSS in order

to aid domestic use of internet and navigation.

- ③ It has also had planetary missions like Mangalyan and Chandrayan to better understand the origin of universe.

Need for Reorientation

- ① Political transformation :- Space has now emerged as a new avenue for war eg:- America announced a new space fence.
- ② Militarisation of space - eg:- China has an aggressive space programme.
- ③ Economic transformation - in the form of greater private sector involvement eg:- Space X launching astronauts to space.

Comprehensive Outer Space policy

- ① To ensure adequate private participation
- ② To safeguard space based assets.
- ③ To be prepared for war in the future.
- ④ To develop programs which can lead to economic progress of the country.

Defensive and Offensive Strategies

- ① Mission Shakti - ASAT missile to attack our satellites in case of war
 - ② Space Situational Awareness agreement with USA, for exchange of classified information
 - ③ Inspace and NSIL - for better private participation, so that ISRO can focus on the bigger picture.
- Hence, space assumes great importance in today's era.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| | | | |
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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | 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 refers to the concealing of illegally acquired money by deducting it via shell companies or other means.

Money laundering and Covid

- ① Reduced government oversight - as all energy is being used to fight the pandemic.
- ② Increase in hawala transactions as many banks and other services have been shut.
- ③ Shell companies - ^{which} still exist

only on paper and are used to show false profit.

(4) Human Trafficking - ^{to smuggling} many migrants are travelling on foot, which increases their vulnerability to be ~~abducted~~ abducted.

(5) Organised Crime - international nexus has become strong, as countries have not been able to cooperate amidst the pandemic.

(6) Use of deep web - due to lockdown, internet has emerged as an alternative way to launder money.

(7) Use of cryptocurrency - like bitcoin also surged during pandemic.

Measures

(1) RBI - can come up with a

framework ^{to} regulate the use of cryptocurrency.

② Income tax board - need to increase scrutiny of corporate companies to weed out shell companies.

③ Enforcement Directorate and NIA - need to increase international collaboration with FATF to break nexus between organised crime and money laundering.

④ Customs officials - need to be more vigilant eg:- Kerala gold smuggling case.

⑤ Government - should increase thrust on digital payments to ensure curbing on hawala transactions.

Money laundering needs to be curbed to deal with the larger problem of terrorism & insurgency.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| | | | |
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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

| Mark | 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 |
| ✓✓ | Key / Relevant Point | | |
| ✗ | Vague / Irrelevant | | |

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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