

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ISHITA KISHORE		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910080460	Medium/माध्यम	English/अंग्रेजी <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hindi/हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	19AUG22

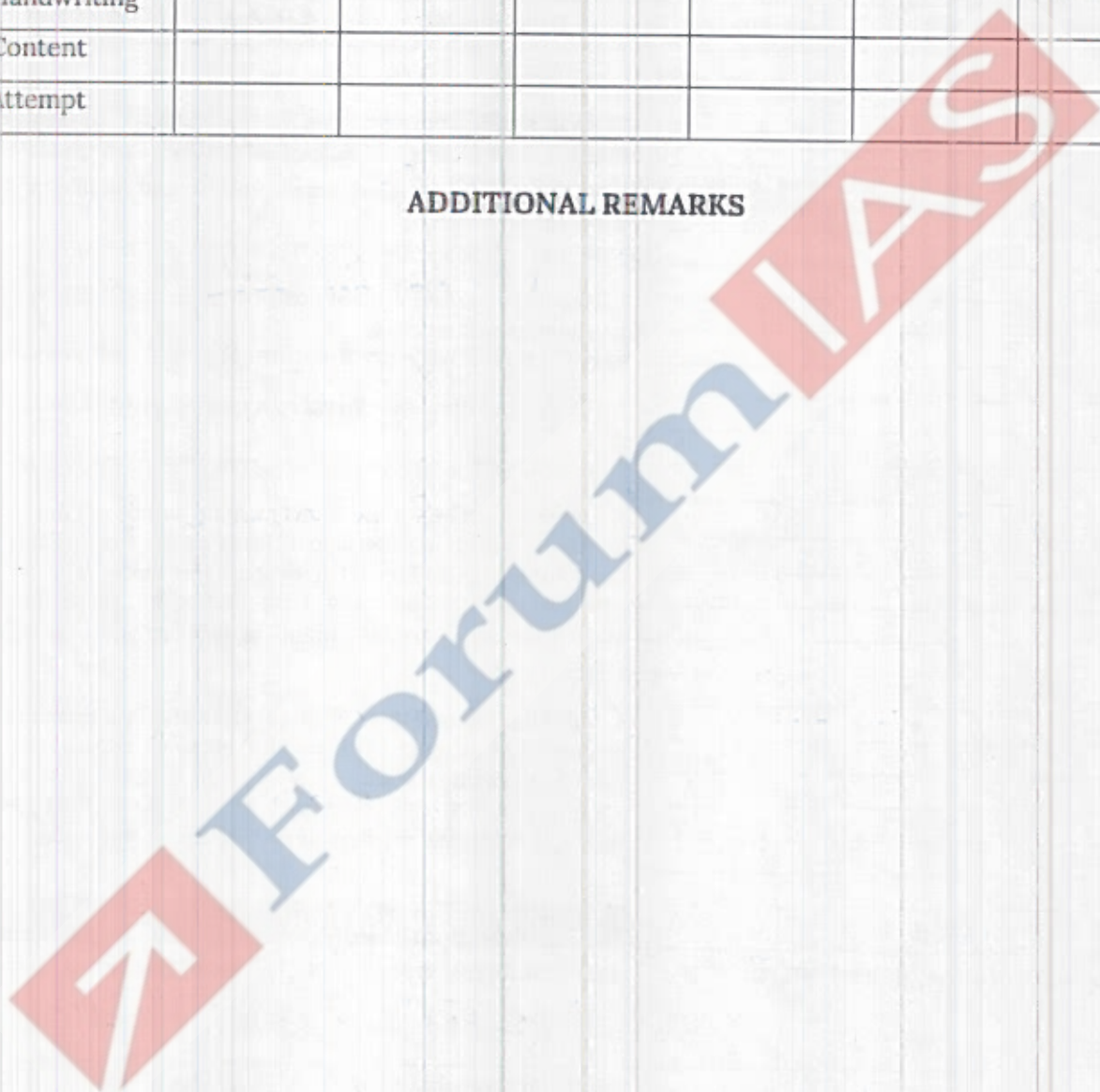
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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			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. उत्तर प्रदेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2 PM	5 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) seeks to democratize the nation's online market by catalysing a shift from a platform centric to an open model of e-commerce. Enumerate the issues in platform centric e-commerce model and discuss the significance of ONDC.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) ई-कॉमर्स को एक प्लेटफॉर्म केंद्रित मॉडल से खुले मॉडल की ओर बदलाव को उत्प्रेरित करके देश के ऑनलाइन बाजार का लोकतंत्रीकरण करना चाहता है। प्लेटफॉर्म केंद्रित ई-कॉमर्स मॉडल की समस्याओं की गणना कीजिए और ONDC के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ONDC attempts to revolutionize e-commerce
in India as it creates a democratic
model with equitable access to all
players.

Issues with platform centric model :-

- i- Creates oligopoly where big players subsume all small entrants
eg Amazon buying out rivals
- ii- ~~Prevents~~ Prevents Indian firms to grow & expand
eg Flipkart bought by Walmart when it expanded
- iii- Erodes culture of 'Startup' & 'Anusandhan' - innovation as it ends motivation of small players..

-iv- Enables new sectors to thrive in e-commerce

Eg e-NAM - Farmer connect Portal for FPOs

Importance of ONDC

i- Economic progress of India in a digitised world

Eg Convergence

ii- Opportunity to MSMEs

Eg 6 crore MSMEs in India

iii- Leverage well developed Fintech in progress of ONDC

Eg RuPay, OPI

iv- Creates 'Free Markets' for competition against large players

ONDC is the defining feature of Inclusive growth. Must be supplemented

with Bharat Net, Common Service Centres and Govt schemes

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.2) Highlighting the existing bottlenecks in infrastructure development in the country, examine the role of PM Gati Shakti-National Master Plan for Multi-Modal Connectivity to overcome these challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास में मौजूद बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इन चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु पीएम गति शक्ति-मल्टी-मॉडल कनेक्टिविटी के लिए राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान की भूमिका की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Atanu Chakraborty Committee, for every ₹1 investment in infrastructure, ₹2.5 returns are ensured. This showcases its multiplier effect.

Yet many bottlenecks exist :-

- i- Slow implementation of projects
eg delay in creation of physical infrastructure
- ii- Lack of coordination
eg different modalities of East and West
Dedicated Freight Corridor
- iii- Lack of inclusive Infrastructure
↳ Urban-Rural Divide
↳ Accessibility for disabled
- iv- Bureaucratic Inertia in implementation

-v- Poor Quality

Eg caving in of Meerut highway one day after inauguration.

Role of Gati Shakti :-

- i- Coordination among all implementation agencies (Centre, State, PPP)
- ii- One Master Plan for all infrastructural projects
 - Roadways (Golden Quadrilateral)
 - Waterways (Jal Marg Vikas)
 - Air (UDAN)
 - Ports
 - Railway (Vision 2024 Electrification)

-iii- 'Whole of government' approach

-iv- Multimodal connectivity

Eg RORO b/w road & rail

To fulfil dream of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' of developed nation by 2047, infrastructure investment & management is key.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.3) Often cited as responsible for many of the agriculture's maladies, Minimum Support Price (MSP) policy can also provide their remedies. Analyze the statement with special reference to issues related to mono-cropping and climate change. (10 marks, 150 words)

अक्सर कृषि की कई विकृतियों के लिए जिम्मेदार के रूप में उद्धृत न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) नीति, उन विकृतियों का उपचार भी प्रदान कर सकती है। एक-फसलीय कृषि (Mono-Cropping) और जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित समस्याओं के विशेष संदर्भ में कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

MSP system is the basic program for India's food security goals and reviving agricultural productivity.

Responsible for agricultural maladies.

- i- Monocropping: Promotes food grains like rice, wheat sidelining other crops
 ↳ Millet ↳ Pulses
 (Area in Punjab less than 2%)
- ii- Impact on soil: creates conditions for soil salinisation due to excessive nutrients. Farmers are incentivised to enhance production.
- iii- Impact on water: Fuels water crisis
 ↳ Punjab water table ↓ @ 1m/yr

Various Remedies for MSP

- i- Promotion of climate friendly crops based on weather
eg Bamboo Cassia in semi arid
Millets
- ii- Diversity crop basket : Policy must promote this
eg Pulses
- iii- Water guzzling crops like Sugarcane & Rice to be promoted in water productive areas of high rainfall
eg East-India
- iv- Soil Health Cards to be spread widely for awareness of soil health

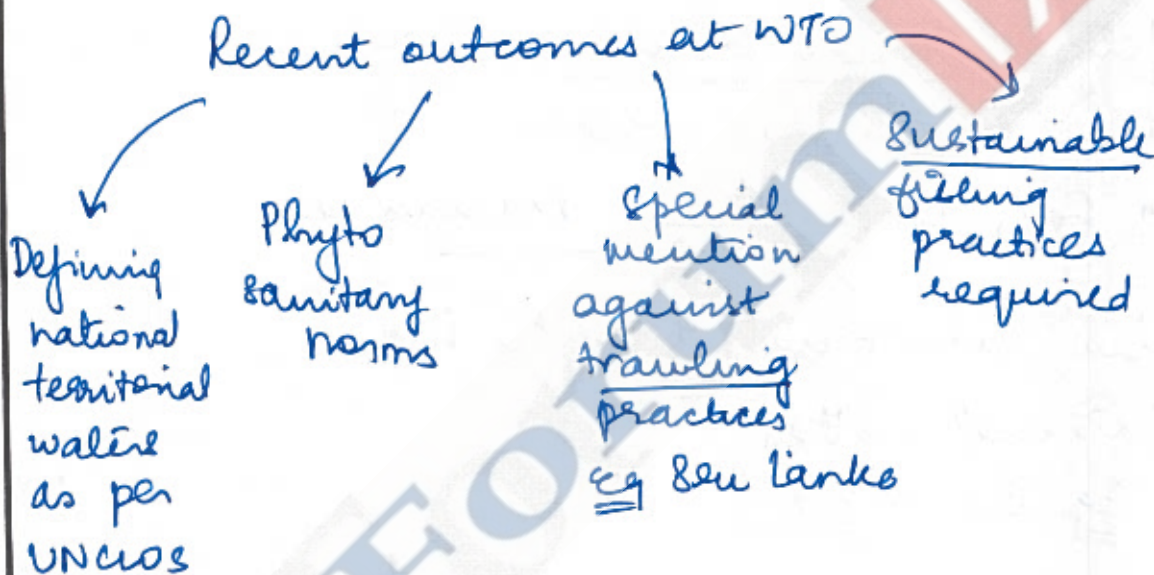
The need of the hour is an 'Evergreen Revolution' that is sustainable and ensures nutritional security.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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Q.4) Explain the critical role of the fisheries sector for development of coastal areas. Describing the major outcomes of the 12th ministerial of WTO, discuss India's concerns related to the impact of these outcomes on fisheries sector in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

तटीय क्षेत्रों के विकास में मत्स्यन क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के 12वें मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन के प्रमुख परिणामों का वर्णन करते हुए, देश में मत्स्यन क्षेत्र पर इन परिणामों के पड़ने वाले प्रभावों से संबंधित भारत की चिंताओं की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fisheries is an important sector for the income security of coastal population.



India's concerns include:

- i- As a developing country, there is a common but differentiated responsibility towards ushering sustainable methods
- ii- Coastal population's per capita income

is too meagre to follow European standards of phytosanitary norms

- iii- Rising Mercury is a concern under Minamata Declaration and responsibility of all nations. Developing countries should not be penalized alone
- iv- Safety of Indian fishermen is a national security concern
Eg Fear after Italian Mares case
- v- India's territorial disputes is an internal matter
Eg Sri Lankan

India asserted itself as a leader of the developing world. Doha Round's principles must be followed in letter & spirit. Coastal relaxations must be on lines of the Nairobi Package

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) What are the advantages of liquid nano urea over conventional fertilizers? Also bring out other applications of nanotechnology in the agriculture sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

पारंपरिक उर्वरकों की तुलना में लिक्विड नैनो यूरिया (LNU) के क्या लाभ हैं? कृषि क्षेत्र में नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्य अनुप्रयोगों का भी वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fertilizers are a sine qua non for sound agricultural productivity which is the mainstay of Indian economy.

Advantages of liquid nano urea

- i- Better application and absorption by plants
- ii- Facilitates fertigation technique
- iii- Enables innovation by Industry
eg IFFCO nano liquid urea
- iv- Reduces subsidy burden on exchequer
(FY 21: ₹1 lakh crore subsidy for fertilizers)

Other applications of nano tech
in agriculture:-

- i- Improving soil health with appropriate nano intervention
- ii- Agri. crops based on GM
Nano interference (si-RNA) can enable new varieties
Eg Remove stalk responsible for stubble burning)
- iii- Miracle Material Graphene can be used for specialized machinery
Eg Eye protection against pesticides
- iv- Nano chips on weather prediction devices

Nano technology works at the scale of 10^{-9} but has the potential to bring global changes. The Nano Mission must be extended to Agriculture to rejuvenate it from its stagnation

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.6) Discuss the reasons for rising anti-microbial resistance (AMR) in India and the efforts to control it. Can traditional medicine help in controlling AMR in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में बढ़ते एंटी-माइक्रोबियल प्रतिरोध (AMR) के कारणों और इसे नियंत्रित करने के प्रयासों पर चर्चा करें। क्या पारंपरिक चिकित्सा देश में AMR को नियंत्रित करने में मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Anti Microbial Resistance is a global concern and India is not insulated from it.

Reasons :-

- i- Unmindful distribution of antibiotics
eg colistin for cattle diseases
- ii- Discontinuing antibiotic course midway
enables bacteria to evolve
eg tuberculosis requires continued consumption for months
- iii- Lack of awareness among people
- iv- Lack of regulation of over the counter medicines eg Red Line Campaign not effectively implemented

Efforts to control it

- i- Using WHO's AWaRE tool for better monitoring
- ii- Red Line Campaign on medicines to help pharmacists differentiate

Role of traditional medicines

- i- can help control by cutting the spread of antibiotics
 Eg Ashwagandha for mental relaxation
- ii- can reduce the overuse of medicines
 Eg homeopathy

However its impact will be limited as

- i- Food cycle from cattle includes colistin : Need to eradicate it
- ii- Complex diseases like TB require formal medicines

The need of the hour is a golden mean b/w with Alt. Medicines to create a 'Healthy India'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.7) Critically evaluate the various government initiatives to promote renewable energy in the country. How far can the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 contribute towards the objective of decarbonizing the economy? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। ऊर्जा संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022 अर्थव्यवस्था को कार्बन मुक्त करने के उद्देश्य में कितना योगदान दे सकता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently at COP 26, Glasgow, India made its commitments under the banner of Panch Amrit including commitment to 50% Renewable Energy by 2030.

Benefits of Government Initiatives :-

- i- Creates Prosumers under KUSUM scheme
- ii- Incentivise Discoms
Eg: Renewable Purchase Obligations
- iii- Subsidies enable spread
Eg: Solar Panels

However they face challenges :

- i- Displacement via large hydro projects
- ii- Impacts biodiversity Eg windmills
= trap birds

- iii- Poor health of DISCOMS
 eg Even after UDAY scheme.

Role of Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill in decarbonising economy:

- i- Enhances awareness among
 ↳ industries ↳ households
- ii- Creates path for carbon neutral economy
- iii- Promotes electric vehicles and appliances away from fossil fuel based
 eg FAME
- iv- Double leapprog of India
 ↳ Electricity for all
 ↳ Green energy

For India to achieve its NDCs, sustained and continued efforts are needed. India can emerge as a "Vishwaguru" in this regard (Rank 10 in Climate Change Performance Index)

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.8) Frequent sea incursions and accelerated coastal erosion pose a grave threat to our environment. Analyzing their impacts, propose some corrective measures. (10 marks, 150 words)

बार-बार समुद्री अतिक्रमण और निरन्तर तटीय अपरदन हमारे पर्यावरण के लिए गंभीर खतरा हैं। उनके प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करते हुए कुछ सुधारात्मक उपाय प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

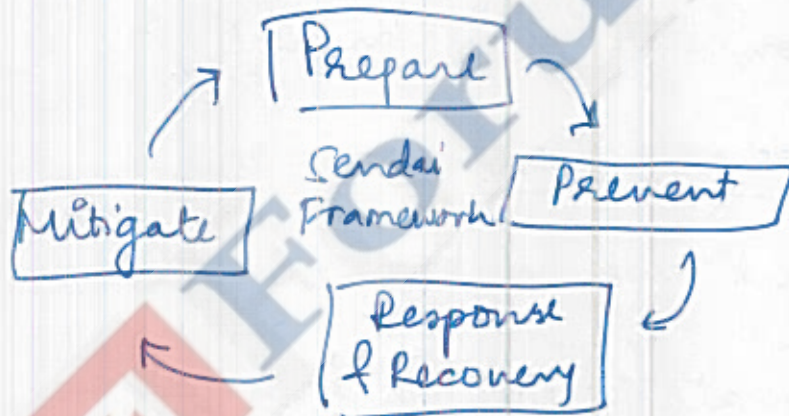
Rise in sea level is an unintended yet established consequence of global warming.

Impact of sea incursions and coastal erosion :-

- i- loss of biodiversity
eg mangroves of Sunderbans
- ii- loss of lives and livelihoods
eg sea level rise in Konark, Odisha
- iii- Disproportionate impact on poor nations
eg change of capital by Indonesia
- iv- Increase in diseases
eg water contamination.

Corrective measures

- i- Fulfil Paris climate commitments to limit 2°C rise in temperature
- ii- Follow Insu Resilience for small states. Inclusivity as in the 'Talanoa Dialogue' of UNFCCC.
- iii- Rehabilitation of coastal population
- iv- Follow:



To prevent any hazard from becoming a disaster, policymaking requires forethought & proactive approach

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.9) Emerging internal security threats of the 21st century call for a modern, efficient and responsive police force. In this perspective, present a case for well-rounded police reforms.

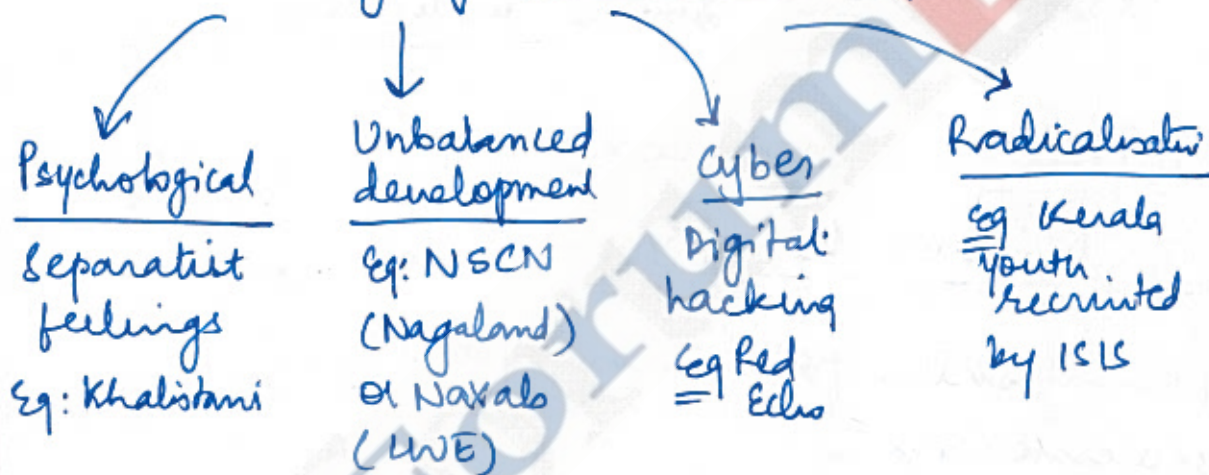
(10 marks, 150 words)

21वीं सदी के उभरते आंतरिक सुरक्षा खतरों के लिए एक आधुनिक, दक्ष और उत्तरदायी पुलिस बल की आवश्यकता है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, व्यापक पुलिस सुधारों के लिए उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

21st century threats are being defined as complex, cross border and invisible

Emerging internal security threats :-



Tackling multidimensional problems requires modern, efficient & responsible police force. Need for police reforms:

- i- Specialized forces needed to tackle unique problems
 Eg COBRA for guerilla war w/ Naxals

-ii- Prakash Singh Judgement gave important reforms that must be followed
 Eg Separation of police duties
 Investigation ← Law & order

-iii- Jurisdictional overlap of police agencies
 Eg CBI, NIA, State police force
 Creates friction, ~~double~~ 'duplication'

-iv- Training w/ new concerns
 Eg Mission Karmayogi

-v- Special skills for hiring cybersecurity professionals

Eg Avoid money laundering

is the litmus test for strong police governance better governance.. This can ensure 'Amrit kaal' in light of internal security concerns

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.10) Money laundering undermines the integrity of the financial system and threatens national security. Elaborate. How effective has Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) been in checking the problem of money laundering in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग वित्तीय प्रणाली की अखंडता को कमजोर करती है और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करती है, विस्तृत चर्चा कीजिए। मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 (PMLA) देश में मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग की समस्या को रोकने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Money laundering is not just an economic leakage but a national security concern.

It undermines integrity of the financial system

- i- Exploited by economic fugitives
eg Nirav Modi
- ii- fatal nexus b/w bureaucracy,
politicians & business
eg PMC scam
- iii- Creates trust deficit in populace
eg NSE Chairperson scandal.

Threatens national security

i- Geoeconomic status of country is undermined

eg ease of Doing Business

ii- Security of investments under threat

eg departure of FPIs

iii- loss of taxpayers money can fuel protests

eg Sachin Tendulkar's PMIC

Role of Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002:

Act 2002:

1) Statutorily defines illegal offences

2) Prevents Base Erosion

3) Busts money laundering cartels

4) Defines penalties

5) Bans informal systems eg Hawala

To become a 5th economy, the need is to ensure economic security.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.11) In the five years since its launch to create "One Nation, One Tax, One Market", Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been a cause of celebration as well as a source of worry for the stakeholders. In light of this statement, assess the performance of GST. (15 marks, 250 words)

‘एक राष्ट्र, एक कर, एक बाजार’ निर्मित करने के लिए लागू होने के पांच वर्षों में माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) हितधारकों के लिए उत्सव का कारण होने के साथ-साथ चिंता का विषय भी रहा है। इस कथन के आलोक में, जीएसटी के प्रदर्शन का आकलन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

GST was implemented in India with the enactment of the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act 2016 after many years of being subject to ‘policy paralysis’

As a cause of celebration :-

- i- It has removed the Cascading effect of multiple taxes by unifying the tax regime. Eg CENVAT, State VAT, Service Tax
- ii- Input Tax Credit feature has enhanced the Ease of Doing Business.
- iii- GSTN has digitised the process
(Recommendation of Nandan Nilekani-

show positive industrial-government link

-iv- GST Council gives 2/3rd representation to States preserving the federal balance with regular meetings

-v- Increase in GST collections with higher tax compliance

eg Over 1 lakh crore mark crossed in Sep 2021

-vi- Mutually beneficial for

→ Government: higher tax collection

→ Business: better ease of doing business

→ Individual: Regressive nature of multiple indirect taxes ends

However it has also been a source of worry

-i- Federal Overreach: Voting pattern in GST Council requires 3/4th Majority.

Centre w/ 1/3 weight has a virtual veto

- ii- GST Compensation was promised to state but there has been significant delay in dispatch of this.
- iii- Production states suffer losses in this light as - GST is a destination based tax
eg Maharashtra
- iv- Hasty implementation severely impacted the cash strapped MSMEs after demonetisation
- v- Technical glitches on GST portal has created delays
eg In 2019, Govt issued notice to Infosys for system management

Suggestions

- Emergency loan for fiscal health of States in loss (as done in COVID)
- Long term ^{digital} system maintenance to avoid deluge
- Cyber security
- Due representation to States

With GST, India has joined the league of OECD nations. One Nation, One Taxation is a stepping stone to 'Ek Bharat Shresith Bharat'

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

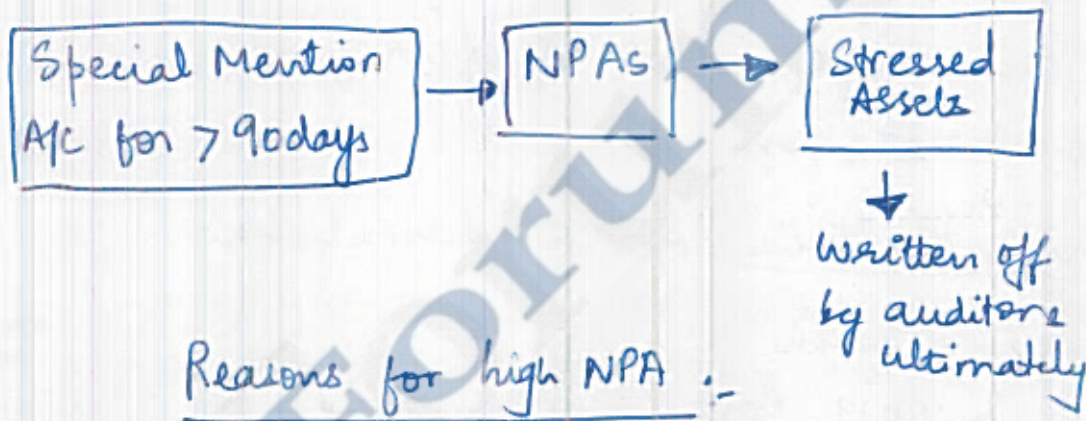
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Question Interpretation
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Q.12) Discussing the reasons for high Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Indian banking sector, critically examine the utility of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd (NARCL) for reducing financial stress on banks. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में उच्च गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों (NPAs) के कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, बैंकों पर वित्तीय तनाव को कम करने के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालिया शोधन संहिता (IBC) और राष्ट्रीय परिसंपत्ति पुनर्निर्माण कंपनी लिमिटेड (NARCL) की उपयोगिता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NPAs have plagued the Indian banking sector by creating the Four Balance Sheet Problem (Arvind Subramanian)



-i- Problem of Moral Hazard : Loans are diverted with intentional reasons as receivers know authorities are crippled in investigation

-ii- Nexus b/w ~~politic~~ politics, business, bureaucrats is a fatal combination

Eg Nirav Modi PNB scam, etc

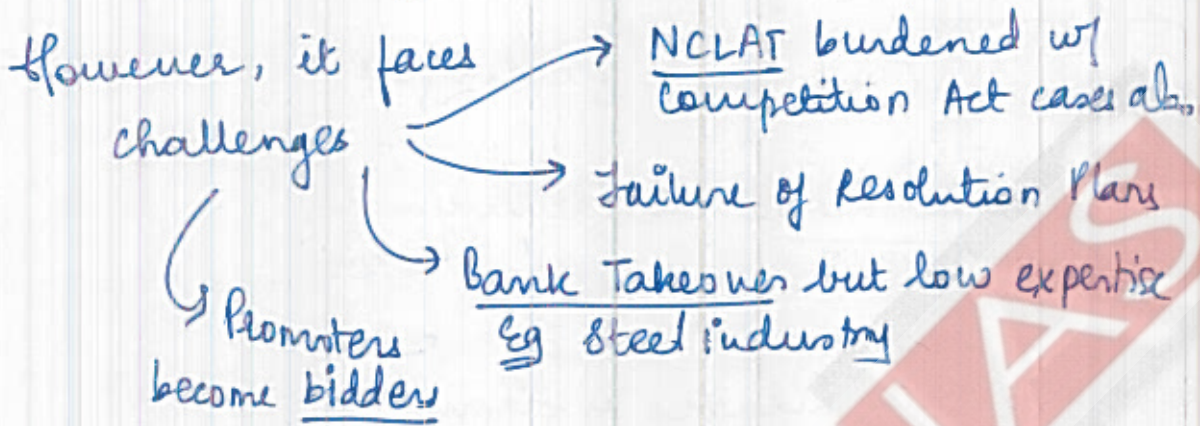
- iii- Siphoning off loans for purposes not mentioned. (end use of funds differs)
- iv- Bureaucratic inertia in identifying cases timely
- v- Too Big To Fail industries or firms or ponzi schemes
Eg PMC Cooperative bank

NPA → Private sector : below 8%.
→ Public sector : Over 12%.

Role of IBC :- It has been useful as

- i- Faster and systematic resolution
Eg Bhushan Steel
- ii- Timely disposition of cases
Eg Max. limit of 330 days
- iii- NCLAT : National Co. Law Tribunal is especially established to evaluate implementation of 'Resolution Plans'

-iv- Innovative changes like Pre packaged Insolvency Resolution Plan for MSMEs



Role of NARCL:

Benefits

- 1) Dedicated Company to Manage 'Bad loans'
- 2) Expertise
- 3) Backed by sovereign funding
- 4) Relieves promoters & improves Balance Sheet (eg: ↓ Capital Adequacy Ratio)

Challenges

- 1) Does not address the root cause
- 2) Reactive rather than proactive
- 3) Previous ARCs also failed
- 4) Burden shifted to taxpayer

To fulfil dream of ₹5 tr. economy, banking sector requires evergreen solutions

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.13) While post-independence policies have transformed India from a 'ship to mouth' economy to a net exporter of agri-products, nutrition security is yet an unrealized objective. Analyze.

(15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि स्वतंत्रता के बाद की नीतियों ने भारत को आयातक अर्थव्यवस्था ('शिप टू माउथ') से कृषि-उत्पादों के शुद्ध निर्यातक अर्थव्यवस्था में बदल दिया है, फिर भी पोषण सुरक्षा अभी तक एक अप्राप्य उद्देश्य बना हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Post independence, India was facing severe grain shortage (humiliation of PL480 grains) and undertook systemic reforms to become a food surplus country.



However despite this it suffers from nutritional insecurity :-

- i- Women: Over 57% women are anaemic as per NFHS V
- ii- Children: Over 33% are stunted, 20% wasted

and 35% undernourished

- iii- Tribals : continue to suffer disease burden
eg 70% malaria cases in STs
- iv- Regional disparity :
eg glucose deficiency in Bihar led to outbreak of Japanese Encephalitis.

Reasons for this nutritional imbalance :-

- i- Agriculture : Monocropping for benefits under MSP has sidelined leguminous pulses & rich millets
- ii- Poverty : lack of access to horticulture products at PDS
- iii- Policy bias towards rice, wheat instead of Bajra, Ragi
- iv- Westernisation in Urban areas creating new problem of obesity
eg Pizza preference

Steps to achieve nutritional security: -

- i- Fortification → Food in PDS
↳ Crops via biofortification
Eg Singapore Golden rice
- ii- Mid day Meals to be made more nutritious
Eg Inclusion of eggs by Karnataka
- iii- Iron supplements for anaemic women
- iv- Awareness → Rural areas: with help of ASHA & Anganwadi workers
↳ Urban Areas:
with help of youth organisations like NCC, NYSK, NSS
- v- Inclusion of Millets in MSP to incentivise its production

This can fulfil Niti Aayog's goal of 'Healthy States, Progressive India' & overcome the paradox of food surplus ^{with} nutrition deficit

Feedback
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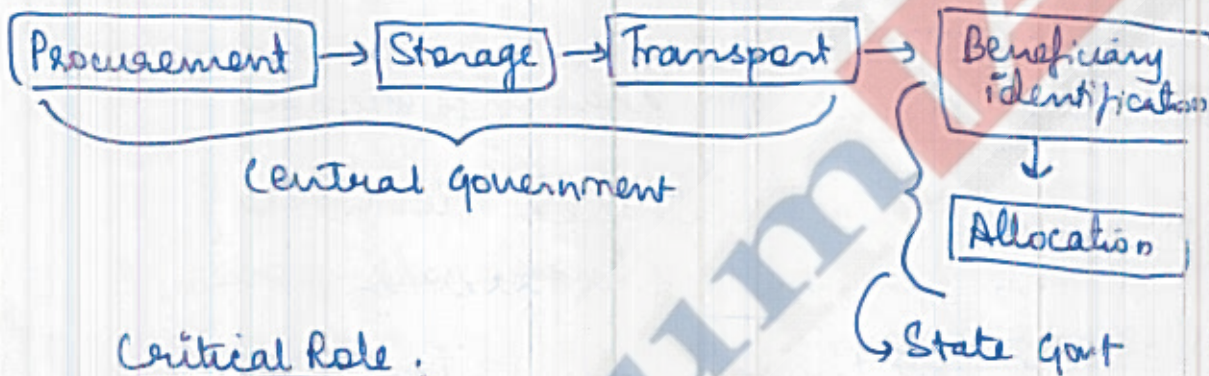
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Q.14) Examine the critical role of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in food management in the country. Highlight various challenges faced by the FCI and suggest reforms to make it more effective in its functioning. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में खाद्य प्रबंधन में भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसके कार्य को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने हेतु सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

FCI under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution is responsible for food management in India



Critical Role :

- i- Food Security goal for a billion plus population is ensured by FCI
- ii- Management of Procurement under MSP from farmers is a gigantic task
eg 23 crops listed by Centre
- iii- Proper storage with godowns and warehouses in farmer friendly way
eg Negotiable Warehouse Receipts for credit

-iv- Transportation across India with agenda of regional balance and equitable distribution
eg over 500 districts.

Challenges faced by FCI

- i- Lack of infrastructure
eg Godowns concentrated in West & North west India, lack of ePos
- ii- Inclusion and exclusion error of beneficiaries by state govt makes the task futile
eg 2016 CAG report show over 40% error
- iii- Burden on public exchequer as food subsidies are the largest expenditure
eg In FY21-22 lakh crore spent on food subsidies
- iv- Pilferage of grains
eg Supreme Court in 2018 lamented upon dichotomy of surplus grains & deficit distribution

Reforms for FCI

- i- Digitisation of distribution process
 Eg Wadhwa Committee gave example of MP where GPS tracking, SMS monitoring & online grievance redressal is done
- ii- Leverage Panchayati Raj & SHGs in management of Fair Price ~~Shops~~ Shops
 ↳ This can ↓ corruption
- iii- Shanta Kumar Committee recommends use of DBT can reduce excess expenditure upto ₹30,000 or per year
- iv- Kerala Model of decentralised governance can be followed

More effective FCI will enable fulfilment of goal of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'
 efficient provision of basic necessities to Antyodaya is the moral prerogative of a welfare state like India.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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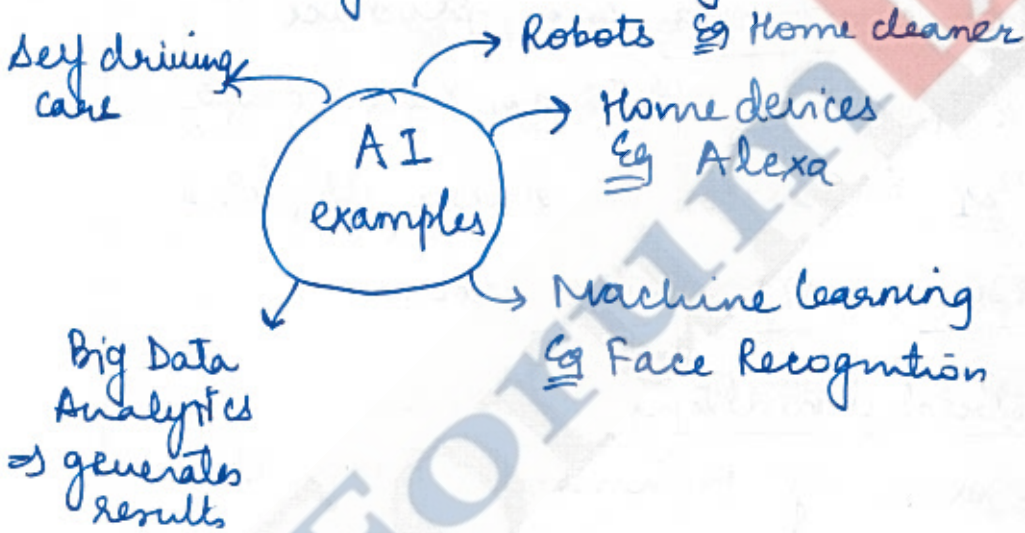


Q.15) What do you understand by Artificial Intelligence (AI)? Analyze its predictive and prescriptive applications to improve governance in the country and list out the challenges inherent in AI.

(15 marks, 250 words)

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश के शासन में सुधार के लिए इसके पूर्वानुमानित और आदेशात्मक अनुप्रयोगों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और AI में निहित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence is the phenomenon of machines acquiring cognitive abilities and reducing workload of humans.



AI is a cutting edge technology

that is revolutionizing the use of machines

Its potential is limitless and is being

described as 'creative destruction'. It will

begin the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0

Predictive Applications

- i- Data Analysis can predict patterns
Eg Traffic violation data
- ii- Policy prediction at national scale can be done
Eg Predict Impact of Agricultural reform
- iii- Climatic phenomena is a product of complex processes. AI can unentangle this
Eg Monsoon in India affected by El Nino, IOD, MJO etc.
- iv- Industrial consulting analysis
Eg As done by McKinsey, Bain etc.

Prescriptive Application

- i- Suggests way forward based on fast track empirical analysis
Eg Impact of GST on MSME needs technical support
- ii- Based on weather phenomena, farmers can be alerted. Eg Kalimo Salama in Kenya

- iii- can help in public management
 eg low vaccine turnout can prescribe
 Incentivising
 ↳ enlarged version of Abhyjeet Banerjee's
RCT

Challenges inherent in AI

- i- Fears of overtaking human race
 eg becoming slaves to technology we
 mastered like MetaVerse
- ii- Lack of Emotional Intelligence
 eg As per Goleman, 80% workplace
 efficiency is due to EQ
- iii- Fatal accidents
 eg Tesla's self driving car crash
- iv- Based on algorithms that can be
 manipulated.
 eg Cambridge Analytica

AI is a double edged sword. The need of
 the hour is gradual exploration & solid
 control before its too late

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

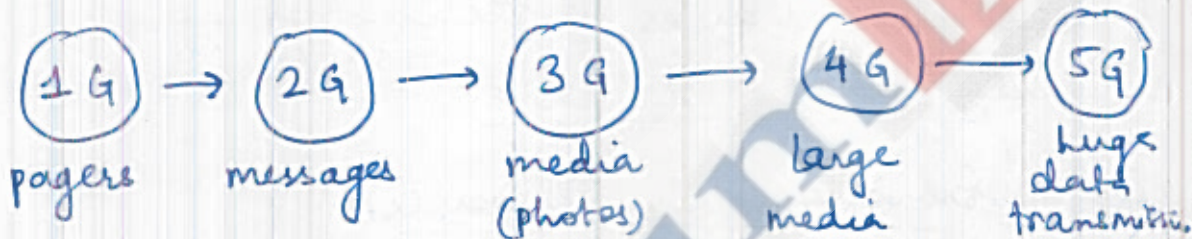
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Question Interpretation
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Q.16) How is 5G different from previous generations of tele-communication technology? Underlining the transformative application of 5G technology, discuss various challenges in its roll-out. (15 marks, 250 words)

5G किस प्रकार पिछली पीढ़ी के दूरसंचार प्रौद्योगिकी से भिन्न है? 5G प्रौद्योगिकी के परिवर्तनकारी अनुप्रयोग को रेखांकित करते हुए इसके अनुपालन एवं संचालन में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Telecom Industry has seen the fastest growth of innovation and customer base in last 3 decades.



How 5G is different :-

- i- Lower latency in data transmission
eg 4G : 1sec, 5G : 0.2sec
- ii- Larger data size is transmissible easily in the 'Information Age'
- iii- Faster movement of data
(over 1Gbps)
- iv- More devices can be covered with one

transmission tower reducing the infrastructure cost.

Transformative application of 5G :-

- i- 'Data is the New oil' in 21st century and 5G is imperative for quick movement of this data
- ii- ^{Industrial} Policy decisions can speed up as 5G can enhance connectivity
eg Work From Home Model in industries
- iii- Education industry will transform as students gain faster access to global material. eg Udemy, Coursera
- iv- Agriculture will be better suited to face weather vagaries as 5G will make predictions widespread in short time
eg e-Megh App
- v- Government coordination across departments will reduce red tape.

Challenges of 5G in roll out :-

- i- Threat to National Security
Eg Ban of Huawei Chinese 5G firm
- ii- Concern for Cyber Security
Eg Hack of Kundankulam Nuclear Plant
- iii- Digital divide in India
Eg Tele density → Urban 140%
↳ Rural 60%
- iv- High Cost of infrastructure & collusion in bidding
Eg 2G scam

5G has transformative potential & can enable India to become a 'Super Knowledge Economy'. It must be cautiously implemented with

- Bharat Net Roll out
- Free & Fair Auctions
- Competitive spirit

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

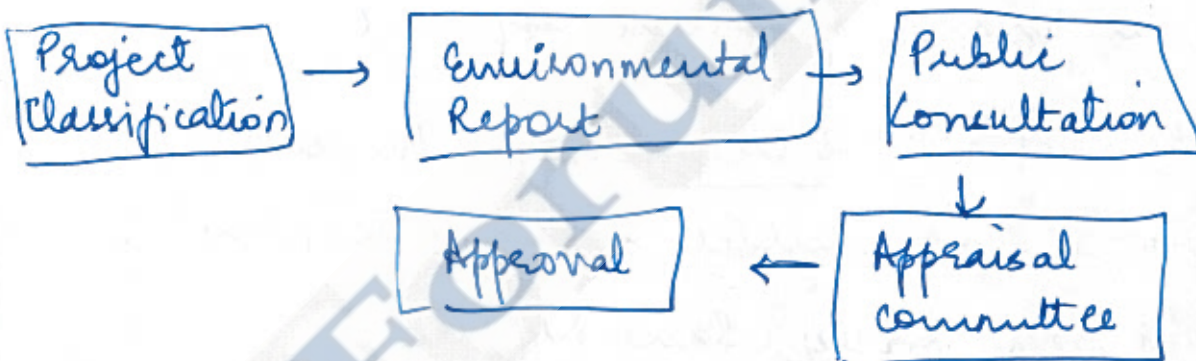
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Total

Q.17) Why is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) seen as a regulatory hurdle to development rather than an integral part of developmental planning? How far can the recently proposed ranking system for State EIA Authorities (SEIAA) help in changing this perception? (15 marks, 250 words)

पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) को विकासात्मक योजना के एक अभिन्न अंग के बजाय विकास के लिए एक नियामक बाधा के रूप में क्यों देखा जाता है? राज्य EIA प्राधिकरणों (SEIAA) के लिए हाल ही में प्रस्तावित रैंकिंग प्रणाली इस धारणा को बदलने में कितनी मदद कर सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

EIA under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 was added to ensure a due process in allocation of developmental projects with regard to its ecological impact.



Integral part of developmental planning

-i- 'Ecology is permanent economy' held by Sunderlal Bahuguna. This makes EIA imperative

-ii- Inclusion of all stakeholders with

public consultation gives locals a fair voice

- ii- Categorisation of projects creates a fair idea of the scale of its impact
Eg PARIVESH portal grants clearance

However it has become a regulatory

hurdle as:-

- i- Bureaucratic inertia and red tape in grant of final approval
- ii- Rise of civil society creates large protests at public consultation level
Eg Sane Arrey, Sane Nilgiri
- iii- To overcome regulations, the loophole of no quorum for public consultation is misused & projects quietly get approval
- iv- Categorisation reflects the jurisdiction of Centre or State government which

- encourage collusion for approvals
- v- Lack of monitoring of post project compliance makes EIA a mere regulatory hurdle rather than substantive ecological process.

Ranking System for SEIAA :

- i- Promotes competitive federalism across states.
 Eg More approvals granted by Karnataka would welcome FDI
- ii- Lower rank states would face public pressure to cut red tape & usher in development. Eg Bihar
- iii- Nationwide overview of regional performance can enable Centre to customise approach
 Eg Neglect of North East

EIA must be implemented in letter and spirit. Competition must not become cut throat to ensure 'Ek Bharat, Shreebh Bharat'

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) Unscientific, unmindful and unregulated tourism in the ecologically fragile areas has increased the vulnerabilities of these regions towards a plethora of disasters. Examine the statement and suggest strategies for sustainable tourism. (15 marks, 250 words)

पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में अवैज्ञानिक, नासमझ और अनियंत्रित पर्यटन ने इन क्षेत्रों में आपदाओं की अधिकता के प्रति संवेदनशीलता बढ़ा दी है। कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सतत पर्यटन के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tourism is a key source of income, soft power and people-to-people ties. It must be mindful of local sensitivities.

Ecologically fragile areas suffer as

I Unscientific tourism

- i- Tourists bring huge vehicles to fragile areas creating menace
Eg Lahaul Spiti in Himalayas
- ii- Use of sunscreen in coastal areas harmful for corals
Eg banned on Australian beaches
- iii- Not suitable to local needs
Eg Smoking is banned in Bhutan but tourists defy

II Unmindful

- i- Garbage creation leads to plastic pollution in hills, rivers, waste
Eg cleaning of Golden Beach in Puri to get Blue Flag Certification
- ii- Hurting religious & cultural local sentiments
Eg French tourists refusing to cover heads in Mosque
- iii- Commercialization of ecological fragilities
Eg Dolphins in Chilika lake

III Unregulated tourism

- i- Govt policies must promote compliance. eco friendly laws
Eg Bhutan limits max. no. of tourists
- ii- State borders must monitor traffic
Eg Jam^{Traffic} in ~~the~~ Himalachal Pradesh
- iii- Awareness is missing which enables locals exploitation

Strategies for sustainable tourism

- 1) Blueprints for tourist areas must
 - ↳ Define capacity
 - ↳ Regulate tourist guides
 eg Nandankanan Park prevents ^{over} crowding
- 2) Penalties for violating ecological sanctity
 - eg Dubai fines garbage dropping in its deserts
- 3) Plastic Free zones must be created
- 4) Locals must be empowered with help of youth organisations
 - eg NYKS, NEC, NSS

'Ecology is permanent economy'

A sustainable use and development can ensure gains for all. This can fulfil goals of SDG 13. Even Rio Summit recognised role of locals in Agenda 21

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.19) How are 'hybrid-militants' different from militants and Over Ground Workers (OGW)? In what ways have hybrid-militants changed the security concerns in Jammu and Kashmir? Also recommend effective measures to counter them. (15 marks, 250 words)

'हाइब्रिड-आतंकवादी' आतंकवादियों और ओवर ग्राउंड वर्कर्स (OGW) से कैसे भिन्न हैं? हाइब्रिड-आतंकवादियों ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में सुरक्षा चिंताओं को किस तरह से बदल दिया है? साथ ही उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए प्रभावी उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

21st century is defined by complex problems.
Militants no longer carry labels of terrorism but are diffused within communities giving rise to hybrid militants.

They are different from traditional militants and Over Ground Workers as:-

- i- Unrecognisable citizens who silently support militant organisations & take sudden action at their behest
- ii- Indoctrinated by fundamentalism but maintain a soft face in public sphere.
- iii- Invisible to security agencies in patrol

- iv- Reflect a kind of sleeping cell
- v- Root cause of lone wolf attacks

They have changed security concerns in JnK as :

- i- Radicalisation of an estranged population is easy eg After internet ban
- ii- Strict demarcation b/w militants & innocents no longer visible
- iii- Creation of islands of hybrid militants eg Baramulla called as Mini Pakistan
- iv- Requires increase in human resource for constant vigilance
- v- Enable trafficking circuits near Po'Loc eg Poonch .

Effective measures are needed for countering them :-

- i- Community Policing can help in gaining

sight of such hybrid militants.

- ii- Use of ~~data~~ phone tappers to monitor interaction w/ over ground workers & Militants
- iii- Implementation of Project BOLD-QIT ie Quick Response Teams
- iv- Roll out of CIBMS ie Comprehensive Integrated Border Management Systems to monitor cross border movement

This can ensure the security of the locale. Building soft power is essential in such fragile locations. Fear psychosis and insecurities must be minimized with community development schemes. This can ensure a psychological cooperation.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.20) Explain the linkages of human trafficking with other illicit activities such as drug trafficking, gun-running, and terrorism. Discuss the measures to tackle the menace of human trafficking with special reference of draft Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Care & Rehabilitation) Bill 2021.

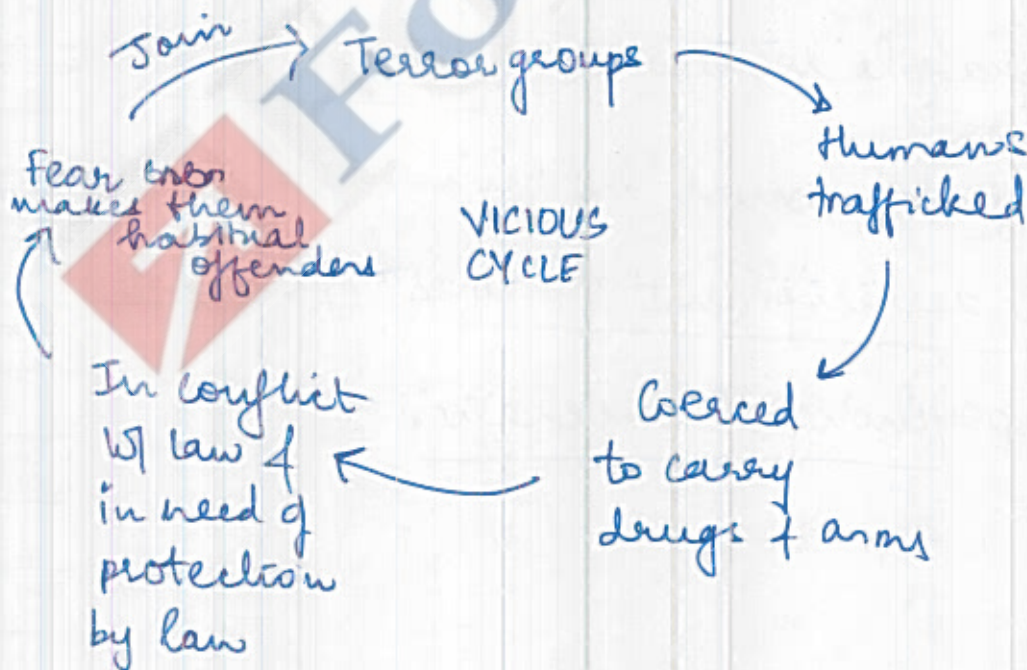
(15 marks, 250 words)

मानव तस्करी के साथ अन्य अवैध गतिविधियों जैसे मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, अवैध हथियारों की तस्करी और आतंकवाद के संबंधों की व्याख्या कीजिए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, देखभाल और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2021 के मसौदे के विशेष संदर्भ में मानव तस्करी के खतरे से निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Human Trafficking is described as a 'Problem without a Passport' in 21st century challenges, along with other ills like drugs, arms trading and terrorism.

Linkage



Tackling any one problem in silos will be ineffective in managing the overall menace as

- i- Terror groups are decentralized agencies
- ii- Women and children are easy to exploit & form majority victims (UNHCR)
- iii- Lack of efficacy of cross border coordination
Eg Delay in Interpol notices.

Measures to tackle :- (w/ reference to Bill)

- i- Prevention : Constant vigil of security agencies in border areas
Eg BSF in Bangladesh border trying to bring thermal scanners
- ii- Care : Rackets can be busted by winning the trust of victims who can lead us to resolve large scale terror issues.

iii- Rehabilitation of victims in shelter homes can create a just society & give them a dignified life (Art 23)

iv- Need other measures :-

i- Need for a specialized agency for busting ~~the~~ cross border circuits
 by Golden triangle in SE Asia
 Golden Crescent in West Asia

ii- On ground human resource to covertly notify any movement of traffickers
 by cooperation w/ railways

~~is~~ This can create a safe and secure society for victims of the populace.

International coordination is the need of the hour & must be taken up at forum

like SCO

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

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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		

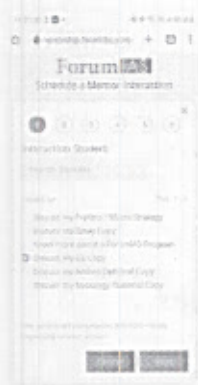
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