

TEST CODE: 4 1 0 9 7

FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-14) - GS Test #3

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ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

RUHANI

Roll No.

1910059 018

Date:

6-12-2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			<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 & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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20			
Total:	250		

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 1:30 PM

End Time | 4:30 PM

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

Evaluator's Discretion: This 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.

For Office Use Only

ECN CODE:

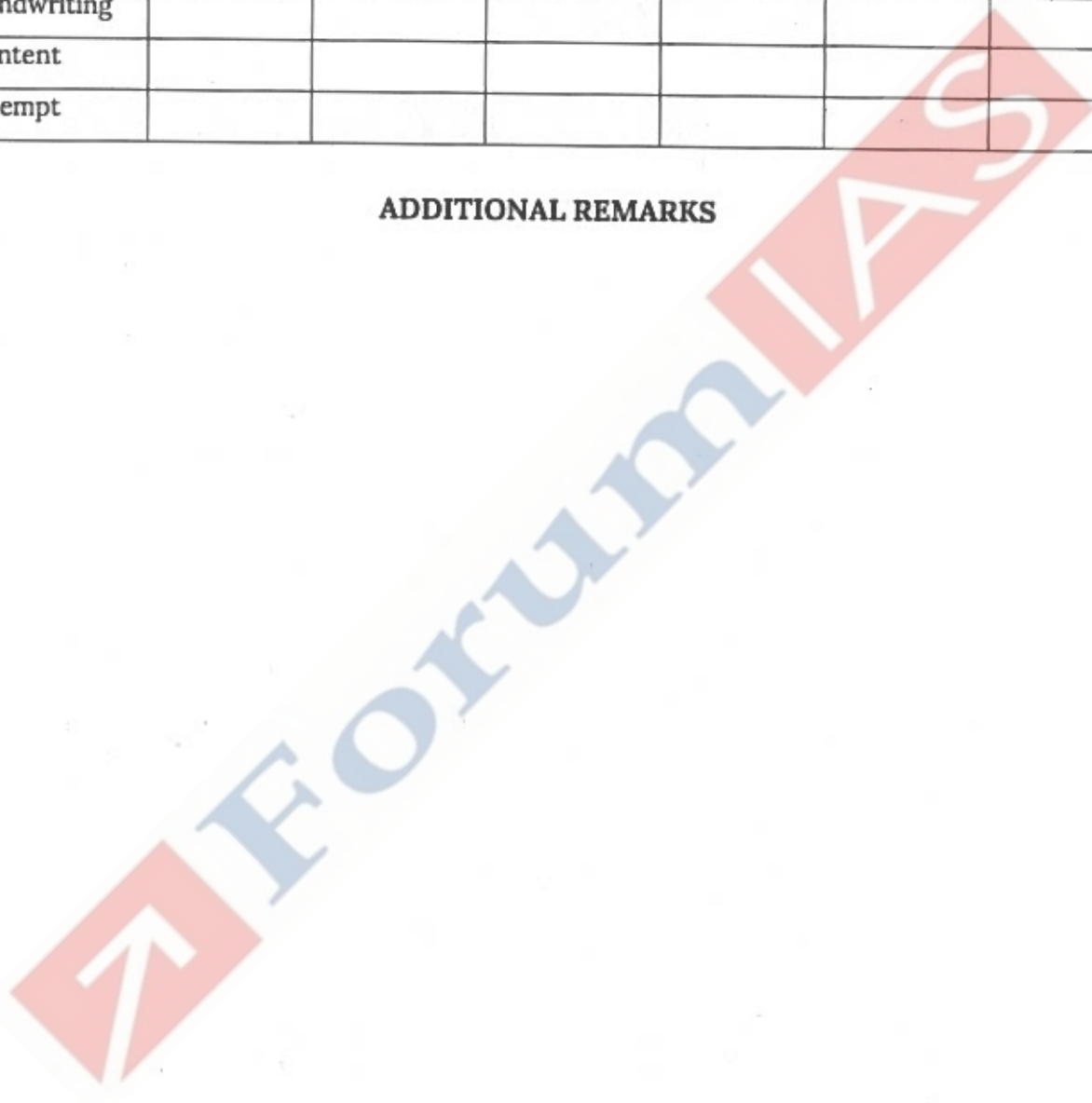
EG:

Evaluation Date:

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						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) The cryptocurrency paints a lucrative avenue towards creation of a digital currency and at the same time raises concerns for macro-economic and financial stability of the country. Analyze. Also, bring out various options for regulation of crypto currency and highlight the most desirable regulatory option for India. (10 Marks, 150 words)

क्रिप्टो करेंसी एक डिजिटल मुद्रा के निर्माण की दिशा में एक आकर्षक अवसर प्रदान करती है और साथ ही साथ देश की मैक्रो-इकोनॉमिक और वित्तीय स्थिरता के लिए चिंता पैदा करती है। विश्लेषण करें। इसके अलावा, क्रिप्टो करेंसी के नियमन के लिए विभिन्न विकल्पों को सामने लाएं और भारत के लिए सबसे वांछनीय नियामकीय विकल्प पर प्रकाश डालें।

Cryptocurrency is a digital currency which is decentralised i.e. it does not require intermediaries like banks. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

It is used to carry out transactions on a peer-to-peer network. These transactions are verified by cryptography and are recorded in a public ledger called Blockchain.

CRYPTOCURRENCY : LUCRATIVE AVENUE

- Enables transactions in a decentralised manner;
- Provides alternative to cash;
- Non-fungible and anonymous transactions allowed

→ Help Cryptocurrency is a great store of value (in times of inflation)

→ Helps to discipline Central Bank

Eg:- In USA, Fed's Quantitative Easing (QE) policy led to erosion of the value of money and hence people switched to Bitcoin, a cryptocurrency. Some countries which had dollarised currencies, also started quitting dollar, thus giving the message to the Fed that it needs to moderate its QE policy

CONCERNS :-

- Used in money laundering
- Used in terrorist financing
- Anonymity on Blockchain network does not help law enforcement agencies
- Leads to distortion of monetary policy response
- Volatility in the economy
- Used in smuggling of arms and drugs on dark web
- Hackers demand Bitcoin in their ransomware attacks.

OPTIONS FOR REGULATION

→ Cryptocurrency should not be banned, but should be regulated

option 1
Permit private cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, Ethereum

Option 2 :-
Ban all private cryptocurrencies like China

option 3 :-
Allow only CBDC (Central Bank Digital Currency)

Option 2 should not be adopted as it will lead to → black marketing and → lots of innovation in blockchain sphere

option 1 can be considered but all such capital gains on private cryptocurrencies should be taxed and regulated thoroughly.

option 3 is the most desirable option as CBDC will usher in financial inclusion and will also not deprive the country of innovations in digital currency.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.2) China plus one strategy has opened up new vistas of opportunities for the nation to integrate into global value chains and create new manufacturing jobs. In this context, identifying the inhibiting factors, suggest strategies to leverage global quest for supply chain resilience to emerge as a global export hub. (10 Marks, 150 words)

चीन प्लस वन रणनीति ने राष्ट्र के लिए वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं में एकीकृत होने और नई विनिर्माण नौकरियां पैदा करने के अवसरों के नए रास्ते खोल दिए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, अवरोधक कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वैश्विक निर्यात केंद्र के रूप में उभरने हेतु लचीली आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के लिए वैश्विक खोज का लाभ उठाने के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दें।

Global Value Chain is a chain of various processes through which value is generated at different places of the world. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

After the Covid-19 Pandemic, countries which were wholly dependent on Chinese global Value Chain (GVC) are looking to diversify their production processes by adopting the China plus one strategy.

OPPORTUNITIES

→ Countries like Japan and China are looking towards India to establish their GVC

as India is a :

- democratic country and
- a stable economy

→ Expansion of GVC in India is a good alternative to sole dependence on China.

→ Rising geopolitical and expansionist moves of China in South China Sea and Indian Ocean (via String of Pearls) has also triggered these countries to look towards India to establish their GVCs.

INHIBITING FACTORS :

- Pace of Industrialization in India has been slow
- Labour Reforms are complex which may prevent nations from shifting their GVC to India
- Policy Uncertainty
- Thrust on Decarbonisation can further impede India's ambition to be a part of GVCs as India is still heavily dependent on coal for its energy needs.
- Infrastructure Bottlenecks
- High Logistics costs
- Land Acquisition Problems

STRATEGIES FOR SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE

- Plug infrastructural gaps
- Diversify sources of imports for resilience
- Adopt green technologies for greening of supply chains
- Provide Policy Certainty
- Foster Partnerships with other nations.

Thus, India should increasingly attract other countries to set their supply chains in India. India should also join RCEP and demonstrate to the world that it is not afraid to import and compete and based on imports of raw materials, India should export finished goods to the world by leveraging concept of GVCs.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.3) Why has there been no significant reform in agricultural sector in the past few decades, even when a broad consensus exists that farming is becoming non-remunerative and unsustainable?

(10 Marks, 150 words)

पिछले कुछ दशकों में कृषि क्षेत्र में कोई महत्वपूर्ण सुधार क्यों नहीं हुआ है, जबकि इस बात पर व्यापक सहमति है कि खेती गैर-लाभकारी और गैर-टिकाऊ होती जा रही है? 10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

There has been a broad consensus that farming has become non-remunerative because of :-

- Fragmentation of landholdings
- Lack of economies of scale
- Costly agricultural produce but demand is low in the market.
- Middlemen capture a part of farmer's earnings
- Lack of credit, dependence on moneylenders

REASONS FOR FARMING BECOMING UNSUSTAINABLE

- Monoculture of wheat and rice due to Green Revolution and MSP policies
- Over-extraction of ground water,
- Over-use of fertilizers,
- Use of energy - intensive, ^{modern} machinery,
- Use of genetically modified crops like Bt-Cotton whose seeds cannot be saved and reused.

REASONS FOR ABSENCE OF REFORMS IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR :-

→ Agriculture is a state subject. States have not shown keen interest in passing progressive agricultural legislations despite Centre introducing many model laws.

→ THE TRADEOFF BETWEEN FOOD SECURITY AND MONOCULTURE:-

The National Food Security Act, 2013 promotes PDS which requires wheat and rice for its implementation. Thus, farmers find it worth their while to grow rice and wheat only.

→ MSP Policies have distorted cropping pattern in favour of rice and wheat and have prevented crop diversification towards water-efficient crops like millets and pulses.

→ Vested interests of middlemen and lack of consultation with farmers forced the govt to roll back the farm laws recently.

→ Continued raising of fertilizer subsidies and electricity subsidies have prevented farmers to adopt organic farming and growing less water-intensive crops.

The government needs to address these issues in order to truly reform the agriculture sector.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.4) Food processing sector can be the key to bridging the gap between food sufficiency and nutrition deficiency in the country. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 words)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र देश में खाद्य पर्याप्तता और पोषण की कमी के बीच की खाई को पाटने की कुंजी हो सकता है। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Food processing involves adding value to the agricultural produce by various processes like sorting, grading and packaging.

India is self-sufficient in food grains. FCI has more grains than its storage capacity. Yet India sees nutrition deficiency. As per NFHS-5, 36% of Indian children are stunted and 32% of them are underweight.

Food processing sector can bridge this gap between food sufficiency and nutrition deficiency in the following way :-

- It can provide fortified ready to eat food
- It can enhance the shelf-life of food products
- Its attractive labeling and packaging can attract students to eat these food products.

- Food processing sector can enhance its backward linkages with the agricultural sector by contract farming, thus encouraging farmers to grow nutritious crops like millets, ragis. This will ensure crop diversification, remunerative prices for farmers and also lead to manufacture of nutritious Ragi chocolates.
- Anaemia is a major problem in India among females. Food processing sector can step in to produce iron-rich foods and juices for females.
- Attractive marketing and advertising by food processing sector can also go a long way in addressing gaps in nutrition security of India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) Artificial Intelligence (AI) is often seen as a kind of panacea for many of the current problems and ills, but like all advances in technology it tends to be a double-edged sword. Critically analyze this statement in light of recent advancement in artificial intelligence. (10 Marks, 150 words)

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) को अक्सर मौजूदा समस्याओं और बीमारियों में से कई के लिए रामबाण के रूप में देखा जाता है, लेकिन प्रौद्योगिकी में सभी प्रगति की तरह यह एक दोधारी तलवार है। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता में हाल की प्रगति के आलोक में इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence is a technology which imparts human-like Intelligence to computers.

RECENT ADVANCEMENTS IN AI :-

- AI personalised assistants like Alexa, Google Home.
- AI humanoid robots like Sophie
- AI-powered cameras.

AI : PANACEA FOR CURRENT PROBLEMS AND ILLS

- AI Education :- AI enables schools to impart customised learning to students as per their needs.
- Health :- Health apps using AI give specific health-related recommendations to a patient.
- Agriculture :- AI-powered drones assess the moisture-profile of soil and accordingly give irrigation-related recommendations to farmers.
- AI is also being used in drones under the SWAMITVA scheme ~~used~~ for demarcating private lands in villages.

CONCERNS RELATED TO AI :-

- MALFUNCTIONING CAN BE FATAL :- Eg:- An Ethiopian Boeing Plane using AI (autopilot) crashed because the sensors of the machine gave wrong results due to which the plane crashed.
- Numerous self-driving cars have met with an accident due to malfunctioning of autopilot systems which use AI.
- In education, human interface, emotions and feelings are lost when AI instead of human teacher guides a student.
- AI used by drones can also become a national security threat as drones are difficult to detect via radars and the precision monitoring by AI in drones can leak significant security information of India to adversarial countries
- AI can soon overtake humans in many tasks

Thus, AI is a double-edged sword. If used judiciously, it can do wonders. If used maliciously, it can harm the country as well as democratic systems (by manipulating people's opinion on social media).

Feedback

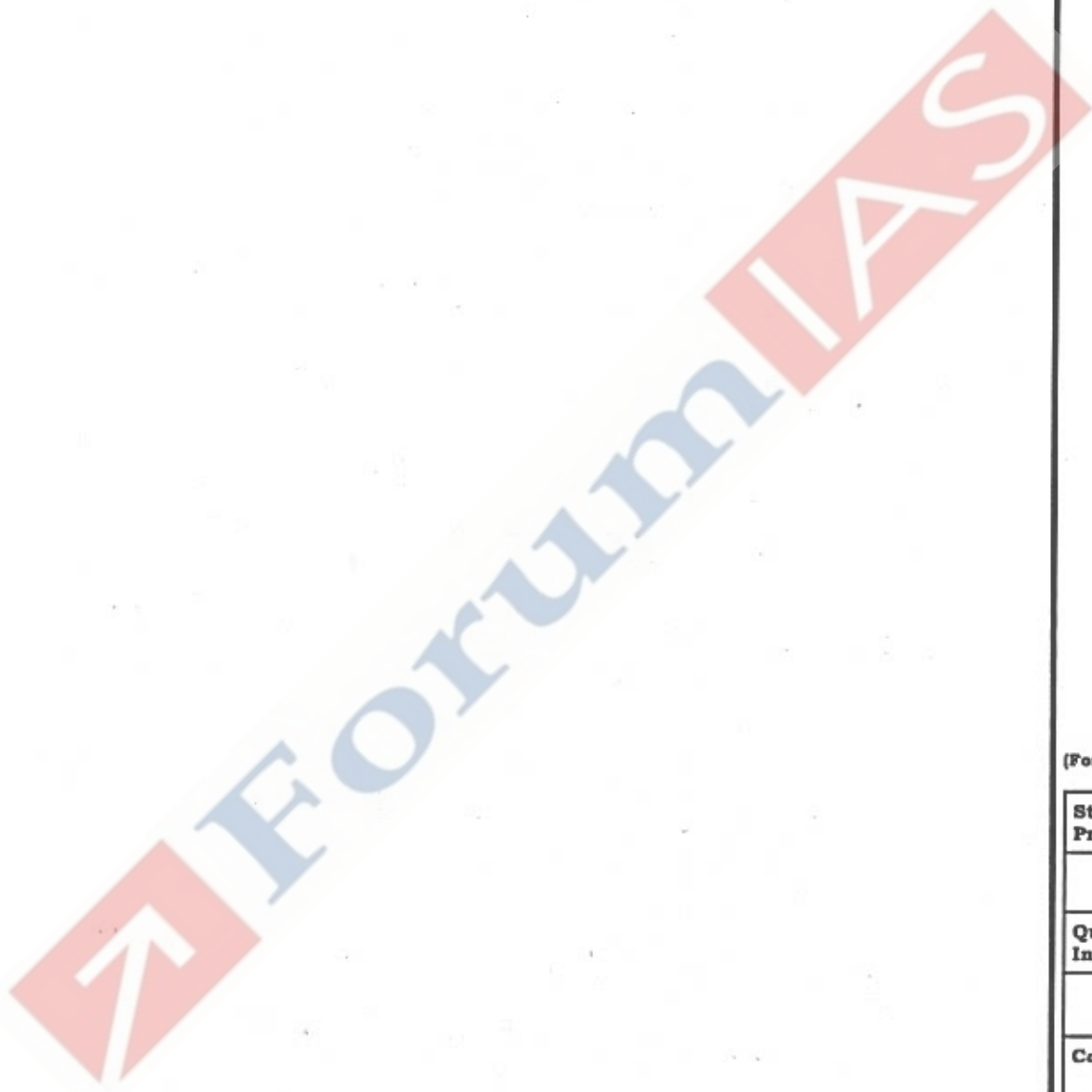
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.6) What do you understand by non-fungible token (NFT)? Discuss its significance in trade of digital artwork. (10 Marks, 150 words)

नॉन-फिन्जिबल टोकन (NFT) से आप क्या समझते हैं? डिजिटल कलाकृति के व्यापार में इसके महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)





Feedback

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Value Addition
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Q.7) Examine the reasons for the rising trend in the incidences and widespread occurrences of landslips in hilly terrains of the country. Highlighting National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Guidelines on Landslide Hazard Management, suggest ways to mitigate impact of landslips.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

देश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में भूस्खलन की घटनाओं और ऐसी व्यापक घटनाओं में बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के कारणों की जांच करें। भूस्खलन जोखिम प्रबंधन पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) के दिशानिर्देशों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भूस्खलन के प्रभाव को कम करने के उपाय सुझाएं।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

REASONS FOR LANDSLIDES

- ~~Over~~ Developmental activities on hills
- Encroachment on hilly tracts
- Cutting of trees on hill slopes leads to soil erosion during rainfall which triggers landslides.

NDMA Guidelines on Landslide Hazard Management

- Effective evacuation should be ensured.
- Search and rescue operations should be swift.
- Capacity Building and awareness on landslides should be imparted.

WAYS TO MITIGATE LANDSLIPS

- For mitigation, we must try to reduce the impact of the disaster on the communities living on the hills.
- This will ensure that the hazard does not convert into a disaster.
- Thus, all vulnerabilities need to be addressed for effective mitigation.
- Effective Plan needs to be prepared to prevent landslips -
- warning systems need to be installed.
- Evacuation Plans need to be prepared.
- Landslide mapping and zoning needs to be done.
- Contour bunds and terraces need to be built on hill slopes to prevent surface runoff and soil erosion.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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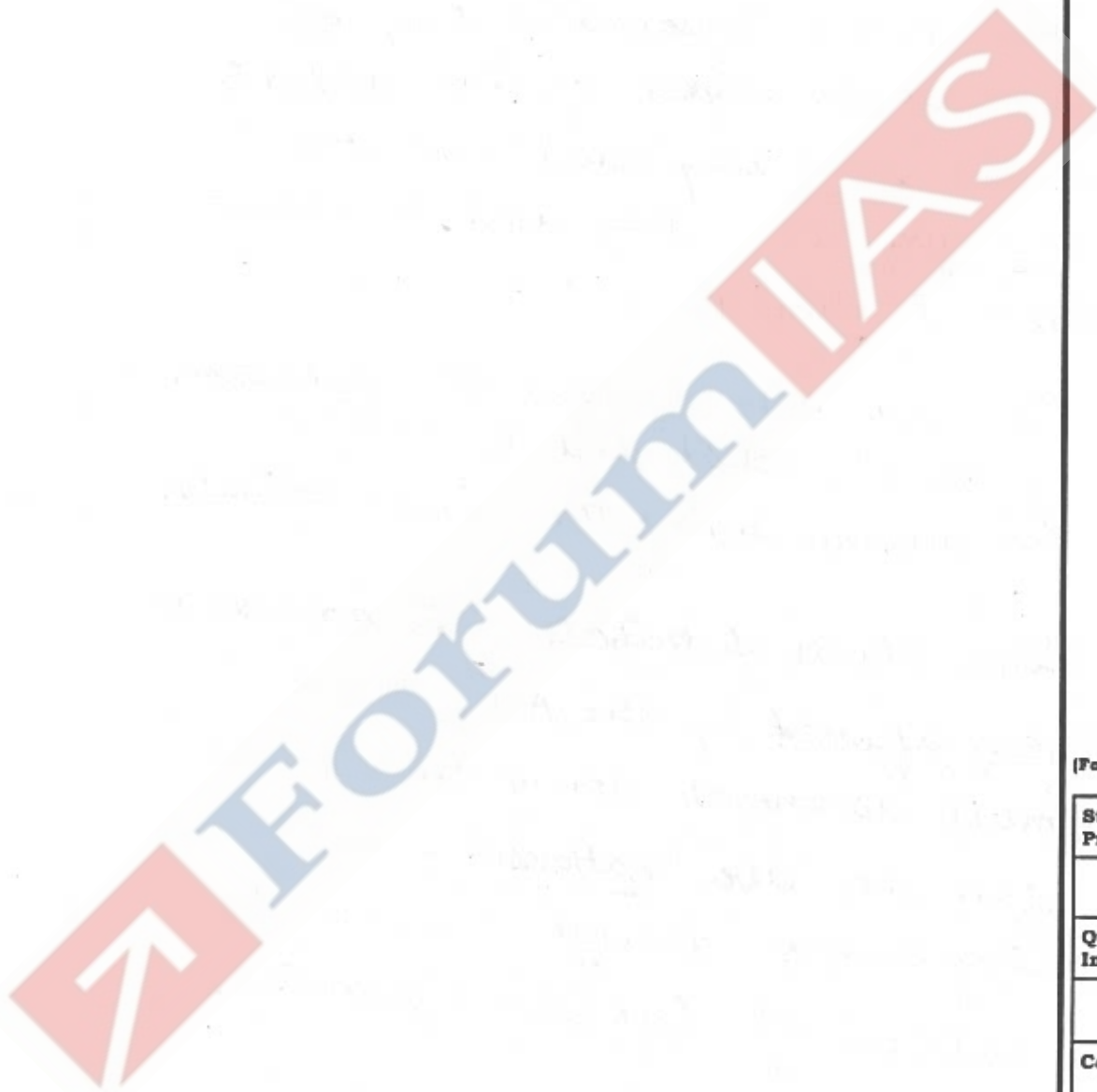
Q.8) Critically evaluate the proposed changes in Forest conservation Act 1980 keeping in mind rights of local population and developmental needs of the country. (10 Marks, 150 words)

स्थानीय आबादी के अधिकारों और देश की विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 took away the rights of the tribals over the land they used and the forest products they used to derive their livelihood.

The Act also changed the definition of 'forest' which led to ^{bitter} resentment among the local tribals.

Since rights of tribals ~~were~~ ^{have} adversely been affected by the Act, there is much discontent among tribals and this can have national security implications through increase in activities of Left wing Extremists.



Feedback
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Value Addition
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Q.9) Wars of future will be decided less by the heft of the adversaries and more by their swiftness, agility and interconnectedness. In light of this statement, discuss the significance of integrated theatre command and various challenges associated with its implementations.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

भविष्य के युद्धों का निर्णय विरोधियों की ताकत से कम और उनकी तेज़ी, चपलता और परस्पर जुड़ाव से अधिक होगा। इस कथन के आलोक में एकीकृत थिएटर कमांड के महत्व और इसके कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Interconnectedness ^{will} decides the future course of wars. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SIGNIFICANCE OF INTEGRATED THEATRE COMMAND :-

- will help establish coordination between army, navy and airforce.
- will be headed by Chief of Defense Staff who will be able to think 360° about the nation's security in all realms
- will break the silosed functioning of our ~~to~~ defence forces,
- Every force will be able to learn from the best practices in other force and together, they can defeat the enemy.

CHALLENGES :-

- The Modern defence equipments are needed for effective coordination between all 3 forces in Integrated Theatre Command. India is still dependent on imports for its defence equipments.
- Joint exercises among all 3 forces will entail huge costs to the exchequer

Feedback

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Q.10) Evolution of threats has made conventional warfare not only expensive but also futile. Highlighting various asymmetric threats faced by the country, elucidate various counter measures that can be taken to tackle them. (10 Marks, 150 words)

खतरों के विकास ने पारंपरिक युद्ध को न केवल महंगा बना दिया है बल्कि निरर्थक भी बना दिया है। देश द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले विभिन्न विषम खतरों को उजागर करते हुए, उनसे निपटने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न काउंटर उपायों को स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Conventional warfare was restricted to land, sea and air. However, new asymmetric threats have emerged like:-

- Cyber warfare,
- Drone attacks,
- Biological attacks (like Covid-19 Pandemic),
- 4th Generation warfare (when citizens aided by civil society fight against their own state)
- Climate Change (a global threat).
- Narco Threats (from Afghanistan)

MEASURES TO TACKLE ASYMMETRIC THREATS

- Build an army of 5000 trained cyber professionals in the next 5 years to tackle growing cyber crime.
- Encourage businesses to designate a person as Chief Information Security officer (CISO) who can look after cyber security threats being faced by Company.

- Build effective radars for drone surveillance on the borders.
- Build a drone interceptor which can attack and neutralize a malicious drone coming from across the border.
- ~~Adopt~~ Maintain regular disease surveillance to counter chemical, biological and nuclear attacks.
- Fulfil development aspirations of left wing extremists and North East insurgents by engaging them in develop delivering good governance.
- Decarbonise all sectors gradually and adopt renewable energy to counter climate change threat.
- Effective ^{guarding of} borders with Pakistan and Myanmar can check narco drugs smuggling from Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle into India.

Feedback
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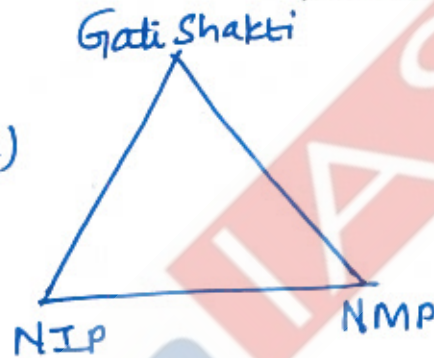
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Q.11) National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), National monetization pipeline (NMP) and PM Gati-Shakti form a trinity of complementary initiatives that can address the critical issues plaguing the infrastructure sector in the country. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना पाइपलाइन (NIP), राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकरण पाइपलाइन (NMP) और पीएम गति-शक्ति पूरक पहलों की एक त्रिमूर्ति हैं जो देश में बुनियादी ढांचा क्षेत्र से जूझ रहे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को संबोधित कर सकते हैं। चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NIP, NMP and Gati Shakti are aimed at providing Gati (speed) and Shakti (power) to the infrastructure projects in our country.



The trinity of NIP, NMP and Gati-Shakti will address all infrastructural bottlenecks of our country by reducing the logistics costs which are as high as 13% of our GDP.

ISSUES PLAGUING THE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR :-

- High Logistics Cost
- Lack of cooperation and coordination between various agencies. Eg:- After a road is fully built, it is broken again to lay fibre optic cables and water pipes. This shows

lack of coordination between road, telecom and water departments.

- Stalling of infrastructure projects
- Ineffective monitoring of progress of different projects
- Lack of database on infrastructure projects
- Lack of financial resources with the government to initiate important infrastructure projects

NIP, NMP and PM - Gati Shakti will address these critical issues in the following manner :-

- NIP and NMP will provide the much needed financial resources to the government. This shall be obtained by monetising public sector assets i.e. by leasing them to private corporation in exchange for a lease fee.
- This will provide government resources to fund important projects like industrial corridors, defence corridors and industrial clusters.

→ PM-Gati Shakti is based on the following pillars -

- PRIORITISATION → Different ministries will be able to prioritise their infrastructure works.

- COORDINATION → Ministries will now not work in silos and will coordinate with each other in completion of a project

- MAINTENANCE OF DATABASE by ISRO using GIS spatial technology will enable effective monitoring of infrastructure projects.

This will ensure timely completion of infrastructure projects.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

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Addition

Total



Q.12) Move from Washington consensus to Cornwall consensus reflects a shift from fast liberalization to rapid decarbonization, from profit to people, and from free market to public-private partnership aimed at creating sustainable, equitable and resilient economies. Analyze.

(15 marks, 250 words)

वाशिंगटन सहमति से कॉर्नवाल सहमति की ओर बढ़ना तीव्र उदारीकरण से तीव्र डीकार्बोनाइजेशन की ओर, लाभ से लोगों की ओर, और मुक्त बाजार से सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी में स्थायी, न्यायसंगत और लचीली अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने के उद्देश्य से एक बदलाव को दर्शाता है। विश्लेषण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Washington Consensus⁽¹⁹⁹⁰⁾ ushered in the era of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation.

Cornwall Consensus (2021) ushered in the era of decarbonisation where countries like US, UK, China and India decided to be net zero by 2050, 2050, 2060 and 2070 respectively.

FROM PROFIT TO PEOPLE :

Washington Consensus removed all bureaucratic regulations and set them free to enable them to earn profits.

However, mindless profit earning generated too much of carbon emissions that the world is reeling with the adverse impact of Climate Change and global warming.

Cornwall Consensus tried to put 'mind' back into the profits so

that profits are mindfully earned in such a way that 'people' are not harmed.

The focus now is on people who are staring at a food security and a migration crisis in the wake of climate change.

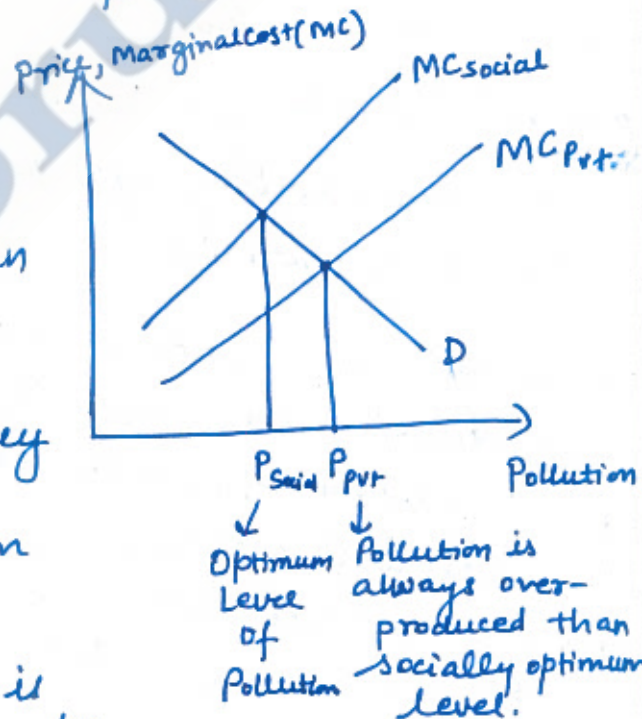
FROM FREE MARKET TO PPP :

- Washington Consensus advocated free markets.
- However, markets fail to function when there are pollution externalities involved.

→ The Private Businesses will always produce more pollution than what is socially optimum level.

→ This is because they are not asked to pay for the pollution they create.

→ If a pollution tax is levied on them by the government, they will certainly produce the optimum level of pollution.



Cornwall Consensus showed that environment cannot be left to free markets and the government needs to step in not just with its Carbon taxes but also with subsidies to promote green technologies related to hydrogen, solar, wind energy.

Governments need to shed their monoculture ~~of~~ - promoting agricultural practices and promote the growth of climate-resilient crops like millet.

→ Thus, Cornwall Consensus ^{showed} that together public-private partnership can create sustainable, equitable and resilient economies.

→ For this global cooperation is also needed.
 → Climate Justice and equity demands that developed countries finance decarbonisation activities of developing countries. This will help to deal with the climate crisis equitably.

Feedback

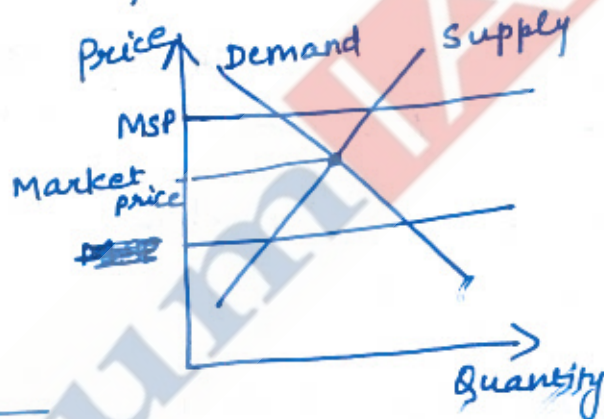
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Total

Q.13) Examine the rationale behind introduction of Minimum Support Price (MSP) in agricultural sector. In your opinion, can legalizing MSP provide a solution to address woes of the farmers in the country? (15 marks, 250 words)

कृषि क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) की शुरुआत के पीछे तर्क का परीक्षण करें। आपकी राय में, क्या न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) को वैध बनाने से देश में किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Minimum Support Price is a price floor set on the selling price of a crop. The crop cannot be sold at a price lower than the MSP, irrespective of what the market price is.



RATIONALE BEHIND INTRODUCTION OF MSP

- To provide assured ^{minimum} return to farmers
- To provide an option to farmer to sell his produce to FCI in case the market price is too low for his crop.
- To ensure food security
- To affect cropping pattern → MSP is announced before sowing of crops. MSP prices give a signal to farmers about which crop is more remunerative and thus, must be grown.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST LEGALISATION OF MSP

- MSP distorts cropping pattern
- It promotes monoculture of rice and wheat only.
- It prevents crop diversification.
- Monoculture has led to excessive use of fertilisers, harming the soil health
- Monoculture has ~~also~~ led to excessive groundwater depletion.
- Legalisation of MSP will discourage farmers to grow other crops like fruits, vegetables, pulses which are in high demand yet not grown by the farmer due to MSP on rice and wheat.
- Overflowing godowns of FCI is already a problem. Storage costs for FCI will escalate to a very high level if MSP is legalised.
- India's WTO obligations on subsidies can be questioned.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF LEGALISATION OF MSP

- It will ensure assured supply of cereals which will usher in food security and help the government to fulfil its mandate under NFSA, 2013.
- It will provide assured returns to farmers
- It will prevent farmer suicides.

Given that MSP has a lot of distortionary effects economically as well as environmentally, the government should not legalise MSP. Instead, it should provide cash transfers to farmers which will provide them income security at all times.

Subsidies are always distortionary. Hence, instead of spending more on subsidies (which is opposed by WTO), the government can spend on upgrading the agricultural infrastructure.

The government must also announce MSP for all crops and procure them effectively so that monoculture is abandoned and crop diversification is adopted.

Feedback

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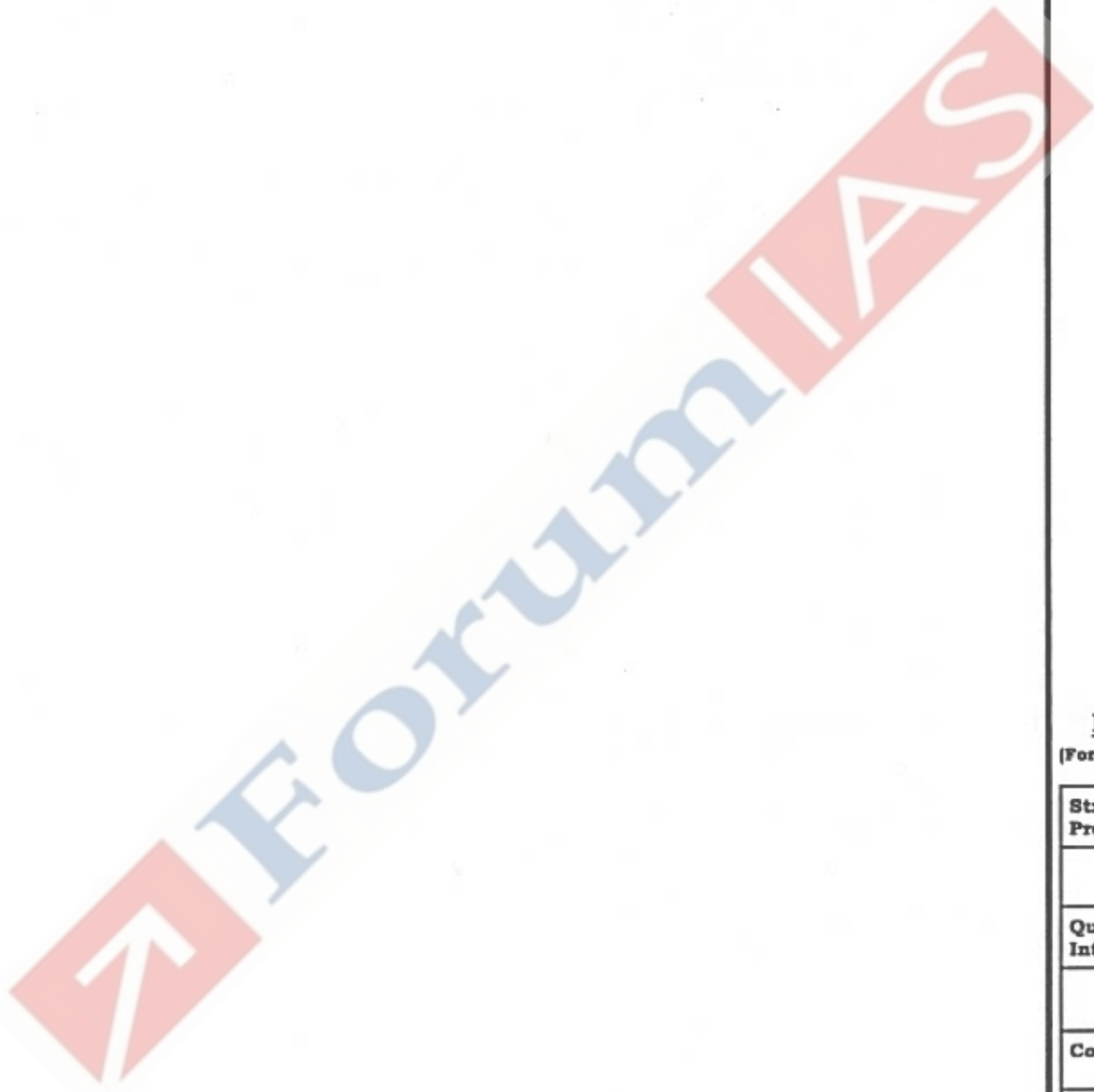
Total

Q.14) Technological interventions envisioned under AgriStack will help in increasing the income of farmers and improving the efficiency of the agriculture sector by creating a seamless digital ecosystem. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

एग्रीस्टैक के तहत परिकल्पित तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप से किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और एक सहज डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाकर कृषि क्षेत्र की दक्षता में सुधार करने में मदद मिलेगी। परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)







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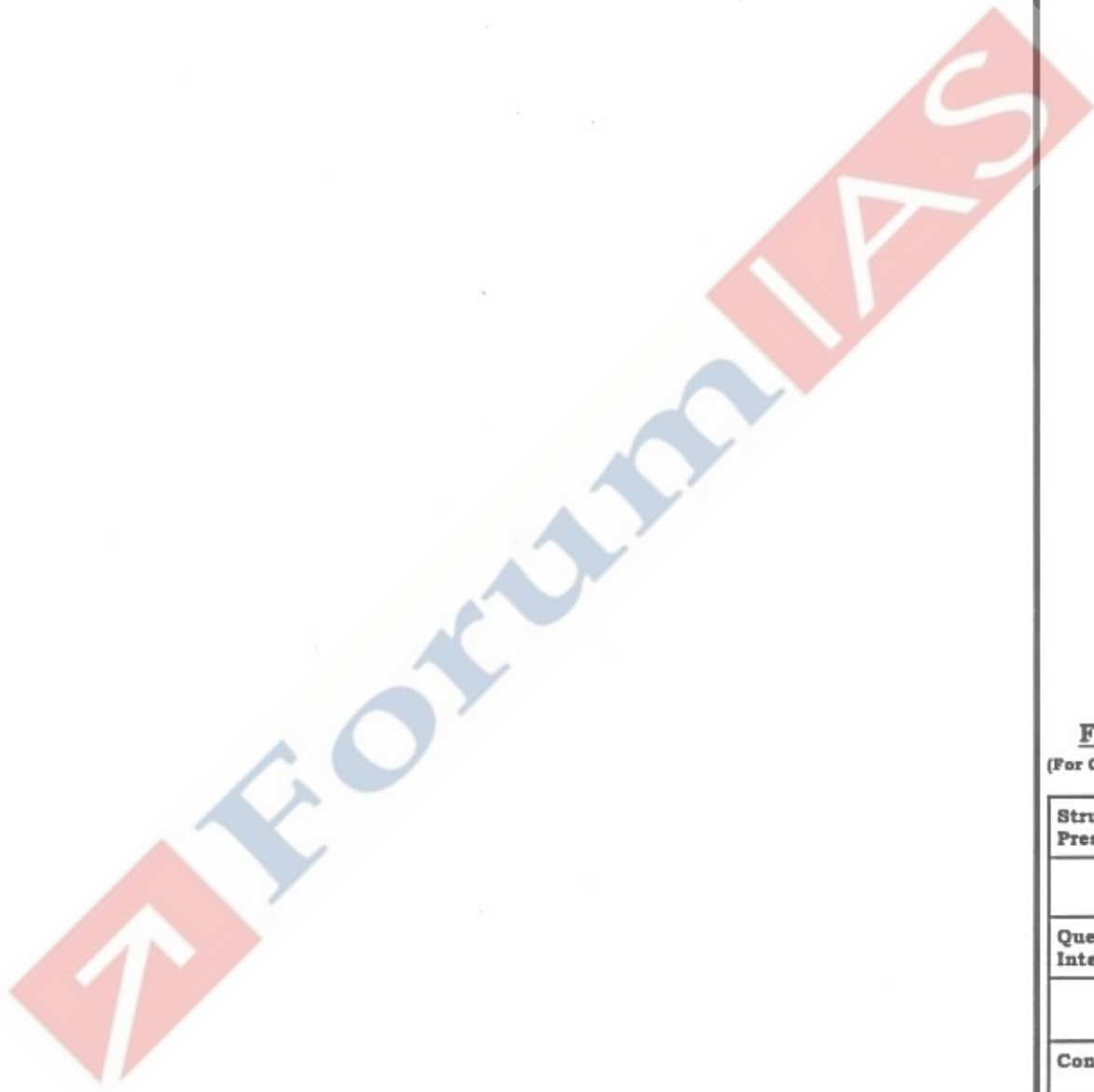
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Q.15) Describe the salient features of National Biodiversity Development Strategy 2021-2025 and discuss the application of biotechnology in promoting food security, conserving biodiversity, and controlling pollution.
(15 marks, 250 words)

राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता विकास रणनीति 2021-2025 की मुख्य विशेषताओं का वर्णन करें और खाद्य सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने, जैव विविधता के संरक्षण और प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)





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Q.16) Write short notes on the following:

(15 marks, 250 words)

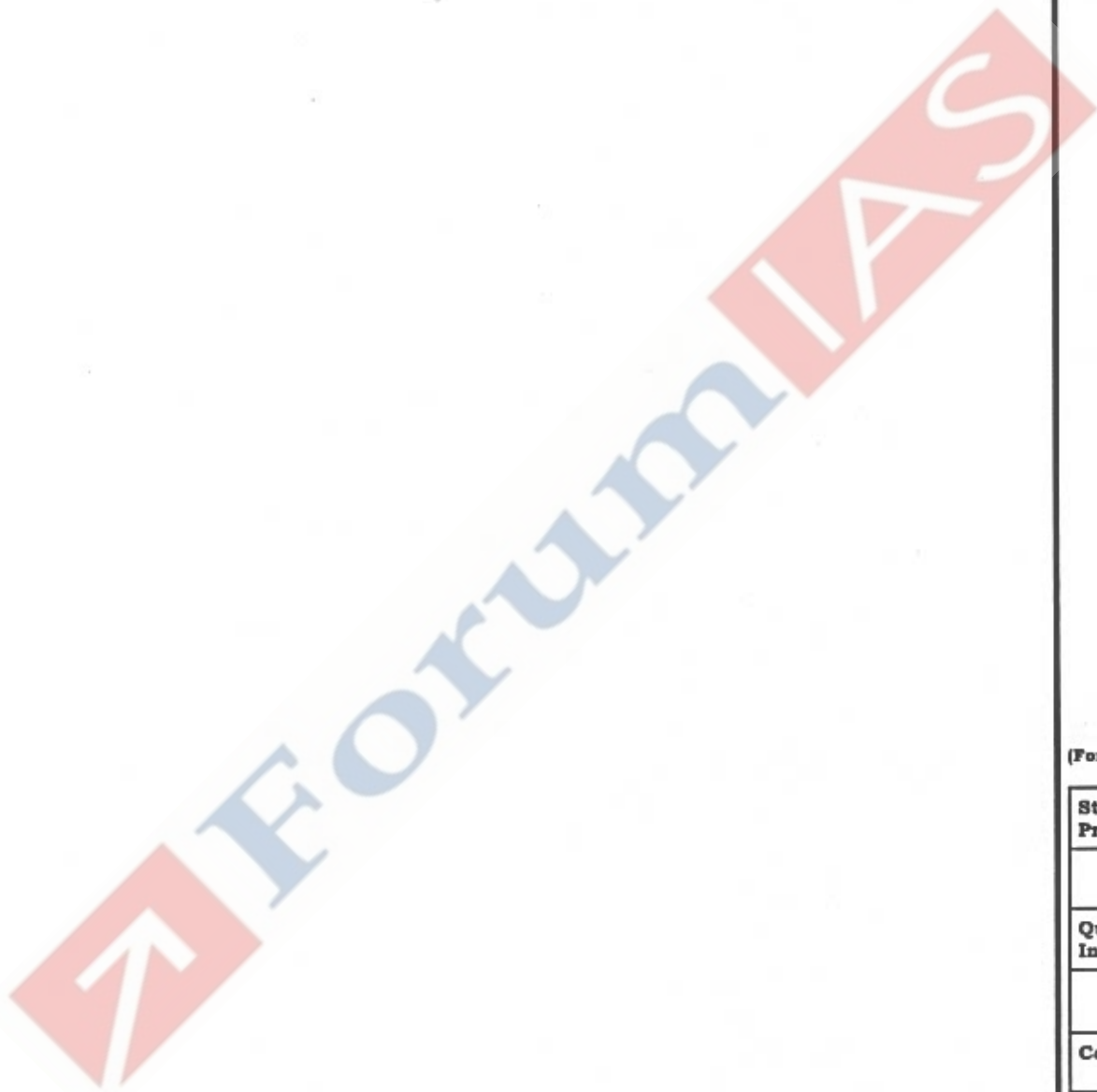
- Semi-cryogenic engine
- Subunit, Conjugate and m-RNA vaccine.
- Indian Satellite Navigation Policy-2021 (SATNAV Policy – 2021)

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए:

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

- सेमी-क्रायोजेनिक इंजन
- सबयूनिट, कॉन्जुगेट और एम-आरएनए वैक्सीन।
- भारतीय उपग्रह नेविगेशन नीति-2021 (SATNAV नीति – 2021)





Feedback

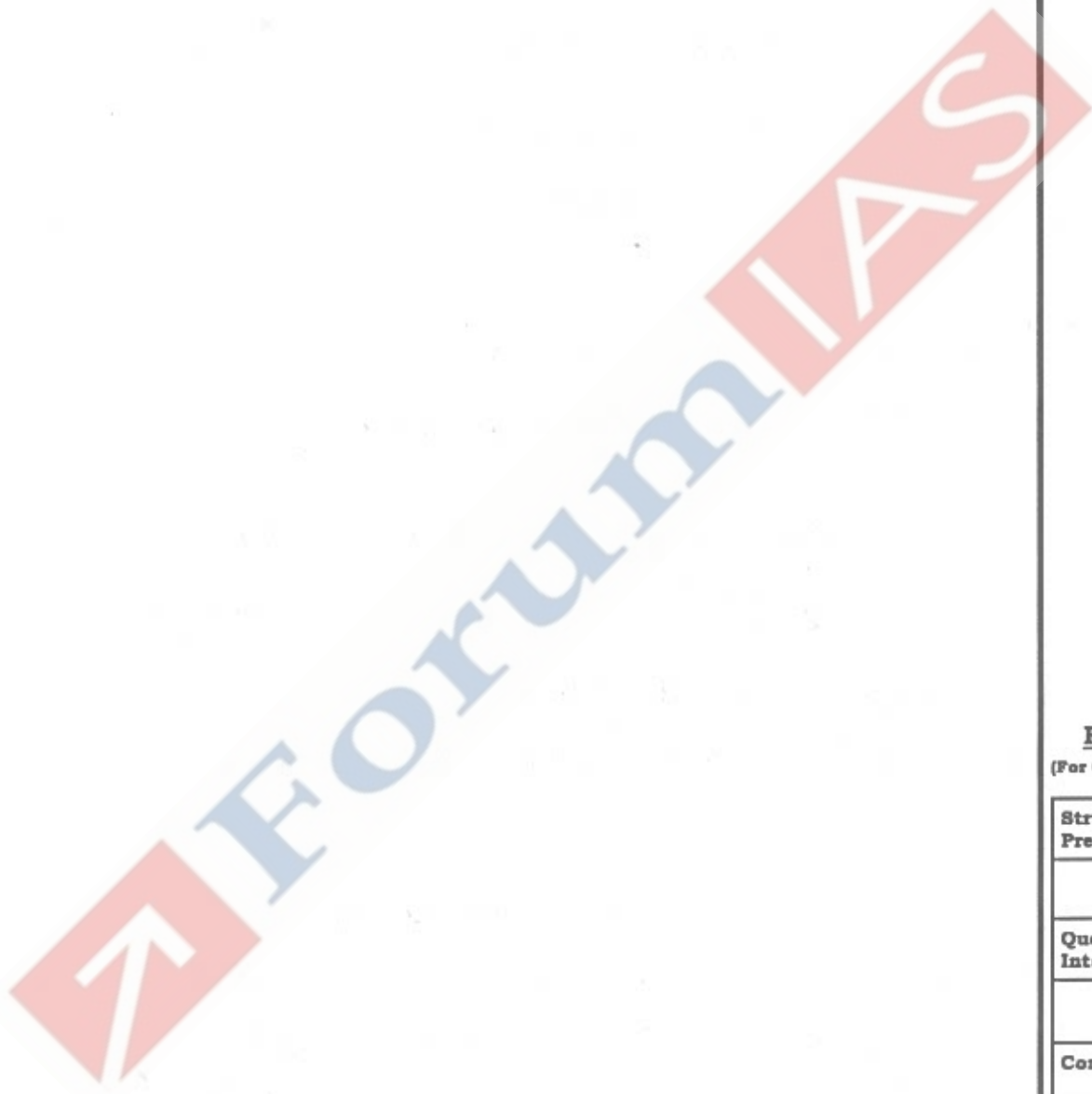
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Q.17) One Sun, One World, One Grid (OSOWOG) gives an actionable agenda to International Solar Alliance (ISA) for attaining its goal of making solar energy available 24X7 at affordable cost for all. Elucidate, Also, discuss associated challenges and significance of OSOWOG to decarbonize the energy sector and promote green energy. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक सूर्य, एक विश्व, एक ग्रिड (OSOWOG) सभी के लिए सस्ती कीमत पर 24X7 सौर ऊर्जा उपलब्ध कराने के अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन (ISA) को एक कार्रवाई योग्य एजेंडा देता है। इसके अलावा, ऊर्जा क्षेत्र को डीकार्बोनाइज करने और हरित ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए OSOWOG की संबंधित चुनौतियों और महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)





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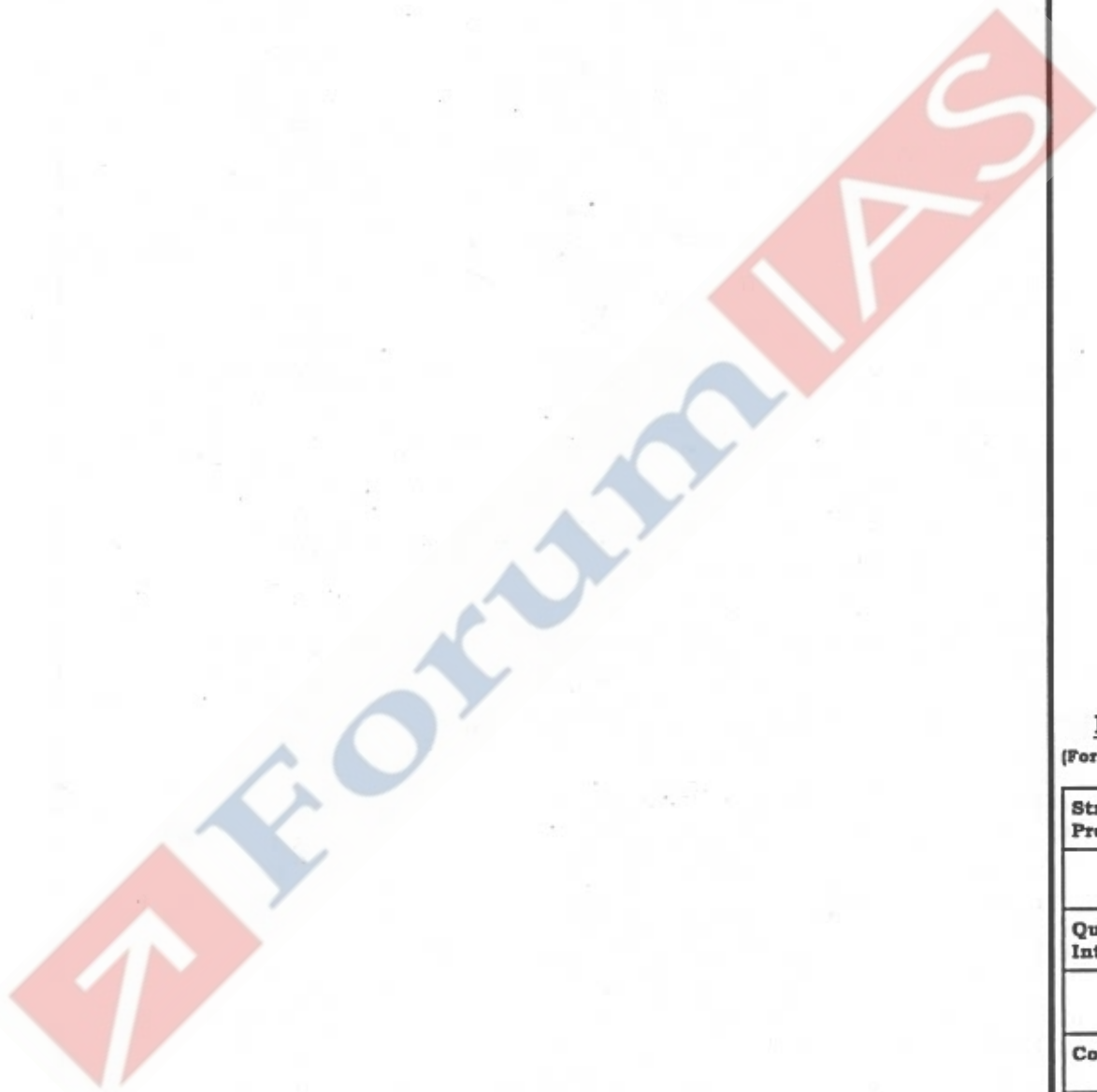
Q.18) Coal as a resource as well as sector is beset with multiple problems, still, India can only phase-down and not phase-out usage of coal. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक संसाधन के साथ-साथ क्षेत्र के रूप में कोयला कई समस्याओं से घिरा हुआ है, फिर भी, भारत केवल इसके उपयोग को कम कर सकता है और इसे बाहर नहीं कर सकता है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is dependent on coal for 70% of its needs. Hence India cannot phase out coal because—

- It is the cheapest source of producing electricity
- Solar energy capacity ~~is~~ is still limited. Solar energy cannot be tapped at night. Also there are storage issues.
- Climate justice demands that India be allowed to use coal to fulfil its development aspirations





Feedback

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Q.19) Border management and security of frontier regions revolve around controlling infiltration, incursion and insurgency. Differentiating between infiltration, incursion and insurgency, elucidate reasons for continued existence of these security challenges and recommend steps for their effective management. (15 marks, 250 words)

सीमा प्रबंधन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा घुसपैठ, आक्रमण और उग्रवाद को नियंत्रित करने के इर्द-गिर्द घूमती है। घुसपैठ, आक्रमण और विद्रोह के बीच अंतर करें, इन सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के निरंतर अस्तित्व के कारणों को स्पष्ट करें और उनके प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए आवश्यक कदमों की सिफारिश करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INFILTRATION

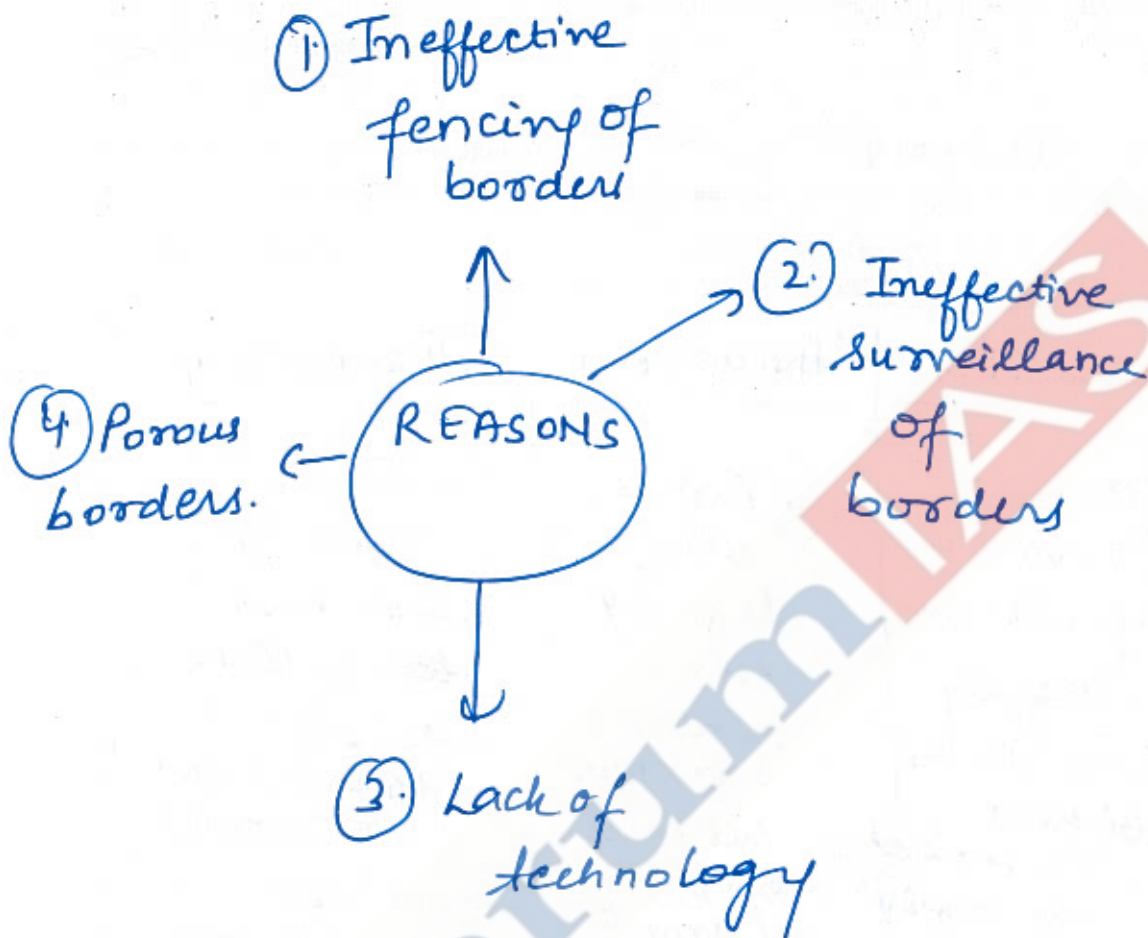
→ done by ^{cross-border} terrorists by entering illegally into India (without the knowledge of security forces).

INCURSION

→ This is also done by cross-border terrorists but here they harm the people and Indian security forces.

INSURGENCY

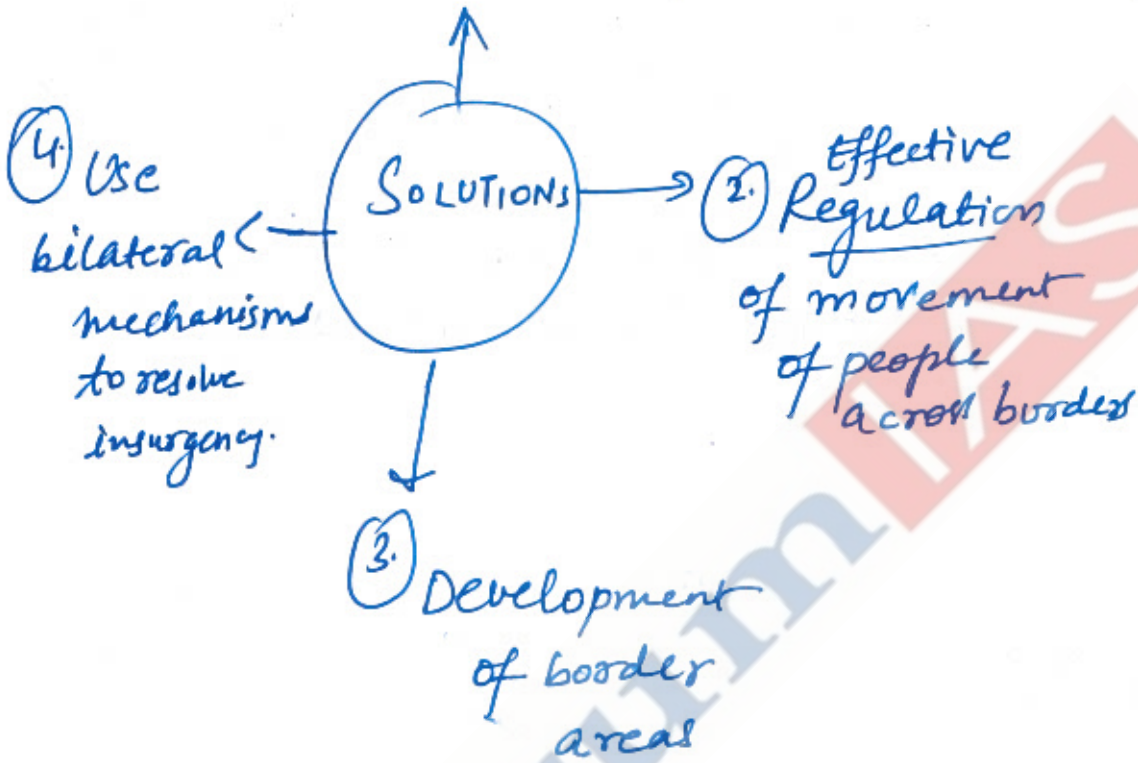
→ This is done by internal ~~etc.~~ Indians like ~~etc.~~ Maoists and LWE extremists and NE insurgents who are discontented with the govt



Insurgency happens because

- Development does not reach insurgents
- Governance deficit
- Alienation socially and economically
- Infrastructural gaps
- lack of educational and health facilities.

① Effective Guarding of border
by forces



→ By bringing development in insurgency affected areas and by engaging these people in decision-making, the problem can be tackled effectively.

Feedback

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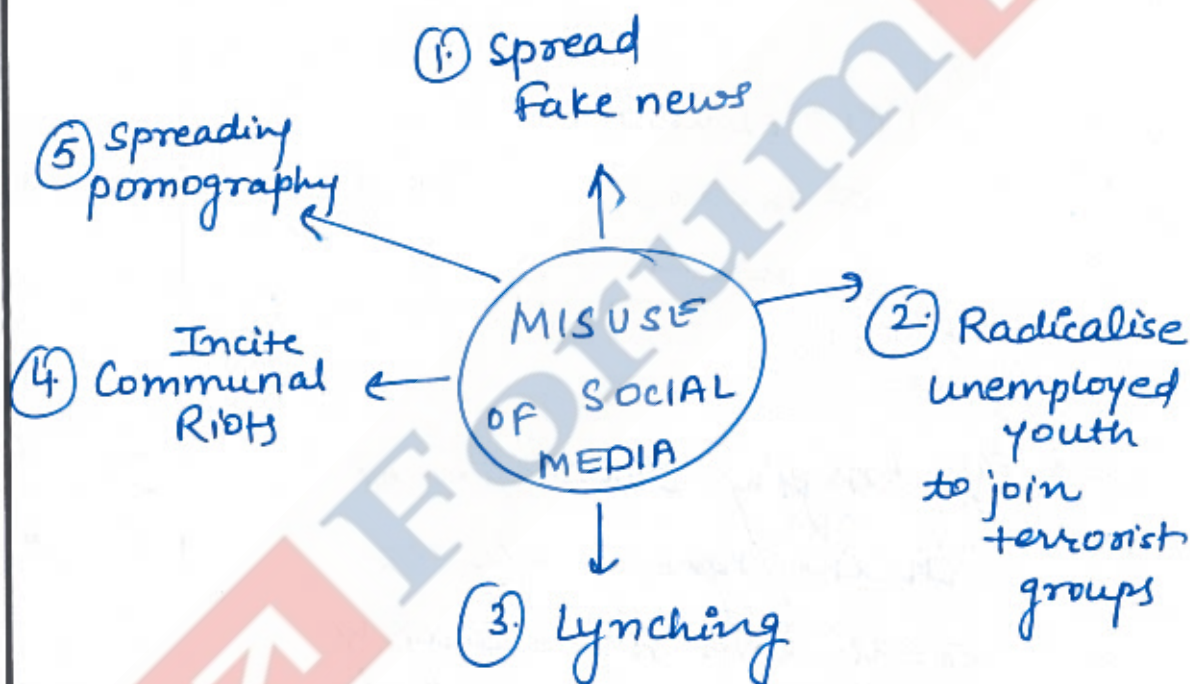
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Q.20) Misuse of social media has emerged as a new threat to internal security of the country. Elaborate with example. Suggest suitable strategies for countering the threats emanating from social media with special emphasis on IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021. (15 marks, 250 words)

सोशल मीडिया का दुरुपयोग देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए एक नए खतरे के रूप में उभरा है। उदाहरण सहित विस्तृत विवरण करें। आईटी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 पर विशेष जोर देते हुए सोशल मीडिया से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों का मुकाबला करने के लिए उपयुक्त रणनीतियों का सुझाव दें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media is a platform where users share their ideas, videos and photos.



Example :- Mob lynching of an innocent Muslim man by a gang of Hindus is one example of misuse of social media. Such communal incidents can trigger riots which can harm a

nation's internal securities.

STRATEGIES TO COUNTER SOCIAL MEDIA THREATS

- Using fact-checking websites to counter fake news
- Limiting the number of people to which a message can be forwarded on Whatsapp
- Reporting cyber bullying and other pornographic content to Police.
- The IT (Intermediary guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 also suggests a few strategies like :-
 - The intermediary must remove any objectionable content within 24 hours of compliant complaint.
 - The intermediary must provide information on the originator of the message in matters of law and order and nation's security.

→ social media intermediaries

Should appoint

- ① Chief Grievance Redressal officer to resolve grievances of people within 15 days.
- ② A Chief Compliance officer to ensure compliance with all rules
- ③ A nodal Contact officer for 24x7 coordination with law enforcement agencies.

Failure to abide by the rules would result in losing the protection of 'safe harbor' granted to social media intermediaries under the IT Act, 2000.

→ The Rules also ~~bring~~ brought OTT platforms under these ~~compliance~~ compliance norms.

Thus, the rules ~~to~~ must also provide some penal provisions and the rules should be backed by law so that social media misuse can be countered.

Feedback

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Presentation

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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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