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Allowed : Three Hours
: तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ashimangyu Malik		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910104336	Medium/माध्यम	English/अंग्रेजी <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hindi/हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	DRN	Date/दिनांक	

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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 प्रवेश 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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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input 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 आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

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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)

Open Network for Digital Commerce is an initiative of Ministry of Commerce.

The aims of ONDC are:-

- a) Bringing together all players of e-commerce on single platform.
- b) Democratizing e-commerce landscape.
- c) Help small retailers and MSMEs for utilising full potential of e-commerce.
- d) Preventing monopolies in e-commerce

Rationale behind ONDC:-

-) Currently the e-commerce industry is ~~not~~ managed by big private players like Amazon, Flipkart
-) They provide platform centric

e-commerce model.

•) Since platform centric model incurs cost on the participants, thus it discriminates small retailers, MSMEs, SHGs.

•) No regulation or say of the government with respect to platform centric model.

Significance of ONDC

•) ~~is~~ Potential to boost the e-commerce industry to double by 2025.

•) Level-playing field to small players.

•) Cost-effective for participants.

•) Accessible to all.

Therefore, ONDC seeks to revolutionise the way one operates in e-commerce. It aims to curb the issues like higher costs, monopolies, opaqueness in functioning etc. of the platform centric e-commerce model.

Feedback

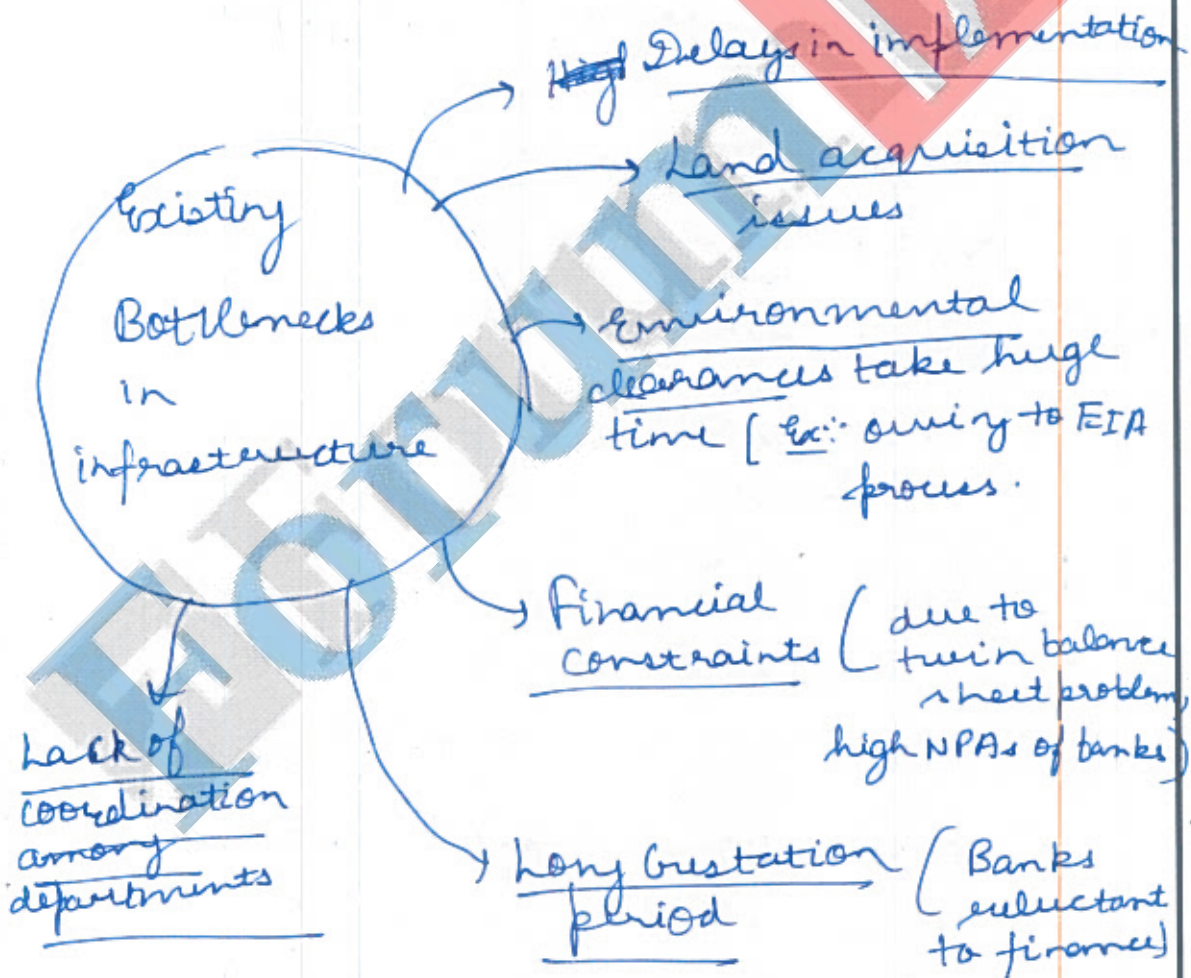
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Q.2) Highlighting the existing bottlenecks in infrastructure development in the country, examine the role of PM Gati Shakti-National Master Plan for 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)

Infrastructure development helps the overall development of the country and has a multiplier effect (2.44 times) on the economy.



This leads to high logistics cost (12% to 14%) which makes our ~~economy~~ economy

less competitive.

⇒ PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity aims to boost the infrastructure development of ~~the~~ the country: ⇒

•) establishing inter-ministerial coordination
↳ (Road, Railways, Shipping, power etc)

•) Prioritising the projects
~~ex: Road to house~~

•) single window clearance mechanism
↳ like in case of SEZs.

•) Availability of finance

↳ through National Infrastructure Pipeline (Rs. 111 lakh crore)

↳ National Asset Monetisation Pipeline (Rs. 6 lakh crore)

↳ setting up Nafid (for loans to infrastructure)

Thus PM Gati Shakti plan has the potential to change the infrastructure landscape of the country.

Feedback
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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)

Minimum Support Price is declared by the government for specified crops (26) which determines the basic minimum purchase price for the crops.

MSP is based on the (A₂ + FL) approach.

Issues with MSPs :-

- 1) Distorts market price :-
 - ↳ The cheaper crops are purchased at higher than market price.
- 2) Promotes monocropping :-
 - ↳ owing to MSP and assured procurement, Punjab, Haryana and west UP have become rice belt.
- 3) Leads to depletion of natural resources
 - ↳ over exploitation of water due to cropping of paddy (90% blocks exploited in Punjab & Haryana)

- 1) Leads to Climate change :-
- ↳ Burning of paddy straw leads to global warming
 - ↳ However, MSP policy can be utilised for promotion of crops such as millets, pulses and oilseeds.
 - ↳ But this should be done with ensuring assured procurement.
 - For ex:- under Nera Pani Neri Virasat scheme, Govt. of Haryana is providing incentives to maize growers and is ensuring assured procurement.
 - ↳ For promotion of horticulture crops, price differential schemes (similar to MSP) like Bhavantar Bharpai Yojana can be promoted.

The farmers can be moulded to grow other crops, if sufficient cover in form of MSP can be provided for these crops. This can help tackle the issue of mon-cropping and climate change.

Feedback

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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 the ^{third} ~~second~~ largest contributor to employment in the agri and allied sector.

Critical role of fisheries for development of coastal areas:-

•) Provides employment
↳ since agriculture can't be portised on large scale.

•) Export potential is high :-

•) Infrastructure development :-

↳ an overall increase in income and livelihood opportunities would boost infrastructure in coastal areas which will further lead to multiple effect

one of the major outcomes of the 12th ministerial of WTO is the Agreement on Fisheries. Features of the agreement are:-

- 1) Facilitating trade in fisheries sector.
- 2) Preferential treatment to ^{least} developed countries.
- 3) livelihood of fish farmers to be preserved.

India's concerns:-

↳ Trade facilitation although a welcome initiative but may lead to imposition of sanitary and phytosanitary measures

↳ Preference to LDCs may lead to India losing out on ~~an~~ export competitiveness. Therefore given the importance of fisheries sector in livelihood generation India needs to cautiously address the concerns.

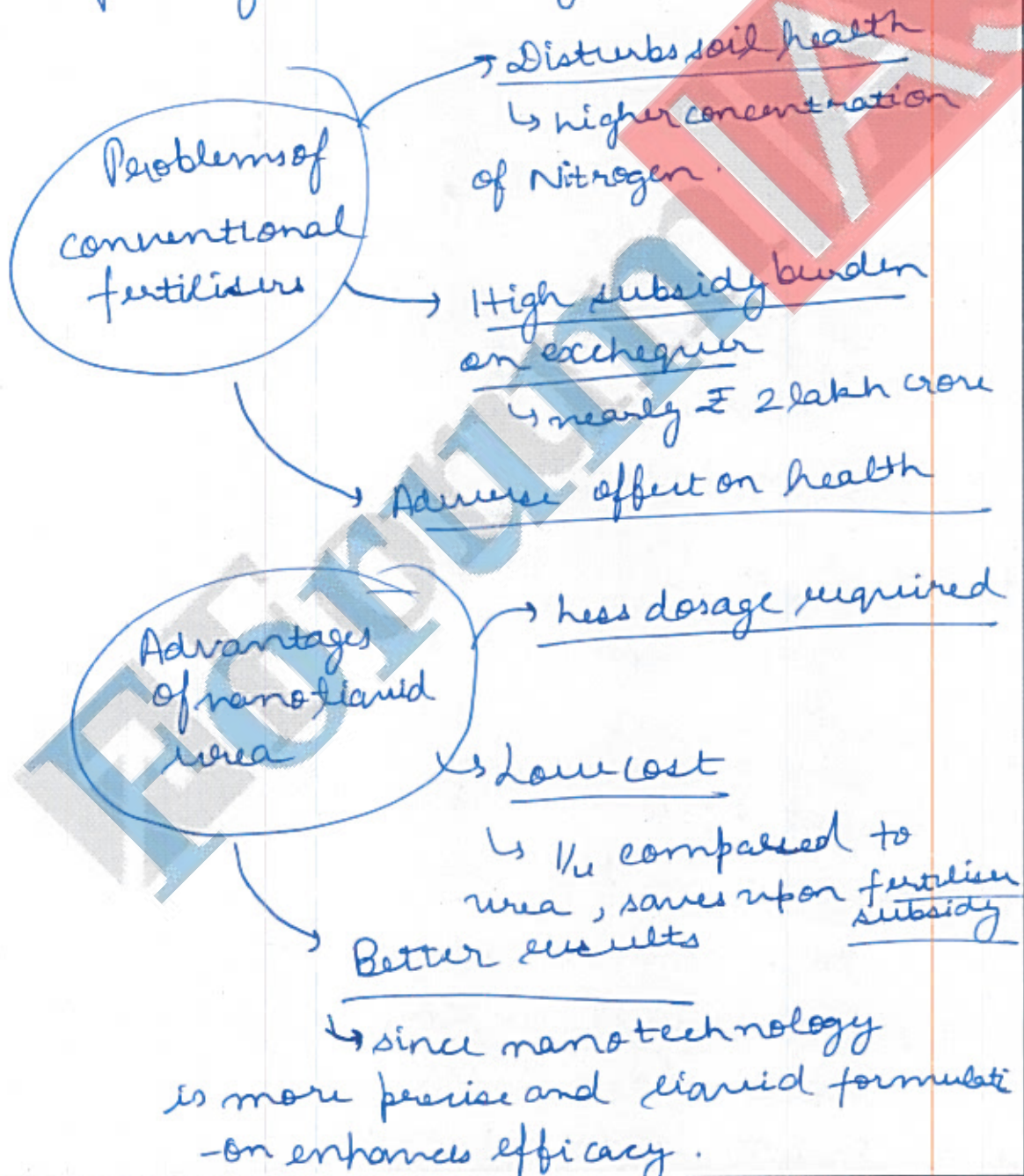
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Q.5) What are the advantages of liquid nano urea over conventional fertilizers? Also bring out other applications of nanotechnology in the agriculture sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Since the advent of Green revolution, fertilisers have become an essential part of the farming practices.



IFFCO has conducted field trials of the nano-liquid urea and it has shown promising results.

Applications of Nanotechnology in agriculture sector:-

-) nano-fertilisers
↳ nano-formulations of Urea, Potassium, Phosphorous.
-) nano-pesticides
↳ more efficacy, less adverse effect on human beings.
-) Precision agriculture:-
↳ through nano-bots, identifying pests & disease.
↳ Application of nano-machines can enhance productivity.

Thus liquid Nano urea and use of nano-technology in agriculture is need of the hour to enhance productivity, prevent natural resources and save upon subsidy costs.

Feedback

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Value Addition
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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 has become a menace in the present context owing to its potential danger on human civilisation.

Reasons for rise of AMR

- Self prescription
 - ↳ most people take over the counter ~~of~~ medicines without consultation
- Indiscriminate over the counter selling
 - ↳ By medical stores.
- Use of Banned Drugs
- Non-completion of Antibiotic course
 - ↳ This leads to development of resistance against antibiotics.

⇒ Efforts of Government :-

-) Banning of over the counter sale (OTC) of list of antibiotics.
-) ICMR guidelines on antibiotic prescription.
-) Awareness generation among people to complete antibiotic course and not going for self prescription.

⇒ Role of traditional medicines in curbing AMR

-) Ancient Indian medicine system (Ayurved) prescribes for "Aarogya" i.e. free from disease.

-) AYUSH medicines have shown efficacy against a range of antibiotics.
-) Side effects are minimal.

However ~~any~~ traditional medicine require more study before their regular prescription.

Feedback
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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)

India has set for itself an ambitious target of production of 400 GW of renewable energy by 2030 (ie. 50% of energy mix).

Various government initiatives

1.) National solar mission
↳ aims at generation of 100 GW of solar energy by 2022.

2.) National wind mission

3.) International Solar Alliance
↳ to facilitate setting up of solar power plants

The govt. efforts have yielded significant results. India is currently generating 40% of its energy needs from

renewable sources (including large hydel projects).

However there exists certain constraints to be overcome in order to realise the 2030 target for renewable energy.

The Energy Conservation

Amendment Bill, 2022 aims at promoting renewable energy:-

-) It calls for Power Purchase Agreement with renewable energy players.
-) It calls for grid connected renewable energy
-) It facilitates solar power generation in agri-fields and its connection with grid.

However, the true realisation of renewable energy potential would come from sustained focus on R&D, providing finance and incentives.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

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Value
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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)

India has one of the largest ~~maritime~~ ^{coastal} boundaries (75,000 Kms.) in the world - this makes it vulnerable to sea-based incursions and coastal erosion.

34% of the Indian coastline is vulnerable to coastal erosion. This number increases to 60% in case of West Bengal (as per INCOIS data).

Impact of sea incursions & accelerated coastal erosion:-

- 1) Loss of livelihood
↳ as it affects fishing activities, recreational activities, tourism.
- 2) Loss of habitations
↳ due to inundation

e) Low levels of infrastructure development in these areas

•) Bad for exports of the country

Some corrective measures can be :-

e) enhancing natural defences

↳ Plantation of mangroves, coral reefs, lagoons provide resistance against invasion and erosion.

e) Strict implementation of ~~Coast~~ Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Guidelines

Guidelines

↳ to prevent encroachment ~~and~~ of sensitive areas.

Thus, frequent sea incursion and coastal erosion can only be tackled through prompt measures especially by enhancing natural defences in coastal areas.

Feedback

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Interpretation

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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)

with the emergence of IT revolution, sophisticated weapons, cyber warfare ~~etc~~ etc. the landscape of managing internal security threats have become challenging. some of the newly emerging internal security threats are -

- ↳ cyber wars - malware, Ransomware
- ↳ cyber Bullying
- ↳ lone wolf attacks.
- ↳ Suicide Bombing
- ↳ use of social media by miscreants.

This calls for a modern, efficient and responsive police force and hence a well rounded reform is required.

Some of the areas of reform can be:-

- a) Modernisation of police force
- ↳ Equipping them with modern weapons.
 - ↳ 5T enabling of police stations
 - ↳ AI based surveillance system.

b) Skill Development:-

↳ in areas of cyber crimes since it is an emerging domain.

c) Minimal political interference

↳ in line with Prakash Singh

Judgement.

d) Holistic reforms

↳ including prison, police and judicial (Malinath committee) for faster delivery of justice.

Therefore, a template can be prepared for police reforms taken into account the views of divergent stakeholders.

Feedback

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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 means the process of converting the illegitimate money (black money) into legitimate money (white money).

undermines integrity of financial system

-) leads to tax evasion
 - ↳ undermines financial sovereignty.
-) Raises questions against efficacy of our financial system

Threatens national security

-) It facilitates organised crime activities.

↳ Drug trafficking, human trafficking

-) finances terrorism:-

↳ Nazis, Al Qaeda, ISIS

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 was introduced to check the ~~main~~ menace of money laundering:-

-) It empowers Enforcement Directorate (ED) as the nodal agency.
-) Powers of search, seizure and arrest.
-) Powers of attachment of property.
-) Stringent penalties and provision of imprisonment.

Despite this, money laundering is still ~~an issue~~ a big problem in our economy. ED has a very low conviction rate (less than 1%) in cases of money laundering. The realisation of laundered money has also posed challenges.

Therefore need of the hour is to strengthen the PMLA along with moving towards a cash-less economy.

Feedback

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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)

Goods and Services Tax was introduced

on 1st July, 2017 to create

“One Nation, one Tax, one Market”.

GST subsumed many of the indirect taxes of state and centre

like:-

-) VAT
-) Excise tax
-) Service tax

In the past 5 years, it has a mixed record with regard to its achievements.

Success of the GST :-

-) Cooperative Federalism

↳ It boasts of the perfect example of cooperative federalism

between centre and states and among different states.

•) One market :-

It makes India a truly single market with uniform tax structure and hence brings in simplicity.

•) Prevents cascading effect of multiple taxes.

•) High revenues :-

↳ GST collection has risen to approx. ₹ 1.5 lakh crore which is more than the tax collections in pre-GST scenario.

•) Ease of doing business :-

owing to simplification of tax regime.

Shortcomings of GST :-

•) Loss of financial powers to state :-

↳ since they don't have freedom to decide upon tax rates.

•) New Bone of contention between centre and state

↳ During FY 2021-22, the centre refused to compensate the states and rather asked them to borrow.

↳ uncertainty with regard to compensation to states post 5 years.

•) Against small business :-

which generally run on cash. GST along with demonetisation hampered their functioning.

Analysis & way forward

Despite its shortcomings, GST has been largely successful. Since it is still early days for GST, it will stabilise more in the future. The small businesses are also picking up now. The need of the hour, however, would be to keep the states in a consultative mechanism and make GST the best example of cooperative federalism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



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)

Non-Performing Assets are the loans of banks whose principle or interest repayment is due for more than 90 days.

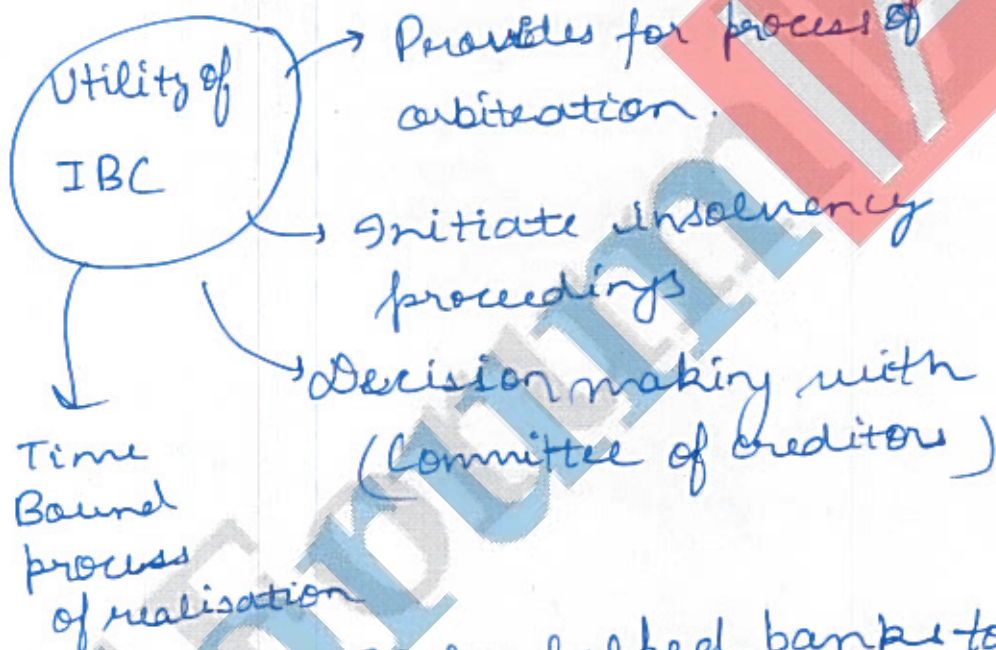
Reasons for higher NPAs:

- ↳ Higher lending to infrastructure projects
 - ↳ They have long gestation periods and some of them have become NPAs owing to stalling of projects
- ↳ Twin Balance Sheet problem
 - ↳ of both banks & corporates.
- ↳ Social obligations
 - ↳ especially of Public Sector Banks.
 - ↳ ^{cases} NPA of more than 10% in PSBs.

↳ Poor recovery mechanism

- ↳ difficult asset realisation
- ↳ litigations
- ↳ lack of powers of attachment with banks.

⇒ Insolvency and Bankruptcy code was introduced to manage the NPAs of banks.

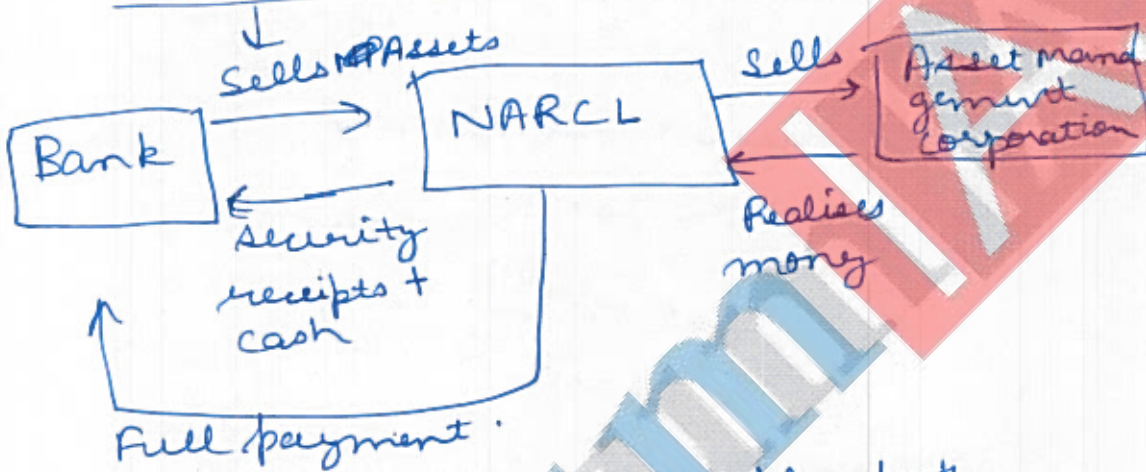


IBC has helped banks to focus on their core ~~to~~ lending functions. However the process of IBC itself is time-consuming. Still it has made process of insolvency, turnaround

and realisation faster.

The National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd. (known as Bad bank) was advocated by the Economic survey.

Basic idea behind NARCL



Thus NARCL offloads the task of managing assets of the NPA learners for the banks. It is a specialised agency and hence it is expected to bring in efficiency.

Way forward

Despite availability of IBC & NARCL the banks shouldn't become casual in lending as prime responsibility of managing NPAs is still of banks.

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)

In the immediate context of post-independence India was a country afflicted with hunger and low agricultural productivity. There used to be frequent famines.

However by sustained policy focus, India became a food self-sufficient country by 1980s. Some of the policies followed were:-

① Focus on irrigation

↳ under 1st and 2nd Five year plan.

↳ There was construction of dams Ex) Bhakra Nangal Dam

↳ Punjab became 100% irrigated state.

② Green Revolution :-

- ↳ in select areas like Punjab, Haryana and west UP owing to presence of good irrigation facilities.
- ↳ supply of High yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

③ Minimum Support Price

- ↳ along with assured procurement
- ↳ Punjab & Haryana became wheat & rice baskets of the country.

④ Establishment of FCI

- ↳ for Food management.

Despite this, we still lag behind in ensuring 'nutritional security' as :-

(a) Skewed cropping pattern

- ↳ predominance of cereal crops.

↳ in Punjab & Haryana, mono

Cropping has become the norm.
 1) Lack of focus of horticulture, & pulses & millets
 ↳ Due to less remunerative price.

Thus we witness a phenomenon of hidden hunger in India.
 To tackle this, some of the measures can be :-

- 1) Focus on millets & pulses :-
 ↳ They have great nutrition content → Ragi, Jowar, Bajra
 ↳ Provision of MSP for millets & pulses
- 2) Crop Insurance & Price deficiency schemes for horticulture crop
 ↳ FIS → Bharatnagar Bharpai Yojana.
- 3) Bio Fortification of crops
 ↳ with essential vitamins and minerals.

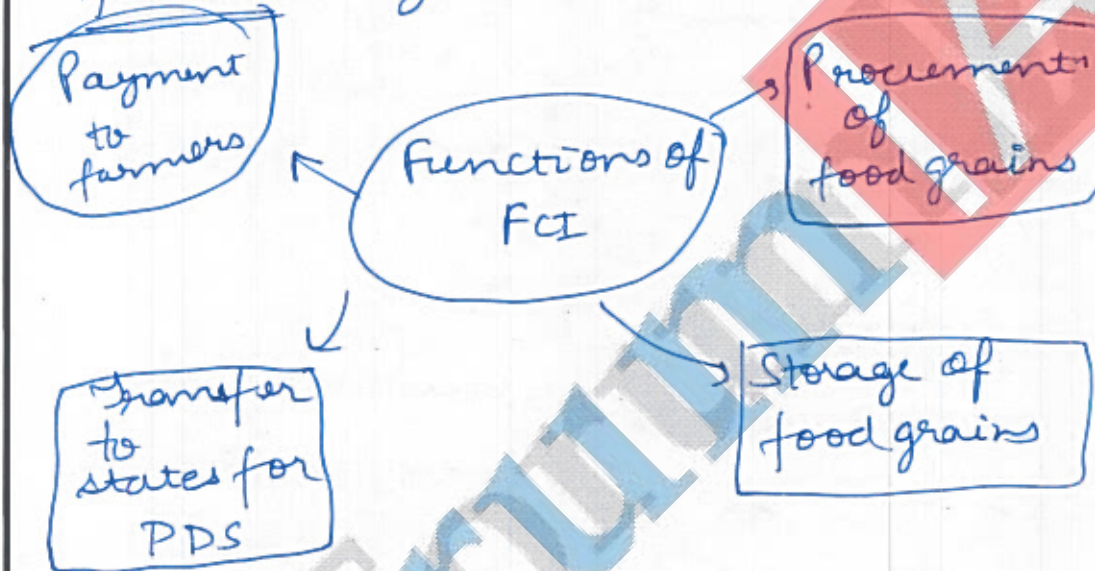
Feedback
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Value Addition
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Q.14) Examine the critical role of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in food management in the country. Highlight various challenges faced by the FCI and suggest reforms to 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)

Food Corporation of India (FCI) was formed as a nodal agency to ensure food management in the country.



Thus FCI plays a key role in ensuring that 140 crore Indian people are not deprived of their right to food.

Various challenges faced by FCI are-

~~Various~~

a) Non-payment of dues by Government

↳ Government still owes close to ₹ 1.5 lakh crore as dues to FCI

↳ This limits the capacity of FCI to undertake its operations.

b) open ended procurement policy

↳ This leads to over-procurement of cereals like rice, wheat.

↳ capacity gets overburdened.

c) wastage & rotting of foodgrains

↳ non-scientific storage

↳ open storage.

↳ As per ^{Kumar} ~~Born~~ ^{Committee} ~~Committee~~

almost 46% foodgrains don't reach the targeted beneficiaries.

d) leakages & corruption.

Some of the reform measures combi:-

a) ending of open-ended procurement policy

↳ suggested by Shanta Kumar committee

↳ procurement only till Buffer norm capacity.

b) Clearance of dues by government

c) Construction of modern & scientific storage systems

↳ Dalwai panel on doubling

of farmers' income suggested to construct silos for foodgrain storage.

FCI is a pivotal organisation on which depends our food security and management. Thus we need

swift reforms through policy initiatives and provision of adequate funding to boost infrastructure of FCI.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
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Total

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 usage of IT and computers for decision-making mimicking humans. AI is the major element of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and touted as the panacea for the future.

use of IT in governance :-

Predictive applications :-

- 1) weather forecasting
 - ↳ precise, accurate and micro-climate related.
- 2) Predicting disasters
 - ↳ like cyclones, floods.
 - ↳ will help administration to tackle natural disaster
 - ↳ swift response.

•) Crime forecasting

↳ by analysing patterns of crimes.

Prescriptive applications :-

•) use in agriculture -

↳ to determine the amount of fertilisers, pesticides to be supplies.

↳ prescribing specific pesticides and fertilisers.

•) Data analysis

↳ Based on various surveys
↳ useful in policy formulation.

•) Self correction in policy implementation

↳ through analysing feedbacks.

However there exists certain challenges with respect to

application of AI

a) lead to unemployment

- ↳ AI may disrupt the human employment
- ↳ Reliance on machines instead of humans.

b) Error of judgement

- ↳ AI may prescribe wrong solutions which may lead to poor governance.
- ↳ not possible to replace human beings.

c) Data misuse

- ↳ for AI to function, large data sets are collected and analysed
- ↳ may lead to its misuse -

Therefore, AI though boasts off potential to make governance robust yet it should not come at the cost of human beings.
A balance needs to be struck.

Feedback

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Interpretation

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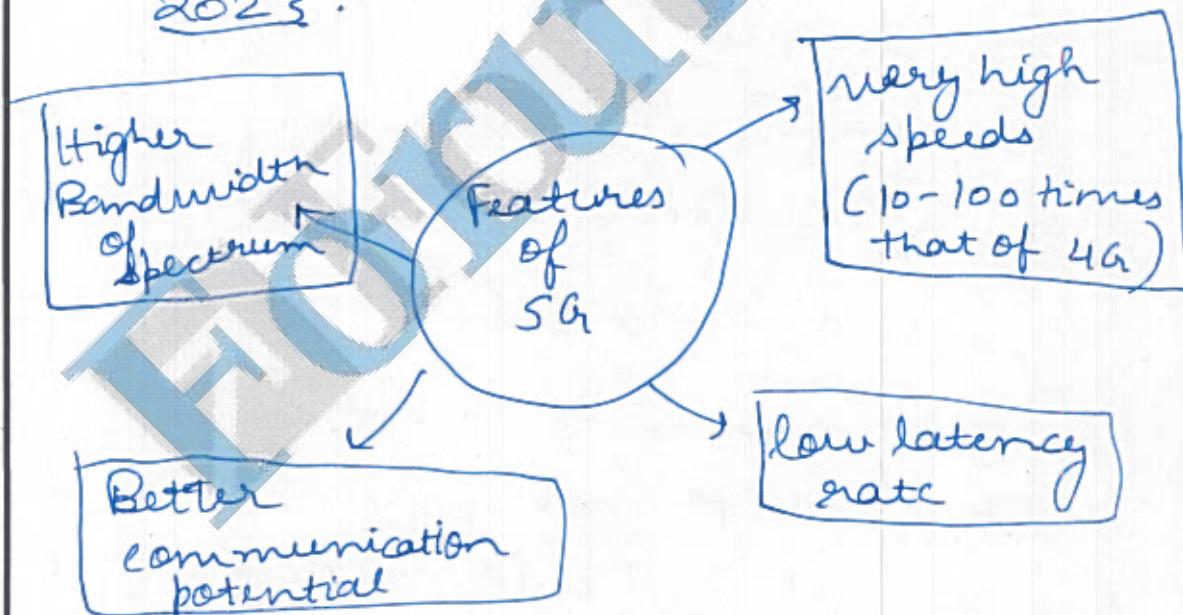
Total

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)

Telecommunication technologies are generally defined in terms of "Generations".

The latest Generation of telecom technology is the 5G. 5G has been rolled out in many countries including US, South Korea. It will be fully rolled out in India by 2023.



Transformative application of 5G :-

a) In ICT and internet speeds

- ↳ faster dissemination of data
- ↳ Better communication.

b) Help boost Artificial Intelligence

c) Application in Internet of things

- ↳ in industry
- ↳ utility in agriculture.

d) curbing digital divide

- ↳ which exists between rural and urban areas with respect to internet speeds.

Apart from its transformative application, there exists challenges in its roll-out

① Higher Bandwidth requirement :-

this makes it difficult, since

spectrum range is limited -

② High costs associated with it:-

↳ This will increase data usage charges which are already on rise.

↳ may further increase digital divide.

③ Chinese monopoly :-

↳ Recently in UK and US, Chinese company rolling out 5G have been found indulging in unscrupulous activities by Huawei.

↳ This may be of security implications to India.

Thus a careful roll out backed with strong infrastructure support in terms of spectrum usage is required.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process of ascertaining the economic, environmental and social impact of a development project on the surrounding area.

EIA process involves

↓
Scoping

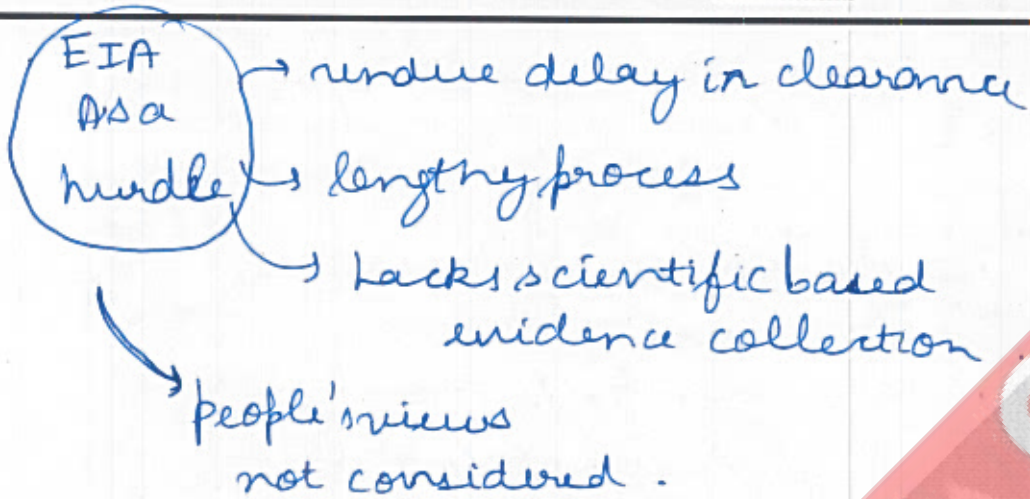
↓
Screening

↓
Analysis

↓
Decision making

↓
Monitoring & evaluation

However EIA is also criticised as a hurdle for development projects.



Since EIA is an important tool and integral part of development planning, hence it should be a transparent, time bound and efficient process.

Recently, centre has come up with proposed ranking system of SEIAs.

The ranking system would judge state EIAs on the basis of

- timely - decision making
- involvement of stakeholders
- Quality of report and evidence collection.

Benefits of proposed ranking system for SEIAs :-

-) create competition
↳ among SEIAs for faster and efficient processes.
-) Incentivise the performers.
-) Sharing of best practices.

This ranking system for SEIAs is a step in the right direction. Along with this, SEIAs also need to be made more competent, skilled, with adequate staff to carry on their functions efficiently.

Feedback
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Value Addition
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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 one of the major sectors that provide income and livelihood to the people in India.

India is a multi-diverse country with varying agro-climatic zones and cultures flooded with scenic beauty. Thus creates huge potential for tourism.

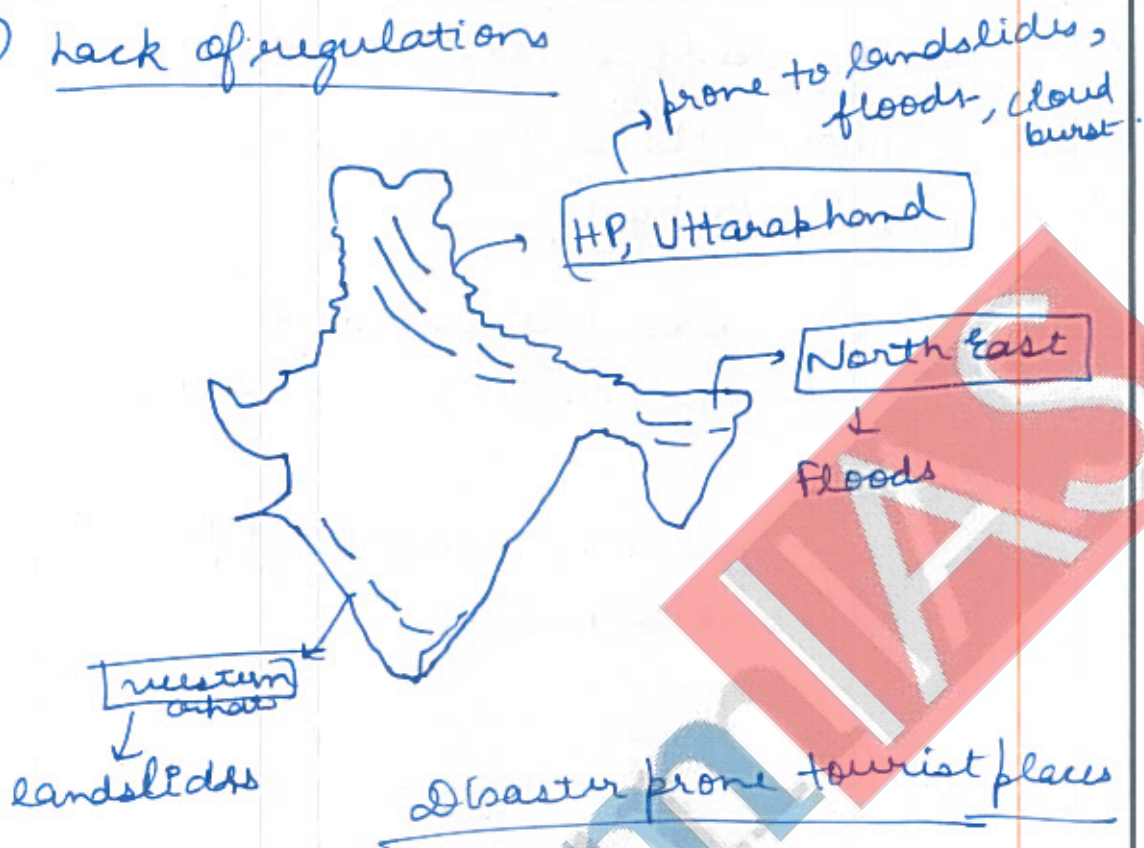
However over the years we have witnessed unscientific, unmindful and unregulated growth of tourism in vulnerable fragile regions.

Reasons for such growth

- 1) Ecologically sensitive regions also are ripe places for tourists

↳ Uttarakhand, HP, North East.

•) lack of regulations



In the recent years, we have witnessed increasing number of disasters.

Ex → Uttarakhand Flood (2013).

Though some causes are natural; yet man-made interventions have enhanced vulnerabilities in these areas :-

- a) Unscientific construction.
- b) encroachment of land (flood prone)
- c) soil erosion and cutting of trees

All this has made these regions more prone to ~~flood~~ disasters especially floods & landslides.

↳ This year has witnessed great number of landslides in Himachal Pradesh.

↳ Kerala witnessed massive floods a few years back.

Strategies for sustainable tourism

a) Enhancing afforestation in hilly areas

↳ to check landslides.

b) Non-encroachment of sensitive areas

↳ in western Ghats, flood prone regions in Uttarakhand.

c) strict penalties for violation.

d) Promotion of eco-tourism

↳ especially in North east & western ghats.

Thus, only with strict regulation and change in behaviour of people tourism could become sustainable.

Feedback

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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)

Hybrid militants are the type of militants which remain undercover and ^{like} normal people most of times. Hence they are difficult to track.

on the other hand militants and over-ground workers are easy to locate since their activities can be traced.

Change in security scenario of J&K due to hybrid militants

- ↳ difficult to locate
- ↳ Difficult to gather input regarding them.
- ↳ carry out attacks on defence establishments
- ↳ carry out lone wolf attacks

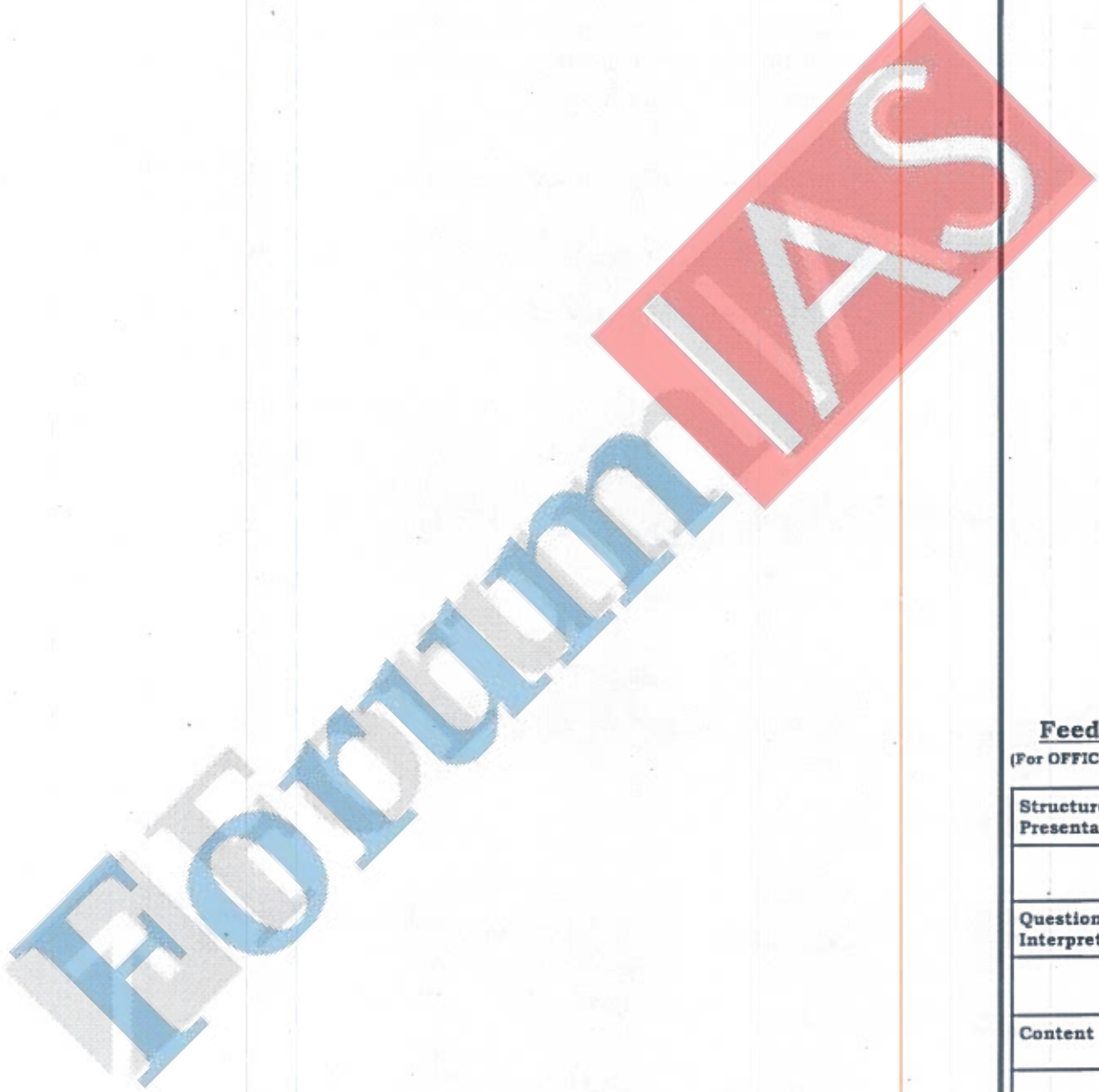
↳ usage of sophisticated technologies.

Effective measures to counter them can be:-

↳ Robust surveillance and intelligence systems.

↳ Coordination with the local people to locate and trace the hybrid militants.

↳ use of IT & Artificial intelligence



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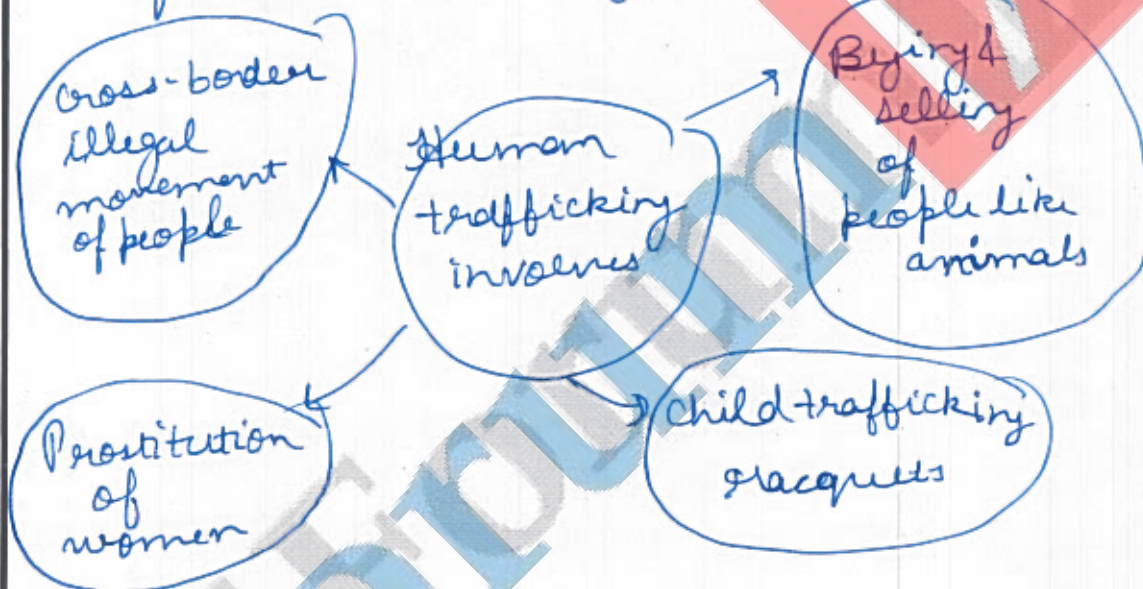
Q.20) Explain the linkages of human trafficking with other illicit activities such as drug trafficking, gun-running, and terrorism. Discuss the measures to tackle the menace of human trafficking with special reference of draft Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Care & Rehabilitation) Bill 2021.

(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)

The constitution of India prohibits traffic in human beings (Article 23) as a fundamental right.



However human trafficking can't be seen in isolation from the other illegal activities like drug-trafficking, gun-running and terrorism.

Linkage of human trafficking with

Terrorism

- ↳ It involves recruitment of people for carrying out terror attacks.
- ↳ Funding for terrorism done via human trafficking proceeds (ex: ISIS, Al Qaeda).

Drug-trafficking

- ↳ The Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle region is infamous for both drug & human trafficking
- ↳ Both are done in tandem.
- ↳ use of humans for drug-trafficking esp. women & children
- ↳ (ex) Pakistan & Afghanistan, Indo-Bangladesh border.

Gun Running

- ↳ proceeds of human trafficking

sustain human trafficking.
 ↳ human trafficking itself involves huge number of weapons.

Thus ~~all~~ we see the human trafficking and other illicit activities are mutually reinforcing.

The draft bill on trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Care & Rehabilitation) 2021 seeks to address this menace:

-) It views human trafficking in totality with other organised crimes.
-) Provides for stringent punishments for the offenders.
-) strict regulation of border checkpoints for any trafficking in humans.
-) welfare & rehabilitation provisions for victims of human trafficking.

Thus, the passage of the bill would help in curbing this menace of human trafficking.

Feedback

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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		

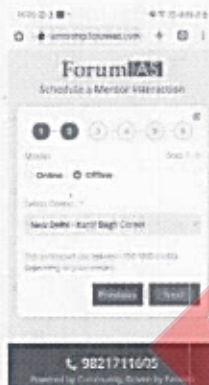
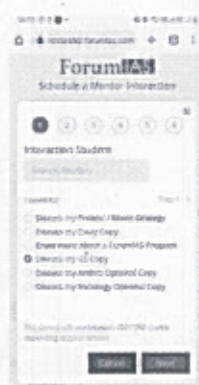
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