

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Anmol Rathore		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910105694	Medium/माध्यम	English/अंग्रेजी <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hindi/हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

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 checked="" 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 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 :
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① with an aim to democratise the e-commerce and shift from platform centric model to open network e-commerce, the DPIIT of Ministry of Commerce launched the Open Network for Digital Commerce.

Issues in platform centric e-commerce

① Monopoly of the platform → can influence the seller options consumers see.

② Marketplace model - platform centric e-commerce entities show their own products on top.

③ Discrimination against small sellers - not accessible.

Significance of ONDC

① Ends monopoly of e-commerce giants.

② Free, democratic access to small retailers.

इस हार्शिए में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
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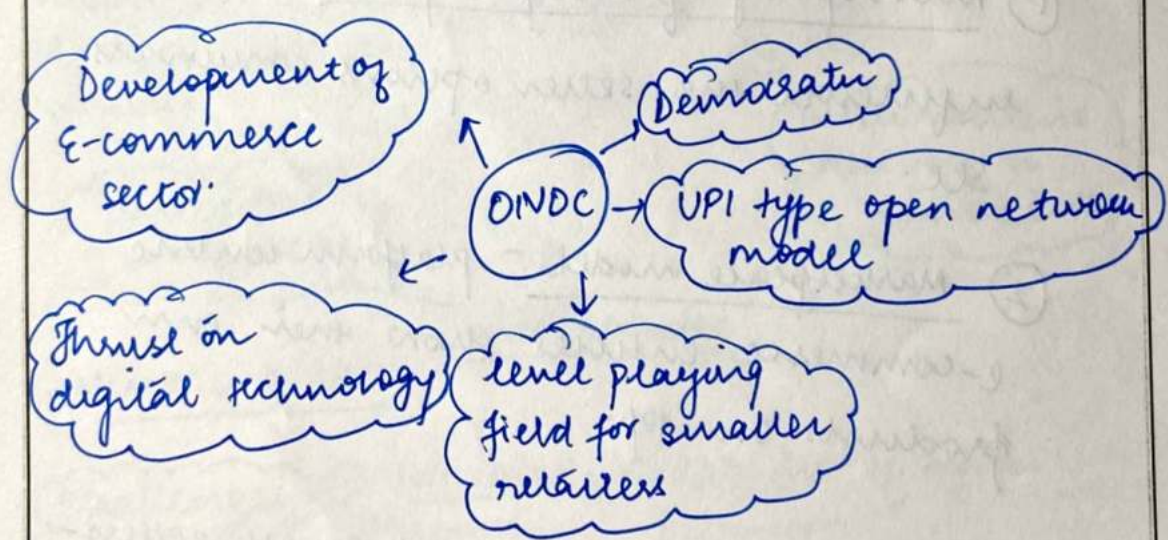
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③ Interoperability → sellers across sectors and industries can meet with buyers on a single platform.

④ Efficiency in logistics → by standardising operations, inclusion of local suppliers.

⑤ Ease of Doing Business improved.



Challenges → lack of grievance redressal mechanism
→ Internet literacy low among rural areas.

Way forward → Grievance redressal mech.
→ Regulation of primary
→ Dispute resolution.

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③ Minimum Support Price refers to the minimum assured price on 23 crops decided by Cabinet Commission on Economic Affairs.

MSP → Income support
→ acts as price signal

$$\frac{(A2 + FL) \times 1.5}{\text{MSP Formula}}$$

decided by recommendation of Commission on Agricultural Costs & Prices.

MSP - cause of agricultural maladies

1) Caused monocropping → High MSP on rice and wheat led to farmers growing these crops causing

↳ High water-utilisation → Overexploitation of groundwater resources as 17% of area at present is critically overexploited (CGWA).

↳ Lost soil fertility → Due to growing same crops every season, no time for soil to restore fertility.

2) FERTILISER DEPENDENCE → This caused heavy reliance on urea and NPK

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fertilisers → high import dependence →
current account deficit.

37 Methane emissions from rice and
sugarcane cultivation → GHG emissions

MSP- remedies

17 Price signal → announced before
cropping season, farmers grow crops as per
MSP.

27 MSP for Pulses, millets increasing in
past years →
→ restore nitrogen of soil
→ water-optimum crops
→ food security and nutritional security

less import dependence
→ climate friendly crops - drought resistant

37 MSP for such crops promotes water crops
and crop diversification.

Way forward → 1) MSP should be announced
based on soil, nutrition requirements.

2) Crop Diversification Plan → ES 2021-22

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④ 36% of Indian population resides in the coastal areas and depends on the sea and marine resources for its life and livelihood.
7500 km → coastline.

Role of fisheries sector for development of coastal areas

1) Food security → Coastal populations rely heavily on marine products for food and nutritional security.

2) Income security → most people of coastal regions are involved in fishing and sale of marine products. 25mn employed

3) Blue Economy focuses on use of sea and its resources for economic benefits

- fishing
- coastal tourism
- fishery exports

12th Ministerial of WTO

It was decided that all countries can grant unlimited subsidies on fishing in the 200nm of Exclusive Economic zone

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इस हाशिप में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
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27 Curb on subsidies on Illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] fishing in the high seas for 4 years.

India's viewpoint

① No limits on subsidies on fishing in the EEZ supports India's standpoint of sovereignty over marine resources in the EEZ → in consonance with the UNCLOS, 1982.

② Curb on IUU in high seas serves purpose → environment sustainability
→ protection of marine resources from unregulated fishing.

③ India's blue economy can benefit from it. ~~rather~~

way forward ① Government should build up infrastructural & storage facilities under Pur Matsya Sampada Yojana.

② focus on security of fishermen → enter to territorial seas of other countries.

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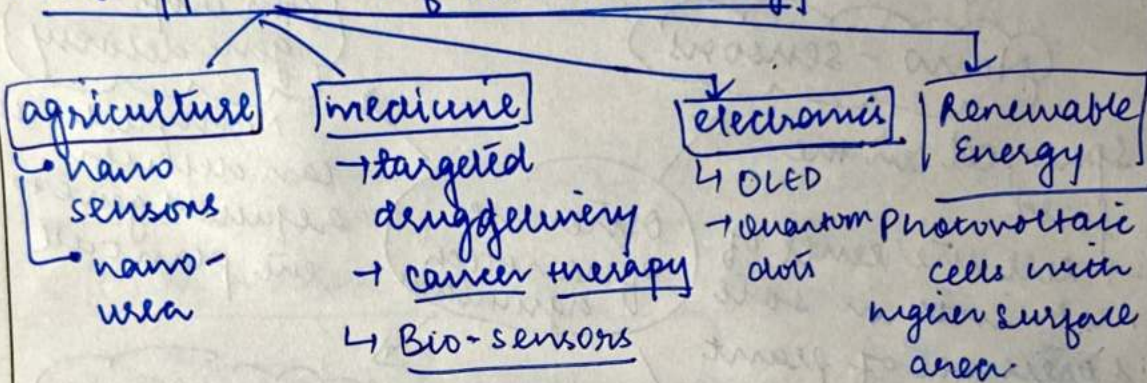
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⑤ Nanotechnology refers to the study and application of nanoparticles in the size range of 1-100 nanometres.

Wide applications of nanotechnology



Liquid Nano Urea refers to nano-urea that delivers nitrogenous fertilisers to plants.

Advantages over conventional Urea

- ① 85-90% more efficiency than conventional urea.
- ② Directly sprayed on leaves and absorbed by stomata → less wastage + optimum utilisation.
- ③ Reduced import dependency + reduced current account deficit as conventional urea entirely imported -

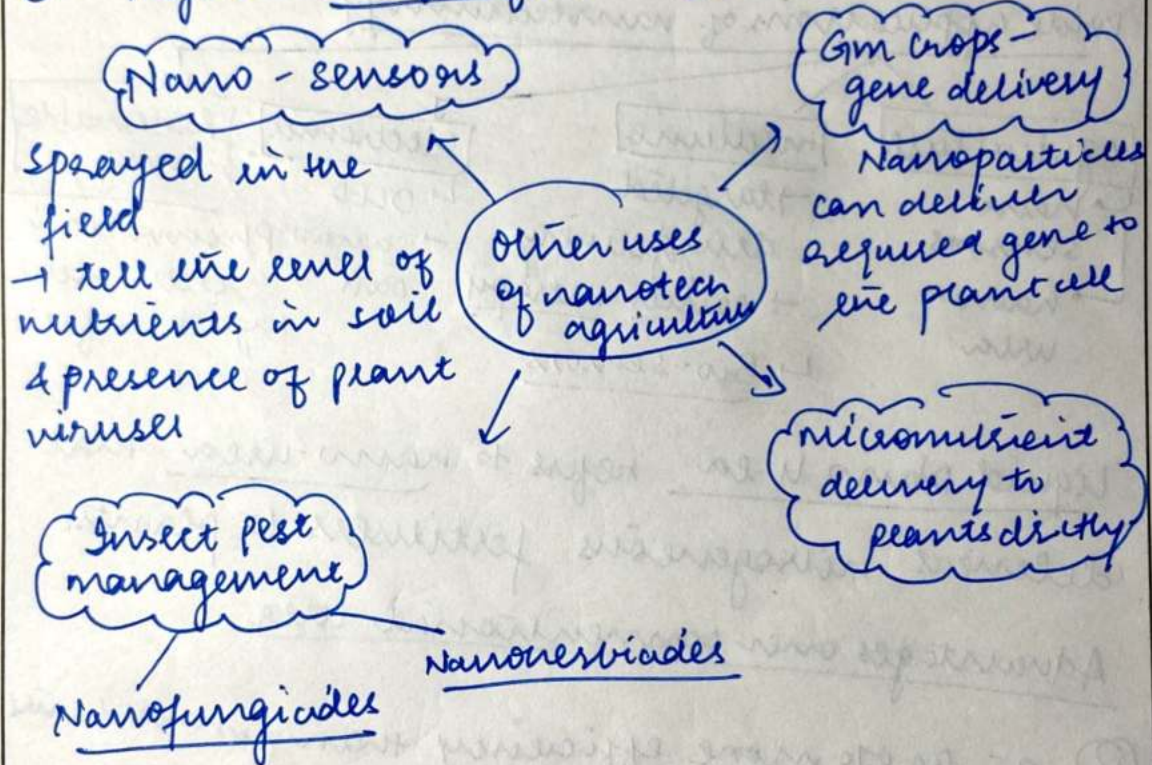
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- ④ Reduction in fertilizer use.
- ⑤ Soil fertility and restored and land degradation slowed.
- ⑥ higher shelf life + non-perishable.



- Challenges**
- ① Non-biodegradability of nanoparticles - pollution
 - ② Cytotoxicity
 - ③ Reduces diversity

Way forward

Government Guidelines on use of nanotech in agriculture should be addressed and more innovation should be promoted.

9

इस हाशिए में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
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⑥ Anti-Microbial Resistance refers to the acquired resistance of microbes to the anti-biotics used to kill them. As per Lancet study, it is now leading cause of death. However, the past few years have seen a significant rise in AMR which is alarming as it hinders our ability to check growth and infection of bacteria.

Causes ① Over-prescription and Self-medication → Taking more than the required dosage of anti-biotics or taking anti-biotics even when not required causes AMR.

② Leaving anti-biotic course incomplete
eg, leaving TB course incomplete neither kills the bacteria nor brings immunity,

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it makes the pathogens resistant.

③ Antibiotics given to food animals - ABs critical to human health given to poultry for growth promotion etc. eg., Colistin

④ Pharmaceutical industries effluent pollution

Efforts to control

① National Action Plan for Disease Control

② India - part of oneHealth Campaign of WHO & FAO.

③ Delhi Declaration - Inter ministerial Consensus for containing AMR.

④ National Action Plan for AMR.

Role of Traditional medicine

→ less reliance on antibiotics for less serious diseases
→ Follow AYUSH, Yoga for lifestyle diseases etc.

↳ IMS Indian Medicine system like Ayurveda, Soma Rigpa (Tibetan) to boost immunity etc.

हार्शिए में केवल प्र संख्या लिखें।
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① The Panchamrita by pm modi at COP26, include, inter alia the goals of -

- ① 50% energy from non-fossil fuels by 2030
- ② 500 GW renewable energy capacity by 2030

To this end, various policies have been initiated by the government :-

① Renewable energy certificates to be traded at power exchanges.

Merits → help promote usage of renewable energy -

② SOLAR ENERGY → 5th largest capacity in the world.

schemes → PM-KUSUM, Solar Rooftop Scheme, SRISTI etc

Merits = low dependence on coal
lowered thermal plants (at int: 80%)

Drawbacks → high import cost of photovoltaic cells

→ less innovation in India at present.

इस हार्शिए में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
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③ WIND ENERGY → restricted to Gujarat, TN etc.
challenges → large area + geographical constraints

④ BIO-ENERGY → E-20 programme of govt. for 20% ethanol blended petrol by 2023.

Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2021

Seeks to → decarbonise economy
→ promote energy conservation

1) Establishes voluntary carbon credit markets

2) Sustainable habitats → Energy conservation

standards for large residential buildings in addition to commercial buildings.

3) Minimum requirement of energy from Non Fossil Fuels can be prescribed by central govt.

4) Power to SEZs to regulate matters

Way forward → To achieve Net zero by 2070 and achieve Parisian goals, renewable energy infra. needs to be strengthened & people made aware about it.

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⑧ The incidences of coastal erosion i.e., denudation of the coast due to incessant rainfall, consistent sea waves or storms, has increased significantly over the years.

Causes of coastal erosion

- ↳ illegal sand mining at the coasts
- ↳ illegal encroachment of the coasts in violation of Coastal Zone Regulations

CRZ, 2019

- ↳ encroaching on the wetlands and mangroves.

Impacts of sea incursions and erosion

- 1) Water scarcity due to saltwater intrusion in groundwater resources.
- 2) Reduced crop yields, nutrition insecurity e.g., paddy cultivation among coasts in Goa, Kerala affected due to erosion
COASTAL AGRICULTURE deteriorates

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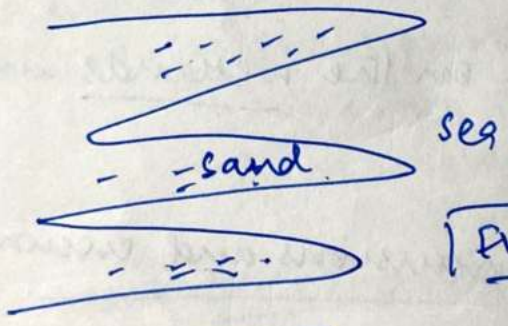
37 Infrastructure loss etc. RMSI reported parts of Mumbai like See Lush, Haji Ali could be underwater soon.

47 Diseases in population - hard water

Corrective measures

1) construction in coastal zones to follow integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan.

2) construction of GROYNES



To limit the erosion and help build the beach.

EMBANKMENTS

3) REVTMENT construction

4) deep beach enrichment to add sand.

5) Plant mangroves to act as a buffer.

Way forward 33.6% coastal area eroding as per Govt. answer in Lok Sabha. Fast action as aforementioned required to halt this.

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9) 21st century has seen a new form of security threats that are unconventional, technology driven, anonymous etc. and include threats such as-

- cyberthreats and cybercrimes
- lone wolf attacks and hybrid militants
- Violence against women
- Trafficking and organised crimes
- corruption and money laundering

These call for major police reforms to deal with these emerging challenges.

Need for well-rounded police that is

- S → strict and sensitive
- M → modern and mobile
- A → Alert and Accountable
- R → Responsive and Reliable
- T → Techno-driven and Trained.

Reforms

1) Recruitment and Training → Filling up the vacancies in police force, by conducting regular merit based induction:

2) Sensitisation trainings of police and proper incentive mechanism for constabulary promotion.

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3) Recommendations as per SC guidelines in Prakash Singh vs UOI

1) Constitution of Police Complaints Board to hear complaints on custodial violence etc.

2) Fixed tenure for State police IGP and DGP

3) Capacity building of police force.

4) Constitution of State Boards to frame policy and organisational goals.

5) Separate Investigation and maintenance of law and order functions of police.

4) MODERNISATION OF POLICE → Digital training

workshops.

• use of CCTNS, cyberdome etc.

5) separate wings for economic offences, cybercrimes etc.

6) Introduce community policing and improve and modernise intelligence gathering.

Police and law and order: state list entries, concerted effort of states required for efficient policing

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10 Money laundering is a transnational organised crime in which illegally sourced money is integrated into financial system as legal money through a series of financial transactions.

Threat to integrity of financial system → round tripping
→ corruption

↳ Loss to exchequer worth billions

Threat to national security → Proceeds used to fund -
• human trafficking
• Drug trafficking
• fund terrorism and radicalisation and other organised crime.
• Cybercrime, through cryptocurrencies

Role of PMLA 2002 in checking money

laundering:-

↳ Appoints and empowers enforcement Directorate (ED) to investigate cases of money laundering.

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27 S. 24 Burden of proof on the accused as opposed to criminal justice rule of innocent until proven guilty.

37 strict bail provisions under S. 45, PMCA:-

Once arrested, difficult to get bail + cognizable and non-bailable

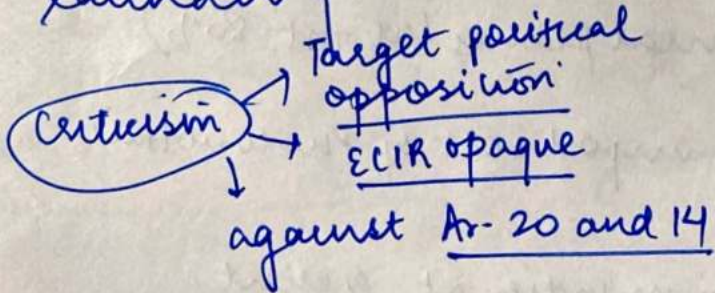
47 No need to inform accused of the details of ECR.

5.7 Statement recorded b/f P.O. admissible as evidence.

Strict provisions of PMCA under challenge b/f Supreme Court were upheld in the case Vijay Madanlal Choudhary vs UOI.

SC held the constitutionality of the Act because of the source of money

laundering.



Conclusion → Important for preventing money laundering and associated crimes. Safeguards should be introduced to prevent abuse of power.

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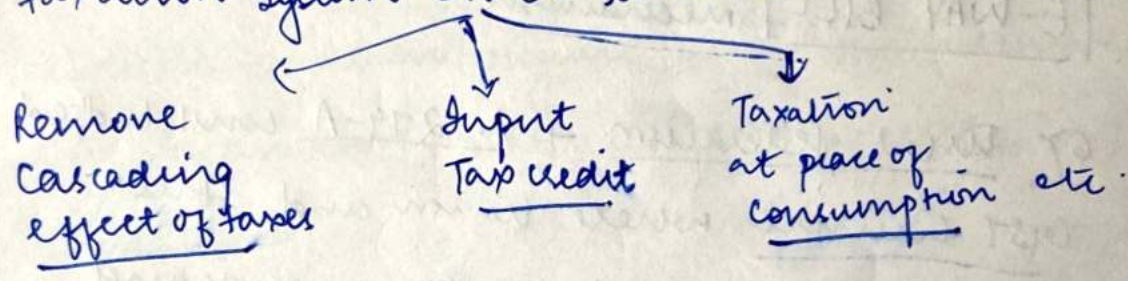
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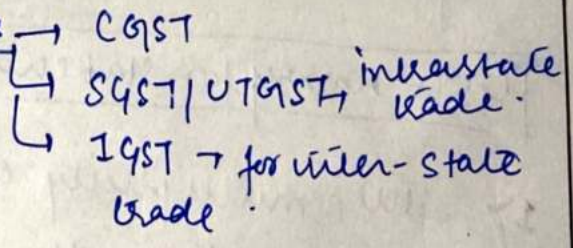
11) 101st Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the Goods and Service Act, 2016 to implement the aim of One Nation, One Taxation, One Market.

GST constituted an overhaul of the indirect taxation system since it aimed to introduce



GST- cause for celebration

1) GST removed the multiplicity of State and central taxes, to introduce common tax slabs across States



2) Cascading effect of taxation removed:-
Provision of Input Tax Credit (ITC) removed double taxation or cascading effect of taxes.

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37 Increased compliance and more taxation
base → since introduction of GST.

47 Highest ^{tax} revenue is from GST to the
government.

57 Removal of corruption, red-tapism by
E-WAY BILL mechanism.

67 Fiscal federalism → Ar. 279-A constituted
GST council where union and states
decide by consensus GST rates on goods and
services.

D SIN TAX: high tax rate on ungoods like
cigarettes to reduce consumption.

GST - worry for stakeholders!

17 still, multiplicity of tax rate slabs - 5, 12, 28 etc.
for different goods.

27 Till recently, many restaurants, hotels
were charging Service Tax over & above GST -
illegal - duping the customer.

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37 Threat to fiscal federalism

- ↳ GST Compensation to States stopped since June '22 despite opposition
- ↳ states' opposition to GST council decisions

Way forward

GST is a comprehensive, integrated and holistic taxation regime with the potential to streamline and simplify indirect taxation in India.

17 Tax rates should be simplified and reduced.

27 GST compensation to states should be given as per their losses, since compensation cess is continued.

37 with time, introduce GST on alcohol, aviation turbine fuel etc.

Conclusion

Improve GST collection and verification system to bring more efficiency into the system.

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⑫ Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Indian banking sector have skyrocketed in the past few years.

NPAs refer to the assets - the credit on which the principle and interest repayment is due for >90 days.

Causes of NPA in banking sector

1) Twin Balance sheet issue → the corporate were also in loss and so were the banks due to
 → corruption
 → irrational lending practices
eg., PNB-Nirav Modi loan scam

2) Global Financial Crisis: 2008 → Banks lent huge amounts to loss making companies.

3) Lack of foresight & checking mechanism before granting loans

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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4) Banks don't maintain CRAR, don't conduct Asset Quality Review

5) Due to COVID-19 many MSMEs and corporates faced unforeseeable losses - difficulty to repay loans.

Utility of IBC in combating NPA issue

1) Time bound mechanism to deal with corporate insolvency: Resolution Plan to be formulated and implemented within 330 days → CIRP completion.

2) Provides for ~~both~~ resolution before liquidation for maximum benefit to the company.

3) Expert Resolution Professional drafts the resolution plan

4) Pre-packages provided for easy resolution

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Challenges of IBC

- 1) Time limit often not followed.
- 2) Doesn't provide for cross-border insolvency eg, All India's assets abroad couldn't be liquidated.

NARCL

→ To act as bad bank and purchase the NPAs of the banks.

Prospects → ① Take NPAs from banks and allow them the freedom to lend without limitations

② will sell the assets via Swiss challenge auction, so maximum optimum value of assets gained.

Challenges → ① Banks might indulge in reckless lending.

② May become full of stressed assets with no buyer.

③ Moral hazard in lending by PSBs.

Way forward

→ GNPAs form 70% of SCBs assets as of Sept. 2021. viable policies to be implemented to resolve.

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13) Having suffered incessant famines and food insecurity pre-independence, India today is largely food secure with agriculture contributing 19% to the GVA [ES 2022] and 74% to the workforce.

Post-Indian policies that contributed to agricultural productivity.

1) First five year plan focussed on increasing agricultural productivity to feed the starving millions

2) Green Revolution of the 1970-80s → In the wake of USA's restriction on PL-480 programme, India under MS Swaminathan - HYV seeds of rice, wheat grown in India - revolutionised agriculture.

3) Minimum support price → for 23 crops - price security to farmers

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- 4) Seeds related schemes → seed banks
- 5) Income support to farmers → PM-KISAN, annual ₹6000
- 6) Irrigation support → 49.1% of Net sown Area is net irrigated area
 - ↳ micro-irrigation fund of ₹500 crore
 - ↳ PM Kisan surcharge Yojana - Per Drop more crop
 - ↳ Harkhet Ko Paani - Jal Shakti Mission
 - ↳ Atal Biju Yojana - for groundwater rejuvenation in 7 ~~of~~ critical states.
- 7) Agriculture export support → APEDA facilitates agri. exports
 - one district one Product Scheme
 - AgriStack - for streamlined export policy
 - 8) Fertiliser subsidy for urea & NPK

Despite, these schemes, nutrition security is a distant dream -

NFHS-5 survey 52% women: anaemic
wasting: 32%, stunting: 35%

Reasons :- ① more focus on rice & wheat
 due to inst & less on nutri-cereals and pulses.

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- 2) Poverty → and focus on hunger fulfilment and not nutrition.
- 3) micronutrient deficiency like iron, zinc etc.
- 4) Leverages, corruption in PDS distribution system.
- 5) Diseases → lead to low absorption of nutrients.



Way forward

Proper implementation of these schemes & last mile delivery imp. for their implementation.

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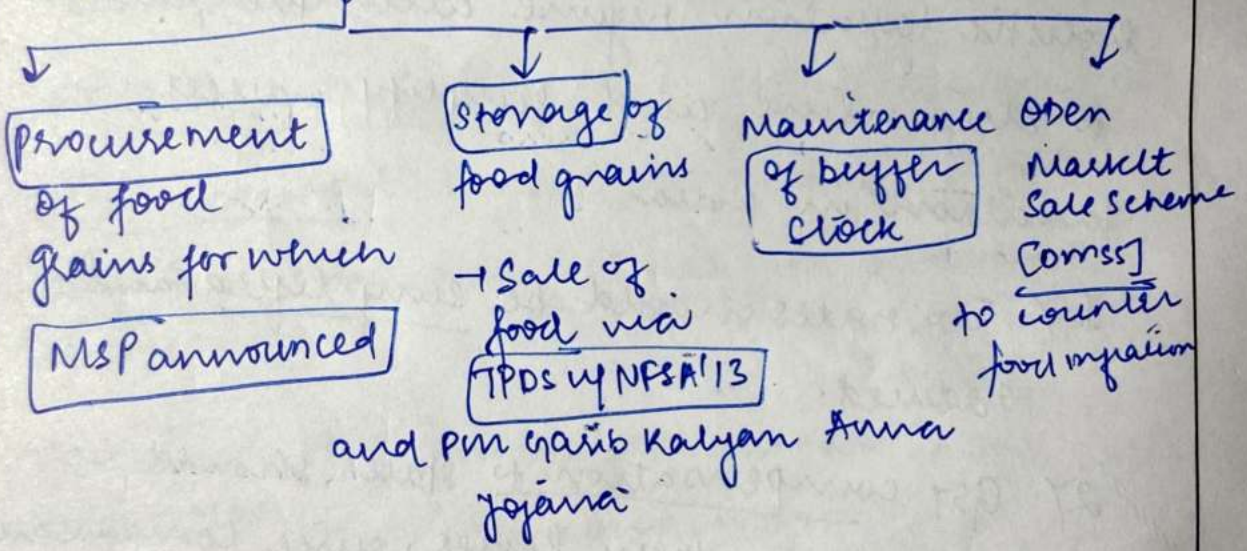
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(14) Food Corporation of India is a ~~statutory~~ statutory body established under the Food Corporation Act, 1964.

It plays a central role in food management of the country.

Functions of the FCI



Challenges faced by the FCI

17 High Economic Costs → MSP + Procurement Incidentals + coupled with subsidised TPDS leads to FCI making losses to the tune of ~ ₹31ac crore

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27 Open ended procurement policy +
limited storage capacity: leads to FCI having
huge stocks of grains like rice-wheat →
wastage, pest-infestation, etc.

37 ~~Absence~~ lack of quality infrastructure
like cold storage, warehouses etc. - wastage
& spoilage.

47 Black marketing and corruption - when
FCI procures via intermediaries

Recommendations

17 PPP model for procurement and
storage - as recommended by Shantha
Kumar committee

27 Delegate storage functions to
the agencies like Central Warehousing
Authority etc. which have
relevant infrastructure.

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37 Decentralised storage at Gram Panchayat level so that storage and transportation costs are reduced and grains are stored close to beneficiaries.

47 ES 2017-18 recommended rationalising of subsidies

re-identify and re-classify beneficiaries

DBT to beneficiaries and they'd procure grains directly from market, to reduce FCI burden.

Way forward

need for systematic overhaul of FCI which is loss making, relies on EBR.

→ FCI'd transform from food storage unit → food logistic organisation
→ PPP modernisation of be adopted.

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15) Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the use of computers and machines to mimic human brain functions and intelligence.



Smart City Infra.

Predictive applications to improve governance

1) Traffic Management → Integrated Traffic management system to predict traffic flow, congestion etc.

2) Health care sector → use of AI for diagnosing disease, accuracy of diagnosis and early warning system.

3) Agriculture → Pest infestation, disease
EWS: Plantix A

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④ Police and Surveillance → using Facial Recognition Technology, CCTVs, precision identification of footage and sending messages using IoT and 5G.

Prescriptive applications

① Health care → Drug delivery, Cancer treatment, AI bots for virtual checkup and nursing 24x7. eg. viz. AI.

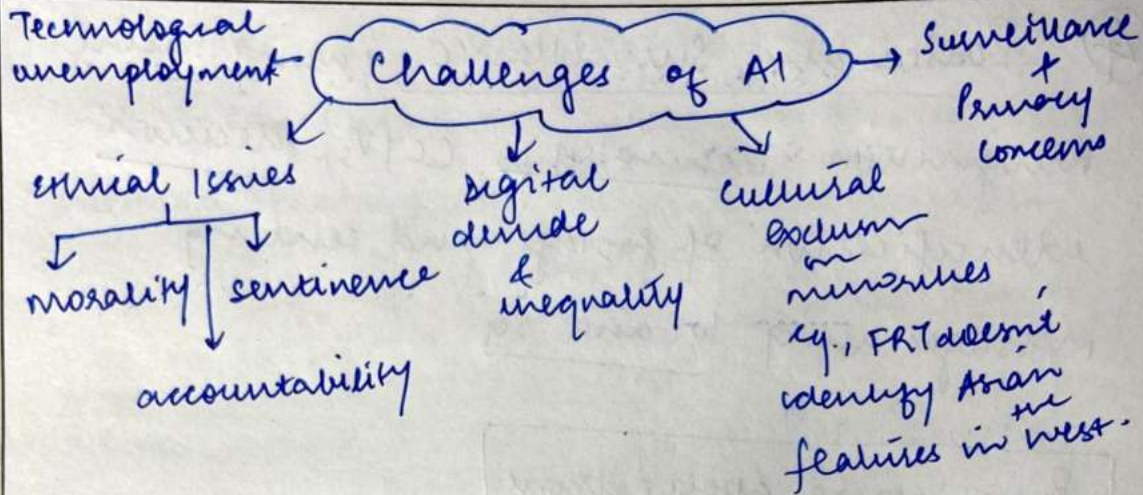
② Judicial pendency → AI can be used to reduce backlog of cases by

- ↳ case management
- ↳ online dispute Resolution
- ↳ quick insights about prevailing law.

③ Dispute Redressal → use of AI for dispute resolution and grievance redressal eg. vivad se vishwas scheme, Fairness Taxation → solving with AI's help

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way forward

AI to contribute \$1 trillion to economy by 2035: NITI Aayog

- 1) National Ethics for AI policy by NITI
- 2) RAISE platform should be utilized for responsible use of AI
- 3) Responsible AI for Youth - to educate youth about AI and uses, challenges.
- 4) National AI policy for different sectors needs to be formulated.
- 5) Capacity building to ensure enough skilled workforce to use AI for making India \$5 trillion economy.

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⑩ 5G is the fifth generation of tele-communication technology, which is stated to add some \$450 billion to the Indian economy with its introduction.

Transformative role of 5G over previous generations

1) Uses higher frequency → 5G uses higher radio frequency over 4G which imparts greater speeds for data transmission.

2) Lower Latency i.e., less-reduced time lag.

3) OFDM Technology - Orthogonal Frequency ^{division} Multiplexing technology

which allows no interference from other frequencies

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4) Multiple input and output antennas to avoid obstruction due to physical objects in way.

5) Core network of 5G provides
↳ virtualisation
↳ NETWORK SLICING → different

servers can work on different networks.

6) Low band: for greater coverage & less speed

high band: high speed, 100Gbps - less coverage.

Challenges | ① Lack of infrastructure

India has only 30% infrastructure required for 5G rollout.

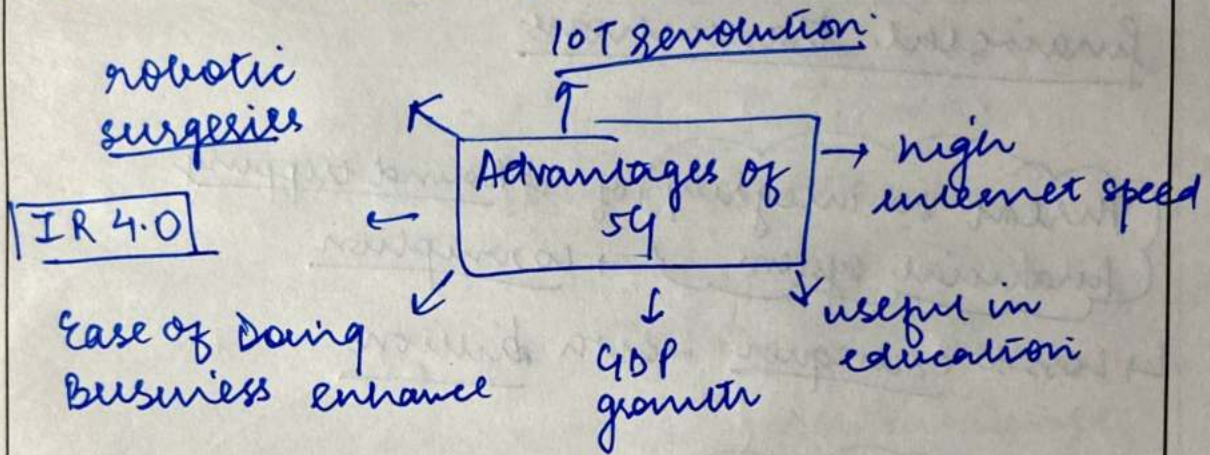
② High costs of spectrum allocation → high price for consumers.

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③ Network slicing may raise concerns for net neutrality

④ Issues of privacy, if Chinese devices used.



Government → National Digital Communication Policy 2018: thrust on 5G rollout.

→ 5G India Forum to ease rollout.

Way forward → Rationalise spectrum costs
→ PPP model can be adopted.

Balance allocation of spectrum with other technologies
→ Increase fiberisation from current 30%.

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18) Unsustainable tourism practices have in the recent past led to huge stress on the natural resources of ecologically fragile and sensitive areas such as the himalayan states, western ghats etc.

Anthropogenic stress caused due to unsustainable and unmundful tourism

practices:-

1) Increased pollution → Example of increased vehicular pollution in himalachal during summer, shows how unregulated traffic can lead to increase GHG emissions and ~~and~~ in the regions.

2) Deforestation → As tourism industry booms, more space for hotels, shops & homestays is required and for this deforestation is resorted to, disturbing the biodiversity of the region.

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3) Plastic pollution → Tourists and local throw away plastics everywhere - no proper disposal.

4) Encroachment on river plains in the Himalayan regions and the proceed areas in western Ghats → GLOFs, urban flooding, coastal erosion.

5) Population explosion in these regions - causes logical stress, habitat loss and fragmentation for animals

Strategies for sustainable tourism

1) Sustainable tourism practices → strict protocols with punishment for violating the environmental protection norms.

2) Eco-management plans of habitation - sustainable structures in compliance with environmental norms.

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37 Mandatory Environment Impact Assessment before any large residential or commercial construction.

eg, construction of a Hydroelectric power plant without EIA in UK was one of the reasons for Glaciar lake outburst flood (GLOF)

4) Preventive measures like -

Government advisories

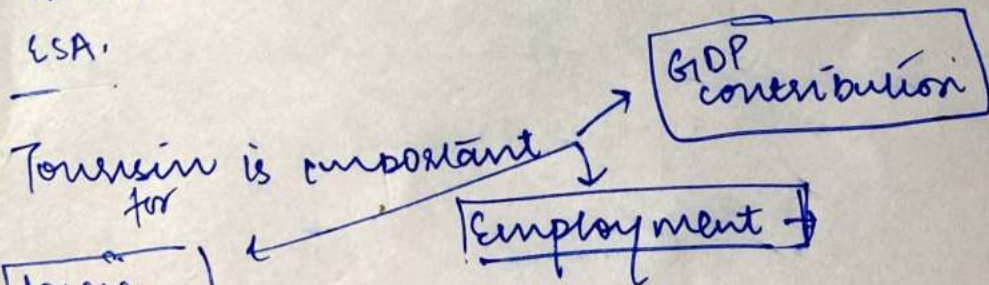
eco-tourism

Declaration of areas around protected areas as Eco-sensitive Areas

Blue flag certification of beaches to certify their sustainability;

Afforestation and Restoration

eg., Gadgil committee recommended 64.1.1994 ESA.



∴ Sustainable tourist practices required to preserve ecologically sensitive areas

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19) Hybrid militants are a new class of militants who use unconventional means to carry out terrorist activities.

Hybrid militants	Militants	Onesground workers
1) <u>Anonymously</u> carry out attacks. eg., Kashmiri Pt. teacher killed in Srinagar.	1) Public allegiance to a terrorist organisation.	1) Provide logistical support, information to terrorists like <u>phones</u> , money etc.
2) Difficult to identify & trace.	2) on the identification list of security forces	2) mostly identified by the security forces
3) Carry out targeted killings of <u>civilians</u> , individuals with sniper arms	3) Carry out larger acts of <u>terrorism</u> . blasts, killings etc. eg., Uzi attack.	3) Don't usually indulge in violence.
4) Go back to routine lives after single act of terrorism - merge with civilians.	4) Terrorist acts, <u>radicalisation</u> , eg., Burhan Wani.	4) <u>Clandestinely</u> help while living routine life.

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Security concerns posed by Hybrid militants

1) Identification and Traceability issue

Since they don't openly declare

allegiance to a terrorist organisation

2) Target civilians + vulnerable

and without security protection.

3) Distrust among communities -

Communalism and divide in
society since identity of militant

not clear and traceable.

4) Outside the radar of informers [mukhbir]

Recommendatory measures

1) CCTV surveillance at small
distances.

2) Strengthen intelligence networks,
informer should be incentivised to

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divulge information about them

37 Confidence building measures like
Nehru Sadbharna and Pahal

47 Deradicalisation of youth and
promotion of unity between
communities

57 Increased check, frisking, patrolling etc.
to instil security & confidence in
civilians

Terrorism is a scourge on the society and
is connected to other evils like money
laundering, organised crime etc and
therefore, all steps need to be taken to
weed it -

—————

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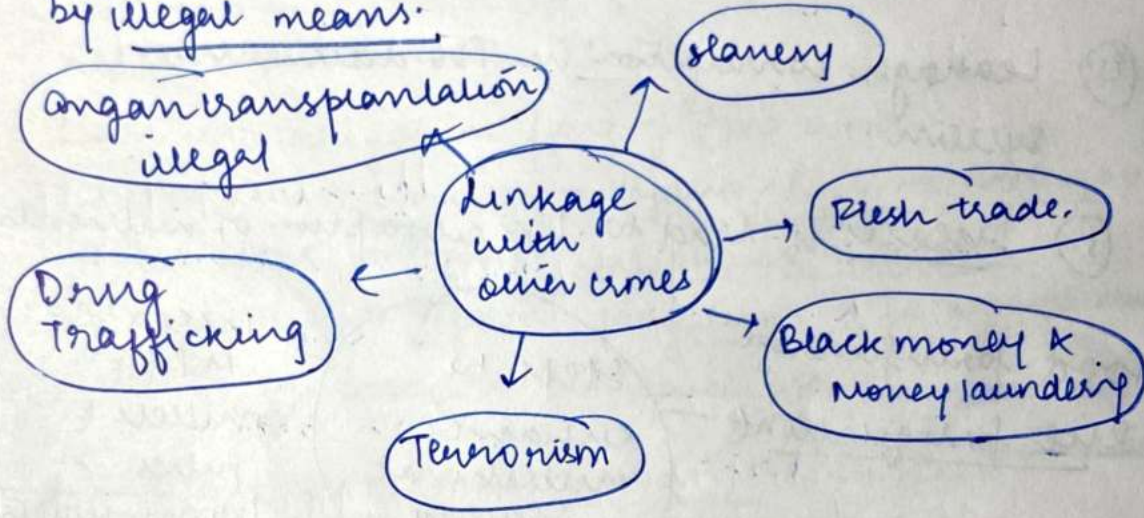
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20) human trafficking involves acquisition, receipt, sale of humans by force, fraud or deception for illegal purposes and by illegal means.



Linkages

17) Organised crime like drug trafficking etc. both feeds off of human trafficking and is used to facilitate it.

Drugs, ~~are~~ are transported through trafficking channels and proceeds of these crimes fund traffickers.

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② Terrorism → weapons, money, (kamala) is transported clandestinely across borders by the routes used by traffickers & money from trafficking funds terrorist, separatist activities.

③ money laundering → Illegal proceeds of crime are used in the trade and commerce the money gained from trafficking is ultimately made white.

Measures → UN office on Drugs and Crime handles multilateral consensus on prohibiting human trafficking.
→ Art. 23 of constitution prohibits trafficking and bonded labour.
→ Immoral Traffic Prevention Act criminalises trafficking in India.

Provisions of 2021 Bill

- ① Criminalises all types of human trafficking
- ② No gender-age bias → men, women, transgender included as victims.

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- ③ NIA given investigation and powers.
- ④ Min. punishment: 7 years imprisonment.
max: 10 years
- ⑤ Max. time limit for investigation: 90 days
from the date of arrest of accused.

Way forward

① Inter-agency cooperation with NIA on investigation and protection of victims

NIA + State + BSF/ITBP
police (for cross-border trafficking)

- ② Role of CSOs like NGOs for
 - ↳ rehabilitation of victims
 - ↳ PTSD counselling
 - ↳ skilling and employment



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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.