

ForumIAS			
GENERAL STUDIES			
Name Of Candidate		AYAN JAIN	
Roll No.	1910074977	Date:	16/11/21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & 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> <p>-----</p>
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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:

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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						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) The role of state in a liberalized economy is best suited as a facilitator and not as an engaged Participant. Critically analyse this statement with respect to privatization drive of the government.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

उदासीकृत अर्थव्यवस्था में राज्य की भूमिका एक सहभागी के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि एक सुविधाप्रदाता के रूप में सबसे उपयुक्त है। सरकार के निजीकरण अभियान के संबंध में इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian government has been pursuing Disinvestment Policy with great thrust, for increased participation of Private sector and as a revenue generation.

Benefits of privatization

- ① Increased efficiency of institutions.
- ② More profitable running of PSUs.
- ③ ~~More~~ Private Sector Management is more adept.
- ④ Government will have higher revenue.
- ⑤ Government can focus its resources and time towards

welfare of people.

- ⑥ It is in alignment of India's aim of Minimum Government, Maximum Governance.

Disadvantages of Privatization

- ① Leads to commercialization of essential services.
- ② Scope of corruption and nepotism increases.
- ③ Services may become costlier.
- ④ It is a sign of a government in need of funds.
- ⑤ Regulation issues and often political intervention.

Thus, privatization is a progressive step but needs to be monitored; 'Strategic Divestment' is a step in the right direction.

Feedback

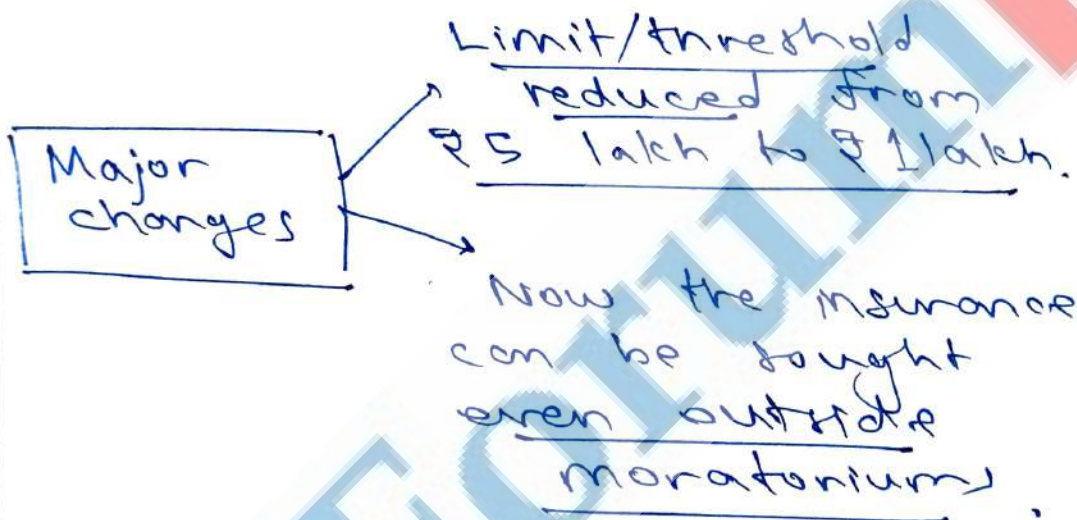
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Q-2) What are the major changes brought in the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act 2021? How will it promote the interest of small account holders and depositors? (10 Marks, 150 words)

जमा बीमा और ऋण गारंटी निगम (संशोधन) अधिनियम 2021 में कौन से बड़े बदलाव लाए गए हैं? यह छोटे खाताधारकों और जमाकर्ताओं के हितों को कैसे बढ़ावा देगा? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In order to promote the interests of small account holders and depositors, government amended the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICG) Act.



Role in promoting interests of small holders and depositors

① Now small account holders and depositors can seek

insurance for smaller amounts; earlier they were not able to, due to high threshold amount (₹ 5 lakhs).

- ② Now they have all-year round financial support, while earlier it was only in special cases.
- ③ It will enable these firms to grow faster and increase participation in economy.
- ④ Will prevent shut down of such firms due to financial troubles.
- ⑤ Firms will be able to take more risks due to insurance.
- ⑥ Individuals can also take part in more investments.

Thus, the DIGC Amendment 2021, ~~is~~ is a step towards Financial Inclusion.

Feedback
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Q.3) Discuss how the food processing sector can be the panacea for addressing the triple whammy of low value addition, high post-harvest losses and disguised unemployment associated inherently with the Indian agriculture. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारतीय कृषि के साथ स्वाभाविक रूप से जुड़े कम मूल्यवर्धन, कटाई के बाद के नुकसान और प्रचण्ड बेरोजगारी के रूप में तिहरी मार की समस्या से निपटने के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र रामबाण कैसे हो सकता है। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Food Processing

PRIMARY	→ Cleaning, Grading etc
SECONDARY	→ Alteration of basic produce
TERTIARY	→ value Addition (eg. fortification)

Food processing is very limited in India at present despite its various benefits.

Significance of Food Processing

A) For value addition

- ① Secondary and tertiary food processing add value to the basic agricultural produce.
- ② Packaging of produce.
- ③ Preservation ensures long-term shelf life.
- ④ Grading ensures high quality produce is selected.

B) For post-harvest losses

- ① Basic cleaning removes excess moisture or damaging pests.

- ② Maintaining the produce in air-conditioned ambience prevents rotting.
- ③ Right pressure is maintained.
- ④ Perishable produce is converted to a durable item.

① For disguised unemployment

- ① Food processing is highly labour-intensive
- ② Lead to development of forward and backward linkages.
- ③ Will create jobs in marketing etc which require semi-skilled labour.
- ④ Infuses export-competitiveness which further increases demand for labour.

Food processing sector is key to Doubling Farmers' Income 2022 and is also mooted by Ashok Dalwai Committee and others.

Feedback

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Value Addition
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Q.4) What explains the paradox of higher farmer suicide rate in more prosperous states than in poorer states? (10 Marks, 150 words)

गरीब राज्यों की तुलना में अधिक समृद्ध राज्यों में किसान आत्महत्या दर के अधिक होने का विरोधाभास क्या बताता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

It is often observed that farmers in Punjab and Haryana commit suicides in higher numbers than other states.

Reasons for this paradox

- ① Even the prosperous states largely consist of small and marginal farmers who have to depend on moneylenders, getting caught in debt-trap.
- ② Richer farmers often invest heavily in every season, so any crop failures affects them harshly.
- ③ Deep inequality in these states makes it difficult for the poor farmers to make ends meet.

- ④ Luxurious lifestyles of rich farmers creates unsustainable expenditure, often bringing them back to poverty.
- ⑤ Cases of drug addiction in some areas due to influence of golden crescent.
- ⑥ More focus of government schemes towards the poorer states.
- ⑦ The poor farmers in rich states are unable to get support.
- ⑧ Erratic climate in these states often leads to crop failures more frequently.

Thus, to overcome this paradox, there is a need to focus on removing regional disparities and assisting small farmers.

Feedback

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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Total

Q.5) India's policies on environmental regulation are discordant, lofty on intent but feeble on outcomes. Critically examine this statement with special emphasis on plastic waste management in the country. (10 Marks, 150 words)

पर्यावरण नियमन पर भारत की नीतियां असंगत हैं। इरादे से बुलंद हैं लेकिन परिणामों पर कमजोर हैं। देश में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has made multiple legislations and policies on environmental regulation such as Environment Protection Act 1986, Solid Waste Management Rules, etc.

The Plastic Waste Management (Amended) Rules have decided to eliminate Single Use Plastic and ~~to~~ increase thickness of plastic bags.

① Ambitious goals such as eradication of single-use plastic.

Lofty intent of Indian policies

② Goals aligned with international best practices

③ Strict timelines are set

④ They cover diverse types of pollutions and issues.

Feeble outcomes

- ① Often, amendments to the acts give exemptions / relaxations (eg. In Plastic Rules, Blood Bags were allowed)
- ② Timelines are rarely met due to resource constraints.
- ③ Regulation of pollution is inadequate (eg. Plastic Bags are still used in many places).
- ④ Weak punishment for violations (eg. for not meeting plastic thickness)
- ⑤ Multiple agencies often leads to incoherence.

India needs to implement its laws, policies in letter and spirit, which will require better monitoring as well as public participation.

Feedback

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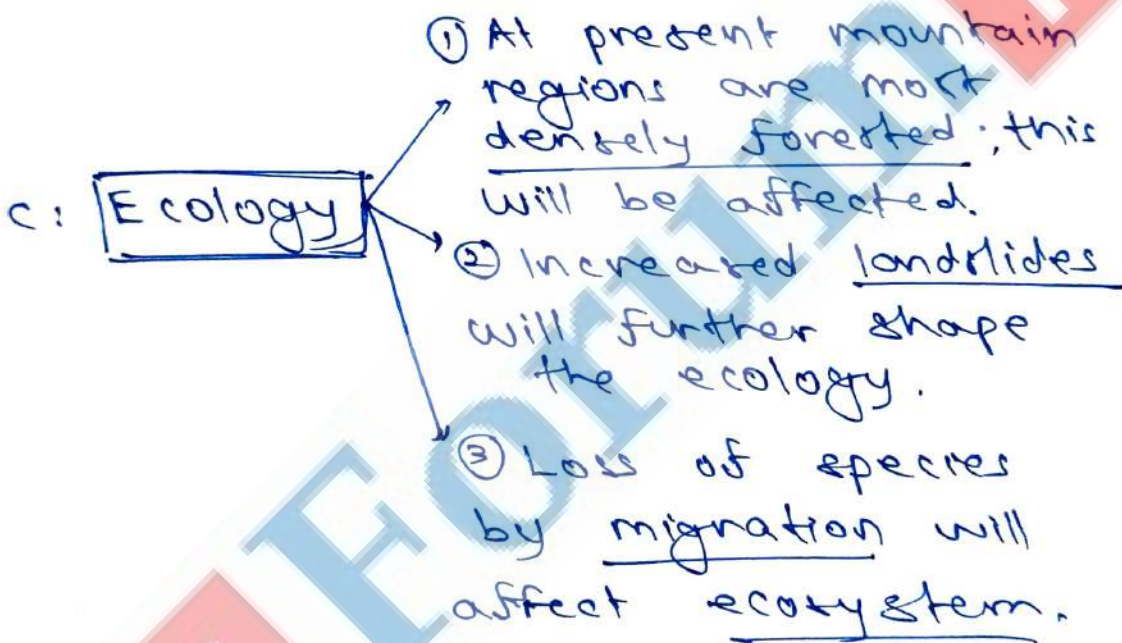
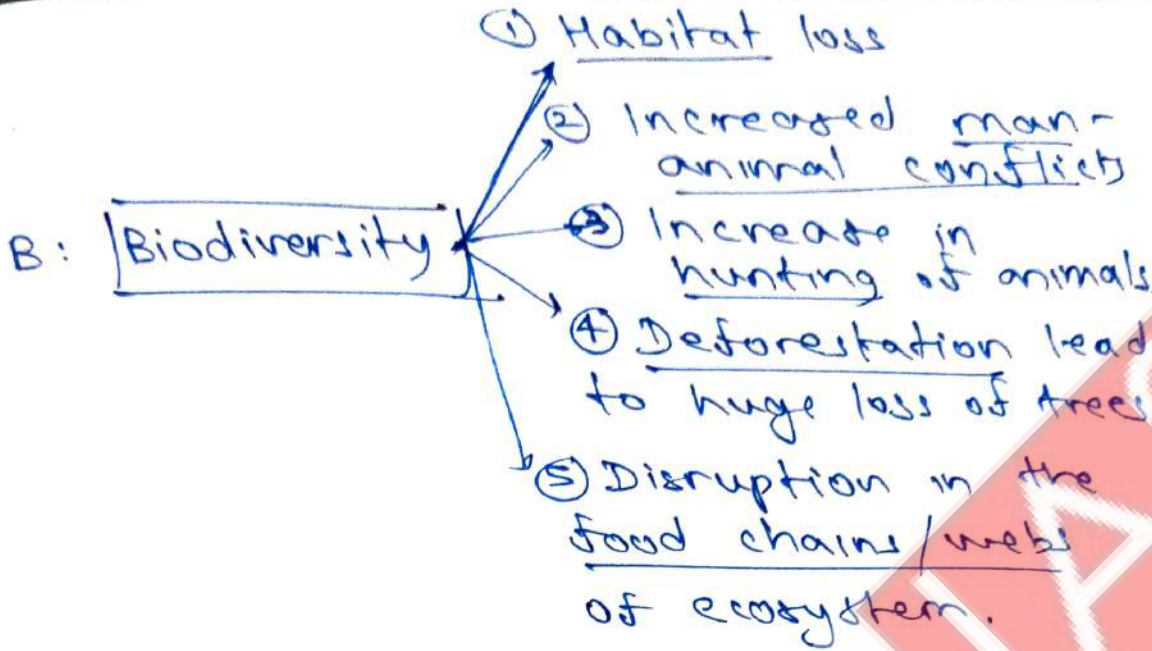
Q.6) Discuss the impact of illegal construction and encroachment on disaster vulnerability, biodiversity and ecology of mountain regions in the country. (10 Marks, 150 words)

देश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की आपदा के प्रति सुभेद्यता, जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी पर अवैध निर्माण और अतिक्रमण के प्रभ. व की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

While India has legislated the Coastal Regulation Zone Rules, yet there is no comprehensive policy for the mountain region, which led to encroachment and illegal construction.

Their impact on :





Thus, there is a need to check such encroachment, and define 'No development zones' like in Coastal regions.

Feedback

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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
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Q.7) What do you mean by scientific social responsibility (SSR)? In light of draft policy of SSR, discuss how can SSR strengthen science-society linkages and usher in a cultural change in the conduct of science for the benefit of society at large in the country? (10 Marks, 150 words)

वैज्ञानिक सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (SSR) से आप क्या समझते हैं? SSR की मसौदा नीति के आलोक में, चर्चा करें कि SSR विज्ञान-समाज संबंधों को कैसे मजबूत कर सकता है और देश में बड़े पैमाने पर समाज के लाभ के लिए विज्ञान के संचालन में सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन की शुरुआत कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Scientific Social Responsibility (SSR) is a concept on the lines of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) which aims to direct/utilise Science and technology to solve society's problems.

Positive Role of SSR

- ① Innovation will play major role in solving society's problems of poverty/hunger etc
- ② Increased employment in Science-related fields
- ③ People will view Science as a saviour rather than as an exploiter of poor

- ④ The inequity in society will significantly reduce.
- ⑤ Technologies feared to be 'disruptive' (eg. AI) will be utilized in helpful ways.
- ⑥ Will prevent the commercialization of science
- ⑦ Serve as an impetus to R&D in India (so far stagnant at ~0.6% of GDP)
- ⑧ Many more people especially women will be interested in the STEM fields.
- ⑨ Optimal use of resources in efficient manner will allow higher growth for entire nation.

Thus, SSR has the potential to make India a "truly inclusive" while also promoting high growth and cultural acceptance.

Feedback

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Q.8) Analyze the critical importance of genome sequencing in pandemic control.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

महामारी नियंत्रण में जीनोम अनुक्रमण के महत्वपूर्ण महत्व का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In order to tackle the SARS-COV 2 virus, lot of research is being done on Genome Sequencing as the key to victory in pandemic.

Importance of Genome Sequencing

- ① Understanding the virus is the first step to combating it.
- ② Medicines / inhibitors require thorough understanding of the genes of virus.
- ③ Gene Therapy ~~and use of~~ can be employed once the virus' genes are mapped.
- ④ Sequencing helps us identify mutations in the virus and accordingly come up with new medicines / vaccines.
- ⑤ The virion (infectious part of virus) can

- be analyzed via sequencing.
- ⑥ To employ CRISPR-Cas 9 ~~for~~ gene replacement, sequencing is necessary.
 - ⑦ Once we are able to replicate the infectious part of virus, we can easily study it and test medicines/treatments.
 - ⑧ Sequencing is crucial for the development of DNA/RNA vaccines.
 - ⑨ Enables the development of alternate treatments, like on the lines of ART (anti-retroviral therapy) for HIV.

Thus, genome sequencing is the key research of the virus ~~which~~ and ~~the~~ treatments which help us be one step ahead of the virus and pandemic.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.9) Examine the need of a clearly articulated National Security Strategy for systematic, consistent and coherent approach towards national security. (10 Marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रति व्यवस्थित, सतत और सुसंगत दृष्टिकोण के लिए स्पष्ट रूप से स्पष्ट राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Increasing number of security threats to India has resulted in a multiplicity of laws, agencies and coordination centres, often lacking cooperation, interoperability.

Need of a National Security Strategy

- ① Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) ensuring uniform response.
- ② Will ensure response/action is taken immediately, saving lives.
- ③ A deterrence is needed to the non-state and external actors.
- ④ There will not be any confusion regarding action due to different decisions of different agencies.

- ⑤ Overlap in roles of agencies can be reduced (eg NIA and IB).
- ⑥ Loopholes in laws like UAPA and state laws will be fixed.
- ⑦ Intelligence-sharing between departments / agencies will quicken
- ⑧ Will allow specialization in tackling specific security issues (eg. Organized crime, Terrorism)
- ⑨ Decision-making will get streamlined even at the highest level.
- ⑩ Removing redundancy will solve the problem of understaffing.
- ⑪ Land-Maritime-cyber coordination is needed due to evolving nature of crimes.

Thus, a National Security Strategy will ensure streamlined and convergent efforts.

Feedback
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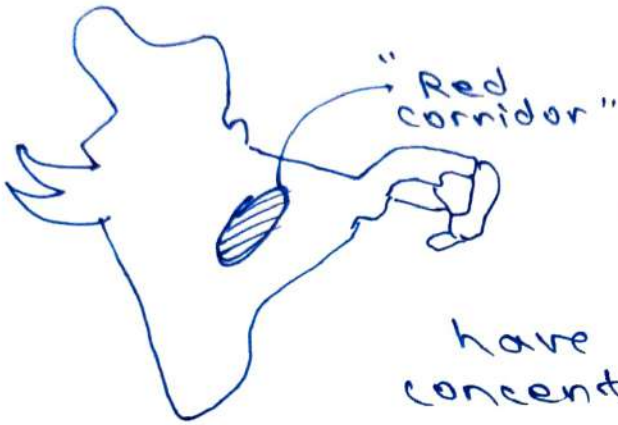
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Q.10 The issues associated with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) are both developmental and ideological. Analyze the trend in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas over the past decade and evaluate India's strategy to tackle LWE. (10 Marks, 150 words)

वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) से जुड़े मुद्दे विकासात्मक और वैचारिक दोनों हैं। पिछले एक दशक में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्ति का विश्लेषण करें और एलडब्ल्यूई से निपटने के लिए भारत की रणनीति का मूल्यांकन करें।

Fig: LWE concentrated area

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



In the last few decades incidents of Left-Wing Extremism have reduced and

have become concentrated in an area called the Red

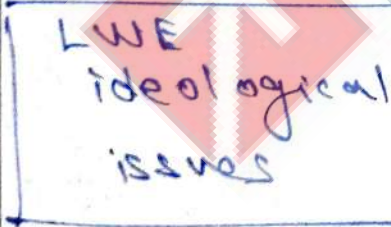
Corridor of Chhattisgarh / MP.



Call for complete overthrow of government

Communist drive

Against capitalist class.



India's strategy to tackle LWE

- ① Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation policy : Those who give up arms, are helped in getting jobs etc.
- ② High focus on development in areas of Chhattisgarh.
- ③ Increased police and armed forces to prevent casualties by LWE incidents.
- ④ Dialogues with their leaders to put end to insurgency.
- ⑤ Government schemes specifically aimed at LWE-affected areas, by both Centre and Government of Chhattisgarh.

While the threat of LWE has reduced, it is still present and must be overcome, to ensure that we can focus on external threats instead.

Feedback
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Q.11) While imposing a tax is a legitimate exercise of sovereign's power, retrospective taxation undermines the credibility of a nation as a stable legal regime and discourages international investments. Discuss in light of recent controversies. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि कर लगाना संप्रभु शक्ति का एक वैध परिपाटी है, पूर्व कराधान एक स्थिर कानूनी व्यवस्था के रूप में एक राष्ट्र की विश्वसनीयता को कमजोर करता है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निवेश को हतोत्साहित करता है। हाल के विवादों के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Retrospective taxation is the imposition of tax on economic activity conducted in the past, when no such law/tax existed.

In India, retrospective taxation was introduced through the Finance Act, 2017 which led to a major controversy with Vodafone as well as CAIRN group, both of which India lost in litigation. This also spoils India's image internationally.

Issues with Retrospective Taxation

- ① Since the tax was not there earlier, the companies undertook the transactions/business, which would be been influenced if tax was already there.
- ② It makes the business environment highly unpredictable, thus reducing Ease of doing Business.
- ③ Companies and investors fear repetition of this in future so will be apprehensive of investing in India.
- ④ Business decisions are shaped by levels of tax; Retrospective taxation distorts these.

- ⑤ A stable regime must have its policies well-defined in advance.
- ⑥ Retrospective application can be misused with selective application.
- ⑦ It ~~spoils~~ spoils India's reputation as a stable democracy.
- ⑧ An economic regime which changes often is not an attractive destination for FDI or FII.

Thus, retrospective taxation is an unfair tax and should be avoided as far as possible. When being applied, government should offer some compensation to those affected.

Feedback

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Q.12) India's stressed asset and bankruptcy reforms started on a good note, but now seems to have lost steam. Identify various issues faced in effective implementation of Insolvency and bankruptcy code in the country. How can the newly created Bad Bank help in overcoming the problem of bad debt and stabilizing the financial system?
(15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की दबावग्रस्त संपत्ति और दिवालियापन सुधार एक अच्छे नोट पर शुरू हुए, लेकिन अब लगता है कि यह महत्व खो रहे हैं। देश में दिवाला और दिवालियापन संहिता के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में आने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान करें। नव निर्मित बैड बैंक खराब कर्ज की समस्या पर काबू पाने और वित्तीय प्रणाली को स्थिर करने में कैसे मदद कर सकता है?
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The Union Budget 2020-21 has mooted a new Bad Bank to take over the NPA of the banks. This was necessary owing to the limited success of the IBC.

Achievements of the reforms

- ① Reduced the NPAs and stressed assets
- ② Overcame limitation of SARFAESI such as requirement of organized.
- ③ Infused Discipline in the financial system.
- ④ Quick bankruptcy procedures saved extra losses.
- ⑤ Protection of shareholders' & creditors' interests.

However, the effectiveness of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code faces several issues:

- ① "Evergreening"/"Window Dressing" of loans does not classify them as 'stressed' hence ~~component~~ banks show lower NPAs.
- ② Continued lending by banks to high-risk and Zombie firms.
- ③ The Twin Balance Sheet Problem reduced lending capacity of banks as well as NBFCs.
- ④ Recovery of loans was very low.
- ⑤ Moratorium on the procedure due to the pandemic.
- ⑥ Delays in the insolvency procedure.
- ⑦ frequent litigations, eg. regarding ~~the~~ distribution of assets.

How Bad Bank can solve the issue

- ① It will take over the NPAs of poor-performing banks.
- ② It will undertake Asset Reconstruction leading to partial or full recovery of loans.
- ③ Securitization of assets is allowed by SARFAESI Act.
- ④ It will raise money through mortgaging the assets of the bank, and in return will pay the bank.
- ⑤ This Bad bank will get its funds by banks (both public and private).

Thus, the Bad Bank / Asset Restructuring Company (ARC) will stabilize the financial system and overcome the limitations of the ~~the~~ IBC.

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Q.13) Stagnant farm incomes, present a strong case to develop agriculture in India as an enterprise. Discuss how the new farms laws can help in development of farming as an enterprise and increasing the farm incomes. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्थिर कृषि आय, भारत में कृषि को एक उद्यम के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मजबूत केस प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा करें कि कैसे नए कृषि कानून कृषि को एक उद्यम के रूप में विकसित करने और कृषि आय बढ़ाने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

In the last several years, farmers' incomes have not seen an increase despite various measures such as subsidies, waivers, increased focus on alternative means of livelihood etc.

In order to achieve the goal of Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022, it is crucial to develop agriculture as an enterprise.

Role of New Farm Laws

- ① Involvement of private sector will infuse efficiency.

- ② Commercialization will increase profits and price realization for farmers.
- ③ Contract farming will provide guaranteed income to the farmers and also increase investments into the farms.
- ④ Mechanization and ~~in~~ technology inputs will increase.
- ⑤ Agriculture will become much more competitive.
- ⑥ Focus will shift from food crops to cash crops resulting in higher incomes.
- ⑦ Increased export competitiveness.

- ⑧ Farmers themselves will invest more capital into production.
- ⑨ Regulations in agriculture will be eased.
- ⑩ Issue of distress sale resolved.
- ⑪ No more intermediaries, so ~~so~~ greater profit margin for farmers.
- ⑫ Private sector's contributions in transport, storage will ensure minimal post-harvest losses etc.

Thus, the new Farm Laws are a major step towards increasing the income of farmers, and will also incentivise more people to take up agriculture, thus reducing youth migration.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

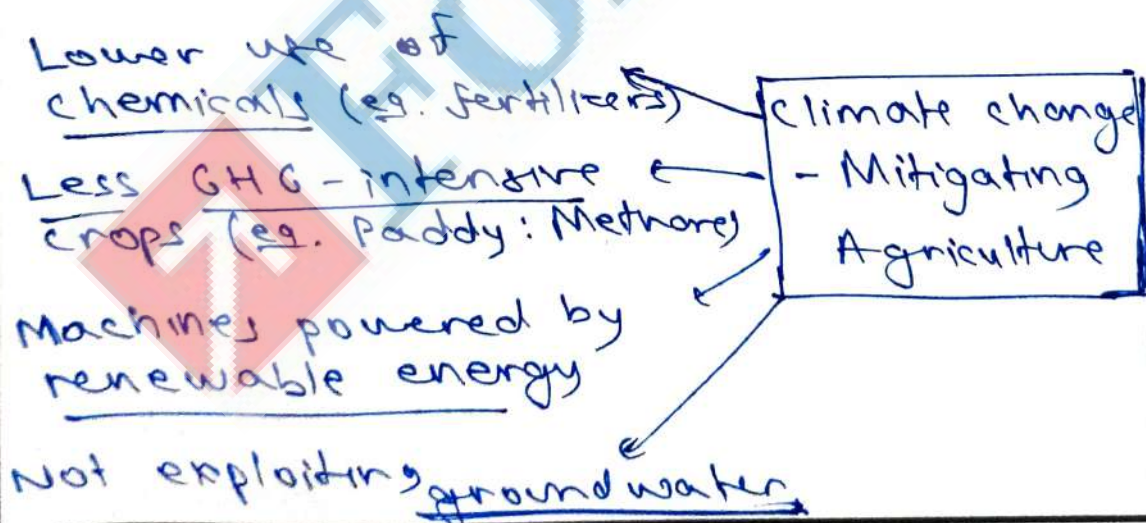
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Q.14) What is climate smart agriculture? Despite its critical role in climate change mitigation and substantial state intervention to promote climate smart agriculture, the progress made in adoption of climate smart agriculture is unimpressive. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

जलवायु स्मार्ट कृषि क्या है? जलवायु परिवर्तन उपशमन में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका और जलवायु स्मार्ट कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पर्याप्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के बावजूद, जलवायु स्मार्ट कृषि को अपनाने में की गई प्रगति अप्रभावी है। चर्चा करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Climate-smart agriculture is agriculture which is both resilient to climate change, as well as contributes less to climate change.



Role of Climate-Smart Agriculture in Mitigation

- ① Reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
- ② Reduced use of fossil fuels.
- ③ Less air, water pollution.
- ④ Less microclimate influence.
- ⑤ Balanced soil nutrients.

State interventions to promote Climate-smart agriculture

- ① PM KUSUM scheme for use of solar (renewable) energy.
- ② Drought Area Development Program
- ③ Zero Net Budget Farming and Organic Farming to reduce use of chemicals.
- ④ Promotion of renewable energy
- ⑤ Subsidies for resilient agriculture.
- ⑥ Atal Bhujal Yojana for groundwater management.

Despite all these measures, its rate of adoption has been low.

Reasons for slow adoption

- ① Poverty among farmers and lack of penetration of cheap institutional credit.
- ② Most farmers are small and marginal (86%) for whom these practices are uneconomic.
- ③ Lack of awareness amongst farmers about its benefits.
- ④ Focus on food security and farmer's own ~~substate~~ subsistence
- ⑤ High-cost of mechanization and to use solar tube wells.
- ⑥ Indifference among farmers due to lack of profits.

Thus, climate-smart agriculture is the need of the hour. There must be more incentives in form of subsidies, and handholding farmers to promote the same.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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Q.15) How is urban flooding different from rural flooding? Discuss the reasons for and implications of increased instances of urban flooding in recent times. (15 marks, 250 words)

शहरी बाढ़ ग्रामीण बाढ़ से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? हाल के दिनों में शहरी बाढ़ के बढ़ते मामलों के कारणों और प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Urban flooding has been seen to increase in the last few years (eg. Hyderabad floods, Chennai floods). These are largely a cause of city misplanning.

Urban floods

Often due to man-made causes.

Excess rainfall is the major cause.

Rural floods

Largely due to natural causes.

River floods are major cause.

Reasons for increase in Urban Flooding

- ① Poor drainage systems in most cities.
- ② Often the drains are not connected or not periodically cleaned.
- ③ Encroachment of construction on river paths, leading to narrowed streams.
- ④ Lack of contingency ~~measures~~ measures such as diversion of channel flow, check dams.
- ⑤ Increased and erratic rainfall due to climate change.

Implications of Urban Floods

- ① Loss of lives.
- ② Economic losses due to damage to property.
- ③ stalls city - movement (traffic) for hours.
- ④ often economic activities have to stop for days.
- ⑤ shut down of restaurants, schools etc for days.

Urban flooding needs a concerted approach in the form of a National Policy.

Sustainable and Smart planning of cities is crucial for attaining SDG 14.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

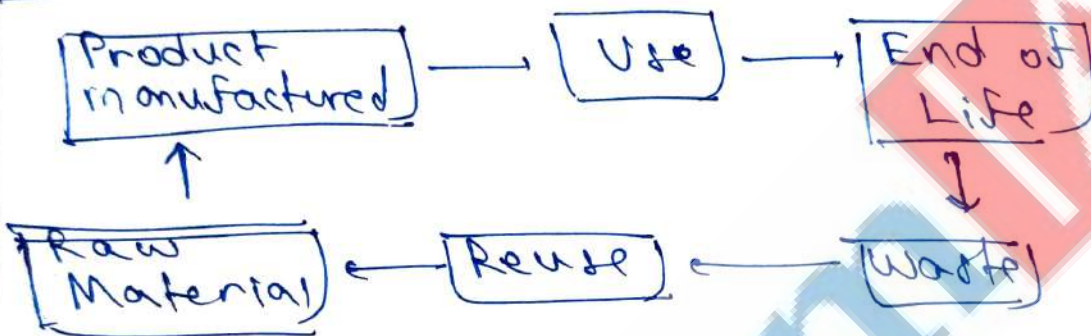
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Q.16) What do you mean by a circular economy? Discuss how can this concept help in resolving the dilemma of achieving rapid economic growth and reducing environmental footprint.

(15 marks, 250 words)

चक्रिय अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? चर्चा करें कि यह अवधारणा तेजी से आर्थिक विकास प्राप्त करने और पर्यावरणीय फुटप्रिंट को कम करने की दुविधा को हल करने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Circular Economy involves recycling/ reusing of waste products within the economy, to minimize damage to environment



(Lifecycle of goods in a Circular Economy)

Rather than disposing off the waste products at end of life, they are reused / recycled.

Advantages of circular Economy

- ① Minimizes the harmful / untreated waste being released into the environment.

- ② Reuse of waste as raw materials reduces the cost of production.
- ③ Reduced need of landfills etc reduces emissions.
- ④ 'Recycling' creates many more jobs.
- ⑤ Many times the waste ^{is used} in energy production (Waste-to-energy) which reduces requirement of fossil fuels.
- ⑥ Quality improvement : eg.
Adding plastic waste to cement in road construction.
- ⑦ Promotes a culture of recycling, over a waste culture
- ⑧ Economic wastage/losses are minimized since hardly any

usable material is thrown out.

⑨ often waste-by products can be utilized as it is, without need of any recycling/processing.

⑩ Ensures that the total pollution does not cross the carrying capacity of the environment, so the environment is able to recover easily.

Thus, Circular Economy is a key towards Sustainable Development; it'll help us reach the goal of \$ 5 trillion economy as well as meet Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs).

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.17) Green hydrogen presents an opportunity for the economy to modernize without the need to 'carbonize'. Discuss the statement and suggest strategies for leveraging benefits of green hydrogen. (15 marks, 250 words)

ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन अर्थव्यवस्था को 'कार्बोनाइज' किए बिना आधुनिकीकरण करने का अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। इस कथन पर चर्चा करें और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन के लाभों का लाभ उठाने के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Union Budget 2021-22 laid

emphasis on Hydrogen economy, particularly focusing on Green Hydrogen (Hydrogen created from water by renewable energy).

Hydrogen ~~is~~ -based fuel has many advantages

- ① Much less polluting than traditional fossil fuels.
- ② Does not release ~~gas~~ greenhouse gases hence not contribute to Global Warming.
- ③ Byproducts are non-toxic and harmless to environment.
- ④ The fuel is highly efficient thus saving energy needs.

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⑤ It will reduce our import dependence on Iraq, Qatar etc for coal.

⑥ Thus green hydrogen has the potential to modernize the economy without having to use carbon-based fuels.

Strategy for adoption of Hydrogen-based energy

- ① phasing out and reduced dependence on fossil fuels.
- ② R&D on Hydrogen fuel to ensure it is used in optimal and safe manner.
- ③ Exploring other-forms of Hydrogen (e.g. Pink Hydrogen, formed using Nuclear energy, Blue Hydrogen etc)

- ④ Incentivize the use of Hydrogen fuel using subsidies.
- ⑤ Collaboration with private companies (domestic as well as foreign), for the production of Hydrogen fuel at cheap rates.

Hydrogen economy presents a bright future for the economy in a sustainable manner.

A clear roadmap for its adoption is needed. This will also ensure India meets its 5 goals (PANCH AMRIT) pledged at Glasgow (COP 26) as well as fulfill Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

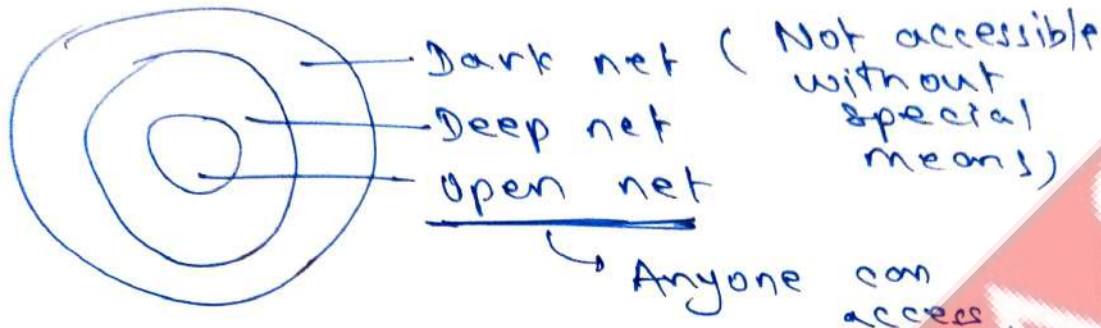
Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.18) What do you understand by deep net and dark net? Highlighting various security threats posed by dark net, discuss challenges in its regulation. (15 marks, 250 words)

डीप नेट और डार्क नेट से आप क्या समझते हैं? डार्क नेट द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न सुरक्षा खतरों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके नियमन में चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)



Dark net and Deep Net refers to the restricted websites and webpages on the internet which can be accessed only with help of specific softwares and prior information; These pages do not show up in ordinary feed.

These are largely used for illicit purposes such as terrorism, drug trafficking, pornography, arms trade etc.

Security threats of Dark Net

- ~~① Difficulty in accessing the sites even with expertise.~~
- ① ~~High~~ → Increased arms supply via Dark Net.
- ② Inflow of drugs into India, e.g. from Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle.
- ③ Terrorist recruitments as well as propaganda spreading.
- ④ Coordination of crimes is often done here.
- ⑤ Hackers can use dark net to access critical security information of India.
- ⑥ Smuggling, Black money transactions done here.

Despite these security threats, it is also difficult to

regulate it.

Challenges in its regulation

- ① Hidden / unaccessible webpages.
- ② Difficult to trace the people / organizations involved.
- ③ vulnerability to being hacked.
- ④ No single person / organization has control over the Dark net.
- ⑤ Anonymity of high degree.
- ⑥ Limited knowledge about the dark net and mechanisms.

As internet has become the primary means of communication of security threats, it is imperative to create a clear Policy and employ a task force of experts to regulate the Dark Net.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.19) Analyse the internal security implication of Taliban's rule in Afghanistan for India and suggest counter measures to address emerging security challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत के लिए अफगानिस्तान में तालिबान के शासन के आंतरिक सुरक्षा निहितार्थ का विश्लेषण करें और उभरती सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए काउंटर उपायों का सुझाव दें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The takeover of Afghanistan's governance by Taliban has presented an alarming situation for entire Asia.

Security Implications for India due to Taliban Rule

- ① India has been opposed to Taliban since long, so now Taliban may oppose India.
- ② Taliban may disrupt India's projects in Afghanistan (eg. Salma Dam, Parliament building) as well as projects of TAPI pipeline etc.
- ③ Pakistan may get

strategic depth inside
Afghan territory, which it
can use against us.

- ④ ISI of Pakistan has been
alleged to have relations with
Taliban.
- ⑤ Taliban may support
Pakistan's state-sponsored
terrorism.
- ⑥ India's imports from
Afghanistan will suffer, thus
challenging Energy security.
- ⑦ Diaspora present in Afghanistan
will be under threat.
- ⑧ Possible increase in
drug trafficking to India as
a source of income to them.
- ⑨ Taliban may even supply
troops to Pakistan.

Measures to be taken

- ① International collaboration (eg. 3rd Regional Security Dialogue held in Delhi) on the issue.
 - ② Dialogue with Taliban.
 - ③ Strengthening the North-West Border in infrastructure as well as armed forces.
 - ④ Strengthening Border Surveillance.
 - ⑤ Involvement of local community in identifying infiltrators.
 - ⑥ Evolving a National Security Doctrine for concerted efforts.
- India must play a lead role in Afghan talks; collaboration and consultation between countries is a must.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.20) Blurred lines between civilian and military use of technologies have created invisible enemies and new set of internal security challenges. Discuss in light of concerns related to use of drone, cyber and bio-technology. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रौद्योगिकियों के नागरिक और सैन्य उपयोग के बीच धुंधली रेखाओं ने अदृश्य दुश्मन और आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का नया सेट बनाया है। ड्रोन, साइबर और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से संबंधित चिंताओं के आलोक में चर्चा करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Various emerging technologies have been feared due to their 'dual use' nature, both as civilian purposes and by military.

Use of such technology is difficult to detect since they are so commonplace; this is often exploited by attackers, especially LONE WOLF attackers, to stay 'invisible'.

eg. Use of Drones as a reconnaissance unit by military but also for entertainment/surveillance purposes by civilians.

New Security Challenges

- ① Such technology is hard to regulate since they are available in open market.
- ② Difficult to identify whether someone is using them for civilian or nefarious purposes.
- ③ These technologies are so widely available that their use by terrorists etc cannot be detected.
- ④ Often these are untraceable (eg. Hacking by use of unroutable VPNs)
- ⑤ They are highly customizable (eg. ~~bio~~ virus bombs have deadly viruses which can spread immediately).

⑥ They can be used from outside Indian territory.

⑦ Laws on these have loopholes which can be exploited.

⑧ These technologies have the potential to be misused without any signs of security threats.

Thus, there need to be deliberation on the availability and use of these technologies.

Increased verification of buyers will be a useful step.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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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