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Time Allowed : Three Hours



Maximum Marks : 250

समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Jigyasu Agrawal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English/अंग्रेजी <input type="checkbox"/> Hindi/हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	7/09/2022

*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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			9:00	12:00
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 आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

ForumIAS

2. ONDC is based on open-model of e-commerce where customers & sellers from across platforms can trade with each other.

Issues with platform centric models

① Monopoly of few sellers

ex → cloudtail on amazon.

② Offering distortionary discounts

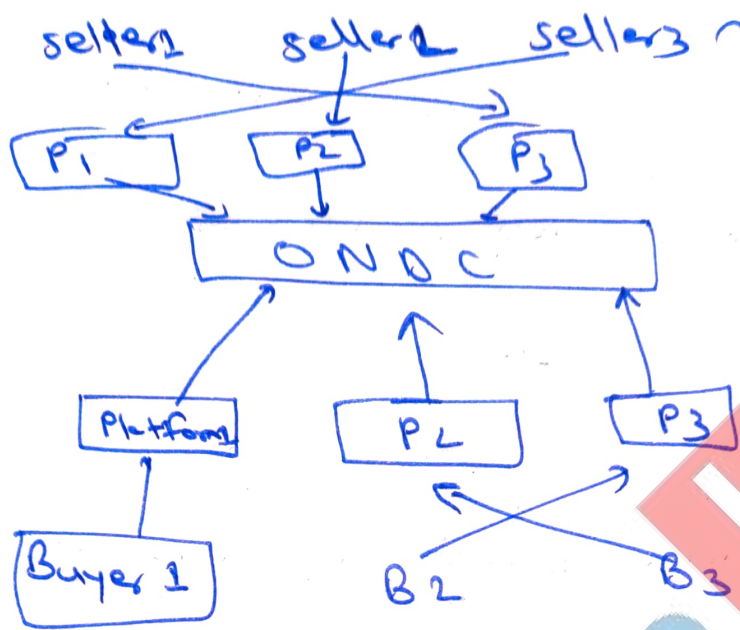
ex → deep discounts on mobiles

③ Predatory pricing model

ex → By UBER cabs as per CCI case

④ Platform owning inventory → unfair trade practice violating FDI norms.

Significance of ONDC



- ① → across trading platform
- ② → demand model

- ③ Best price discovery to consumer
- ④ No exclusive sales / pricing
- ⑤ Even retail businessman can join → e-Kranti model.

ONDC has the potential to revolutionise the sunrise sector of e-commerce. Issues related to interoperability needs to be addressed.

2.

PM Gati-Shakti Master Plan aims at leveraging synergies & increasing coordination between different ministries. Along with NIP, it aims to resolve following bottle necks:

① Time and cost overruns

ex: 2021-22 → 4.5% cost over run in infm project.

② lack of coordination leading to disruptions → road constructed
↓
dry for pipeline

③ Delay in clearances → environmental & land acquisition.

④ Poor maintenance & low investments
↳ accidents: 11% of road accidents in India.

⑤ High logistic costs → 14%

PM Gati
Shakti
work on
principles

①

Coordination

→ between different
ministries to
resolve issues

② Optimisation of
investments in infrastructure

(ex) By private & public sector.

③ Synergies between different

levels of government & institution

(ex) State-municipality with NIIF.

④ Analytical: Based on GIS
tools to increase
efficiency

⑤ Dynamic: constantly updated
& upgraded with
real time information

Along with NIP's III & investments,
PM Gati Shakti can provide Planning
Platform to improve infrastructure.

3. MSP is announced by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs and acts as a floor price for Kharif & Rabi crops.

Responsible for maladies

① Distorted cropping pattern

→ only cereal [rice & wheat] centric
→ 40% of area under mono

-cropping → Kharif → rice
→ Rabi → wheat

② Highly input intensive

(a) Chemical fertilizers

N:P:K → 7:2:1

Water efficiency only 1/5th of China & Brazil

agricultural emissions

Rice → 8% of CH₄ → from generators

③ Climate change contributions

(a) NOx emissions from fertilizers

(b) CH₄ emissions

(c) CO₂ emissions from diesel generator

(d) SOM → CO₂ emissions

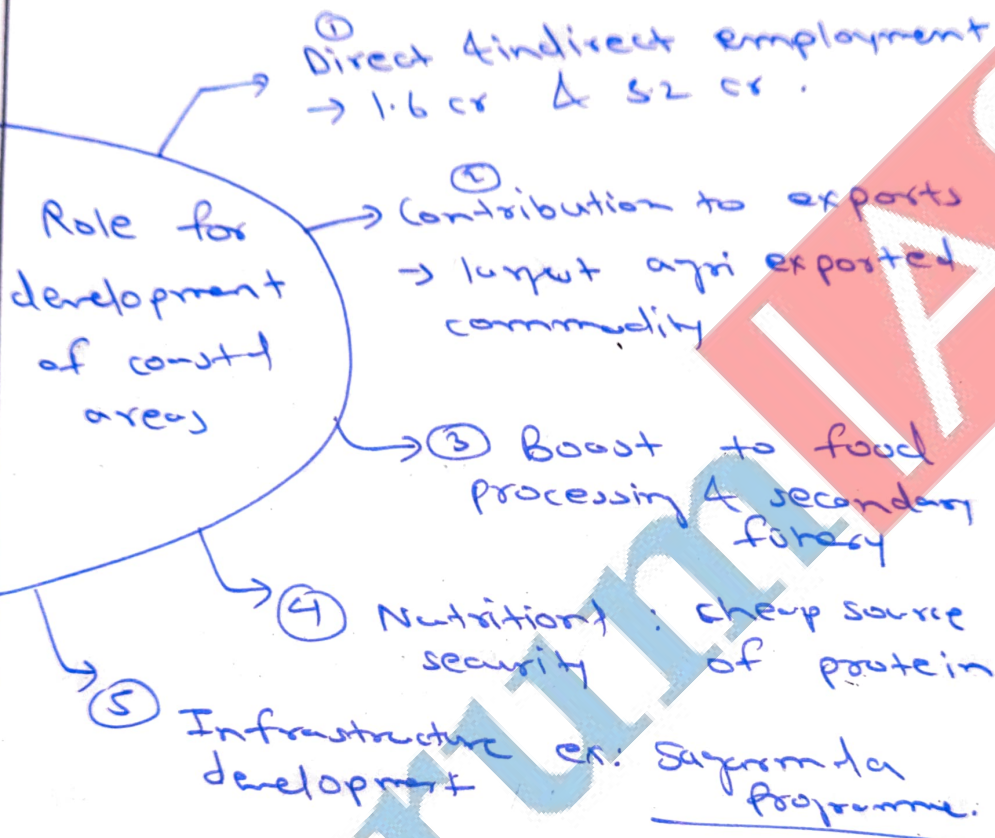
Can provide remedy as well

① MSP for crops like millet, pulses, horticulture etc
→ diversification of crops

② MSP as per region rather than national
[Ashok Gulati Commission]
ex → for Soyabean in MP
→ for groundnut in Andhra Pradesh

③ MSP for climate change resilient crops
ex Millets → less water intensive
ex Biofuel → carbon neutral.
But, other steps are also needed to arrest these changes including National Mission for millets, Mixed farming, secondary agriculture
[Ashok-Delwai Panel]

9. Fisheries sector in India is amongst largest in world contributing 20% to total agricultural exports.



Major outcomes of WTO conference

outcomes	Concerns
① Subsidies on → to end fishing → to continue for 4 years for LDCs	India is concerned → 4 years is <u>too short</u> duration

and developing country including India
→ in their territorial waters & inland fishing.

to uplift poor fisherman

① Need to protect food security.

③ Hindrance to development of backward community

④ Hindrance on scheme like PM Matsya Jampat Yojana &

Policy of Blue Economy.

s. Liq
by
of

Other outcomes

① No customs duties on e-commerce

② Certain IPR waiver & exemption of Covid-19 vaccines.

Fisheries sector is important for doubling farmer income. Recommendation of Meena Kumari Panel need to be implemented.

5. Liquid nano urea, developed recently by IFFCO, is based on spraying of nano-fertilizer on leaves & stomata of agricultural crops. [1nm-100nm droplets]

In contrast to conventional fertilizers which are applied to soil & roots.

Advantages over conventional fertilizers

① better absorption of fertilizers by stomata → High yields.

② Efficiency → More crops, less fertilizers
→ less input intensive
→ Rise in income of farmer

③ Environmental advantage → less soil & air pollution
→ much less leaching in water table.

Nano technology [based on different properties of materials]
applications in at nano [10⁻⁹m] scale
agriculture

① Nano pesticides → better targeting of affected parts

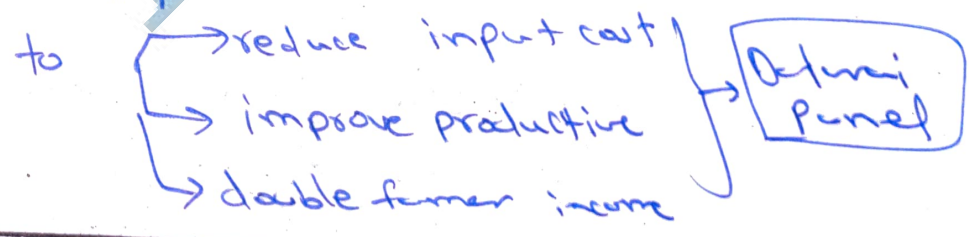
ex) wilt wudly targets stems.
→ More efficient utilization.

② Nano sensors clubbed with Artificial intelligence → can help provide inputs efficiently.

ex) Israel [Precision farming]

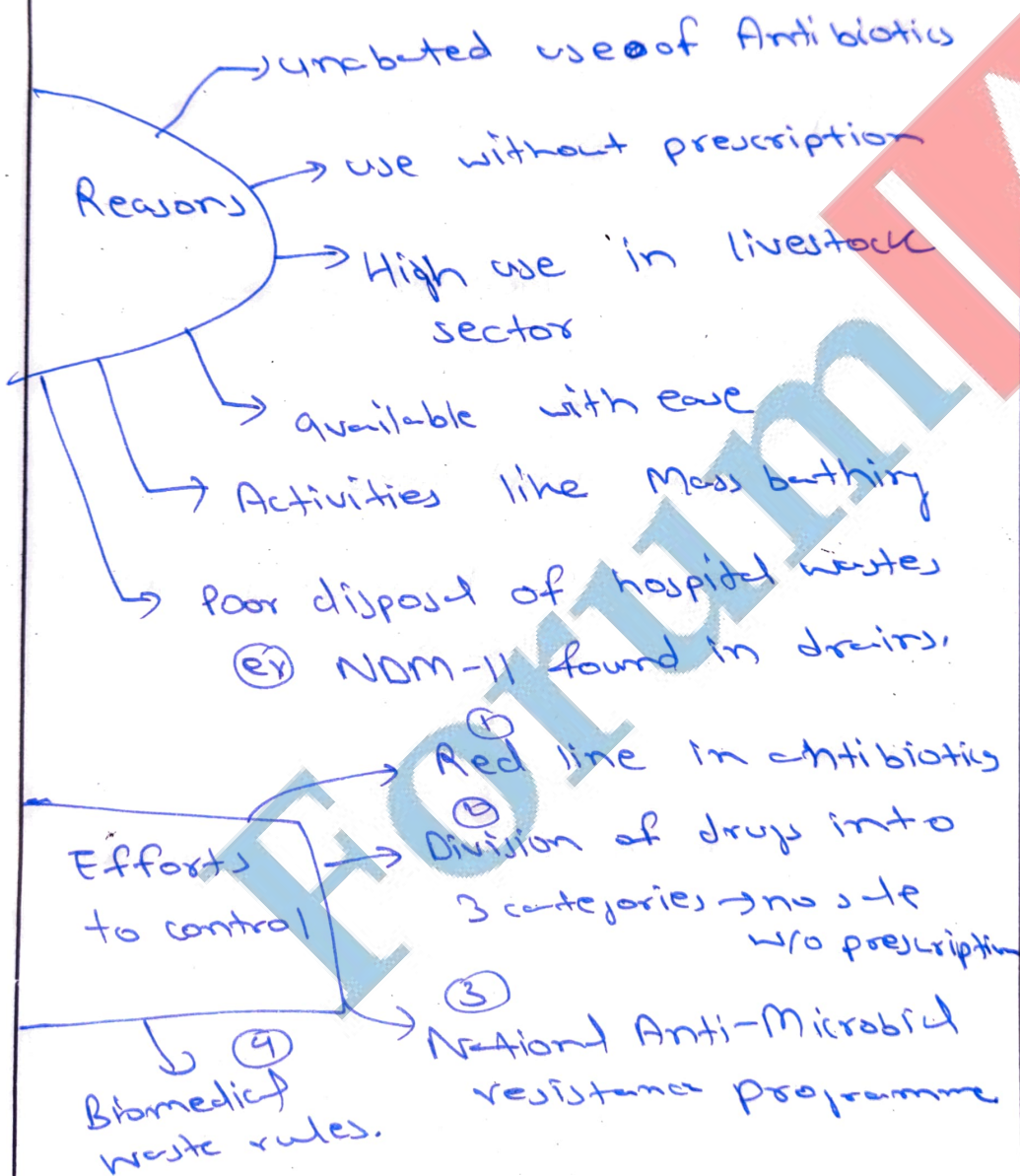
③ Nano-coating → on post harvest produce
→ longer shelf life
→ less pest attacks.

Nano technology combined with other emerging technologies provide opportunities



Ans 6

6. Anti microbial resistance is phenomenon where microbes like bacteria, fungi become resistant to anti biotics, sometimes even of last resort.



Traditional medicines can help to
certain extent:

- ① Do not use high powered anti-biotics
- ② Focus on prevention more than just cure.
- ③ Ayurveda remove doshas [Pitta, Kaff] than just microbes.
- ④ Use naturally available materials like Neem, Tulsi.

But limitations like limited pharmacovigilance, low effectivity, long treatment etc are challenges.

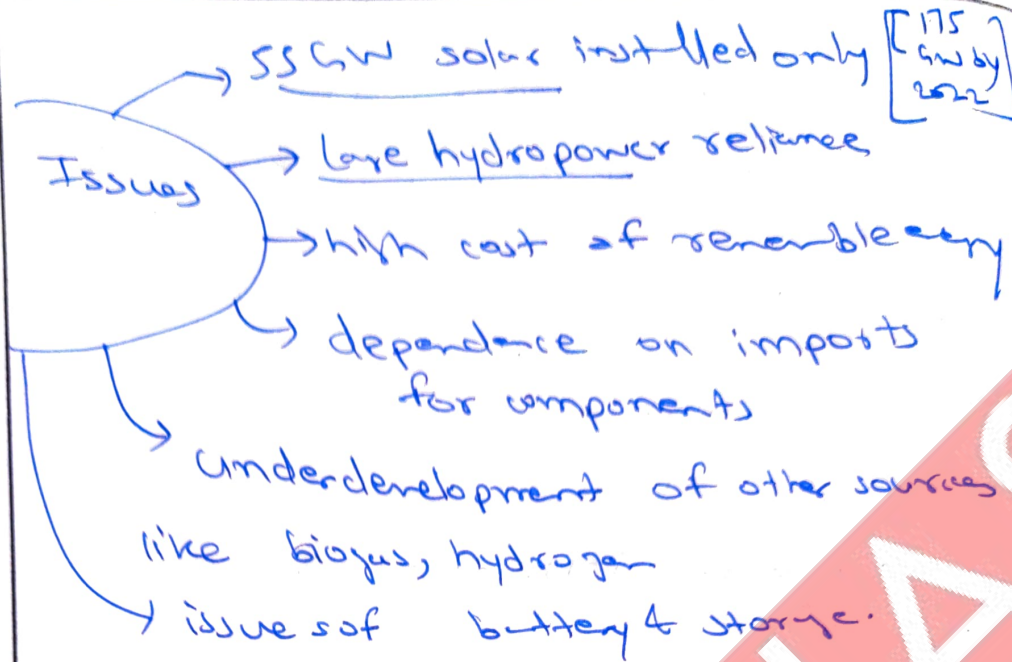
Solutions lie in judicious use as per WHO guidelines.

7.

Presently, our energy mix consists of 57% non fossil fuel based energy, while we target 500GW by 2030 (Panchamrit goals).

Government initiatives

- ① National solar mission
→ 175GW target by 2022
- ② National hybrid wind-solar policy.
- ③ Construction of small hydro power plants. → (ex) Run of river projects
- ④ Renewable purchase obligations on DISCOMs.
- ⑤ Rooftop solar & Net metering
→ (ex) SFURTI & KUSUM
Solar pumps.



Benefits of energy conservation Bill

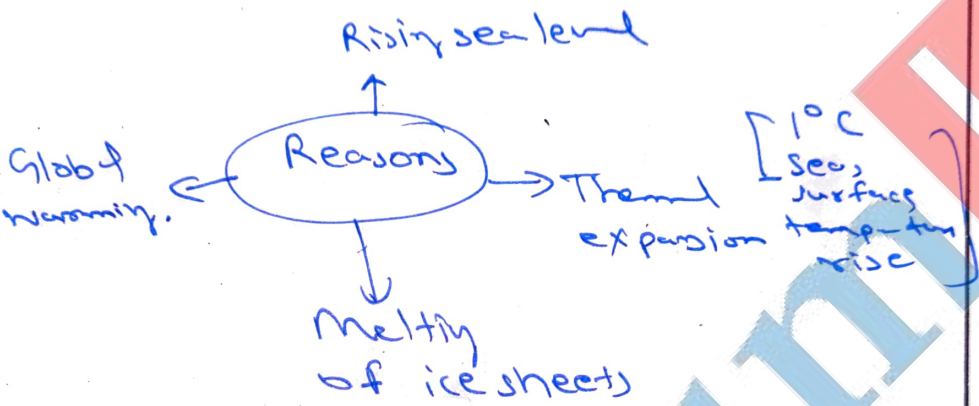
- ① Mandatory star rating of all appliances
- ② Promotion of renewable market
- ③ Perform Achieve trade scheme.

Energy conservation is one part of solution. we need to resolve issues of intermittency & storage to improve renewable generation.

Ans 8

Almost 35% of India's coast line is susceptible to coastal erosion.

IPCC AR6 assesses, this sea incursion will rise by 10cm in next decade few decades.



Impacts

① Ground water pollution
→ salt water intrusion
into fresh water aquifer.

② Soil salinity rise → leads to less productivity.

③ Coastal → loss of living space & erosion
impact on biodiversity.

④ Living planet report by WWF → 17% loss of biodiversity since 1950s.

⑤ Threat to coastal infrastructure
→ housing, bridges etc.

Corrective measures

① Prevention wells along impacted areas.

② Ground water management → less frequent drawing
→ recharge wells during monsoons.

③ Disaster resilient infrastructure → use special construction material.

④ Capacity building of local community

In the long run, we need to mitigate green house gas emissions below 2°C.

Security threats in modern times have evolved to include

- cyber crimes.
- tech savvy criminals
- financial frauds
- use of drones
- organized crime.

In this respect all round reforms are needed:

① Supreme Court recommendation
in Prakash Singh case

- A police establishment board
- fixed tenure of SP & IG.
- Police complaint authority
- State security commissions
- free from political control.

② Modernisation by tech infusion

ex: Cyber security cells,
financial fraud detection
cells.

ex: Better weaponary & revelary

③ Use of new technologies like
AI, Machine learning, Big data
etc to detect crimes & solve them

④ Training of police officials

⑤ Inter-agency
Coordination

- BSF
- State police
- Coastal security
guards

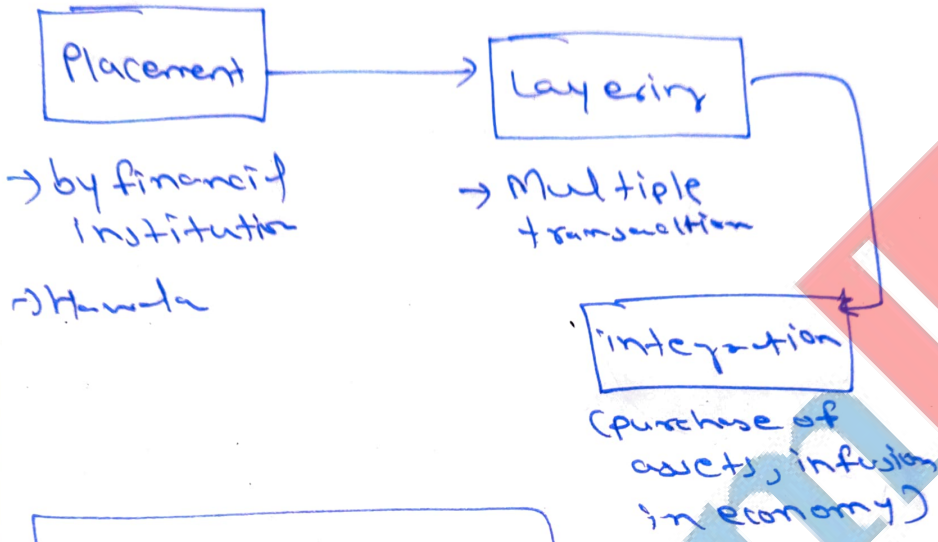
⑥ Development of marine capabilities
of coastal police.

Government launched
'Modernisation of police force
scheme' to assist states. We
need to make Police SMART
as per P.M. Modi:

sensitive	modern
accountable	Responsive
Techsavvy	

Money laundering is the activity of converting black money into legitimate capital.

Black money [illicit activities]

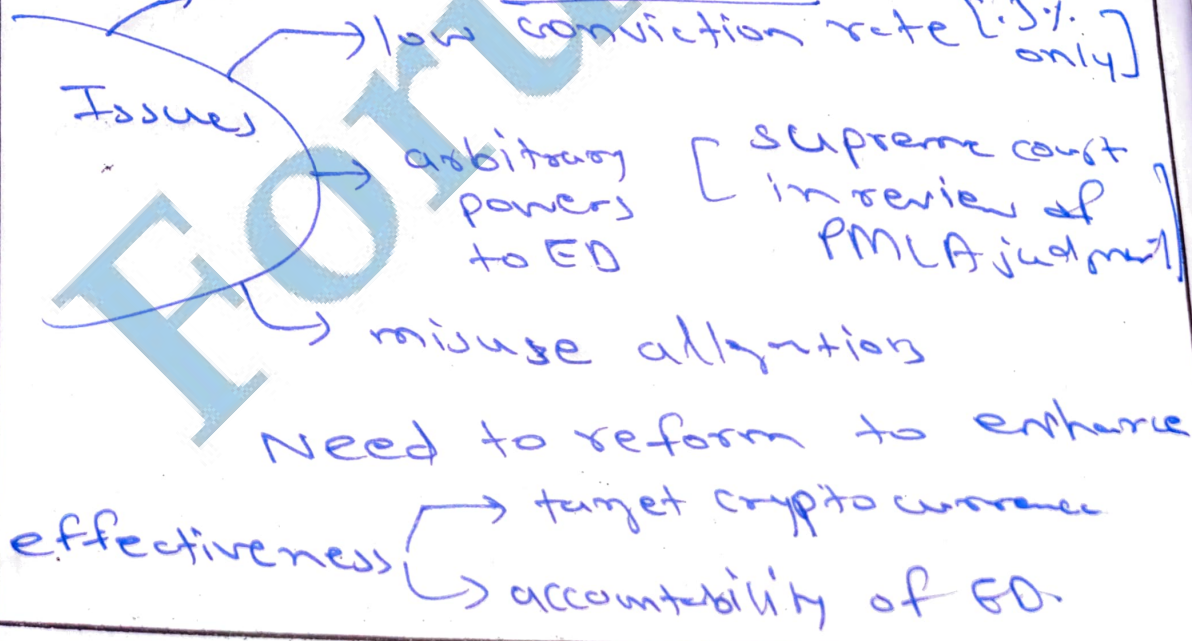
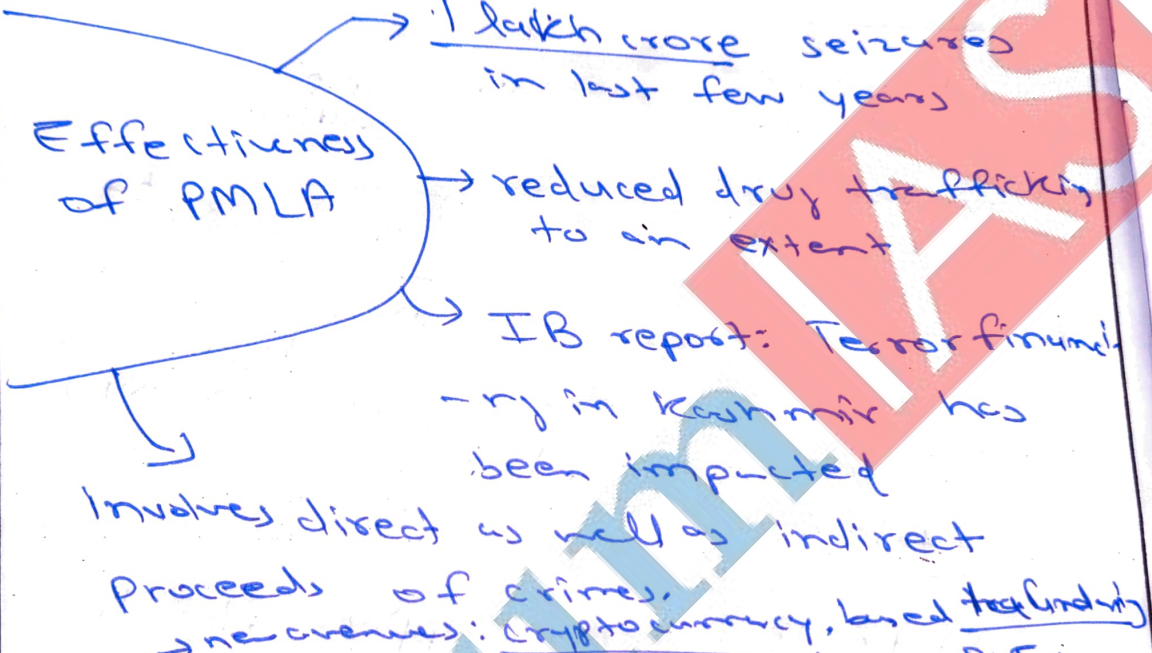


Undermines financial system

- ① Affects money supply → leads to inflation
- ② Purchase of assets by black money → promotes tax evasion
- ③ Reduces revenue of government.
- ④ Less trust on financial institutions.

Threat to National security

- ① Terror funding
- ② Drug trafficking
- ③ Financing organized crime
- ④ Threat to Economic Sovereignty.



11.

GST is a destination based indirect tax which is applied on sale of an item [goods & services both]. Since its launch, in 2017, it has been a

Cause for celebration :

① Robust GST collections : Despite pandemic

induced slowdown

ex) 6 lcr collection in last financial year → constant revenue for government.

② Integration of national markets

↳ Enhanced ease of doing business.

③ Reduced rate arbitrage

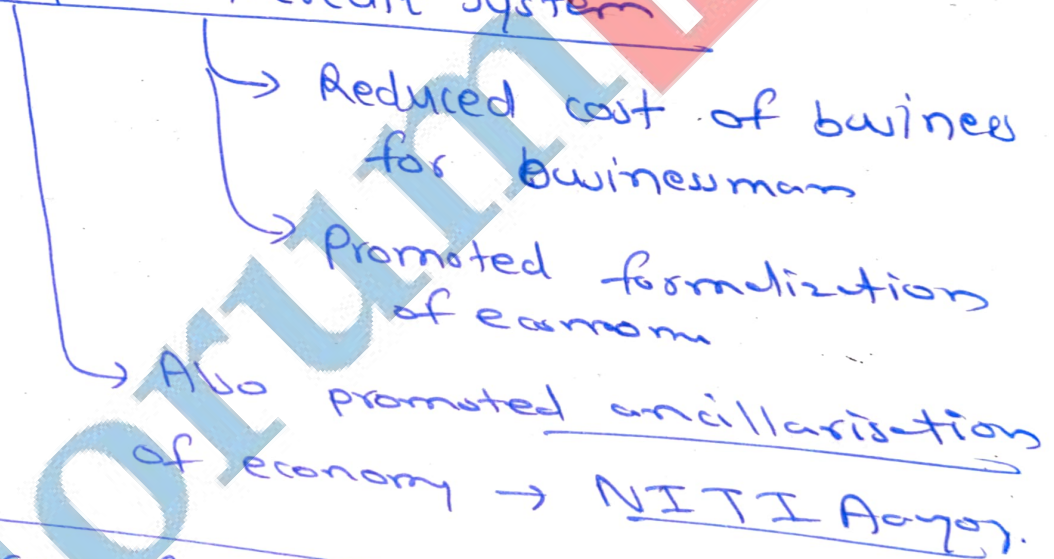
↳ across states leading to balanced regional development.

④ Simplicity of : subsumed multiple
taxation state & union
taxes

⑤ Zero rated exports → leading to competitiveness of exports.

ex) Recently merchandise exports touched \$ 400 billion mark.

⑥ Input tax credit system



Source of worry for stakeholders

① Federalism challenge. States not getting sufficient revenue.
→ Supreme court Judgment creates uncertainty

② Compensation cess challenge

↳ To end in 2022, but states demanding extension.

③ Union government facing challenges

→ Difficulty in consensus building in GST council

↳ Circulars trading

frauds in Input tax credit.

④ Businessman & Suppliers challenges

→ Adoption challenge due to new system for small business

Frequent change of rates → uncertainty

→ Delay in providing input tax credit by government

→ Challenges of GSTN network

⑤ Consumers → Multiple & high rates on certain items like milk.

Above challenges need to be resolved accordingly to Economic survey recommendations taking state on board.

12.

Non Performing Assets are those loans on which the interest as well as the principle has not been paid for more than a year. The problem surfaced after the Asset Quality Review, presently amounting to 7% of all loans are NPAs.

Reasons for NPAs

- ① Subprime lending by banks during 2004-2007 boom period.
- ② Poor quality check on behalf of banks about pay back capacity of borrowers.
- ③ Cronyism & Nepotism based lending
→ ~~Ex~~: 90% of loans in Public Sector banks.

④ Financial economic offenders [willful defaulter]

~~time~~ → not paying loans willingly

⑤ 2008 financial & covid-19 induced economic slowdown crisis

⑥ Twin balance sheet → Corporates not able to pay back.

⑦ Policy paralysis → leading to delay in clearances, leading to slow revenue generation.

To resolve these following steps have been taken

Insolvency & Bankruptcy code

National Asset Reconstruction Company

① A code to provide for a resolution plan for NPAs.

① A 'bad bank', to buy all NPAs from public sector banks.

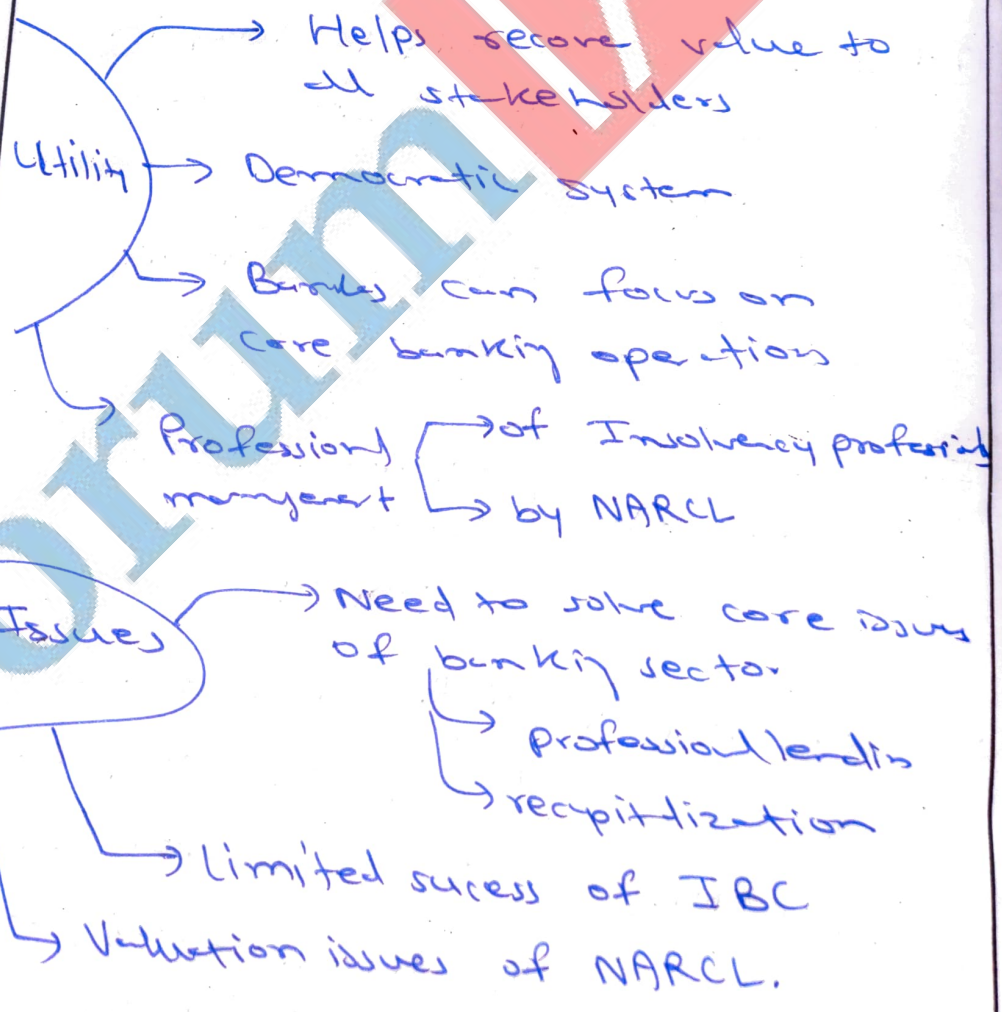
② If 'resolution'

② Upfront payment → 15% cash
→ 85% security receipt

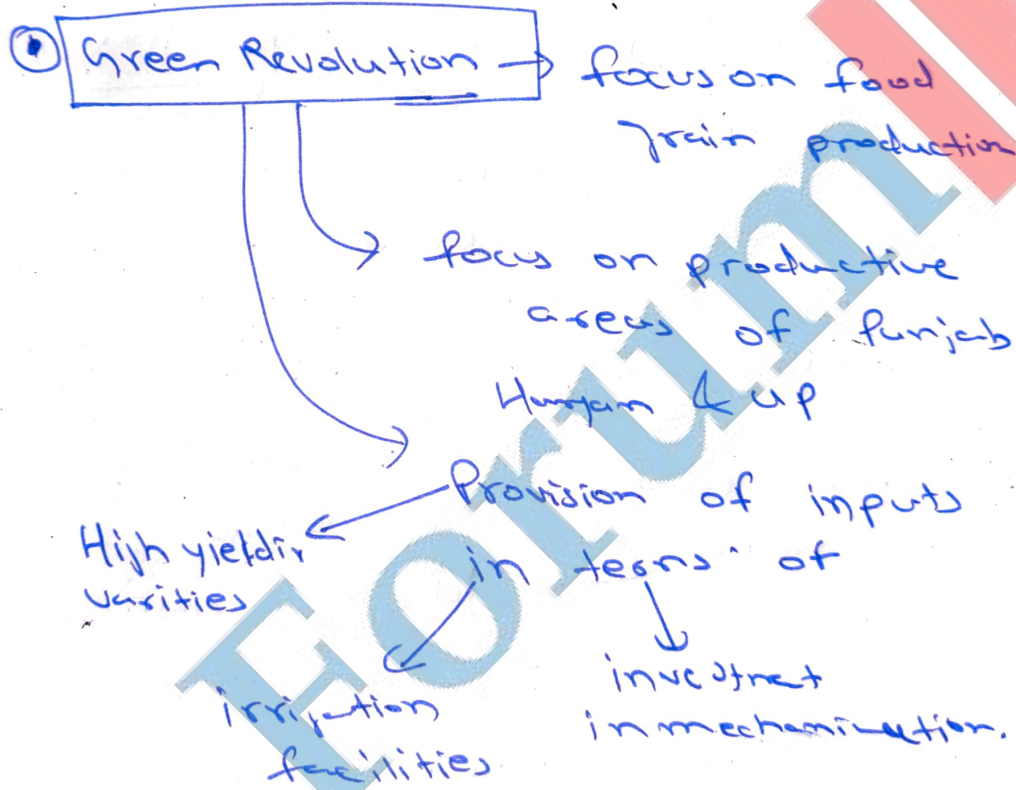
not accepted by
'committee of
creditors', then
insolvency plan

⑤ Drawn by insolve-
-ncy professional

⑥ An asset management
company [IDRCU]
to, restructure assets
recover & pay
back to NARCL



Post independence, India was dependent on imports of food grains for providing food security to citizens. But, throughout years, we have gained self sufficiency due to following policies:



② Agri export policies : Have resulted in India becoming net exporter

- of
- ① Rice → largest exporter
 - ② Fisheries → second largest exports
 - ③ Wheat → 4th largest producer.
 - ④ Pulses → largest producer

But we have not achieved nutritional security

① Skewed food basket → Heavily relies on food grains
→ 40% of all area under food grains.

② Calorie sufficient - nutrient deficit

③ NFSA - 5 data provides → 57% women are anemic
→ child stunting, wasting & undernutrition: highest

③ poor rank on Global hunger index: Poor performance on malnutrition indicators.

④ Less focus on proteins & other
micronutrients.

To resolve this skewness, we
need an everygreen revolution

① White revolution → To provide dairy
Products to
all

② Pulses & eggs → to provide cheap
source of protein
NFSM - pulses

③ NFSM - Millet → low or glycemic
index
high vitamin dense
[ex: vitamin B]

④ Horticulture
products → to provide micron
utrients.

Government has launched
schemes like Krishannati Yojana,
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to diversify
our food basket.

14. Food corporation of India is Government of India owned enterprise tasked with ensuring food security in the country. It plays critical role in food management under Food security Act:

(A) Procurement of food grains

① Procures food grains from different Mandis Institutes

② ensures farmers get MSP on their produce setting floor price

③ decentralized procurement via state agencies.

(B) Transportation → from Mandis to different warehouses.

(C) Logistics → construction of silos for storage

(D) Distribution → of food grains to

PDS fair price shops.

⑤ Buffer stock → of food grains in market for unforeseen circumstances.

Challenges faced by FCI

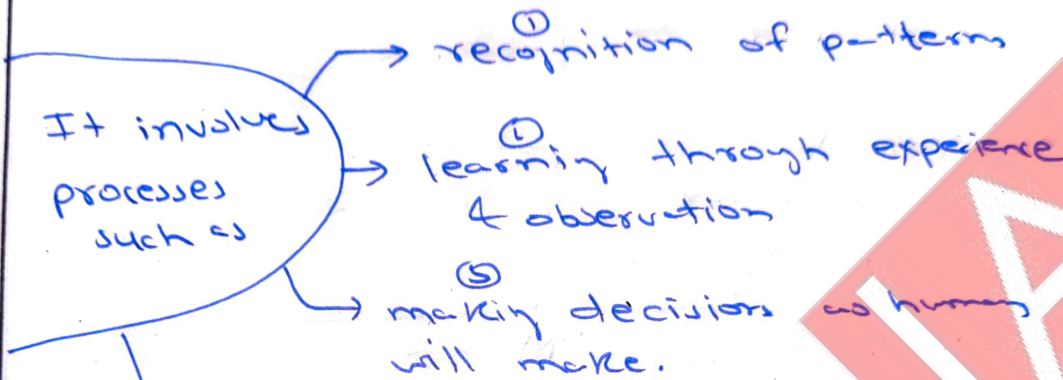
① Shantakumar Panel has found following issues:

- ① Open ended procurement → distorts market based mechanisms.
- ② Procures only food grains → rice & wheat.
- ③ Storage issues → Temporary shelters leading to huge wastage.
- ④ Siphoning → almost 46% grains are siphoned [NITI Aayog]
- ⑤ Unscientific management of silos, transportation networks.
- ⑥ Many are under poor structural situation.

Following reforms can be taken

- ① Limited procurement by reducing no. of beneficiaries.
- ② Ex: NITI aayog suggested NFSA should be reduced to bottom 40% of population
- ③ Modernisation of storage infrastructure
- ④ Ex Economic survey suggested PPP partnership
- ④ Shantakumar Panel: Use of geo tagging of transportation cargo
→ to reduce siphoning of food grains
- ⑤ Use of technology like Remote sensing, AI, Big data to better management.
- ⑥ Diversify procurement → Millets → Pulses etc.
FCI plays critical role in ensuring food security. It must now also focus on nutritional security.

15. Artificial intelligence is technology whereby machines are able to 'mimic' the cognitive intelligence of human beings.



4) Based on & associated with other technologies like Neural Network, Machine learning, Data analytics etc

Ex) AI based self-driven cars by Tesla

Importance in various domains of governance

A. Predictive applications

→ can utilize its ability to analyze data sets and predict outcomes.

B. Prescriptive : using its intelligence & available information it can prescribe solutions.

Predictive	Prescriptive
Disaster Management	
Can predict vulnerability of people to disaster ex: Most vulnerable to cyclones or urban floods	Solution of rehabilitation based on best possible locations
National security : N. Chandrasekar committee	
Can tell about most vulnerable infiltration location on border	Solution like automatic electrification based on touch
Health care	
Prediction of diseases, vaccination requirements	precision surgeries manufacturing of vaccines based on automation
Economic architecture	
Prediction of frauds & cyber attacks	Subhash Sanyal committee
	Defensive & offensive response.

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Despite of these applications,
there are inherent challenges:

① Super intelligence → if it gains consciousness, then can work for own benefit

② Job losses due to automation

WEF future of work report: 40%
losses
by 2025

③ AI arms race → use to develop weapons

④ Inequity in access → enhance inequality

Oxfam inequality
virus report

⑤ Value neutral → can be used to harm humans

Ashtomar conference principles,

recommendation of NITI aayog's

National strategy on AI need to

be adopted for optimistic use.

⑫ 5G is new generation communication technology, being rolled out in India presently.

It offers following advantages over previous technologies

- ① Extremely low latency \rightarrow less than 1ms.
- ② Very high speed of data transmission 10Gbps.
- ③ Very high connection density: almost 100 times of 4G technology.
- ④ Volume of traffic that can be handled.
 \rightarrow very high compared to previous generation.
- ⑤ Frequency of connection \rightarrow extremely high.

leading to clarity, and penetration.

[high signal to noise ratio]

Transformative applications

① Automation in industry

↳ seamless transfer of
institution

(ex) Automatic sy based mobile ^{manufact}
unit in Japan.

② Internet of things

↳ enhanced connectivity with

sensors leading to remote access &
control of devices.

③ Smart cities → with Information technology based

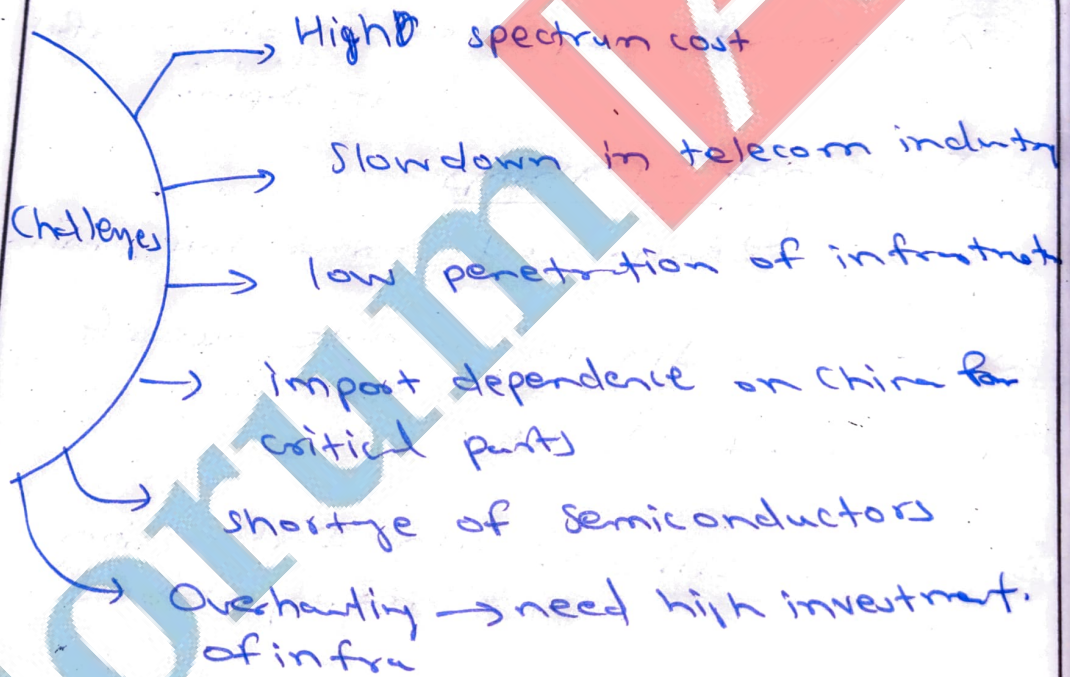
governance. (ex) water quantity &
purity can be
adjusted.

④ Agriculture : sensor based precision farming with seamless integration

of AI, satellite data.

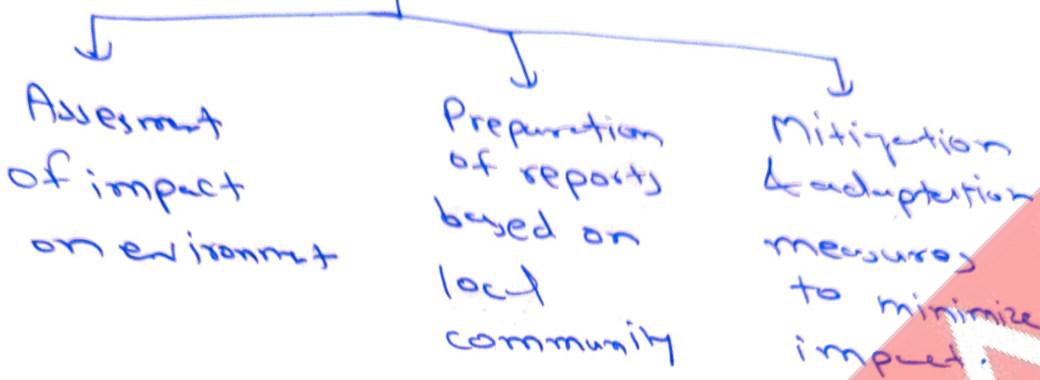
⑤ Blockchain technology → can enhance utility of blockchain as shared data ledger will be accessed at ultra-high speeds

⑥ Self driver cars communication



Government has gone ahead with auctions of 5G & provided telecom relief package to resolve above challenges

17. EIA is a tool to balance development with sustainability involving



⊗ Done on based of EIA rule, 2006 under Environment protection Act.

Seen as regulatory hurdle

- ① Leads to delay in clearances.
- ② Public participation → difficult to convince local public
- ③ Enhanced cost of projects.
- ④ Increased bureaucratization & red tapism → rent seeking.

Recently environment Ministry proposed ranking of State EIA authorities on following basis:

- ① Number of clearances given in fixed time duration
- ② Time taken on average for each clearance.
- ③ Review feedback from project promoter.
- ④ Portal based clearance

This can help change perception

- ① Faster clearance will be provided
- ② Competitive federation leading to ease of doing business

- ③ Portal leading to transparency & reduced corruption.

But there are certain challenges:

- ① Compromises environment w.r.t development.
- ② Could lead to 'race to the bottom'?
- ③ Doesn't take environmental fragility into consideration.
- ④ Public participation is not considered

The parameters need to be revised to include public reports and balance sustainability with efficiency.

17.

Recently, there has been an increase in disasters like landslides, floods, cloud bursts leading to great loss of life.

Unsustainable tourism is being blamed

as a reason:

① High footfall → increases vulnerability

⊗ Reserve tourism as flagged by health ministry.

② Construction of tourism infrastructure.

⊗ Hotels, cottages on fragile slopes
as seen in Kerala. landslides

③ Huge waste generation : ex plastic

waste leading to clogging of
rivers → floods in Uttarakhand

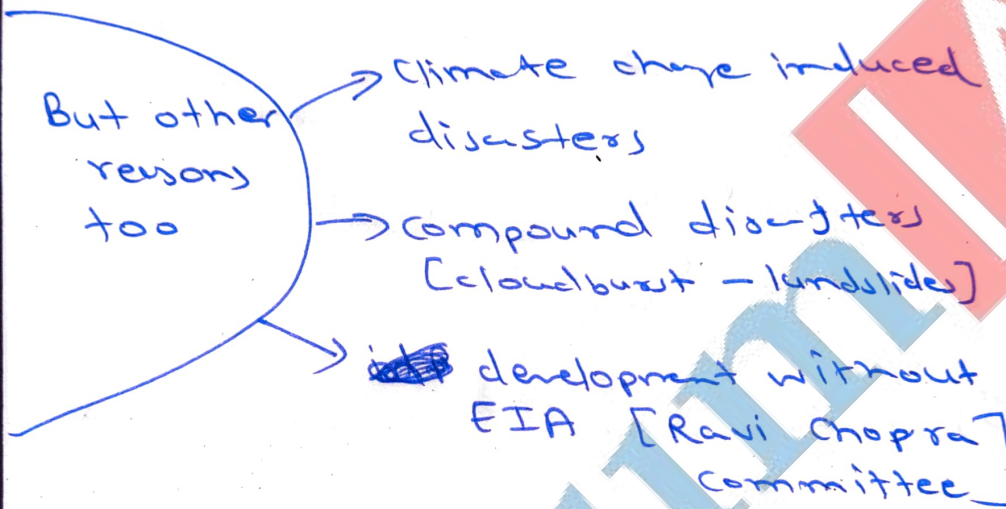
④ Small fires in forested areas

leading to forest fires

ex) from cigarettes in Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

5) Infrastructure development in terms of roads, electricity lines, deforestation etc

ex) Chardham Highway



Following steps can be taken to promote sustainable tourism

1) Limiting footfall as per carrying capacity

ex) Himachal Pradesh limited number of tourists.

② No entry in ecologically fragile areas,

ex) core-buffer strategy can be followed.

③ Kasturirangan committee recommendation

↳ demarcating Ecologically sensitive areas.

④ Shailish Nayak committee recommendation

↳ demarcating coastal regulation zones.

⑤ Infrastructure with local material
ex: Dajji-Dehi system of Kashmir

⑥ Awareness amongst tourists.

Tourism is an important driver of economy for these areas. It should be promoted in sustainable manner

19. Recently DGP of Kashmir stated that military has entered a new phase with rise of 'hybrid militants', who are different from Over ground workers.

Over ground workers

- ① They are not directly part of terrorist ~~group~~ activity.
- ② are common people who support terrorist
- ③ involved in activities like stone pelting, financial support, message transmission, safe harbors.

Hybrid militants

- ① directly commit terrorist attacks
- ② may or may not be part of terrorist groups
- ③ go back to dormancy after attack
- ④ very difficult to identify

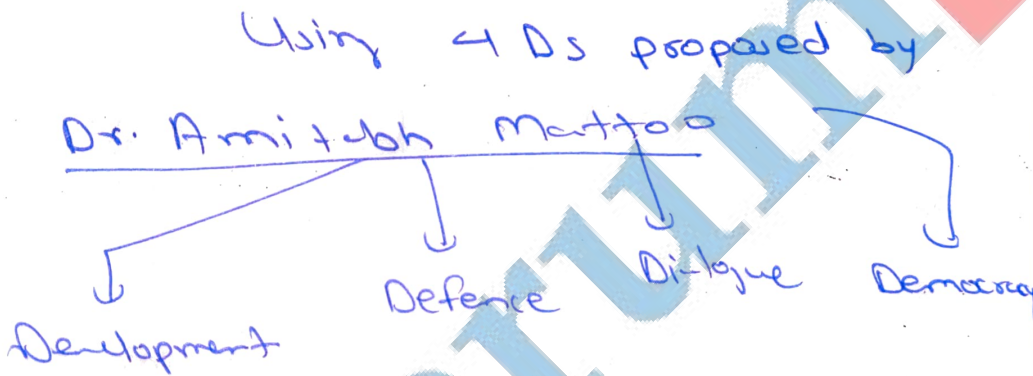
Changed security concerns

- ① Use social media platforms anonymously.
- ② Target civilians more than security personnel.
- ③ More loc-Indian rather than Pakistan based.
- ④ Difficult to identify who is friendly and who is not.
- ⑤ Use home made weapons.
- ⑥ Earlier border infiltrations were more but now internal attacks occur.

Effective measures

- ① Ground based intelligence
→ More loc police.

- ② Use technology → like AI, data analytics to monitor social media behavior.
- ③ CCTV installation to track activity.
- ④ Civilian engagement programme
 - ↳ to build positive image
 - ⊗ Nari Rokhni scheme.



military can be countered.

20.

Human trafficking involves cross border movement of humans for purposes of prostitution, slavery etc with their wish & illegally violating sovereignty of country.

Linkage with other illicit activities

- ① Drug trafficking → Act as peddlers of drugs in country.
- ② UNODC report: India destination as well as transit hub of drugs
- ③ Gun running → provided training becomes shield of gunrunners

⊗ As seen on Indo - Nepal border of illicit arms trade by Naxalites

③ Terrorism → cross border terrorism
draw its resources from traffickers

- Human : PoK based terrorists resource
- Prostitution : provides them finances
- Drug mule → act as carriers.

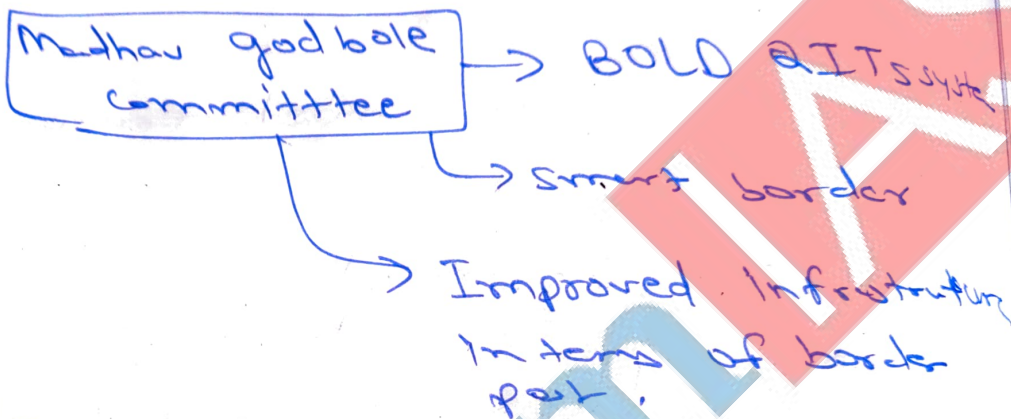
Measures to tackle

~~① Drug~~ ① Trafficking in Persons Bill, 2021 & other measures

- ① Crime to traffic humans
- ② Identification and rehabilitation of victims
- ③ Repatriation of those caught

- ④ Coordination with neighbors on the issue.
- ⑤ Providing them basic services like healthcare medicines etc.

⑥ Enhanced border protection



- ⑦ Use of technology like Artificial intelligence, Remote & Drones [N. Chandrasekar committee] recommendation

Crime of human trafficking is not only security issue but also a humanitarian issue. Measures must be directed both ways.