

TEST CODE 5 1 3 3 5

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-12) – GS Paper

#3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MANNAT WTHRA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091120	Medium/माध्यम	English/अंग्रेजी ☒ Hindi/हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	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। 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। 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। 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। 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।	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250			
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			3 PM	6:10 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*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 आकड़ों 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 :
			EG/ईजी :	

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



44372_51335_1910091120 (2022-08-28 22:32:13)

Q.1) Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) seeks to democratize the nation's online market by catalysing a shift from a platform centric to an open model of e-commerce. Enumerate the issues in platform centric e-commerce model and discuss the significance of ONDC.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) ई-कॉमर्स को एक प्लेटफॉर्म केंद्रित मॉडल से खुले मॉडल की ओर बदलाव को उत्प्रेरित करके देश के ऑनलाइन बाजार का लोकतंत्रीकरण करना चाहता है। प्लेटफॉर्म केंद्रित ई-कॉमर्स मॉडल की समस्याओं की गणना कीजिए और ONDC के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ONDC is being promoted as a digital public good which seeks to connect retailers across the country via an internet-based market place.

Issues in platform centric e-commerce:

- ① Monopoly of few giants and MNCs. → lack of level-playing field for small retailers and vendors
- ② "Walmartisation" of the economy → large stores with economies of scale have diminished the importance of local retailers
- ③ collection of huge amounts of data (big data) and market analysis for higher profits

- ④ Problems of regulation by state and upholding of consumer rights.

Significance of ONDC

- ① level-playing field for small retailers and vendors
- ② local sourcing of products from tier II and tier III cities $\Rightarrow$ market access for MSMEs
- ③ Greater choice and variety for consumers
- ④ Better regulation and retention of data localisation.

ONDC is considered to be the "UPI for e-commerce" with the potential to drive India to a \$5 trillion economy

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.2) Highlighting the existing bottlenecks in infrastructure development in the country, examine the role of PM Gati Shakti-National Master Plan for Multi-Modal Connectivity to overcome these challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास में मौजूद बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इन चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु पीएम गति शक्ति-मल्टी-मॉडल कनेक्टिविटी के लिए राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान की भूमिका की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan, one of the pillars of Budget 2022-23, is a multi-modal connectivity initiative to shift India's gears from a consumption-led economy to an investment-led economy.

Existing bottlenecks

- 1) Inefficient multi-modal mix : Roads : 56%, railways: 33% and inland waterways 6%.
- 2) High logistics cost : 12-14% of GDP
- 3) Lack of inter-ministry and centre-state coordination $\rightarrow$ time and cost overruns
- 4) Long gestation period, delay in clearances, etc.

Role of PM gati shakti

- 1) Multi-modal connectivity for smooth movement of goods and people
- 2) Bringing down logistics cost by reducing time overruns
- 3) Faster and efficient clearance due to inter-ministry coordination (16 ministries)
- 4) Boost demand and job creation [capital expenditure multiplier = 2.45]
- 5) Timely completion of projects.

The Economic survey 2021-22 states that India must invest \$1.4 trillion in infrastructure to become a \$5 trillion economy. PM gati shakti is the essential means to this endeavour.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.3) Often cited as responsible for many of the agriculture's maladies, Minimum Support Price (MSP) policy can also provide their remedies. Analyze the statement with special reference to issues related to mono-cropping and climate change.
(10 marks, 150 words)

अक्सर कृषि की कई विकृतियों के लिए जिम्मेदार के रूप में उद्धृत न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) नीति, उन विकृतियों का उपचार भी प्रदान कर सकती है। एक-फसलीय कृषि (Mono-Cropping) और जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित समस्याओं के विशेष संदर्भ में कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Minimum support price is the 'minimum price' which is considered remunerative for farmers and hence, deserving of support.

Responsible for Agriculture's Maladies:

- 1) Encouraged production of rice and wheat in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh → water guzzling crops → water stress
- 2) Discouraged production of millets and pulses → drought-resistant crops → climate-resilient
- 3) skewed cropping pattern across the country: Rice is not a staple food item in

North Indian diets yet its production is concentrated there

- 4) Falling productivity of land
 $\Rightarrow$ Fall in farmers' incomes

Provide Remedies

- 1) can encourage crop diversification: millets, pulses, oilseeds, horticulture
- 2) Incentives can be tweaked to encourage agro-forestry, inter-cropping, crop rotation, natural farming using satellite imageries
- 3) Boost agriculture's productivity by promoting scientific methods of production (extension services)
- 4) Bring about a rainbow revolution

There is a need to shift our focus from economies of scale with standardisation to economies of scope for sustainability

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.4) Explain the critical role of the fisheries sector for development of coastal areas. Describing the major outcomes of the 12th ministerial of WTO, discuss India's concerns related to the impact of these outcomes on fisheries sector in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

तटीय क्षेत्रों के विकास में मत्स्यन क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के 12वें मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन के प्रमुख परिणामों का वर्णन करते हुए, देश में मत्स्यन क्षेत्र पर इन परिणामों के पड़ने वाले प्रभावों से संबंधित भारत की चिंताओं की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fisheries sector contributes to
1.24% of India's GVA and
7.28% of Agricultural GVA
(Economic survey 2021-22)

Role in coastal areas

- ↳ Provides employment to 28 million fishermen and associated workers
- ↳ Key to the blue economy
- ↳ Additional / main source of income for coastal families
- ↳ Nutritional security of the country.

12th Ministerial conference of WTO : Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies

- ↳ Regulates subsidies on 3 kinds of fishing

- ① Fishing which is illegal, unreported and unregulated
- ② Fishing in over-exploited ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ stocks
- ③ Fishing in unregulated high seas.

India's concerns

- ① Provides for a 2-year transition period against India's demand of 25 years
- ② Fisheries role in employment, income and nutritional security of the country
⇒ Big hit to the sector
- ③ Already impacted by fishermen issue with Sri Lanka, bottom trawling issue, etc.
- ④ Developing economies not being able to protect critical sectors.

Protecting the interests of our fishermen is important for sustainability of income in coastal areas

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

पारंपरिक उर्वरकों की तुलना में लिक्विड नैनो यूरिया (LNU) के क्या फायदे हैं? कृषि क्षेत्र में नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्य अनुप्रयोगों का भी वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nanotechnology makes use of materials on the nanoscale ($10^{-9} \text{ m} = 1 \text{ nm}$) to develop useful products.

Advantages of liquid nano-urea :

- 1) Targetted delivery of urea to plant roots in precise amounts
- 2) Prevent excessive use of nitrogen in soil fertilisation and maintaining ideal ratio (4:2:1)
- 3) Reduce input costs for farmers by raising productivity of resources used.
- 4) Make agriculture sustainable and land more productive

Other Applications of Nano-technology :

- 1) Nano pesticides : optimum application of pest management solutions
- 2) Nano sensors : Determination of requirement of inputs
- 3) Nano bio sensors : controlling application of inputs
- 4) Nano fertilisers : Targetted delivery of natural and chemical fertilisers

The government brought guidelines in 2020 for scale the use and application of nanotechnology to different industries

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.6) Discuss the reasons for rising anti-microbial resistance (AMR) in India and the efforts to control it. Can traditional medicine help in controlling AMR in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में बढ़ते एंटी-माइक्रोबियल प्रतिरोध (AMR) के कारणों और इसे नियंत्रित करने के प्रयासों पर चर्चा करें। क्या पारंपरिक चिकित्सा देश में AMR को नियंत्रित करने में मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Anti-microbial resistance refers to the tendency of disease-causing viruses and bacteria to become resistant to drugs such as anti-virals and antibiotics.

Reasons

- 1) self-medication and over-the-counter sales
- 2) Non-completion of prescribed doses
- 3) Use of anti-microbial drugs in dairy and poultry industry → high exposure of humans on a regular basis
- 4) Mutations in bacteria and viruses → new forms of diseases.

- Efforts
- Sale of medicines only on doctor's prescription
 - Vaccination of livestock (National Animal Disease control Programme)
 - One Health approach
 - Promotion of AYUSH

Role of Traditional Medicine

- ↳ Makes use of natural resources to cure and treat
- ↳ limits requirement of allopathic medicines
- ↳ Reduces recurrence of diseases by enhancing immunity
- ↳ Potential to deal with diverse kinds of ailments

Thus, the emphasis of AYUSH is rightly placed to deal with the menace of AMR while enhancing promotive and preventive care.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.7) Critically evaluate the various government initiatives to promote renewable energy in the country. How far can the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 contribute towards the objective of decarbonizing the economy? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। ऊर्जा संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022 अर्थव्यवस्था को कार्यन मुक्त करने के उद्देश्य में कितना योगदान दे सकता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The government recently updated its NDCs in August 2022, enhancing the target of electricity generation from non-fossil fuel based sources to 50% by 2030.

Government initiatives

- 1) Solar energy: PSL norms, National Solar Mission, PM-KUSUM → Requirement of land, weather and grid fluctuations, local dust issues, low efficiency etc.
- 2) Wind energy → Wind-hybrid Electric policy 2018 → Need of vast swathes of land in coastal areas, threat to local biodiversity, etc.

3) Hydroelectricity → Displacement of locals, enhanced seismicity, maintenance costs, etc.

4) Waste to energy → Ethanol Blending programme → inefficient land use, need of crops for food security, etc.

Energy conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022:

① Smart metering → efficient use of electricity, avoid wastages

② Feeder segregation → use of electricity in optimum amounts as per need based on timings

③ Energy efficiency → Guidelines for users for promoting efficient use.

Renewable energy and energy conservation are the twin planks for an energy secure India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.8) Frequent sea incursions and accelerated coastal erosion pose a grave threat to our environment. Analyzing their impacts, propose some corrective measures. (10 marks, 150 words)

बार-बार समुद्री अतिक्रमण और निरन्तर तटीय अपरदन हमारे पर्यावरण के लिए गंभीर खतरा हैं। उनके प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करते हुए कुछ सुधारात्मक उपाय प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's vast coastline of 7516.6 kilometres enhances its vulnerability to sea incursions and coastal erosion via cyclones, tsunamis, storm surges, anthropogenic activities, etc.

Impacts

- 1) Biodiversity : Depletion of mangrove stock, coral reefs, fisheries stock near coasts, etc.
- 2) Economic activities : Harm to fishing communities, inland navigation, tourism, etc.
- 3) coastal communities : High density of population and unplanned urbanisation
 ⇒ loss of property and health

4) Economy : Adverse impact on the vision of blue economy.

Measures

- 1) Environment impact assessment to curb harmful human activities and infrastructure projects
- 2) capacity building via awareness campaigns among locals
- 3) Vulnerability analysis and risk assessment
- 4) Widespread consultation with all stakeholders before undertaking major projects.
- 5) collaboration with civil society & NGOs for harm minimisation.

Protecting our coastal areas is key to achieving SDG 13 and SDG 14.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.9) Emerging internal security threats of the 21st century call for a modern, efficient and responsive police force. In this perspective, present a case for well rounded police reforms.
(10 marks, 150 words)

21वीं सदी के उभरते आंतरिक सुरक्षा खतरों के लिए एक आधुनिक, दक्ष और उत्तरदायी पुलिस बल की आवश्यकता है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, व्यापक पुलिस सुधारों के लिए उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the country, a modern, efficient and responsive police force assumes paramount importance in the context of emerging challenges.

Internal security threats of 21st century:

- 1) Rising number of cyber attacks [cyber warfare: 5th dimension of warfare]
→ 6.74 lakh cyber attacks till June 2022 (National cyber crime coordinator)
- 2) Emergence of 'faceless' militancy in Jammu and Kashmir → hard to detect their movements

- 3) Incidents of hate speech, mob lynching, crimes against women → need for a sensitive police force which is quick to act.
- 4) Use of new technology: drones, 5G, AI, big data, etc. by criminals → need for a modern police force

Need of the hour:

- 1) Ensuring women representation (10.3%).
- 2) Policing complaints presently Authority (75.1. human rights violations against by police - NHRC) ~~work~~
- 3) Addressing shortages and obsolescence of weaponry
- 4) Police training to deal with new threats
- 5) Scientific investigation practices.

Ensuring uniformity across all states in their preparedness is critical

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.10) Money laundering undermines the integrity of the financial system and threatens national security. Elaborate. How effective has Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) been in checking the problem of money laundering in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग वित्तीय प्रणाली की अखंडता को कमजोर करती है और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करती है, विस्तृत चर्चा कीजिए। मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 (PMLA) देश में मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग की समस्या को रोकने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to section 3 of PMLA, 2002, money laundering refers to "any activity or process connected with the proceeds of crime including its acquisition, concealment, use or possession and projecting or claiming it as untainted property."

Undermines the integrity of financial system and threatens national security.

- ① creates a parallel / shadow economy
- ② leads to drain of wealth and increase in inequalities
- ③ involvement of criminals in the system
- ④ organised crimes → smuggling, drugs and human trafficking

- ⑤ Gives rise to inflation with-out value addition
- ⑥ loss of tax revenue to government.

Effectiveness of PMLA, 2002

- ① Used to launch string of investigations with low conviction rate
- ② Recent judgement by supreme court strengthens the hands of ED while putting burden of proof on accused
- ③ Undermines the role of state police and other investigative agencies
- ④ cumbersome procedure for bringing economic fugitives back from other countries.

Review of PMLA, 2002 to strengthen its fairness in procedure and utility in action is necessary.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



Q.11) In the five years since its launch to create "One Nation, One Tax, One Market", Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been a cause of celebration as well as a source of worry for the stakeholders. In light of this statement, assess the performance of GST. (15 marks, 250 words)

‘एक राष्ट्र, एक कर, एक बाजार’ निर्मित करने के लिए लागू होने के पांच वर्षों में माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) हितधारकों के लिए उत्सव का कारण होने के साथ-साथ चिंता का विषय भी रहा है। इस कथन के आलोक में, जीएसटी के प्रदर्शन का आकलन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 101st Amendment Act of 2017 paved the path for introduction of GST in the country which seeks to integrate the nation by way of a uniform indirect tax regime.

Removal of cascading effect



simplified tax regime

→ Reduction in prices

→ Increased competitiveness

cause of celebration

- 1) Increase in the number of registered taxpayers:
66 lakh → 1.38 crore (Ministry of Finance)
- 2) Increase in tax collection: ₹0.4 trillion → ₹1.6 trillion

- 3) Voluntary compliance by businesses to avail input tax credit (Behavioural change)
- 4) Adoption of technology: GSTN to integrate the country's tax payers on a single platform
- 5) Improved competitiveness of exports $\rightarrow$ zero-rated
- 6) cooperative federalism $\rightarrow$ GST council bringing centre and states together

Source of worry

- 1) lack of revenue neutrality in tax mobilisation
[Amrind subramanian Panel $\rightarrow$ Revenue Neutral rate: 15-15.5%, presently it is around 11% (RBI study)]
- 2) Multiplicity of rates $\Rightarrow$ complexity
- 3) Multiple exemptions:

Aviation turbine fuel,
high speed diesel, petrol,
etc.

- 4) Inverted duty structure
(LED lamps) → harms
domestic production
- 5) End of GST compensation
to states → resentment
among some states.

GOM
suggestions

connection
of inverted
duty struc-
-ture
Rationalisation
of rates

Thus, GST has been a
game changer for the
Indian economy by
diving a shift from a
complex, indirect tax
structure to a simplified,
technology-driven tax
regime.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.12) Discussing the reasons for high Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Indian banking sector, critically examine the utility of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd (NARCL) for reducing financial stress on banks. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में उच्च गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों (NPAs) के कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, बैंकों पर वित्तीय तनाव को कम करने के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालिया शोधन संहिता (IBC) और राष्ट्रीय परिसंपत्ति पुनर्निर्माण कंपनी लिमिटेड (NARCL) की उपयोगिता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

~~For~~ A Non-Performing Asset is any loan or advance for which the interest or principal payment is overdue for 90 days.

Reasons

- 1) Easy lending during hyper-globalisation period by Banks and NBFCs (2003-04 to 2007-08)
- 2) Global Financial crisis of 2007-2008 $\Rightarrow$ collapse of financial systems across the world
- 3) Delayed Asset Quality Review by RBI
- 4) Long gestation period in infrastructure projects

- 5) Asset-liability mismatch:
Banks use short-term deposits to lend for long-term credit
- 6) Wilful defaults and corporate misgovernance.

Utility of IBC

- ↳ Time bound period for resolution
- ↳ Involvement of professionals
- ↳ Applicable for both ~~scheduled~~ secured and unsecured creditors
- ↳ Behavioural change among firms.

Utility of NARCL

- ↳ consolidation of bad loans under a single exclusive entity
- ↳ Easing the burden on banks, enabling them to lend without constraints

↳ professional expertise
Challenges

IBC

- delay in processes
- More cases of liquidation than resolution
- Infrastructure and professionals' shortages
(eg. delay in appointment of NCLAT members)

NARCL

- Moral hazard
- Does not solve the root cause of the problem
- Mere transfer of assets from one pocket to another pocket of the Government
(Raghuram Rajan)

Given that NPAs of scheduled Commercial Banks stood at 5.62% (FY 22), the problem is on the path of decline.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



Q.13) While post-independence policies have transformed India from a 'ship to mouth' economy to a net exporter of agri-products, nutrition security is yet an unrealized objective. Analyze.

(15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि स्वतंत्रता के बाद की नीतियों ने भारत को आयातक अर्थव्यवस्था ('शिप टू माउथ') से कृषि-उत्पादों के शुद्ध निर्यातक अर्थव्यवस्था में बदल दिया है, फिर भी पोषण सुरक्षा अभी तक एक अप्राप्त उद्देश्य बना हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Economic Survey 2020-21, India has been a net exporter of agri-products from 1991, accounting for around 2.5% of world's agri trade.

Role of Post-Independence Policies

- 1) LPG reforms of 1991 : liberalised industrial sector to facilitate production of inputs and processing of output of agriculture
- 2) Reforms in PDS and MSP : widening of beneficiaries, open-ended procurement and assured prices to farmers $\Rightarrow$ increase in production of food crops.

3) continuance of green Revolution strategy: Higher production, reduced dependence on imports (CPL-480 from USA → ship to Mouth situation)

4) Agriculture Export Policy 2018: Focus on value addition → enabled exports to cross \$ 50 billion mark in FY 22.

Nutrition security → Unrealised objective

① Prevalence of anaemia among women (57.1) and children (67.1) — NFHS-5

② child stunting : 35.1,
child wasting : 19.1.
(NFHS-5)
↳ Hidden hunger problem → micro-nutrient deficiency

③ lack of diversification of diet via PDS and MDMs
→ focus on rice, wheat and cereals

- ④ Problems in PDS: Diversion of food grains to markets (46% - Shanta Kumar committee), inefficient storage facilities, etc.
- ⑤ Role of other factors: lack of proper sanitation, clean drinking water, etc.

Way Ahead

- crop diversification towards a rainbow revolution: millets, pulses, etc.
- Bio-fortification of food
- Addressing inefficiencies associated with PDS
- Increasing accountability of Fair Price shops

The realisation of SDG-2 and agricultural production are inextricably linked to each other.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.14) Examine the critical role of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in food management in the country. Highlight various challenges faced by the FCI and suggest reforms to make it more effective in its functioning. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में खाद्य प्रबंधन में भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसके कार्य को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने हेतु सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Food Corporation of India was established via an act in 1964 and has served as the centre's main procurement, storage and distribution agency for foodgrains.

Critical Role

- Procurement of foodgrains from farmers at MSP via an open-ended procurement system
- storage of foodgrains in central warehouses and godowns
- Distribution of foodgrains to states for food distribution programmes (MDMS, ICDS, PDS) at central issue price

- Maintenance of strategic reserves for operational stocks and buffer needs (eg. Running a food welfare programme in a contingency situation → Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana)

Challenges

- Outdated storage facilities
→ cover and plinth model
- Diversion of foodgrains towards markets
(46th - Shanta Kumar Committee)
- FIFO method. (first-in-first-out) → poor quality foodgrains
- Increase in food subsidy bill (₹2.42 lakh crore for FY 23) due to rising economic cost and non-revision of central issue price

- overflowing godowns → artificial scarcity in markets due to open-ended procurement.

Reforms

- Decentralised procurement by states to reduce economic cost
- End-to-end computerisation of processes
- Closed-ended procurement
- Tracking of trucks via GPS
- Price deficiency payment scheme instead of MSP (Ramesh Chand).

Reforms in FCI are critical for enhancing its economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the current paradigm.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.15) What do you understand by Artificial Intelligence (AI)? Analyze its predictive and prescriptive applications to improve governance in the country and list out the challenges inherent in AI.

(15 marks, 250 words)

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश के शासन में सुधार के लिए इसके पूर्वानुमानित और आदेशात्मक अनुप्रयोगों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और AI में निहित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence refers to simulation of human-intelligence processes by machines. It has three components: learning, self-correction and reasoning and is a critical component of IR 4.0.

Predictive and prescriptive applications:

- ① Predicting a citizen's needs on a government website and directing him/her to the required web page by analysing past behaviour.
- ② Issuing alerts when coming across unsavoury practices (eg. corruption, nepotism, etc.)

- ③ Addressing emergencies in a timely manner
- ↳ Issuing alerts/warnings for disasters
 - ↳ Emergence of a potential pandemic by observing disease occurrence
 - ↳ Learning and teaching for citizens for capacity building
- ④ Smart management of records, monitoring of supply chains and governmental activities

Challenges

- ① Ethical issues: Machines lack capabilities to take decisions based on morality
- ② Promotion of sedentary lifestyles among humans due to rising automation

- ③ Possibility of machines wiping out humans some day
- ④ loss of employment
→ AI-enabled smart factories



Way Forward

- Augmenting finance and human resources
- Policy support
- Addressing job loss.

According to NITI Aayog, AI can provide a boost of 10% to GVA by 2035.

Feedback

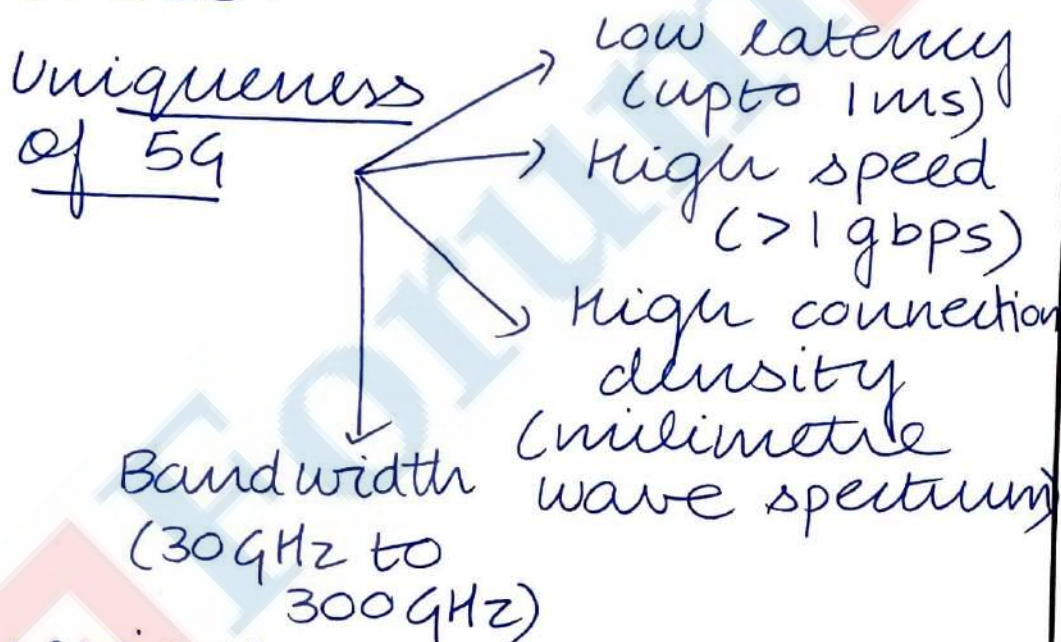
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.16) How is 5G different from previous generations of tele-communication technology? Underlining the transformative application of 5G technology, discuss various challenges in its roll-out. (15 marks, 250 words)

5G किस प्रकार पिछली पीढ़ी के दूरसंचार प्रौद्योगिकी से भिन्न है? 5G प्रौद्योगिकी के परिवर्तनकारी अनुप्रयोग को रेखांकित करते हुए इसके अनुपालन एवं संचालन में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

5G is fifth generation wireless communication technology that is designed to connect everything including objects, machines and devices.



Previous generations were a step behind with respect to these aspects.

Transformative Applications

- ① Real time critical applications (autonomous driving, remote surgery)

- ② Facilitate IoT by enabling efficient connection among devices
- ③ Technological dominance for a country
- ④ Entertainment: Fast streaming of movies and videos
- ⑤ E-governance: Efficiency in web operations
- ⑥ Smart cities: Weather forecasts, traffic information, smart grids, etc.
- ⑦ Smart agriculture: Weather information, extension services, etc.

Challenges

- ① Backhaul challenges: 80% is for microwaves
- ② Spectrum allocation: limited availability and high cost

- ③ Issue of compatibility of existing devices with consumers
- ④ software import → impact on digital sovereignty
(eg. Chinese phones sending data to servers in China)
- ⑤ India promotes indigenous 5G standard → different from global standard.

Road Ahead

- Development of indigenous software and hardware via R & D
- creation of requisite infrastructure
- support to private players through facilitation.

5G provides the crucial stepping stone towards a truly self-reliant Digital India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.17) Why is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) seen as a regulatory hurdle to development rather than an integral part of developmental planning? How far can the recently proposed ranking system for State EIA Authorities (SEIAA) help in changing this perception? (15 marks, 250 words)

पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) को विकासात्मक योजना के एक अभिन्न अंग के बजाय विकास के लिए एक नियामक बाधा के रूप में क्यों देखा जाता है? राज्य EIA प्राधिकरणों (SEIAA) के लिए हाल ही में प्रस्तावित रैंकिंग प्रणाली इस धारणा को बदलने में कितनी मदद कर सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

~~Environment~~ Environmental Impact Assessment is a tool available with planners to ensure environmental preservation while undertaking developmental activities. It also takes into account social and health impact and is statutorily backed by Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

EIA Process

Screening → Scoping →
Impact Prediction → Assess-
ment of alternatives →
Public hearing → Decision
making → monitoring.

Regulatory hurdle
→ prevented fruition of many

developmental projects

- Public hearing in tribal areas has prevented encroachment into forests for mining activities
- NGT and civil society (media) have prevented projects due to EIA
- complete ban has been imposed in some cases rather than exploring a compromise.

Ranking system's role in changing perception:

- Prevent opposition to projects not backed by evidence
- Enable states to ensure efficient functioning of state authorities via competitive federalism
- Ensure sustainable development activities in a state
- Role for states in the developmental process

other reforms needed

- An independent EIA authority
- Public hearing should be made mandatory
- suitable rehabilitation and resettlement policy for displaced people
- Undertaking EIA for all projects.

EIA is a potent tool in the hands of planners to plan for a sustainable tomorrow.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) Unscientific, unmindful and unregulated tourism in the ecologically fragile areas has increased the vulnerabilities of these regions towards a plethora of disasters. Examine the statement and suggest strategies for sustainable tourism. (15 marks, 250 words)

पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में अवैज्ञानिक, नासमझ और अनियंत्रित पर्यटन ने इन क्षेत्रों में आपदाओं की अधिकता के प्रति संवेदनशीलता बढ़ा दी है। कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सतत पर्यटन के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

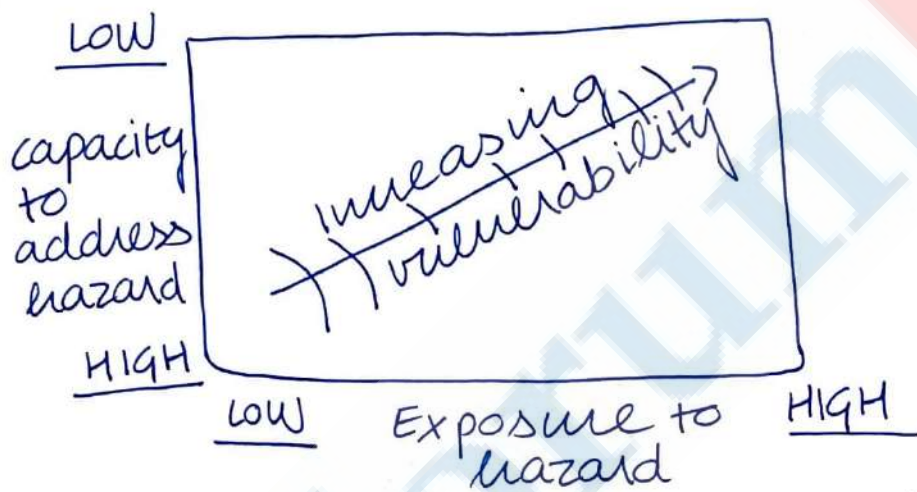
Tourism is one of the principal sectors for an economy's development but when followed by lack of regulation, it has long-term ramifications for ecologically fragile areas.

Enhanced vulnerabilities

- ① Pollution and dumping of waste in coastal areas, heritage sites and monuments $\Rightarrow$ choking of drains $\Rightarrow$ urban floods
- ② Marine pollution $\Rightarrow$ harm to mangroves and coral reefs $\Rightarrow$ high vulnerability to cyclones, tsunamis, etc.
- ③ Mushrooming of hotels and resorts in fragile areas $\Rightarrow$

high vulnerability in event of a doudburst, earthquake, landslide, etc.

- ④ Misuse and overuse of water for tourist activities $\Rightarrow$ water scarcity or drought vulnerability.



strategies for sustainable tourism:

- ① Promotion of eco-tourism based on risk assessment of any area.
- ② capacity building by building disaster-resilient structures and adopting preparedness measures

- ③ Public awareness and community outreach $\Rightarrow$ collaboration with civil society and NGOs.
- ④ Undertaking mitigation measures via reforestation, keeping coastal areas clean, periodic maintenance of drainage, etc.
- ⑤ Disallowing human settlements and tourist activities in high risk areas.

Sendai Framework's approach to 'Build Back Better' must be earnestly embraced for a disaster-resilient India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.19) How are 'hybrid-militants' different from militants and Over Ground Workers (OGW)? In what ways have hybrid-militants changed the security concerns in Jammu and Kashmir? Also recommend effective measures to counter them.

(15 marks, 250 words)

हाइब्रिड-आतंकवादी आतंकवादियों और ओवर ग्राउंड वर्कर्स (OGW) से कैसे भिन्न हैं? हाइब्रिड-आतंकवादियों ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में सुरक्षा चिंताओं को किस तरह से बदल दिया है? साथ ही उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए प्रभावी उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to security agencies in Jammu and Kashmir, the emerging challenge in internal security of the valley is 'faceless militancy' or 'hybrid militancy'.

<u>Militants</u>	<u>Hybrid Militants</u>	<u>Over ground Workers</u>
Full time involvement in violent and terrorist activities	Civilians in routine functions, militants secretly	Provide support services to militants citizens of the state.
Receive proper combat training	May or may not receive proper training	No need of proper training
Under the radar of security agencies	Difficult to detect	Difficult to detect

Role of hybrid militants

- "~~two~~ Militants disguised as civilians" → no information with security agencies (no suspicion)
- Difficult to trace since they aren't designated as terrorists
- "sleeper cells" → dormant normally, but inflict terror on command suddenly
- Receive weaponry and other assistance from over ground workers → difficult to apprehend beforehand
- security forces: Militancy in Jammu and Kashmir is entering a 'dangerous' and 'sensitive' phase

Measures

- Involvement of family, schools

- and society in inculcating morality and good values
- Monitoring of social media activities (Operation Pigeon by Kerala Police)
 - Interaction between security personnel and youth (Mission Pahal)
 - Strengthening intelligence mechanisms.

The 6-tenet + policy of Sri Lanka to prevent military may be emulated to deal with the issue.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

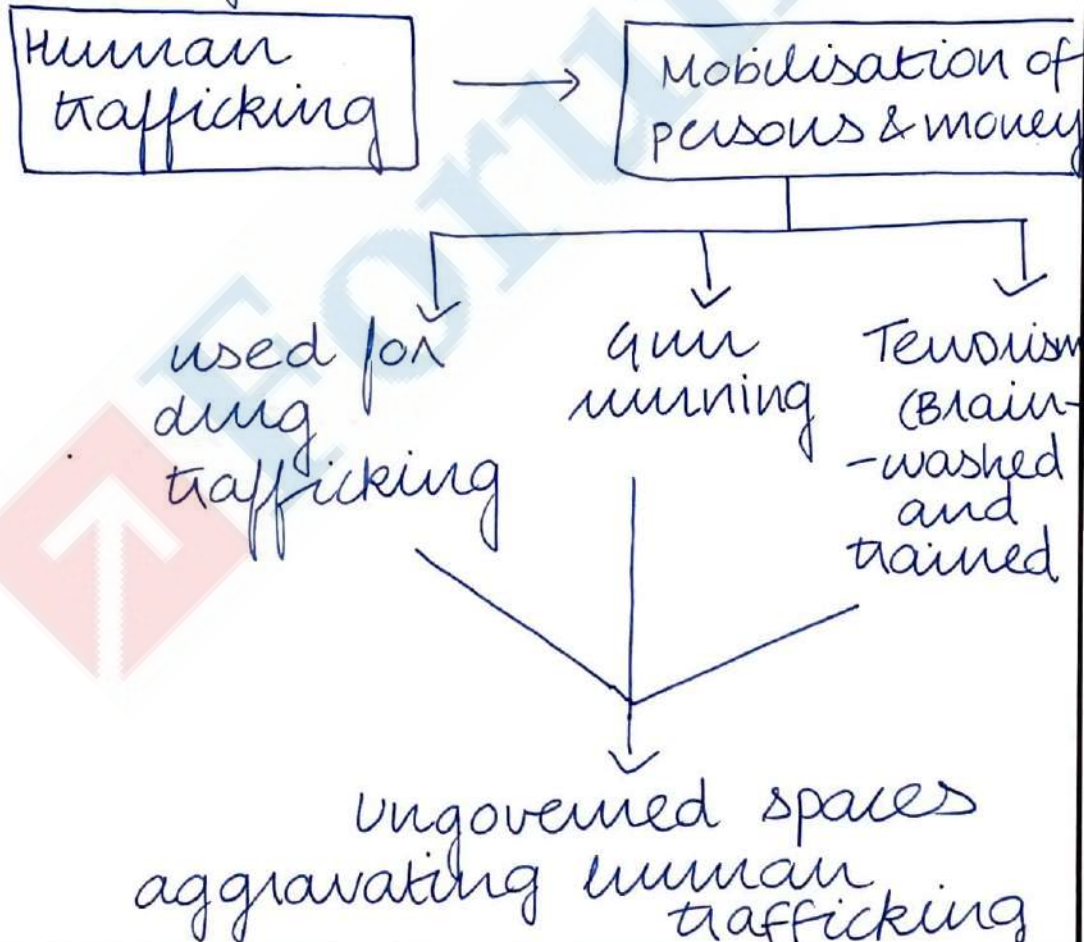
(15 marks, 250 words)

मानव तस्करी के साथ अन्य अवैध गतिविधियों जैसे मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, अवैध हथियारों की तस्करी और आतंकवाद के संबंधों की व्याख्या कीजिए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, देखभाल और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2021 के मसौदे के विशेष संदर्भ में मानव तस्करी के खतरे से निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), around 1714 cases of human trafficking were registered in 2020.

linkages



Trafficking in persons (Prevention, care and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2021

- ① Widens the scope of trafficked persons → includes transgenders as well
- ② Investigation Agency → National Investigation Agency
- ③ Provides for Anti-trafficking committees at 3 levels → National, state and district
- ④ Penalty: Minimum 7 years of imprisonment (Death penalty for aggravated form)

other measures needed

- ① long-term community rehabilitation
- ② Distinguishing between trafficked workers and voluntary sex workers

- ③ Moving away from 'raid and rehabilitate' model to proactive 'prevention and investigation'
- ④ Vulnerability analysis of individuals and areas
→ keeping a strong vigil
- ⑤ Instituting schemes and initiatives to supplement the law.

Human trafficking steals people's lives. Preventing it is critical for upholding Article 23 of the constitution.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total