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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	ANUPRIYA RAI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910092463	Medium/माध्यम	English/अंग्रेजी <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hindi/हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	31/08/2022

\*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 (क्यूआरए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			9:00 am	12:00 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में परांद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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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
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Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

.... **ADDITIONAL REMARKS**

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 उत्तेजित करके देश के ऑनलाइन बाजार का लोकतंत्रीकरण करना चाहता है। प्लेटफॉर्म केंद्रित ई-कॉमर्स मॉडल की समस्याओं की गणना कीजिए और ONDC के महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Open Network for Digital Commerce is set to be launched by Ministry of Commerce. It seeks to provide a level-playing field to all the traders by helping them connect with online platforms.

Issues associated with platform centric e-commerce model:

- (1) Monopolize the market by their sheer large size and economic strength.
- (2) Flare up sales during festive seasons brings down the market prices of commodities.

- (3) Give special preference to few traders over others
- (4) Engage in price manipulation by showing higher prices for cheap goods that are cheap in reality

### Significance of ONDC

- (1) Give retail traders a platform to sell their goods online.
- (2) Ensure level-playing field for all players, including small traders, hitherto losing to e-commerce companies.
- (3) Government regulation will ensure that no malpractices in trade takes place.

Thus, ONDC is a step towards inclusive growth which gives equal opportunities to all,

#### Feedback

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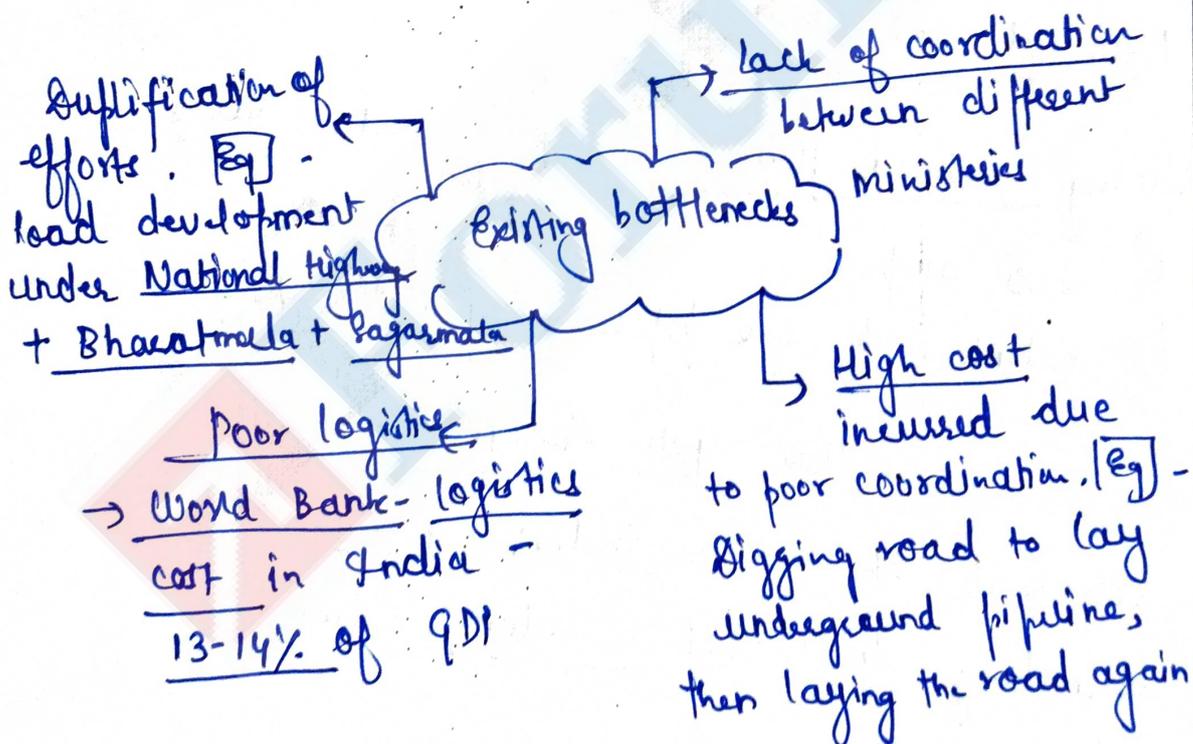
Total

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)

Prime Minister launched \$ 100 trillion National Master Plan for Multi-Modal connectivity - PM Gati Shakti to correct existing bottlenecks in infrastructure development

Existing bottlenecks



Gati Shakti can overcome these challenges

- (1) By bringing 16 ministers engaged in infrastructure development in a single platform <sup>meaning coordinat.</sup> (Eg) - Ministry of Shipping, Ports; MoRTH
- (2) Increasing transparency by launching online postal-Gati Shakti Portal to track progress.
- (3) Subsuming existing plan such as National Infrastructure Pipeline
- (4) Laying out a plan of action for next 4 years
  - ↳ 200 airports
  - ↳ extension of gas pipeline by 17,000 km

.... Thus, Gati Shakti has a potential to revive India's growth by launching Industrial Corridors, Defence Corridors, roads

Feedback

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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 refers to the price that government offers when price of an agricultural commodity falls below a certain level.

### MSP related issues

① Promotes mono-cropping: rice, wheat which are procured by government have led farmers to ignore other crops and grow them.

② Accelerating climate change

↳ Paddy cultivation - a major source of methane, a greenhouse gas

↳ Shift from millet to rice-wheat system

is making crops vulnerable to climate change led crop failures.

(3) leading to chain of negative effect.

↳ Rice cultivation - 1 kg of rice require 3000-5000 litre of water for production → groundwater depletion.

(4) distort market for agriculture goods.

MSP itself provides solution

(1) Expanding MSP coverage to other crops (Ashok Dalwai Committee)

(2) Giving MSP for millets will promote growing of climate-resilient crop.

Other ways to deal with the issue → promote investment in agriculture → organize farmers into FPOs

Only an organized, well-thought out strategy can help in achieve vision of doubling farmers income.

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)

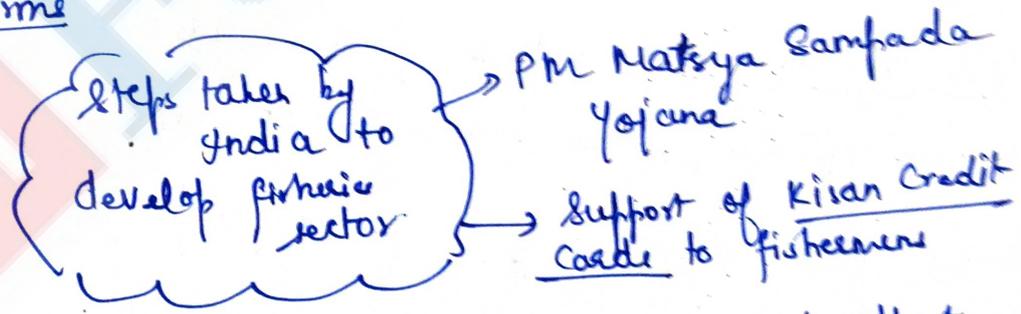
India is the 3rd largest producer of fishes and second largest aquaculture country, as per Economic Survey 2021.

Critical role of fisheries sector for development of coastal areas

- (1) Provides employment to people, especially as agriculture in coastal area is not well developed due to saline ingression in soil,
- (2) 11% of agriculture exports from India are marine fisheries, thus boosting income.
- (3) Processing and packaging of fishes employs many people.
- (4) Development of fishing harbours (Budget 2021)

in Kochi, Vishakhapatnam will lead to accelerate economic development.

The major outcome of 12<sup>th</sup> WTO ministerial were to ensure proper sanitary measures in fish exports. India expressed its concerns as India is often charged of use of formalin in fisheries sector. In addition, the unorganized nature of fisheries sector in India makes it difficult to adhere to the strict norms



India, with its recent effort to launch a policy for Blue economy is set to reap advantage of its "Ocean potential"

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

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

The Economic Survey 2022 called for promotion of use of nano urea in agriculture over conventional fertilizers to correct the existing overuse of fertilizer (8:3:1 for N:P:K against recommended 4:2:1)

Advantages of liquid nano urea over conventional fertilizer

- (1) Precise application on crops  
↳ reduce overflow → resulting water pollution → eutrophication, groundwater contamination.
- (2) Slow release of urea throughout crop cycle  
to ensure uniform supply of urea throughout.
- (3) Better cost saving

## Application of nanotechnology in agriculture sector

(1) Nano irrigation : to enable precision irrigation to roots of plants.

(2) Nano packaging : to provide anti-microbial protection to perishable crops.

(3) Nano-urea for precise application of fertilizers

Thus, government under National Nanotechnology Mission must promote research on nanotechnology applications in agriculture

**Feedback**

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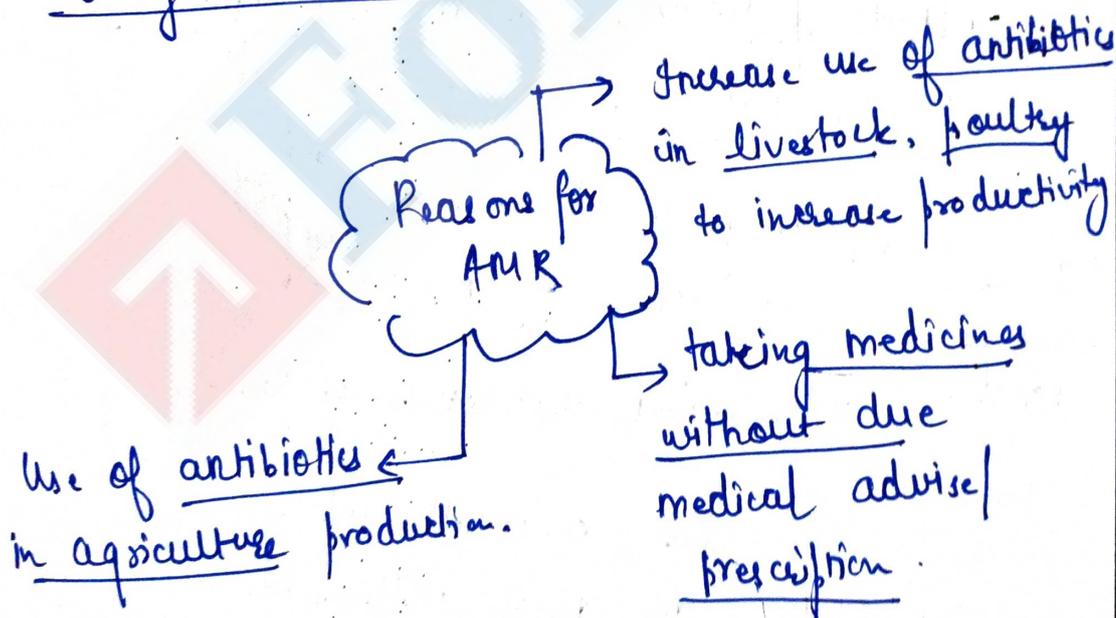
Q.6) Discuss the reasons for rising anti-microbial resistance (AMR) in India and the efforts to control it. Can traditional medicine help in controlling AMR in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

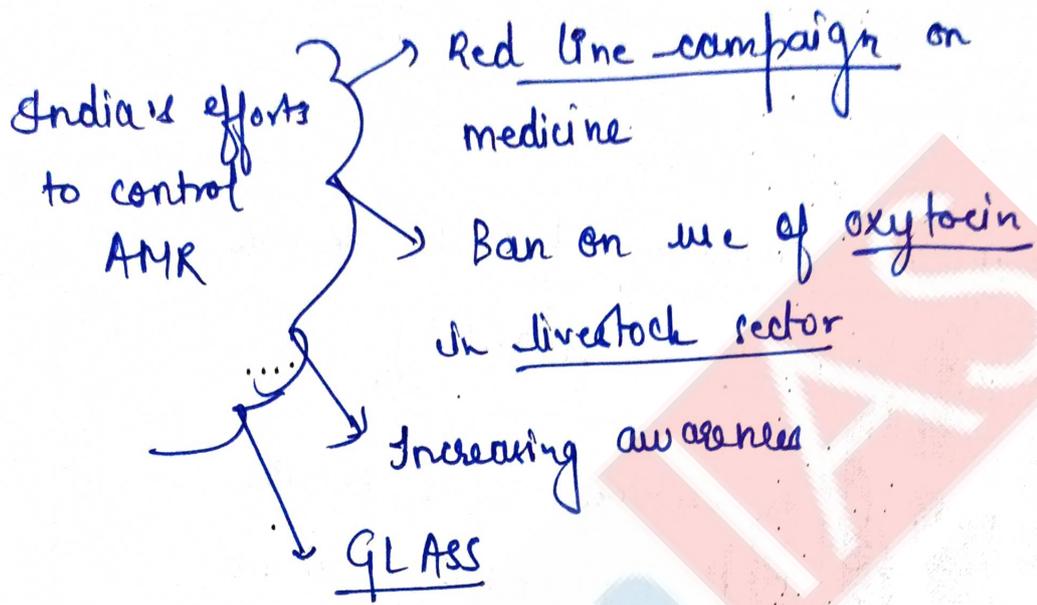
भारत में बढ़ते एंटी-माइक्रोबियल प्रतिरोध (AMR) के कारणों और इसे नियंत्रित करने के प्रयासों पर चर्चा करें। क्या पारंपरिक चिकित्सा देश में AMR को नियंत्रित करने में मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Anti-microbial resistance refers to reducing potential or inability of

Anti-microbial resistance refers to the resistance developed by certain bacterial strains and other microorganism against the treatments that have been conventionally used to treat disease caused by them. [Eg]-

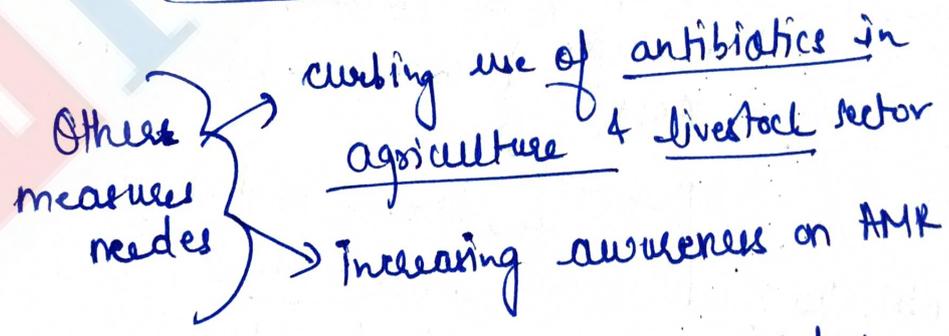
Drug-resistant TB





Traditional medicine can help in controlling AMR

- (1) Have little sideeffects.
- (2) Do not cause other diseases due to carcinogenic or other results.
- (3) Targetted on specific disease, such as Ashwagandha to relieve mental stress



Thus, a small step in controlling AMR, can save millions of lives.

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India under its revised Nationally Determined Contributions seek to achieve 50% of its total energy requirement from renewable or non-fossil sources of energy.

Various government initiatives to promote renewable energy

Program	Positives	Negatives
① <u>National Solar Mission</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Raised solar energy production.</li> <li>→ <u>solar parks in Kutch</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Yet to achieve the upgraded target</li> </ul>
② <u>National Wind Energy Policy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ set up wind mills in <u>Taisalmer (Rajasthan)</u> <u>Tamil Nadu</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ <del>yet</del>...poor maintenance of wind mills.</li> </ul>

(3) PM Kustum → provided solar pumps to many → program remains suboptimal.

Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill 2022

Contribute towards objective of decarbonizing the economy

- (1) Promote carbon credit market
- (2) Promotion of renewable energy
- (3) Increase energy efficiency

However, energy conservation bill needs to be supplemented with increasing semiconductor, solar panel domestic manufacturing; usage of incentives usage of renewables to unleash the full potential of renewable energy growth.

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

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

Ministry of Earth Science recent report brought out that coastal erosion is taking place at the rate of 28% annually. This is supplemented by frequent sea incursions

### Impact of these

- (1) Reducing fertility of soil : due to saline water Ingression.
- (2) Damage to coastal ecosystem: beaches, sand dunes, erode
- (3) Pollution of groundwater due to salinity
- (4) Damage to mangroves, corals

### Corrective measures

(Don't Write anything in)

- (1) Promoting blue-green infrastructure (Nihar Shah - Committee) - mangroves, sea grasses
- (2) Ensuring sustainable island development  
and regular inspection of beaches,
- (3) Implementation of Coastal Regulatory zone rules
- (4) Decontamination plant waste should be disposed properly.

A collaborative approach based on participation of local communities can help ensure protection of the coastal ecosystem.

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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 परिदृश्य में, व्यापक पुलिस सुधारों के लिए उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The increasing internal security threats emerging from cases of mob-lynching, riots (Delhi riots), hate speeches (Kashidwar Sharma Sansad), overground workers (Kashmiri Pandit killings) demand a modern, efficient police force.

### Need for police reforms

- (1) Poor police to population ratio.
- (2) Outdated technology, arms, used by police
- (3) Emergence of new threats - cybercrimes, harassment

### Police reforms

- (1) Malimath commission recommended modernization

of police using new technology such as DNA, fingerprinting technologies.

- (2) Increasing recruitment of police personnel
- (3) Digital training to tackle cybercrimes.
- (4) Sensitivity training to deal with women and children related crimes.

(5) A strong police force can ensure a strong country equipped to deal with challenges of internal security.

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

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

### The Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002

defined money laundering as activities involving effort to translate proceeds from illegal activities into rightful money.

• It undermines the integrity of financial system

↳ by defrauding the system

↳ causing loss to banking system

↳ Key - Nirav Modi case.

• Threatens national security

↳ Money laundering is directly linked to organized crime such as → drug trafficking  
↳ human trafficking  
↳ illegal arms trade.

## Effectiveness of PMLA Act 2002

Though PMLA Act has curbed diversion of money & money laundering, it has not been very effective as:-

- (1) low conviction rate
- (2) Scams continued even after its implementation - 2G scam, Coal gate scam

The recent amendment that made PMLA Act stronger, making bail in PMLA cases difficult has been upheld by Supreme Court. It can help in curbing money laundering.

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

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

The Goods and Services Act was enacted in 2017 under 101st Constitutional Amendment. It provided for a single tax regime for the country marked by a value-added destination-based tax.

### Performance of GST

#### Cause of celebration

- (1) Expanded the tax net : from initial 64 lakh firms to 1.3 crore firms paying GST
- (2) Removed multitude of taxes and reduced them to mere 4 tax slabs of 5, 12, 18, 28

percent.

(3) Increase the efficiency of logistics by way of e-way bills, doing away with border check-post.

(4) Increased transparency in taxation by launching GST portal network

(5) Increased government revenue mobilization  
[eg]. from 0.98 lakh crore of ind. GST collection in 2017 to highest ever 1.64 lakh crore in April 2022

However GST also sometimes

becomes a source of worry for stakeholder :-

(1) High GST rates on essential items such as biscuits charged at 18%, increase inflation

(2) Glitches in GST-network causes

In convenience

- (3) Difficulty in claiming input tax credit,
- (4) GST related frauds with use of fake bills have caused loss of revenue.
- (5) Items like electricity, petrol, alcohol remain outside the ambit of GST.

A tax reform as wide as GST is bound to face certain hurdles. However a collaborative effort of all stakeholders, cooperative federation in GST council can overcome such hurdles smoothly.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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**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)

The IBC completed 5 years of its launch. Additionally, in Budget 2021, the government announced setting up a National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd to deal with stressed companies. All these efforts are meant to release companies and banks from distress.

Reasons for high NPAs in banking sector

- (1) Unchecked lending <sup>by banks</sup> ~~sector~~ post 2008 financial crisis to boost liquidity (Economic Survey 2021)
- (2) Priority sector lendings to MSMEs, low-profit, low-productivity sectors such as education

turn into NPAs.

(3) Form loan waivers.

(4) Bank frauds. Eg]- Mehul Choksi fraud.

↳ Yes Bank Fraud.

(5) Poor audit mechanism in banks

Utility of IBC <sup>and NARCL</sup> in resolving financial stress on banks

(1) Increases asset recovery for distressed companies, which help in repaying banks.

(2) Enable easy exit for companies, thereby preventing the phenomena of evergreening of loans for distressed companies.

(3) ~~Remove~~ NARCL remove distressed loans from the books of bank, thus,

clearing of bank's balance sheets.

However, IBC and NARCL have not been able to provide complete relief to banking sector due to:-

- (1) Delays in the process. [Eg] - 2.5 years on average in IBC against 180 days limit
- (2) Huge haircut leads to loss of value of asset.
- (3) Structural problems such as tax auditing is not corrected.

thus, an integrated approach that deals with NPTs, along with insurance support to companies can help deal with banking distress.

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The National Family Health Survey-5 pointed out that 32% of children are malnourished, 35% stunted, 57% anaemic. This shows that despite India being an agriculture exporter, nutrition security remains in perilous state.

post-independence policies have transformed India from 'ship to mouth' economy to net exporter of agri-products

- (1) Green Revolution increased crop yield and productivity multiple times.
- (2) MSP policy increased production of rice, wheat making India 2nd largest

- produce of both rice and wheat.
- (3) land reforms provided land for to the tille increasing uof production
- (4) Kisan credit card scheme increased agriculture credit supply

Nutrition security - yet an unrealized objective due to:

- (1) Improper identification of beneficiaries <sup>in PDS</sup>: Expert Committee in 2009 pointed out 61% exclusion error, 25% inclusion error.
- (2) leakage: parliamentary Committee pointed out 47% leakage in PDS.
- (3) consumption of cereal-centric diet ignoring vitamin, mineral requirement which can

- be gained from pulses, vegetables, fruits
- (4) low exclusive breastfeeding. MoHFW says 55% shortage.
- (5) Poor sanitation → increases vulnerability to disease → weaken immune system

Way forward

NITI Aayog India @ 75 suggest: -

- (1) Resolving governance issue  
↳ independent audit of PDS
- (2) Shift from food-centric approach to holistic approach

- ↳ breastfeeding
- ↳ birth spacing of mother
- ↳ education of mother

Then an Atmanirbhar

Bharat of Amit kaal can emerge only on strong foundation of nourished and healthy Bharat

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

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

The Food Corporation of India operates under Ministry of Consumer Affairs. It is the nodal agency for undertaking procurement of food agriculture commodities under government MSP minimum support price programme and buffer stock programme.

Critical role of FCI in food management in country

- (1) Procure agri-commodities at MSP.
- (2) Maintains buffer stocks. [Eg]. FCI had 470 MMT of rice in buffer stock in June 2022  
↳ release buffer stock in case of food

crisis.

## Various challenges faced by FCI

### (1) Procurement side

↳ <sup>ended</sup> Open procurement policy leads to overflowing  
of buffer stocks.

↳ ~~Fewer~~ FCI collection centres are concentrated  
in fewer states - Punjab, Haryana.

### (2) Storage issue:

↳ Traditional gunny bag storage - CAG  
highlighted rotting of grains.

↳ Inadequate warehousing facilities.

### (3) Distribution issue

↳ Diversion of grains to black market

## Reforms needed

Shanta Kumar Committee suggests:

(1) Delegating procurement in states having sufficient experience in MSP like Punjab, Haryana to state government, and focusing on state like Bihar UP, where farmers resort to distress selling.

(2) ~~Reduce~~ Collaborating with ~~PPP~~ private players in storage, warehousing.

(3) Use of silo bag technology.

wardha committee recommends:-

(1) End-to-end computerization of FCI

(2) Geotagging of trucks carrying grains as done in Chhattoisgarh.

Thus, use of technology, private-public partnership can help FCI in delivering its role effectively.

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 the technology that has potential to mimic human intelligence. The NITI Aayog released National AI policy

Application of predictive and prescriptive nature of AI in governance

(1) Identification of loopholes. [Eg] - Ola company and Hydrabad city administration collaborated to launch AI system that detect potholes in roads which are then filled in short duration.

(2) Grievance redressal: By using AI to

respond to similar nature of grievances.

(3) Increasing awareness about laws among citizens: [Eg] - AI chatbots are used in Brazil to spread awareness on laws protecting women.

(4) Undertaking repetitive monotonous administrative tasks: such as file management.

(5) Predicting corruption cases.

### Challenges inherent in AI

(1) Biased nature of data produces biased decision. for [Eg] - Netherlands court recently struck down a AI tool used by police as it was biased against black minority.

(2) Inadequate digital infrastructure, internet penetration.

(3) Lack of skilled workforce to run AI-based system.

(4) AI systems are energy-intensive.

The way forward lay in

boosting internet connectivity using 5G technology,

increasing digital literacy through

PM Digital Saksharta Program, increasing

data centres to cater storage of data.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
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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)

India recently conducted 5G spectrum auction. With this, India is set to join the league of countries like South Korea, who have revolutionized their digital space using 5G technology.

5G vis-a-vis previous generation tele-communication technology

- (1) High speed data vis-a-vis 4G, 3G, 2G.
- (2) low latency which boost data speed
- (3) Available in multiple frequency bands - high, low, medium, each with its own advantage.
- (4) Potential ... high data density.

## Transformative applications of 5G technology

- (1) In promoting AI, Internet of Things, Machine Learning driven Industrial Revolution 4.0.
- (2) In building smart-cities, smart-grid
- (3) Telemedicine to expand health services.
- (4) Teleducation to give boost to MOOCs, e-learning.
- (5) Automation in industries.

## Challenges in roll out of 5G

- (1) low fibreisation density in India.
- (2) Need for increased expenditure on 5G infrastructure, such as increasing tower density.
- (3) Dependence of India on 5G

equipments from China. Eg - Huawei company.

(4) low digital literacy.

The way forward lay in supporting the telecom sector to launch 5G in India, alongside development of indigenous manufacturing and technological capacity to produce 5G equipments. Making Indian citizen digitally smart can boost quick adoption of 5G technology.

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

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a regulatory procedure that analyzes a development project cost by assessing its impact on the environment, flora and fauna.

EIA is seen as a regulatory hurdle to development.

NITI Aayog in its recent report ~~revealed~~ revealed that NGT and Supreme court orders upholding EIA has led to loss of revenue to government, job losses.

Reasons for such view

(1) Narrow view of development which -

- ignores the environment cost of development
- (2) Shortsightedness which prevents long-term impact of violation of environment on the project. [Eg] - Avalanche leading to damage at Vishnuganga project in Uttarakhand
- (3) Time-taking nature of EIA.
- (4) Use of EIA to obstruct projects by vested interests. [Eg] - Kudankulam Nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu.

Proposed ranking system of state EIA authorities can help in changing this perception by:-

- (1) Increasing healthy commission competition among states to undertake EIA
- (2) Spread of awareness about the

Importance of EIA among people.

(3) Training of environmental experts in assessment of environment impact

However, SEIAA alone cannot help without increasing awareness among people and industries about EIA, firm commitment of the government to uphold EIA, development of scientific techniques to assess EIA and social impact of project holistically.

**Feedback**

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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)

The Kedarnath flash floods of 2013 reminds us of the grave consequences of unmindful and unscientific tourism in ecologically fragile areas.

Unscientific, unregulated tourism results in

- (1) Increasing population pressure on fragile regions.
- (2) Unregulated development
- (3) Unsustainable waste generation
- (4) Deforestation, encroachment of natural habitat for in the name of infrastructure development.

Unregulated tourism increases vulnerabilities of disasters in fragile regions

(1) Tectonic disturbances caused by blasting in road construction, infrastructure development leads to earthquakes, landslides. [eg] -

Recent landslide in Manipur

(2) Deforestation disturbs the evapo-transpiration and water cycle leading to fluctuation in rainfall pattern → droughts, water stress.

(3) Development of artificial lakes in tourist places → flooding, flash flood

(4) Damage to mangroves, coral in coastal tourism development increases vulnerability to cyclones. [eg] Amphan in Bengal

## Strategies for sustainable tourism

- (1) Ecotourism: that promotes ecology health for tourist development.
- (2) Promotion of circular economy in tourist sites to reduce waste crisis.
- (3) limiting tourist entry. [Eg] - In Nainital, tourist entry is rationed during peak seasons.
- (4) taking care of fauna and flora. [Eg] - Bamboo Bridge for reptiles to cross highway in Dehradun - Haridwar highway.

Thus, tourism and ecological health can go hand in hand with joint efforts of all stakeholders.

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)

The spect of killings of Kashmiri Pandits and migrants in Kashmir has drawn attention towards the hybrid-militants.

Hybrid-militants are militants that are causing security issues

Hybrid militant	Militant	Over ground workers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take up arms for specific 'missions', otherwise live normal life</li> <li>• Return back to normal life after completion of <u>mission</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take up arms on a <u>regular</u> basis..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect information and intelligence for terrorists by living among common people</li> </ul>

Hybrid militants have changed security concerns in Jammu and Kashmir

- (1) Undertake covert missions which are difficult to predict.
- (2) Difficult to identify hybrid militants as they live among local population.
- (3) Raids and investigation undertaken to identify hybrid militants → leads to harassment of innocent → increases discontent → add to strength and support to hybrid militants.
- (4) Supported by terrorist groups like Jairh, Ab Qadeer

Measures to counter them

- (1) Increasing community policing on models

on IFS # Amcho Bastar, Amcho Police,

(2) Increasing confidence among local population through Operation Saubaid.

(3) Using Operation All Out to use military special officers team to dedicate themselves in identification of hybrid - militants.

(4) Curbing cross-border infiltration of arms

Thus, the new security challenge needs new approach to wackle the challenge. A safe kashmir will inspire confidence among all Indians and India as a nation.

**Feedback**

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Human trafficking has acquired form of a grave challenge especially in the backdrop of COVID-19, which rendered many children orphan, many elderly and women absent of any social support.

Linkage of human trafficking with other illicit activities

(1) Drug trafficking

- Both drug trafficking and human trafficking are done parallelly by organized syndicates to make... money.
- Drugs are used to target the victims.

Many victims are entrapped when they are intoxicated.

## (2) Gun-running

- Human-trafficking is often done at gun-point
- proceeds from gun-running are used to ~~invest~~ in human-trafficking.
- [Eg] - human-trafficking by Boko Haram

## (2) Terrorism

- human-~~tra~~ trafficking bring manpower, finances to finance terrorism. [Eg] - kidnapping by Islamic State

Measures to tackle human trafficking

## (1) Draft trafficking in Persons Bill 2021

...  
 call for empowering security agencies with manpower, latest technology to tackle cases.

- (2) Increasing social security net for women, poor children.
- (3) Using community policing to identify syndicates engaged in trafficking. [eg] - friends of Police in Kerala
- (4) Increasing use of AI to detect similar criminals. [eg] - use of facial recognition technology

Upholding Human dignity remains of utmost importance for the democracy like India. India must make consistent efforts in this direction.