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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

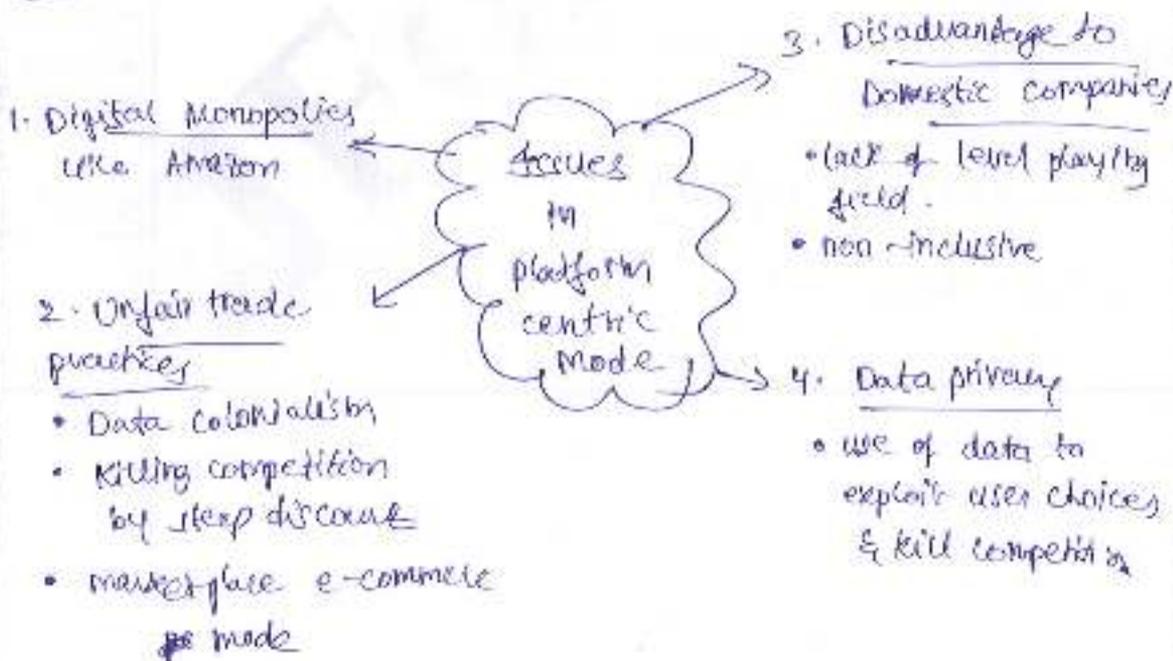
Q.1) Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) seeks to democratize the nation's online market by catalysing a shift from a platform centric to an open model of e-commerce. Enumerate the issues in platform centric e-commerce model and discuss the significance of ONDC.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) ई-कॉमर्स को एक प्लेटफॉर्म केंद्रित मॉडल से खुले मॉडल की ओर बदलाने को उत्प्रेरित करने के लिए के ओपन इन बाजार का डिजिटलीकरण करना चाहता है। प्लेटफॉर्म केंद्रित ई-कॉमर्स मॉडल की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए और ONDC को महत्व को दर्शाता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

DPIIT, Commerce Ministry has recently launched ONDC (open network on Digital Commerce) to democratise India's e-commerce by opening platform centred model of e-commerce & open access to it for all

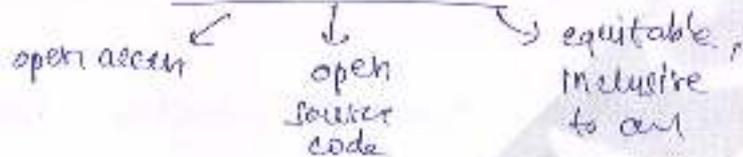
platform centric = where each e-commerce business has separate platform & users have to apply for access



Significance of ONDC

1. Democratise e-commerce platform

- all platform will be at one place



- so, it will include small scale vendors, who are left over

2. More bargaining power to consumers

↳ due to fair price realisation.

3. NO restrictiveness, ease of access to remote corner, who are hitherto inaccessible.

4. More consumer choices ↳ consumer awareness.

5. Level playing field to Domestic local vendors.

ONDC is right step to inclusive e-commerce

network as India atlas zooming e-commerce

by 2026

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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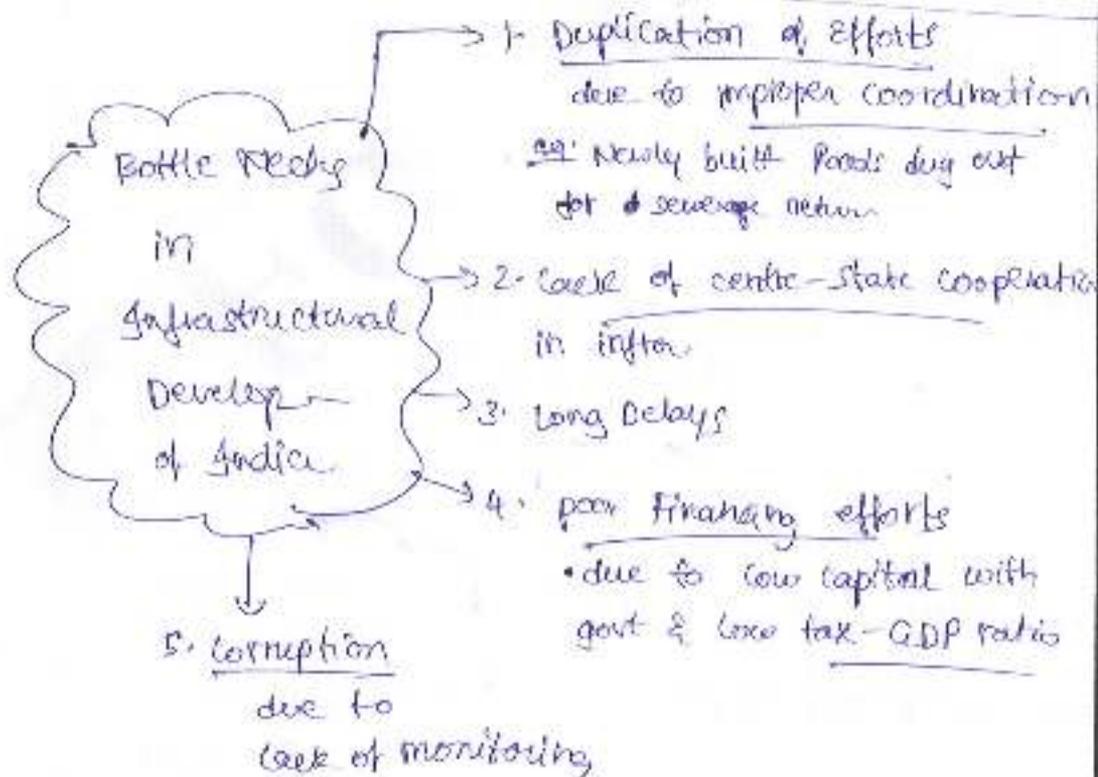


Q.2) Highlighting the existing bottlenecks in infrastructure development in the country, examine the role of PM Gati Shakti-National Master Plan for Multi-Modal Connectivity to overcome these challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan is

a multimodal connectivity scheme that integrates 16 ministries/departments to collaborate, cooperate infra-devt schemes, in order to convergence of various projects



Role of PM Gati Shakti in overcoming these challenges

1. Usher infra devt in nation

- convergence of NMP - Gati Shakti with National Infra pipeline + National Monetisation pipeline will boost infra devt.

2. More convergence of ministers

↳ reduce duplication → increase convergence
- efficiency of resources.

3. multiplier effect = 2.5X-3.5X according to RB,

4. Geotagging and monitoring mechanism

↳ more accountability ⇒ ↓ corruption & transparency

5. Enhances FDI

↳ bring foreign and domestic capital ⇒ ↑ Investment rate
target = 32% GDP

⇓
Addresses funding prob.

India need 102 lakh crore in next 5 years

for country's 5th aspiration and Gati Shakti is step right.

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 उद्धृत का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Centre announces MSP (min. support price) to provide food security and remunerative prices to farmers for 23 crops, in case price falls below MSP.

MSP as Agricultural Malady resulted in

1. Monocropping

- MSP policy skewed toward paddy & wheat has led to monoculture

↓

→ huge water intensive

↓

↳ Environmental complications

- almost buffer stock has 4 times it required due to such skewed policy.

2. Climate change

• MSP ⇒ monoculture ⇒ water intensive like sugarcane

↓

→ groundwater depleted

← using up of country's scarce resour

- Agriculture uses 80% countries' water and Punjab, Haryana faces ~~the~~ huge groundwater issues.

- Also MSP \Rightarrow Monoculture \Rightarrow Threat to Biodiversity \Downarrow more pest attacks.
 - \Downarrow more chemical intensive \Rightarrow threat to climate sustainability.

MSP also as a Remedy

1. positively skewed MSP can provide Multi-cropping e.g. millets.
2. high MSP used for organic farming \Rightarrow climate Resilient Agriculture
3. MSP policy \Rightarrow ~~provides~~ can be ~~used~~ varied work geographically for climate Resilient cropping pattern
 - \Downarrow like 128 Agro climatic zones & their suitable crops by ICAR.

UNSDG #2 provides for Food security & nutritional security with zero hunger to all needs MSP plus policy

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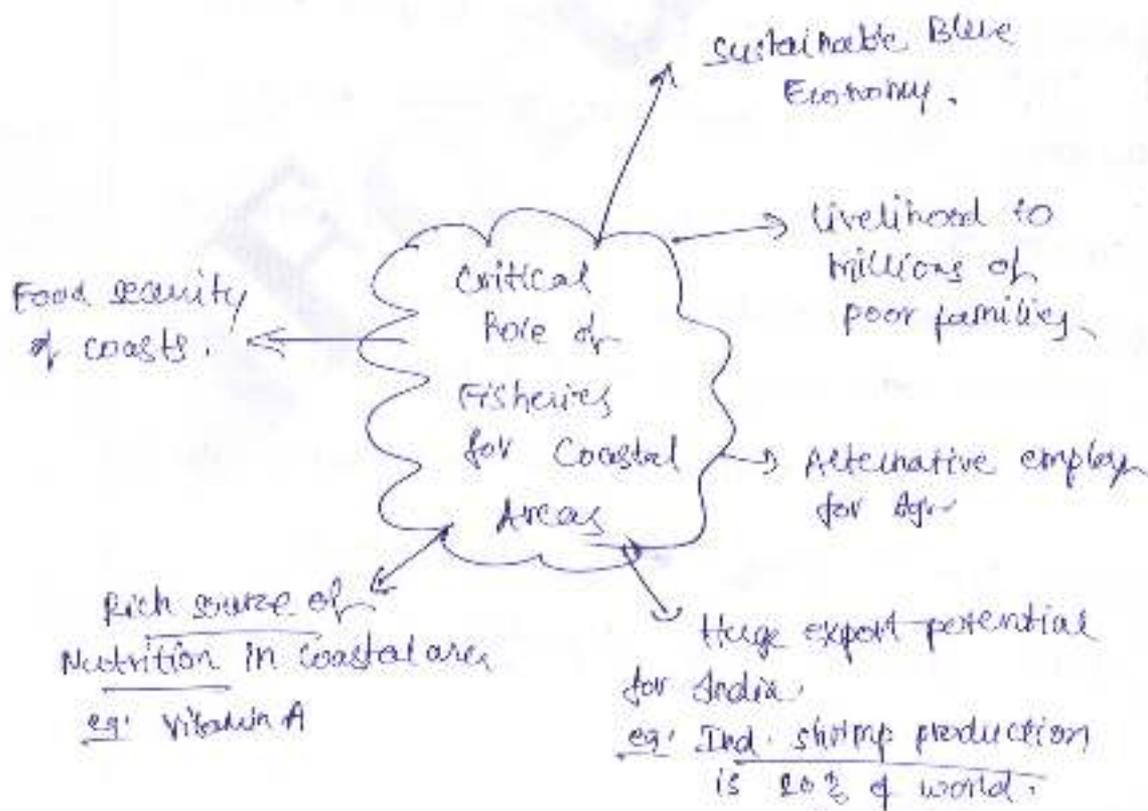


Q4) Explain the critical role of the fisheries sector for development of coastal areas. Describing the major outcomes of the 12th ministerial of WTO, discuss India's concerns related to the impact of these outcomes on fisheries sector in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Fisheries - Inland and Coastal

contribute huge role in Agri Allied sector,
 supporting millions of coastal livelihoods. India
 recently in WTO MC12 faced Agreement of Fisheries
 subsidies



WTO MC-12 Major outcomes & India's concerns

→ WTO MC-12

1. Agreement on Fisheries subsidies

- ~~ban~~ ban on harmful fisheries subsidies
 - include
 - unsustainable practices
 - overexploitation
 - fishing on high seas
- gives 2 years to windup such subsidies

India's concerns

1. while countries like Jap, USA has given huge fisheries subsidies in past and helped their industry, India is not even allowed for basic subsidies
2. violation of S&DT (Special Differentiation Treatment)
3. Impact coastal livelihood of millions.
4. our fisheries have huge potential of but-agreement restrict

UNSDG #14 requires sustainable coastal

ecosystem, but it needs differential treatment for India given its huge dependency on fishery.

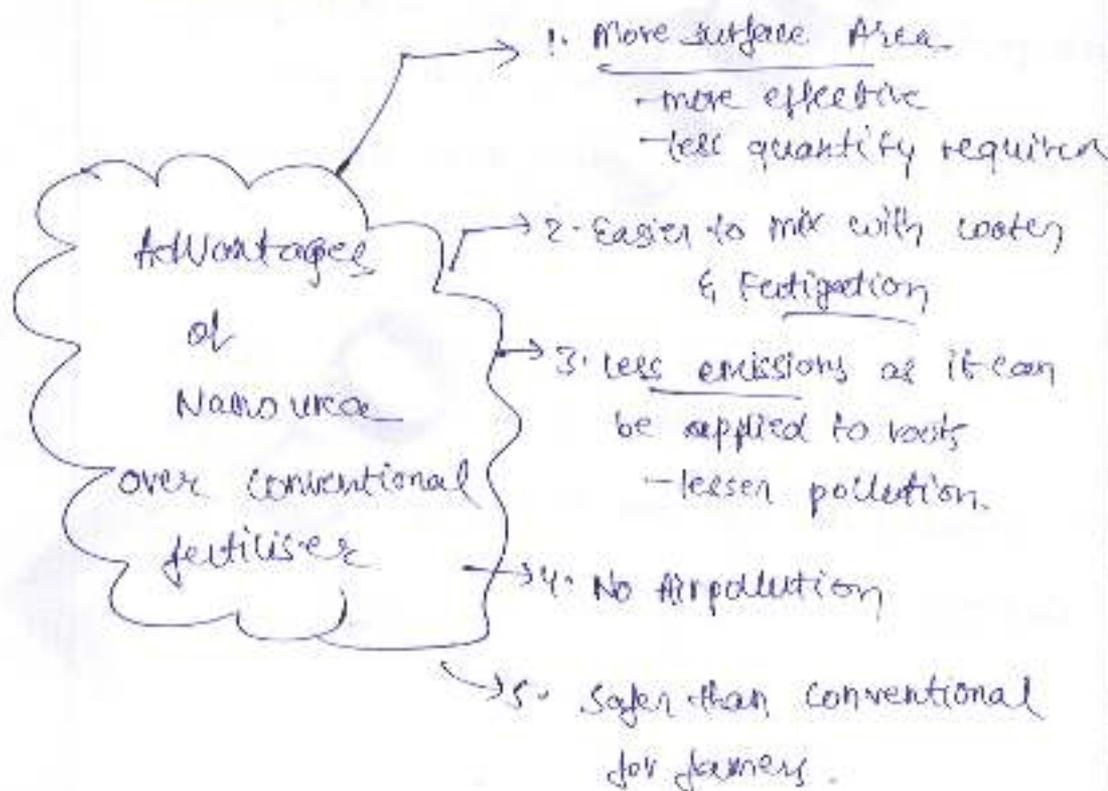
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Q.5) What are the advantages of liquid nano urea over conventional fertilizers? Also bring out other applications of nanotechnology in the agriculture sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

परंपरिक 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)

India's Nano Urea has recently got fillip during Sri Lanka food crisis when India exported it. Nano urea uses nano particulate version of urea



Application of Nano Technology in Agriculture

1. Nanofertilizer — better than conventional.
2. Nanonutrients like macronutrients (sulphur, etc)
 - ↳ micro nutrients (like Zn)
 - ↳ more output
3. Nanoparticles to target certain pests helps in integrated pest management.
4. ~~Nanopesticide~~ — specifically targets certain pests and leaves healthy pests.
4. Nanobots — to target worms / new emerging viruses.

Nanotechnology is a sunrise sector whose potential in Agri has to be fully utilized in Indian scenario.

Feedback

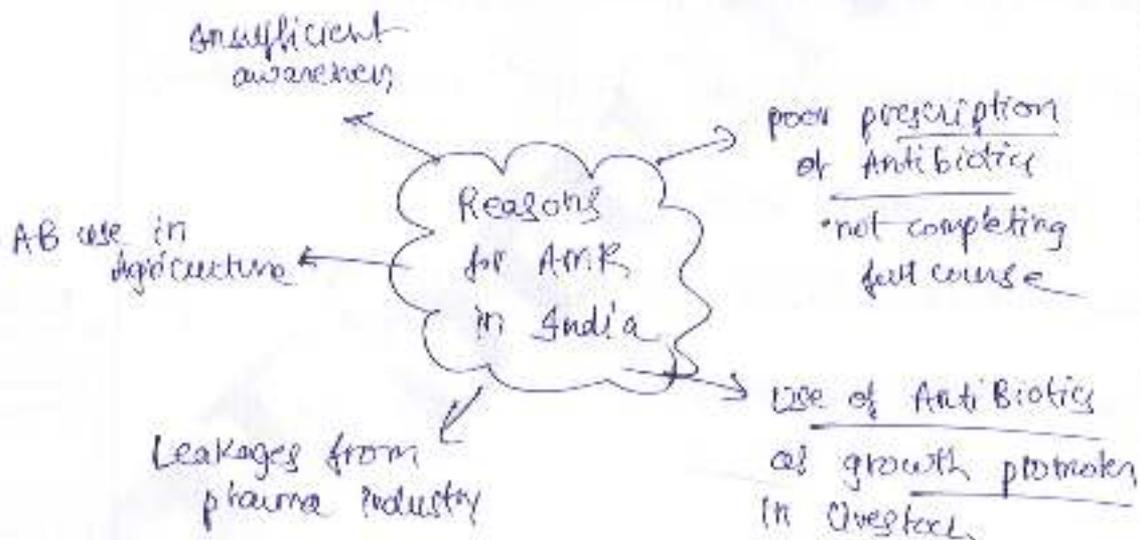
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Value Addition
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Q.6) Discuss the reasons for rising anti-microbial resistance (AMR) in India and the efforts to control it. Can traditional medicine help in controlling AMR in the country? (10 marks,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

AMR is deemed as Top 5 global health threats by WHO - AMR is the rising ~~anti~~ microbial resistance of bacteria towards existing Antibiotics making them useless.



Efforts to control

1. WHO One Health concept

↳ integration plant, animal and human health together.

2. AB Stewardship - Responsible prescription
 ↓
 stop overuse in livestock. ↘ use awareness to complete full course.

3. Complement with new Antibiotics Research
 - there have been no new Antibiotics since 4 decades.

How can Traditional medicine help?

1. Traditional Antibiotics like Haldi are natural Antibiotics that aren't prone to AMR.

2. Use of Tradi-Medicine helps reduce AB overuse
 ↓
 hence reduces AMR

3. Boost immune system ⇒ Reduces use of AB demand.

4. Helps livestock health ⇒ -

Given the world's dependency on AB, AMR can cause millions of deaths & we need to act fast :-

Feedback

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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 ने 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 is one of pioneer of RE capacity with 40% of ^{electricity} energy in country being RE. and target of making it 50% by 2030 under panchamika

→ Various govt schemes

- ~~India~~ National Solar Mission
- PLI for Solar cells (Advanced chemistry cells)
- PM KUSUM
- PM - One ^{world} ~~Nation~~ One Grid
- Int'l. Solar Alliance
- IOA

⇒ critical evaluation

⇒ positive

1. On track with Paris targets → has met 40% target well before 2030.

2. Reduced dependency on fossil fuel

3. RPO (Renewable purchase obligations)
4. Gathered intl. support (accelerating)

as negatives

1. poor focus on other RE like Bioenergy.
2. lack of decentralised RE network like
 ↳ Rooftop solar plants.
3. need huge investment in RE => still a challenge
4. unable to capture/store RE => like Hydrogen

How Energy Conservation Bill, 2022 can help?

1. Finance => through domestic carbon market of ECA Bill 2021
2. more investment toward emerging RE technology like Green Hydrogen
3. Add. focus over RE transition from fossil fuel
 ↳ focus on decarbonising ^{ES&I} energy intensive sectors like Cement, Fertiliser etc.
 ↳ India's target of 500GW by 2030
 ↳ requires huge investments and measures more than ECA-Bill 13

Feedback

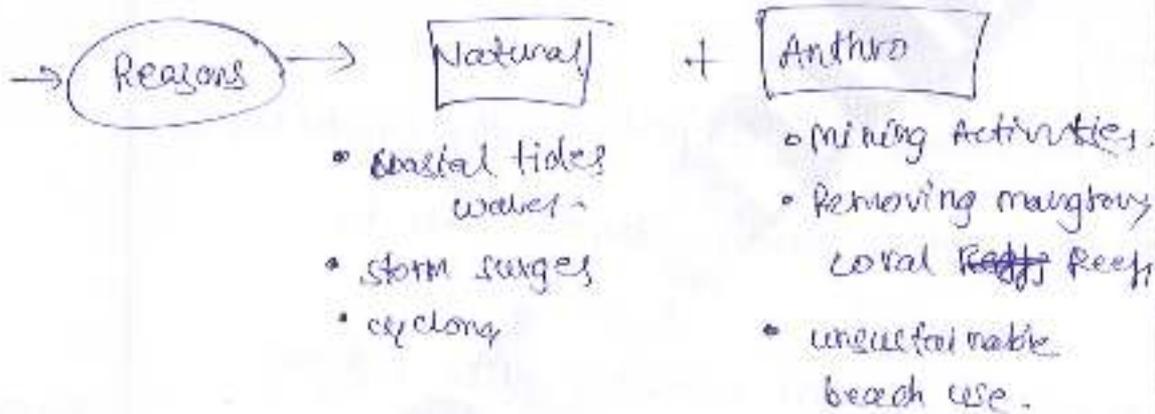
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Structure/ Presentation
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Q.8) Frequent sea incursions and accelerated coastal erosion pose a grave threat to our environment. Analyzing their impacts, propose some corrective measures. (10 marks,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

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

Indian coast, especially Eastern Coast being ~~submerged~~ Emergent coast are more prone to sea incursions and also coastal erosion.



Impacts

1. Erosion & Sea incursions ⇒ takes away land space available
 ex: island b/w West Bengal & Bangladesh submerged.
2. Reduces living habitable land ⇒ more population stress

3. Reduces agricultural use land of Food Stuffs
 - together they cause Climate Refugees
 ↓
 migration due to climate reasons

4. Threat to Beach / Coastal Environment

- threat to mesological diversity, beach species
- livelihood of million of fishermen.

Measures

1. Mumbai model of Tetrapods - top coastal erosion
2. Storm surges, seawater ingress can be diverted.
3. preventing coastal activities like mining especially in Ecologically Fragile Areas
4. planting more trees => sustaining Mangrove cover.

UNSDG 14 wants sustainable use of coastal environment and these measures are much needed.

Feedback

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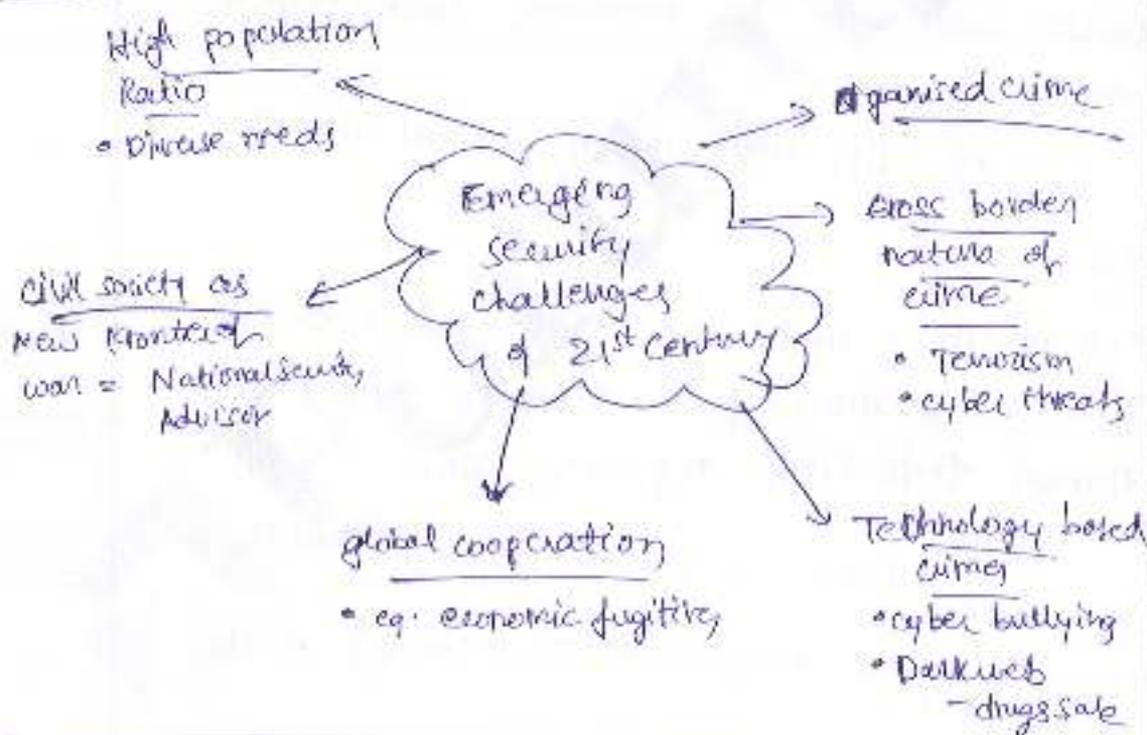


Q.9) Emerging internal security threats of the 21st century call for a modern, efficient and responsive police force. In this perspective, present a case for well-rounded police reforms.

(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 उपाय प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

police is a state subject in India, and the role for police has enlarged many times in today's world.



Case for police Reforms

1. Updated with modern tech and modern problems

↳ data surveillance

↳ cryptocurrency

2. Responsive = traditional anonymity has to change

↳ police is now seen as a Friendly Guardian than Fearful Custodian.

3. Efficient

- utilise more with less resources, with help of technology.

eg. GPS tracking of criminal activities

4. Modern

• tech savvy - updated with new technology.

• global cooperation for cross border crimes like human trafficking, organised crime

Hence, SMART police (sensible, I

Modern, Adaptive, Responsive, Tech Savvy) is the need of new generation police.

Feedback

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Value Addition
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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)

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

Money laundering is the activity of converting black money in a way to show that the original source of it is legitimate source of income.

Impact of Money Laundering

I. Integrity of Financial system

1. Reflects poor financial policing
2. Increases black money \Rightarrow more parallel economy

organised crime activities

missed Revenue source to economy

II. ~~High~~ National Security

1. Thrives organised crimes, illegal activities
e.g. Drug Trafficking.

- 2. more vulnerable to security challenges like Terrorism through organised crime linkages.

Effectiveness of PMUT, 2002

Enforcement through ED, for preventing money laundering, attachment, seizure of property.

- 1. Most of Raids were for political reasons
eg. on leader of opposition
- 2. High corruption = reflected in poor conviction but high raids.
- 3. Failed to check black money
- park committee - black money is (6-12% GDP) can be
- 4. Empowerment / provisions / penalties are strong but enforcement is weak.

To curb the menace of money laundering, structural reforms beyond legal reforms are needed.

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 मूल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) हितधारकों के लिए चलाव का कारण होने के साथ-साथ चिंता का विषय भी रहा है। इस कथन के जालोक में, जीएसटी के प्रदर्शन का आकलन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

GST is a destination based tax system based on consumption that aims to create unified taxation system in India by removing multiple taxes, with few slabs launched in 2017 with 101st Constl Amendment

Performance of GST

I. Cause of celebration

↳ Simplified Tax Regime

- only 5 slabs & few on gems/jeweller
- it substantially reduced tax compliance burden



• in line with Mit. Govt & Max Governance

2. Rising number of GST registrations
↳ 1.0 cr to 1.36 cr
3. Increase in collection steadily
- while initially struggled to meet 1 lakh/cr per month ⇒ recently Apr 20 22
 ↓
 (1.6 lakh cr)
4. Reduced burden on consumers due to reduction in cascading effect
- win-win situation for both govt (more revenue) and citizens burden.

Source of worry

1. still complicated regime with
 - Petro/Diesel = outside GST
 - Alcohol
 - Singapore only has 3 slabs
 - Varying tax slabs continuously, eg: Textiles.
2. Compliance is still sluggish & Revenue growth
hasn't been on target
↳ 14% CAGR growth target

- 3. Complication of GSTN Network } more technical
glitch
non friendly
- 4. High Inflation since GST

↳ recently WPI touched 10% implying high ~~GST~~ impact of GST on infla

- 5. Federal concerns
 - Issue of GST compensation cen. (203T rather)
 - State revenues falling → Risk of subnational bankruptcy

Way forward

- 1. Reduce number of states.
- 2. Include petrol/diesel into GST
 - ↳ reduces cascading effect of petrol tax
 - high consumer burden
- 3. Increase dependency on Direct tax - GDP
 - ↳ more reliance

India needs far journey yet to become 5tril \$ economy and substantial reforms in GST.

Feedback

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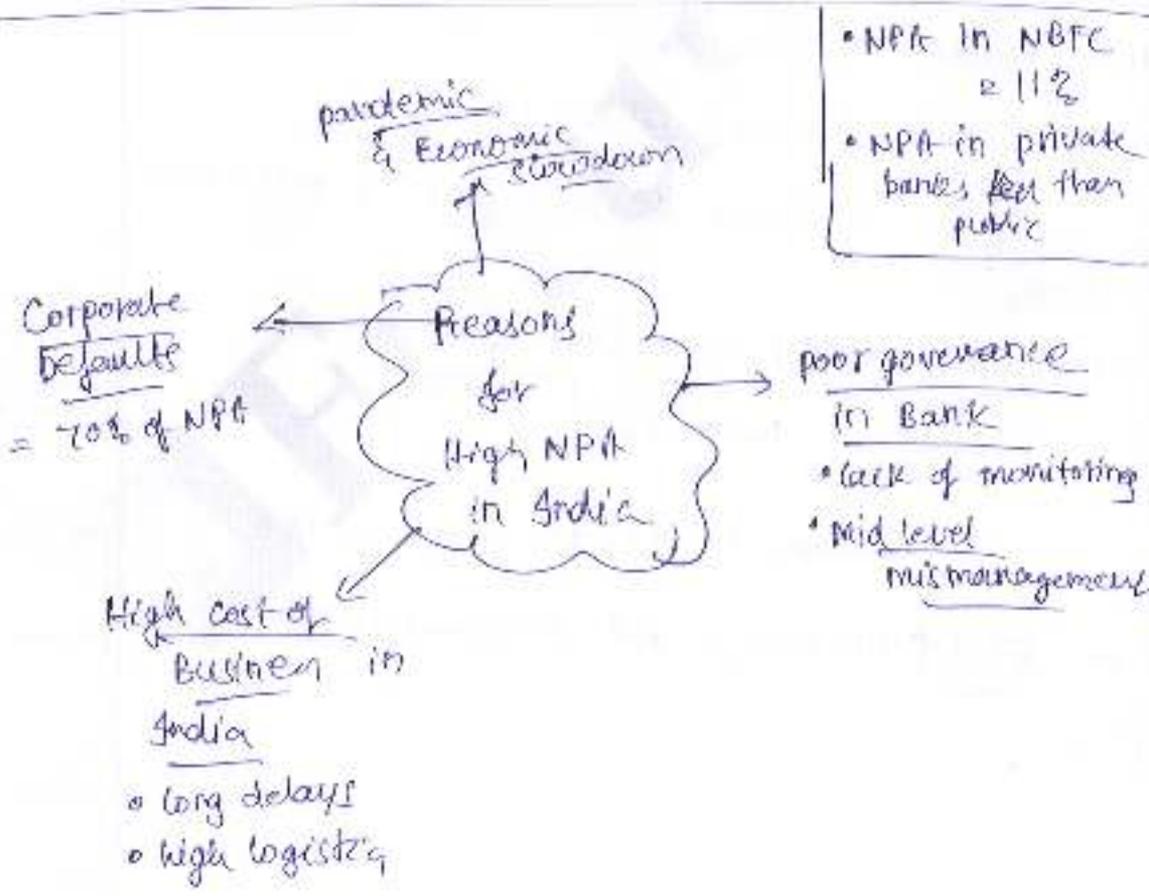
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Q.12) Discussing the reasons for high Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Indian banking sector, critically examine the utility of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd (NARCL) for reducing financial stress 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 दिवालिया एवं दिवालिया शोधन संहिता (IBC) और राष्ट्रीय परिसंपत्ति पुनर्निर्माण कंपनी लिमिटेड (NARCL) की उपयोगिता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NPA burden has been rising in India after pandemic & Economic slowdown. However, which almost been (11% for Scheduled Commercial Banks) However IBC and NARCL has helped a little.



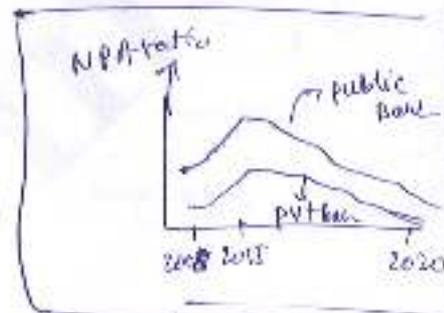
Utility of IBC & NARCL : Critical Analysis

- IBC = launched in 2015 to quickly reduce NPA burden by fasttracking their Resolution
- NARCL = launched in Bud 2022
↳ to dispose off huge corporate Resolutions that single bank can't handle.

Their Advantages include

1. Drop in NPA-ratio

↳ IBC reduced steadily the NPA ratio.



2. Increase in End B tank

↳ due to quicker Amelioration.

3. Free up Bank capital

↳ used for Recapitalising

↳ increase profitability of PSB.

4. NARCL - potential to dispose huge corporate NPAs.

But they had some setbacks

1. High delays in addressing assets
2. No buyers
3. poor rate of Return is on average below 60%.
4. ~~Multi source~~ NPAs that have multiple banks involved have issues in developing consensus

Way Forward

1. Digital solutions to avoid NPA further
 - Account Aggregator
 - public credit Register
2. Stringent norms on public sector bank governance

NPA-crisis has to be resolved if India wants to grow beyond structural flaws of its Economy.

Feedback

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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)

India is ^{not only} self sufficient in food

grains but net exporter of food grains (37% growth in 2021)

However, it still stands 101/116 in Global

Hunger Index 2022, with 1/3 children being stunted, underweight

→ post independent policies →

- Green Revolution
- Export growth
- RoDTEP, Agri Export policy

Enhanced Food security,

- until 1960s, we were dependent on USA for food imports and suffered several food crisis (1967).

- But now our Agri exports are top in world

largest Rice exporter

2nd largest sugar exporter

largest pulse producer

Unrealised Nutritional security

1. Dilemma state of socioeconomic indicators

◦ NFHS-5 = $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of children are stunted

↳ 67% women = Anaemic

◦ 4500 children die of hunger every day

2. Triple Burden of undernutrition, overnutrition

malnutrition

◦ Obesity is increasing in India (NFHS-5)

↳ NCD = "silent pandemic"

◦ Hidden hunger = deficit of micronutrients

3. Failure of govt's policies like

◦ Poshan Abhiyan

◦ Eat Right Campaign

◦ Anganwadi centers

4. This happens because

◦ high cost of nutritious diets

◦ poor awareness

→ lack of women empowerment

◦ Monoculture of Indian Agri

Way Forward

1. Localised Traditional diets should be revived

↳ Nutrition Garden guidelines are a good step

2. Maternal education

- child nutrition is decided in first 1000 days of birth
so special care is needed by govt.

3. Dietary Diversity

• Food Fortification - like rice with iron

↳ govt policy by 2024

• Biofortification

↳ breastfeed needed.

To achieve govt's objective of zero hunger and Right to Healthy life, we need Nutritional Diet planning.

Feedback

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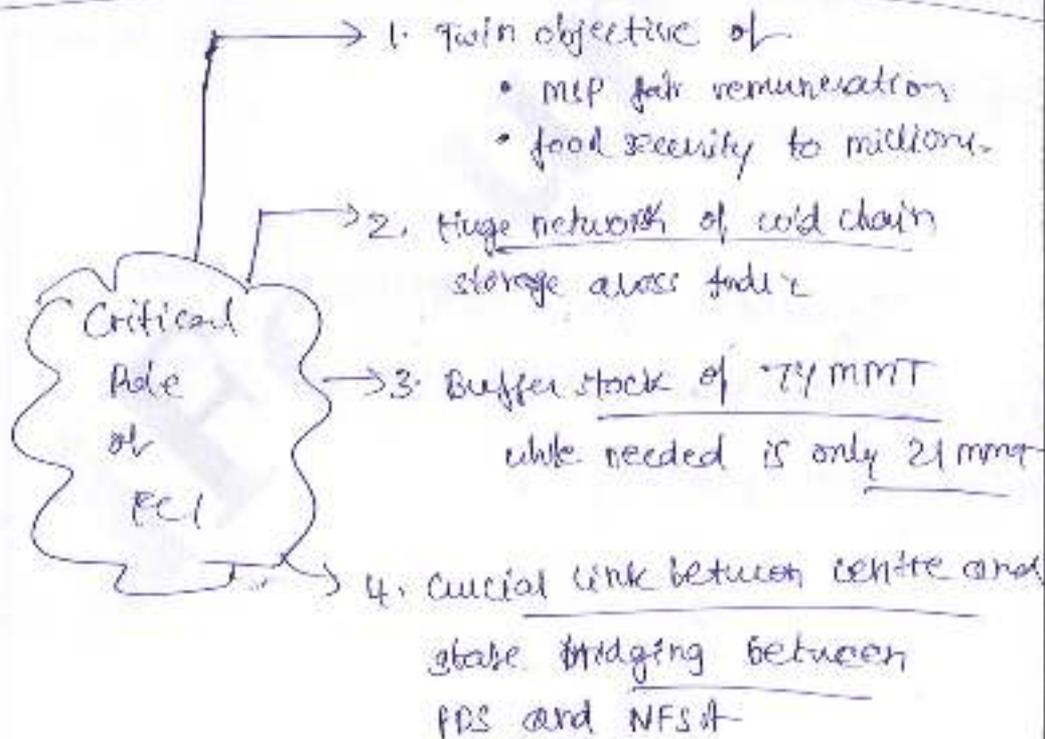
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

FCI (Food Corporation of India) is a statutory body under FCI Act, to under centre to provide food management, public stockholding of grains.



Various challenges

1. purchasing :

- poor farmer awareness.
- lack of adequate stocks available.
- Huge wastage of grains \rightarrow over 20-30% wastage.

2. Transporting

- inadequate fairgate infra
- overstocking of FCI \Rightarrow 4 times than needed is collected by MSP
- unable to collect other grains than paddy, wheat.

3. Huge gap between central issue price and

the MSP

- burden falls on FCI \Rightarrow govt delays in payment.
- Using EBR (Extra Budgetary Resources) to finance is a problem.

4. Manpower shortage

- ### 5. Challenges in open market sale, exporting
- \downarrow
recent wheat export met with WTO controversy.

Reforms

1. Increase investment in Foungrate infra
 ↓
 as India is largest food producer.
2. Forward linkages to Food processing Industry
 ↳ can improve value addition of Agri
 ↳ as well as use overstock.
3. Governance and Administrative
 ↳ ability to raise finance from markets

India's role of largest food producer, and poor value addition can be improved with updated role of FCI in market sale.

Feedback

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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 बुद्धिगता (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 (AI) ~~show~~ is the application of human intelligence to computer that can make it work through learning, and machine work like human, with more efficiency. simply, think said it is a machine working with capability of human intelligence.

Applications of AI in prescriptive and predictive Governance.

I. predictive Applications

1. Health

- early detection of diseases like cancer.
- more interconnected analysis of available data like diagnostics data
- public health surveillance
 - ↳ prediction of pandemics.

2. Science

- prediction of new drugs, their formulation,
- genomic sequencing.
- New compounds
 - ↳ material integrity like Nano materials
 - ↳ strong bullet like

3. Environment

- weather predictions
- Forest cover loss
- Impact of global policies on future
 - eg: Impact of 2°C in future
- climate change analysis
 - ↳ solid data evidence

4. Agriculture

- prediction of new pests
- groundwater ~~loss~~ fall
- chlorophyll levels.

II. prescriptive Applications = to solve problems and prescribe new ways.

1. Developmental

- urban planning
- water governance
- traffic management
- Geospatial growth

2. Governance

- complicated problems like new vaccines
new crop varieties
- solving farmers income (Agricultural crisis)
- steps to solve malnutrition using data on maln

Challenges inherent in ~~AI~~ AI

1. Data Misuse - violates data privacy
2. Error = AI works on generalisation and creates racial, gender, discrimination
eg: Facial recognition error = 1% (white women) vs 38% (black women)
3. poor technological development
4. Ethical issues of AI - rights/duties of AI
5. Cost of deployment is high
6. western dominance in all AI based technologies

AI has potential to add trillion to Indian economy by 2050 according to international agencies and India should leverage it.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



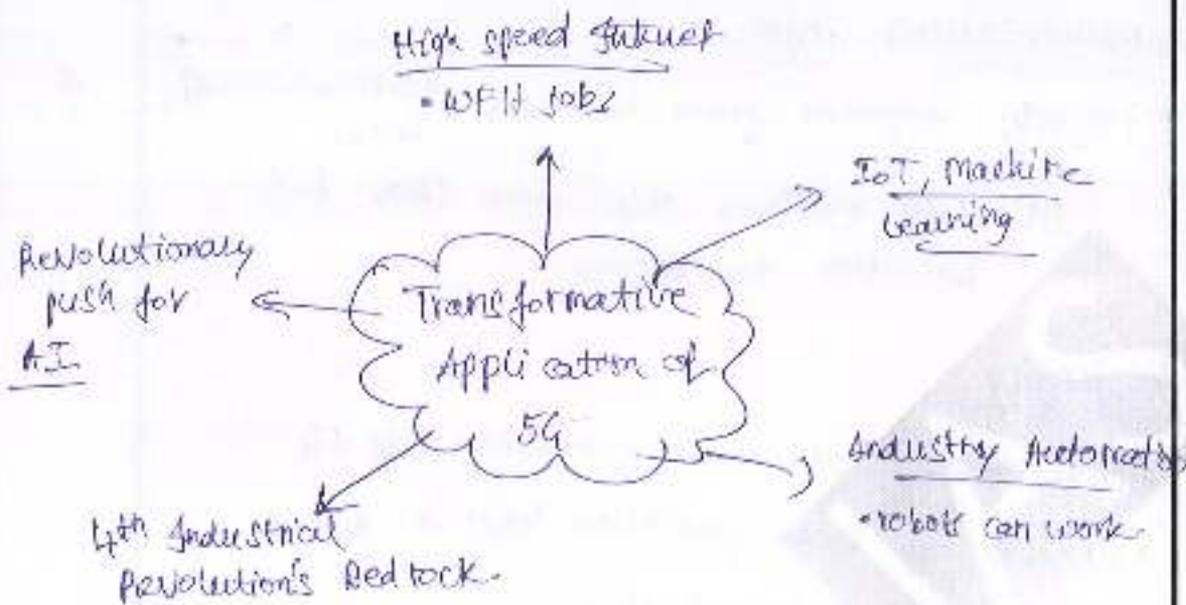
Q.16) How is 5G different from previous generations of tele-communication technology? Underlining the transformative application of 5G technology, discuss various challenges in its roll-out. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India is going to roll out 5G technology by 2022 that has high speed, faster communication capability than 4G, ushering Economic Development of country.

How 5G is different from previous generations?

1. Fast speed - 10 times than 4G, upto 100 mbps
2. Ultra low latency
 - ↳ faster communications
 - ↳ more data packets on same channel.
3. High Resilience than 4G, ⇒ let phone to disruption.
4. Application in IoT, AI, whereas 4G cannot be applied.
5. 5G - Industry oriented, 4G, 3G etc = individual oriented



Challenges

1. High cost

- more no. of towers
 - new communication infra.
 - upgraded smart devices
- } all falls on consumer.

2. More prone to cyber threats

- more attack surface = as billions of devices interconnected
- IoT = more no. of devices connected,
 - ↳ more chances of complete blackout
 - ↳ more vulnerability points.

3. ^{5G} Communication infra

- majority imported from china ⇒ National security threat
- eg' USA military chips from china has backdoor transmission.

4. Data privacy

- huge amount of data generation by 5G
- absence of Data protection law in India
- high rate of cyberattacks

Threat to Data privacy, Data security

5G is an ambitious upgrade of digital technology and gov's vision of Techade should be the guiding principle to evolve its best

Feedback

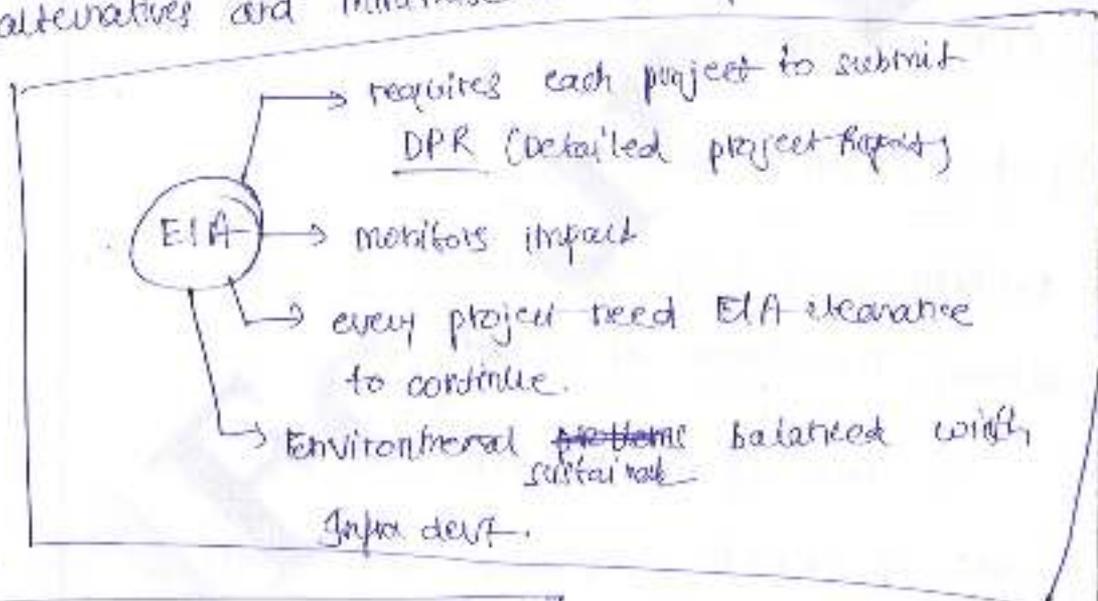
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 विकासार्थक योजना के एक अग्रिम अंग के बजाय विकास के लिए एक नियंत्रक 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)

EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) is the monitoring of Environmental Impact of a project and proposing remedies to find alternatives and minimise adverse impact.



Why EIA seen as Hurdle

1. Unnecessary Regulatory Burden

- acting as ~~an~~ Barrier to Investment

reducing EoB.

2. Cost of Environmental Compliance (If ~~costly~~ ^{project} causes damage, means that cost need to bore by private

3. Delay in clearances

↳ Halls infra projects } increase unviability of projects
 ↓
 more cost of interests }

4. West model of Infra, historically, been ignorance of EIA and hence change is new.

Ranking of SEIAA

Ranking will help because,

1. Regulation, monitoring of SEIAA
 ↓
 more vigilant on EIA.
2. Competitive of SEIAA ⇒ reduces long delays
 ↓
 EoB increases
3. Infra development because of faster clearances.
 & more seriousness among SEIAA

4. More monitoring of SEIAA ⇒ less scope for corruption
 ↓
 more environmental sensitivity

- helps corporate to understand seriousness of EIA as part of Devt planning.

5. Complements EIA-Rules, 2021 ⇒ more easier to
 in increasing perception by part EIA
 of EIA.

EIA compliance are essential to meet India's climate obligations (COP26) and sustainable devt goals under SPG #12

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, नकारात्मक और अनियंत्रित पर्यटन ने इन क्षेत्रों में आपदाओं की आवृत्ति को प्रति संवेदनशीलता बढ़ा दी है। कथन का परीक्षण करिए और सतत पर्यटन के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

~~Ecoto~~ Tourism is one of the major employment generators in India, but unsustainable tourism has huge implications for India's ecologically fragile areas like Himalayan regions.

How disasters are increasing due to it-

1. Unscientific Tourism

- lack of understanding of ecological nature.
- no scientific basis on regulating tourists.

✓ eg. more vehicles on Uttarakhand
↓
Landslides.

2. Unmindful Tourism

- plastic litter ⇒ choking drains ⇒ Floods.

Strategies

I. Mitigation

1. Scientific Basis for Jafra Debt
2. Stringent norms for Tourism debt for every Area.
3. Do's and Don'ts for Tourists
4. Regulate Heavy infra mining activities.

II. Adaptation / Management

1. Regulate activities w.r.t climate
eg. Stop tourist during heavy rain.
2. Tourists limit
3. Safety infrastructure.

Ecologically Fragile Areas are not just potential source of vulnerability but huge disaster threat if happens & need careful regulation

Feedback

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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 वर्कर (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)

While militants are full time anti national worker and OGW are silent ground networker that suddenly disrupt, Hybrid militant are common citizen next door, who completely given task and joins citizens again.

Difference

Hybrid militant	OGW & militant
1. masquerade as common citizen	1. open up as militant at one point -
2. works on temporary basis.	2. works as full time militant once activation
3. more aloof	3. more open and attack oriented.
4. New method in J&K	4. older methods.

5. Radicalised youth are major members

8. Radicalised youth coming with cross border militants.

Security concern for J&K

1. Increase of covert attacks in J&K by hybrid militant

eg: Killing of S7 in J&K

2. Hard to trace and more groundlevel presence

3. Flexible militants who can easily change targets / plan targets on spots

4. - Capable of acting individually without any central guidance

5. Radicalising youth - potential for J&K future

↳ more security concern → less peaceful

↳ failure of ~~abolishing~~ Art 370 abrogation to meet J&K devt aspirations

Effective Measures

- 1. Increase surveillance, spy network
 - ↳ Parallel spy networks by govt
- 2. Halting 4G services in troublesome areas
- 3. Economic devt is paraded to security problems
 - ↳ employment-creation is the key,
 - ↳ mobilise youth toward positive path.
- 4. Mobilise intl. cooperation toward such terror groups.

J&K security is not just obligation but essential for country's devt and such military need to be tackled head on.

Feedback
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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 गतिविधियाँ जैसे नारक पदार्थों की तस्करी, अवैध हथियारों की तस्करी और आतंकवाद के संघर्षों की व्याख्या की जाए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, देखभाल और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2021 के मसौदे के विशेष संदर्भ में मानव तस्करी के खतरे से निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा की जाए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is a centre for drug trafficking, gun-running and terrorism, all of which are contributing factors to Human Trafficking.

Linkages

The linkages of human trafficking with :

1. Drug Trafficking :

- Drugs are often trafficked with humans.
- also, humans of drug abuse are sold to foreign markets where they can't come back.
- The organised crime network that run drugs also run human traff.
- Drugs are used to lure poor women to traffick.

2. Gun Running

- organised crime gangs run them.
- Round Tripping by taking girls as imposts and selling women & children as workers.

3. Terrorism

- huge potential in human trafficking esp. other religious communities
eg. Afghanistan
 Syria
- these groups exchange drugs, humans for latest weapons → Gun-running.

Measures

I. Draft B.Y. - provisions

- stringent monitoring & penalty.
- Rehabilitation to trafficked woman/child.
- Care & Rescue operations.

2. Community policing

3. Civil Society - police - govt partnerships to tackle HR violation of Human Trafficking,

4. International Cooperation

- bodies like Interpol should be cooperated
- target safe havens for organised crime gangs.
- state sponsored police groups / mil. exercise to tackle piracy issues.

India's long border and high poor population are more vulnerable to Human Trafficking and we should address this.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

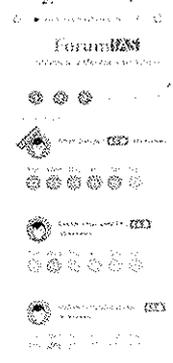
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