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An Institute for Civil Services

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ABHISHEK

AIR - 715
(CSE 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES



8448496262



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GENERAL STUDIES - MOCK - 3 PAPER - III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
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1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name AbhishekRoll No. 81473

Mobile No. _____

Date 27/11/18Signature Abhishek

REMARKS

GS SCORE
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GENERAL STUDIES - MOCK - 3 PAPER - III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Section - A

1. The emergence of Neo-Banks could make the FINTECH sector the vanguard of the Indian Economy. Analyze.
2. What is the rationale behind 'Sovereign Credit ratings'? Discuss the doubts raised over India's poor rating by highlighting different views of rating agencies and the Government. Also, examine the impact of poor ratings on the Indian economy.
3. Recent events exposed the problems in the centralization of the supply chain promoting India, Japan, and Australia to launch the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI). In this context analyze the need and challenges to SCRI. What else can be done to avoid the ill effects of global supply chain disruption?
4. What do you understand by Smart Farming? How will Kisan drones help in enhancing Smart farming and the development of the agriculture sector?
5. What do you understand by the term 'Gravitational waves' and what is the importance of their discovery? Also, discuss India's LIGO project.
6. The Internet of Things is having a significant impact on the world's social, economic, and even environmental future. Illustrate.
7. Peri-urban areas have a spillover effect of environmental problems in surrounding rural areas. Explain.
8. Climate change, disrupting rainfall patterns and human actions of destroying urban wetlands are resulting in the water crisis and recurring droughts in mega-cities. Elaborate. Are the measures taken by the government adequate to manage this disastrous situation?
9. Discuss how organized crime in India is helping terrorism to spread its roots and its linkages with respect to terror funding.
10. How does cross-border migration lead to the resurgence of insurgency in Manipur? Critically analyze the steps taken by the Central Government to curb the menace of the insurgency in this region.

Section - B

11. The Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has recently indicated a fundamental shift in the Capital Account Convertibility (CAC) framework. Enumerate the rationale for moving towards CAC. Explaining the risk associated with free capital mobility, examine if India is ready for fuller Capital Account Convertibility.
12. The recovery of the Indian Economy after being hit by the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the growth of inequitable distribution of wealth in India? What would be its implication for poverty eradication programmes in India?

13. Can hydrogen fuel be the answer to India's Energy security, considering the high fuel import bills which get even higher in times of economic shocks like the Ukraine war? Elaborate on the government's policy in this regard.
14. The livestock sector has played an important role in boosting income, employment, and nutritional security in rural areas. However, the sector has several impediments in reaching its full potential. Discuss.
15. India's Nuclear History owes much more to Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha than to anyone else. In view of this statement, discuss the contribution of Bhabha as the father of the nuclear projects in India.
16. Discuss the reasons behind increasing incidents of wildfires and their impacts across the globe. Also, explain why global action plans in line with the Fire Ready Formula' (designed by UNEP) are critical in addressing the issue.
17. Discuss the significance of the circular plastic economy and highlight the challenges in plastic recycling in India. Also, mention some measures taken by the government to promote the circular plastic economy.
18. 'Disaster Management' is not confined to 'disaster response' alone. In this context, elaborate on how the government of India has brought about a change in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach.
19. What is anti-drone technology? What are the security-related challenges faced because of the typical nature of Drone Technology? List the steps taken by India to deal with threats posed by this technology.
20. Analyse the significance of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in maintaining peace, and public order in otherwise 'disturbed areas' in Northeast India. Do you think that repealing AFSPA will curb alienation among the people in these areas? Critically examine.

❖❖❖❖

Section - A

- Q1. The emergence of Neo-Banks could make the FINTECH sector the vanguard of the Indian Economy. Analyze. ← (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Neobanks are the purely online banking entities that have no physical presence e.g. Razorpay and other intermediaries.

Positive impacts it can have

- ① Financial inclusion in the country. e.g. Areas like rural areas where banking presence is not there
- ② Taylor made and user specific products - e.g. insurance, pension etc., investment.
- ③ Can increase the investment and the saving habits of the country. e.g. Apps like Borrow, multiple fund investment
- ④ Credit boost → By a credit rating and

Remarks

please write introduction holistically

Points are fine but try to write briefly about the points before giving examples.

write precisely.

evaluation of the financial history of the customer, loans can be given e.g. Bharat Pay

Valid point

is using this algorithm, thus providing capital needs to small business.

⑤ New sunrise industry → With plenty of startups

write legibly

opening huge job opportunities.

⑥ Changing the whole banking culture

Traditional system costly and ineffective.

Also mention
- Transparency
- Easy to use.

Challenges

① Unchecked lending can create problems like NPA?

② Regulation of digital space is challenging ✓

③ High digital divide - Rural penetration 5% women usage - 3%

④ May create economic bubble, unchecked investment

This the finish blow to Indian banking } generic conclusion

Provide some suggestion way forward

Remarks

3.5

Improve your writing

Add more points as per demand of question

- Q2. What is the rationale behind 'Sovereign Credit ratings'? Discuss the doubts raised over India's poor rating by highlighting different views of rating agencies and the Government. Also, examine the impact of poor ratings on the Indian economy.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Sovereign credit ratings is the credit ratings of the country that shows the investment climate and safety of capital of a nation. } Introduction is good

Rationale behind ratings

How? → by facilitating strategic planning through comparison against similar peers.

① Investors → Can check the ratings before investing the money whether safe or not and will get desired returns or not

② Government, High rating means investors confidence and higher capital inflow. Attract investment distinction. } generic point

Grades All the rating agencies have rated India just above the speculation grade. → explain precisely.

Differing points

Remarks

Rating agencies

- ① High government debt one of largest in the emerging economy ✓
- ② High fiscal deficit of the country currently - 7.5% good mention to data
- ③ High trade deficit and current account deficit
- ④ Dependence of foreign capital on Rupee

Impacts on India

- ① Leads to less ^{less} investment write properly
- ② High banking costs → Little of credit finance difficult
- ③ Have to give high interest rates to attract investors thus debt burden
- ④ Also affects the ease of doing business. → valid point.

Thus there is need of more transparent working and methodology used by the credit agencies. improve your conclusion

Remarks

(4)

Indian government

- Long 4th largest of forex revenue, external debt covered by the forex
- continuously high GDP growth & rule of the country
- fifth largest economy, third in PPP.
- Biased rating towards developing countries
- points are relevant
 - low inflation
 - shape recovery

- Q3. Recent events exposed the problems in the centralization of the supply chain promoting India, Japan, and Australia to launch the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI). In this context analyze the need and challenges to SCRI. What else can be done to avoid the ill effects of global supply chain disruption? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Due to the demand supply mismatch during

the COVID - India - Japan - Australia launched
 Supply chain resilience initiative (SCRI)

Introduction is good
 but write briefly about SCRI

Need for the SCRI

↳ Increased dependence on few countries -

China, Taiwan for semiconductors

↳ valid point

↳ Increased costs due to disruptions → Money

↳ Effects the raw material market. Large dependence on imports

↳ Basic needs of the people e.g Oil, food. Got disrupted as exports from Indonesia were stopped.

↳ fair enough

Also add:
 Stronger ties
 Trade tensions.
 Remarks

↳ Leads to the high domestic inflation.

Challenges to the SCRIB

which countries?
mention

- ① Dependence of these countries on China

They have highest trades with China
Who?

- ② Shortages of the raw material - e.g Heavy, rare Earth metal only in few countries

rare Earth metal only in few countries

- ③ Realigning the logistics would be challenge

- ④ No free trade agreement yet b/w these countries

and India pulled out of RCEP.

- ⑤ Multiplicity of the multilateral deals - e.g SCRIB, RCEP, TPP etc

explain briefly

SCRIB, RCEP, TPP etc

Way forward → Self reliance Atmanirbhar Bharat → good

Appropriate points written

↳ Need to promote the R&D infrastructure

↳ Supporting the MSME, credit facility

↳ SEZ, NMZ (Manufacturing zones) to boost exports.

Thus, India needs domestic reforms and international collaboration to meet supply chain disruptions

Remarks

Q4. What do you understand by Smart Farming? How will Kisan drones help in enhancing Smart farming and the development of the agriculture sector?

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Internet of things
Artificial Intelligence

Smart farming generally means utilizing the TCT infrastructure to increase the productivity in the agriculture.

Smart farming

↳ Precision agriculture → Right time, right place
Right amount

↳ Weather advisories, market intelligence

↳ Using of drones for spraying with right amount of pesticides

↳ Integration of the TCT in the Value chain

↳ Data analysis for crop forecast with satellite technology integration.

Importance of the kisan drone

① Efficiency in the application of the pesticide and

Remarks

Introduction is good as you understand the context of question.

good

valid points.

Kisan Drone
UAV used in agriculture

fertilizer. At the right place

- ② Can control the amount of spray. Ambient levels with the knowledge from past datasets
- ③ Adverse effects to the health of farmer can be reduced

- ④ Kisan drones can be used for the cheap transport of the harvest produce → low cost solutions

- ⑤ Forecasting, valuation and assessment of the losses. For the schemes like Jan Bima Yojana → good

- ⑥ Will also promote water use efficiency → Take water stress

Thus smart farming is the future of the Indian farming, thus government policies must integrate these methods

Remarks

(5)

Appropriate points

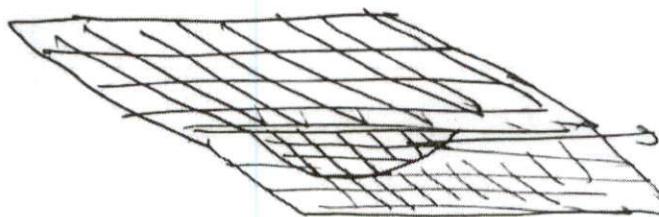
well written conclusion

Q5. What do you understand by the term 'Gravitational waves' and what is the importance of their discovery? Also, discuss India's LIGO project. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Gravitational waves are the distortion in the space-time fabric that are produced due to the effects of the gravity.

Introduction is fine.

Write type of gravitational waves briefly in intro.



Ripples in the space-time

Try to improve the diagram.

Effects of the discovery of gravitational waves

(1) Understanding about the anatomy of the singularity, black holes, and the effects of the gravity.

valid point

write legibly

(2) Man can hind light and has been confirmed the discovery.

(3) Challenge to the Einstein's theory of Relativity and $E=mc^2$ → good.

Remarks

④ Probability of finding the other galaxies

and others more

⑤ Mechanisms of the death of stars and how it?
impacts the space.

⑥ Scientific curiosity has to about relativity
has been answered

⑦ Observing the celestial bodies, gravitational
lensing.

India-LIGO project

① Project of DST to study the Gr-waves

② The Hanford observatory of LIGO USA

Project will be shifted to India.

New discovery of Gr-waves has solved many
mysteries of the Universe and universe

} generic
conclusion

Try to attempt
the question holistically
as per demand.
Remarks

3.5

- Q6. The Internet of Things is having a significant impact on the world's social, economic, and even environmental future. Illustrate. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Internet of things is a disruptive technology fair enough
devices
that helps to integrate several devices with valid point
each other and can work on a single command.

Impacts of the IOT

① Everyday life: Smart homes where all appliances Appropriate point written
are connected and communicating from the core of
living for people

② Economic impacts: Industries like agriculture, Also add technologies like 5G, AI, ML & software development open up new avenues for startups
can benefit by the integration with weather advisory, valid point
spray amount in drones and forecasting yield and market

Industry, IOT + UAV → Next Logistics (like delivery by drones), connected devices would provide huge good

Remarks

data that can be used for making targeted,
tailor made products

(3) Social life → Seams integration with the world,
 and world of devices, better communication and
homogeneity of lifestyle

(4) Environment, Smart homes to leads to efficient
 use of energy, drones connectivity would reduce the
 emissions, studying the weather climate patterns and
 proper interventions.

Challenges → Threat of privacy leakage, surveillance

↳ Data colonisation by the big data companies

↳ IOT - self learning machines may lead
 to superintelligence - Threat to humans

↳ Lack of legislations world over these
 technologies

IOT demands equitable access and regulations
 so that its fruits can be realised by all.

Remarks

Generic
Conclusion

(4)

- Q7. Peri-urban areas have a spillover effect of environmental problems in surrounding rural areas. Explain. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Peri-urban areas are the periiphery of the city
where the industry is built or people settle due to low cost of living.

fair conclusion

Environmental problems caused by surrounding rural areas:

① Dumping of the Waste of the urban and peri-urban areas in rural areas e.g. Landfills for e-waste, Industry waste

② Pollution from peri-urban areas, They have They are new sites of heavy industry as cities are over crowded

and new regulations require industry away from habitats,

They generate other water pollutants that are dumped

directly into streams, rivers and air. e.g. Areas of

Patna affected by Faridabad, Bongaon pollution

valid point written

Remarks

3 good to give example

③ Worsening of the Air quality index

in the rural areas

- because of
- Littering of plastic
- polythene bags

④ Social impacts of peri urban areas class

Environmental problems

Also mention environmental problems
open defecation, consumption goods penetration in the rural areas

- used sanitary pads, e.g. Plastic pollution but no treatment facility, this problems like smoking of

drains, toxic emissions in burning.

⑤ Groundwater & soil pollution → Effects th.

because of intense agricultural activity

↳ Does a holistic synergy of waste handling

of fertilizers & pesticides required among Municipal bodies and RPKD } conclusion is fine.

4.5

- Q8. Climate change, disrupting rainfall patterns and human actions of destroying urban wetlands are resulting in the water crisis and recurring droughts in mega-cities. Elaborate. Are the measures taken by the government adequate to manage this disastrous situation? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

The cities of the megacities are flooding every monsoon is now becoming more common, which is result of the multidimensional causes; also droughts are common during summers.

Climate +

Climate change and rainfall patterns

① Extreme events have increased. For example last two years rainfall was less than average, this monsoon, very heavy rainfall → flooding in all mega-cities.

② After Heat waves, accompanied by Heat island effects, Leads to droughts, water scarcity

③ Increase in global temperature due to the climate

Remarks
Link this point with previous point

Introduction is fine, you can also mention NITI Aayog Report on water crisis for enhancement of answer.

valid points

change with the heat waves

- 4 ~~but as major greenhouse gases, thus a positive feedback loop with climate change.~~

Reclaiming of wetlands

- ① ~~thus the control of wetlands on micro-climate reduces - Disturbs hydrological cycle~~
- ② ~~Sources of the drinking water, water purification, and groundwater recharge, when wetlands are destroyed then resources also disappear~~
- ③ ~~No longer can absorb CO₂ and normalize the weather~~

Measures taken by government

- 1 ~~Wetland have been notified. But focus only on Jal shakti Abhiyan and large one~~

~~Programmes like urban forestry (CAMPA)~~

~~This ~~over~~ the impact of their decisions~~

~~shows that government efforts are still not adequate to improve it.~~

Remarks

3.5

Relevant points are written

Also mentioned

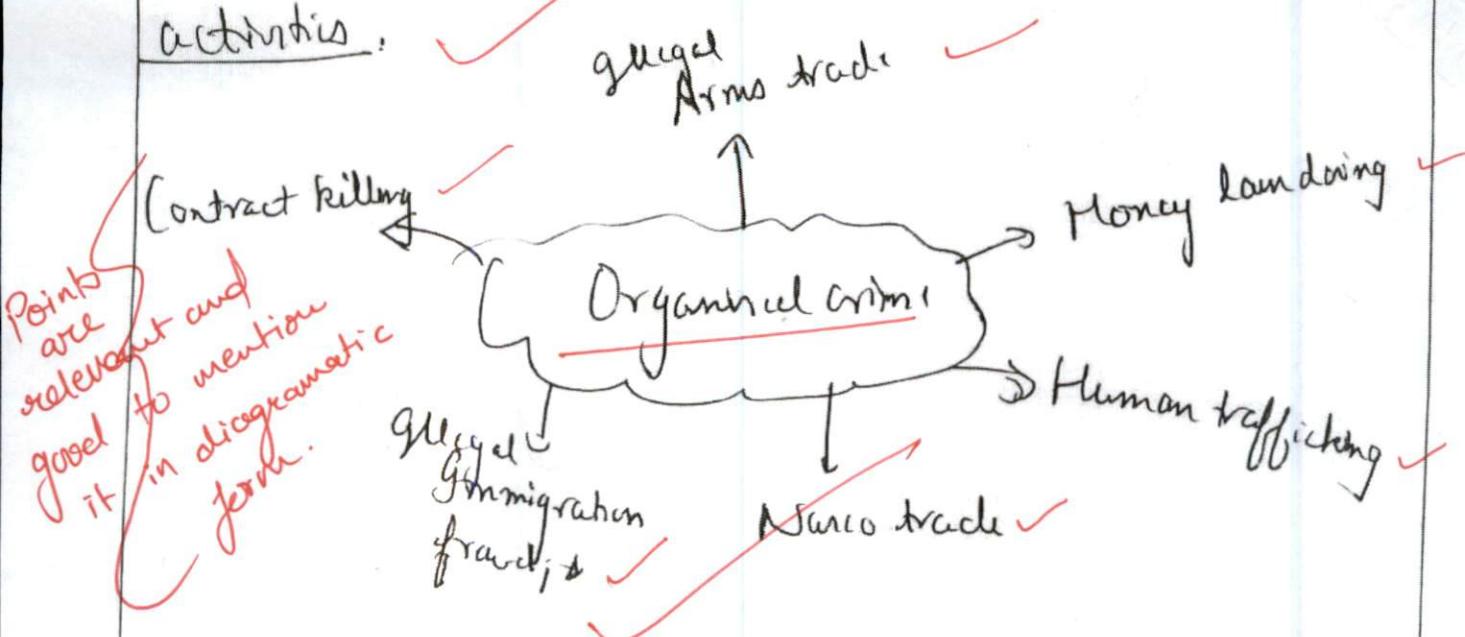
Jal shakti Abhiyan

- Jal Jeevan Mission

generic conclusion

- Q9. Discuss how organized crime in India is helping terrorism to spread its roots and its linkages with respect to terror funding. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Organised crime groups are organisations having
a corporate structure but involved in other illegal ^{write legibly} activities.



How these groups are aiding terrorism

- ① Carriers of the weapons, humans and drugs used by the terrorist organisations
 - ② Provide high technology and experts to terror groups - eg Terror groups using technology like darknet, bitcoins even before the govt ^{good to mention example}
- airways
- Remarks

had any idea about them

(3) The border routes, tunnels used by the drug traffickers are often used by terrorists to infiltrate the other country.

Valid points

(4) Provide the services like the fake passports currency to the terrorist

(5) Emerging technology support

explain briefly

Role in terror funding

(1) Providing funding to buy weapons e.g Taliban grow growing opium and selling it for getting cash to buy weapons

Add some more points

(2) Creating the unrest in the regions - e.g

Economic unrest in Kashmir that ultimately leads

Mention way forward
to terrorism

Steps taken by Government thus India needs a uniform law on organised crime to tackle this menace.

Remarks

Good conclusion

(4)

- Q10. How does cross-border migration lead to the resurgence of insurgency in Manipur? Critically analyze the steps taken by the Central Government to curb the menace of the insurgency in this region. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Manipur has been the region of the large scale ~~large scale~~

~~large scale~~ and the ~~insurgency~~ disturbing the security in the areas.

Problems of borders → ? Give proper heading

① Open borders ~~with~~ with Myanmar → Free movement

and the terrorists get safe havens from the armed forces in the ~~Myanmar~~ region.

② Spread of the radical ideas by the ~~cross border~~

migrants

③ Illicit activities like drug trade, arms, smuggling

cattle smuggling → ~~Manipur lies in the neighbour~~

area of golden triangle

Also mention
- Role of Meitei's Group
- Distribution of Resources
- and Enhanced competition.

Remarks

} fair enough

} valid points

④ Challenges of the geography

Heavy dense forest, movement, mobility restricted due to lack of roads.

valid point

Steps taken by government

Hard approach - Operation

Sunrise, AFSPA in disturbed areas

good

Soft approach → Peace accord

development projects, Galvanization, diplomatic relations

Efficacy of reforms

Efficient

Points are relevant and presentation is also good

- ① Overall stability in Manipur, no separatist movement
- ② Peace talks with tribals like Nagas
- ③ AFSPA has contained the terrorist activity
- ④ Human development indicators improving

Thus North East needs mix of security plus development approach.

Remarks

Challenges

- ① Complaints of the human right violation
- ② Ethnic conflicts going on Demand of Nagaland
- ③ Caus harder crime due to non-fencing
- ④ Development deficit in North East

your enough
you understand the context of question

} Improve your conclusion.

(5)

Section - B

Q11. The Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has recently indicated a fundamental shift in the Capital Account Convertibility (CAC) framework. Enumerate the rationale for moving towards CAC. Explaining the risk associated with free capital mobility, examine if India is ready for fuller Capital Account Convertibility.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Capital account convertibility is the ease of the conversion of one currency into the other, India follows only partial capital account convertibility and full current account convertibility

well written introduction

Recently India has made efforts of moving towards higher capital account convertibility e.g

→ Individuals are allowed to remit to a certain money

→ Individual external commercial borrowing is increased and easy

→ Full foreign direct investment in almost all sectors.

relevant points

Remarks

↳ FPI norms have been eased in many sectors (e.g. Insurance, defence etc.)

Reason for the move

- ① Integration into the World economic market
- ② Higher capital inflows into the country, helps manage the BoP (balance of payment) situation
- ③ Increasing the investments in the Indian markets
- ④ Allowing the industries, companies to raise capital outside India → balancing the limited expenditure potential of the country.
- ⑤ Making Indian economy more competitive

Challenges associated with the full CAC

- ① Shocks of the world market can disrupt the domestic economy - e.g. 1997 Asian financial crisis, in the year 2008 crisis India was less impacted

Try to give
heading
to your
points

Remarks

due to lower integration into world market

(1) Easy flight of the capital → situation worsened

in Indian economy nowadays in last 7 months 7 billion
dollar capital was pulled out leads to depreciation
of the currency.

(2) Increased capital inflows: can make trade

uncompetitive, exports price will reduce as the
currency appreciates.

(3) Problem of economic bubble - Large capital inflows

lead to the extravagant lending by banks and the
expenditure by people → long term unsustainable

(4) Preventing the accumulation of external debt

According to Tarapore committee only when the problems
like High NPA, current account def~~icit~~ deficit are solved

India should go for full capital account convertibility

Remarks

* Please write conclusion also

* Try to write data & facts with appropriate sources.

Relevant points given

Q12. The recovery of the Indian Economy after being hit by the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the growth of inequitable distribution of wealth in India? What would be its implication for poverty eradication programmes in India? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

In India K shaped recovery from the
card has been experienced leading to the
increase in inequality.

Inequality report. Top 10% of individuals in India own 70% of wealth, bottom 50% only 5% of the wealth.

Impact of COVID

(i) On large businesses like IT giants

Became more profitable as the working expenditure reduced on offices as people took work from home

Lead to more IT sector and service sector boom as

most of services switched to online e.g. Government used

online medium for education, telehealth etc.

well written
introduction
written

fair enough

Remarks

② Small business like MSME

↳ Faced serious credit crunch

↳ Forced to fire the employees

↳ Shortage of raw material in the manufacturing

↳ ~~Informal economy was hardest hit - leading to large scale unemployment.~~

Valid point

You miss one of
main part of
the
question -
how pandemic
increase in
inequality

Implications for the poverty eradication programme

① Need for ~~reorientation~~ ^{write legibly}. e.g. the ~~poor~~ ^{poor} security

↳ Scheme PDS should keep giving the additional entitlements for a fixed time, can reduce the beneficiaries by identifying most vulnerable

② Need to support the small industry, informal

↳ economy. As it is employment intensive, and less skills

are required

fair enough

③ Social security schemes → Need for the higher

Remarks

support under NSAP as inflation levels have also increased.

④ Need to revisit the taxation policy

Taking the business to fund the welfare of the lower sections, & equitable distribution

⑤ Considering the option of Universal Basic Income for the Below poverty line

* you can also mention negative implications as you give both +ve & -ve views to your answer

⑥ Human capital investments

→ Poshan Abhiyan

→ Health schemes like Ayushman Bharat needs to cover more hospitals, better pricing mechanism

⑦ Need for the skilling mission, Targets not met

yet, only 6% skilled for more employment skilling is need.

Thus COVID challenges calls for changing the approach of the poverty eradication schemes

Remarks

fine conclusion

Q13. Can hydrogen fuel be the answer to India's Energy security, considering the high fuel import bills which get even higher in times of economic shocks like the Ukraine war? Elaborate on the government's policy in this regard. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India is the third largest oil consumer in the world and imports 80% of its oil needs, which makes it
the economy prone to the international oil market
shocks.

→ Introduce hydrogen fuel briefly.

→ Context of the question is hydrogen fuel.

→ avoid wrong facts.

Recent problems in the oil import

- Good to mention recent situation*
- ① Rising price due to Ukraine-Russia war as both are oil exporters.
 - ② Reduced oil production by OPEC nations to increase the price of oil
 - ③ Rising pressure on India not to buy Russian oil.
 - ④ Increasing trade deficit and all time high inflation in the country - CPI - 8%.
- valid*
- fair enough*

Remarks

⑤ Increased focus on the green economy

as India is one of the largest GHG emitters

Hydrogen as the fuel of the future

India huge edge in green hydrogen production because of favourable geographical conditions → Found in abundance, Water → explain precisely
Technology already proven, Hydrogen fuel cells by electrolysis. → How?

→ Push towards green hydrogen than black and grey Hydrogen

→ Emissions from Hydrogen, Almost all only output is water and heat

How are the challenges

Technology challenges, Upgrading the fuel cells to the mass transportation
Cost of the H₂ fuel cells are very high.

Before mentioning advantages of hydrogen fuel.

Remarks

↳ High combustibility of dk H₂ → Storage problems

↳ Raw materials for the fuel cells. India dependent upon the imports.

Various steps taken by government

① National Green Hydrogen mission → explain briefly

② Standalone Hydrogen plant has been opened in Anuradhapura

③ Commitment towards the green H₂ mobility at the World Summits

④ Research and development funding

⑤ Make India global hub for production & export of green hydrogen.

Thus Hydrogen can be the answer to the energy

Generic conclusion

Ways of India

5.5

Remarks

Q14. The livestock sector has played an important role in boosting income, employment, and nutritional security in rural areas. However, the sector has several impediments in reaching its full potential. Discuss. (15 Marks) (250 Word)

Livestock sector contributes around ~~24%~~ of the agricultural GDP and is an important insurance for the farmers in the country.

Various benefits

① Increasing the income

- Dairy products have higher price realisation by 80% of final price to the farmer
- Processing the livestock products is higher and gives healthy returns e.g. Butter, Cheese, chicken
- Acts as an insurance ~~if~~ of crop fail, some income is provided, income to the farmer from the livestock trade.

Mention source ↗

Valid points mentioned ↗

Remarks

Employment increase

↳ Through the dairy processing sector → 31%

↳ Employment to the women

↳ Livestock Value chain provides allied employment

e.g. Veterinary services, Poultry, fishery, Meat industry

↳

Nutritional security

↳ Milk, eggs, fishes are important sources of the nutrition and the balanced diets

Appropriate
points
written

↳ Many states are adopting these products in the mid-day meal scheme

↳ Potential of the food fortification in the animal based products

Also add
- Key risk mitigation strategy for poorest
- important input for maintaining soil fertility

However it faces many challenges

Remarks

(1) Government funding → Only 4% of the total agricultural credit, 30% of total agri budget

(2) Lack of extension facilities - e.g. Veterinary services, mechanisation of the dairy farms, processing units

(3) Value chain, lacks the infrastructure like refrigeration, temperature control, modernisation of units, slaughter houses not done

(4) Problem of the green folder, poultry feed only meat chancel → what? write legibly

(5) Exports hindrance, Due to lack of quality, testing facilities e.g. Farmalim in fishes + vero milk quality low, excessive antibiotic usage.

Thus government needs to reorient the focus towards the animal sector for the overall farmers benefit

Remarks

6.5

Please mention the source

Relevant points

S good

good conclusion.

- Q15. India's Nuclear History owes much more to Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha than to anyone else. In view of this statement, discuss the contribution of Bhabha as the father of the nuclear projects in India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Homi Jehangir Bhabha was the founder of the

nuclear programme in India and steered it towards

making India a global nuclear player.

Contributions

① Research in the nuclear power → Indigenous

plant developed for the electricity generation

② Atomic research

↳ Use of nuclear energy in the military → contributed to development of atomic bombs weapons

↳ Use of the atomic energy in the allied fields

like medicine, radiography

Remarks

→ You can also mention
He is the father of India's nuclear programme for enhancement of introduction

Introduction
well's written

Relevant points
mention

(3) Self sufficiency in nuclear technology

India was able to develop the technology
 without any external aid

valid points

(4) Technology like water breeder reactor and
 pressurized heavy water reactor were his
 contributions.

good to write

(5) Carrying upon his work India has developed
 technology like fast breeder reactor at Uranium
Kalpakkam plant

(6) Nuclear energy has almost 6% contribution in
 the energy usage of the country.

(7) Other research institutions involved in fundamental research
 - mention Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
 - founder C.R. Rao Research Institute, Bangalore
 - Remarks Tokamak development, explain briefly what is it?

nuclear fusion and radio pharmaceuticals.

Thus India's nuclear programme and its

advancements owe their origin to the works of Z for enough.

Hence Homi Baba.

⑥

Remarks

Q16. Discuss the reasons behind increasing incidents of wildfires and their impacts across the globe. Also, explain why global action plans in line with the Fire Ready Formula (designed by UNEP) are critical in addressing the issue. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Wildfires ~~are~~ is the large fires that engulf large stretches of the forest land and the habitation surrounding it.

fair enough

Recently the California, Australian, Indian forest fires incidents have been increasing due to

① Impact of climate change, Increasing overall temperature of the Earth ~~is~~ ^{→ write why temperature increasing?}

② More instances of the heat waves; eg current heat wave in the Europe.

③ Local climatic factors - eg Hot winds like the Santa Ana in North America leads to California forest fires, similarly Sirocco in Europe.

are the local climatic factors?
 again.

Remarks

④ Generalized conditions of the droughts and dry weather, Impacts like El-Nino, -vi Indian Ocean dipole increases forest fires in India } good

⑤ Traditional factors → Shifting agriculture in hills, burning for the new fodder, human caused fires, Upset naked bats, thunderstorms, lightning. } good

Impacts

↓ Soil in the forest and biodiversity - e.g. Last year more than one billion animals died in the Australian wildfires, endangered species like Koala, loss of timber } good

↓ Huge human and infrastructure losses

↓ General in the catchment and breaking of

↓ the carbon sequestration potential → One Positive feedback cycle

↓ General in catchment increases impact of climate change

Remarks

Also add
- lightning
- volcanic
eruption
- change in
land use
pattern

→ It also sometimes acts as the regulator of the forest - as it allows new vegetation to come up.

value point

Need of the action plan

UNEP based

- ① Community participation, As they can the first respondus
- ② Modernization of fire fighting equipments and the training of fire fighters.
- ③ Forest fire alerts, real time basis on the spot technology usage.
- ④ Fire incident inventory and mapping. Moving towards only response to the mitigation and prevention which directly fire ready fire which ask in the question effective global and national plans are required to tackle the problems of forest fires.

Remarks

4.5

explain
comprehensively
satisfy

Fair enough.

You did not write about the fire ready fire which directly ask in the question towards only response to the mitigation and prevention

Try to improve conclusion

Q17. Discuss the significance of the circular plastic economy and highlight the challenges in plastic recycling in India. Also, mention some measures taken by the government to promote the circular plastic economy. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Circular plastic economy relies on the reuse & recycling of the plastic as many number of times as possible.

} generic introduction
Try to improve it.

Significance of the Circular plastic economy

- ↳ Tackle the problem of waste - as it is biodegradable
- ↳ Water and Air pollution (or burning) can be addressed
- ↳ Reducing the impact on the marine life → reducing the microplastics
- ↳ New recycling based industry - e.g. Valio uses the plastic in the roads, actidas using plastic waste filaments in the T shirts production } write legibly
- ↳ Addressing other challenges - like environment aesthetics, blocking chocking of drains etc } fair

Remarks

explain precisely

Challenges in the recycling

- ① Largely informal based economy - 80% of it
rag pickers not registered
points are fine but explain it properly
- ② Use of child labour - 3/4th of the manpower
is child labour
- ③ Problem of segregation at source, Plethora waste
mixed with the wet waste
valued point
- ④ Waste to energy technology is almost non-existent
in the country → How?
- ⑤ Extended producer responsibility - No strict enforcement
of these rules.
explain
- ⑥ Heavy reliance and low cost of plastics
Hasn't made its market very strong
fair enough.

Steps taken by the government

- ① Plastic waste Rules Amendment 2021 → Banned

Remarks

single-use plastic to be phased out by 2022

② Amendments in 2022 → RF focus on and

compliance on the extended producer responsibility

↳ Targets given to industry ✓

↳ By 2025, EPR enforcement ✓

↳ Online central registration for the EPR ✓

↳ Facility of the EPR credits to meet the targets

↳ Provisions of the fines, Producer pays

↳ Review of the plastic packaging - For the
Circular economy

Also mention projects like Clean beaches, Swach Bharat, Segregation, good
generation of jobs, investment of opportunities in India, initiatives at the local levels.
India plastic free fact.

India plastic free

55

Q18. 'Disaster Management' is not confined to 'disaster response' alone. In this context, elaborate on how the government of India has brought about a change in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

(Introduction is fine but try to write as per demands of the question)

The disaster management policy 2016 has been framed not only from the perspective from response but disaster risk reduction and mitigation approach.

Disaster management Policy 2016

→ Question is not about disaster management Policy 2016 ↓

Try to understand the demand of the question

① Vision → Making India disaster resilient and mitigation and prevention and education of the people

② Incorporates the four priority areas of the Disaster framework

- ↳ Understanding disaster risk
- ↳ Disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
- ↳ Disaster risk reduction & preparedness

Remarks

Mailed point

to make resilience in the disaster, disaster response

↳ Build back better approach

③ Main activities, Early warning system, community empowerment, Mobile TV infrastructure for dissemination, Media regulation to stop spread of rumours → like which? → mention

④ Disaster risk governance, Vertical and horizontal integration from central government to PRIs, each ministry given one hazard e.g. Drought - Agriculture ministry is disasters explained.

Engagement → Egyptian Ministers disaster conference in 2016 → To employ regional plans for the Sunda framework

PM's 10 points → For the disaster risk reduction,

Remarks

Leadership, participation and global cooperation

Technological capability

Ensemble prediction system, INCOIS centre for the tsunami, India Quake for earthquakes, Sugan Van information dissemination for fisherman

International level cooperation

IONS, Calibration for disaster resistant infrastructure

15th Finance Commission

Establishing National and state level mitigation funds

Increasing the capability of the NDRF
State specific disaster fund creation

Thus India has adopted a holistic approach
to the disaster management

(5)

Remarks

write precisely

generic categories

Also mention:
- Technology use
in forecasting
- Mainstreaming
disaster risk
reduction
- National disaster
management plan

- Q19. What is anti-drone technology? What are the security-related challenges faced because of the typical nature of Drone Technology? List the steps taken by India to deal with threats posed by this technology.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Anti-drone technology is used to detect and destroy the UAV ~~for~~ with unauthorised flight.

→ Unmanned aerial vehicle.

good introduction

Various techniques

→ Radars for the detections ✓

→ Weaponised drones as counter-operation ✓

→ Ground based striking of the drones, e.g. man portable missiles ✓

While more
about
anti-drone
technology as
this is direct
attack in the
question

Various risks faced by drone technology

① Security threat, Weaponised drones, dropping

bullets e.g. incident at the India Pakistan border in
Kashmir. ✓

valid point

② Hard to detect, Agility and stealth mode

③ No human to threat. Thus can be employed in

Remarks

Write
precisely

large numbers and also cheap to produce

① Used in cross border smuggling

of drugs in the Guba Pak borders, proximity to the golden crescent and triangle.

fair enough.

② Domestic usage

Drone traffic can cause problems, threat to the airline operations and the safety.

write precisely

③ High dependence on the imports

Domestic capability in UAV manufacturing yet not developed

④ Privacy risks

Surveillance, snooping, eavesdropping

good

Steps taken by the government

① Drone regulations by the civil aviation ministry

Recently the rules have been relaxed,

Remarks

improve your handwriting

While now drone for micro and small non-drone,

Digital Sky platform registration..

An earthiness certificate not required in case of the research drones.

For safety, proper no fly zones (e.g. New airports, parliament etc.)

② Drone manufacturing → Impacts have been hammed and Product linked incentives (PLI). Scheme for the drones has been started.

③ Integration in the National Digital mission, AI

Thus India is effectively responding to the threats posed by drones and ensuring a domestic ecosystem for its promotion

6.5

Point is fine
but try to shorten it

Valid point
Add more
- DRDO developed
anti-drone system
Punjab; J&K

Remarks

Q20. Analyse the significance of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in maintaining peace, and public order in otherwise 'disturbed areas' in Northeast India. Do you think that repealing AFSPA will curb alienation among the people in these areas? Critically examine. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Good introduction
as you understand the context of question holistically

Armed forces special powers act was enacted in the year 1958 to deal with the separatist problems that were arising in different parts especially the North East. → Assam, Nagaland, Manipur

Disturbed areas is declared by the central government and the state government can declare.

good to write connecting paragraph

Significance of the act

① Ensuring the security and integrity from

the Separatist elements eg Naga movement in the North East

Write legibly

② Tackling with terrorists, Has reduced the terrorist activity in the North East

points are relevant

Remarks

As it provides arms forces immunities and force to act against any such action

③ Non-major movement like ULFA, Naga movement write briefly about it
in the past decade.

④ Ensuring peace and progress, Development

only parallel of the violence is suppressed

Also add
co-ordination
with local
police
information cause
with the state.
Also add
Facilitated dialogue - by Amrit accord, Naga } good
peace talks, Tripura accord, Interlocution,

Repeal of the AFSTRA will solve situation write properly

problem

Yes

Not a real solution

① People complain of the human right violation thus mistrust against the government.

Terrorist can use the situation to spread radicalisation and threaten unity

Remarks

fair enough

1) Peaceful negotiation than
the coercive measures

Without the law more
groups like NLFA will be
unhindered.

2) Major political move in
the North East around
ratifying of the Act

Major issue is the
development deficit and
the isolation due to ~~steep~~
forest and ~~it's~~ less
transport links.

3) Differential treatment than
rest of the country - problems
in the integration

Stigmatisation of the North
East is the ~~main challenge~~

* write way forward

Welfare approach + Security
both are needed.

New AFSPA and the solutions like implementation
of FRA, PESA act, economic development is the
holistic solution to the North East problem

good conclusion

(6.5)

Remarks