

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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in this part)

51

GENERAL STUDIES

FOCUSED TEST No. = 5

GS-PAPER-3

SECTIONAL PAPER-5

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Total marks

82
250

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP
24 AUG 2022
FOR EVALUATION

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP
25 AUG 2022
REVIEWED

GRH-304

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation			✓			
Structure and Presentation			✓			
Conceptual clarity and Content			✓			
Number of Attempted questions		✓				

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

Dear Ghazalpreet,

- ① You have attempted 19 questions, which is very good. Try to attempt all questions.
- ② You have very good presentation & skill specially with flow diagrams, keep it up and make use of other things like pie-chart etc to make diverse presentation.
- ③ You need to work on structure of your answers, eg: try to divide question into parts for better understanding of demand, and structure your answer accordingly.
- ④ Try to write, more diverse nature of points.

Keep writing

Go through all these micro & macro comments

All The Best...!

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Q1-

What do you understand by developing economies? By highlighting their characteristics, analyse whether these economies are victims of neo-colonialism.

A1-

Developing economies are the one who are on the path of development and are progressing year on year.
Eg. → India, Russia, Bangladesh et.
The tag is given by UN based on certain characteristics.

Write standard definition of developing countries

Characteristics :-

1) Income threshold } Per-capita income is ₹ 1018

Low per capita income

2) significant export contribution } Low level of export diversification

3) A high score on human Assets Index = health, education, life-expectancy of people. } poverty and hunger

4) Low economic and environmental vulnerability. } explain it

wrong points

Characteristics → high population level
→ low per capita real income
→ high dependency on agriculture
Etc

Victims of Neo-colonialism

Development theory

Modernisation theory proposed by western nations asked these countries to adopt western model of development and to grow.

Development theory believes modernisation theory is a form of neo-colonialism:—

- domestic industries shattered by MNCs
- income inequality increased.
- environmental damage promoted.
- dependency on developed world increased.

Post LPG → contract labour increased in India; agriculture sidelined etc.

However, in globalisation and cross-cultural contacts, technology exchange by MNCs, foreign investments also increase which boosted economic growth and not neo-colonialism

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Q2

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a progressive step towards formalisation of Indian economy. However, it has simultaneously dented the dynamics of fiscal federalism. Comment.

A2

GST ~~was~~ is a 'One Nation One Tax' move by the government done by 101st Constitutional Amendment Act. It subsumes lot of state's and Centre's indirect taxes.

could have introduced with some facts about informal economy in India.

Progressive step towards formalisation

1) Tax base increased = from 56 lakh tax ~~pay~~ payers in 2017 to 1.85 crore today revealed many new people added in tax base.

both are similar points club them together

2) Tax revenue increased = average monthly revenue from GST is stabilised to more than 1 lakh crore.

3) Ease of tax payment ~~are~~ by consumers

less suitable to business

4) Transparency = GST number given to each owner and paid online and transparency maintained.

provide credible data related to formal-informal sector

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5) Logistics efficiency enhanced by e-way bill and speed up the movement.

However fiscal federalism

is impacted.

Fiscal federalism

→ State's sovereign rights to tax taken by Centre via constitutional amendment

→ many taxes like VAT was important revenue source for states. It was subsumed by Centre.

→ Compensation to states is just for 5 years ⇒ Revenue neutrality unsecured.

Even though fiscal

federalism impacted but GST adoption by all states is an example of

pooled sovereignty. Further GST Council

decisions are taken by $\frac{3}{4}$ majority and states continue to play dominant

role.

3

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Q3-

What is the difference between inflation and stagflation? Discuss the significance of inflation targeting for the growth of Indian economy.

A3
11

Inflation and stagflation are the two important economic terms in Indian Economy context.

Inflation ⇒ general rise in the prices of goods over a period of time. It has direct relation with employment.

stagflation ⇒ trend where inflation and slowdown visible continuously. Inflation occurring due to rise in the cost of production leading to slowdown and decreasing employment.

In order to tackle inflation, RBI and government of India in 2015 signed Monetary Policy Framework which gave the way to Inflation targeting.

Introduce your answer with who all are responsible for inflation targeting

write some definition

good connecting line

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CPI as
indicator

Inflation
target

4 ± 2, bracket
maintain

growth and
inflation to be
balanced.

RBI to answer if
not maintained
for 3 consecutive
quarters.

Significance of Inflation targeting

1) Foreign Investments promoted: —

Confidence to investors and risk
of investments decrease.

2) Inflation under check = from 13%
in 2013 to remaining @ 5-6% average.

3) Economic growth ⇒ demand for
products stabilised and thus economic
growth boosted.

Transparency — rate of inflation

RBI's Autonomy
& accountability

However there are

concerns of ignoring growth prospects.

~~Thus balance needs to~~ Further in

India, food inflation is a concern

where fiscal policies more work.

Thus balance needs to be maintained

between inflation target and growth

Price
presentation

Good
point

more
points
needed

concerns

3

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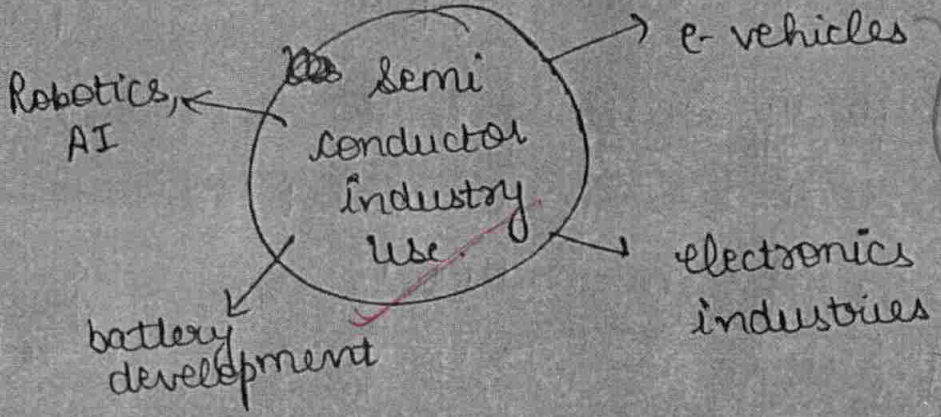
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Q4

In a digitally driven world, self-reliance in semi-conductor industry is a non-negotiable requirement. In this context, assess the opportunities and challenges associated with semi-conductor industry for India.

A4

Semi-conductor industry is a critical industry and driver of the digitised world. Self-reliance in it is very important to promote digital transformation of economy



Opportunities for semi conductor industry in India:

- Digital India campaign boost by the government (digital economy)
- PLI schemes in semi-conductor industry
- Mining reforms done to increase mining of rare minerals
- KAABIL - PSU set up Agreements ⇒ Argentina, Australia

Challenges

1) Lack of rare earth in India :

Rare earth elements, critical for the semiconductor industry not in our geological formations.

2) Import dependency — China controls

10% of rare earth/critical elements. India is relied completely on imports.

3) Capacity Building & skills low ⇒

skilled workforce needed for manufacturing of semiconductors — only 5% population labour force is skilled.

4) Infrastructure deficiency ⇒ 24x7

cheap electricity, high tech equipments etc. needed.

5) Huge water footprint ⇒ semiconductor

industry requires huge amount of water.

PI in semiconductor

and many other initiatives are

helping to boost semiconductor industry.

suivable point
club both points together

good point

nicer point

show how it is a challenge

mention semiconductor diplomacy

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Q5 - What do you understand by gig economy?
Bring out its current status in India.

As

'gig economy' term is defined by the draft Code of Social Security as those jobs which are currently out of the traditional employer-employee relation. } write authentic definition of gig economy

Eg. → Ola cab drivers etc.

Current status -

With the advent of digitisation, gig economy has increased tremendously in India, particularly post-COVID. } good point

- easy job availability for youth. } these are characteristics

- one worker at a time can work for number of jobs. } not status

- gives flexibility to work. } write more points

gig economy workers } provide source of data
Scale = approx 8 million workers

try to use alphabets instead of symbols

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NITI Aayog has recently come out with the paper on gig workers.

It gave various recommendations to promote gig economy but ensuring protection of the interest of gig workers.

1) give incentives to companies employing women and disables.

(gig economy provides huge benefits to marginalised sections)

2) social protection net must be ensured by employers.

Including gig workers in the code of social security is a reflection of changing job forms in future. It is a good move by government

→ write about potential of gig economy

to make india 5 trillion economy

Structure your answer according to demand of question

(2.5)

status ← contribution
challenges

good connecting
line
shorter
the length
a bit

good
points

write
more
points

F

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Q6-

New labour codes for new India is not just a need, but a necessity. ~~Elaborate~~ Elaborate.

A6-

Labour reforms are long pending agenda. Recently government came out with draft labour codes which merged large number of labour laws in India into 4 codes. ~~Elaborate~~

briefly
write
about
national
behind
bring
labour
code

New labour codes a necessity

1) to remove jobless growth issue
most of the jobs ^{growth is} ~~are~~ created in service sector which can hold less number of workers. Due to poor labour laws, manufacturing ignored.

write
more
specific
points
rather
than

2) to ~~to~~ resolve 'missing middle' problem,

MSMEs are not growing to larger companies to continue to seek incentives ~~for~~ being small in size.

generic
points

3) to provide social security to workers
working conditions ~~will~~ ^{will} be improved,

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generale
points

safety conditions of work will be promoted.

4) Efficiency of work by workers will be improved. Minimum wages will give psychological security.

5) unemployment ~~will be removed~~ manufacturing increase will absorb the surplus labour from agriculture and employment levels will increase.

6) realise demographic dividend \rightarrow 65% of population is below 35 years and they need skills and jobs.

The labour codes must come by full consensus of government, opposition, parties, employees and workers. They are necessity and must not increase the cost of production of Indian goods at the cost of labour protection.

2

points
- complexity of laws
- common Definition
- Leveraging technology
- Removing gender parity
- etc

In conclusion write about it's importance when country is marching towards growth industrial revolution

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Q7.

Money laundering is an issue in developing as well as developed nations. Discuss.

A7.

Money laundering is defined as process of creating an appearance of money generated from illegal activities into legitimate ones.

Process: —

~~Placement~~ → Layering → Integrating

Issue of developing as well as developed nations

Investigation by world journalists found that money launders from rich countries as well as India. (Panama leaks)

Reasons:

- 1) Tax havens ⇒ Tax haven nations existing ~~too~~ helped business giants to ~~to~~ avoid tax payments of the government. Most of the ~~offices~~ of tech-giants like FB, Twitter etc. are in tax haven nations.

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in this part)

2) Virtual / dig currencies = bitcoins etc.
give opportunity and safe zones to
avoid criminal prosecution from the
authorities.

3) Lack of International coordination =

FATF is unable to maintain control
money laundering in the world. New
avenues like illegal wildlife trade
are being used.

4) Organised crimes = proceeds of
money laundering are used to fund
various illegal activities like drug
trafficking, human trafficking etc.

5) Encryption ~~and~~ tools in social media.

In this background, India
gave 9-point agenda at G-20 to
control Money laundering ~~by~~ by
increasing coordination among the
countries. Further domestically
stringent laws are needed to tackle
it as well.

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Q8 →

Critically analyse the concerns posed by the external actors impacting the internal security of India.

Ans

Internal security and external security do not exist in silos and must be treated holistically. External state and non-state actors pose great challenges to internal security.

Introduce by briefly explaining the threats faced by India

External actors

1) State actors

→ hostile neighbours around India with legacy of war.

→ Terrorist organisations from Pakistan

Supp like JuD, Al-Qaeda etc. get state's (Pakistan) backing → funds, Arms supply

good points

not state actors

not state actor

→ Maoists in India supported by China.

Cyber attacks on critical installations.

2) Non-state actors

They too

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in this part)

play important role in disturbing India's peace.

- (i) Civil Society Organisations = psychological wars by them by controlling the minds.
- external agenda to disturb economic growth by halting the projects (IB report → 8% GDP impacted).
 - funding ~~is~~ sources very shadowy; boost illegal activities.

more points needed



Thus there are great deal of concerns raised by them.

nice conclusion

They must be dealt by ensuring proper regulation of their activities, strong internal information gathering and international collaboration -

Q9. India's precarious location between two large opium production hotspots gravely affects its internal security. Comment.

A9

India is geographically located between two opium production hotspots : —

- 1) Golden Crescent = ~~Afghanistan~~, Pakistan and Iran.
- 2) Golden triangle = Myanmar, Thailand, Laos.

write
into
into
a
single
paragraph

Affects Internal Security

1) Narco terrorism / drug Trafficking

→ movement of large illegal supply of drugs in various parts of India
Punjab borders, North East, Gujarat borders etc.

2) Fund illegal activities → proceeds from drug trafficking is used to fund terrorist activities, etc. in India.

good
points

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Don't write anything
in this part

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3) Impacts economic growth and stability
health of youth impacted, wastage of
demographic dividend, rising
unemployment, thus disturb economic
health.

4) Protests and movements → fund
protests against government — promote
external agenda.

However various
initiatives by India like strong border
surveillance, Nasha Mukta Bharat

Abhujan etc. are trying to control
drug movements. Location between
drug producing regions is not the
only reason for internal security
challenges → porous borders, poor
governance, police-traffickers nexus
are also the main reasons.

4

→ write short conclusion in around
10% of the word limit of question

nic
point

Suitable
points

write
more
points
specific
in
nature

eg:
communal
tension
- cyber
security
threat
etc

Q10

In the context of India's improving performance in global Cyber Security Index of ITU, discuss the measures taken by India recently to strengthen the cyber security preparedness.

A10

provide correct fact

India improved its ranking in global Cybersecurity Index \rightarrow 23rd rank in 2021.

This is a great improvement from earlier times.

Various Initiatives

1) National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre

write correct explanation do points

Each critical info system ensures 24x7 surveillance, tracking, security audits.

nodal agency for ensuring protection of critical info infrastructure

2) Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative

to protect from cyber attack on any critical info areas; boost capacity building, consumer awareness etc.

aim to spread awareness about cyber crime

3) Cybersecurity Incident Response exercise by NIC.

4) Data localization norms in various sectors (like RBI)

5) Draft Data Protection law

6) International collaborations:

↳ ~~India~~ India joined Christchurch call to action.

7) Localised hardwares and softwares
However still many areas where we need to work:

1) Cyber deterrence

↳ by security audits regularly

2) Consumer / Citizen awareness

↳ digital literacy is very low (10%) - ~~must~~ properly implement

PM-DISHA programme.

3) Localised softwares ~~is~~ more

GIMS need to be promoted.

Cybersecurity is the 5th zone of warfare. It must be given proper care to prevent economic and social damage to India.

3-5

not completely done yet

good point

generic points

niche points

conclude with suitable way forward

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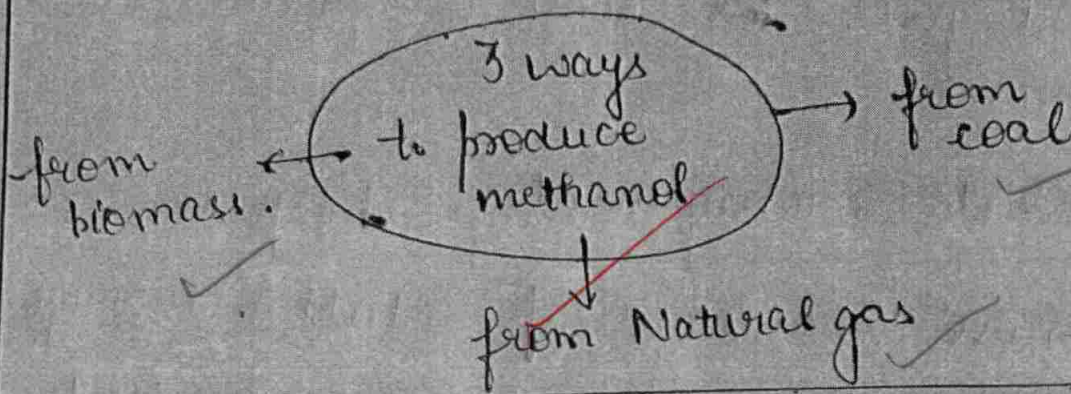
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Q11. 'Promotion of Methanol Economy' is the best pathway to realise the developmental imperatives of India while maintaining environment sustainability.' Discuss.

Ans.

India has set an ambitious target to bring ~~methanol~~ use in fuel to 5% by 2030. This is a step to methanol economy.

Introduce with simple definition of methanol economy



good presentation

Significance of promoting 'Methanol economy': -

- 1) Import decline \Rightarrow potential to decrease imports of crude oil thus decrease import bill.
- 2) Polygeneration \Rightarrow Methanol can be produced from various sources - 3 ways (mentioned above).

Improve BoP

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3) Clean fuel = zero \downarrow green house
gas emission and pollution - beneficial
for health and meet Paris goals.

4) Income source to farmers \rightarrow
biomass, farm waste like stubble
to be used to produce methanol
and gives ~~to~~ boost to farmer's
income.

5) Waste management = help to
remove challenge of stubble manage-
ment and other waste products.

6) Circular economy \rightarrow reduce,
reuse of waste to produce electricity
is an efficient way to sustainable
development.

7) Employment in rural areas.

good
points

can mention
efficient
waste
to
energy
supply
chain

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There are some challenges to realise the prospects of Methanol economy.

- 1) Lack of infrastructure = requires large scale plants to generate fuel for the use. } give proper explanation
- 2) Fuel is not as efficient as petrol and diesel. } Low calorific value
- 3) Corrosion risk in the vehicles. } generic point
- 4) waste management is very poor in India = lack of segregation, collection etc. = largely informal. } avoidable point
- 5) Fund crunch.

In this background, government's National biofuel policy, stubble management are appreciable initiatives which will pave the way for methanol economy in future.

conclude by linking it to panchammit at COP26

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Q13 →

Do you agree that diversification and innovation in agriculture and allied activities are important aspects of achieving the stated target of doubling farmer's income in India?

A13

India adopted income approach for agriculture and sets target to double the income of farmers.

Insurance coverage.

Income approach

Remunerative price for the produce.

↓
decrease the cost of production by decreasing cost of agriculture raw materials.

Importance of diversification in doubling farmer's income :-

(i) Income security ⇒ agriculture allied activities like animal husbandry ensures fixed additional source of income ⇒ selling milk (dairy), eggs (poultry), fishes (fishery) etc.

vague activities
mention of source
etc.

Good point

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4 (4 marks)
Don't write anything
in this part

2) Switch to High value crops
71% of ~~the~~ India's land under
agriculture is for food crops and
only 47% of its value realised.
Very less land for high value crops
like vegetables, fruits ~~to~~ ~~India~~ exist

Good
point

3) Productivity improvement → rice-
wheat binary disturbs soil health.
Need ~~low~~ ~~water~~ pulses and millets
production which require less water
and are drought resistant.

Guidable
point

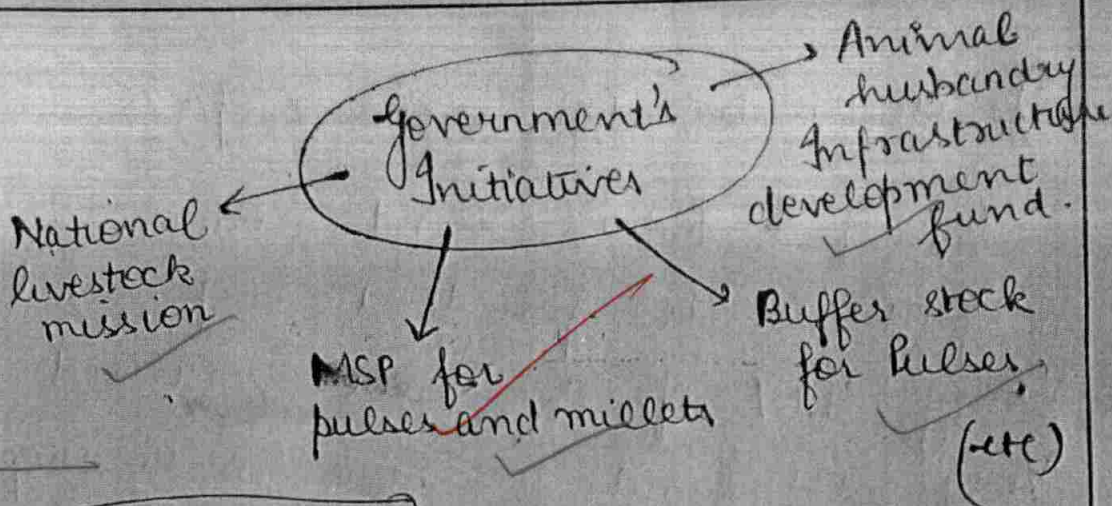
4) Low resource use → pulses and
millets require very less water
and are drought resistant, also
can grow with manure and
thus cost of production will be less.

could
have
written
about
energy
crops
eg:
Jatropha,

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Way forward

In order to increase diversification;

- 1) procurement of high value crops must be ensured.
- 2) Subsidies need to be reoriented \Rightarrow from free electricity to micro-irrigation
- 3) Marketing reforms \Rightarrow allow direct marketing choices to farmers.
- 4) Strong investments in cold chain.

Income based approach for farmers is a step towards inclusive development in India. It requires structural reforms and must be brought by taking farmers into confidence.

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Q14 →

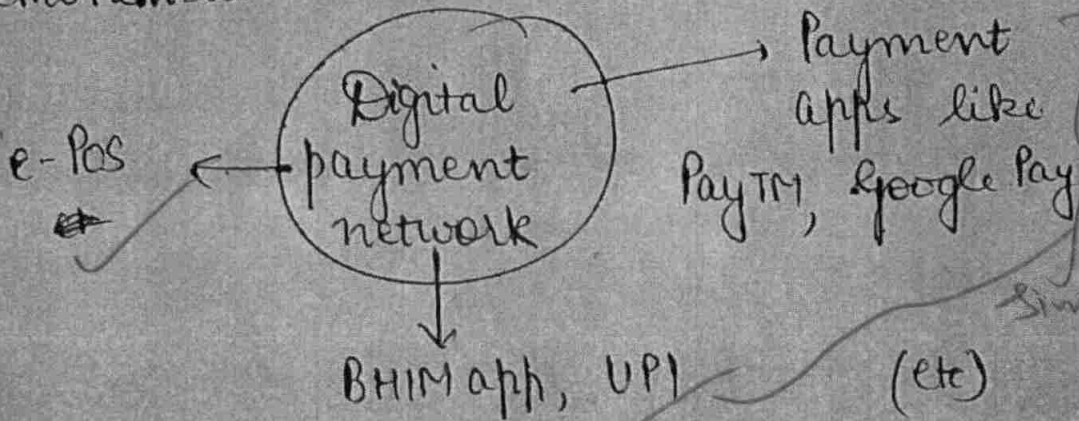
India has made rapid strides in the domain of digital payments through mobile and internet banking. Examine the factors responsible for strengthening of digital payment ecosystem in India. Also briefly discuss the steps taken by the government in this direction.

A14

could have used broader data eg: digital payment \$300 billion in 2021

As per RBI data, 80% of the ~~max~~ payment digitally occur through UPI. India has made great strides in digital payments post-demonetisation.

nice intro



Factors responsible

1) Digital India push

Digital India initiative and push to digitisation in economy, governance etc.

good point

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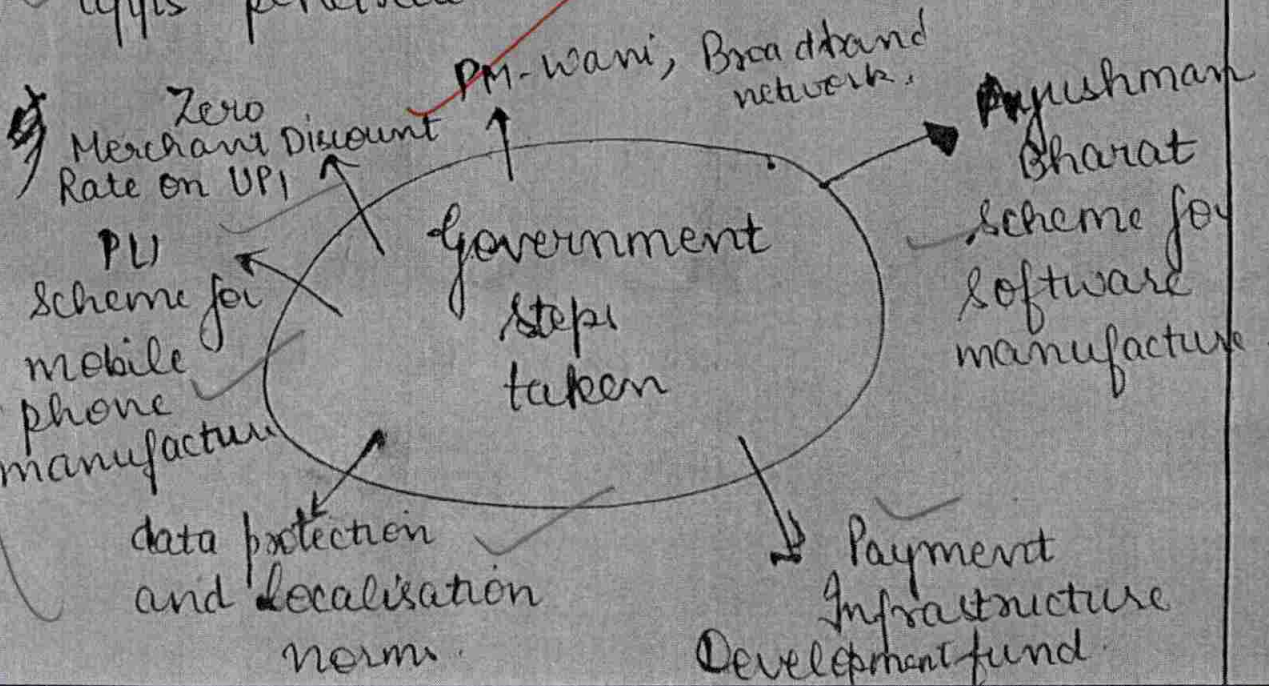
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2) Consumer adoption due to ease of payment. \Rightarrow No need to carry large wallets / purses provide ease of payment.

3) Smart phone penetration. India is the 2nd largest producer of mobile phones in India after China. Smart phone penetration increased manifold.

4) Digital infrastructure push \Rightarrow PM-WANI, broadband services etc. boosted digital access to people.

5) Growth of payment apps = Post-demonetisation \Rightarrow large number of apps penetrate in Indian market.



Suitable point
Internet proliferation
good point
Suitable point
Good points
with good presentation

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Challenges

- 1) Digital literacy is low :- Only 10% of India's population is digitally literate, thus slow adoption of digital payments.
- 2) Cost to shopkeeper ⇒ e-Pos and Merchant discount rate etc issues.
- 3) Digital divide ⇒ still large population is out of digital access.
- 4) Lack of protection of data ⇒ No law to preserve Right to privacy.

good points

similar to point 1
club them together

good point

India has emerged a success story worldwide in ^{digital} payment penetration. Challenges need to be addressed to make the benefits reach poor sections of people also.

good conclusion

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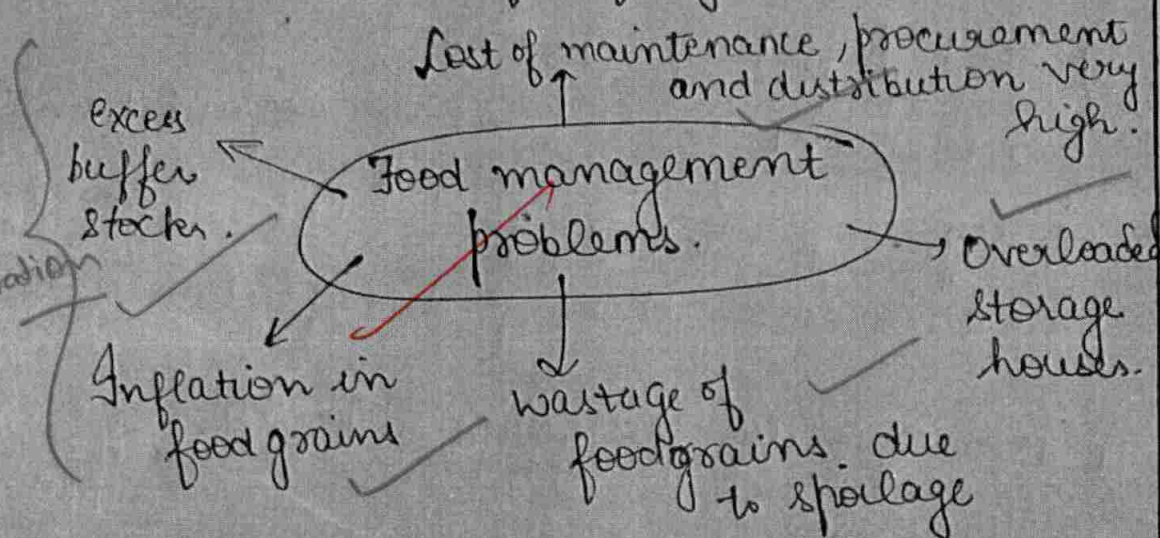
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Q15.

India's food management system is marred with lack of pro-active liquidation policy with respect to buffer stocks resulting in problem with the food security ecosystem. Discuss.

Ans

Food management in India is very costly to the exchequer. FCI incurs loss of approximately 3 lakh crore due to rising cost of procurement and maintenance of foodgrains.



Impacts of lack of pro-active liquidation policy: —

Pro active liquidation Policy ⇒ FCI could

not sell the excess storage in buffer stock to open market or export it — process is very slow and

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ad hoc ~~data~~ FDI

Impacts :-

- 1) Excessive buffer stocks, \Rightarrow due to Open procurement system in place. } Suitable Point
No value fixed by FCI to procure grains.
25-30 million tonnes of rice stocks
whereas requirement is just 10 million.
- 2) Food Inflation \Rightarrow due to open-
procurement and lack of liquidation
policy in place \rightarrow foodgrains in market
decrease and thus food inflation increase. } Good point
- 3) Poor quality foodgrains in PDS \Rightarrow
due to spoilage of grains due to
lack of storage \Rightarrow rotten grains sold
to PDS users (nutritional security risk) } Good point
- 4) Loss to FCI \Rightarrow FCI incur huge losses
in terms of rising procurement price
procurement cost and distribution cost. } Suitable Point
- 5) Exports of surplus grains not happening.

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in this part)

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value of excess foodgrains are locked
and we cannot export them worldwide.
Thus agriculture exports are not growing.

Way forward :- Strong pro-active
liquidation policy in place to boost
faster Open-Market sale if buffer
stocks exceed beyond limit ~~or~~ or
export the surplus.

Along with these, reforms
in PDS as suggested and buffer stocks
as suggested by Shanta Kumar Panel
and NITI Aayog:

- 1) PDS limit to bottom 40% population only
- 2) Investment in food storage and
warehouses.
- 3) End open procurement system →
go for DBT to farmers if ~~produce~~
price in market is below MSP.

Strong pro-active liquidation
policy
is the need to ensure good food
management and ensure food security.

need
for
pro-
active
liquidation
policy
↓
This
part
should
be
written

good
points

nice
conclusion

5.5

U.P.S.C.

UPSC मंच
(Question No.)

पत्र संख्या
दिनांक
समय

Q11

Financial Inclusion is not only a goal in itself, but also means to an end as an enabler and accelerator of economic growth.

In this context, highlight the role of fintech in deepening financial inclusion in India with eye

A16

Financial inclusion is defined as timely access to credit facilities, availability of pension and insurance to all people in India.

It is not just ensuring economic security to people but accelerates the economic growth.

Earlier policies vis-a-vis digital financial inclusion:

Traditional method → Regional Rural Banks
→ Banking Correspondents
→ Priority sector lending (etc)

High New method pushed by digitisation

→ DBT in schemes
→ Bank account (PM Jan Dhan Yojana)
→ Payment apps, Rupay card. (etc)
[Boosted by Fintech]

part 1
② challenge
linkage of technology to financial services & provide data about the financial inclusion

good points

Financial Inclusion boost economic growth

- 1) Ensure economic security →
poors and weaker sections of society are
made economically secure give them
psychological support.
- 2) Demand increase = when income in
the account increase, consumption of goods
rises, thus economy boost.
- 3) Savings and hence investment increase
⇒ Savings in the bank can be used
to park towards investments by
corporates thus boost public and private
investment.
- 4) Data in policy making = vast
amount of data helped government
in evidence based policy making.
- 5) Ensures transparency in transaction
keeps check on the nefarious activities

good points
but
hardly
with points
are not
upto
the
demand
of
question

on digital network

6) Formalisation of economy \Rightarrow digital help to decrease $\&$ informalisation in the formal economy.

(SBI report on informalisation in formal economy \Rightarrow decrease by 54% post-demonetisation).

7) Tax revenues increased by formalisation of economy.

Writtable points

According to Financial inclusion

Index \rightarrow 54% of India is in financial inclusion bracket. To boost more,

1) Focus on digital literacy

2) Leverage post-offices to increase financial savings.

3) Infrastructure \Rightarrow ATMs, banks in rural areas.

4) Data protection and prevent privacy break breach.

try to write points according to demand of question

Financial inclusion is paramount in ensuring Inclusive growth. It must be given huge push.

Q17

What is meant by 'Hybrid warfare' and 'grey zone conflict'? Discuss India's preparedness to deal with these emerging challenges.

A →

Introduce
with
defining
hybrid
warfare
and
grey
zone
conflict

Hybrid warfare and grey zone conflict are the ^{non-}conventional modes of warfare which are very different from traditional contact based warfares.

Hybrid and grey zone warfare.

- cyberattacks.
- Bioterrorism
- Narco terrorism
- Drone use.
- NGOs / civil society (etc)

should
have
written
about
challenges
posed
by
hybrid
warfare

Difference between traditional and hybrid warfares:

- 1) No territory demarcated ⇒ No boundary of attack in cyber attacks
- 2) Non-contact ⇒ can be operated from remote areas.
- 3) Anonymity of attack.

India's preparedness

Hybrid warfare risks in future thus India is preparing:

1) Cybersecurity

good points

- National Cyber threat response exercise by NIC.
- National ~~Cyber~~ Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre -
- Security Audits of websites
- Localisation of ^{Indigenisation} softwares
- Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative to boost infrastructure and capacity building.

2) Civil Society

- FCRA amendment for better regulation
- NITI Aayog nodal agency to register NGOs.
- Darpan Portal for registration.

good points

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न पत्र में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

3) Bioterrorism :-

- part of International conventions like Biological Weapons Convention, Cartagena protocol on Biosafety
 - PM - Atal Bihari Vajpayee Surakshit Bharat Initiative for lab networks
- not suitable example

4) Drone attacks :-

- Drone regulation rules.
 - Infrastructure and technology to kill drones.
- nic point

However still we are at nascent stage.

way forward

- Parliamentary Standing Committee report on Health recommended focus on strengthening systems to tackle biological attacks → must be accepted
 - Citizen awareness on cyberattacks and their capacity building.
 - International collaborations to deal with hybrid warfare.
- suitable points

India needs much more focus to tackle these wars for future

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Q18-

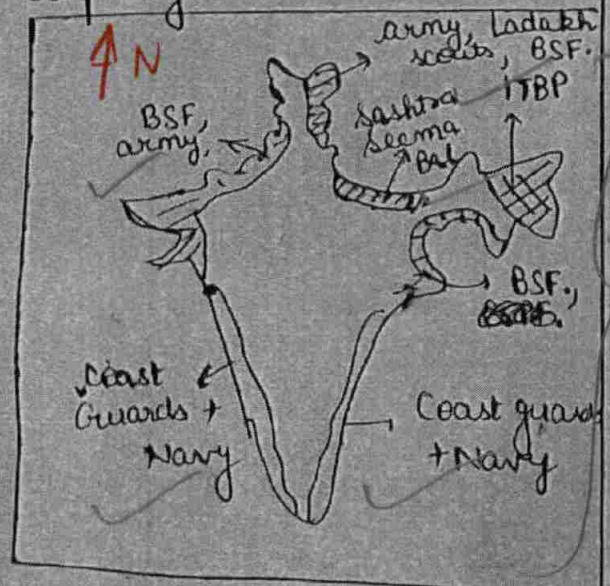
Give a brief account various security forces deployed to protect India's terrestrial and maritime borders. Examine various challenges faced by these security forces and suggest measures to effectively address them.

A18

give brief description about India's borders

Borders are visible symbol of sovereignty. India has rich geographical diversity — land, oceans etc., thus varied forces are deployed.

Due to diversity of India, challenges of each border varies from one region to another.



good presentation

Challenges faced by these forces.

1) Porous borders ⇒ There are no border wires in borders with Bangladesh, Nepal due to Inter-governmental agreements.

2) Soft gaps ⇒ Forests, rivers cut

Similar points can be clubbed together

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across borders of India where security forces cannot be deployed; thus security gaps remained.

3) Border disputes → with Pakistan, Nepal, China primarily → No settled borders.

4) Multiple forces involved → Mixture of forces deployed and not just one. — BSF or army.

There are operational control and administrative control issues.

5) Lack of infrastructure → borders lack infrastructure / modern techniques for surveillance. — roads are not Border built adequately.

6) No clear responsibility = jurisdiction of Coast Guards and Navy. often overlap.

write
challenges
specific
do
forces

bridge
points

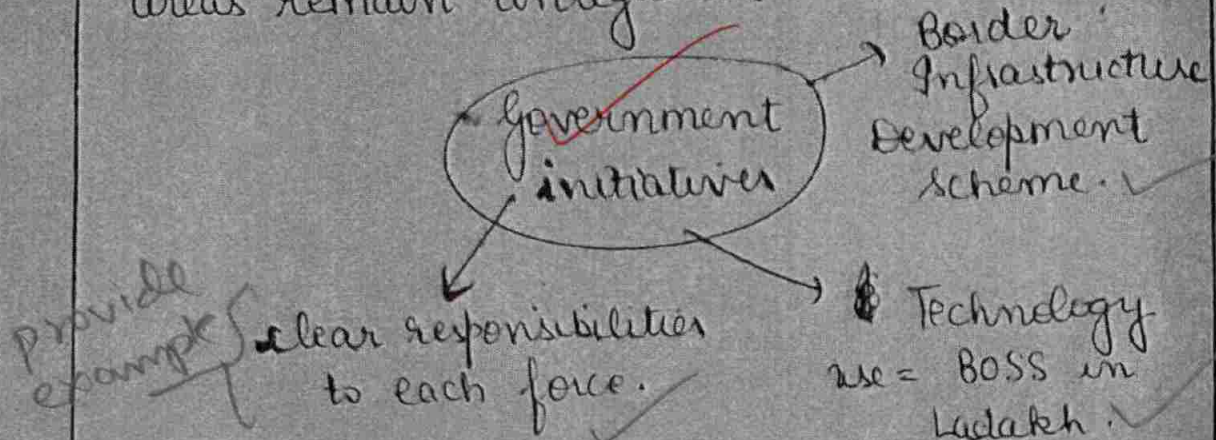
good
points

Lack
of

cohesiveness

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7) Coastal boundaries are not clearly demarcated ⇒ Maritime boundaries cannot be drawn therefore many areas remain unregulated. } generic point



way forward

Naresh Chandra committee and Shekatkar committee's recommendations must be adopted :-

- 1) clear responsibility to each force ⇒ ONE BORDER ONE FORCE. } good point
- 2) Equip them with state of the art technology
- 3) Political will to negotiate and resolve border issues.
- 4) Infrastructure = roads, tunnels etc. for faster mobility of forces.

6

Border management must be given prime importance

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इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q19.

Though the ferocity and extent of left-wing extremism has been curbed to a large extent, occasional Naxal attacks are still being witnessed. Give an account of multi-pronged approach that has been followed by Centre & state governments to combat it.

Naxalism is a great

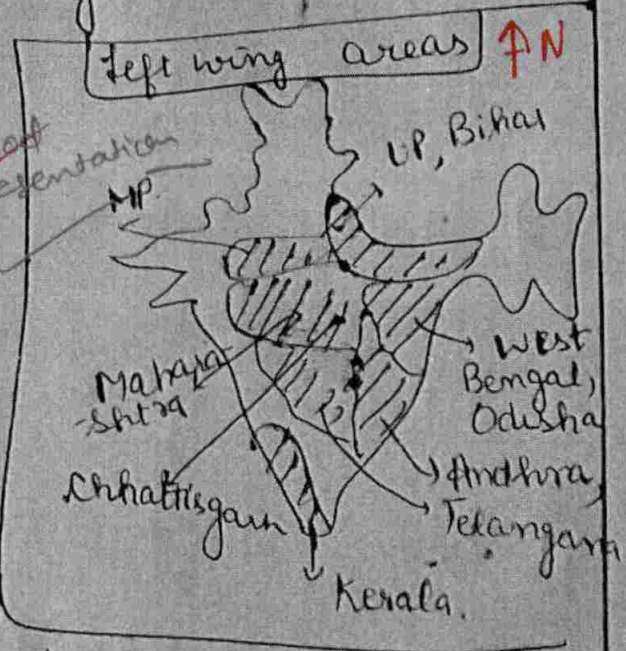
internal security challenge for India. Though the naxalites have been controlled but occasional attacks keep occurring.

Multi pronged approach

Centre and state have collaborated to resolve the issues by following multi pronged approach:

1. Strong security measures

Regional forces like Greyhounds of Andhra, C-60 of MH etc. along with CRPF are jointly carrying



A19
introduce
by
giving
good
data
on the
state
of
Naxal
violence

good
point

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operations to kill Naxalites.

2) Socio-economic development;

{ Gurupriya Bridge in Malkangiri
More development projects and activities to gain confidence of people and remove poverty.

good points

(i) MSP for Minor forest produce.

(ii) welfare scheme benefits to tribals.

mention specific points eg. COIN approach

3) Strong Intelligence and use of technology to keep track on the activities of Naxals.

eg: smind at state level

4) Urban Naxalism control ⇒

who mobilise funds, facilitate recruitments etc. are getting arrested

good points

5) Fund channels regulated ⇒

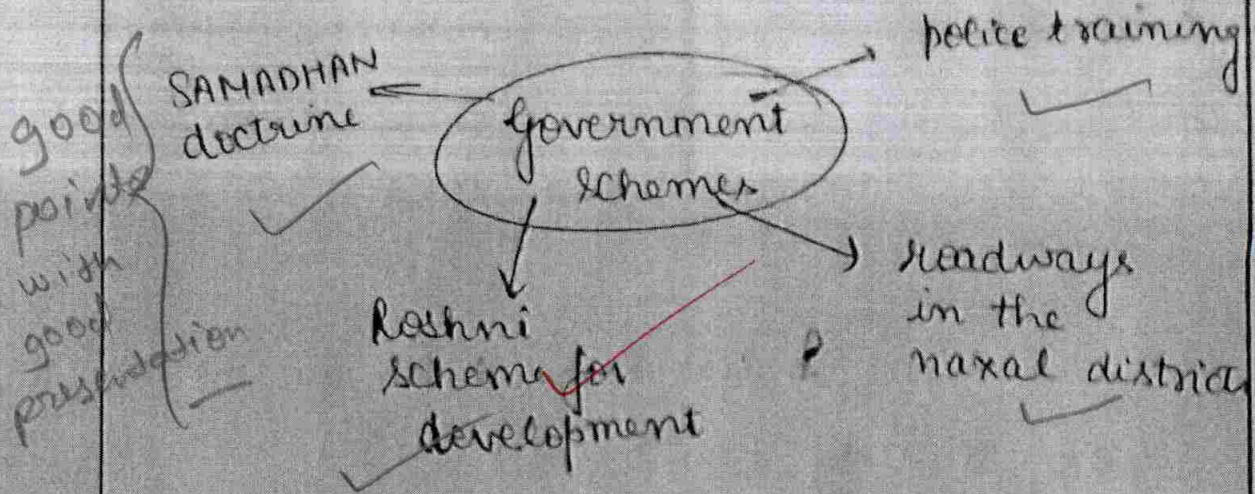
Control on extortion, kidnappings, drug trade etc. which facilitate funds.

suitable points

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न का अंक
4 (Don't write anything
in this part)



nic conclusion

In this background, more needs to be done to remove income inequality and boost tribal's development in India — gain the confidence by more boosting development projects and remove relative deprivation.

(7)

Q20

India's approach to deal with water issues in the overall political and security context needs a holistic approach strategy. Examine.

A20

India has been facing water scarcity in recent times - (NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index = 600 millions Indians are at risk of water scarcity by 2030). Water security is an important parameter of internal security.

Water Issues and security dimension

① Water treaties with neighbours
Obsolete:

- Indus Treaty needs renegotiation.
- No such treaty with China.

② Lack of regional water security framework :- SAARC nations

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न पत्र में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

lack any regional water framework -
China has not signed any
permanent water pact with India.

3) ~~3~~ China's dam construction
on Brahmaputra river

hampers water security for
India especially North East.

Also risk of flooding

4) ~~4~~ Erratic rainfalls due to
climate change further promotes
water scarcity.

5) Hostile neighbours \Rightarrow China
and Pakistan are hostile and
have wars with India in the past.

They can stop water supply anytime

6) Interstate water disputes \Rightarrow

↳ Maryana - Punjab = SYL canal
↳ Tamil Nadu - Karnataka = Cauvery
(etc.)

good
point

Less
suitable
point

wrong
point

good
point

way forward —

- ① Political will to renegotiate the treaties and make them suitable for India's needs.
- ② Regional security framework for water must be pushed by India for SAARC nations
- ③ Raise China's dam construction ~~with~~ at International level to prevent its actions
- ④ ~~Water~~ water harvesting and reforms in agriculture by diversifying it within India
- ⑤ Interstate water disputes early resolve.

Water issues could create conflict ~~between Punjab and Haryana~~ → SYL canal issue between Punjab and Haryana.

6.5 It must be focussed.

write
wholistic
conclusion
talk
about
measures
needed
to adapt