

GST9-13

VAJIRAM & RAVI**MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (Oct 2021)****GENERAL STUDIES****Test - 9 (GS Paper III)****Full Paper - 3**

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 4700147

NAME: SAKSHAM GOEL

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS*Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:**There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.**The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	5.5 /10	Q8	5 /10	Q15	6 /15
Q2	5 /10	Q9	5 /10	Q16	6.5 /15
Q3	5 /10	Q10	2.5 /10	Q17	7 /15
Q4	4 /10	Q11	7 /15	Q18	— /15
Q5	4.5 /10	Q12	6.5 /15	Q19	— /15
Q6	4.5 /10	Q13	7.5 /15	Q20	— /15
Q7	4.5 /10	Q14	6.5 /15	Total	93.5

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 96672-73133 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

31 DEC 2021

FOR EVALUATION

ARV-115

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

01 JAN 2022

REVIEWED

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 Saksham,

Try to attempt all the question in order to score better marks. You have not done Q16, 17, 20

Structure and Presentation

You have almost in all question have addressed intro-body-conclusion. Avoid ending answer in the point format Ex-Q6. Your presentation is also good.

Conceptual clarity and Content

Good conceptual clarity. In Introduction, you have written good opening statement, but also try to define the keywords of question. Or you can define the keywords in the start of the body and then use points to explain the demand of the question.

Language and Articulation

Your Language is good, but articulation can be improved. For example, facts etc to justify your point.

All the Best

1. Inflation is said to be a necessary evil for economic growth. Critically examine the statement in the context of rising inflation amid COVID-19 pandemic. (10)

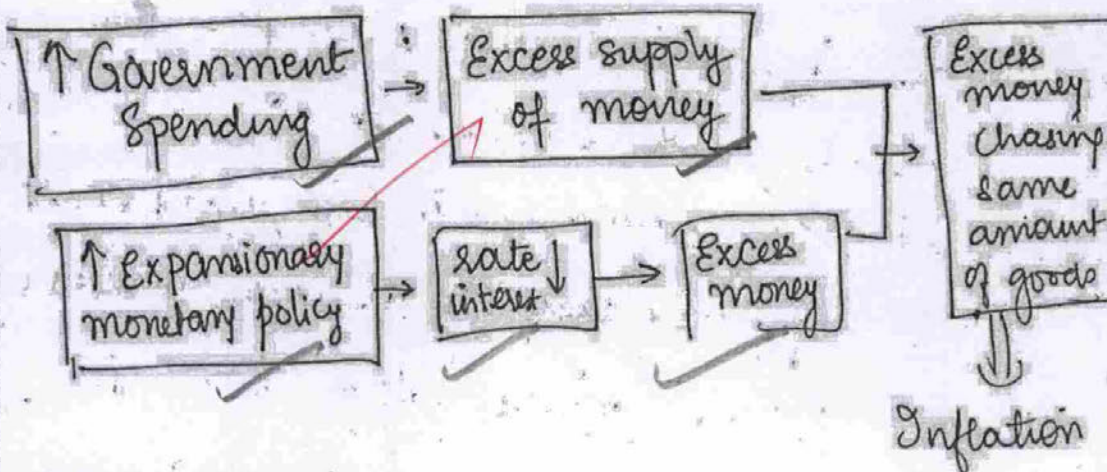
Inflation or general price rise is, according to Kaushik Basu (former CEA), the "prime political malady" //

Better if you have simply defined what inflation is?

The "necessity" of inflation in COVID-recovery

→ % average price change in basket of commodities and services over time.

- (1) Keynesian economics
To boost economy :-



Good use of chart to explain the inflation.

- (2) To attract investments, the rate of growth needs to improve about rate of interest. For this, inflation is a necessity.
- (3) For private sector to gain profits and infrastructure-led growth, multiplier

effect of government spending is required

"The evil" - Challenges of high inflation

- ① Potential of crowding out of investment
 - ② Reduced Exports leading to $\downarrow$ GDP
 - ③ High inflation is disproportionately more burdensome for the poor and marginalised
 - ④ High inflation is also poor for the creditors and banks.
 - ⑤ Inflation hits harder due to high unemployment
- The expansionary fiscal and monetary policy measures along with must be counter balanced with an inclusionary approach and rolled back and fine tuned as the economy recovers.

your points are relevant to the situation.

suggestive way of conclusion

is appreciated also courts have suggested moderate inflation is necessary for economic growth

Intro - 1
Body - 3
Conclusion - 1

Presentation - 0.5

Total - 5.5

2. To what extent Insolvency and Bankruptcy law is able to rupture the "Chakravayuh Challenge" of Indian economy? Critically evaluate (10)

Chakravayuh Challenge, according to Arvind Subramanian, is the high time and ~~the~~ cost of exiting industry by a firm in India due to regulatory hurdles and complex bankruptcy process ~~due~~ leading to poor Ease of Doing Business.

IBC ruptures it as:-

- (1) It reduces the time taken. Whereas SAR DRT took 12-15 years and SARFESI mechanism took average 9-10 years, the IBC average is 2.5 years.

- (2) It increases the average recovery. DRT recovery rate was 10-15%, for SARFESI it was 15-20%, for IBC it is well over 30%.

- (3) It creates a mechanism with clear timeline dedicated institutions to clear bankruptcy process.

Better
you have
given
reference
of
economic
survey
2015-16

could
have
simply
defined
that
ability
to
enter but
not
exit.

points
are
relevant
but
also
mention

4 relief for
bonafide
debtors

etc.
=

- ④ The recent pre-packs mechanisms for
← MSME further simplifies the process
with minimal disturbance

Lingering Issues

- ① The recovery rate is still suboptimal
- ② NCLT benches are overburdened
- ③ The post-COVID shock has left many companies needing longer moratorium periods
- ④ Pre-pack mechanism is yet to be operationalised.

Way Forward

- ① Create additional benches for NCLT
- ② Bring ^{certain} financial institutions under the IBC mechanism
- ③ Operationalise pre-packs
- ④ Create synergy between banking system, bad banks and IBC process for innovative resolution mechanism.

As firms enter and exit, the markets function most efficiently.

This is a good point regarding pre-pack mechanism

→ relevant points and discussed relate to context.

Intro-1
body-3
conclusion-1

Total - 5

3. Should large corporates and industrial houses be allowed as promoters of banks? Discuss (10)

The PK Mohanty Internal Working Group of RBI recently recommended guided entry of private firms, corporates and industrial houses as promoters of banks.

correctly mentioned internal working group!

Merits of the proposal

1. The grossly underfunded banks can get private capital infused.
2. The twin balance sheet crisis can be "cross-subsidised and negated" by the combining of ^{strong} corporate with banking system.
3. The access of finance of corporates increases.
4. Banks can get more efficient management practices.

you can also discuss points like Improved competition and efficiency.

Financial inclusion as opening of new branches.

De-merits of the proposal

1. Co-lending models in the other

U.P.S.C.

Countries have failed

2. Potential of malpractices like ever-greening, rent-seeking, etc
3. The corporates may dry up the market of credit. Alternatively, the depositor becomes the creditor leading to distorted banking sector.
4. Conflict of interest as the depositor is the public and the lender is also corporates are motivated by profit biased.

Way Forward

Confidence is key to the working of the banking sector and co-lending model is a shoddy practice.

Alternative models of recapitalisation by government like recap-bonds, must be considered.

Intro - 1
Body - 3
Conclusion - 1

Total - 5

you can
also
highlight
the
issue of
interconnected
lending
→
Poor
corporate
governance
etc

suggestive
way of
conclusion
is
good.

4. Extending legal guarantees for MSP accelerated the agri crisis in India. Discuss (19)

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a "promise" by the government. Only 2 crops have open procurement system - rice and wheat.

Implications of legal guarantee for MSP

1. Even private sector cannot buy under MSP.
2. The government is legally bound to procure said crops at MSP.
3. The promise of MSP becomes a right and open procurement is possible for all 25 crops.
4. Need for huge procurement chain and subsidisation funds.

Merits of legal ^{guarantee of} MSP

1. The ~~exploitation~~ by Aghatijas may be dented
2. Private contracts will assuredly provide at least MSP.

Could have explained MSP better. also mention recent demand for legalising it.

Discuss points like Burden on exchequer Market distortions etc

your answer is not clear in this statement

3. Increase presently 6-7% farmers
benefitting to a substantial number
of farmers benefitting from MSP.

Demerits of legal right of MSP

1. Disincentivise private sector involvement
2. Fiscal irresponsible, even unpracticable,
to provide subsidy of this scale
3. Logistically challenging to procure,
store and distribute the crops.
4. The buffer stocks are already more
than 4 times the requirement
5. Promote rice-wheat system

Way Forward

Legal guarantee to MSP may not
be possible. Alternative methods
~~like~~ and capital expenditure coupled
with Direct Benefit transfers is
more desirable

Introduction	~ 0.5
Body	— 3
Conclusion	— 0.5
Total	— 4

adequate
payoff
are
demanded
as per
demand
of
the question

could
have
suggested for
better price
discovery →
creation of
a competitive
stable
and
unified National
market etc

5 "Micro-irrigation is an innovative technology to accelerate sustainable agricultural growth" Analyse (10)

Micro-irrigation refers to localised and precise irrigation with minimal use of water and energy for maximum crop i.e. Per drop more crop.

It includes methods like sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation, zero budget natural farming, aerial seeding ("fire and forget" model) and so on. There are not direct examples of micro irrigation.

are few keywords like water-use efficiency, less evaporation losses etc.

Benefits of micro irrigation:

- ① Enhances the productive efficiency of the cultivation process
- ② Prevents leaching and soil degradation
- ③ Reduces the demand of fertilisers
- ④ Reduces the pressure on water table (as opposed to standing water method of paddy cultivation)

- ⑤ Prevents run-off pollution of rivers and water bodies.
- ⑥ Reduces methane emission from crops like paddy.
- ⑦ Mechanises the process for precise agriculture and climate smart agriculture.

Challenges in implementation

- ① Lack of awareness of best practices
- ② High initial capital and energy requirement - lack of investment
- ③ Perverse subsidy structure

For climate resilient, sustainable, efficient, productive agricultural sector with higher farm incomes, government incentives for micro irrigation coupled with necessary requisite infrastructure is mandatory.

Introduction - 0.5

body - 3.5

conclusion - 0.5

Total - 4.5

points mentioned are relevant to the direction

affordability among farmers is also an issue as majority are small and marginal land holders

would have mentioned government initiatives in this direction

6. Interlinking of rivers can solve the problem of drought and floods in India. Critically evaluate (10)

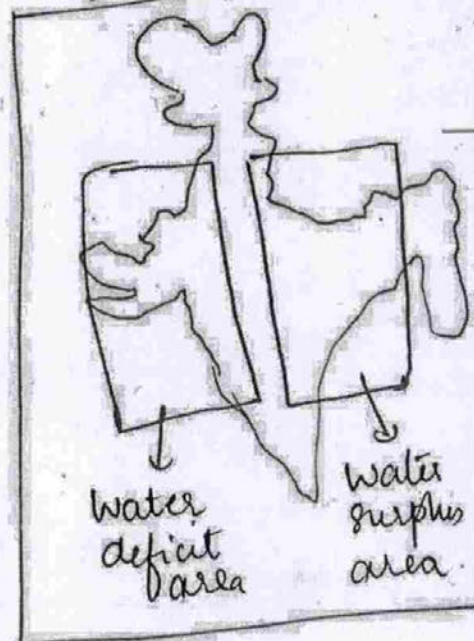
Interlinking of rivers was first proposed by Arthur Cotton and then by K.R. Rao after independence. It essentially includes transfer of water from surplus to deficit areas.

Merits of ILR.

- ① Prevent droughts and floods
- ② Increase irrigated area by 36 Mha
- ③ Possibility of hydro-electric dams.
- ④ Inland Waterways

Role in solving floods and droughts

- ④ Given climate crisis, erratic monsoons, floods in Eastern India and urban areas and droughts in West and South can be managed by strategic and calculated release



→ Here you would have mentioned variation in

rainfall pattern cause water scarcity in some regions

→ Good use of diagram to explain the point

of water for optimal distribution

Key Challenges and Potential concerns

- ① Environment concerns of biodiversity
↳ eg Ken Betwa project (SDG 14),
(Panna Tiger Reserve)
- ② Mixing of different types of waters
of different rivers - problem of
biodiversity in rivers
- ③ Floods and droughts as inevitable
↳ recent Mullaperiyar issue
- ④ Increase inter-state water conflicts
- ⑤ As climate changes, water will
be scarce everywhere. Future water
resources are unpredictable

Way Forward

- ① Take a "link-by-link" approach
rather than a big bang approach
- ② Consider alternatives like virtual
water trade

Intro - 1
body - 3
conclusion - 0.5
Total - 4.5

Also mention
→ that
it affects
delta
formation

↳ land
acquisition,
displacement,
rehabilitation
issue
etc.

Try to end
avoid ending
answer in
point format.
Use paragraph

7. Social media can be leveraged by incorporating its wide use in disaster management strategies. Critically examine (10)

The reach of social media can be tapped into for disaster management but this is riddled with challenges.

Use of Social Media

① Disaster Preparedness

- (a) Awareness campaigns as the individual responses and best practices
- (b) Information regarding safe spaces, nearby locations, etc.

Point to discussed are relevant to the context of the discussion

② Disaster Information

- (a) Information sharing and dissemination by social media

③ Disaster response

- (a) Early Warning System
- (b) Effective locating of vulnerable groups.

Also know
→ connect displaced family and friends etc

④ Others

- (a) Use of social media to garner material contributions and charity

Limitations of use

- ① The Internet in areas like hit by tsunami and other natural disasters is unreliable ✓
- ② Social Media is limited to a very specific group of people — not very inclusive ✓

③ Suggestions

- ① Create a "Social Media" cell in National Disaster Management Authority ✓
- ② Coordinate with social media platforms to create ^{social media} conducive structures ✓
- ③ Use of GAGAN — INRS/NAVIC for better management ✓

Social Media can be a complement to the holistic and inclusive strategy for disaster management

Intro — 0.5

Body — 3

Conclusion — 1

Also discuss
→ Digital divide
→ Spread of
fake news
etc

suggestions
way of
conclusion
is
appreciated

8. Why is ~~the~~ space start up considered as "sunshine industry" in India? Elaborate on the opportunity and challenges for space startups in India. (10)

The Global Space Industry today is \$350 Bn and is poised to hit the \$1 Trillion mark within this decade. In this India's share is a meagre 3-5%.

Opportunity for Space Startups

- ① By utilising ISRO infrastructure through NSIL and InSPACE for productionisation of ~~the~~ SSLVs and PSLVs
- ② Using space-based apps for consumer services (given that about 70% of the space industry is app based)
- ③ Coordination and partnership with ISRO for space missions, sample return missions and interplanetary missions eg SpaceX with NASA.
- ④ End-to-end manufacturing rather than mere vendors.

Indian space economy is valued at \$7bn is around 2% of world

Here you could also briefly defined "sunshine industry" as it is also a keyword

Example could be given.

↳ Dhruva space

↳ Earth 2 Orbit etc.

⑤ Benefits for ISRO

- (a) Concentrate on core, experimental and frontier research
- (b) Better utilisation of limited funds
- (c) Monetise existing infrastructure
- (d) Partnership with private sector.

Challenges for space-startups

- ① Lack of access to finance
- ② Lack of proper laws in force
- ③ Lack of brain-power (brain drain to NASA)
- ④ STEM studies skewed against women

⑤ Suggestions

- Handholding support
- cheaper transfer of technology
- Conducive policy environment
- promote FDI and private investment like angel investors

Space startup is a sunrise industry with huge returns to investment in both short and long run.

points discussed are relevant to the context.

Here you can also mention complexities in legislation

→ satellite communication policy etc.

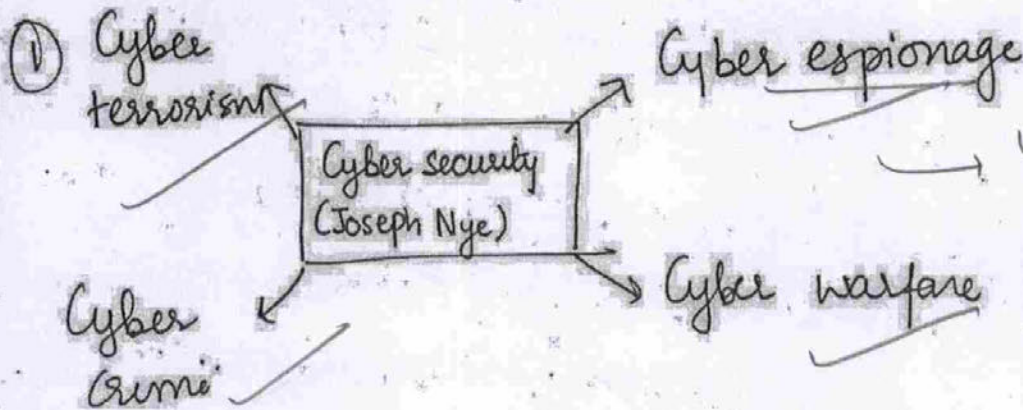
Intro - 0.5
Body - 3.5
Conclusion - 1
Total - 5

9. In the light of increasing incidences of 5th generational warfare, discuss the challenges associated with cybersecurity in India. (10)

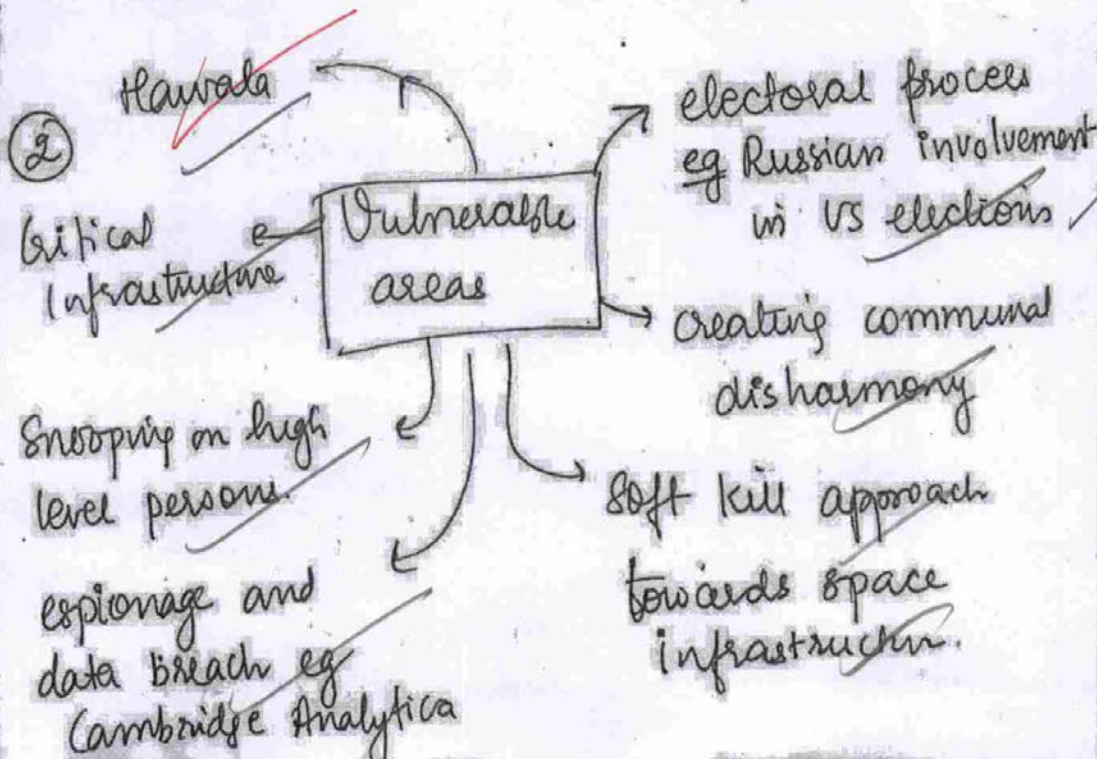
5th generation warfare refers to the use of data (the new oil) and critical cyber infrastructure to attack a country.
 ↳ eg Pegasus issue, China snooping on India's critical infrastructure (allegedly).

Here you could define it as Non-kinetic military action.
 ↳ cyber attack etc

Concerns associated



use of diagram to explain the point.



you have
to discuss
the challenges
with
cyber-security

cy -
Use of
Substandard
device

→ Lack of
uniform
standard
etc

③ Other challenges

- 3.1 Use of deep fakes to spread dis-/mis-information
- 3.2 Exploitation of zero-day vulnerabilities
- 3.3 Concerns regarding right to informational privacy.

Steps taken and measures suggested

1. IT Rules 2020 are welcome steps to hold platforms accountable.
2. Indigenisation of technology (cp Sandes) and localisation of data
3. Personal Data Protection Bill must be passed.
4. Kris Gopalachari's Committee recommendations must be fully adopted.
5. NIA as agency to coordinate.

As data becomes the new oil,
Cyber threats become new petro-wars.
Indian security apparatus must calibrate accordingly.

relevant
steps are
mentioned
also
you could have
mentioned
recent cyberattacks
on
Kudankulam
plant.

Intro - 0.5
Body - 3
Presentation - 0.8
Conclusion - 1

- 10- AFSPA gave "sweeping power" to men in uniform without granting citizens protection against its misuse." In the light of this statement, critically examine the need for such draconian act in a democratic state like India. (16)

Armed Forces Special Protection Act (AFSPA) is in force in large parts of North East and Left-Wing Extremism hit areas. Recently, Nagaland saw huge protests demanding the end of AFSPA

→ could have mentioned gives wide power to armed forces in "disturbed area".

Rationale of AFSPA

1. Deal with insurgents and extremists in North-East and left wing extremism affected areas.
2. Zero tolerance policy to anti-constitutional methods, violence and crime
3. Contain trafficking, rioting, etc and establish authority of Indian state

words point for and mentioned relevant to the context.

Arguments against AFSPA

1. Soldiers can shoot-at-sight at civilians at the mere suspicion of ~~the~~ a crime.

→ not mere suspicion but after giving due warning.

2. The AFSPA has short-circuited the democratic process in the areas,
reduced foreign investment, ^{Peripheral point.}
demotivated private sector, and
ineffectuated democratic dialogue.

3. Despite the decades long existence of AFSPA, the issues linger on and the insurgents ~~of~~ get support of people who suffer military rule.

4. It is essentially against the Fundamental rights, federalism and Directive Principles of State Policy (eg Article 38(1)).

Thus, whereas a sudden repeal of AFSPA in all areas is not feasible, a graded roll-back is certainly advisable.

Dixit points like

→ Human right violation

→ Power of arbitrary arrest.

→ Immunity to armed forces etc

Intro-0.5

body-2.5

conclusion-0.5

Total-3.5

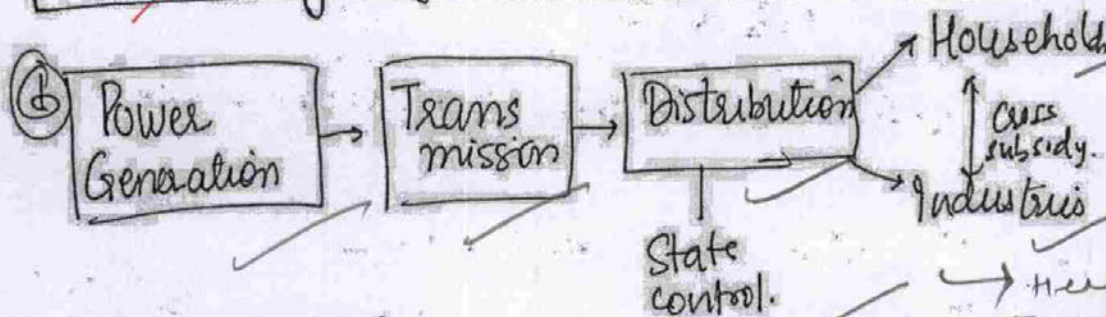
Here Justice B.P. Jeeva

Peddy recommendation could be mentioned.

- 11 Highlight the issues plaguing Indian power sector. What steps are being taken by the government to solve India's power sector crisis? (15)

Indian power sector faces many structural issues leading to sub-optimal performance.

Issues plaguing Indian power sector



① DISCOMS are state controlled

1.1 High levels of inefficiencies

1.2 High burdens

1.3 Managerial lethargy

1.4 Redtapism leading to sub-optimal operations

1.5 Leakages in distribution

You need to articulate this point.
High burden of what.

Here you would have mentioned issue of affordability, accessibility etc.

→ Here Transmission & distribution losses would be mentioned.

② Generation Companies

2.1 Due to crisis in DISCOMS →
low demand → low payload
factor → higher costs of operation
→ lower profits → higher debt

2.2 Lower demand due to COVID
lockdown

2.3 Over-staffed - higher costs

③ Other structural issues

3.1 Ageing coal blocks and oil
sector

3.2 Cross-subsidisation of
household power by industries

3.3 Leakages in every link segment

Steps taken by Government

① UDAY Yojana for private involvement

② Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram

relevant
points
are
discussed
related
to
the
topic

Jyoti Yojana

③ National LED Programme / UJALA

④ Incentivisation of states to undertake power sector reforms - 0.25% of GDP additional borrowing limit

⑤ Prohibiting DISCOMs from passing on the inefficiency-costs and penalising load-shedding.

⑥ TARANG app for real time monitoring.

⑦ Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya)

⑧ Kusum Scheme 2015 for solar pumps in rural areas

It is a principle point.

Here example of smart metering

Avoid discussing renewable energy.

It's a peripheral point.

Power sector reforms are essential for a post-COVID economic recovery.

Could have mentioned government vision power for all by 2026

Intro - 1
body - 4.5
conclusion - 1
presentation - 0.5

Total - 7

12. Critically evaluate the pros and cons of the recently passed labour codes by the Parliament.

"In India, labour laws are neither pro-business nor pro-worker, rather pro-inspector."

- Manish Sabharwal
(Indian Express)

Avoid quoting persons which are less known.
Avoid quoting personalities.

The Labour Codes were passed by Parliament in 2019-20.

Advantages and Merits

- ① Recognition and clear definition of all categories of workers including gig workers
- ② Provision and mechanisms to formalise informal worker segment
- ③ Procedure established for proper contracts
- ④ Establishment of obligations of the employers including retrenchment

Here you could have mentioned the Name of four labour codes.

package, work conditions, etc

- ⑤ In line with Article 43— the state shall endeavour to secure a living wage, decent work conditions and full enjoyment of social leisure to agricultural and industrial workers.
- ⑥ Simplified process for hire and fire and reduced compliance burden for establishments employing less than 300 workers

Here you would have discussed points like:
→ Universal right to minimum wage
Recognition of trade unions.
etc

Potential Concerns regarding the law

- ① The oral contracts — a dominant practice — remain exploitative
- ② The factory-owners can delay strikes by continuous ~~no~~ malafide negotiation process
- ③ Easier hire and fire is also seen as against the interests of

your points are generic to the context of discussions

the workers

④ The portal for recognition of informal workers is yet to be developed

⑤ Awareness regarding rights among the workers remains minimal

⑥ The laws, although passed, have not yet been implemented.

⑦ The "inspector and enabler's" role is also unclear and needs to be monitored.

The labour laws are a much needed reform which need to be coupled with ^{new} capital (education policy) and land (agri-reforms) for a \$5 Trillion economy in New India of 2022

Intro - 1
body - 4
conclusion - 1.5
Total - 6.5

Draw point
live
→ issue of
apprenticeship

→ No uniform
provisions
for part time
employees.

→ fine for
non-compliance
etc

Good
link
to
\$5 tr
economy

17

Discuss the new ⁽¹⁾disinvestment policy of the Government of India. What is the ⁽²⁾rationale behind the disinvestment of Government PSUs. Also, mention potential challenges of the disinvestment process (15)

In view of the philosophy of "The Government has no business being in business", the government of India has come up with the new disinvestment policy

Here
you could
have
briefly
defined
what
disinvestment
means.

The New Disinvestment Policy

1. The government shall disinvest and private from all sectors except four:-

(a) ~~for~~ Petroleum, power, coal and other minerals

(b) Transport and telecommunications

(c) Banking, insurance and financial services

(d) Atomic Energy, Space and Defence.

2. Even these sectors, the government shall:-

- (a) maintain only upto 4 PSEs
- (b) allow private sector participation

Rationale behind the policy

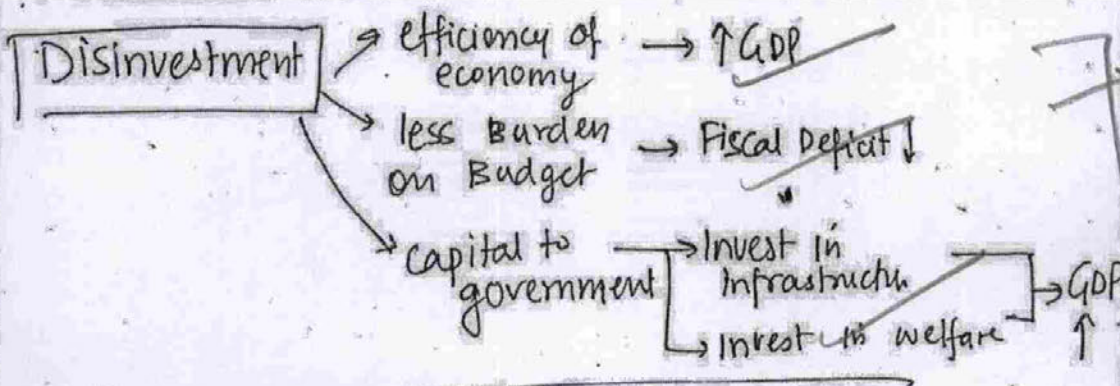
- ① Various ~~PSUs~~ like Air India were in debt, loss-making and a drag on the budget leading to stress on the exchequer.
- ② This would lead to attracting FDI, improving Ease of Doing Business and providing private sector an arena to grow.
- ③ The government can consequently focus on welfarist measures, nudging behaviour of private sector and regulating.
- ④ The proceeds of disinvestment can also contribute to the above.

points mentioned are relevant to the context of the discussion.

Also Disinvestment will

① Economic recovery

② Improved efficiency etc.



Use of diagram to explain the point is appropriate.

Challenges possible in the process

- ① The economy is down, banking sector is in crisis - lack of access to finance
- ② The private sector does not really mean efficiency
- ③ The sharing of debt is another challenge
- ④ ~~for the~~ Employment of the employees of the ~~PSUs~~ PSUs

you can also discuss Ex-
Example Bureaucratization.
→ uncertainty of competition etc.

Way Forward

1. Allow FDI in more sector
2. For employees
 - Sign peace clause
 - accommodate them in other PSUs.
 - provide retrenchment package.

Disinvestment is the left business of 1991 but ~~no~~ must not result in selling of family silver.

Here you can also recommend that proceeds of disinvestment must go in long infra projects etc.

Intro - 1.5
body - 5
conclusion - 1.5
Total - 7.5

14. "Buffer stock policy of India needs a serious overhauling to reduce wastage and to achieve the desired social objective". In this context, highlight the ⁽¹⁾major issues in buffer stocks and suggest some measures ⁽²⁾to address the issue.

Buffer stocks in India are holding 5 times the recommend amount of food grains, despite the free and cheaper distribution in wave of COVID crisis.

Major Issues in Buffer stocks

① Lack of segregation leading to perishables rotting and spill over effect on non-perishables

② Lack of cold storage facilities.

③ Overflowing godown, lack of storage, sorting, grading, labelling facilities.

④ Due to open procurement system

Here you could have also discussed why buffer stock is.

Issue of wastage

Lack of scientific storage

being applicable to only rice and wheat, the ~~sto~~ godowns are skewed in storage area allocation.

(5) Infestations of rats, ants, pests, etc leading to huge wastage.

According to Ashok Dalwai Committee, 30-40% of the foodgrains in buffer stocks are wasted.

(6) Regional disparity in location of the buffer stock godowns and non-smooth supply chain leading to delays in reaching the ration shops.

(7) Mis-management and inefficiencies

Suggested measures to address the issue

(1) Better investment in modernisation of existing facilities - cold storages, godowns, etc

points discussed are relevant to the context of the discussion.

- ② Opening buffer stock facilities in under-served areas ^{→ like example to substantiate your point}
- ③ Better and real-time monitoring of Stocks and their movement
- ④ Allowing private sector to open up facilities by easing Essential Commodities Act.
- ⑤ Proper segregation of perishables and non-perishables. Preference to sell off perishables quickly
- ⑥ Water-down open procurement policy and encourage ^{diversification} ~~other~~ crops.
- ⑦ Utilisation of AIF (Agricultural Infrastructure Fund).

Thus, food security of the country must be ensured to prevent food scarcity despite crop abundance.

Intro - 1
body - 4.5
conclusion - 1

Here you can also discuss points

11/10

→ ceiling on procurement

→ procurement by states and private players too

would have linked it to sustainable development goal

15. What are the key objectives of National Gokul Mission?
Discuss the Key challenges faced by the Milk production sector in India. (5)

National Gokul Mission was launched to improve the bovine and cattle quality in India, along with proper infrastructure for products derived from them thereof.

→ also mention improvement of indigenous breed.

Key objectives of National Gokul Mission

- ① To scientifically manage the cattle and bovine industry
- ② To improve the quality of by introducing high breeds from countries like Israel
- ③ Better milk production in terms of quality and quantity
- ④ Best practices of milk industry like storage, pasteurisation, etc.
- ⑤ Develop food processing industries like cheese, curd, etc.

It is not a relevant point here

You have discussed peripheral points

→ Distribute disease free high genetic merit bulls for Natural breeding etc.

⑥ ~~Better~~ Improve supply chains

This was in line with Article 48 which states that "The State shall endeavour to organise... animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and... take steps to preserve and improve the breeds..."

Key challenges faced by Milk production Sector in India

① Except Regional disparity

Except a few states like Gujarat and U.P., the sector has not picked up.

② Lack of high quality bovine variety

leading to sub-optimal production

③ Lack of resilient supply chains for seamless transfer of goods

Disincentive
prompt
like
low
per
capita
income
→
No policy
for
minimum
price
→
Lack of
organised
sector
etc

- ④ The milk processing industry (cheese, buttermilk, etc) has not been a great success.
- ⑤ The private sector is giving stiff competition to the milk cooperatives.
- ⑥ Due to ~~various~~ non-tariff barriers like phyto-sanitary standards, the exports have been limited.
- ⑦ Raising prices despite inflation has become challenging for ~~the~~ cooperatives like Amul.

Way Forward

The best quality bovine inter-breeding nudging for milk processing industry, vociferous branding in domestic and foreign markets and provision of resilient infrastructure and supply chain is crucial for an Atma-Nirbhar milk sector.

Try to highlight your important keywords

How you can give suggest
→ Promoting F&D
→ Better Technology and Management etc

Intro-1
Body-4
Conclusion-1
6

16. The extensive "mountain of landfills" are environmental and public health hazards. Discuss the implications of unscientific landfill management and suggest measures to solve the issue (15)

Given rapid urbanisation and improper waste disposal, landfills are becoming a menace, especially in cities like Delhi. Ex. of Ghazipur, Azadpur, landfills

Implications of unscientific land management ^{be given}

① Environment

1.1 The landfill mountain lead to the release of toxic gases like methane - air pollution

1.2 Landfill enters the soil leading to permanent land degradation in terms of soil productivity and organic content - soil pollution

1.3 Further, the underlying water table also gets Arsenic, Lead and other

Here you could have mentioned the menace like dumpsites of megacities have reached way beyond their capacity.

Your structure is good as you have separately mentioned Environment Health hazard.

toxicities — water pollution

→ underground
water pollution

(2) Public health Hazards

2.1 The aforementioned air and water pollution reaches humans leading to diseases

2.2 The degradation of waste in open air leads to more insects, pests, vultures, etc - leading to more disease (The One Health approach)

2.3 Runoffs due to flooding, rains, etc spread the waste into urban centres.

You have mentioned relevant point related to context.

Suggested Measures

1. Proper segregation of wastes in line with the Biomedical, Chemical and other waste Management Rules of 2016.

2. Use of innovative technologies

like Polycracks Technology developed
in Manchester workshop of Indian
Railways

wood pointed is
mentioned

Discuss points
like

→ Decentralisation
of waste
management.

→ Ex of
Bidadri
waste to
energy plant
of Karnataka

3. Proper waste management and
treatment through circular
bioeconomy - recycle, redesign,
re-use, transform

4. Urban forestry and social forestry
to minimise wherever landfills
are unavoidable eg Miyawaki/
Jadadri model (मिवाकी/जदाद्री)

5. Proper allocation of responsibilities
to authorities, required infrastructure
for sorting and separating, etc i.e.
institutional mechanisms.

It is high time for an urbanising
country like India to address the
landfills-challenge.

Intro - 1
body - 4.5
conclusion - 1

Total - 6.5

17. What are the mitochondrial ⁽¹⁾ diseases? To what extent 3 parents baby treatments can be solution ⁽²⁾ for it? Also, ⁽³⁾ mention the challenges associated with the 3 Parents baby procedure? ⁽⁵⁾

Mitochondrial diseases refer to the genetically transmitted diseases caused to the progeny due to a "faulty" gene in the mitochondria.

Given that the mitochondria is derived solely from the mother and not from the father, various solutions are possible.

One such solution is 3 parents baby treatment whereby the human offspring produced from the genetic material of one father and two mothers through the usage of assisted reproductive technology is fertilised to prevent genetic passage of mitochondrial diseases.

→ You have defined the Mitochondrial disease properly.

Highlight your important points

There are two major challenges

1. Ethical questions

1.1 Religious and ethical grounds
of ~~tinkering~~ with natural
process

1.2 Psychological ~~impact~~ on the baby

1.3 Challenges ~~institution~~ of marriage

2. Challenge relating to the technique

2.1 Possible ~~greater~~ risk of cancer

2.2 May lead to ~~premature~~ ageing

2.3 The ~~success~~ rate is ~~questionable~~

2.4 It is only a new technique
and thus ~~research~~ is only
experimental.

2.5 Even a slightest aberration
of procedure can be extremely

Points
discussed
are
relevant
to
the
context
of the
question.

Here
risk of
mutation
in
Mitochondrial
DNA
would also
be
mentioned

detrimental to the health of the offspring.

Way Forward

There ought to be a better understanding of the technology before such a nature-altering approach is permitted at scale.

suggestive
way
of
conclusion
is
appropriate

Info - 1.5
body - 4.5
conclusion - 1

total - 7

Time taken = 2 hr 20 minutes

But try to
attempt all
the question.
utilize rest of
40 mins

I really appreciate
your effort
and you have
ability to get
good rank.

