



APSC Mains 2023 TS - 17 (GS Paper 3)

Duration – 3 Hrs

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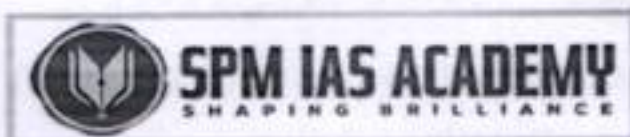
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Medium:

English ☒

Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	
1	10		Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - The answers must not exceed 150 words for 10 marks and 250 words for 20 marks. - Content is more important than the number of words. - Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
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6	10		
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12	15		
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14	15		
15	15		Remarks: Signature of the Student: Bayard Kalyan.
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
TOTAL:	250		



Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper

	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Excellent
Understanding the context and demand of the questions					
Relevancy of the content					
Structure and flow of the answer					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Body					
(c) Conclusion					
Subject knowledge					
Language of the answer					
Presentation					
(a) Underline to the keywords					
(b) Use of flowcharts or diagrams					
(c) Paragraph limits and overall					
Understanding of directives					
Factual correctness					
Overall performance					

Detail Feedback

Q1. Gig economy represents a fundamentally regressive future for employment with modest pay, long working hours, ephemeral jobs and no social security. Analyze? (10 marks/150 words)

Ans →

Gig economy can be defined as employment beyond traditional employee - employer relationship.

Example → App based cab drivers,
food delivery, etc. ↳ OLA, UBER
 ↳ Zwiggy, Zomato

Gig Economy Regressive Future

- 1) Lack social security benefits such as insurance.
- 2) Mostly unskilled type of work.
- 3) No secured and stable source

Q2. Inclusive growth is both a process and an outcome. Discuss in Indian context.
(10 marks/150 words)

Ans →

As per UNDP, Inclusive growth is the outcome or process in which all section of society participated in growth and benefitted equitably from it.

Inclusive growth as a process

↳ Inclusion of all sections of society by -



Inclusive growth as Outcome

- Fulfillment of SDG goals
 - ↳ India set to achieve 14/33 SDG targets.
- Increase in GDP growth
 - ↳ India's target to attain \$5 Trillion GDP by 2025.
- Reduce social frictions
 - ↳ More communal harmony

Inclusive growth is an essential instrument to attain fulfillment of Nationhood both economically and socially.

Q3. At the time of introduction, Goods and Services Tax (GST) was hailed as the biggest indirect tax reform since independence. Has the GST lived up to this expectation? Examine. (10 marks/150 words)

Ans →

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was brought in to simplify the taxation system of India.

Problems addressed by
GST

- 1) Double Taxation
- 2) Cascading effect of Taxes
- 3) Tax on intermediaries.

However, GST also had its own share of challenges.

issues with GST

- Multiple Tax slabs - 4 tax slabs
- Central government's veto power in GST Council (Art-279A)
- IGST - Exporting states not being compensated or neither benefits from IGST.

GST reformed the indirect tax system of India. However it is yet to live up to its initial or basic purpose

Q4. Examine the significance of National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) in improving the ease of living and propelling growth rate in the country. (10 marks/150 words)

Ans →

National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) is a central government funded project worth Rs 110 lakh crore to develop government projects in PPP model.

Significance of NIP

NIP → Foster public-private partnership
→ Timely completion
→ Boosting infrastructure growth

The NIP along with
Bharat mala, Sagarmala, etc
has been brought under
GrATI SHAKTI project for
more better implementation.

Q5. Why has Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), which was earlier proposed as a game-changer in Public Private Partnerships (PPP), received lukewarm response from private developers? What are the alternate PPP models that can be pursued for encouraging private investments? (10 marks/150 words)

Ans →

Hybrid Annuity Model is a PPP based model in which the state will provide 40% funding of a project in first 5 years.

However, this model received lukewarm response due to -

lukewarm Response from private developers
 → Most projects doesn't seem profitable enough.
 → Private developers unwillingly majority investment.
 → Socialist Policy Apprehension

Alternate PPP models

1) Build Operate Transfer → ^{more} flexibility.
 ↳ Eg - Toll Booth.

2) Build Operate Own → Asset creation for private dev.
 ↳ Eg → Solar project in Assam tie up with APDCL to supply power at fixed agreed rates.

3) Viability Gap Funding → government funds the gap.
 ↳ Eg → RCS UDAN scheme

Plenty PPP options to be explored to tempt private developers.

Q6. The 1991 economic reforms provided a leap forward and lifted millions out of poverty; however, comprehensive structural reforms remain incomplete resulting in sectoral imbalances and heightened inequalities. Comment. Also, discuss the key areas which should be the focus of reform 2.0. (10 marks/150 words)

Ans →

The 1991 economic reforms of Liberalization, Privatization and globalization lifted millions out of Poverty and also increased India's forex reserves. But the growth arising out of these reforms was 'Jobless growth'.

Incomplete Structural Reforms

1) Sectoral Imbalance

Sector	% Workforce	% GDP
Agriculture	44%	18%
Manufacturing	24%	26%
Service	32%	55%

2) heightened inequalities → India ranks 123 in reducing inequality index
 ↓
23 crore population BPL → 132 in HDI index

key Areas for Reform 2.0 → labour intensive sectors should be prioritized ~~more~~ more
 ↓
skilling upskilling and reskilling → Manufacturing, Textile, etc
 → More Industries to absorb growing Population.

With an average population age of 28, India needs to implement critical reforms to benefit from its demographic.

Q7. Vaccines have become a very important component in fight against various diseases. What are the different types of vaccine? Also, discuss various steps involved in clinical development of a new vaccine. (10 marks/150 words)

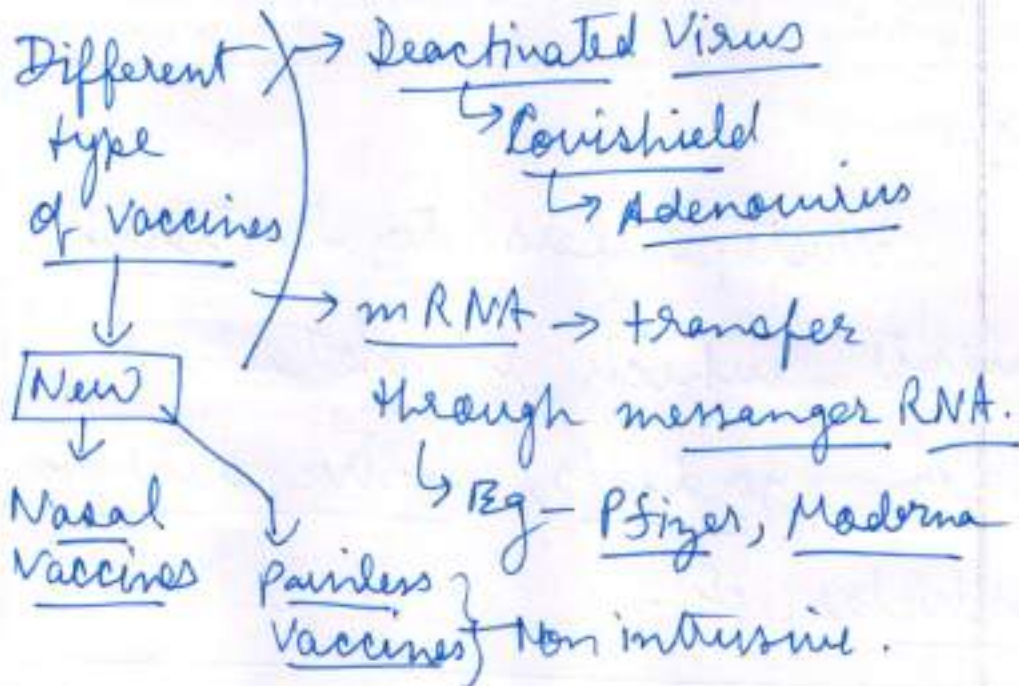
Ans →

Vaccines are a form of intrusive medicine delivery system through ^{sterilized} needles.

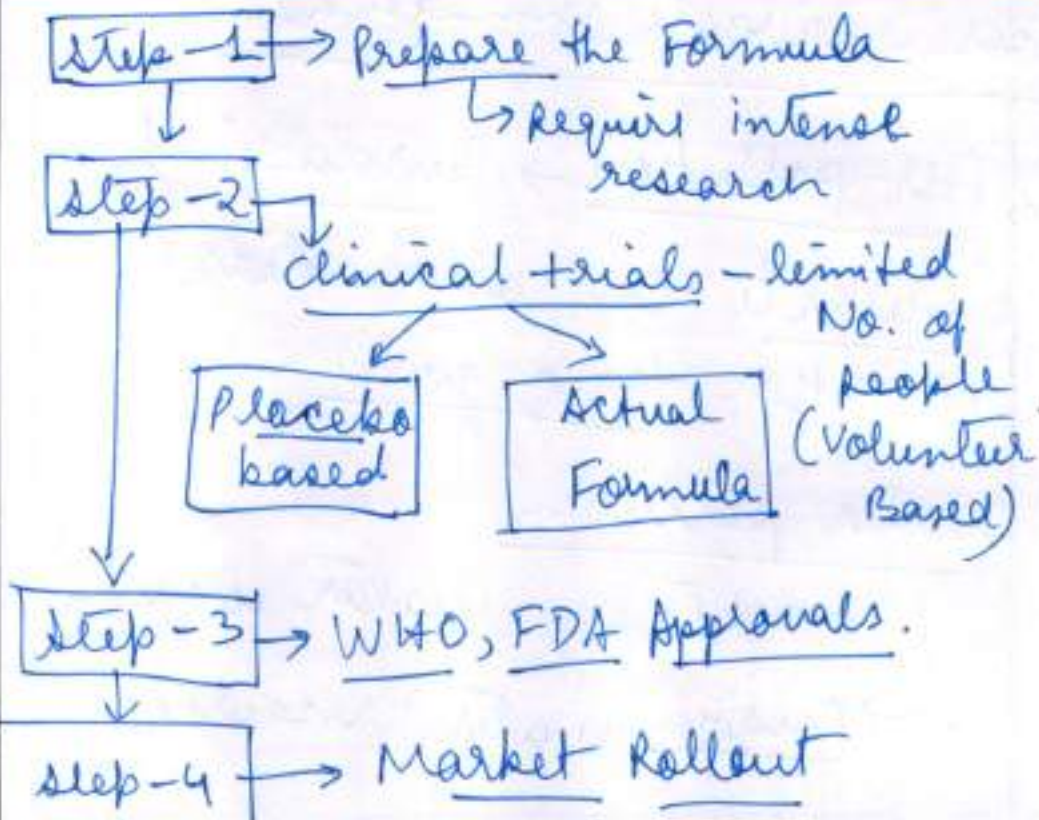
Vaccines are crucial in eradication and prevention of various diseases.

Importance of Vaccines





Steps involved to develop new vaccine



Q8. Bring out the environmental consequences of poor e-waste management. Why has recycling of e-waste been abysmally low, even though e-waste management policies are in place since 2011 (10 marks/150 words)

Ans →

eWaste refers to electronic waste which is obtained from gadgets, electric appliances, vehicles, etc.

Environmental consequences of Poor e-waste management

- 1) Air pollution → Burning of e-Waste can also release of other toxic gases.
- 2) Water pollution
 - ↳ destroy water ecosystem
 - ↳ Poison water resources.

3) Radiation → Some e-Waste may contain radioactive elements. Eg- Radium in Torches.

Low recycling of E-waste → Lack of segregation facilities
→ Dumping of e-Waste with garbage
→ Lack of comprehensive e-Waste management policy

e-Waste possess significant environmental challenges and should be handled cautiously.

Q9. Efficient Disaster risk management action is based on a trinity of prospective, corrective and compensatory strategies. Elaborate with reference to Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. (10 marks/150 words)

Ans →

Disaster Risk Management refers to the action plans and measures taken to mitigate risks involved in a particular disaster.

Efficient Disaster Risk Management



Sendai Framework → Based on
4 priorities

- ① Disaster Risk Reduction
- ② Disaster Risk Governance
- ③ Disaster Risk Vulnerability Mapping
- ④ Build Back Better.

Sendai framework lay out
strategies for efficient Disaster
Risk Management.

Q10. The misuse of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) 1967 to label protests as terrorist acts can put democracy in peril. What sections of UAPA make it a threat to democratic rights? Critically analyze the issues related to UAPA while evaluating the requirement of such a stringent law? (10 marks/150 words)

Ans →

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) 1987 enacted to protect internal security of India.

This law was further amended to designate or label anyone as terrorists leaving a scope for misuse.

Misuse of UAPA

1) Political suppression

↳ Umar Khalid, a student leader sent to prison under UAPA.

- 2) Crackdown on dissent → Shahen
Bagh protest
- 3) Abuse of power by law
enforcement agencies.

Need for
VAPA

→ To keep separatist
tendencies in check

→ Create a form of
deterrence among

Important unscrupulous elements
for Internal security

VAPA is essential to
maintain law and order but
however it must be reformed
to prevent misuse.

Q11. Why has fake news on the internet emerged as an internal security challenge? How can we identify a fake news? Also, throw light on legal and institutional arrangements to tackle fake news. (15 marks/250 words)

Ans →

Fake news can be identified as sharing or propagating misleading information among masses which deviates from facts.

Fake News as Internal security Challenge

1) Terrorism

↳ Fake reports on human rights issues in sensitive area/regions may incite more youth to join terror outfits.

Eg - Fake news propagated by instagram, facebook pages incite youth in Kashmir to join terror outfits.

2) Communal Tension

↳ Fake videos of Muslims chanting 'Pakistan Zindabaad' leads to violent clashes in sensitive areas.

3) Riots → Recent sharing of fake news on granting ST status to Mitris in Manipur by vested groups has led to significant disturbance in the state along with

destruction of Public property.

Hence, it is important to
identify Fake News.

Identification
of Fake
News

Other websites
such as
Alt-News

can help in
identification
of Fake News

→ One can
fact check
a news on
various websites.

↓
PIB Fact check

is government
backed twitter
handle to
check fake news.

Fake news is a threat
to a country's internal

security - Stringent legislative
measures is need of the
hour to curb Fake News.

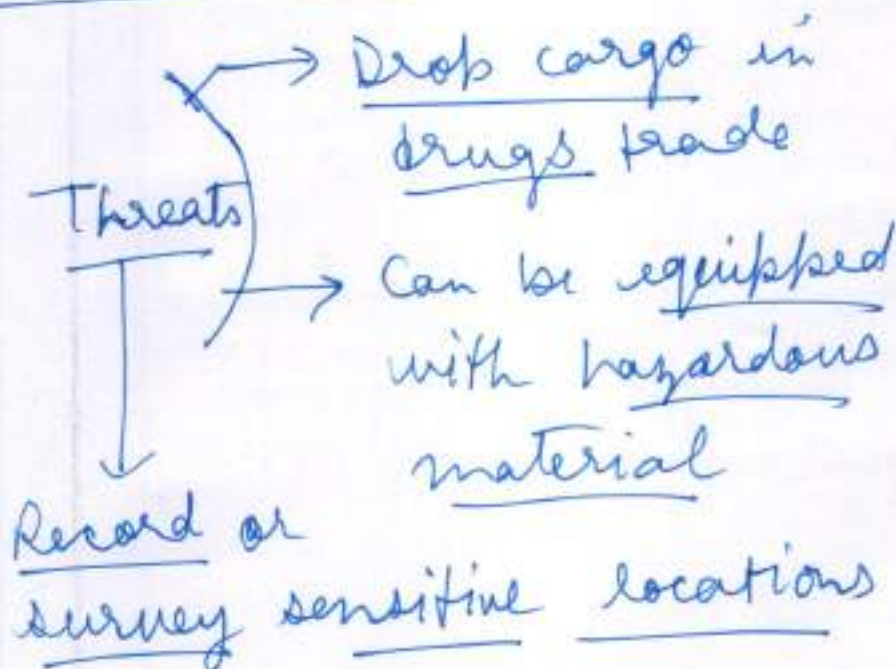
Q12. Use of drones for terror attacks underlines an emerging threat as well as a need to build capacity in this field. How is India placed in drone technology and what counter measures can be adopted to tackle such attacks in future.

(15 marks/250 words)

Ans →

Drones in form of unmanned aerial vehicles can possess significant threat to national security.

Threat of Drones



→ Drone threats from China and Pakistan has made India to develop its own Drone based technology

Initiatives
by
India → PLI scheme
for Drone
manufacturing

→ Use of Drones for
border surveillance

↓
Development of hi-tech
Drone equipments and
systems by DRDO and
IITS

Drone technology will
play crucial role in
next gen warfare. India
needs to get a head start
in this ~~sector~~ drone technology
to strengthen its security.

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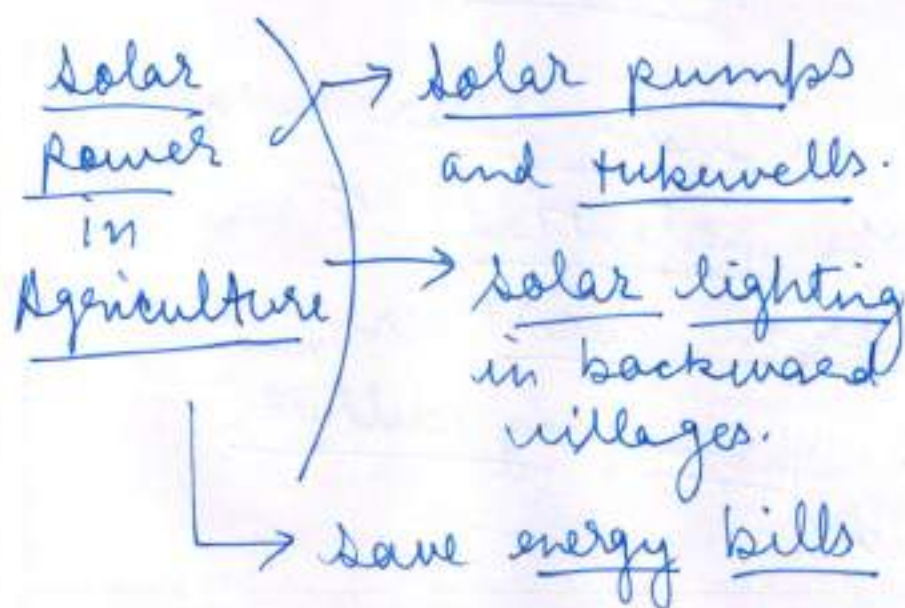
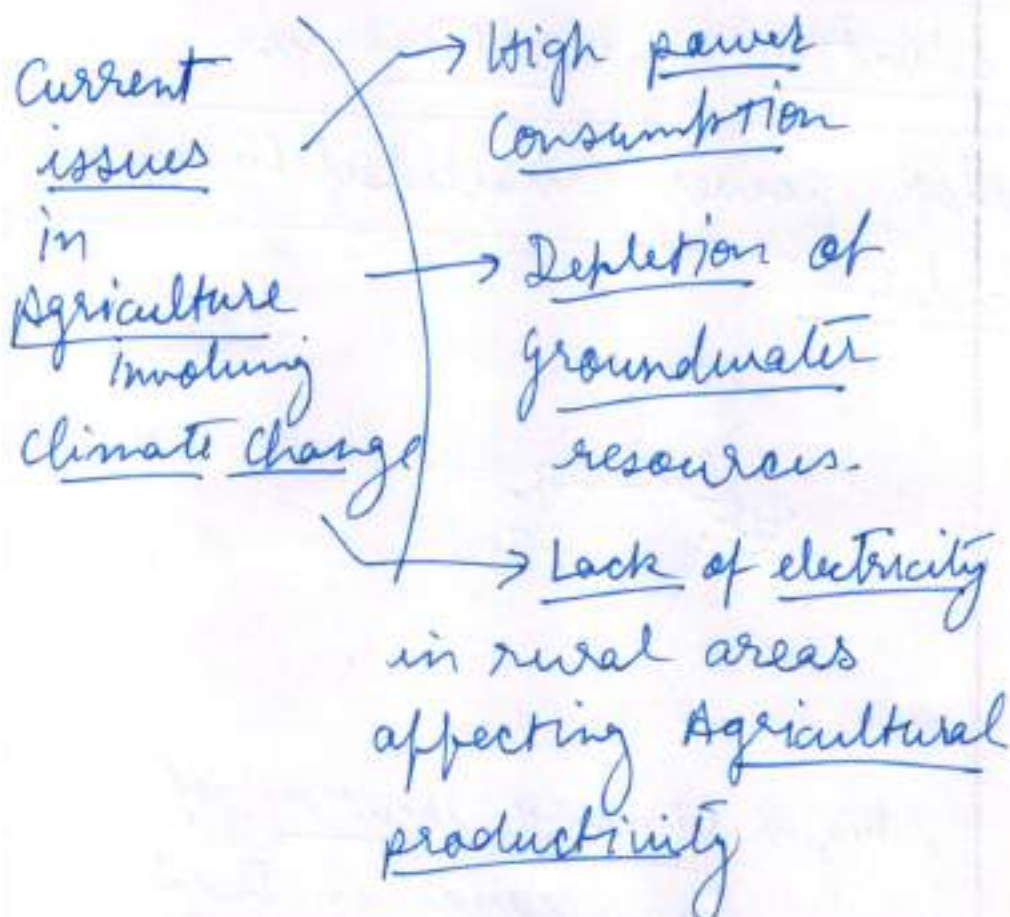
Q13. Solar power sector is not only leading the mitigation efforts against climate change, but the innovations in solar power can also accelerate adaptation of agriculture to a new reality of changed climate. Discuss. (15 marks/250 words)

Ans →

Solar power is a form of renewable energy which can be utilized to benefit human both economically and environmentally.



Solar power Adaptation in Agriculture



The money saved in energy bills can be diverted to productive agricultural uses.

Solar power availability in
India



Fig → Abundance location of
solar power in India.

Thus, in India solar energy has the potential to transform desert regions into thriving agricultural fields.

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Q14. Agricultural reforms must begin with reforms in subsidy regime. Discuss the statement, highlighting the impact of subsidies on the growth and sustainability of agriculture. (15 marks/250 words)

Ans →

Around 44% of India's population is dependent on Agriculture. However, the productivity remain very low. Hence, reforms in subsidies is required.

Impact of Subsidies on
growth and Sustainable
Agriculture

Positive impact

1) Assured farmer income
stabilization — subsidy
in form of MSP.

2) MSP related subsidy helped
in flourishing green Revolution

3) Subsidies on fertilizer,
electricity ensured sustainable
agriculture on which
millions of farmers are
dependent.

④ Negative Impact → Farmers still
are not self
dependent
↓
Categorized
in amber
box subsidy
of W.T.O → Only one type
of crops is grown
↳ Rice and
wheat

Reforms
in
subsidy → selective
subsidy only to
needy farmers.

→ DBT schemes such
as PM KISAN
should replace
indirect subsidies

Thus Agricultural reforms
can only be realized
within proper subsidy
reforms.

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Q15. Green hydrogen can be the engine of a sustainable economy, but it would require crossing financial and technological barriers. Discuss the reasons for increasing interest in green hydrogen and challenges in its adoption as the fuel of the future. (15 marks/250 words)

Ans →

Green hydrogen is the hydrogen which is obtained without any carbon emission but rather oxygen production.

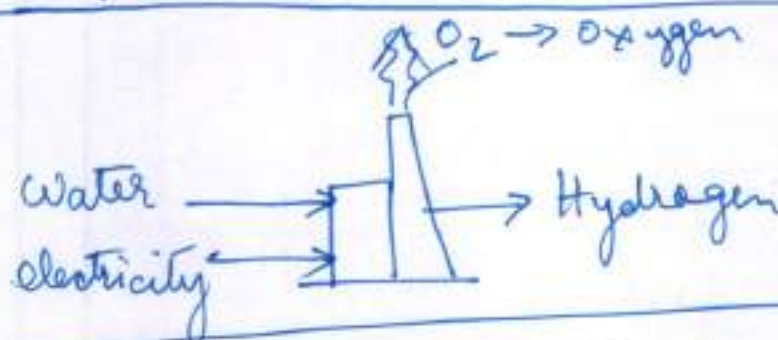
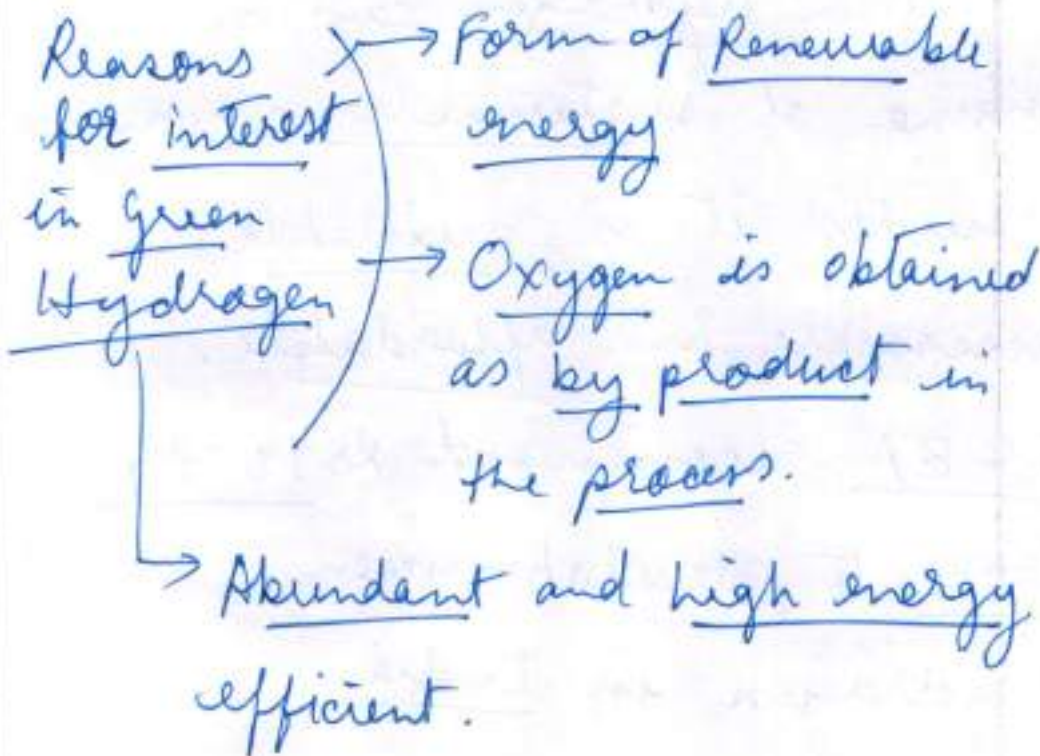


Fig → Green Hydrogen.

However, to obtain green hydrogen it would require a lot of financial resources and technological expertise.



Green hydrogen can be engine of sustainable economy provided it is available, accessible and affordable.

CCBA recommend Rs 19,774,

crore to develop green hydrogen in India.

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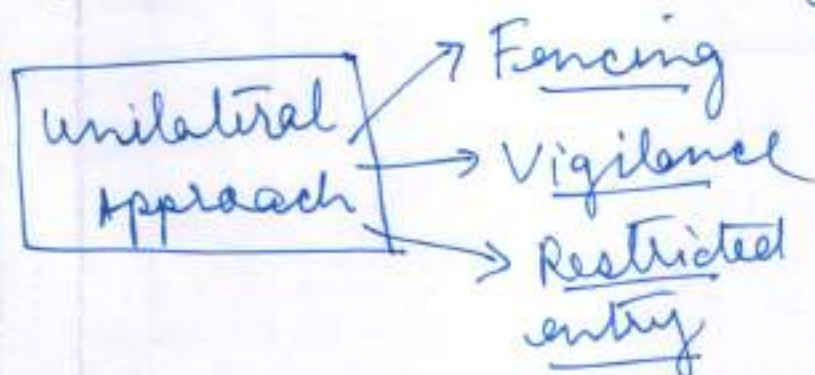
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Q16. Persistence of various cross-border threats and absence of robust intra-regional trade with neighboring countries have forced India to employ a unilateral approach to border management. Highlight various cross-border threats faced by the country and explain how they can be managed in an effective manner.

(15 marks/250 words)

Ans →

India having a land border of 15,200 km faces significant challenges in ensuring cross-border security. Complemented with absence of robust intra-regional trade which has forced India to employ unilateral approach in border management.

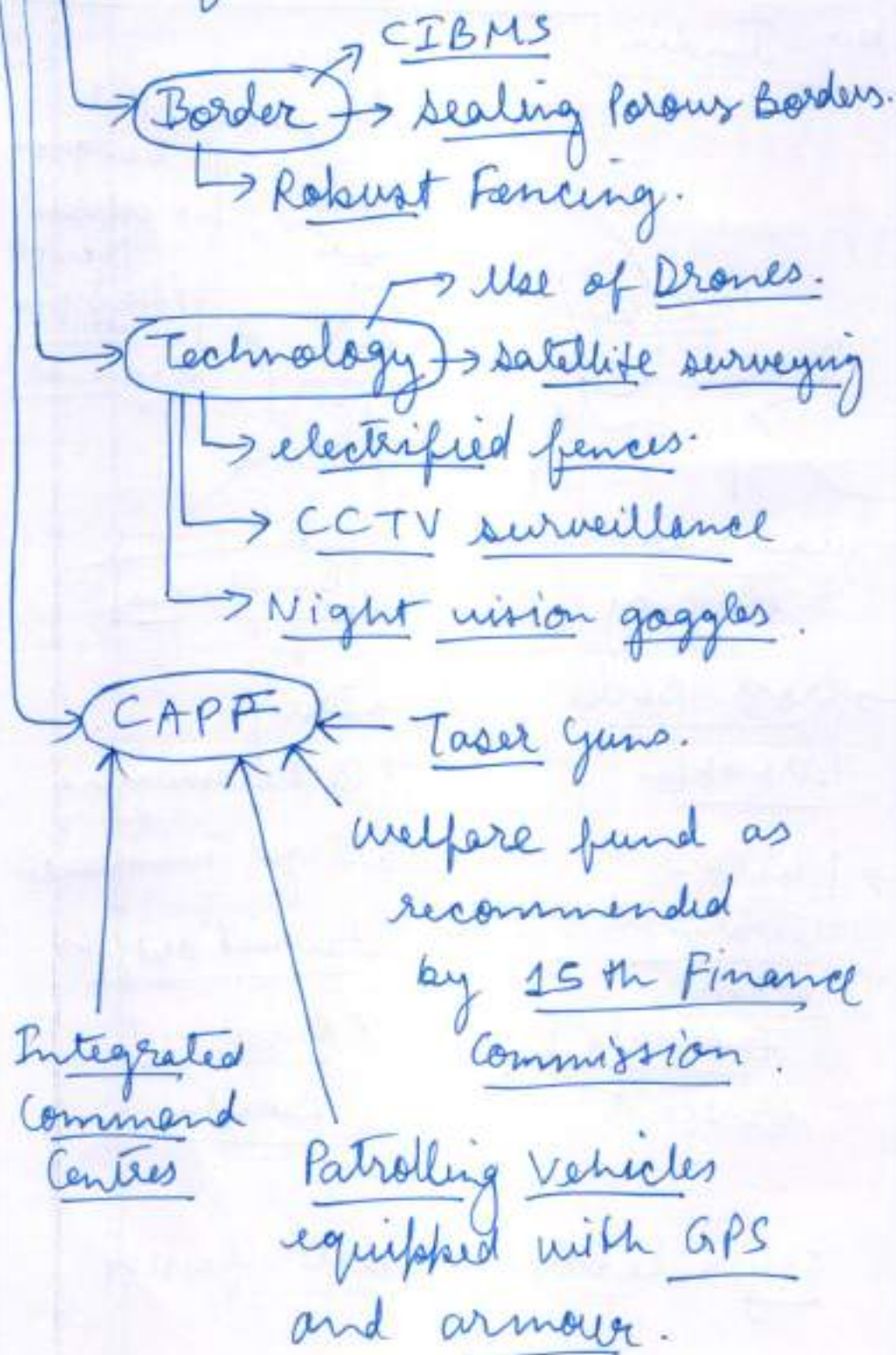


Cross Border threats faced by India



Fig → Security threats faced
by India.

Managing Cross Border Threats



Effective border management
will ensure both internal
and external security for India.

Q17. Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana? (15 marks/250 words)

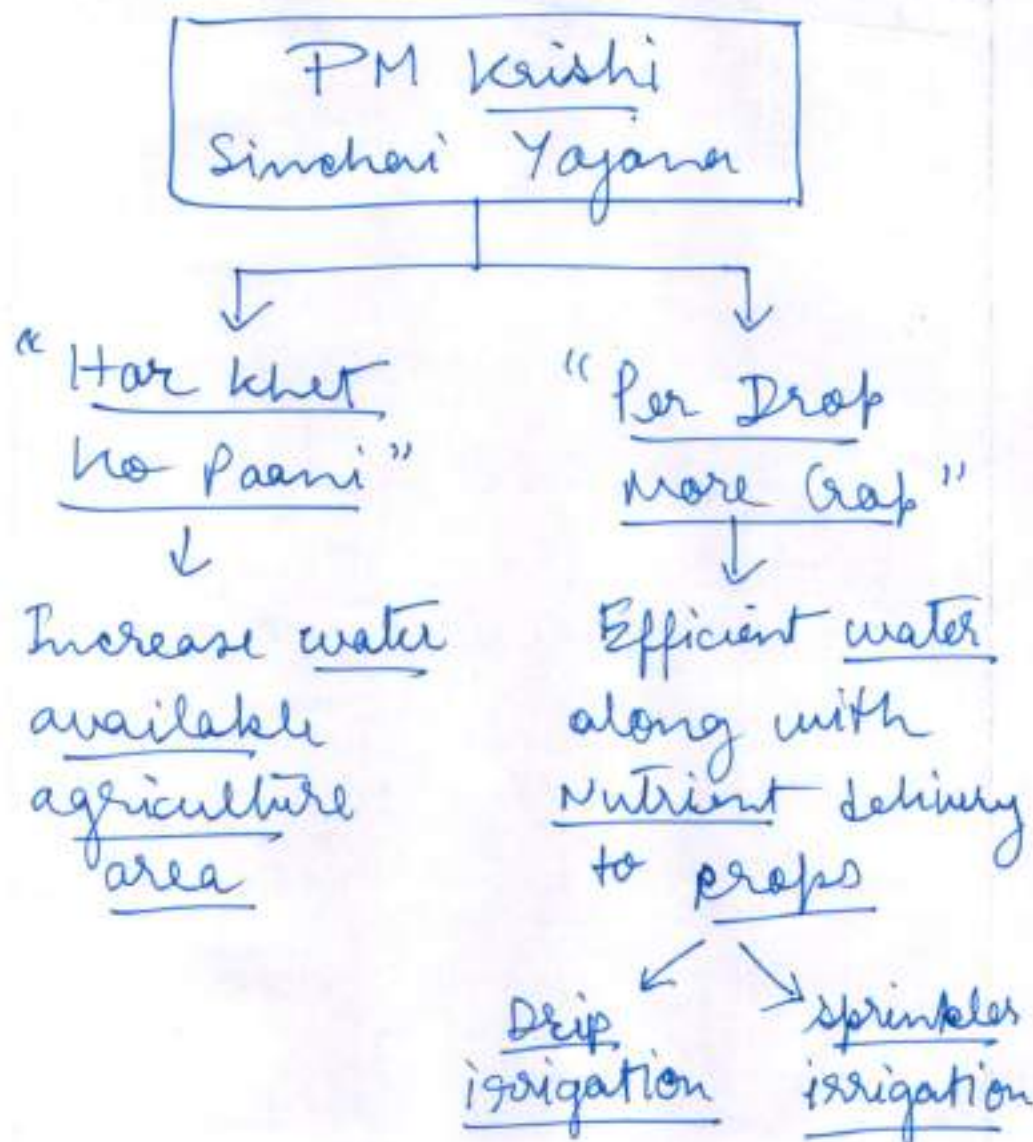
Ans →

Around 80% of India's agriculture is dependent on ground water, Micro-irrigation has the potential in ensuring availability of round the clock water for sustainable agriculture.

Benefits of Micro-irrigation



Hence, the Indian government introduced the PM Kishu Sinchai Yojana which subsumes all irrigation schemes.



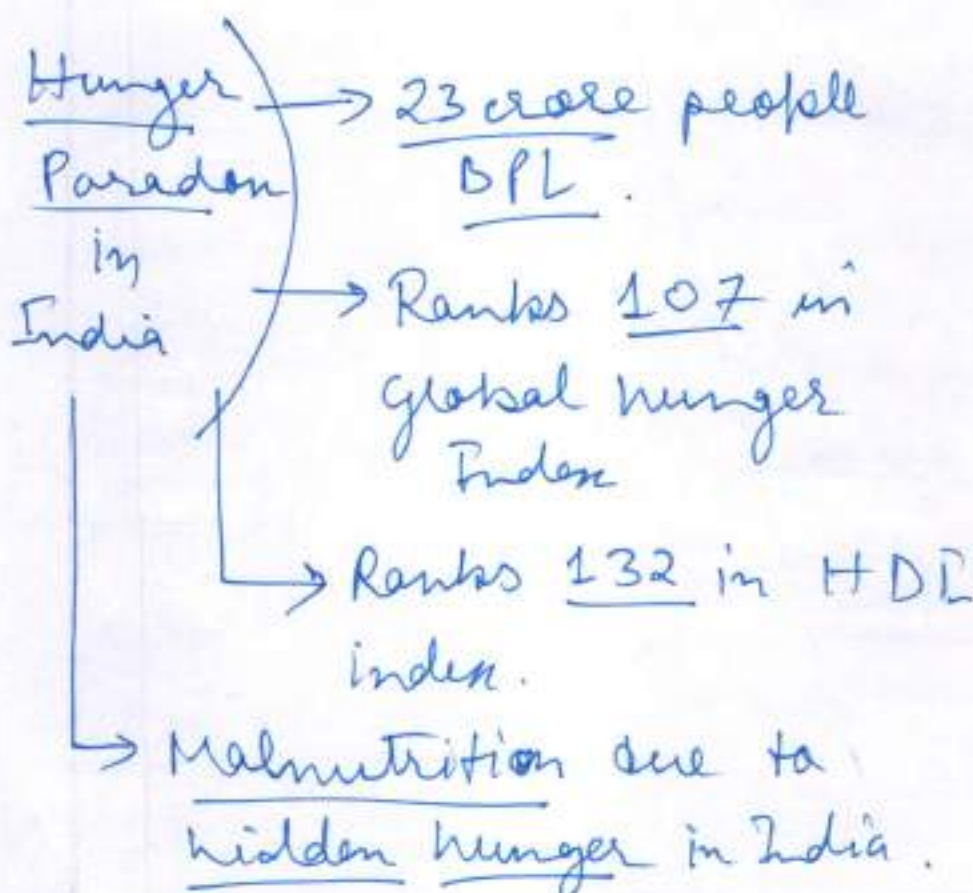
With the help of PM KSY,
micro-irrigation can be availed
by a lot of farmers in
India and can benefit from
long term sustainable farming.

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Q18. It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (15 marks/250 words)

Ans →

India despite struggling with overflowing foodgrains is suffering from a phenomenon termed as 'Hunger Paradox'.



Struggle of Overflowing Food grains

Reason

- 1) Open ended procurement of Wheat and Rice by FCI.

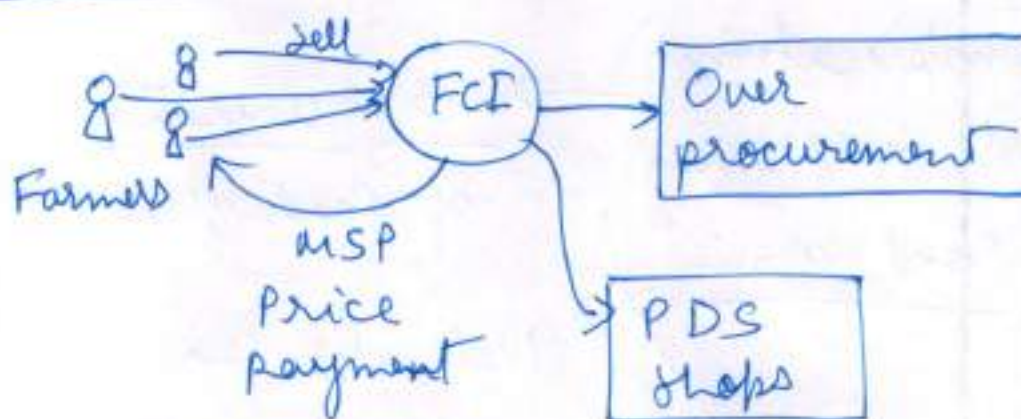
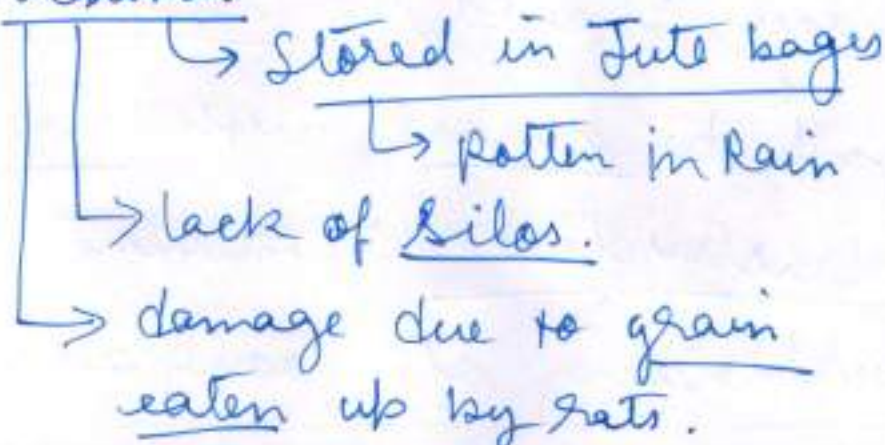


Fig → FCI procurement.

- 2) Lack of proper storage Facilities



3) Corruption in PDS shops

- ↳ Black marketing
- ↳ Hoarding of essential food supplies

Implications
of overflowing
Food grain

→ 40% wastage
of Food grain

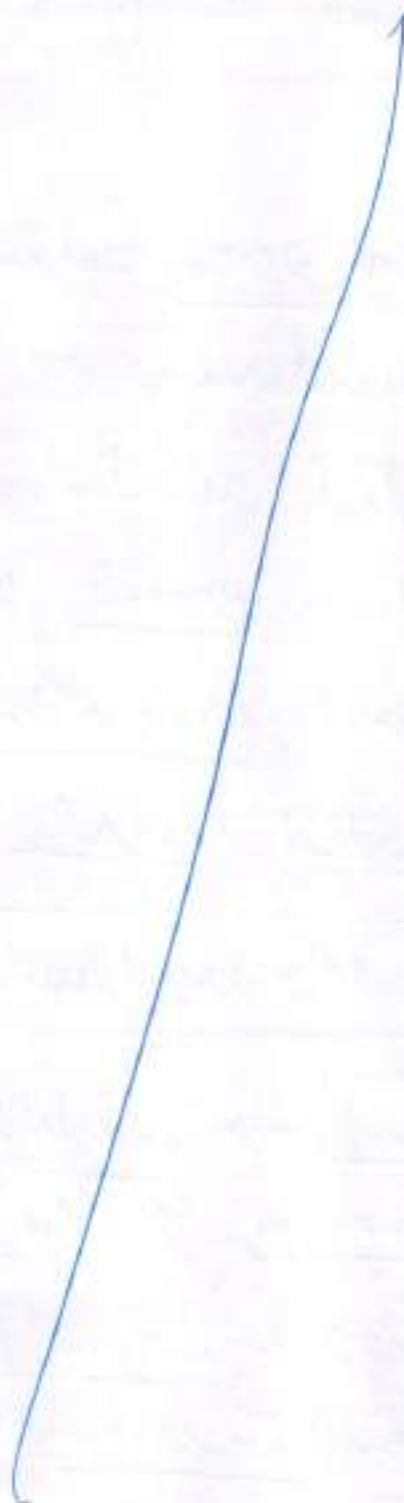
→ Not able to
reach genuine
beneficiaries

India's buffer stock
policy should be reformed
and be sacked with proper
infrastructure to prevent
overflowing of food grains.

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Q19. Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it.
(15 marks/250 words)

Ans →

PM LA Act 2002 defines Money Laundering as indulging in activities related to proceeds of a crime or illegal activity and projecting it to be untainted legal money.

Stages of Money Laundering

- 1) Placement → Introducing illegal money to the system.
- 2) Layering → Multiple transactions through cryptocurrency, P-Notes, cheques to hide the actual source of origin.

3) Integration → projecting the money to be obtained from legal source

Role of globalisation in Money Laundering

1) Crypto-Currency

- Drug Trafficking
- Child Pornography
- Ransomware

2) Tax havens such as Virgin Islands

- Shell Companies being used to launder money
- Panama Papers Leak

3) Terrorism support

↳ Hawala Transactions

Implications of Money Laundering

1) Social → Lack of trust

↳ Inequality

↳ Violence and Criminal
Activities

2) Economic → Increased disparities

↳ Loss to state
exchequer

National and International Mechanism to tackle Money Laundering

Legislative Measures → PM LA 2002
→ FEMA 1998

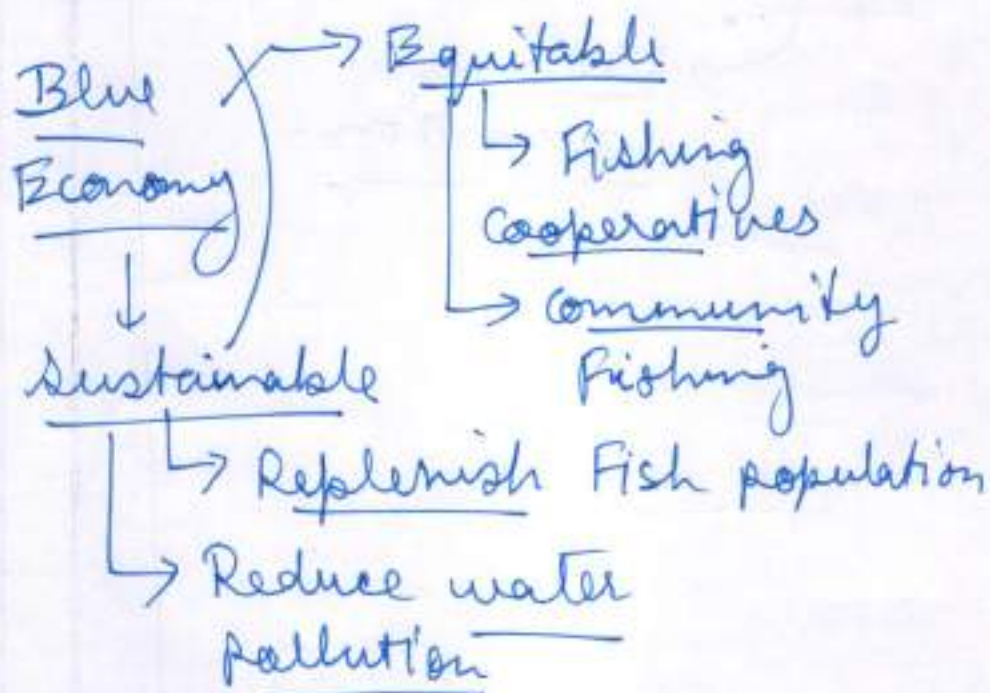
At Institutional Measures → Enforcement Directorate
→ FIU

International Measures → Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
→ Vienna Convention

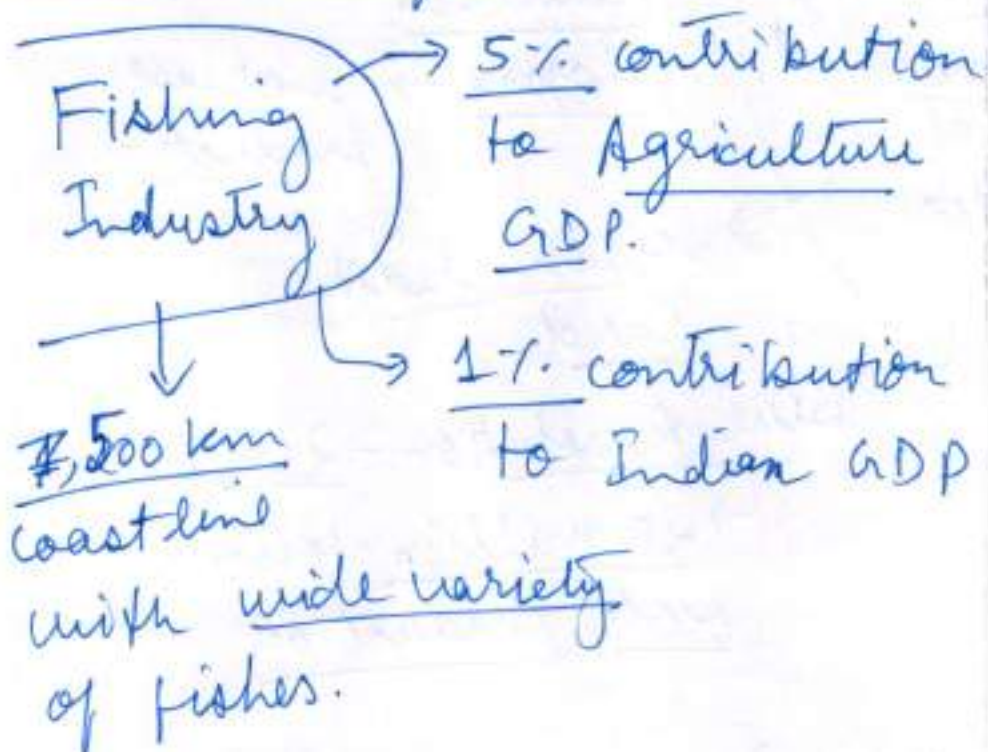
Q20. What is blue economy? How can it be equitably and sustainably harnessed as a lever for economic growth? Present India's strengths and weaknesses in this regard. (15 marks/250 words)

Ans →

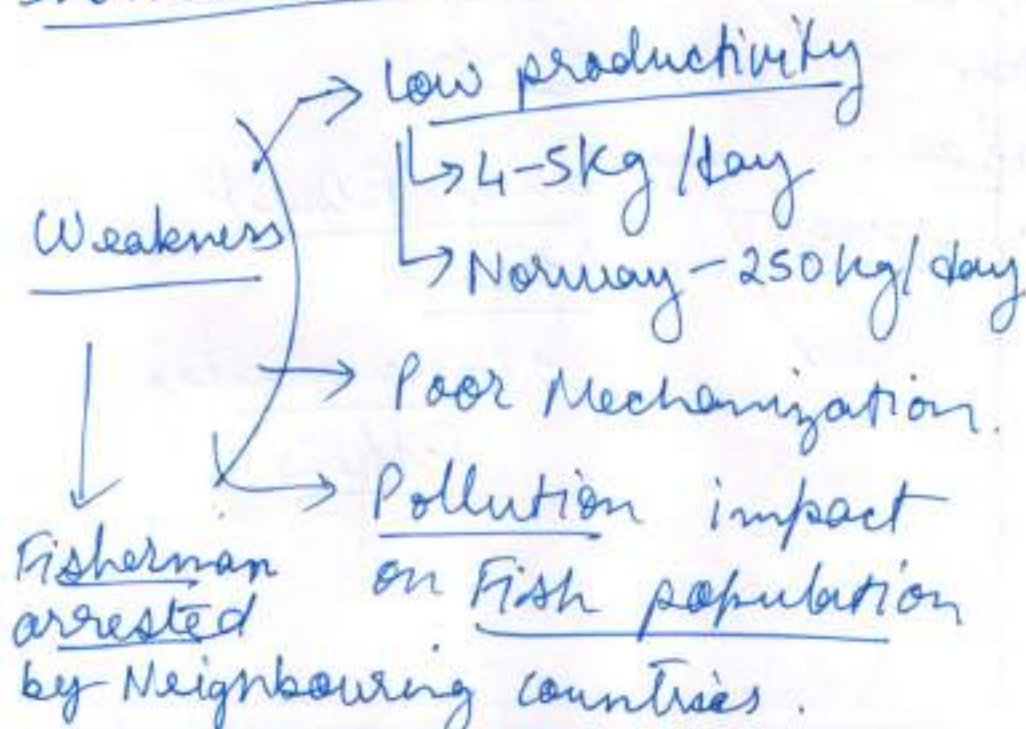
Blue economy refers to the fishing industry. India has a large 7500 km coastal boundary which can be harnessed to sustain blue economy.

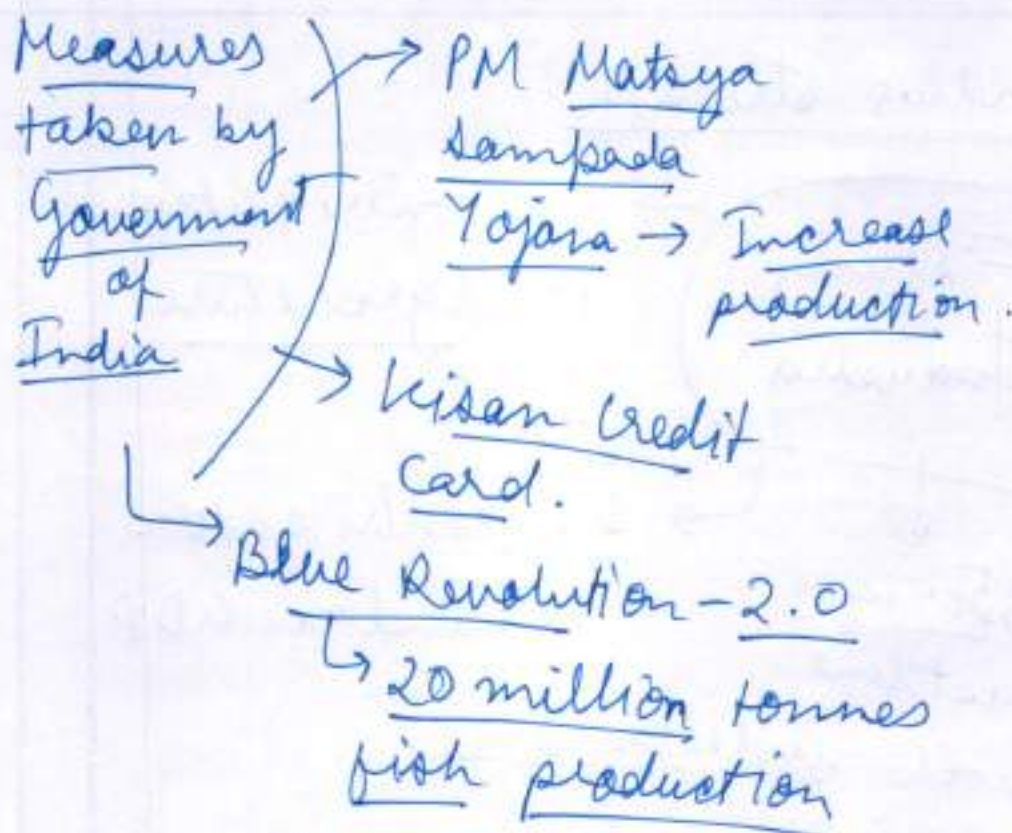


India's strength



India's weaknesses





Blue Revolution holds potential
for India's fishing industry
to generate employment and
livelihood opportunities .

Questions

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