



APSC Mains 2023 TS - 17 (GS Paper 3)

Duration – 3 Hrs

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(Please fill your details correctly)

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		
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15	15		Remarks: Signature of the Student: 
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20	15		
TOTAL:	250		



Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper

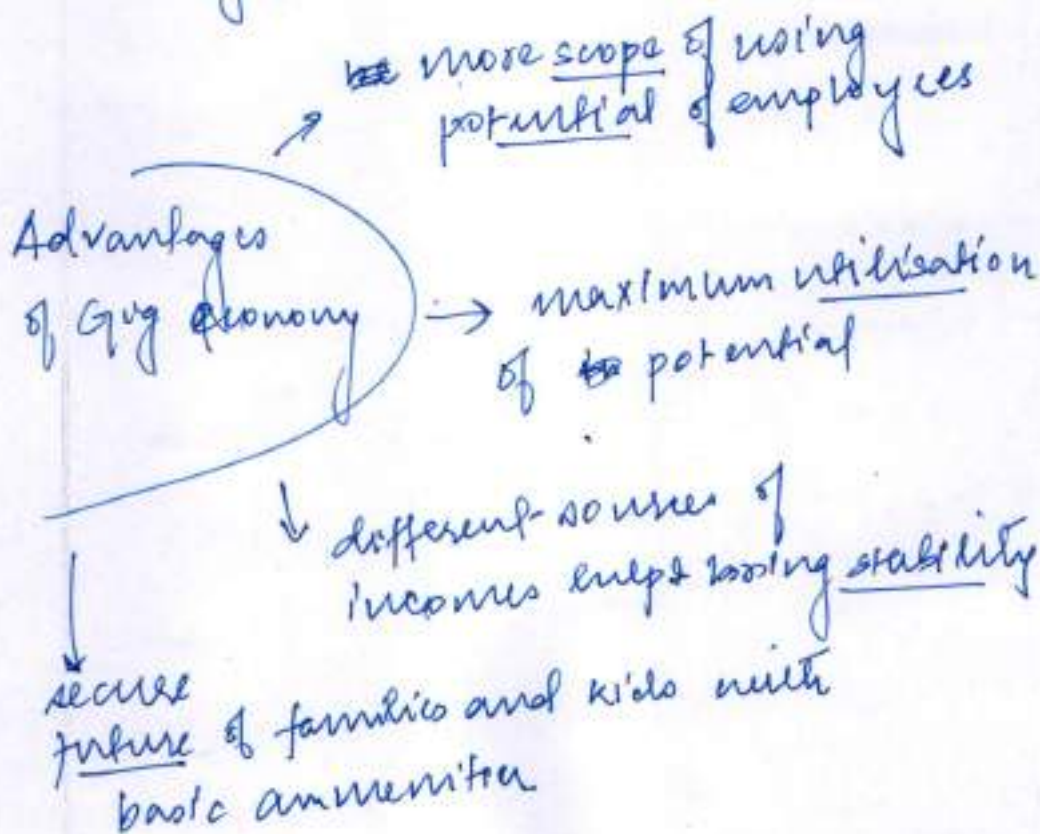
	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Excellent
Understanding the context and demand of the questions					
Relevancy of the content					
Structure and flow of the answer					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Body					
(c) Conclusion					
Subject knowledge					
Language of the answer					
Presentation					
(a) Underline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

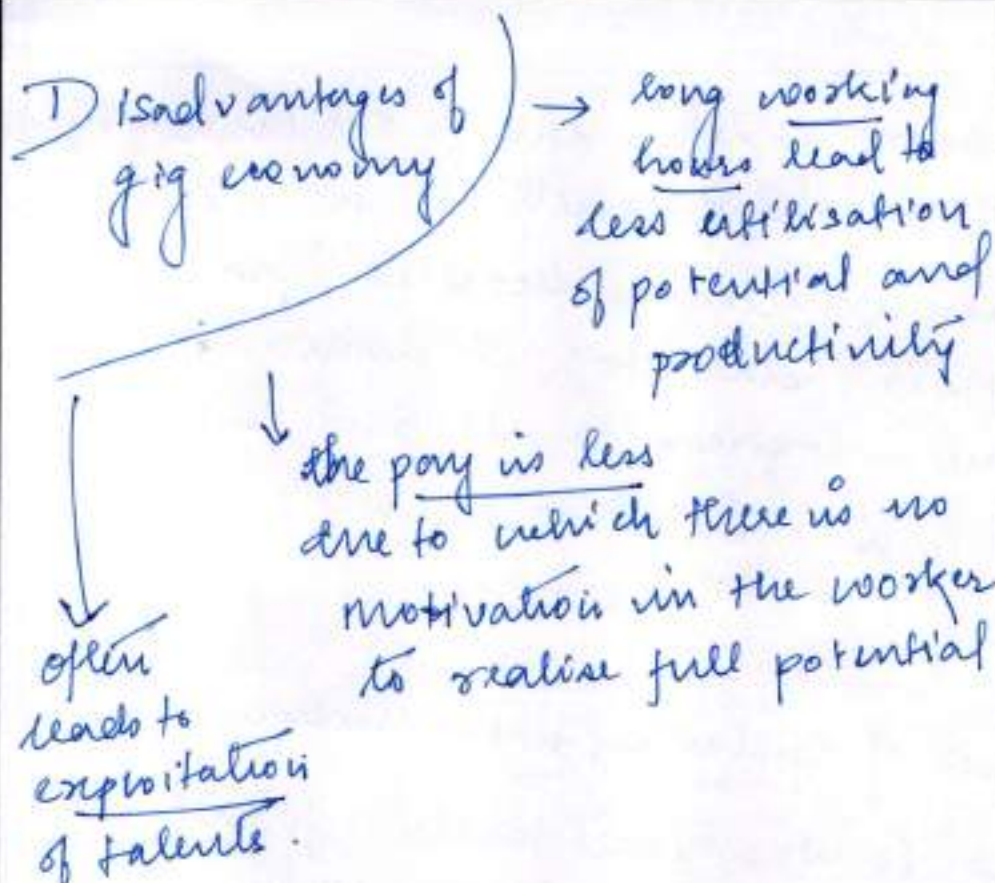
Detail Feedback

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)

Gig economy refers to working in an economic situation whereby the person is allowed to have a separate source of income other than the regular form. This is an economy where there is less pay, more working hours.

Gig economy can be both advantageous and disadvantageous





Thus we see that gig economy is sometimes bad for economy as recently Zomato delivery persons' pay was reduced from ₹45/day to

₹15/day which negatively impacts the life of a worker. Thus with a proper framework the problem can be solved and turn gig economy into a boon than a bane.

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

Inclusive growth refers to the inclusivity of all sections of society be it men, women, children, depressed class, backward class etc. It ensures equal rights are given to all and justice is ensured to all sections of society.

Process of Inclusive growth includes

- ↳ Equal schemes facilities for all
eg: PM Kishu S'chai Yojna
for farmers (both small and marginal)
- ↳ equal distribution of employment
for 100 days under MGNREGS.
- ↳ equal housing facilities
eg: PM Awas Yojna.

↳ o r s a r a l e l e c t r i f i c a t i o n o f v i l l a g e s
 q: LT-LED scheme

↳ Outcome of inclusive growth

→ schemes of farmers will help them grow more crops under more crop per drop and ensure upliftment.
 → employment will ensure productivity of the deserving candidates and contribute to economy.

→ housing facilities will ensure proper development and availability of basic amenities thereby bringing growth

Thus, with a multi pronged approach all sections of society including women and children can bear fruits of inclusive growth in India

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)

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) tax introduced in 2017 under the GST council was a revolutionary change in the field of tax reform. The tax referred to subsuming of all indirect taxes under one tax platform.

GST — 0%
 has 4 structure — 8%
 → 18%
 ↓ 28%

Since inception GST was biggest indirect tax because

→ it led to state GST and central GST under one platform

→ it led to inter state (IGST) on

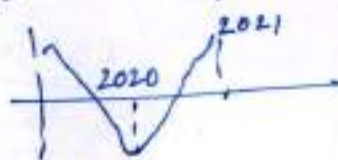
movement of cargo from one state to another.

→ it led to tax on white goods or luxurious goods of 28%.

But ~~it~~ has ^{it} ~~not~~ lived up to mark?

No? → since covid pandemic losses, the Finance minister said the losses bore under GST are Goods actions and nothing can be done. This led to a down fall in economy.

Yes → The recovery post pandemic (V-curve) shows the rapid growth in IT etc sectors which helped to boost the economy.



Thus we see that GST had contributed negatively in 2020 pandemic but is slowly recovering ever since.

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)

National Infrastructure Pipeline under the urban infrastructure economy shows the contribution of the government of India in the infrastructure development schemes.

NIP is helping in ease of living and propelling growth in India.

How? → Pipeline projects will help in greater connectivity with other nations.

↓
solve problem of groundwater depletion.
→ transfer of water from upper riparian states to lower riparian states can be made seamless without disputes.

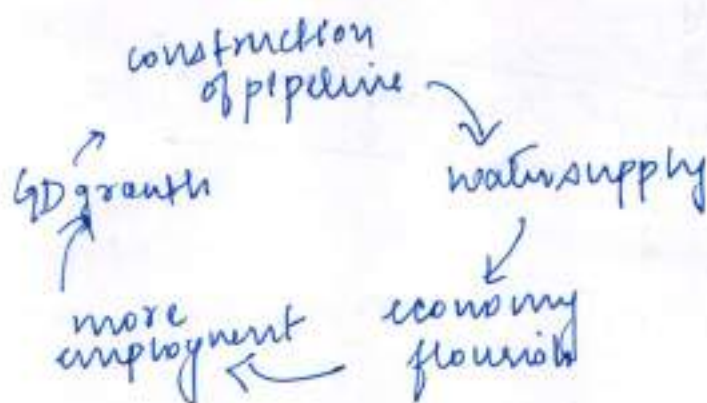
How? → construction plans for these pipelines will create job opportunities in future

↓

help meet the water supply demand in households
eg: JICA in Guwahati

↓

contribute to economy through employment.



Thus, with proper funding & anal functionaries & the problem of significance of National Infrastructure Pipeline can be used in a positive manner.

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)

Earlier, there was only public enterprises but with the advent of LPG reforms and India becoming an open market, this led to privatisation of the market. Currently, we run on PPP (Public private partnership) models which is an integration of the two i.e., public and private.

Hybrid Annuity model

Why like warm response from private developers?

- ↳ not enough efficient method
- ↳ segregation of funds was not up to the mark.
- ↳ total benefit was not in favour of the private developers.

Alternative PPP models

↳ eg: ~~if~~ privatisation of some sector and some sector under public will ensure equitable distribution and development.

eg: transition to LHB (Linke Hoffman Busch) Coach in Railways of India which is Aluminium ^{body} and four times lighter.

Thus, the PPP model will be proved substantive if proper implementation with profits at hand is well calculated.

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)

The ~~era~~ post pre 1991, was extremely down trodden for India as there was food crisis due to cradication of PL 480 programme of the US.

But on the advent of IMF bailout, there came 1991 economic reforms (LPG) which led to lifting millions out of poverty and solved the economic imbalances in India through mechanisation.

But there were also some lacunae in the economic reforms:

→ this led to growth of an open market whereby imports started to increase along with exports. This led to India to be major importing country.

→ The inequalities rose, as ~~de~~ de-agricultivisation occurred and transition from agriculture to industries happened.

→ this heightened inequality in the country and the agriculture could not completely develop and led to inequalities

→ this led to imbalance in sectors requiring manual labours with the advent of mechanisation.

Key areas of focus for reforms

↳ de industrialisation to digitisation should be done when industries are completely developed

↳ transition should not create differences rather ensure development for all

Thus with a proper approach the problems that we faced due to the economic reforms could have been addressed.

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)

Vaccines hold an important position in the health sector of the country. With growing urbanisation and globalisation the diseases are also developing, hence getting vaccinated at the right time can save a lot of repercussions of a disease.

The different types of vaccines

are :

- Covid vaccine - to fight against corona virus or COVID 19 vaccine
- Hepatitis A - to fight against hepatitis and create suitable antibodies
- Hepatitis B
- Scurvy etc.

With the advent of technological innovations, there has been development in the vaccine making process as well

The clinical processes involved in vaccine invention can be seen as:

The person who is suffering from a particular disease's sample is extracted

↓
The sample is tested for the virus

↓
An antibody for the virus is created

↓
This anti body is then tested on the infected person

↙
If the antibody fights the virus, then - vaccine approved

↘
If not, that is rejected.

Thus with technology, a ~~var~~ vaccine is also developed through various modern technologies and is imperative for a healthy lifestyle

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)

E-waste refers electrical and electronics waste produced from industries or households. E-waste management should be done through proper framework as electrical and electronic goods have various elements like Lithium, Radon etc which are extremely harmful for environment.

Environmental consequences of ^{poor} e-waste management

→ The electronic goods have Lithium, Radon, and other semi conductors which when dumped in a water body can lead to excretion of harmful compounds which can ~~at~~ harm ecosystem.

→ The electrical waste leads to various metals like Aluminium, Steel which when dumped in open can lead to clogging of water bodies and in turn cause floods.

e-waste management process is poor because

- ↳ there is no stringent law for punishment of violation of poor waste management
- ↳ no categorisation of waste has been made due to which e-waste ends up in a normal dumping area
- ↳ low awareness among people regarding the harmful effect of e-waste for the ecosystem.

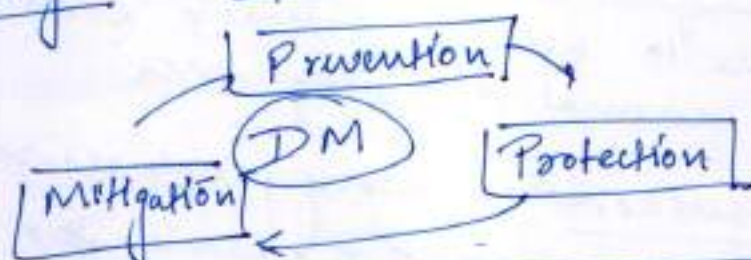
Schemes of government for e-waste management

- ↳ e-waste management regulation Act
- ↳ Environment protection Act.
(amended in 2021)

Thus with the proper implementation of the schemes and more stringent laws the problem of e-waste management can be removed

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)

Disaster Risk management is the process of reducing and taking steps before, during and after a disaster.



prospective strategy of Disaster management

- taking preventive measures before a disaster hits
 - early warning systems for Tsunami
 - creation of settlements in Tsunami prone areas
 - flood zonation areas in flood prone areas. eg: Brahmaputra valley

water trails park parking industry houses

Fig: Zonation of areas

Corrective Measures

↳ learn from our previous mistakes and build resilience Eg: 2004 Tsunami

↳ emphasis is on building capacity

↳ ensure the presence of para military and disaster management forces at the required moment.

Compensatory measures

↳ After the disaster hit, we should focus on building back better (3B)

As per Sendai Framework 'Build Back Better'

↳ Mitigation through immediate relief facilities.

Thus, with the Sendai Framework of 'every 1\$ saved for a disaster can save upto 17\$ in future' should be taken in a positive way and ensure better management of disasters

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)

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act) UAPA 1967 is the law against the prohibition of ~~various~~ illegal activities like drug trafficking, narcotics or psychotropic activities or smuggling or riots or protests. This act helps in ~~ext~~ categorising illegal activities and protect national interest.

But putting such acts as terrorist acts can be a threat to democracy because we have right to free speech under Article 14 hence, curbing this will be a black spot in democracy.

Sections of UAPA threat to democracy

Issues of UAPA

- ↳ non awareness among people about this
- ↳ no correct or definite definition of certain terms.
- ↳ paradise for lawyers and government

Requirement of UAPA

- | | |
|---|---|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">+ve</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will help in protecting <u>national interest</u> - will <u>check</u> any <u>hate speech</u> or <u>hateful</u> activities against any citizen - help in ensuring a <u>peaceful</u> government | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">-ve</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - might lead to deterioration of <u>Fundamental rights</u> - right to <u>free speech</u> may be <u>curbed</u> - <u>ambiguous</u> <u>decisions</u> regarding <u>terms</u> |
|---|---|

Thus, there should be clear framework of the UAPA 1967 in order to bring about better governance and not obstruct democracy.

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)

Fake news in today's world has become a hot topic due to the evolution of social media, technology and education system in the era.

Recently, fake news has been seen as an internal security threat

[Fake news is internal security threat]

↳ fake news communism

↳ regionalism - Fake news can lead a particular region grow sentiments against a community and thus lead to communalism

↳ image deterioration - Fake news sometimes lead to distortion of image of a person
eg: Sushant Singh Rajput case.

↳ cyber crimes - Fake news promote crimes as morning, or cyber bullying and women sections has harassment also occurs through such crimes.

↳ anti national feelings - Recently on Kashmir abrogation of issue, Minister chief minister started boycott Kashmiri goods news which spread across the media.

How to identify fake news

↳ Fake news does not have any validity
 ↳ Fake news do not have a legitimate source of any government or private enterprise.

↳ ~~Reason~~ During the US presidential election, there was news of the ministers endorsing each other. This shows how a fake news can ruin the reputation of a person.

↳ Fake news does not deliver legitimate data. We should cross check every data and information before forwarding.

There have been several attempts by the government to deal with fake news.

Legal arrangements

↳ International:

UN Convention on
Narcotic and Psychotropic
Drug programme

Vienna Convention

Basel
Convention

↳ National

Cyber Swachhata
Kendra

ROSHNI

Cyber Suraksha
Scheme

SAMADHAN

↳ State level

Assam Police
Amendment
Act

Project
Mordri

Institutional arrangements

↳ CERT-IN

↳ CERT-FIN

- ↳ National Investigation Agency
- ↳ Central Bureau of Investigation.

Wayforward

Thus fake news has gained the image cyber crime due to the negative consequences of it. Thus with the proper framework and BF (Funel / Function / Functionaries)

approach, this can be checked at the right time.

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)

Drone refers to an unmanned aerial vehicle which has a radar system and flies at a designated height used in various measurement or videography or surveillance purposes.

Threat

- Drones can be seen as threat because due to the current scenario of growing ruines against countries.

↳ surveillance - Since drone cannot be tracked by any detecting system, the enemy countries can do a surveillance of our country and initiate anti-national activities.

↳ data collection - drone can be used to measure from a distance and hence enemy can collect data and plan an attack likewise.

↳ bombing - since no human is involved, there are drones which can carry payloads of a decent amount, this can be used in bombings or other unlawful activities

Need to build capacity

↳ ~~the~~ economy - drones are used in measuring and monitoring land to be allotted to farmers which makes it easier for land allocation

↳ protect against terrorism - drones can be used for surveillance of border areas and check unlawful entry of people or smuggling of items

↳ coastal security - Indian coast guard use drone services to have a surveillance of the periphery after the 26/11 Mumbai attack.

India is also taking steps in the drone technology

↳ unmanned aerial service act
 ↳ drone regulations. etc.

training of coastal guards
 and para military forces to check any unusual
 ↑ activity in periphery of the country

Counter measures to tackle drone attacks → stringent application of UAPA
 (unlawful activities prevention act) to ensure strict punishment to terrorists

↓ development of smart fences to detect any activity in border

↓ defence strength should be increased at border eg: BSF, ITBP etc should be trained to handle such situation

Thus with a proper approach the new technological problems can be solved in a technological way.

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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)

Solar power sector has made a revolutionary change in the field of economy and environmental dynamics. With the growing increase of climate change, the solar power sector can turn out to be blessing in disguise.

Recent schemes like National Solar Power Mission, Green Hydrogen project, ethanol blending etc have positively impacted the environment and curb affects of climate change.

Mitigation efforts of Solar Power sector against climate change

↳ Solar energy when harnessed can contribute ~~a lot~~ to the environment manifold.

↳ Solar power sector has the potential to meet energy requirements of the future as the resources are depleting at a fast rate due to exploitation.

↳ This will help check climate change as resources will not ~~not~~ be exploited and nature's way will not be disturbed.

↳ This will lead to less emission of harmful emissions which in turn will check Green house gas emissions and indirectly check climate change.

Thus, solar power can be the future of technology and energy sector as well as agricultural sector.

Solar power and agriculture

↳ With solar power usage, the power outage is shortened as a result of which productivity of farmers have increased

↳ When electricity is harnessed through solar power, this is used to light LED bulbs in villages under Village Electrification Programme and PM Ujala scheme.

↳ Solar power with green hydrogen mission has led to reduction in environment degradation.

↳ With no more industries using coal and other fossil fuels for energy, this will lead to lesser emissions and contribute to climate.

Thus, the innovations of technology will meet the changed reality of climate change through agriculture

if implemented in the correct manner.

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)

Agricultural reforms can be a boon to farmers only if there is reform in the subsidy regime because the subsidy the farmers receive is often quite less than the actual market value they have to pay to the ~~the~~ market.

Reforms in subsidy impact

↳ Changes in subsidy can impact the entire livelihood and growth of agriculture. This can be seen as:

→ Corruption in intermediaries - The intermediaries end up taking maximum part of the profit as a result of which farmers do not get to enjoy the maximum benefit of their produce.

⇒ Thus reform in subsidy will help bring about equal growth of farmer and economy.

↳ ensure sustainability - subsidy reforms can bring about sustainability through more investment in HYV ~~(high yield)~~ x (high yield variety) seeds which will bring about better produce.

↳ better storage - the subsidies received can solve problem of storage of farming products as currently more than 40% of produce is wasted due to lack of storage facility.

This will also solve the problem of over acquiring of produce. For eg: when 430 m tonnes is required, we acquire 1000 m tonnes which leads to food wastage.

Impact of subsidy on growth

can be promoted with the amount
they receive

- This will bring water saving processes
and check water depletion and
be a sustainable method.

Thus, the agricultural reforms
will bring a positive change if there
are subsidy reforms to address
the same.

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)

Green hydrogen is the engine of sustainable economy because green hydrogen is the future of energy sector due to the increasing depletion of energy resources.

How green hydrogen helpful

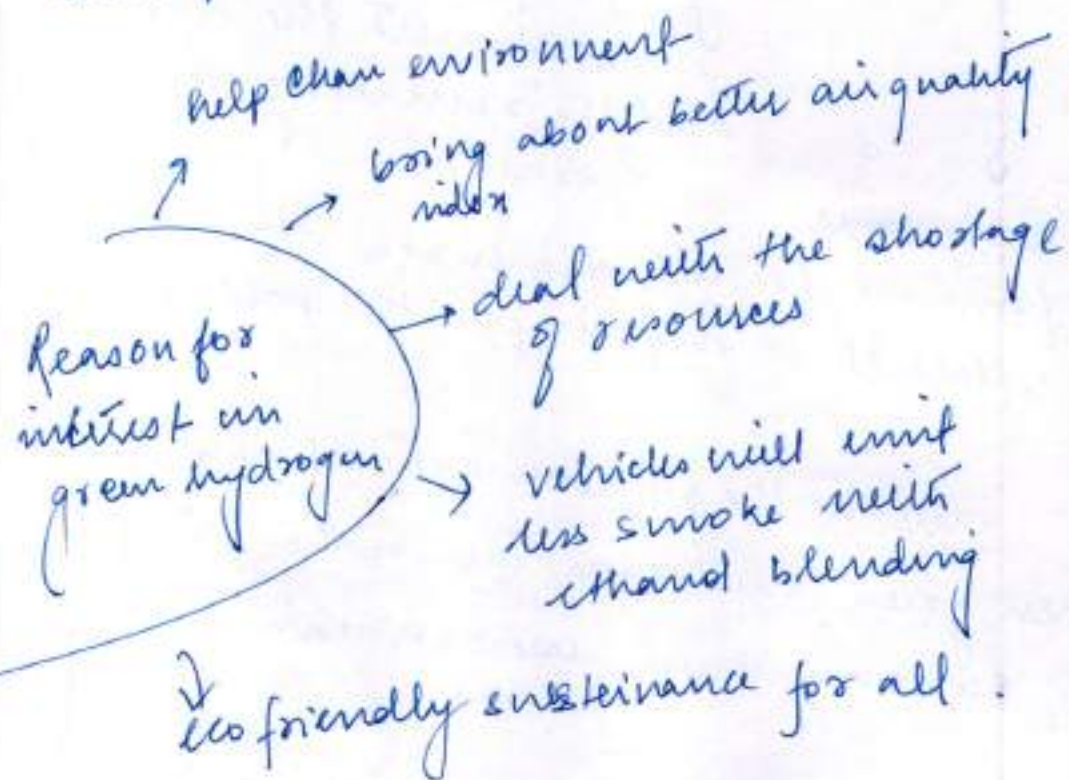
- ↳ It will help in maintaining clean environment
- ↳ help reduce emissions in vehicles
eg: ECO4 ~~VEH~~ vehicles
- ↳ ethanol blending in petroleum up to 20% by 2030 (now 8%)
- ↳ green hydrogen will help clean the AQI and make it favourable for the sustenance of humans

Barriers in green hydrogen financing

↳ Green hydrogen will require a lot of funding from the centre to be implemented at states since equipments have become expensive.

↳ with the advent of green hydrogen, technology has also developed manifold, hence to be at par with technology is imperative

↳ lack of human resource can be a barrier in this process due to lack of awareness in this field.



But with all the advantages, there also comes certain challenges with hydrogen as fuel of the future.

hydrogen is difficult to harness as the quality of air is deteriorated
 ↑ due to effluents from the citrus
 atmosphere

Challenges
in
adoption

→ green hydrogen obtained through a difficult process in which the grey hydrogen is mixed with the soil and the remaining is harnessed

↓
no proper funding from centre makes it difficult to implement the policies

Thus if the problems are met with then green hydrogen can be the future of economy and environment.

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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)

India's unilateral approach to border management is evident from its threats from all sides due to its topography and open economy which facilitates trade with neighbouring countries.

Border management of India

↳ Smart fencing - India has installed smart technical fences at border with smart surveillance to check any infiltration. As India is close to golden crescent and golden triangle, it is ^{an} imperative step.

↳ Border management forces - Designated border forces have been deployed by India due to its proximity to anti-Indian countries. eg: Pakistan.

↳ Paramilitary forces - Border Paramilitary forces like AF (Assam rifles), ITBP (Indo Tibetan Border Police), NSF (National security force) ~~has~~ are certain bodies formed for security of borders of India.

↳ VAPA - Unlawful Activities Prevention Act to check insurgency from neighbouring countries who take refuge in the states.

Cross border threats

↳ Insurgency groups from Myanmar and Bangladesh.

↳ Illicit trafficking of drugs and narcotics substances due to proximity to golden triangle and golden crescent.



↳ Immigrants like Rohingyas from Bangladesh.

- Terrorist activities from Pakistan
- Insurgent groups from North Eastern states like ULFA (Assam), NSCN (K) (Naga land)

These threats can be managed with a 3F approach

Fund Function Functionaries

Fund: With proper funding, there can be a mechanism to deal with these problems and ensure proper functioning of the functionaries

Ways to manage

↳ Smart fencing - to ensure digitally enabled fence to detect any unlawful activities

↳ UAPA - Unlawful Activities Prevention Act should be made more strict to deal with problem of maoists.

↳ deal with the problem of drug
trafficking through National programme
against anti psychotropic substance
abuse (NPDs)

↳

Thus, we see that if properly
implemented, these can help in
addressing the issues at border in
a tactful manner.

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)

Micro irrigation refers to the method of saving water that is generally wasted in other forms of agriculture. Micro irrigation is a sustainable way of farming which ensures optimum use of water for crops without wastage.

Potential Micro irrigation

2 types

Drip irrigation

- controls flow of water in form of drips rather than heavy flow which helps in saving water.

Sprinkler irrigation

- sprinklers at certain distance in the field which spread water around the field and water the crops in form of sprinkles.

Recently PM announced Krishi
Sinchai Yojna to promote sustainable
farming. This can be ensured through
→ micro irrigation
→ national green hydrogen mission
→ solar mission.

Micro irrigation is a profitable venture

↳ This method can not only help
save water but- also profit the
farmers of minerals which they
need to buy in excess due to their
wastage because of heavy water flow

↳ The investment in fertiliser
will also decrease which will be
profitable for the farmers and the
economy.

↳ The sprinklers are less expensive than
the machines used to supply ground
water for watering the crops.

Micro irrigation as sustainable venture

↳ Sprinklers will exert force on water and flow of water will be ⁱⁿ form of sprinklers. This will lead to huge saving of water.

↳ The drip flow of water is extremely less as compared to water supplied through pipes thus this will be sustainable for the ground water.

↳ Ground water depletion can be checked as there is no replenishment process. Now the ground water extraction will be less compared to replenishment.

Thus we see that this process of irrigation is extremely sustainable and helps to bring

about a clean and green environment
and some water scarcity. as according
to a report by ~~WHO~~ UN, India
~~will suffer~~ - 23 million people will
suffer water scarcity .

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)

India is struggling with overflowing food grain warehouses because the agricultural and storage policy of India ~~says~~ ^{have} to storage of more than our capacity

Storage capacity = 43 ~~million~~ m tonnes
 storing actually = 100 m tonnes

Problems with this

- This leads to extreme wastage of food as there is not enough storage
- There is no development of cold & storage in India due to lack of private investments so the storage facilities are not up to the mark
- This food wastage leads to scarcity of food in the villages which are indirectly linked

↳ While ^{on} one side of India is the fastest largest economy, on the other side there is food wastage in an unprecedented manner.

↳ vicious cycle of food wastage leads to unemployment and poverty.



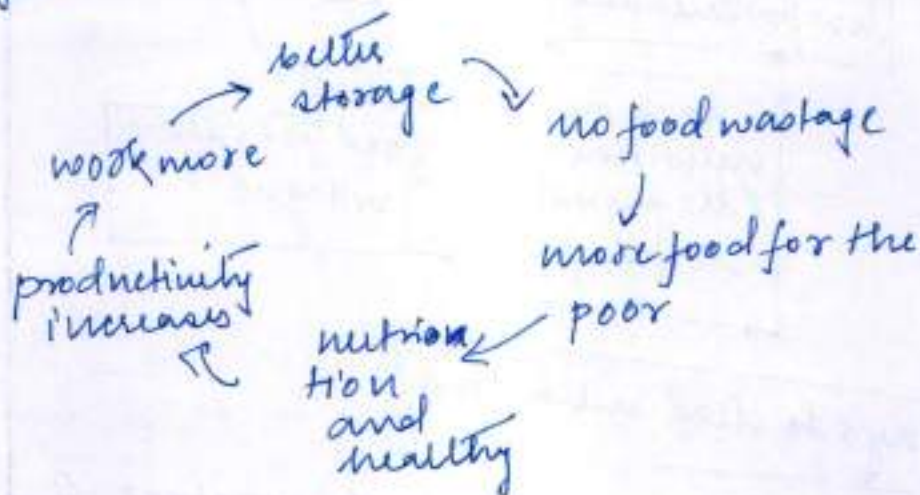
Ways to deal with this

↳ make laws to check wastage of food supply and ensure better storage

↳ involvement of private parties to ensure better storage facilities with new technology to be able to store food for longer time

↳ increase size of storages to accommodate all the supplies

↳ turn vicious cycle into virtuous cycle.



Thus with a proper multi pronged approach, the problem of food storage can be met with.

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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)

Globalisation is the phenomenon of upgradation of economies ~~and~~ of the country and exchange of ideas between nations and advent of technological advancements.

Money Laundering is the illicit money present in the economy which is gained through unlawful activities. It is referred to as parallel economy.

Linkages with globalisation and money laundering

→ With the advent of globalisation, money laundering is not always caught since they make it to safe havens in different nations through hawala transactions or zakat.

↳ In the age of globalisation, technology plays an important role, whereby illegal money is collected through virtual ~~asset~~ currencies like Bitcoin, etc.

↳ Globalisation has led to money laundering through evasion of taxes and other political activities which are difficult to catch hold of.

↳ Often money laundering occurs due to funding terrorist activities or insurgency activities in the nation.

↳ Political parties sometimes involve in money laundering to consolidate their position in the government in the name of funding.

Government has taken various steps to curb money laundering at grass root level at both national and international level.

National level

- ↳ Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PLA) 2005.
- ↳ Check on haram transactions, Zakat etc
- ↳ introduction of e-rupee in an effort to curb non legal bitcoin etc which can bring economic crisis.
- ↳ Unlawful activities prevention Act 2015 (UAPA).

International level

- ↳ Vienna Convention of the UN
- ↳ CERT-Fin

State level

↳ Assam Police working against unlawful activities.

↳ Project Morit

↳ digitisation of police stations to check digital crimes including money laundering.

Thus, with the 3 F

↓
Fund function ^{function} money

the problem of money laundering can be solved. This will ensure peaceful administration in the country.

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)

Blue economy is the economy for the ^{fish and aquatic life} hydrogen, savings of the environment.

There are different types Blue economy is subsumed to cater to the problems of scarcity of water and protect the life under water (SDG 14)

Blue economy can help in sustainable and equitable growth for the economy.

How? → If proper methods are used in water saving, then the ground water depletion can be stopped
 ↘ for better fishing methods, the ecosystem of fish can be protected

SPM IAS ACADEMY

SHAPING BRILLIANCE

(Don't write
anything beyond
this margin)

SPM IAS ACADEMY

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this margin)

Questions

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)

Q2. Inclusive growth is both a process and an outcome. Discuss in Indian context.

(10 marks/150 words)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

4. The fourth part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

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19. The nineteenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

20. The twentieth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.