



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
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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

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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~~ economy is the informal sector of economy where jobs are ~~contractio~~ non contractual. About 1% of the total work force are gig economy. Gig workers works outside traditional employee-employer relationship.

Gig economy represents regressive future for employment

① Modest Pay

↳ There is gap between demand and supply for work.

↳ As ~~most~~ most of the works are unskilled (about 31%) workers loss bargaining power.

② Long working hours

↳ Employers are twisted and force to work for long hours.

③ No social security

↳ As these are not an organized job workers do not have job security and safety.

④ Ephemeral jobs:

↳ No secure tenure of job.

As the large number of people engage in Gig economy it should provide basic facilities to its workers such as sick leave.

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

Inclusive growth means growth of every one, collective growth, which is one of the goal of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs).

Inclusive growth a process

- ↳ To ensure inclusive growth ~~the~~ various sectors have to interlinked with one another.
- ↳ New ideas, innovation ~~has~~ enhances this process.
- ↳ Public - Private - Partnership is a way to ensure inclusive growth.

Inclusive growth an outcome

↳ In economy outcome is very important.

↳ Kaladan multimodel is an example of inclusive growth where sea routes and roads are collected.

↳ Multi model logistic park at Jorighopa, in Brahmaputra river.

To boost Indian economy inclusive growth is a much needed phenomenon

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)

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was enacted in 2017. It was an biggest reform in Indian history. In GST all indirect taxes are subsumed into a single tax except some items such as liquor, petroleum etc.

The GST council is headed by the Union finance minister. The council in time of enactment assured the state to have 14% benefit increase in tax and it not promised to compensate the same for next 5 years.

~~1st para para~~

Before the pandemic ~~the~~
GST was running quite good
But during pandemic it worsen.

As pandemic is an
unforeseen situation we can
not say GST is failure. If
its provision are implement
properly in current situation
it will bring ~~for~~ a good
amount of revenue to the
state as well as centre.

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)

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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)

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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)

In 1991 the ~~GP~~ LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) reform was imposed by IMF to bail out India from Balance of Payment (BOP) crisis.

LPG reforms a forward leap

- ↳ It opened the closed India ~~market~~ economy.
- ↳ It allowed private players in the economy.
- ↳ It paved the way for development.
- ↳ India started receiving foreign direct investment (FDI)

CPG reform leading to sectoral imbalances and heightened inequalities.

↳ Due to premature shift toward service sector.

↳ Most of the trade are in favour of foreign country.

↳ It ~~made~~ beneficiary large industry, small industry are suffering.

Key areas which reform 2.0 should focus

1. More interest toward infrastructure
2. Reduce logistic cost.
3. Government to rise fund from foreign to address the situation of crowded out.

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)

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Q.1. Discuss the role of the state in the development of India. (10 marks)

Ans. The role of the state in the development of India has been a subject of debate for many years. Some argue that the state has played a crucial role in the development of India, while others argue that the state has been a major obstacle to development. In this essay, we will discuss the role of the state in the development of India and evaluate the arguments for and against state intervention.

The state has played a crucial role in the development of India in many ways. First, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian National Congress, which was the first major political party in India. The Congress led the struggle for independence and played a key role in the development of the Indian nation. Second, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution has provided a framework for the development of India and has ensured the protection of the rights of the citizens. Third, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian government, which has been the central authority in the country. The government has been responsible for the implementation of the Constitution and the development of the country. Fourth, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian judiciary, which has been the highest authority in the country. The judiciary has been responsible for the interpretation of the Constitution and the protection of the rights of the citizens. Fifth, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian police force, which has been the main law enforcement agency in the country. The police force has been responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the citizens. Sixth, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian armed forces, which have been the main defense force of the country. The armed forces have been responsible for the defense of the country and the protection of the citizens. Seventh, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian public service, which has been the main administrative body in the country. The public service has been responsible for the implementation of the government's policies and the development of the country. Eighth, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian education system, which has been the main source of knowledge and skill in the country. The education system has been responsible for the development of the human resources of the country and the promotion of social and economic progress. Ninth, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian health system, which has been the main source of medical care in the country. The health system has been responsible for the improvement of the health of the citizens and the promotion of social and economic progress. Tenth, the state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian housing system, which has been the main source of shelter in the country. The housing system has been responsible for the improvement of the living conditions of the citizens and the promotion of social and economic progress.

However, there are also arguments against state intervention in the development of India. Some argue that the state has been a major obstacle to development because it has been too large and too powerful. They argue that the state has been responsible for the corruption and inefficiency that have plagued the Indian government. They also argue that the state has been responsible for the suppression of the rights of the citizens and the promotion of social and economic inequality. Some also argue that the state has been responsible for the failure of the Indian economy and the lack of progress in the country. They argue that the state has been too interventionist and has stifled the growth of the private sector. They also argue that the state has been responsible for the failure of the Indian education system and the lack of skill in the workforce. Finally, some argue that the state has been responsible for the failure of the Indian health system and the lack of medical care for the citizens.

In conclusion, the role of the state in the development of India has been a complex and controversial issue. While the state has played a crucial role in the development of India in many ways, there are also arguments against state intervention. The state has been responsible for the establishment of the Indian nation, the Indian Constitution, the Indian government, the Indian judiciary, the Indian police force, the Indian armed forces, the Indian public service, the Indian education system, the Indian health system, and the Indian housing system. However, the state has also been responsible for corruption, inefficiency, the suppression of rights, social and economic inequality, the failure of the economy, the lack of progress, the failure of the education system, the lack of skill in the workforce, and the failure of the health system. The role of the state in the development of India will continue to be a subject of debate for many years to come.

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)

Electronic device are in wide spread use in India. Therefore it generate a huge amount of waste.

Environmental consequences of poor e-waste management

- ① As there are not biodegraded it may reduce soil fertility.
- ② It blocks the drainage system which is a major reason for urban flooding.
- ③ Since 2011 e-waste management policies are there but its recycling ~~is~~ is abysmally low ~~too~~.

Reasons

- ↳ Complex policies e-waste management policy.
- ↳ The responsibility lies in the manufacturing company to collect e-waste which is in ground not a easy task.
- ↳ Not following the rules is another reason.

To achieve sustainable Development goal, clean environment it is very important to address issues like e-waste management.

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)

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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)

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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)

Now a days social media is available to every one. Every small incident can reach to the whole world. But fake news are very dangerous.

Effect of fake news in internal security

① It may provoke people against the government.

Eg: CAA, most people says the CAA protest is due to mks interpretation of ~~the~~ it.

② Bring secessionist tendency:

↳ ~~People~~ Fake news may bring secessionist tendency among people.

③ Communal violence may
be created.

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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)

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The first step in the process of
 writing is to choose a topic. The
 topic should be something that you
 are interested in and that you
 know something about. It should
 also be something that is relevant
 to the course or the exam. Once
 you have chosen a topic, you
 need to do some research. This
 will help you to understand the
 topic better and to find the
 information that you need to
 write about.

The next step is to plan your
 writing. This involves deciding
 what you want to say and in
 what order. You should also
 think about the structure of your
 writing and how you will
 introduce and conclude it.

Once you have planned your
 writing, you can start to write.
 It is important to write clearly
 and to use good grammar and
 punctuation. You should also
 make sure that you have
 enough time to write and to
 check your work.

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)

To curb the environment changes ~~the~~ United Nation has focus on Solar power. India is also in this line to produce solar power. Recently India has inaugurated floating power plant at ~~del~~ Telangana in Assam Anguni ~~power~~ Solar park, Udalguri Solar park etc.

Solar power is mitigating climate change

- ① It reduces the use of ~~so~~ fossil fuel as solar energy is cheaper. It takes 80

paisa to travel 1 km in electric vehicle while 7-8 rupees in vehicles run by petrol/diesel.

② Solar power are renewable.



Use of solar power accelerate agriculture

① As solar energy is cheaper comparatively so it will ~~may~~ make agriculture less capital intensive.

② ~~It~~ with use of solar energy will mitigate climate change which will help in agriculture.

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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)

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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. (16 marks/250 words)

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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)

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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 Sinchay Yojana? (15 marks/250 words)

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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)

During 1957 India faced a major food crisis. The US provided PL 480 food subsidy to India. But due to Lal Bahadur Shastri's criticism of US regarding Vietnam war has pulled US out of PL 480 subsidy.

After green revolution India became a food surplus country and it try to create a buffer stock policy to tackle with such crisis.

Therefore government has started to provide MSP Subsidy.

Provision of Minimum Support Price (MSP) :

- The government will declare the pre-determined price of food grain in the begining of cropping season.
- The price is roughly ~~2/3~~ 2/3 rd of the cost.
- Government is compulsory to buy the food grain.

Problems associated with MSP

- ① It brings inequality among region. Such as farmers of punjab-haryana are get more benefited than Assam, Bengal etc.

② Due to absence of any exiting amount Government are bound to buy huge amount of crop.

③ ↳ Because of this there are excess of food grain in warehouses.

↳ And due to ~~too~~ exceeding storage capacity food grains are left ~~to~~ here and there.

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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)

Money laundering → It is the process through which black money are converted into legal money.

Globalisation has accelerated money laundering

↳ Due to globalisation any person holding black money can invest in Foreign direct Investment through hawala.

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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)

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