



# GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2403

Test No. : 03

Name of Candidate: ..... Mobile No. ....

Roll No. : ..... Start Time ..... End Time.....

Date of Examination: ..... Medium : English  Hindi

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
<b>TOTAL MARKS - 100</b>		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
<b>TOTAL MARKS - 100</b>		

**GRAND TOTAL** - ...../ 250

**EVAL CODE:** ..... **EVAL DTE:** .....

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

## सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

**REMARKS:** .....

**Student Concerns / Query**

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**Evaluator's Feedback / Response**

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**MARKING SCHEME \***

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

**IMPORTANT QR CODES**



Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

**MACRO COMMENTS**

*The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.*

**STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE**

**AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT**



**IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS**

1.  
India's fiscal deficit in FY 2023-24 was 5.1% of GDP, which is required to be lower as per FRBMA Act.

### I. Factors for high fiscal deficit

1. High revenue expenditure on subsidies.

↳ ₹1.64 lakh crore for fertiliser subsidy in 2024-25 provisioned.

2. Poor financial health of states due to 'freebie' culture

3. Less tax base: Only 4.9% Indians pay income tax.

4. Heavy dependence on imports for energy.

### II. Potential consequences

1. Crowding out: of private sector investments.

2. Heavy interest burden on government
3. Reduced welfare schemes would increase inequality.
4. Less capital expenditure would reduce infrastructure

### III. Measures for fiscal consolidation.

1. Follow targets set by FRBM Act:
  - (1.1) 4.5% of GDP as fiscal deficit by FY 25-28.
  - (1.2) 60% debt-to-GDP ratio from current 81%.
2. Check on freebie culture
3. Rationalisation of subsidies - irrigation, fertiliser, food etc.
4. Check on states to ensure more focus on capital expenditure.

Around ₹15 lakh crore is provisioned for capex in FY 25 budget, which is step in right direction

2.

Annual budget has provisioned around ₹ 15 lakh crore on capex by state & central govt. combined.

## I. Potential of Capital Investment

1. Increase & Ease of Doing Business  
by improving logistics, governance, social infrastructure.

↳ India ranked 38/158 on Logistics Performance index

2. Create jobs: reducing pressure on agriculture.

↳ 46% workforce in Agriculture (PLFS-23)

3. Increase efficiency in ~~work~~ export promotion, making exports competitive.

↳ 14% of GDP is spent on logistics.

4. Social Infrastructure: would make growth inclusive.  
↳ Build schools, hospitals etc.

5. Sustainable growth by investments in green technology

## II. Challenges faced by India

1. Private sector investment is still lacking.

2. Freebie culture: reduces focus on capital investments

3. High subsidies: reduces incentives for efficiency

↳ High irrigation subsidy leads to more water intensive crops.

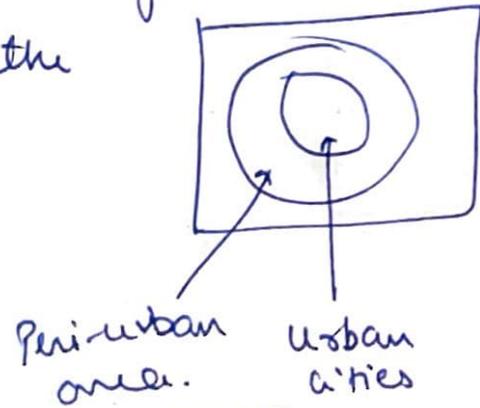
4. Low per capita income: reduces the demand created.

↳ \$2400 per capita is lowest in top 10 economies.

Focus on social, environment & economic investments would make development more inclusive.

3.

Peri-urban agriculture refers to agriculture just on the outskirts of cities



### I. Opportunities for peri-urban agriculture

1. Readymade market: in cities for fresh & organic food produce.
2. Logistic support is good, since food transport over short distance.
3. Commercial farming: can be taken up due to proximity to customers.
4. Increase farmer's income: by high value horticulture crops.
5. Rationalised use of fertilisers, pesticides.

6. Utilize expertise from cities, and modern techniques.

7. Easy credit availability: due to banks & financial institutions.

## II. Challenges

1. Lack of expertise: in farmers to grow organic crops.

2. Small land holding size: reduces the incentives for commercial farming.  
↳ Agriculture Census 2015-16: 84% of land holdings are less than 1.08 ha.

3. Climate change and Urban heat island effect: makes crops prone to failure.

4. Lack of demand from smaller Tier-3 cities reduces the incentives.

Organic farming would help double farmer's income, making food more healthy & safe for people.

4.

Agriculture sector in India is centered around rice-wheat. Out of 328 m.t. produce, almost 83% is rice & wheat in 2023-24.

### I. Challenges for self-sufficiency in pulses & oilseeds

1. Rice-wheat agriculture due to high MSP & subsidies.
2. Lack of awareness in farmers about other high value crops.
3. Lack of productivity: due to less research in oilseeds & pulses.
4. Prone to losses: due to crop failures.
5. Lack of formal credit access for non-rice & wheat crops.
6. Lack of food processing industry: only 6% of perishable goods are

processed.

7. Open procurement of rice & wheat makes it safer option

8. Competition from imports

↳ India is largest importer of both pulses & oil seeds.

II. Measures to address

1. Provide training, credit & ~~invest~~ in infrastructure to farmers.

2. Reduce subsidies on fertiliser & irrigation to disincentivise rice & wheat.

3. Increase MSP on pulses & oil seeds.

4. Pulses to be part of PDS to improve nutritional security.

5. Focus on research & development to increase productivity.

India should focus on higher value crops to reduce import burden & ensure no "Hidden Hunger" in population.

5.

Biomufacturing & biofoundary implies use of bio-organisms for green economy in India.

I. Potential of biomufacturing

1. Increased biofuel manufacturing by using algae with increased oil content.
2. Oil spills can be checked by Oil zapper bacteria created by TESI.
3. Use of plastics to be reduced for bio-degradable plastics.
4. Use of waste to energy plants to reduce carbon emission.  
↳ GOBARDHAN scheme

5. Reduce need for fertilizers for bio-fertilisers & bio-pesticides  
↳ reduce import dependence

II. Challenges of biofoundry & bio manufacturing.

1. Limited use: biofertilisers & biopesticides are not effective in large number of conditions.
2. Reduced efficiency of bio fuels using algae.
3. Lack of research & development on newer green technology solutions.
4. Lack of awareness in people: leading to less demands.

Bio manufacturing & Biofoundry could help in LiFE: lifestyle for environment.

6.

Recently, India tested its first Reusable Launch Vehicle - Pushpak.

## I. Principles behind RLV

1. Non expendability of launch vehicles:  
promoted by SpaceX of Elon Musk.

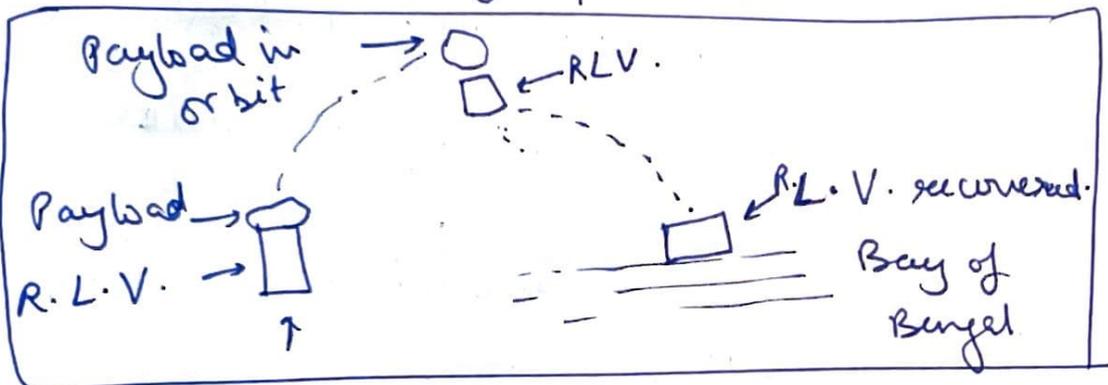


Fig: launching of RLV.

2. Soft landing on ocean to reduce damage
3. Reused multiple times.

## II. Benefits for RLV in India's space commerce

1. Reduce launch cost, making

India's space services competitive.

2. Sustainable use: due to circular usage.
3. Reduce setup time for next launch.
4. Boost to private sector: as RLV would increase profits & reduce expenditure.  
↳ NSIL would be responsible for transfer of technology.
5. Competition with SpaceX, Blue Origin: as internationally RLV are becoming the norm.

India aims to secure at least 10% of global space industry share by 2030, from around 3.4% in 2020.

7.

Carbon Credit Trading Scheme internationally was first adopted by Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gases emission.

### I. Feature of CCTS

1. 1 carbon credit = 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> reduced, not emitted or sequestered
2. Corporates are mandated to earn specific amounts of ~~carb~~ carbon credits annually.
3. In case of deficit, corporates can purchase carbon credits from entities having surplus.
4. Provisions of fines & punishment for non compliance.

### II. Potential in mitigating greenhouse gases emission

1. Adoption of green technology to

reduce GHG emission.

↳ India is 3<sup>rd</sup> largest GHG producer in world.

2. Reduce carbon emission from hard-to-abate industries: cement, iron & steel.

↳ National Green hydrogen mission could help.

3. Increase afforestation drives.

4. Increase awareness in public

5. Increase involvement of newer corporates & who specialize in reducing emissions.

↳ Corporates can simply pay them for carbon credits.

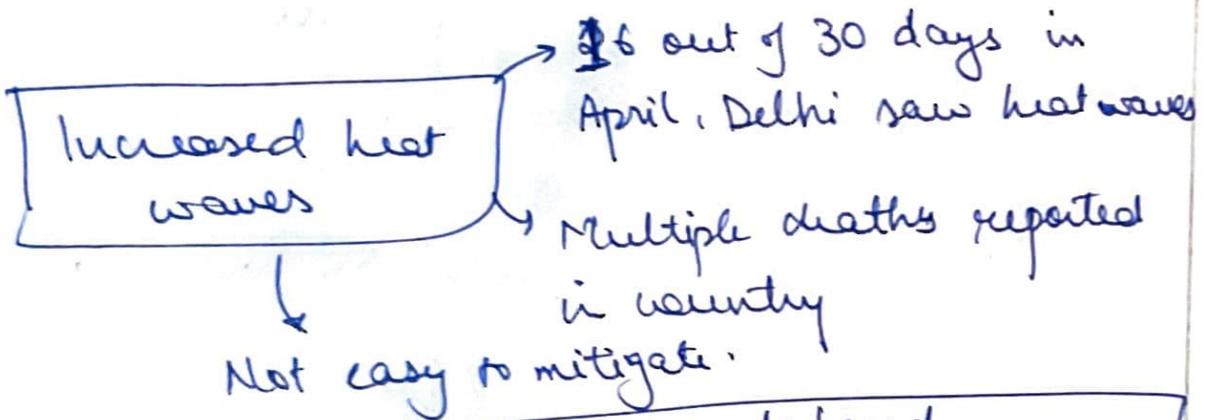
**Challenges**

- ↳ Lack of measurement about carbon emission.
- ↳ Weak enforcement mechanism
- ↳ Greenwashing by industries.

CCTS can be an excellent tool to ensure India's Panchamrit goal of net-zero by 2070

8.

Finance Commission recently refused to include heat waves as a disaster under NDMA, 2005.



I. Heatwaves should be ~~made~~ <sup>de laud</sup> a disaster

1. Better compensation to more vulnerable sections → children, homeless etc.
2. Difficult to mitigate :
  - ↳ IPCC report says 1.5°C rise in temperature would be seen by 2035 from pre-industrial levels
3. Increased awareness and seriousness in masses against heatwaves.

4. Focus on preparedness & infrastructure would increase.

5. Climate resilient agriculture & sustainable development practices would be promoted.

II. Heat waves shouldn't be included as disasters

1. Mitigation is possible due to trees, green spaces etc.

↳ It is largely a manmade disaster

2. Non-uniformity: only small places at a time experience heatwaves

↳ No long term or long distance impact

3. Hard to decide the cause of deaths: if it is actually due to heat or other causes.

Heatwaves needs to be looked upon seriously & states facing increased heat waves should take proactive steps.

9.

Joint doctrine for cybersecurity would help secure 4<sup>th</sup> domain of warfare.

±. Strengthen conventional operations.

1. Protect leaking of sensitive information
2. Protection of critical infrastructure through NCUIC.
3. Ensure non-disruption of communication lines during operations.
4. Increase coordination between intelligence agencies through NATGRID.
5. Reduce vulnerability of dams, nuclear plants

## II. Strengthen grayzone warfare

- ① Reduce radicalisation of youth on social media.
- ② Reduce use of technology for money laundering.
- ③ Better prevention of practices like honey trapping, intelligence sharing
- ④ Counter offense against attacks on Indian Digital Public Infrastructure
- ⑤ Reduce financial funds.
- ⑥ Trace the contacts of terrorist organisation to avoid attacks.

~~It~~ Cyberwar operations capability is necessary to protect against threats from hackers in ~~abroad~~ ~~and~~ other countries

10,

Border Security forces' jurisdiction has been increased to uniform 50km from borders on Pakistan & Bangladesh borders.

### I. Necessity of increased jurisdiction.

1. Unstable borders of both countries due to instability in these countries.
2. Drug ~~trafficking~~ trafficking is observed from both borders.
3. Instability due to terrorists & insurgents who took refuge in these countries.
4. Organised crime like arms smuggling, human trafficking, Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) to India.
5. Incapacity of state police to deal with more advanced criminals.

6. Increased autonomy to BSF in border areas.

7. Refugee crisis & illegal immigrants could be solved.

## II. Potential Issues

1. Pushback from states: Punjab & West Bengal protested against this move.
2. Dual responsibility on BSF of law & order control & border patrol.
3. Reduced answerability to local people as BSF reports directly to Ministry of Home Affairs.
4. Lack of manpower: as area under jurisdiction increased.

Uniformity in jurisdiction is a positive step, reducing discretion of state govt. in border areas.

11.

India achieved an average growth rate of just above 7% from 1991, however the employment / job creation only increased by 2-3%.

### I. Concept of Structural Unemployment

Structural unemployment refers to unemployment due to less jobs, emerging from poor infrastructure, regulatory environment & ease of doing business in country.

1. less focus on infrastructure : leads to poor job growth.
2. Lack of participation from industry in job creation.
3. Underemployment also happens as people are forced to take jobs they are overqualified for.

## II. Relevance in India's context

1. Causes high pressure on agricultural level: 46% employment (PLFR-2023)
2. Informal economy due to lack of formal jobs.
3. High youth unemployment, around 76% unemployment in working age is in people less than 35 years of age.
4. Pre-dominance of self employment, 81% people in India are self-employed.
5. Cause brain drain & emigration due to less job & growth opportunities.
6. Reduces focus on skill development as even educated people are finding hard to get a job.

### III. Policy measures for inclusive growth

1. Increase ease of doing business : investment in logistics, tech parks, regulatory compliance etc.
2. Upskill people for jobs in new domains — AI, green tech, food processing.
3. Promote FDI : by allowing 100% FDI through automatic routes
4. Labour codes should be implemented.
5. Reduce judicial pendencies & alternate dispute resolutions for corporate disputes
6. Social spending on health, nutrition, education to increase disposable income and create demand.

Unemployment rate was 5.8% as per PLFR-2023, which can be reduced by above measures.

12.

MSME contribute to 26% of total manufacturing in India, & 45% of merchandise exports

### I. Role in regional growth

1. Setup in rural areas, due to closeness to raw material.

↳ 75% of food processing is done through MSME & informal sector in rural areas.

2. Employment to youth: 11 crore ~~jobs~~ people are employed in 6.3 crore MSMEs.

3. Capacity development in areas with less growth.

4. Creates and ecosystem: upward & downward linkages to agriculture & services.

5. Export promotion from all over India.

## II. Challenges to regional growth

1. Most MSME are restricted to more developed states - Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
2. Lack of connectivity to rural areas reduce competitiveness.
3. Lack of investment in North-East, Jammu-Kashmir reduces their share in growth

## III. Contribution in industrial diversification and tech advancement

1. Take up industries which large corporations may be reluctant to invest in.
2. Closer to grassroots makes it easier to manage informalisation of in economy.
3. Focus on labour-intensive industries like spices, toymaking.

4. Backward linkage to large industries providing specialisation to both MSME & industries.

5. Economies of scale could be utilised by creating hubs of MSME.

6. Take up innovative methods : as MSME have less risk of failure.

7. Priority Sector Lending & Production-Linked Incentive to MSME would encourage them to diversify.

↳ 14 industries in India are under PLI

8. Capacity building in local youth would encourage skill development & hence diversification in industries.

SFURTI portal, Champions portal, Udyam portal are few means to show the focus of government in promotion of MSME.

12.  
13.

MSP was first introduced in 1960s to protect farmers from price shocks & distressed sale of crops

I. Can legalisation insure farmers.

Yes, it can:

1. legal mandate to purchase crops at declared MSP.
2. Reduce exploitation by middlemen
3. Protect from cheaper imports from world.

No, it cannot protect farmers:

1. Irrationally high MSP could discourage traders to purchase crops.  
↳ farmers would be forced to then sell at lower prices
2. Reduced intake by industry: like food processing if forced to purchase

crops at certain price.

3. Cartelisation by traders would again be exploitative to farmers.
4. Delays in payments as observed by in sugarcane, where FRP is a legal mandate
5. Most farmers out of North India's belt are not aware about MSP.
6. Almost 73% farmers in a study by NSSO were not aware of prevailing MSP when sowing crops.
7. India may face challenges in WTO, which could lead to more confusion in markets.

Thus, I don't think legalization of MSP could ~~po~~ protect farmers.

II. Measures to make MSP procurement effective

1. Increase infrastructure investment : in logistics, storage for crops.
2. Reduce cartelisation by traders : by increasing number of traders & promoting e-NAM.
3. Reduce procurement from Punjab, Haryana, as these ~~states~~ farmers are richer & can sell crops easily.
4. Investment in warehouses : to give freedom to farmers to save & sell the crop when prices are higher.
5. Focus on nutrition & not hunger through PDS: focus on pulses, millets
6. Increase commercial farming : to ensure better agriculture industry linkage.

MSP & subsidy rationalisation is a necessary step to reduce revenue ~~deficit~~ deficit in budget

14.

Food Corporation of India is a statutory Body under Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

### I. Role in PDS

1. Responsible for procurement of crops from traders in Mandis.
2. Responsible for distribution of grains to states
3. Responsible for Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) to ensure food security in states.
4. Responsible for availability of food grains at Fair Price Shops.
5. Ensures that 67% population under NFSA, 2013 receive 5kg food grains per month per beneficiary.

## II. Necessary Reforms for FCI

Shantakumar Committee gave following recommendations:

1. Reduce food procurement from states like Punjab, Haryana, M.P., U.P.
2. Hand over procurement to state govt. in those states where procurement infrastructure is well developed.
3. Increase role of private sector in procurement, distribution, and storage.
4. Amend National Food Security Act, 2013 to reduce beneficiaries from 67% to 40%.
5. Reduce emphasis on rice & wheat procurements.

Other measures that could be taken are:

1. Withdraw Open Procurement Policy for rice & wheat.
2. Modernise warehouse & storage of FCI to reduce wastage.  
↳ Around 30-40% food is wasted.
3. Rationalise procurements:  
↳ In Apr 2024, total rice & wheat stock in FCI godowns was 77m.t. which is 300% of required 23.02m.t. for strategic reserves.
4. Increase digitisation in procurement & distribution to reduce inclusion-exclusion errors.

FCI is necessary to maintain food security in India, and above steps should be taken to improve India's Health & Hunger rankings

15.

Nano-technology refers to particles that are at a scale of  $10^{-9}$  -  $10^{-12}$  m, and are used to make unique materials for defence, agriculture, healthcare etc.

I. Role in enhancing food security & agricultural productivity.

1. Rationalise use of fertilisers:

Nano-DAP, Nano-urea could reduce need for fertilisers.

2. Use in pesticides & fertilizers as such pesticides may be harmful to pests, but not humans.

3. Modern agricultural practices could increase climate resilience

4. Reduced cost of inputs: as nano-fertilisers are cheaper.

5. Drought resistant & salt tolerant crops.
6. Increase uptake of nutrients as plants can easily absorb nano-particles.

## II Recent developments.

- Nano-Urea : for nitrogen
- Nano-DAP : for phosphate
- Nano-pesticides - against microorganisms like fungi bacteria.

## Potential Benefits

1. Conserve soil health : due to less requirement.
  - ↳ India's N:P:K ratio = 13:5:1
  - Punjab's ratio = 31:8:1
  - Recommended ratio = 4:2:1
2. Better absorption in plants, reduces wastage.
3. Rationalise fertilizer subsidy
  - ↳ ₹ 1.64 lakh crore in Budget 24-25

4. Targeted pesticides : which are ~~more~~ harmful to specific organisms.

### Challenges.

1. Import dependence for Phosphate (90%) & Potash (100%) would continue.
2. Nano-urea is applicable only on leaves. For germination of seeds conventional fertilizers are required.
3. Runoff to waterbodies would disrupt entire ecosystem.
  - ↳ Silver nanoparticles are highly toxic.
4. Lack of expertise among farmers about proper use.

Nano-technology could help in storage facility, solar energy (PM-KUSUM) & agriculture in cold conditions through green house gases.

16.

Quantum dots are very small particles, at a ~~size~~ scale less than  $10^{-12}$  m. They behave very differently than macro materials & can be used in multiple domains:

1) Semiconductors: Quantum Dots can increase efficiency of transistors & capacitors.

↳ Increased efficiency in storage & release of charge.

↳ Reduce size of chips by minimizing gates, transistors, capacitors, resistors.

2) Solar Energy: Quantum dots have higher efficiency of photon absorption & knocking out of electrons.

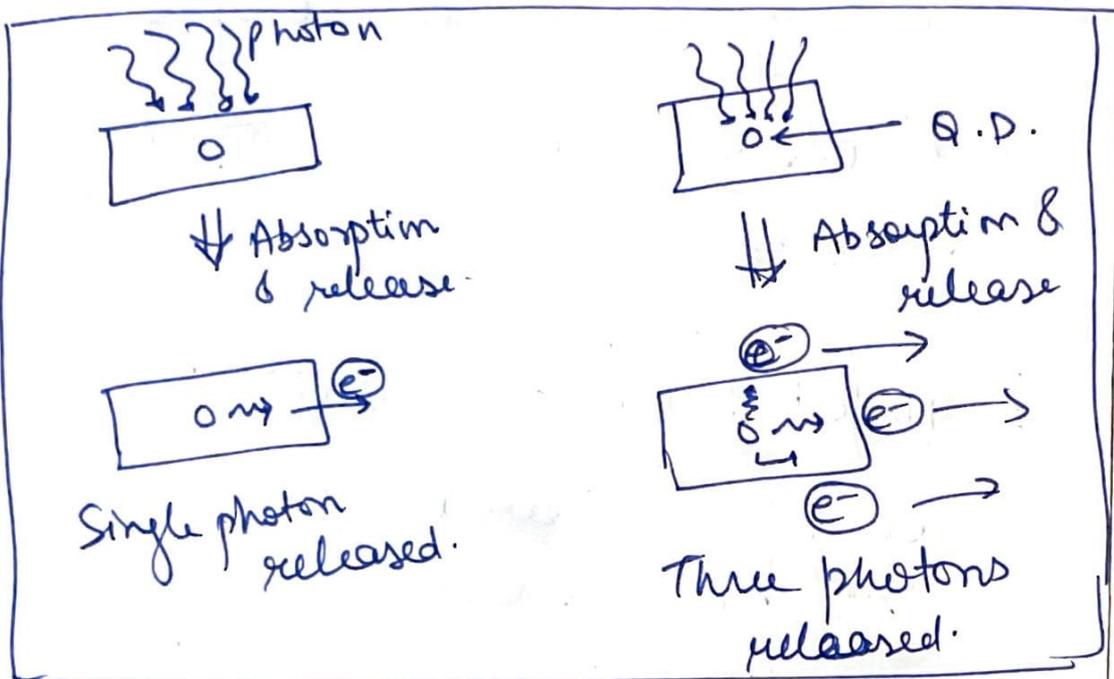


Fig: Increased efficiency of solar panels.

3. LEDs & fluorescent lights: could have higher <sup>efficiency</sup> ~~frequency~~ as the energy absorbed is release quickly.

↳ less energy is converted to heat.

↳ Reduce electricity usage.

4. Medical applications: by increasing

efficiency of radio-isotopes like radioactive Iodine used for thyroid & goitre.

5. Perfect black body radiation

could be achieved, as quantum dots have increase efficiency of release in energy.

6. ~~More precise~~ Atomic clocks could be made more precise by replacing it by Quantum clocks.

7. May find application in Quantum computers due to their property of superposition & entanglement.

India needs to increase research in such cutting edge materials, by inviting researchers through Vajra Fellowship.

~~18.~~  
17.

India is one of the 17 megadiverse countries & is home to almost 8% of world's species.

### I. Role of Protected Areas.

1. Reduce human intervention in National parks, wildlife sanctuaries.
2. Protected areas for animals.
  - ↳ Gir: Asiatic Lion
  - ↳ Nagarjunesagar: Tiger
3. Increase awareness in people about need to protect biodiversity.
4. In-situ protection leading to sustainable populations of animals.
5. Reduce human-animal conflicts as safe space is provided to animals.

## II. Effectiveness in preserving biodiversity.

### 1. Protected animals in India

- ↳ Largest population of Tigers
- ↳ Only country with Asiatic lions.
- ↳ Endemic species like Jerdon's Courser are protected.

### 2. Inclusive role of tribals & indigenous population: in conserving flora & fauna.

### 3. Increased role of environmentalists • in protection of protected areas.

### 4. Tourism & conservation strategies increased sensitisation in people

### 5. Fair & Equitable Benefit Sharing (FEBS) as per Biodiversity

Act, 2002

↳ Allow sustainable use of forest plants.

6. UNESCO declared Natural World Heritage Sites to increase recognition

Challenges

1. Poaching still continues.
2. Tribals are displaced from ancestral homes. i.e. forests.
3. Project Cheetah is on verge of failure when most of the cheetah have died.

Learning from International Best Practices should be promoted.

18

India is home to 12 out of 15 most polluted cities of South Asia, with large amount of PM<sub>2.5</sub> & PM<sub>10</sub> and Ozone pollution.

### I. Causes of High PM & Ozone.

1. Weak accountability mechanism in industries : leads to highly polluting wastes being dumped.
2. Dependence on fossil fuels for energy requirements.
3. Poor compliance of vehicles leading to high pollution.
4. Stubble burning : increase PM
5. Continentality over North India reduces outflow of polluted air.

G. High methane emission from paddy.  
Methane on disintegration produces  
ozone.

F. Lack of trees leads to high ~~light~~ heat  
& sunlight  
↳ Increase content of Ozone

E. Unsustainable mining practices :  
like mining

## II. Effectiveness of steps taken by govt

Steps taken → Graded Response Action Plan.  
↳ Use of BS VI vehicles  
↳ Promotion of e-vehicles  
↳ National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)  
↳ Discourage stubble burning by fines & encourage bio-degraders.

Effectiveness of such steps have

↳ been quite less as AQI of Delhi is in 'poor zone' for entire winters

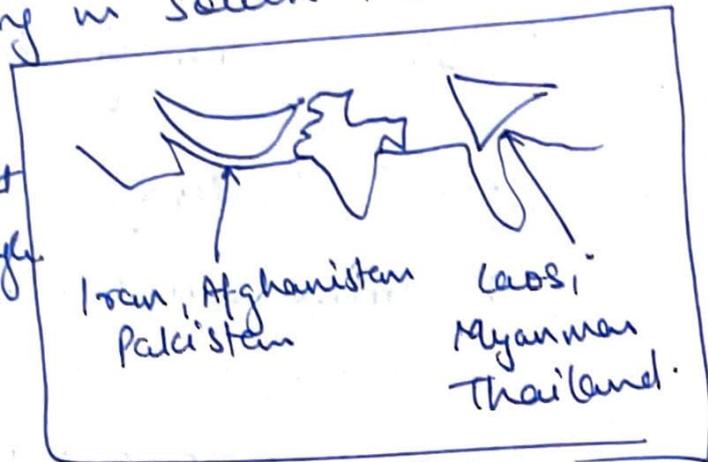
1. Lack of compliance to ~~the~~ regulatory mechanisms.
2. Stubble burning continues in Punjab, Haryana, West UP
3. Passive approach of Graded Response Action Plan, leads to no proactive steps.
4. Rapid urbanisation leads to deforestation.
5. No regulation on sale of vehicles leads to increased pollution.
6. Huge pollution due to fire crackers, firewood for food, coal for heat & electricity.

Proactive approach on the lines of Gothenburg Protocol ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> required for safe & clean air in cities.

19.

India, due to being in middle of golden crescent & golden triangle is a major hub & market for drug trafficking in South Asia.

Fig: Golden crescent & Golden triangle.



## I. Challenges of Drug Trafficking.

### 1. Security challenge

- ↳ Drug trafficking leads to organised crimes like arms smuggling, human trafficking.
- ↳ Vulnerable borders.

Ex: Terrorist in Pathankot Air Base attack used tunnels used by drug traffickers.

### 2. Economic Challenge

- ↳ Drug trafficking leads to money laundering
- ↳ loss of currency to external ~~to~~ organisations
- ↳ Use of money for terror financing.

### 3. Social Challenge

- ↳ Youth of country are involved, leading to increased crimes.
  - ↳ Tribals are more vulnerable to drugs & intoxicants.
  - ↳ Reduces productivity of nation.
- Ex- Punjab is facing huge menace of drug abuse.

### 4. Environmental Challenge

- ↳ Insurgents in North East, central India clear forests for growth of opium
- ↳ leads to deforestation.

## II | Multi pronged approach.

1. Strengthen agencies like Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) & NDPS Act.
2. Increased coordination with Border Patrol forces
3. Improve on ground intelligence
  - ↳ understand supply chain
  - ↳ prevent entry of consignments to India.
4. Use of technology: like drones, UAV, cameras to increase surveillance
5. Modern equipments & through investment in research & development.
  - ↳ DRDO's device to stall drones used for drug delivery.
6. Engage citizens by spreading awareness about threats.

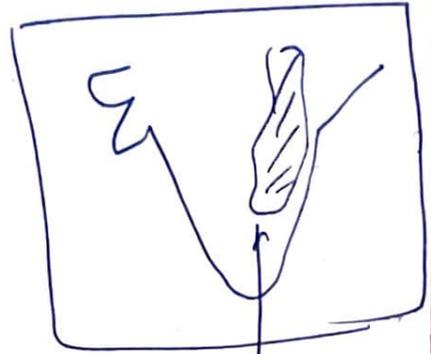
Drug trafficking led to demise of China post opium wars, and India needs to be proactive in tackling it.

20.

India faced the issue of left wing  
Extremism<sup>(LWE)</sup> since 1967, when a violent  
movement in Naxalbari started.

### I. Root causes of Naxalism.

1. Development deficit in  
forested areas of LWE  
affected areas.



LWE affected  
areas.

2. Governance deficit: as the  
government agencies are not  
able to engage with stakeholders.

3. Land alienation & displacement of  
tribals leading to disruption of  
'Jal-Jangal-Jameen'.

4. Funding from China: to purchase  
arms & revolt against Indian  
forces

5. Influence of Mao's ideology: that

freedom flows from barrel of guns.

## II. Need for soft approach.

1. Biggest root cause of LWE is poor socio-economic development.
2. Increase trust within tribals who are influenced by Naxal leaders.
3. Integration to mainstream to allow them to gain from India's growth.
4. Protection of forests as ~~the~~ forests are the ancestral homes of tribals.
5. Proper rehabilitation strategies of for tribals in case of displacement.  
↳ Prof Xaxa Committee report advocated for Land-for-land.
6. Focus on education, employment, health, nutrition to improve socio-economic conditions.

## II. Need for Hard Security Measures

1. Operation SAMADHAAN to not allow influence of navalism to increase
2. Specialised agencies like Grey Hounds, Operation Octopus to attack LWE areas.
3. Intelligence in urban areas to reduce funding, logistic & intelligence support.
4. Increased co-ordination between CRPF, State police, Intelligence Bureau
5. Monitoring of social media as it is used by insurgents to recruit cadres.

LWE has reduced to 25 districts in India, and Union Home Minister declared to end it by 2026.



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*Space for Rough Work*

*Space for Rough Work*

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### महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

#### क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

#### क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

### ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छायी वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।