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AKSHAY GUPTA

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GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER III

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

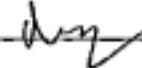
Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name AKSHAY GUPTA

Roll No. _____

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REMARKS

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Q1. What are the objectives of buffer stock policy? Has the policy been effective in price control and uninterrupted supply of food grains to the people of the country? Discuss in context of Shanta Prasad panel's recommendations. (12.5 Marks)

A nation like India which need constant supply of food crop as it has large population and food grain grow in particular session as as the Indian agricultor is mostly dependant on monsoon which is unpredictable.

The buffer stocks are those stored food grains which has following objectives:

- 1) Supply at the time of distress.
- 2) Import substitution is main objective
- 3) Control inflation due to surge in prices because of low yield of crop.
- 4) ~~and~~ self sufficiency in food / Containing in food supply.

The buffer stocks are key components of our food policy as

- 1) ~~these stocks~~ In these stock we maintain crop for whole year so that if crop fail in next session we can have sufficient food crop.
- 2) At the time of price rise government release these stocks in market so that

Remarks

sufficient amount of food to available

- 3) The buffer stocks are linked to market as when price fall certain threshold government procure food from market to protect people and from food stress
- 4) Continuous changing climate condition has impacted the stable growth of crop to mention that government maintain stock

Shree Poonam Committee recommended on

- 1) Procure food directly from farmers rather than middle man.
- 2) maintain stock for 2 year so that at the of distress we can maintain food supply.
- 3) Announce MSP of before sowing season of crops.
- 4) FCI must build enough godown so that no crop get wasted due to weather.
- 5) maintain not only food crop but also other crops like pulses cereal crop etc

Food security is a must component of any nation to become self sufficient and save foreign exchange. As India is a welfare state where huge population cannot sufficient because of food supply.

Remarks

Q2. Fisheries as a sunrise sector has immense potential to provide nutritional security and inclusive growth. Comment: (12.5 Marks)

Fisheries is a sector which has great potential as we have a huge coast line more than 6500 km and which provide a huge area for sufficient supply of fish.

The fisheries has a great scope as it can provide income, substantial and nutritional supplement as a fish contains many nutrients like protein, fat, vitamins which can easily be gained.

The fisheries can be done in inland water bodies and in open sea. It has a great potential.

The government has launched project Fasal Jals in which we encourage farmers to grow fish in local ponds which can help in 2 ways

- 1) Provide stable water supply to farm
- 2) Help in water harvesting
- 3) Fishery is a source of huge demand

The open sea also has a great potential as many varieties of fish are available.

Remarks

an growing fishes in open sea has
 provide to be a great sustenance

Fishing shift burden from crop as it
 as it can provide sufficient supply when
 crops fail due to natural calamities,

In world fishes have great demand
 and if we able to, top this we can
 become a largest exporter of fish and
 help us to earn valuable foreign exchange

Fishermen required sufficient maddada and
 proper temptation in water because after
 this they can either die or spend
 less time in human job bearing.

Fishing is a old age profession
 practice in India for early days but
 it has a eminent potential so that
 income substantial can be ~~not~~ help to ~~the~~
 stable from income to to ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 as we are welfare state as per ~~the~~

Remarks

Q3. Farm loan waiver is more of a political tool to gain electoral mileage rather than resolving issues of farmers. Critically analyse. What steps to be taken toward improving conditions of farmers? (12.5 Marks)

Farm distress is a problem faced by a nation when it depends on monsoon.

Farm loan waiver is just a palliative tool as it distorts credit central, as per 2004 survey which said farm loan waiver has the following issues:

- 1) It discourages honest farmers to pay loan
- 2) Credit creation get hampered due to loan ceiling
- 3) Put extra burden on exchange
- 4) Reduction in capital formation expenditure

The farm loan waiver can reduce farmer from loans in just one go and boost confidence that their they now under no obligation to pay loan which is a major boost.

It also encourage them to move towards formal sector rather informal sector.

The farm loan waiver is not good for agriculture as no condition of any asset and the problem still continues.

As we can say it has just postpone

Remarks

for next few year.

The loan waiver is a ~~is~~ a can be solved by following ways

- 1) Investing in long term technology & rather depend on nonsoon.
- 2) Creation of asset for future date when which can come handy at time of distress.
- 3) Invest in agriculture university so that you can get new technology.
- 4) Create alternate source of income for farmer.
- 5) Encourage farmer to grow crops according to weather prediction.

Form loan waiver is just a way to postpone the problem for next few years as these loan waiver impacts the entire economy and credit flow again become a issue for banks.

The arena for farmer in that states as under consideration we made a DPSP which states we should encourage farmers so that soft loan can be taken as ~~market~~ for a developing ~~or~~ nation for welfare of people.

Remarks

Q4. In a globalized economy foreign investment and multilateral agreements are crucial in today's economic architecture. In this regard analyze the significance of BITs in FDI inflow in India. Also discuss the issues in model BIT adopted by India in 2016.

(12.5 Marks)

In the era of globalization the capital flows is a key determinant for growth of any nation as of today technology, skills, capital etc in a nation which are essential for a developing nation.

BITs (Bilateral Investment Treaties) are essential for India as they help India in following way:-

- 1) Provide protection for investment
- 2) It an assurance that nation cannot just take away any dollar or foreign dollar
- 3) Dispute resolution mechanism are there on the basis of BITs
- 4) BITs are enforceable in international institutions
- 5) It provide set channel and route through which disputes can take place

The treaty helped India to gain much more in form of FDI than any other country in FDI inflow.

The present environment and government policies help investor to take risk in global economy.

Remarks

The new nodal BITI has followed some

- 1) No involvement of Insurance Institute in deposit until up till 5 years
- 2) Only after expiry of local currency fact only one can move for Insurance Institute
- 3) Any project started due to public interest cannot be compensated by government
- 4) Transition on distribution Investment is a major challenge
- 5) KYC norm of core monitoring and regulation in India is an important hindrance.

The BITs are a ~~use~~ easy way out for investors to join green signal for growth moving their funds in growing economies. The public can be seduced by introduction of arbitrage clause or in India rather give corporate ~~with~~ provide single window clearance in all matters.

The nation like India which are suffering for population growth must FDI's so that it can generate employment and become a prosper nation as a welfare state which a ~~motivation~~ for it investor.

Remarks

Q5. Discuss and analyze the potential impact of GST on inflation and tax collection efforts? Also briefly elaborate on the experience of other countries with GST? (12.5 Marks)

GST is a national tax regime which can change the whole scene for a nation and it is found to be giving more produce by GST.

GST will have following impact on :-

- 1) Lower the cost as it is a destination based tax
- 2) It will remove cascading effect of tax
- 3) It has brought more than 60% of the under 5% tax slab which is done as couple to order system.
- 4) It has shifted tax infrastructure to online platform where no payment of tax added with business corporate.

The GST is a positive change for India where state have also contribute their part and for the federal authority. For consumer

For consumer it is a boon as low price of commodity will encourage them to buy more for the less price.

For business it is a way to solve the long standing unnecessary tax with many more dept on increase can be.

Remarks

raduanda and diluting of good will be much faster as time consumed at garden ~~can be~~ his jurisdiction

Many nations in want how regulated list 1st one was Erona which has seen a great surge in economy as one force behind industry and investment in nation

In case of Australia and Canada which have to set up Anti corruption rule in to counter black so that profit margin of corpora may not jump to sky high

The list is a reform where it has come the nation as economy has jumped to new heights in few years

In India list will pave way for many new jobs in IT sector and other manufacturing sector so that youths will take employ

A well form stat which need tax compliance eolozed which can only be achieved by with less complex and simple tax format to attract the youth of youths

Remarks

Q6. Savings and investment rate in India has not been picking-up despite consistent efforts by government? Discuss the major reason behind such a fall and suggest measure to contain its impact? (12.5 Marks)

In India, where people tend to save more in informal ways as they are not able to trust formal sector or they are more comfortable with saving in cash rather than any other form.

The saving and investment are not picking up as it has high inflation rate and the slow and distant in formal sector has discouraged people to hold back their cash.

And the tax system which is in India is very complex which makes people to move in informal economy.

The reason for this trend are

- 1) The sufficient income as saving rate is less than inflation rate.
- 2) ~~Too~~ Complex tax system which discourages people.
- 3) Slow and distant in formal sector held back.
- 4) Redressal mechanism is so lengthy it takes year to get money back.
- 5) Incentive in form of physical asset like gold as people prefer rather than gold bonds.

Remarks

Measures need to take are:-

- 1) Simple and easy tax system for saving and investment
- 2) More growth in saving and investment as compare to withdrawal
- 3) Redressal mechanism for disputes as soon as possible
- 4) Encourage and make people aware about the new and better options.
- 5) Government backing of investment proposal so that people can trust them.

Saving and investment can only way if increase capital formation in domestic market as they have enormous potential to change the face and a way to earn or generate additional income for their self and others.

As per consideration we must bring capital equally which can only by way of investment in new sector - so the depend on foreign capital make India dependent and growth for welfare state will get away. So we should go for wider program.

Remarks

Q7. In recent there has been a clamor to amend the FRBM Act, which was passed in 2004. Why such demands have been raised? Assess the suitability of such demands and suggest a future course of action on the FRBM front. (12.5 Marks)

The FRBM Act 2004 was enacted to control deficit in financial ~~sector~~ ^{Statement} of Government as it was bound to 6 to 7% of GDP and that has to be kept at least to the level of 2% to 3% of GDP.

The act ~~was~~ ^{has} become inoperative due to financial crisis

- 1) The time long setup under ~~the~~ act was outdated many years
- 2) It was not in accordance with today's scenario
- 3) Contradictory deficit in a single year ~~was~~ can be a disconcerting factor for economy
- 4) No discipline on state to take fiscal discipline

The demand ~~exists~~ ^{is} to amend the act since some what time as

while we certainly agreed that there was deficit in the act and its purpose

the today world is changing and for that we need more flexible provision so that we can account ~~our~~ ^{our} many new changes

The the act is more on fixed number which is a great barrier if not amended it will create distortion among people.

Remarks

The Future course of action are

- 1) We should fix target base target rather than
- 2) More judicial autonomy to state with help of to establish that reason and not down to top of approach with good growth.
- 3) Don't introduce emergency clause which provide flexibility of O.S to in target all form of national clauses or unstable price.
- 4) More market target to to set rules separately

The FRBM Act will bring change in judicial approach but not central will direct to hyperinflation and the course or India debt money market also falls to at low.

The judicial approach is necessary for a nation to have a instrument in capital market of a nation in a liberal way to attain the goal of welfare state for India

Remarks

Q8. El Salvador became the first country in the world to ban metal mining. Is such a move potentially beneficial in a large country like India? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

A nation's wealth is not only its resources but also how they are processed. Hence, and unlike the existing one rather extraction of more from earth.

The move to ban metal mining may be possible for a small nation but for nations like India is not possible which has following effects :-

- 1) Loss of Job for millions of Indians
- 2) Our Economy gets a major chunk from metal mining and processing
- 3) ~~It~~ It will rise our import bill if we start import metal.
- 4) Metal ore back door for national industries which become dependent.
- 5) Cost of metal also and other core industry will also suffer for this effect
- 6) ~~It~~ It will create way for illegal work in many places.

The ban on the metal mining will have India to process it because for getting goods and have less impact on environment.

Remarks

We will be able to consume and utilize our
 all metal rather good for new ones

The mining of metal is a essential part
 of economic growth where we have to provide
 employment to a large amount of people
 and for further progress we need metal
 to give flexibility to structure so that
 stress can be handled

We can encourage less mining by moving
 towards ~~reuse~~ 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse
 and Recycle). as the 3Rs also put
 an emphasis to us to protect
 our natural resources

A nation can grow by expanding metal
 to these nation only - if they expand
 metal rather ore which will give
 additional employment in addition as
 to full fill the provide with facilities
 for well fare of society.

Remarks

Q9. Why National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) is critical for Digital India? Discuss the various challenges in its implementation. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q10. Drug resistant TB is emerging a serious threat in India. In this reference discuss what are various type of drug resistant TB and causes of its emergence. why India achieved only limited success in controlling TB? What are various steps taken in direction to control it? (12.5 Marks)

TB is a communicable disease which can be a life threatening for a healthy population.

TB which is spreading in India is a kind of variant which emerges after some course of medication people stop taking medicine or no completion of course which lead to MDR TB on which no first aid second line drugs work.

The cause of emergence are :-

- 1) Awareness about completion of course.
- 2) No proper drug supply
- 3) Loss of wage when they people have to go for checkups
- 4) No 2nd and 3rd line of drug available in rural India
- 5) Lack of diagnostic techniques in rural India.

The limited success in controlling TB are

- 1) Only limited to 1st line of drug.
- 2) People are pushed by family pressure to take medicine.

Remarks

- 3) Limited awareness to area.
- 4) Limited hospital and less number of doctors for treated in rural ladder.

The measures like are :-

- 1) Availability of 2nd and 3rd line of drug in India only on prescription of specialised doctor to make more disposable.
- 2) Making of TB plan in Sydn. with who plan.
- 3) Creating awareness about use of drug and control of course.
- 4) Employing of ASHA worker for supply of drugs in rural area.

TB is a disease which can be a threat if not control as ~~was~~ government has made plan to eradicate TB by 2025 at WHO's ~~100:100:100~~ program was also implement ~~at~~ to achieve program by 2020.

For a healthy nation a worker should need who can take care of it often as we can ~~take~~ not back that see drug as per committee no one worker should

Remarks

Q11. What are rare earth elements? Discuss significance and challenges associated with them.

(12.5 Marks)

The rare earth elements are those which are found in isolated areas or so deep inside earth's crust extraction is too costly. The elements have wide range of industrial uses.

The rare earth elements are of following significance:

- 1) Widely used in industrial processes.
- 2) Usage in photovoltaic panels which are great source due to solar energy.
- 3) These elements used in many types of catalysts, bond, ceramic bond, manufacturing.
- 4) In satellite industry the coating of these elements used as the core rather of many elements.

Challenges with these elements are:

- 1) They are hard to extract.
- 2) They are located in few nations like India, China, Canada, Australia etc.
- 3) If they found they are so deep extraction become too costly.

Remarks

g) These are mostly imported by most of the nations

These demand which are so scarce we should use ZPs so that cost of exports can be cut down and input bill will be reduced

The dependence on these nations will come to level as they pass monopoly over the supply of these items

For a ~~rate~~ industrial growth we must demand which can not be substituted but we can also demand to demand a demand so that we can become self sufficient nations...

Remarks

Q12. Artificial Intelligence is faster evolving dimension of modern technologies. In this reference discuss its various applications? Also mention the downsides and risks of Artificial Intelligence (AI)? (12.5 Marks)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a dimension which has changed whole world and put everything on our finger tips it is a new era of 4th Industrial revolution.

The AI has following applications:-

- 1) Used in manufacturing process to reduce time of defect
- 2) Accuracy check were made more strong and better
- 3) Used in medical field were robot diagnose human body and in soldier soldier time period
- 4) AI has used in prediction in share market and it pattern and provide better results
- 5) Also used in prediction in human behavior which security on internet.

The risk involve are:-

- 1) Reducing Job for human in manufacturing sector
- 2) Lack of emotional skills along with human body
- 3) No consent system or other solution.

Remarks

- 4) Over production capacity leads to wastes of resources
- 5) A threat to human kind as they can be controlled by any one person or group

The AI is a power which we must see from the eyes of suspicion so that we may not become slaves of ~~the~~ power by computers

India is a nation which has high potential if we ~~do~~ allow AI to replace the work that ~~is~~ done ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~place~~ ~~where~~ ~~we~~ ~~are~~ ~~working~~ as we are a world power ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~future~~

Remarks

Q13. This question contain 2 parts and both are compulsory.

- (a) What is phyto-mining. Compare its advantages and challenges compared to conventional mining.
- (b) What is bitcoin mining? Discuss how recent developments has made it an attractive profession? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

6) Bot coin minting is a digital process in which we develop or extract new bot coin. In the form of code as it took lot of time and energy to make a bot coin. ~~to a~~

The new geom. & actance can be determined.

- 1) It has no back track record.
- 2) People can stay ~~annoying~~ annoyed which is why they
- 3) The sudden rise in price from \$100 to \$2000 at present
- 4) Usage in transaction by hacker made a better business for people
- 5) No. of bot coin traders made it more successful

The bot coin is a digital currency which has no any physical backing but it a hack proof program which is attached to trade in many new form of currency

RBI is not supporting it and that is why they are not interested in it as Japan is.

Remarks

Q14. This question contain 2 parts and both are compulsory

- (a) Elaborate the achievements of India in space technology
- (b) Discuss, how ISRO, despite being a government body, is giving tough competition to best in world? (12.5 Marks)

Q) Indian space technology has achieved ~~what~~ what other nations can still dream of as only an Indian technology.

achieve-ore. ?

- 1) Record launch of Satellites in space or low
- 2) More than 45% success rate in space launch
- 3) Low cost of most exploration missions in world.
- 4) Cheapest per space launch with constant velocity
- 5) Development of its indigenous navigation system
- 6) Successful moon orbiter Chandrayaan II at low cost
- 7) Development and successful launch of GSLV-MkIII which gives an payload for more than 10000 km load in low earth orbit.

The ISRO is a one of the most achieve in short span and with only Indian dream of India orbit.

Remarks

- 6) ISRA give high computer to other country
- 1) It is an autonomous body of govt of India
- 2) No interference in it affairs by any ministry
- 3) No Boarder handles in its process
- 4) It directly report to PMO.
- 5) It has its Head quarter in Bangalore which is away from political pressure.
- 6) Talents and authentic scientist are not get part so that they can take any challenge
- 7) It uses its own resources rather depend on any foreigner help

The world has under stand need for better to new invention so when we work hard result will definitely come even though we may fail but when we achieve we will out stand as India did

A nation is known by its people and India scientist how prove and name of job today we have to achieve more and become a leader of world.

Remarks

Q15. Discuss how new Defence Procurement Policy is focusing on indigenization of technology and establishment of defence manufacturing ecosystem in India? Highlight with specific investment project. (12.5 Marks)

India spends a lot of amount of money on its defence procurement as per a report by ~~and~~ on International agency India spends more on its defence after Saudi Arabia in defence procurement of defence equipment.

The new policy to focus on budgetary etc more on the to supply and you push to make in India concept. or

- 1) By giving preference to those companies who are willing to set up their production in India
- 2) Ease of FDI norms in defence sector to give 100% of FDI
- 3) In technology transfer cost tax benefit to the companies
- 4) To give self reliance 40% of India's defence use in defence manufacturing was made mandatory
- 5) And a promise to buy and also allow to sell to other nations but not to other countries

This policy has seen a budgetary side as

Remarks

• Tada Tada model were Tada company
 involved in Hyderabad in production of some
 defence equipment and for which Tada got
 a big order a huge order and also
 order from other nations. has been ordered
 by the company

US Tada FPA FA fighta job which
 has to have 40% of Tada production has
 also come in

The policy of defence procurement in Tada
 will help with Tada and company as
 they can get much business and also
 it will save foreign exchange and give
 element of security

A nation which is surrounded by unstable
 neighbour can not sit idle and accept
 for security it has to be alert all the
 in all situations

Remarks

Q16. The attrition has been plaguing the central paramilitary forces for a long time now, which was reflected in 450% increase in Voluntary retirement from services in 2016-17. What are the reasons for this high level of attrition? What effective steps must be taken to tackle this situation? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q17. It is said that security situation in Jammu and Kashmir has deteriorated, which is reflected in increased number of terrorists attacks and more locals joining militancy. What are the reasons behind such a trend? What effective policy measures are needed to improve the security situation in Jammu and Kashmir? (12.5 Marks)

Jammu & K are integral part of India but
 give bad element try to up surge out-
 national on the support of foreign nation

The security situation has found some
 reason

- 1) Outside support for out-national element
- 2) Money power from abroad made them to
 take the step.
- 3) Due to policy making economy get stagnate
 and jobs lost make people to go against
 govt.
- 4) Lack of education many local people as
 school were closed during protest
- 5) The communal fear by radicalist against other
 community

The effective policies are :-

- 1) Must create sense of belongingness like
 Sapar ho by India own
- 2) Creation of skill oriented jobs under UDAAN
 by Ministry of home affairs for J & K youth

Remarks

- 3) Give a push to Moke in Tuda Cooper
- 4) Developmt. of trade and Commerce of local
state product in world
- 5) Impalby Eduard in remand area of state
- 6) Total stoppage of out side funding with the
help of International institutions
- 7) Support the code of conduct so the labor
union can choose

JK had a choga in Jangshin Jant
as only local people count change all
things. we should have more 35A
and 370 a special state if we body
then a all level it will then also
be been a notque part in other areas

As a nation we count use of
our culture as they may be value of them
dile and regard the spirit of Jangshin so
we should count with the so as they
wally to do how ever or a center
state of Tuda.

Remarks

Q18. China has said that ceding Tawang to China can help in early settlement of border dispute, with concessions for India in other sectors. In light of the above statement enunciate the problems faced in managing a disputed border. What should be India's response to Chinese offer? (12.5 Marks)

India and China are both required to end the as their second the are gradually and the movement on border dispute is not.

The border dispute is not new b/c India and China both are facing each other from last few decades.

The front both are moving is so tight and high it need a lot amount of resources from both side.

In some sector they are at advantage and at some war. So it is because of this but it is also a failure.

The development of border area is a major challenge as people in these area must do high load which is taken by every of both sides is a major.

As recent situation stand off or the LAC in JK all these are challenge to both so as to display from and the mental at first high so also can be seen.

Remarks

Causing India to react to China will pose another challenge which should India consider on it's today.

By Even if India does what could it today. Nothing is just control on the way we are already belong to India and accept by their ally.

If this option was available we could have done earlier but we are not confirm because by tomorrow again China could start and say this public is our friend as other we will give a war.

India is a sovereign nation and it is only subject to the core of it. Today and it will not confirm with any person from anywhere at the cost of its sovereignty.

Remarks

Q19. Identity theft and financial fraud are emerging as new challenging areas of cyber security. What do you understand by them? What is the preparedness of India in this regard? What new steps are needed to tackle these challenges? (12.5 Marks)

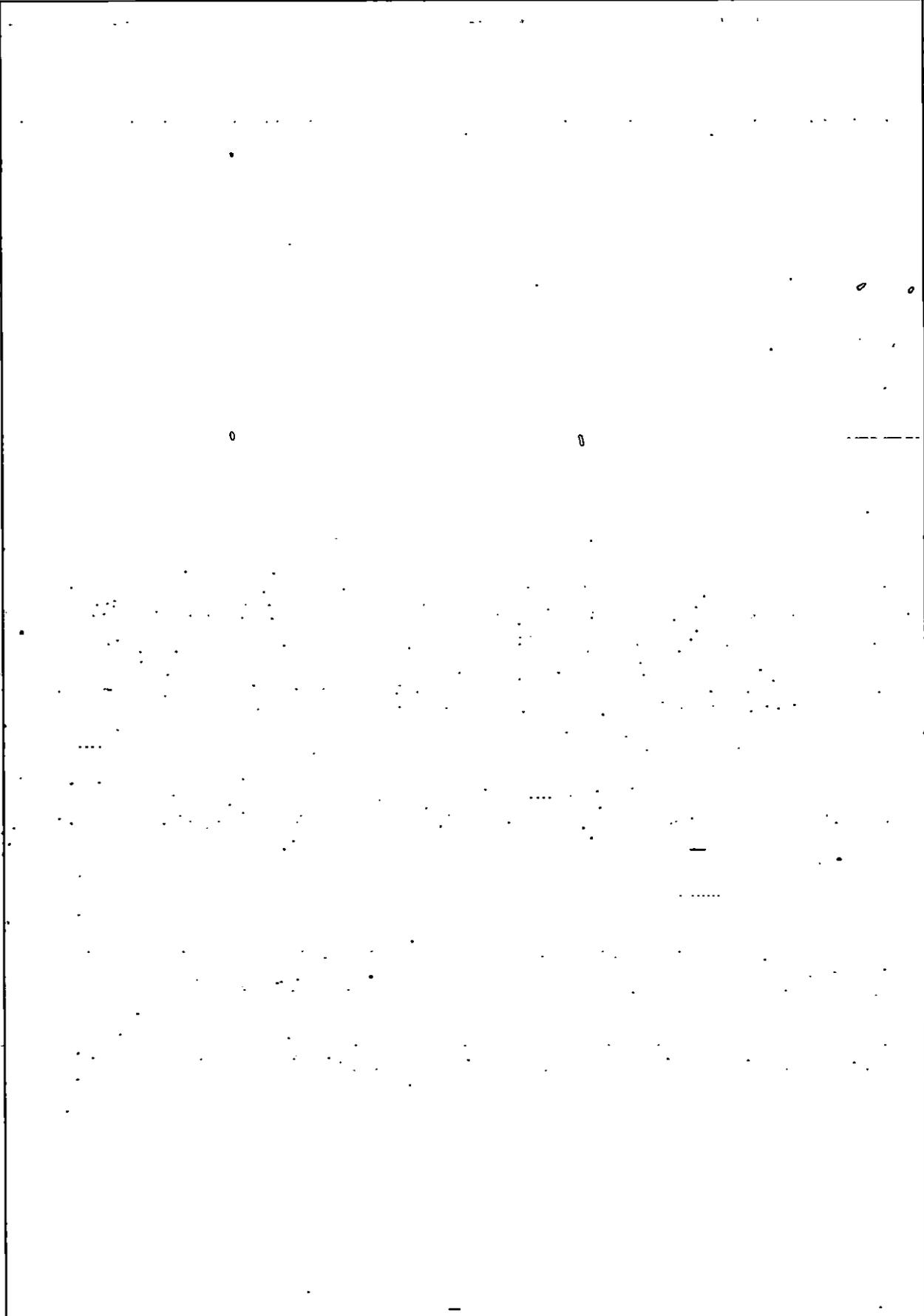
Remarks

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Remarks

Q20. Self - radicalization through social media and internet has emerged as a new internal security threat in India. What are the reasons for it? What effective strategies must be adopted to tackle this challenge? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks