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SARVESH PANWAR

RANK - 460

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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 Question No. 1 to 10 not more than 150 words, whereas Question No. 11 to 20 should be answered in not more than 250 words.• 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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REMARKS

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SECTION - A

- Q1. Recently, the Union Government announced new hydrocarbon exploration and pricing policy. Examine the merits and demerits of this policy. (10 Marks)

Union Government announced new hydrocarbon exploration & pricing policy to remove the demerits of earlier policy HELP.

Salient features of policy :->

- 1) It talk about uniform license policy.
- 2) open acreage policy where private player can ask for certain block
- 3) Revenue sharing model, It would ensure revenue to the government & It is improvement over earlier policy which focus on Production sharing model.
- 4) Nations data of hydrocarbons, It would help in proper auction process.
- 5) It exempt From Royalty ~~tax~~ from deep water exploration. It would increase the interest of private players.

Remarks

6) Freedom of Marketing is new dimension. It would ensure security to private players.

However, policy has certain elements like →

1) Reverse sharing model can dishearten the private player because they have to share from 1st day.

2) Open acreage policy if not performed in transparent way can induce the corruption.

3) A rotational digital data of hydrocarbon needs the protection as it directly impact our national security.

4) There should be proper regulation on the freedom of marketing of price.

Indeed, the policy is milestone which would improve our hydrocarbon sector and would ensure energy security.

Proper regulation and monitoring is required for this.

Q2. A range of issues relating to procurement, storage and distribution of food grains is not only deeply flawed in its reading of the situation on food security, but also short on facts. Discuss in the light of Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations. (10 Marks)

" Food security refers to the availability, affordability and acceptability of food. Present system of procurement, storage and distribution faces serious issues which is impacting the food security.

Issues Related with procurement :-

1. Not regular procurement.
2. Not timely procurement which provides lesser price to farmer.
3. Much focus is on Rice & wheat.

Storage :-

1. Large food get wasted due to fungal infection and rotten by monsoon rainfall.
2. Jute Bags resulted the wastage since these are good absorber of moisture.

Remarks

Distribution :->

- Diversion to other places.
- Corruption
- Non timely distribution creates inefficiency.

Shanta Kumar committee suggested ->

- ① GIS equipped transportation
- ② using plastic bags instead of jute.
- ③ Use of modern technology like POS machines.
- ④ Reduction in quantity of beneficiaries under National food security mission.

Robust Infrastructure is needed to ensure proper procurement, storage and distribution.

Remarks

Q3. Critically examine the emergence of AI-powered cyber weapons as the weapons of next cold war. (10 Marks)

AI-powered cyber weapons emergence creates the "threat" to national security. These can be used in the next cold war.

- Recent case of data theft and influencing US election clearly indicates how the sovereignty of a nation can be impacted using these cyber weapons.
- AI empowered robotics can create new global economic scenario where jobs will get impacted in one country and would disturb the economic stability.
- AI powered cyber weapons are threat to national security equipments like - defence equipments, tanks, missiles, nuclear weapons.
- AI powered cyber weapons can be used for spying, for destroying satellites of other nations.

Remarks

As done by China:

However, AI can also play a positive role in development For example →

- Ensuring National security
- In Industrial development
- In disaster management.
- Traffic management etc.

There is need to have a international convention of AI powered cyber weapons regarding their production, use and regulation.

Remarks

Q4. Briefly introduce various intelligence agencies in India and their major functions.

(10 Marks)

Intelligence agencies play important role in dealing with issues of internal security and peace.

Different agencies :-

Intelligence Bureau

- Deals with Internal intelligence matters.
- It gather information from various other sources like Police.

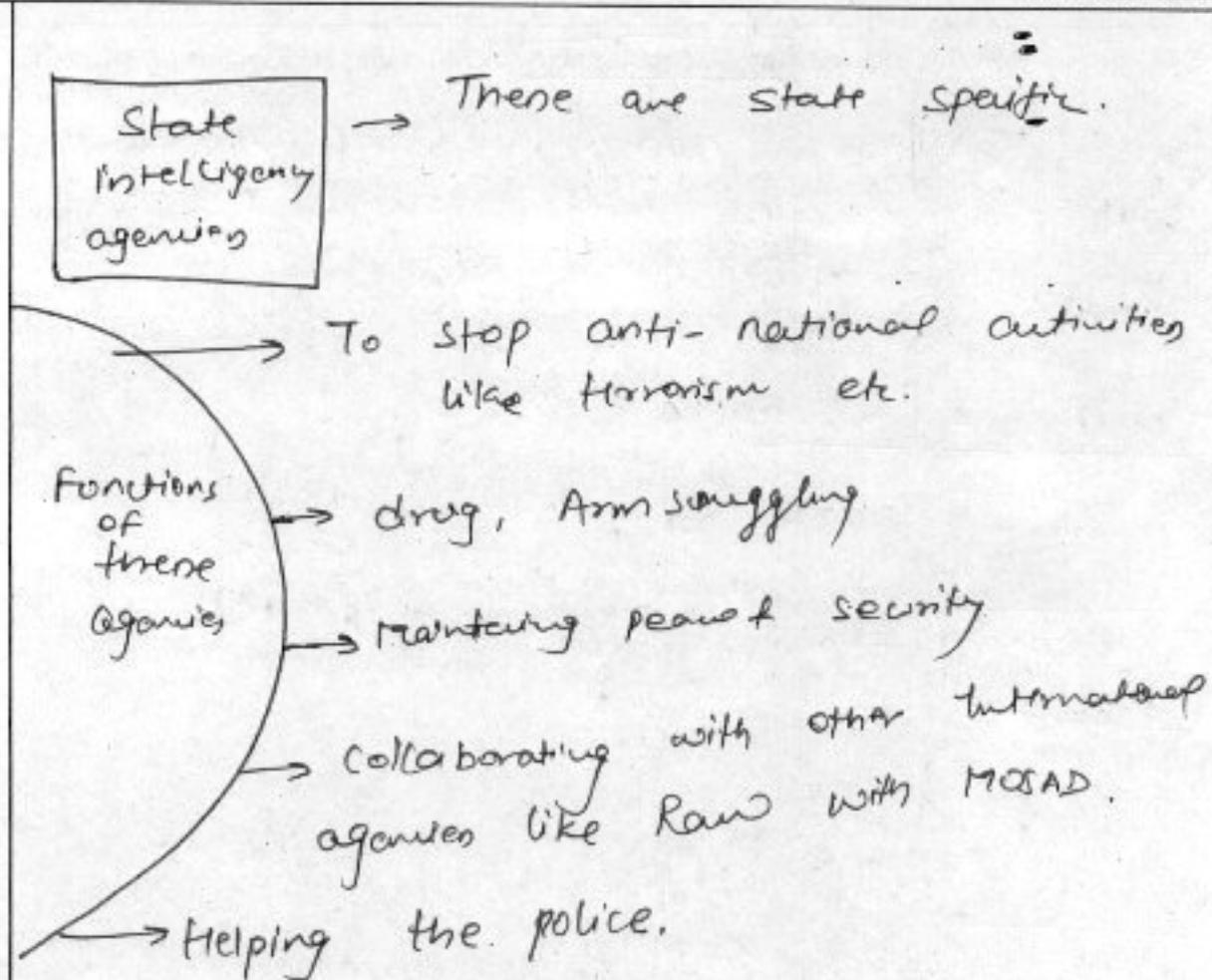
Research + Analysis wing

- It is for the outside of country
- It gathers information outside the country
- It interact with intelligence agencies of other nations.

Directorate of Revenue + E.D

- Deals with cases of economic nature
- Also deals with seizure of drugs, Narcotics etc.

Remarks



There is need of skill development of some of these agencies in new areas like cyber issues. More cooperation and collaboration in inter-information sharing would serve the purpose.

Remarks

Q5. Discuss major amendments in the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, through Finance Act, 2018, to make it more effective. (10 Marks)

Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 was brought to prevent the money laundering.

It has following provisions →

- ① Money Laundering is made criminal offence.
- ② fast track court to discharge the cases
- ③ ED has the power under PMLA Act.

Finance Act, 2018 amends and give powers to courts under PMLA 2002 to deal with the cases of fugitive economic offender as defined under fugitive economic offender Act 2018.

Remarks

Prevention of money laundering
required robust infrastructure,
greater awareness among people,
and strengthening of intelligent
agencies.

International cooperation is
most to tackle this problem.

Remarks

- Q6. The concept of urban development of infrastructure in India cannot be separated from rural infrastructure development. Explain in the light of AMRUT, Smart Cities, and RURBAN concept of rural development. (10 Marks)

69% of population live in Rural areas along with 31% in Urban areas. The increasing trend in Urbanisation creates emphasis on Urban development.

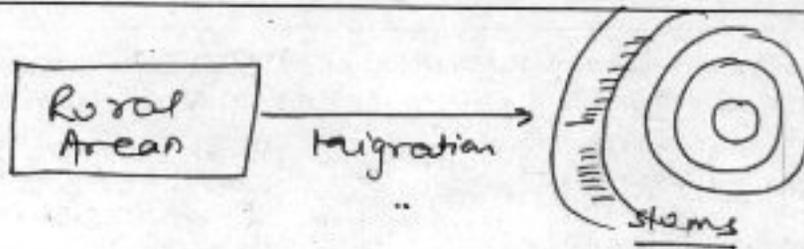
But Urban development can not be separated from rural development.

- Because of the Urban problems are linked with rural problems.

For example, congestion, slow development in urban areas are due to failure of agriculture and rural-urban migration.

- People migrate from rural to urban areas to avail good services like health, education. This is poor development of these sectors in Rural areas.

Remarks



Development of slums, congestion
 creating new problems like vulnerability
 to disasters, lack of employment, burden
 on infrastructure.

For this SMART city, AMRUT
 missions launched to ensure safe, secure
 cities.

Along with these it is Urban Mission
 which want to create villages in
 the line of urban areas. This involves
 creation of infrastructure in health,
 education, connectivity.

with 69% people living in villages
 A smart city would only exist
 with smart village.

Remarks

Q7. While highlighting the significance of celebrating Earth Day discuss the major components in the theme of Earth Day 2018. (10 Marks)

Earth day is the day which is initiated by WWF. It seeks to the people to switch off the unnecessary lights for one hour on a particular day.

Significance ⇒

1. Saves energy, which can be used for other purposes.
2. Ensures sustainability of resources.
3. Discourage the consumerism.
4. It creates the sense in people towards the problems of environment.
5. It reduce the wastage of energy by switching off all the equipments.
6. It is best way to create awareness among people.

Remarks

Major components of Earth day

2014 →

- Green deeds, which inspire the people to do any green activity to protect environment.
- More participation of the people from every quarter of life.

Earth day is a tool to make people aware regarding the problem of environment.

Remarks

Q8. As part of its commitment under the Montreal Protocol, India has launched the second phase of its programme that aims to eliminate the use of hydro-chloro-fluoro-carbons (HCFCs). Examine the challenges involved in eliminating HCFCs from India and suggest some remedies. (10 Marks)

Montreal Protocol was launched in 1987 which sought to prevent the use of ozone-depletion substances like CFCs, etc. However it didn't involve the HCFCs.

HCFCs are not ozone depletion substances but create global warming. In this context India signed the Kigali agreement 2017 which seeks to prevent the use of HCFCs.

It sets the limit for India 2016 to freeze the production and use of HCFCs.

Challenges :-

1. India is developing countries, Removing HCFCs at this stage would prevent people from buying cost effective equipments like ACs.

Remarks

2. Indian sector in this field is at the nascent stage. It would decelerate the growth of sector.
3. India lacks the modern technology which would be used as replacement.
4. Using of new technology would increase the cost, where poor people, rural ones would not be able to buy new equipments.

Remedies :->

1. India must focus on continuous R & D towards clean energy.
2. India can seek technology from developed nation.
3. Incentive must be given to industry to switch to new technology.

All these will help in ensuring the proper implementation of the Kyoto agreement.

Remarks

Q9. What do you understand by germline editing? Discuss the ethical, social and regulatory issues that human germline editing raises. Also, highlight how it is being regulated in India and countries across the world. (10 Marks)

Germline editing refers to the editing of genes in human beings. It is performed by new technology like CRISPR-Cas9.

Benefits of gene editing :->

- ① Prevents from disease.
- ② to enable desired gene.

Ethical Issues :->

- It is against the nature and some can engage in unethical business practices.

Social Issues :->

1. Rural v/s urban or Rich v/s poor. Poor people would not be able to get the opportunity since the process is costly.

It would help rich people to get desired genetic properties and always be ahead of poor people.

Remarks

Regulatory Issues: → =

- Currently, there is no any specific mechanism to control this.
- Since, technology is new, old laws do not cover this.

In India, Indian Council of Medical Sciences sees the regulation of this. Different countries like UK legalised the gene editing.

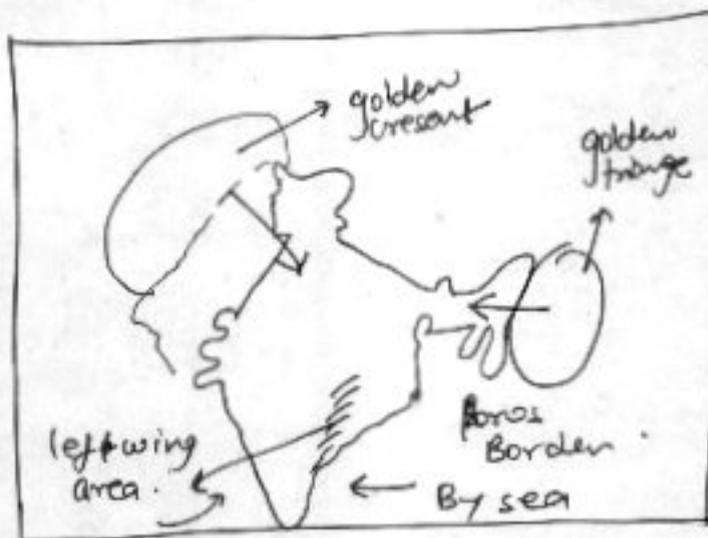
Proper regulation is need of hour in India.

Remarks

Q10. Highlight the prevalence of drug abuse in India? Discuss the various measures taken by government to curb the drug addiction in country. (10 Marks)

Drug abuse is increasing menace in the country. It is affecting the youth of country and impairing their health and productivity.

prevalence of drug abuse is



• India is close to golden crescent which facilitate the drugs smuggling in the states of Punjab. It is used for the terror funding also.

• In North east, golden triangle consists of Thailand, Myanmar facilitate this and helps insurgent to raise funds.

Remarks

- Drug smuggling is also done by sea route.
- Various African Nationals are involved in drug smuggling.

Measures taken to curb:

- Opening of "Nasha Mukti Kendras" in different States.
- DRZ (Directorate of Revenue Intelligence) engaged in stopping smuggling.
- Strict checking at the airports by CISF.
- Strong monitoring at Borders.

This menace can be removed with proper cooperation from parents, NGOs and Government. Government needs to focus on providing employment to youths at the same time proper check & control at the drug smuggling is necessary.

Remarks

SECTION - B

Q11. There is an urgent need for India to get infrastructure financing, however, the current investment model of PPPs is poorly designed and needs restructuring. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of PPPs with respect to stalled projects, risk management, governance & institutional capacity. (15 Marks)

India is one of the fastest growing economy. To fulfill the various socio-economic goals, it needs the infrastructure financing. However current investment model of PPP faces some challenges.

Issues :->

- Stalled projects :->
 - It is due to lack of timely clearances like environment and other permits.
 - land acquisition has been issue in many cases.
 - Judiciary interference in many projects also resulted into stalled projects.

Risk management :->

- Most of the projects are passed without analysing the risk hedged. Due to lack of risk management system in government as well as private player led the poor success rate of PPP.

Remarks

• Governance issues :->

- lack of transparency in the implementation in the projects is a major concern.
- There is no monitoring mechanisms of the projects.
- "Performance audit" is missing for the private player.

• Institutional capacity :->

- "lack of credit" on time resulted failure of PPP model.
- Equipments, labourers etc. are sometimes missing according to the demand of projects.

various government projects like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Setu Bharatam, freight corridors, smart city etc require active participation of private players. It would ensure the robust infrastructure in country.

Remarks

Way forward: →

- Revive PPP model with proper monitoring, online clearances etc.
- There should be timely availability of funds.
- Performance audit needs to be done.
- Implement the Vijay Kelkar's committee recommendations regarding PPP.
- More focus should be on new models like hybrid annuity model.

Bringing Transparency in PPP would brought down the menace of corruption and will ensure robust infrastructure in country.

Remarks

Q12. There is an overdrive by the government and India Inc. to link 12-digit Aadhaar with verification process of various schemes and realize Digital India dream faster. However, increased incidents of cyber frauds and data-theft highlight lack of preparedness. Analyze. Also, suggest solutions to handle these issues. (15 Marks)

Government enacted the Aadhaar Act 2016, which make it legal to have the 12-digit Aadhaar to every citizen and residents. There is consistent focus on linking aadhaar to various schemes.

Benefits of Linking aadhaar :-

- It reduces the leakages in schemes for example in MGNREGA, PDS etc.
- Reduction in corruption.
- Exclusion of bogus recipients.
- It realize digital India Campaign.
- Direct Benefit Transfer, in case of subsidy like LPG, scholarships, pensions etc.

Despite all these benefits there has been some concerns regarding the security and safety.

Remarks

Challenges →

- 1) Data theft, as seen in recent case of Cambridge analytica.
- 2) threat to right to privacy which is fundamental right after Justice K S Puttaswamy case 2017.
- 3) Cyber frauds including fraud economic transactions etc.
- 4) Aadhar details of many personalities like M S Dhoni, TRAI chief R S Sharma were made public. This is serious issues.
- 5) Some companies are making fake aadhar cards.

Although, Act provides the security of data but we still lack the preparedness in data safety.

In this regard we face following problems →

- 1) Lack of awareness among people.
- 2) Lack of comprehensive law.
- 3) Infrastructure is not upto the mark because data theft is global problem.

Remarks

Way forward :->

- People should be made aware regarding data.
- Comprehensive data security Act will serve the purpose. We can think on the recommendations of B H Srikrishna committee.
- Robust infrastructure is required to stop cyber frauds etc.

India needs to ensure the balance between people's privacy and the aadhar. Proper regulated use of aadhar while ensuring data security would be right step.

Remarks

Q13. The World Bank has observed that India is emerging as a frontrunner in the fight against climate change. It has noted that India is gradually replacing coal energy with solar power as a source of energy. Elaborate. (15 Marks)

Climate change is the global problem. With 17% of world's population and 2.4% of world's land, India faces severe threat from climate change.

World bank recently in its report praised the efforts of India in fighting the climate change.

Some of the steps India took to fight climate change :->

- 1) National Action plan on climate change. It has eight different missions working in the field of water, Agriculture, energy efficiency etc.
- 2) National Electric mobility mission to replace the conventionally run vehicle with electric vehicles.
- 3) India is strongly committed to its INDCs under the Paris deal.

Remarks

- 4.) SECURE - Himalaya project launched with the help of world bank to ensure sustainability of Himalaya ecosystem.
- 5) India with France launched the International solar Alliance.
- 6) Focus on sustainable Agriculture under its PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna.
- 7) Schemes like FAME (manufacturing of hybrid vehicles), PAT (performance, Achieve and trade).

currently, India depends on coal for its 50% of total energy needs. Only 65 GW out of 310 GW is from renewable sources.

But there has been switch towards the solar energy.

- National solar mission, envisages to install 100GW of solar energy by 2022.
- Active participation in International Solar Alliance.

Remarks

- Mega solar parks are being installed in different states like Gujarat & Tamil Nadu.
- GRIHA rating for green building including solar energy equipments.

However there are challenges regarding the demand from consumer, skilled manpower, lack of credit. All these hampering the growth of solar energy sector.

We must focus on creating awareness among people with proper focus on skill and training. It would help in ensuring the sustainable development.

Remarks

Q14. Ending poverty and stabilizing climate change will be two unprecedented global achievements and two major steps toward sustainable development. Critically discuss the impact of climate change on poverty. In regard to this, suggest some measures.

(15 Marks)

Poverty and climate change are two most grave challenges we are facing today. Both are interlinked because poor people are most vulnerable to climate change like - developing nations, Island nations, farmers etc.

SDGs talk about eradicating poverty (SDG-1) and to deal with climate change.

Currently, climate change is the forms of increase in global temperature, sea level rise, floods, droughts, forest fire etc. threatening the sustainable development goals.

Most of the poor people like living in small islands, farmers, migrants are more vulnerable to these incidents.

Hence solving these two issues will be two huge achievements and major steps towards achieving the goals of sustainable development.

Remarks

Impact of Climate Change on Poverty :->

1. > loss of livelihood, in case of Agriculture, this would increase the incidences of poverty.
- 2 > climate change will impact the food security and Nutritional security which in turn increase poverty.
- 3 > "New diseases" like skin diseases, irritation etc which are direct result of climate change would effect poverty.
- 4) Depletion of resources of water and pollution of air would affect the poor people most.
- 5) Sea level rise would impact the coastal ecosystem and people. This would led to "environmental refugees".
- 6) Deaths from heat waves, farmers suicide due to drought and agriculture failure would increases.

Remarks

7) All our Infrastructure, Urban, industrial will face threats from floods, increase in Temperature.

Measures :->

- 1.) International cooperation, developed nation can provide funds, technology to developing nations.
- 2.) Proper implementation of Paris deal, Kigali agreement etc.
- 3.) focus on "common but differential responsibility".
- 4.) Social security schemes, Alternate employment schemes for poor people would help.
- 5.) Focusing of Agro climatic farming would ensure food and nutritional security.

India with its programmes like Action plan on climate change, International solar Alliance is moving in right direction. All nations should come together to ensure sustainable development.

Remarks

Q15. An emissions-reduction approach to fight global warming is not enough. Alternative solutions involving climate engineering might have to be deployed sooner than we think. Critically examine the statement. Also, discuss climate engineering.

Global warming is a major problem we are facing today. It resulted into global temperature increase and climate change. In this regard both adaptation and mitigation approaches would serve the purposes. (15 Marks)

Presently amount of CO₂ reached to 400 ppm which is above threshold. Some of the emissions-reduction techniques which would help are →

- Afforestation
- Focusing on public Transport.
- Switching over to Renewable sources of energy like Solar, wind etc.
- Use of technological methods like BS-VI fuel, catalytic filters etc.

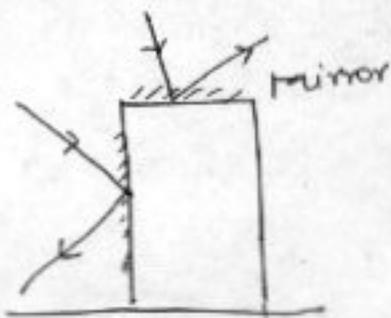
However, emission-reduction techniques alone will not solve the problem. New solutions like climate engineering would be beneficial.

Remarks

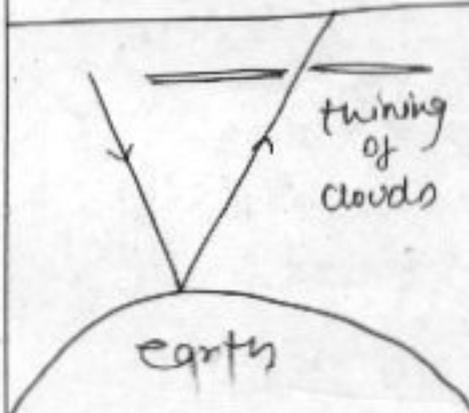
Climate engineering :->

It is also called geo-engineering and involves different techniques which are used to remove already present CO_2 in atmosphere.

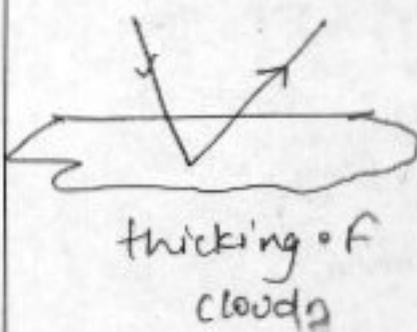
Different techniques are :->



- Mirrors are used to reflect the solar energy which would help in reducing global temperature.

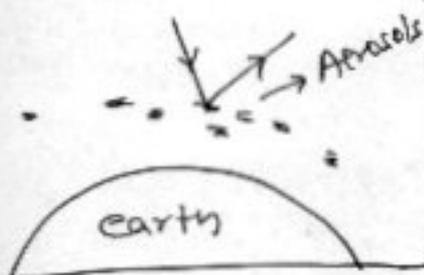


- It would increase the outgoing rate of long wave radiation from earth. hence global 'T' will reduce.



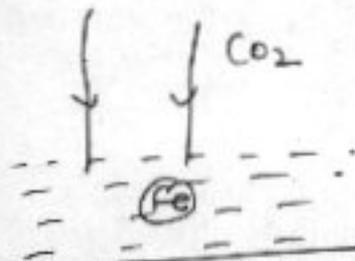
- Thickening of cloud would reduce the rate of incoming solar radiation.

Remarks

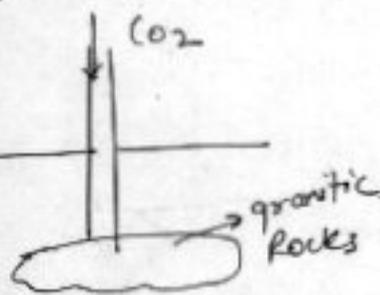


Spreading of Aerosols would increase the rate of scattering hence low solar and low temperature.

Iron fertilization



Iron catalyses the growth of phytoplankton which increases the rate of carbon sequestration.



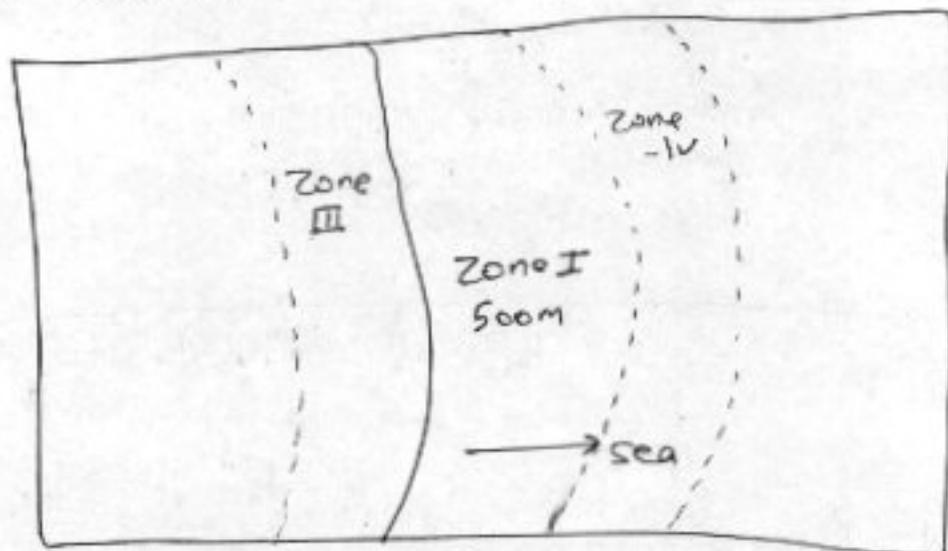
Artificial sequestration of CO_2 into granitic rock would remove the CO_2 .

Both adaptive and mitigative measures would help in tackling the problem of global emission. Climate engineering offers new opportunity to reduce global warming. Proper Research should be done regarding this.

Remarks

Q16. What are Coastal Regulation Zones? Government has recently proposed changes in CRZ regulations through draft Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2018. Highlight the salient features of the same. What are the concerns toward new changes? (15 Marks)

Shailash Nayak committee suggested to define the coastal regulation zones. These are different sections near coasts.



Currently 5 zones are there

Zone I, with restriction of maximum activities apart from atomic plants etc.

Zone II, It restrict the discharge of waste and other polluting activities

Zone III, It is no development zone with 200m.

Remarks

Government Recently proposed following changes →

1. Giving mapping power to India Survey Organisation.
2. Zone III, No development zones is proposed to reduce from 200m to 50m.
3. Allowing certain activities like tourism, hotels etc.

Concerns ⇒

- Reducing the "No development zone" to 50m would be great threat to biodiversity and coastal ecosystem.
- It will increase the construction activities which would affect the fragile coastal ecosystem.
- Marine pollution due to these activities would be bigger threat.
- There would be race to acquire these land for hotels etc for commercial gain.

- Remarks

- Any changes to these regulation zones should be bring with proper debate among all the stakeholders

Remarks

Q17. Highlight the challenges being faced by biotechnology sector in India. Also, discuss how the National Biotechnology Development Strategy (2015-2020) which aims to establish India as a world-class bio-manufacturing hub. (15 Marks)

Biotechnology, is the new technology which includes the application of living organisms with the help of technology.

Applications of Biotechnology :->

1. Agriculture productivity
2. Medical science
3. Drug diagnosis and phyto pharma.
4. Exobiology which would help in ISRO's Human space mission.

Challenges being faced by biotechnology sector in India :->

1. lack of infrastructure, in terms of labs, technology etc.
2. Most of the institutes faces cash-crunch due to poor financing problems.
3. Policy is not clear towards this sector.
4. Private sector is not much interested towards this.

Remarks

5. Lack of Proper Research and development in country.
6. Biotechnology hasn't been given much focus in college curriculum.

National Biotechnology Development Strategy (2015-2020) aims to establish India as world class hub.

It has following features →

1. It envisage the boost in funding to biotechnology.
2. Special tax exemption to start-ups in Biotechnology sector.
3. It seeks greater participation from private player.
4. It seeks simplifying the process to boost the biotechnology sector.
5. It seeks better Academia and industry interaction.
6. Policy needs the collaboration & cooperation from international players too.

Remarks

If strategy is followed in letter & spirit, it would be able to make India a global class biomanufacturing hub.

Remarks

Q18. Leveraging Japanese expertise in robotic manufacturing and channeling local software talent would allow India to come to terms with a fast-changing global economic scenario, where automation will rule the roost. Analyze. (15 Marks)

Japan along with China focusing sincerely on the development of "Robotics". It is at the core of Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning. These are the core pillars of 4th Industrial Revolution.

Currently, world is witnessing a transition towards the new economic scenario where 4th Industrial Revolution would play important role.

India needs to focus on Artificial Intelligence, and robotic manufacturing because →

1. Automation is threat to jobs, According to IMF India can face the unemployment upto 60% due to automation.
2. Programmes like Make in India, digital India can not be succeed if we don't focus on these areas.

Remarks

3. New area provides new avenues of jobs and development. For example upgradation of skills in Robotics will create jobs in manufacturing and repairing sector.

4) Various problems like clean energy, environmental problems, relief and rescue during disaster can be solved if robot Robotics is focused upon.

5) India have new energy in terms of its youth, this young talent needs to be encouraged towards this.

6) Focusing on this sector would ^{raise} level in science and technology and India would compete to the developed world.

7) Focusing of Robotics and this new technology is must for our Strategic interests, national security purposes etc.

Remarks

However India faces these challenges →

- 600 mn people still poor in the country.
- About 50% of people engaged in Agriculture.
- lack of dedicated policy hamper any significant development toward this.

However, India needs to focus on these new technology which would help in adjusting the new global world and would ensure the sustainable development of country.

Remarks

Q19. What do you understand by precision farming? It is said that future revolution in agriculture is going to come from precision farming and micro-irrigation can be the stepping stone towards achieving the goal of making Indian farming sustainable, profitable and productive. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Precision farming refers to the practices which increase the efficiency in Agriculture and would ensure the ecological problems by focusing on sustainability.

Current problems in Indian farming
 One :->

1. Low productivity.
2. Excess ground water exploitation.
3. Ecological problems like soil degradation, soil pollution etc.
4. Efficiency is very low in case of Irrigation.
5. Excess use of pesticide and Chemical fertilizers.

Precision Farming along with micro-irrigation has the potential to make Indian farming sustainable, profitable and productive.

Remarks

Helping in ensuring Sustainability:

- Reducing land degradation, precision farming and micro irrigation focuses on efficiency of irrigation. It would reduce the land degradation.
 - Judicious use of Resources, It will focus on judicious use of water, soil, fertilizers etc. Hence sustainability would be ensured.
- ### Ensuring Profitability →
- Micro irrigation would reduce the cost of inputs like chemical fertilizers and pesticides. It would ensure profitability.
 - Precision farming would also reduce the cost of irrigation, seeds, pesticides all these would increase profitability.
 - Sustainable land, water availability would reduce extra cost.
- ### Ensuring productivity →
- Since both these practices reduce the problem of soil erosion, salinity and pollution, hence productivity would be increased.

Remarks

- Both these can help in organic farming and better production.

India recently launched National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, PM Kishi Sinchai Yojna are right steps towards Precision farming and micro irrigation.

There is need to make affordable drip and sprinkler system. greater participation with Nations like Israel would be beneficial.

Remarks

Q20. Food subsidy has increased six-fold over the past 10 years. In light of this, discuss the challenges in the effective implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and alternatives to reform the existing machinery. (15 Marks)

India has 17% of world population with 2.4% of world's land. It has 600 mn poor people. In this scenario ensuring adequate supply of grains is always been focus of government.

Benefits of food subsidy :-

1. Ensuring food security to poor people (below poverty line).
2. It ensured the Nutritional security to the people.
3. TPDS helps in elimination of poverty in rural areas.
4. It is in alignment of fundamental right of people to live a healthy life with dignity (Art 21).

However there has been some challenges in implementation of TPDS which restrict its real objective of poverty removal and empowerment of rural people.

Remarks

Challenges to T PDS :->

- Exclusion of genuine beneficiary. It has been major issue.
- Inclusion of bogus target group. Who are not entitled under this scheme.
- Corruption in fair price shop. It led the erosion of purpose of scheme.
- Diverstan of commodity to commercial shop. It is due to nexus between politicians and public officials.
- lack of nutrition in food resulted into hidden poverty to people.
- Sometimes commodity in state godowns get wasted due to insect infestation or monsoonal rainfall.

Way forward :->

1. There should be transparency in process. Along with efficient monitoring of process.
2. "Social Audit" of process will help in solving the problem.

Remarks

3. Transportation of commodity should be done in GIS based vehicles.
4. More infrastructure is needed to store the commodity.
5. MGN, civil society needs to have a consistent check on the program. All these groups can aware the people.
6. Food Fortification is needed. It would ensure the nutritional security.
7. Continuous upgradation of documents would help in removing bogus beneficiaries.

India need to focus on technology driven solution like GIS based monitoring, DBT, and proper cooperation from MGN will help in solving the — problem.

Remarks