



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

MAINS TEST SERIES

GS III

Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH.
2. All the questions are **compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	
1	1/2	8	4 1/2	15	7 1/2
ET 2	4 1/2	9	3 1/2	16	7
3	5 1/2	10	4 1/2	17	6
ET 4	4	11	7 1/2	18	7 1/2
ET 5	4	12	7 1/2	19	6 1/2
6	2 1/2	13	7	20	7 1/2
7	3 1/2	14	7		
TOTAL					

ET: 15 min

Name

LAKSHMIPRIYA - P

Roll no

Subject

GS 3.

Date

Questions Attempted

EXAMINER REMARKS

GRADE PARAMETERS	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	GOOD	BETTER	OUTSTANDING
Understanding of question					
Conceptual clarity					
Structure					
Content					
Presentation & legibility					

Any other remarks:



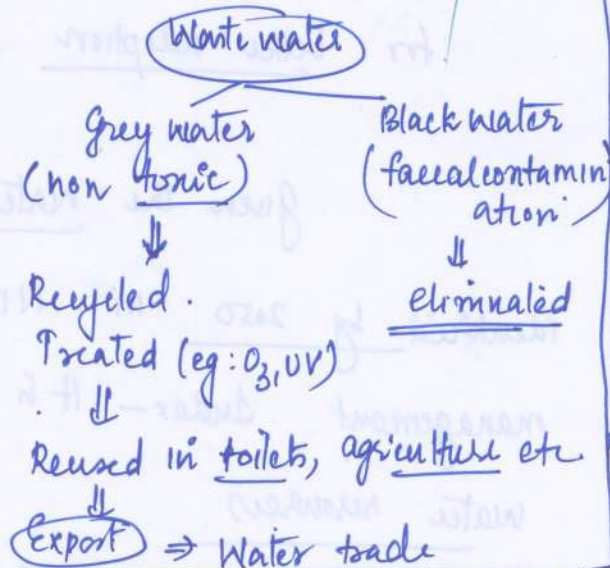
1. What is meant by water trading? In the context of NITI Aayog's proposal of trading treated wastewater, discuss the challenges and solutions while implementing this mechanism. (10 Marks)

Water trading refers to the practice of exporting / importing water. India is said to engage in virtual water trade due to its export of crops that have high water usage (Rice in India - consumes 3 times water than China).

NITI Aayog's OneWater approach highlights trading of treated waste water.

Challenges

- ① Failure to adherence to sanitary-phyto-sanitary tests (WHO mandate)
- ② Lack of technology



Do not write anything on the margin



and funds - R&D in water trading

- ③ Poor awareness - and hence lack of adoption

Solution

- ① Singaporean model of sanitary water recycling: technological assistance to ensure social acceptance / EPS of WTO etc

- ② Awareness generation campaign - dedicated fund allocation

- ③ Academia → Industry linkage + skilling for better adoption

Given the water stress - potential identified by 2050 in NITI - Composite water management Index - It is important to secure water resources

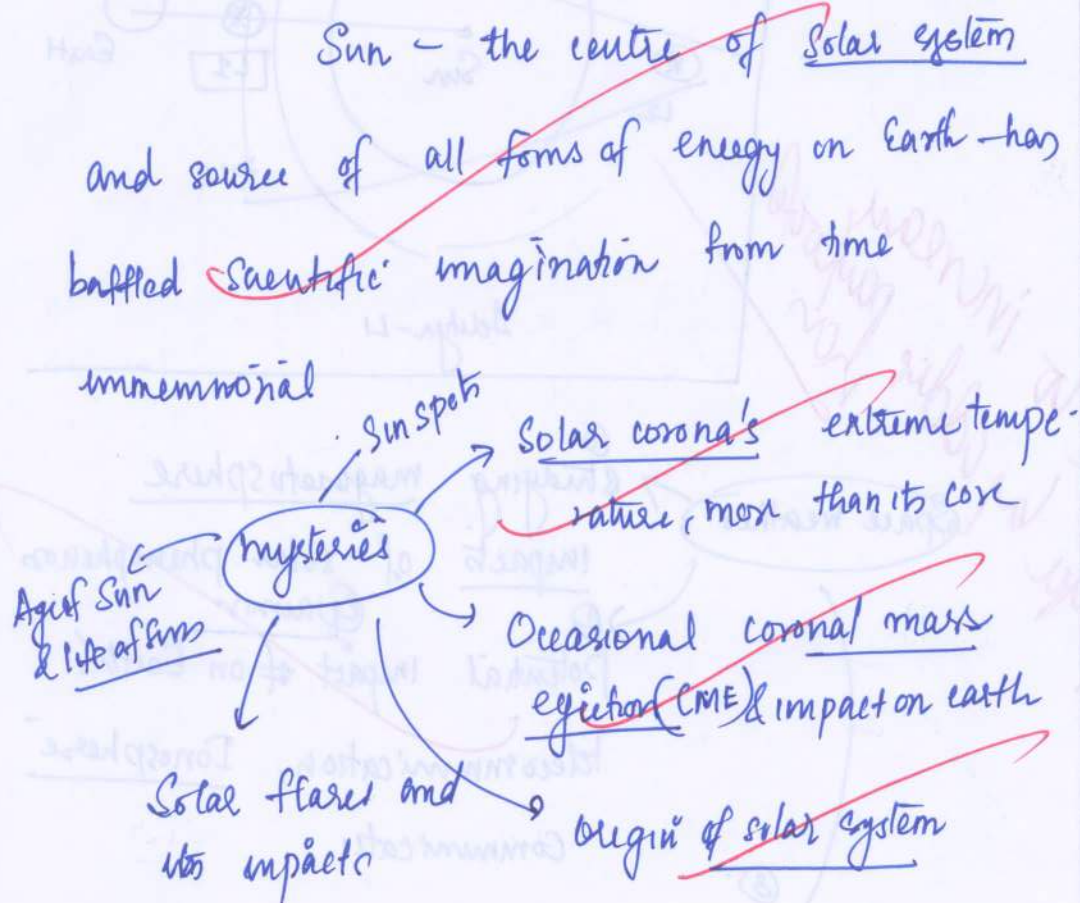
Interpreted

Correctly

Do not write anything on the margin



2. Despite our best efforts, various mysteries of the Sun continue to baffle scientists and researchers. Discuss how ISRO's planned Aditya mission can help improve our understanding of various solar phenomena and space weather. (10 Marks)



Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

ISRO's Aditya L1 can help improve

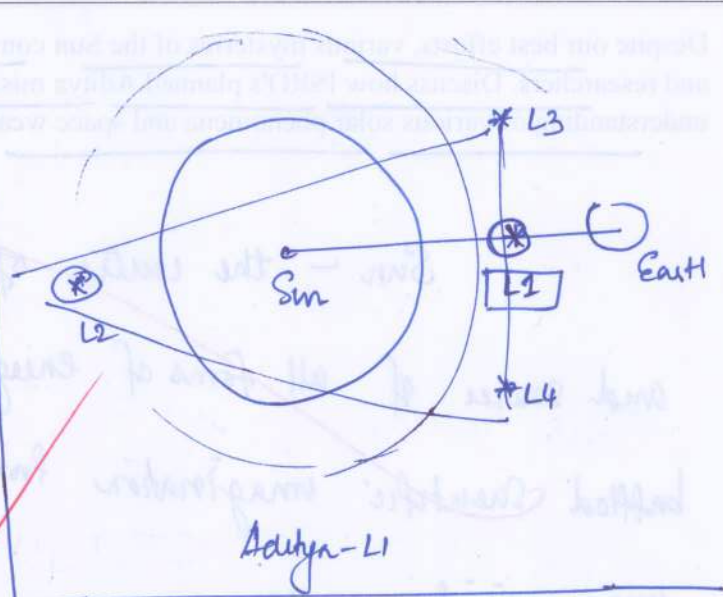
understanding





ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys



Need to increase
Spex by adding more

Space weather

① Studying
Impacts

magnetosphere

of solar phenomena
@ aurora

② Potential impact on Earth's

telecommunication, Ionosphere
Communication

③

Impact on troposphere - potential weather ~~st~~,
climate ch

Exploring Sun is next step post

Success of Chandrayaan-3

group of space tech grants in the world.

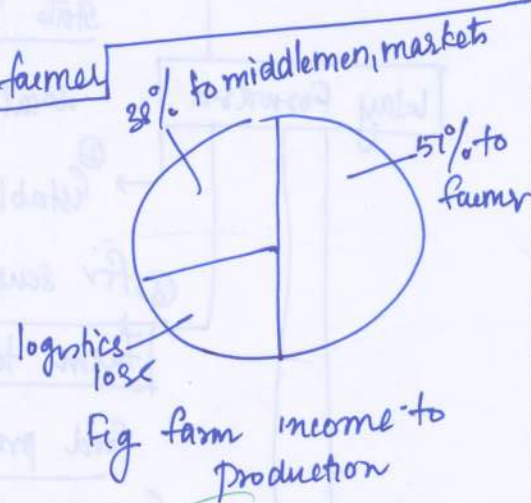
Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



3. For India, it is high time to recognize that farm production and marketing would have to march together to benefit farmers and consumers. In this context discuss the need for reforms in agricultural marketing along with suggestions for the way forward. (10 Marks)

Forward linkage from farm production including markets do not currently realize their full potential to farmer

Need for Reforms in agricultural marketing



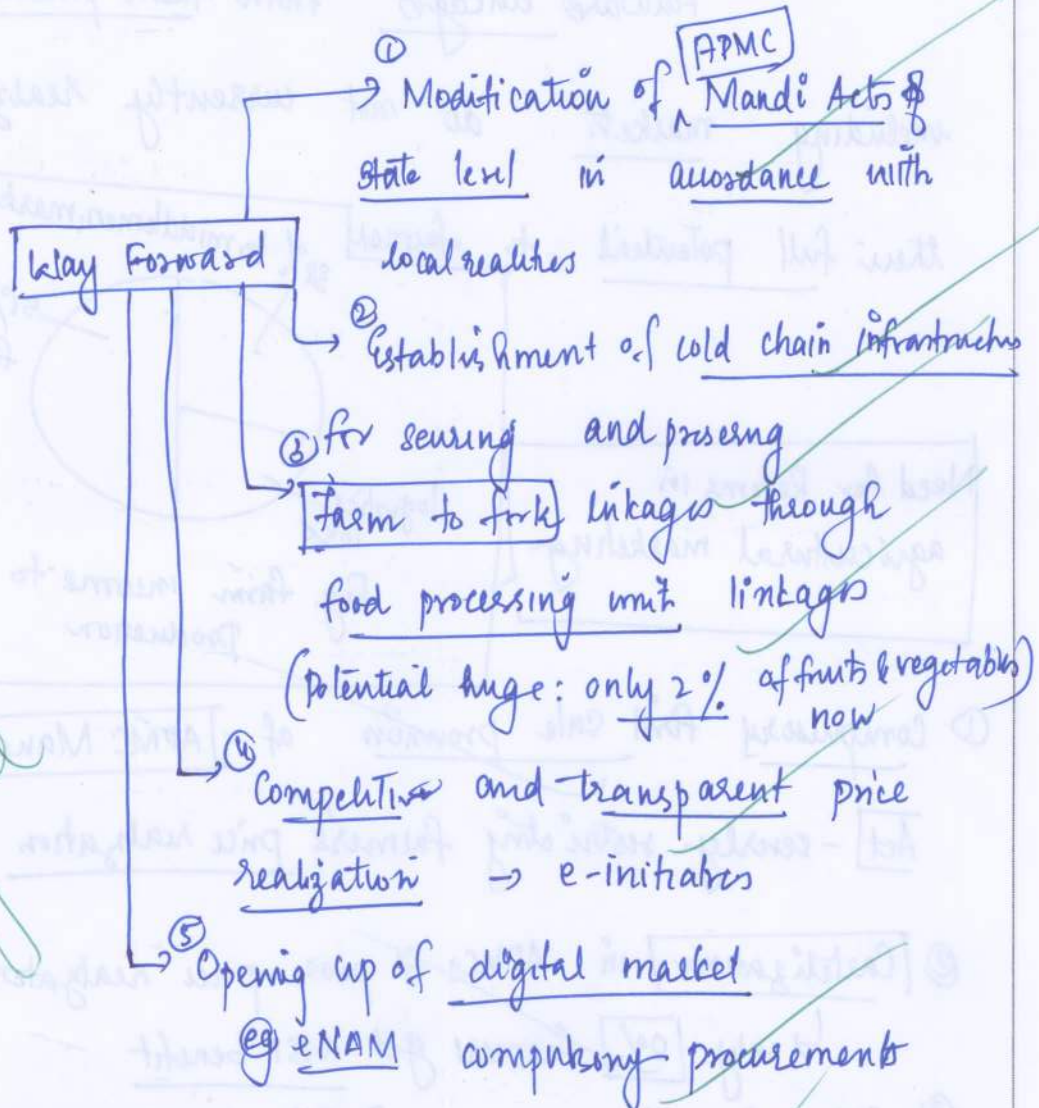
Do not write anything on the margin

- ① Compulsory first sale provision of APMC Mandi Act - severely restricting farmer's price realization
- ② Castelization in APMC $\rightarrow$ poor price realization.
 $\hookrightarrow$ only 8% farmers get MSP benefit
- ③ Entry barriers to markets $\rightarrow$ first sale only at designated mandi
 $\hookrightarrow$ Regular service charges etc
- ④ Lack of cold chain infrastructure - and hence



massive leantage

⑤ Poor Exploitation by middlemen, logistics cartels
etc in price realization



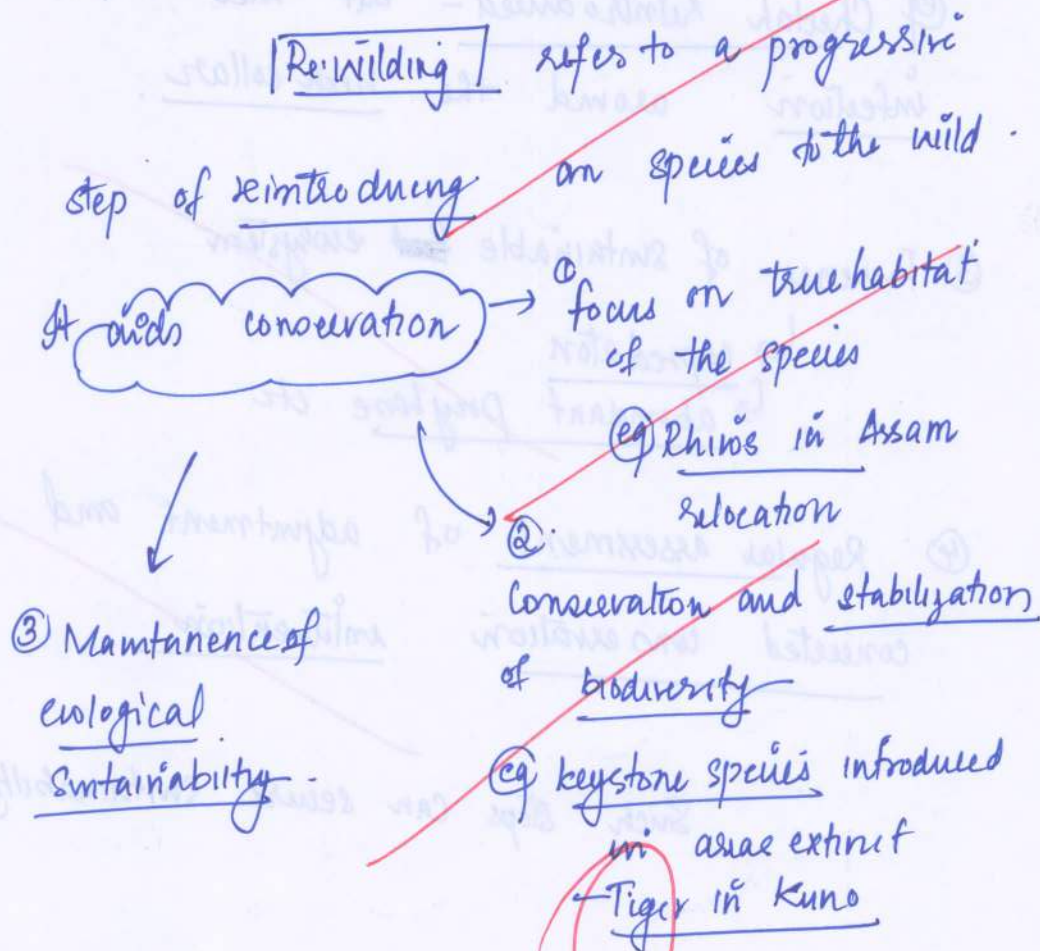
These will help in doubling farmers income

Ashok Dalwai Committee :

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



4. Rewilding is a progressive approach to conservation which needs to be carried out with extreme caution. Analyse. (10 Marks)



Do not write anything on the margin

However needs extreme caution

① Potential of adaptation to be assessed:

eg >60% of relocated tigers have died

② Scientific interventions and impact on

check



Species

eg Cheetah reintroduced - but died due to infection around the neck collar.

③ Presence of sustainable ~~ecosystem~~ ecosystem

↳ copredators

↳ abundant prey base etc

④ Regular assessment of adjustment and connected conservation intervention

Such steps can secure sustainability

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

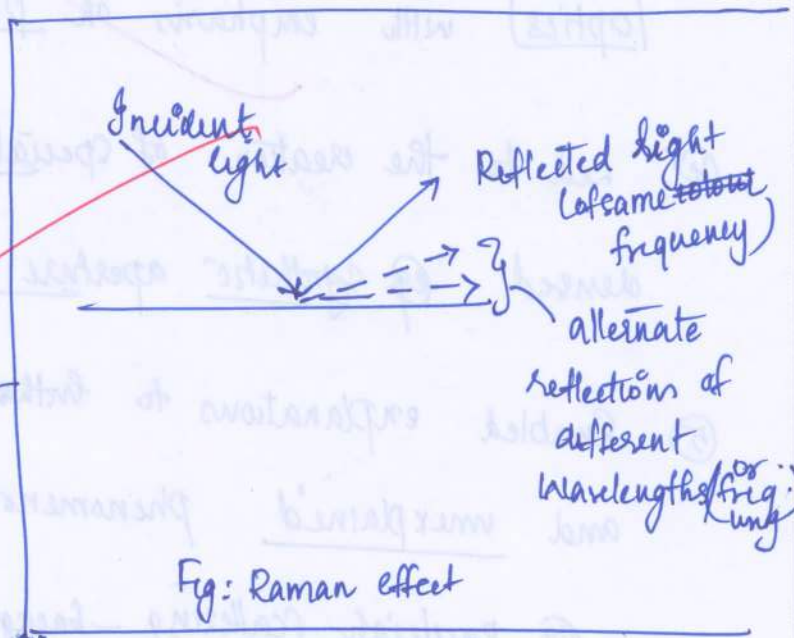


5. The Raman effect, discovered by C.V. Raman has had significant implications in the field of spectroscopy and quantum mechanics. In this context, explain the Raman effect and its significance in advancing our understanding of molecular and atomic interactions with light. (10 Marks)

Raman effect of Sir CV Raman - the Nobel winning discovery in spectroscopy.

He discovered the alternate wavelengths produced during reflections as opposed to classical

photonic theory --



Do not write anything on the margin

Significance in advancing understanding of molecular and atomic interaction with light

① Light as both a wave and particle:



Dual nature of wave got established.

- ② Opened Pandora's box of innovations that further expanded spectroscopy techniques.
- ③ Expanded paradigm of photonics from optics with emphasis on photon particles.
- ④ Led to the creation of specialised optical devices eg synthetic aperture radar etc.
- ⑤ Enabled explanations to heretofore unknown and unexplained phenomenon eg Rayleigh scattering - background phenomenon.

This pride of our nation will continue to inspire STEM scientists - in which female presence is pushed actively by govt -

Do not write anything on the margin



6. Digital infrastructure plays a crucial role in accelerating inclusive growth within the country. Elaborate the various initiatives taken by the government to enhance its reach as well as the challenges faced in its implementation. (10 Marks)

India's Digital Infrastructure enhancement is catching global attention. eg tie-ups with Singapore for UPI-123 linkage in finance.

It plays a crucial role in accelerating inclusive growth.

① Reaching the last mile ~~to~~

eg PM-Gati Shakti Yojana - digital integration plan to enhance logistics

② Samodaya: uplifting every section of population.

eg mental health intervention on eSanjeevani or National Digital Health Infrastructure

③ Antyodaya: targeted reach to the ~~last~~ vulnerable.

eg Aadhaar enabled PDS.

④ Bridge regional divides

eg Bharatnet linkage ~~in~~ in North East India.

Do not write anything on the margin



⑤ Overcoming rural-urban divide

eg Quality education - MOOCs, NPTEL etc

Governmental Initiatives

① Financial Inclusion eg PM JDY

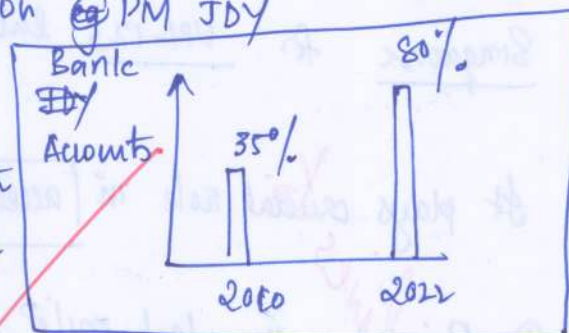
② Gen Health

eg Digital health infrastructure

③ JAM Trinity for DBT

④ Educational - eg Smart classrooms

⑤ Internet access eg PM Wani



Do not write anything on the margin

Challenges in implementation

① Digital divide - Urban > Rural
Gender: Male > female } disproportionately

② Cybersecurity issues eg Recent AIMS attack

③ Privacy threats - and 80% transac

④ Traditional mindset - 80% transactions
skill with com. (RBI data, post Jan Dhan)



7. What are the existing mechanisms and treaties governing the global patent regime? With a special emphasis on Indian patent regime, elaborate the measures taken by India to improve it. (10 Marks)

The global patent regime is envisioned to protect the rights of the creator in obtaining rightful returns from invention. It aids innovative culture. boosting scientific temper - R&D environment ensure returns for creation.

Existing mechanisms and Treaties :-

① TRIPS agreement under WTO: - in securing the patent IPR rights of the creator.

② WTO TRIMS agreement in marketing practices violative of IPR.

③ Global alliances that take cognition
eg OECD.

WIPO -
Paris
Budapest -

Do not write anything on the margin



The Indian patent regime has chosen production patent channel rather than product patent system allowing systematic improvements. However, EVERGREENING of patents are not allowed.

Measures taken by India :-

- ① Legal & Geographical Indicators Act
↳ to secure the originality / protection
- ② Institutional support @ Competition Commission of India - looks into disputes of trademarks, logos etc.
- ③ Special emphasis of pharma : in matters of WTO discussion to secure
↳ National interest : to be pharmacy of the third world (generic drugs manufacture)
↳ Emergency use & Emergency use authentication to handle covid challenge (allowed under TRIPS)

Do not write anything on the margin



8. Discuss the factors that play a major role in increasing landslide susceptibility in India and what strategies can be employed for their effective assessment and mitigation? (10 Marks)

~58% of Indian soil is susceptible to landslide (ISD survey)

Factors that play major role

① Topography : land susceptible

② steep slope of Western Ghats

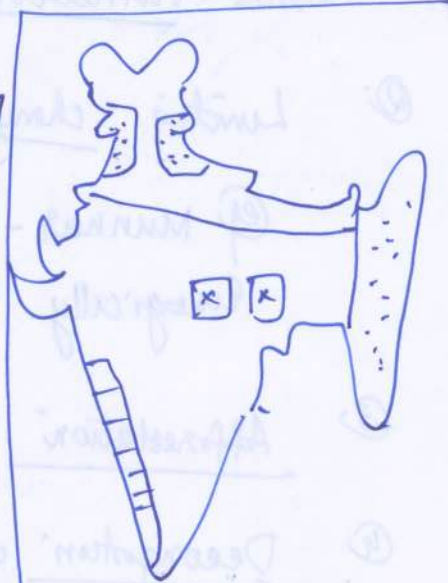
② Soil consolidation

③ loose conglomerate soil in NE India

③ Vegetative cover

④ transhumance of Gujar Bakaewal reducing stability in Western Himalaya

④ human intervention ⑤ destabilizing with power plants &



Do not write anything on the margin



Strategies to be implemented :-

- ① Thorough geological assessment to assess vulnerability of the location
- ② Limiting changes to landuse pattern
eg Munnar - excessive hill-tourism in ecologically sensitive region
- ③ Afforestation praction @ CAMPA utilization
- ④ Decongestion of vulnerable areas.
- ⑤ Coordinated action to limit impact of climate change vulnerabilities
eg global Bonn challenge
Adhering to NDMA guidelines during response can help reduction of threat to life & property

Do not write anything on the margin

Can specify.



9. Enumerate the challenges faced by the Indian railways. How can the PPP model contribute to turning around the railways for the Indian economy?

(10 Marks)

The Indian railways contribute to ~~0.75%~~ 0.75% of GDP of India and cater to ~40% of freight traffic and ~20% of human traffic.

Challenges faced by Indian railways :-

- ① State monopoly and associated poorer quality facilities in infrastructure
 eg dilapidated sanitary infrastructure
- ② Rising cases of accidents highlighted failure of security infrastructure (including KAVACH system)
 eg Recent triple train accident.
- ③ Very low contribution to GDP—despite the vast network of rail connectivity.

Do not write anything on the margin



④ Slow reforms → poor services, e-adoption etc.

⑤ reliability of Tatkal booking system

Potential of PPP model in turning around the

railways: -

① Investment from private sector & collaboration
for technological upgradation

⑥ e-ticketing, security

② Better management and profitization of
existing assets

core ⑥ better catering
noncore ⑥ land-parking etc

③ Faster connectivity - can shift greater
contribution to GDP, employment generation etc

④ Quality service delivery ⑥ grievance redressal.

Nijay Kelkar panel recommendation
for adequate checks and balances in PPP model needs
to be ensured.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



10. Geoengineering techniques have gained attention as potential solutions for addressing climate change. In this context, what are the key geoengineering methods, and how far will they help in mitigating the ongoing climate change crisis?

(10 Marks)

Climate change mitigation is of key concern - addressed in COP meetings.

Geoengineering as potential solution

Key methods :-

Involvement of massive engineering interventions to resist climate positive feedbacks :-

① Mirrors in atmosphere :- to reflect back solar radiation

② Seeding of clouds with aerosols - to reflect sunlight.

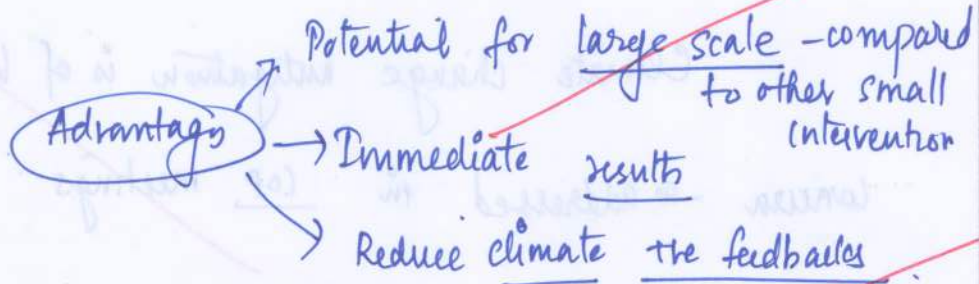
③ Ocean seeding - to increase capacity as carbon sink.

Do not write anything on the margin

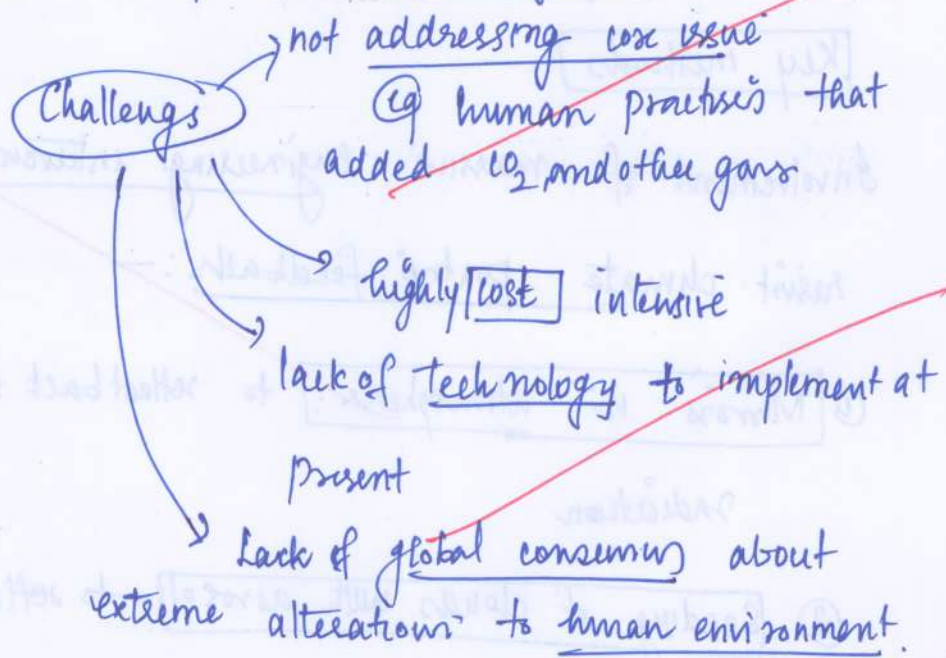
Refer key for other methods



They can help in mitigating



But their potential in mitigation is limited:



Hence we need — regular lifestyle changes (Mission Life) + global commitments to address ~~the~~ at present scale

Do not write anything on the margin



11. What are the current challenges in our irrigation system? Explain the significance of technology in improving existing irrigation systems and producing futuristic solutions. (15 Marks)

Irrigated land agriculture produces
2.8 tonnes / hectare compared to rainfed with
only 1.0 tonnes / hectare. Hence irrigation is key
to India's food productivity.

Challenges in Indian irrigation system :-

- ① Lack of Technological adoption - continuing flow irrigation
- ② Limited reach of irrigation - 60%
rainfed, only 40% irrigated.
- ③ Indiscriminate use of ground water -
eg Punjab - water table ^{going} ~~went~~ below 1.7 feet
every year.
- ④ Overreliance on ground water (600%) due to

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



water and power subsidies by government.

⑤ Water runoff leading to environmental degradation, saline ingression etc

eg Eutrophication of nearby water bodies

Significance of Technology in improving existing irrigation system.

①. Generation of less water intensive crops
eg AM Soybean used in US

②. collaborations and research in adoption of traditional for newer needs

eg Katatiya system, Bamboo irrigation (NE)

③ Water use efficiency Sprinkler irrigation replacing the flow irrigation

④ Better fertilization — through fertigation technology
eg Philippines model in Rice

Do not write anything on the margin



In producing futuristic solutions

① Sustainability in agriculture — "Per drop more crop" (PM Kisan Sinchayi)

② Reducing water wastage @ system of Rice Intensification Can reduce water need by 30%

③ Intergenerational water and agricultural sustainability food security

Hence there is need for

technological investment

securing traditional knowledge system (NDKL)

collaborations for tech sharing

@ Israel drip irrigation techniques.

Implementation of PM-Kisan Sinchayi yojana

Harvest to pan

Sprinkler irrigation

Per drop more crop

is significant in this context

Do not write anything on the margin



12. India's willingness to expand (existing trade blocs) and enter into (new trade agreements) can be a game-changer for (exports) as well as (investments). However, India should (carefully) navigate this path, learning from past experiences. Analyse.

(15 Marks)

The trade blocs of multilateral world dominated by West (US, EU in WTO, IMF etc) is undergoing a shift - and India is willing to expand into newer trade agreements (eg: ECTA with Australia, FTA with UAE).

It can be a game changer for exports and investments

① Create ^{access to} newer destination for high value exports eg Pashmina shawl → UAE popularity

② Enhancement of Make In India: Zero defect
Zero Defect Aatmanirbhar initiative

③ Investment in technology eg New Southbound
policy of Taiwan - India priority access to semiconductors

Do not write anything on the margin



- ④ Benefiting from global wave of China +1 investment strategy eg deals with Britain.
- ⑤ Boosting gross national capital formation due to consumer confidence (presently 39% only)

Need to carefully tread the path - from past experiences:

- ① Limited success of past bilateral agreements:
 - eg episodic ties in most engagements
- ② Vulnerability of fiscal/debt burden
 - eg BRI - debt trap diplomacy - as learning tool
- ③ Utility of existing blocs.
 - eg IMF fiscal support - amidst BOP crisis (1991)
 - Current IMF stand for Sri Lanka
- ④ WTO - and its consensus based mechanisms

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



allows for larger trade management principles

[eg sanitary phytosanitary] which is in Indian

and global interest.

⑤ Threat of China eg not entering RCEP

Thus Way forward

Sustained participation
for mutual benefit
in international
multilateral blocs

Exploration of
PTA → FTA →
CEPA

potential with
major partners

EU

MERCOSUR

ASEAN

multilateral
engagements
with
key
states

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

This can ensure balance of national
interests ⊕ global superpower (and largest
economy in Asia)



13. In the context of manmade disasters, discuss the challenges faced in preventing and managing chemical disasters in India. Critically evaluate the existing regulatory framework, emergency response mechanisms, and community preparedness with regard to chemical disasters. (15 Marks)

Manmade disaster vulnerability assess-

ment becomes relevant amidst recent ~~with~~

Vijay gas leak - Styrene gas leak -

Challenges faced in preventing and managing chemical disasters in India

① Industrial lack of Standard Operating procedures in dealing with disasters

② Lack of technical staff: ~80% of workers operating technical machinery are not technically trained

③ Absence of stringent application of ABSOLUTE Liability (CMC Mehta case)

Do not write anything on the margin



and lackadaisical implementation thereof

④ Poor responsiveness & / preparedness of
locals to deal with disasters @ Oleum gas case

⑤ Poor containment procedures? interconnected
nature @ Bhopal tragedy.

⑥ Vulnerability enhanced by location in
highly populous cities

Evaluation of existing

Regulatory framework

→ ~~not clear~~ ambiguous regarding
the Manmade disaster

@ strict v/s absolute
liability

→ No separate Act/
Institution to deal.

→ Disaster Management Act -
less comprehensively covered

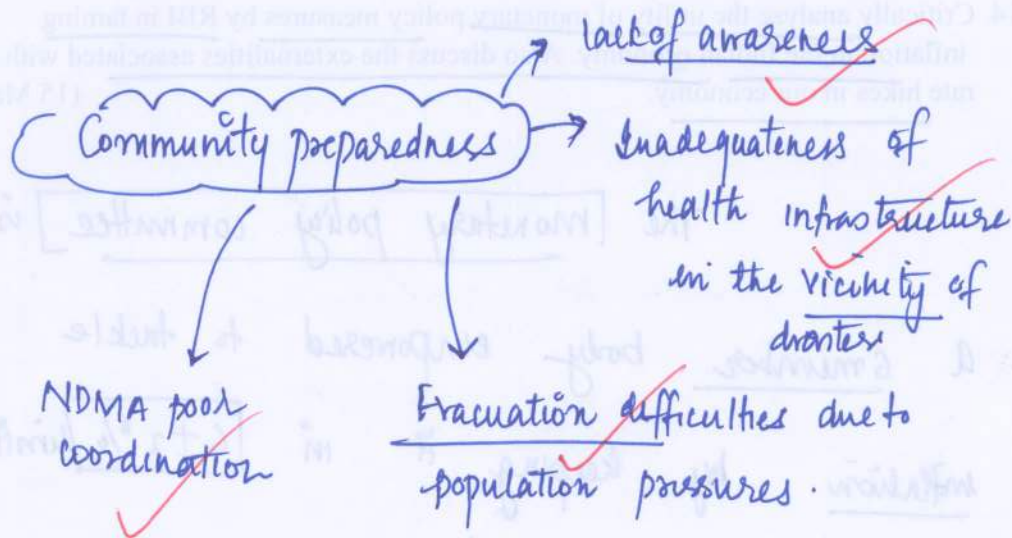
Emergency response

→ poorly equipped

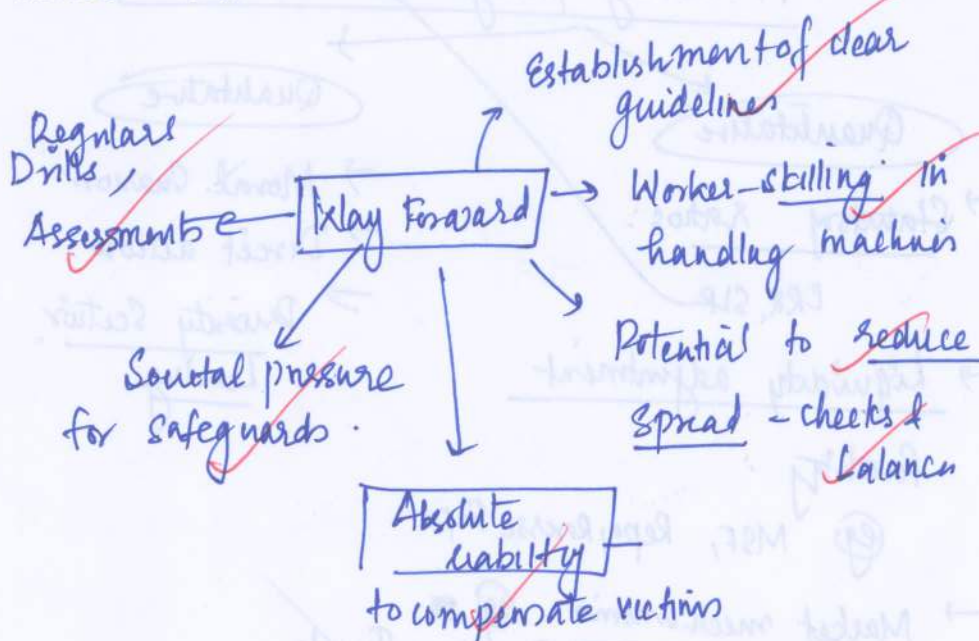
→ lack of SOP

→ poorly implemented drills

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



Hence there is need for



Do not write anything on the margin

This can aid reduction of disasters —
Sendai framework adoption

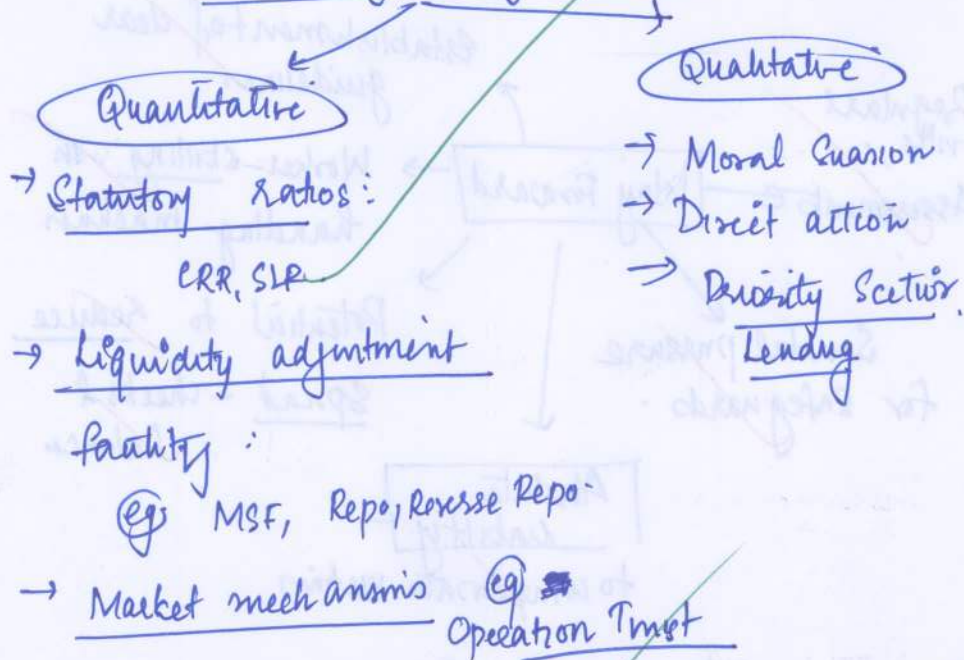


14. Critically analyse the utility of monetary policy measures by RBI in taming inflation in the Indian economy. Also discuss the externalities associated with these rate hikes in our economy. (15 Marks)

The monetary policy committee is a 6 member body empowered to tackle inflation by keeping it in $6 \pm 2\%$ limit

It is headed by the RBI governor.

Monetary policy measures of RBI



Utility of these measures to tackle inflation

- ① Helps curb the inflationary tendencies

Do not write anything on the margin



eg. Rising ERR, SLR → increases bank reserve ratio.
→ Reducing cash held in public → reducing inflation.

② Helps curb deflationary tendency -

eg. Reducing rates.

③ Readjustments of bond yields → ~~impr~~ due to
Operation twist impact immediate liquidity

④ Pressurize banks to stabilize lending practices

eg. moral suasion for NPA issue/cure.

However, their utility is limited by :-

① Fiscal Policy measures which may not be
in alignment.

eg. Subsidies - amidst inflation → increase costs

② International shocks - and inability to tackle
eg. COVID crisis, 2008 crisis

③ Supply side shocks - can't be addressed

eg. Inflation due to oil (2018, 2020) and
TOP in general

(tell the real growth effects)

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

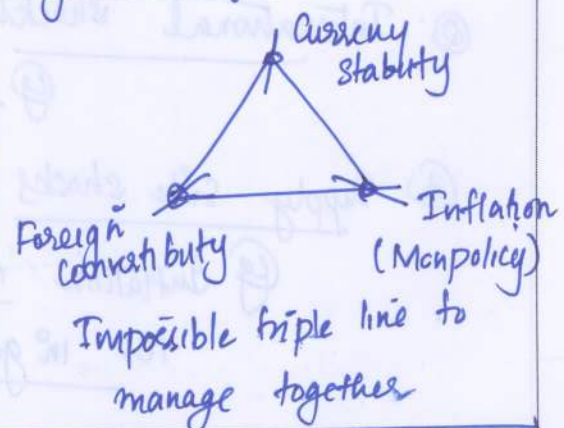


④ Constraints in direct penetration - due to
limited adaptation in bank lending rates

Control of
Second stage
inflation
Fiscal Policies
of requirement

Externalities associated with rate hikes

- ① Impact on savings rate with repo/bank rates
- ② Gross National Capital Formation / Investment
- Generation affected by savings rates
- ③ Crowding-out of private finding: due to
RBI direct market intervention
- ④ Impact on currency stability



Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



15. Examine the factors responsible for formation of ground-level ozone and discuss its impacts on human health and the environment? What measures can be implemented to alleviate the adverse effects of ground-level ozone pollution? (15 Marks)

Ground level Ozone is of a
pollutant - unlike the good ozone in the
stratosphere - protecting from UV-C radiation.

Factors responsible for ground level O_3

① vehicular emission : due to incomplete combustion
and release of NO_x (nitrogen oxides).

② Sunlight and photochemical smog :-
 $NO_x + PAN \xrightarrow{\text{sunlight}} \text{Photochemical smog}$
(with O_3).

③ Lack of wind - for particle dissipation.

④ Release from polluting industries (eg)
chemical, manufacturing etc.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



Impacts on

Human health :-

- ① Irritant and breathing difficulties especially old age
- ② Aggravates asthma and bronchitis conditions in those already susceptible.
- ③ ~~§~~ Potential for affecting visibility with smog formation.

On environment :-

- ① Reduce the productivity of green leaf photosynthesis - due to displacement.
- ② Alter agricultural cycle → crop cycles.
- ③ Affect ~~the~~ breathing cycles of animals
④ stay dogs.
- ④ Seen to impact coral reefs etc

Do not write anything on the margin



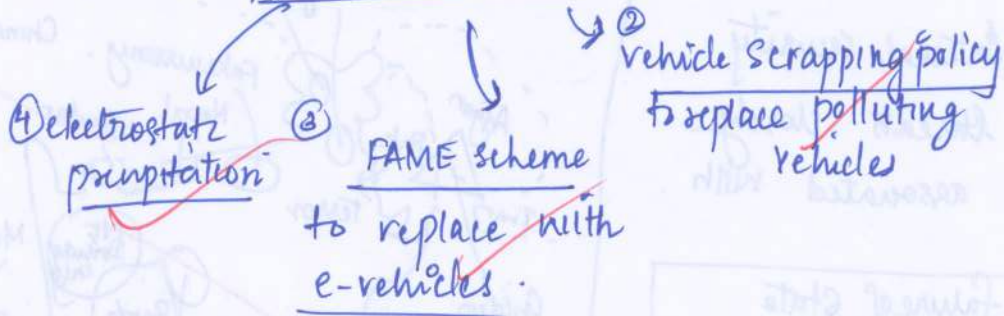
Measures to alleviate adverse impacts

① Stringent measures to check the pollution level.

↳ NAPEC ~~guidelines~~ CPCB guidelines on O_3 levels to be strictly mandated.

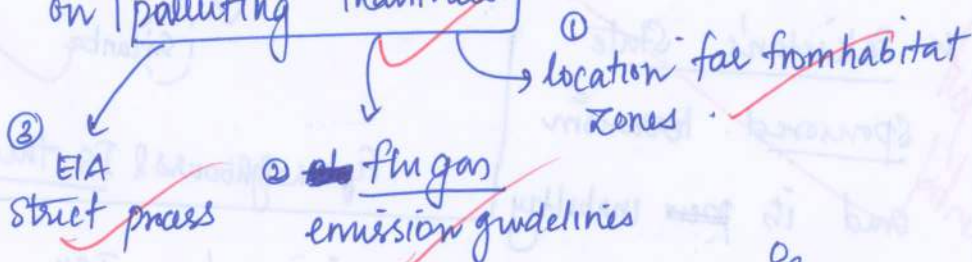
② If exceeds permissible ~~limit~~ ^{limits} → measures

to curb vehicular emission → ① odd even policy (Delhi)



③ Stringent ~~and~~ ^{an} environmental mandate

on polluting industries



International guidelines — of WHO ~~pollute~~ ^{O_3}

pollution need to be followed.

Do not write anything on the margin

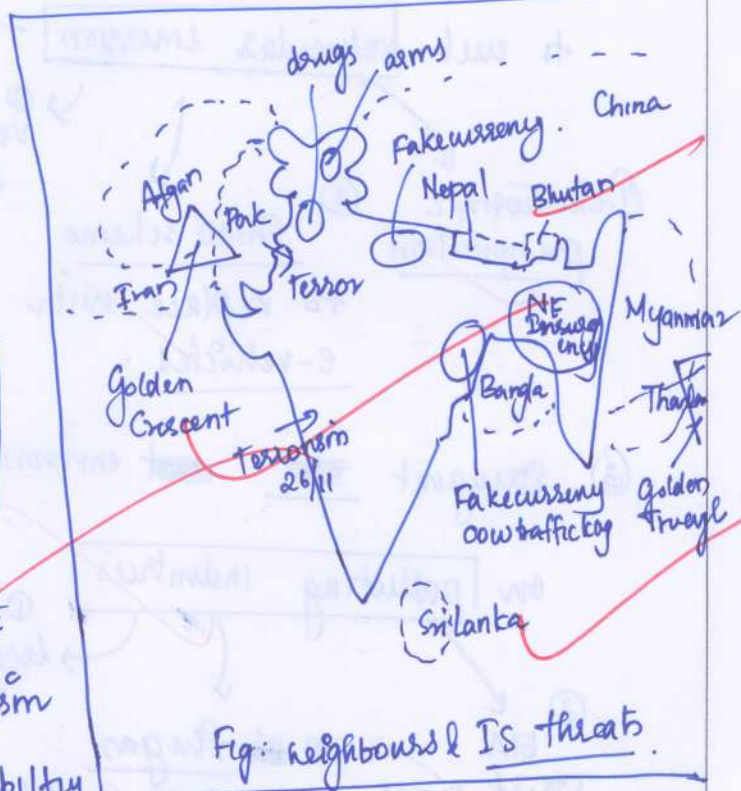


16. Analyse how India's internal security woes are closely related with failure of state machinery in the neighbouring nations. What are the methodologies adopted by India to deal with this issue? (15 Marks)

India's internal security threats are cross border in nature and has close association with neighbouring state

Internal security threats closely associated with

Failure of state machinery in neighbours



Do not write anything on the margin

Unstable govt
Military control

Pakistan's State sponsored terrorism and its inability to curb terror → terrorism along J&K.

eg Pulwama attack, recent drone attack

② Proximity to golden crescent and golden triangle →



- drug trafficking
- ② Myanmar's Rohingya crisis and exodus → refugee influx into Indian states Mizoram, Mamupur etc.] inst regime
- ↳ leads to ethnic conflicts (eg) Recent Manipur
- ③ Bangladesh's inability to secure the porous borders and India's cheap fertilizers → organized syndicates for cow/fertilizer smuggling in Bengal region
- ④ Sri Lankan - civil violence to Tamilians] LTE
↳ Refugee crisis in Tamil Nadu threatening coastal security
- ⑤ Smuggling of fake currency along Nepal/Bhutan border - due to ~~lack~~ lack of concerted efforts → affect national financial security (eg) Money Laundering
- ⑥ Chinese sponsored hackers (eg) Mumbai power grid attacks

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



Methodologies adopted:

① Building State resilience eg NCIIPC for safeguarding critical infrastructure from vulnerabilities

② Border security eg 'BOLD QIT' along Myanmar border

③ Integrated security force deployment handling border security + organized crimes

eg BSF - Pak border, Assam Rifles - NE border,
SGB - Nepal Bhutan border etc.

④ Legal measures - eg NDPS Act countering drug trafficking

⑤ Establishing combined efforts eg Joint efforts to curb arms smuggling and wildlife smuggling with Bhutan

Therefore national security is an international
issues that needs global attention and coordination
eg Terrorism convention (UN)

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



17. Examine the various network components as well as the significance of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) for the country. What are the challenges that may be encountered in its successful implementation?

(15 Marks)

The National digital infrastructure of India is garnering global attention @ Recent Bill Gates' speech. Open Network for Digital Commerce is expected to play a significant role.

Various network components :-

- ① Competitive digital commerce market - fair level playing field
- ② Data synchronization and alignment to single platform.
- ③

Do not write anything on the margin

Revise this area



Significance of ONDC :-

Consumer
business
economy

- ① e-commerce tools for increased efficiency, economy, transparency and accountability
- ② Price realization through transparent market mechanisms - competitiveness
- ③ Bncjs India ~~on~~ par ahead of most nations on digital commerce → significant to attract investment (FDI), Ex
- ④ Securing Ease of Doing Business

However challenges associated:-

- ① Threat of cyber crimes
 - ⓐ ATMS ransomware attack.
- ② Affecting privacy - FR on fundamental Right (Article 21) - Puttaswamy judgement.
- ③ Data protection violations potential :-



Joint BN Sankrishna (personal) and Cheri
Gopalakrishnan (non personal) Committees recommended
caution in adoption of digital tech

④ 'Openness' may violate data localization

⑤ Federal implications : on market structure

Way Forward

① Prospect for re-evaluation of Osaka track diplomacy

② Incorporation of ONDC in international
dialogue

③ Securing digital infra public infrastructure

@ NCCIPC

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



18. Is poverty a necessary link in the spread of organised crimes in India? Discuss.

(15 Marks)

Organized crimes are defined by (UNODC) as those crimes carried out by organized groups of definite number, with hierarchical command structure, and authority with a clear intention of an end - usually profit - through illegal means @ human/drug trafficking.

Poverty is often considered a necessary link to organized crimes

- ①. Multidimensionally poor (24% of population - NITD Ayog) - easy access to money through crimes @ drug trafficking in North East (proximity to golden triangle)
- ②. Correlates to regions of minimal developmental

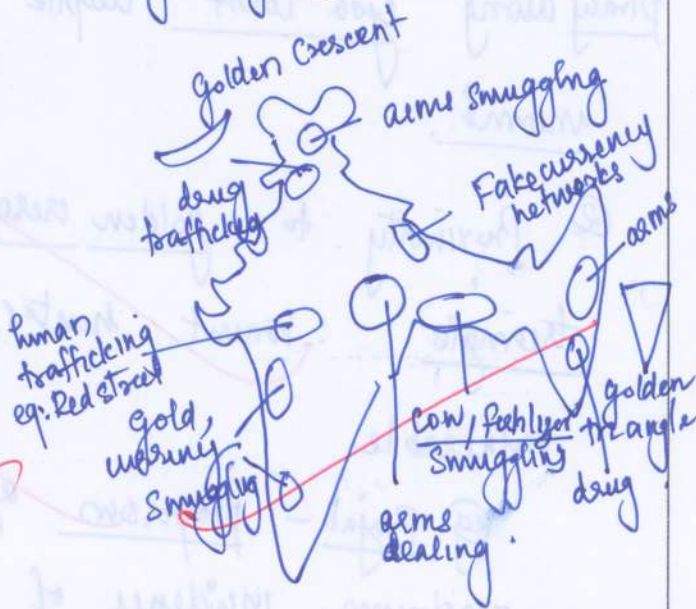


reach

- (eg) Arms smuggling
in Dantewada,
Borner (Naxal)
regions.

- ③ Educational poverty
leading to suscepti-
-ility to
radicalization.

Fig: Organized crimes in India.



- (eg) Fake currency networks - Nepal Border of Bihar -
easy target for manipulation

- ④ Looked as additional source Forced into crime
networks due to poverty

- (eg) human trafficking / forceful prostitution in
Red Corridor area (Mumbai)

However there are other reasons too that
aid organized crimes

- ① Lure for easy money (eg) gold smuggling

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



Primary along Goa coast despite high per capita income.

② Proximity to golden crescent and golden triangle : Isant routes that make regions

vulnerable

eg Punjab - prosperous agricultural state yet maximum incidence of drug trafficking

③ Network of infiltration

eg Kashmir - due to Pak infiltration

↳ human trafficking, arms dealers

④ Failure of the state checks and balances

↳ Poorly coordinated organized crime checks

↳ Societal support eg Overground workers etc

Thus the ubiquity of organized crimes

require [poverty] elimination - capabilities approach

with [capacity] enhancement

Do not write anything on the margin



19. It is argued that as India progresses, there is a need for fuller capital account convertibility. Critically examine. Do you think that India is currently ready for such a reform? Give reasons. (15 Marks)

Foreign direct investments are key to the development of a nation through Gross Capital formation (presently $\sim 29\%$ of GDP). Currently India allows for full current account convertibility and partial capital account convertibility.

Need for fuller capital account convertibility

- ① Will boost foreign capital flow (FDI, FPI) into Indian territory.
- ② Essential to increase net investment in productive sector — eg manufacture (presently only 16% GDP).
- ③ Allows for truly integrated economy — globalized benefits of currency.

Do not write anything on the margin



- ④ Aids 'internationalization' of rupee — which can reduce fiscal burden on external debt (presently 19% of GDP)
- ⑤ Boost export sector (now only 22% of global)

However issues associated :-

- ① Increases vulnerability to global shocks.

eg South East Asian crisis in 2009 —

ASEAN nations due to full convertibility

- ② Potential affects on national security

eg unchecked investments by Chinese — as demonstrated during COVID (HDFC) crisis

- ③ Reduces RBI's potential to check the inflationary trends

eg Risks of capital flight / hot money

- ④ Allows for risks in critical imports

Do not write anything on the margin



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

second part - not properly addressed

eg Oil, Semiconductor chips

In this context, India is not yet ready for fully capital convertibility.

~~However~~ as mentioned by SS. TARAPORE

Committee : ~~the~~ ~~also~~ ~~opening~~ ~~of~~ ~~different~~

Reasons : focus on national stability
lessons from South Asian crm.

CAD fiscal deficit
NPA
price stability
financial

priority to aatmanirbhar bharat -
Self reliance.

~~Self~~ Adequate safeguards already been done.

Thus Way Forward can be

RBI + MHA

constituted task force to study the case.

pilot basis implementation with checks & balances

→ liberalization of sectors
eg 74% FDI allowed recently in insurance sector

With growing prospects for INTERNATIONALISATION
of RUPEE This needs evaluation.

Do not write anything on the margin



20. What do you understand by "mob violence"? Discuss how "mob violence" acts as a unique kind of security challenge before the state machinery in India.

(15 Marks)

Mob violence refers to the acts of violence that are done by collectivism of the mob- usually spirited by a common hatred / suspicion etc

(eg) Mob lynching of thief ~~stealing~~ stealing food (Chattisgarh)

Characteristics

- done in unison
- no blame of single person
- social sanction
- inspired by hate of the group
- types → lynching
 → sexual abuse
 → hush

Lack of fear of investigation emboldened by poor conviction rates.

(eg) Mampur violence (recent)

Fig: causes

Suspicion of crime / threat

(eg) NE exodus from Bangalore

Inspiration for violence

Renewing of hidden prejudices
(eg) riots - Gujarat

Do not write anything on the margin



It acts as a unique kind of security challenge

① Difficulty in conviction : in 'mob mentality'
becomes difficult to ascertain true crime perpetrators

② Tampering with evidences : Evidence Act
mandates untampered fingerprints. Here, the
mere presence of many leaves undetected.

③ difficulty in making definition : CrPc, IPC ~~def~~
unambiguously interpreted on case to case basis

④ Social sanction ⇒ investigative process tampered
by pressure groups etc.

⑤ No definite Act - dealing with the protocols
to be maintained under lynching as mob
violence

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



Violence of all forms are constitutionally prohibited whatever be the ~~moral~~ persuasion.

In this context there is need for :

① Redefinition in IPC, CrPC manuals: procedural

Safeguards to handle different types — violence
— sexual abuse
— lynching

② Deradicalization and moral training to resist mob pressure to participate

③ Involvement of respected — celebrity
— religious leaders] to raise campaigns against mob lynching

④ Forensic ~~also~~ capability enhancement to ensure conviction → to create deterrence

Crimes can't be generalized as public will even if done by mob — clear deterrence strategies must be adopted.

Do not write anything on the margin