

**VISIONIAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION  
**ABHYAAS MAINS**

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)**

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**सामान्य अनुदेश**

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

**General Instructions**

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 175917

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YASHARTRISHKAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

19-12-2024

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)  
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)**

केंद्र  
Centre

ORN DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

*Kapil Choudhary*

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

*Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.*

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

भारत में कृषि प्रसार से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों का उल्लेख करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रसार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (KVKs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Stating the issues associated with agricultural extension in India, discuss the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in strengthening the national agricultural research extension system. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural extension is the process of diffusion of information about agricultural practices, better ways of production, better inputs, best practices either through govt agencies or through IEC campaigns.

KVK are the cornerstone of agricultural extension in India. They are part of Indian Agricultural Research Institution under Ministry of Agr.

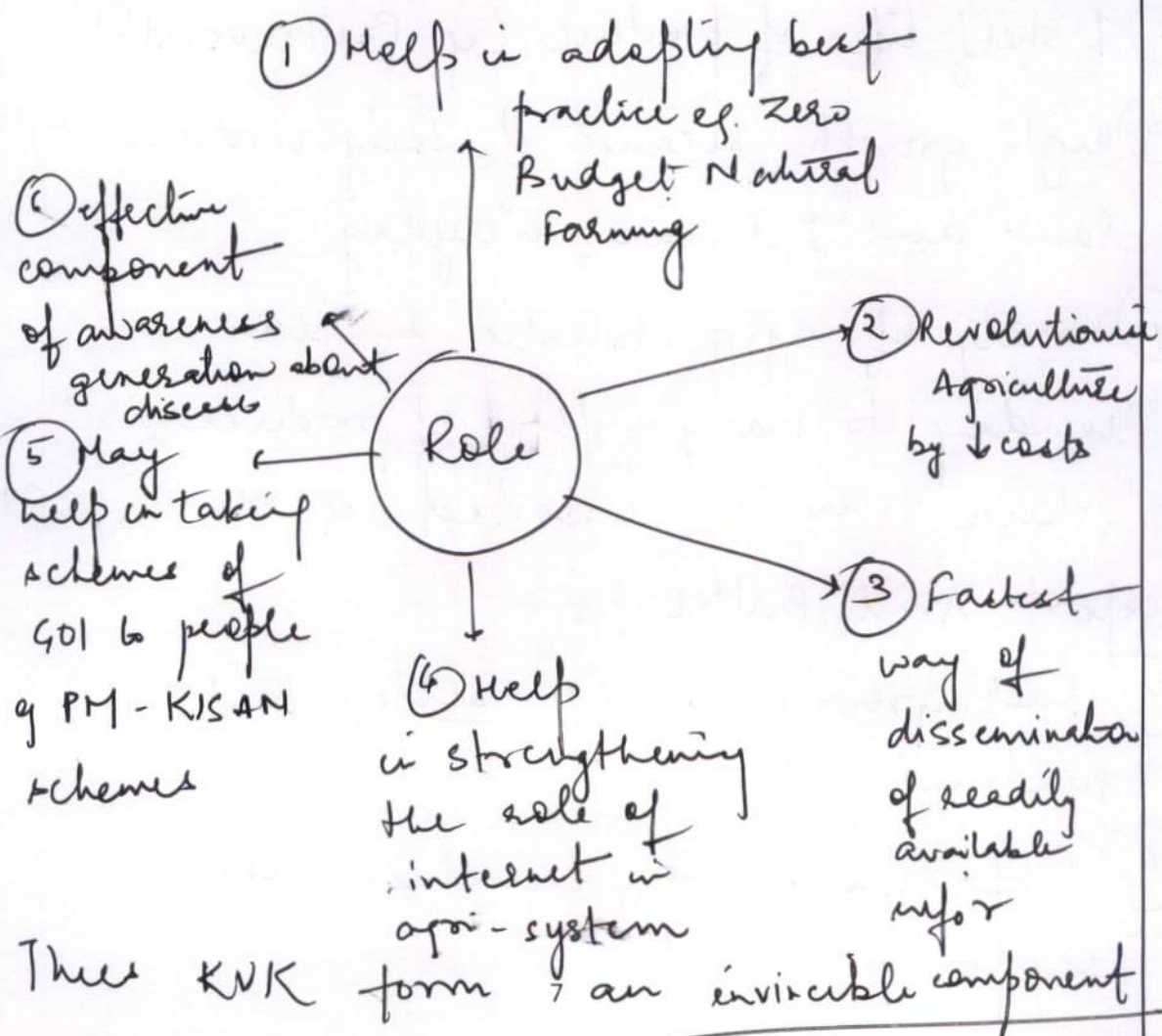
### Issues

- ① Lack of access of farmer to KVK
- ② Lack of awareness about KVK themselves
- ③ Lack of adequate funding for KVK network expansion
- ④ Poorly co-ordinated IEC campaign
- ⑤ Lack of internet facility at ~~the~~ centres

in villages from where KVK operate.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ⑥ Bureaucratisation of process led to red tapism (KVK Committee)
- ⑦ Poor Human Resource to carry the message of extension to people.
- ⑧ Subdued role of PRI in it



2.

भारत में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक मूल्य संबर्द्धन की अपार संभावनाओं के कारण एक उच्च संवृद्धि और उच्च लाभ के क्षेत्रक के रूप में उभर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In India, the food processing sector is emerging as a high-growth and high-profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्रासिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing Industry ,  
contributes to employment of about  
6 Million people and has huge potential  
~~because and~~ and is emerging as high  
growth and high profit sector as

① ↓ wastage of agri-produce . eg milk to  
as butter (↓ waste)

② ↑ shelf life of produce (eg. Butter vs Milk).

③ High growth because of rising middle  
class and ↑ demand everyday.

④ Variety of agro-climatic systems  
leading to many types of produce  
which can be exported eg. we  
export Amul Butter .

⑤ Fast growing FMCG sector post  
pandemic

⑥ Urbanisation is creating more  
scope for growth

⑦ Globalisation has led to new awareness about different types of food which has led to enhanced demand.

The GOI has therefore decided to extend PLI scheme for food process. However many challenges persist

- ① lack of ~~aware~~ <sup>availability</sup> of processible variety due to absence of contract farming
- ② Poor quality of agri-produce + poor hygienic level
- ③ ~~dependence on APMC outdated structure~~ for procurement of produce.
- ④ Supply chain infra bottlenecks in term of poor roads for leading to high logistic cost (15% of GDP)
- ⑤ Essential Commodities Act act as a ~~for~~ further restriction on expansion of storage to boost production as and when need.

It is therefore important to promote this sector

3.

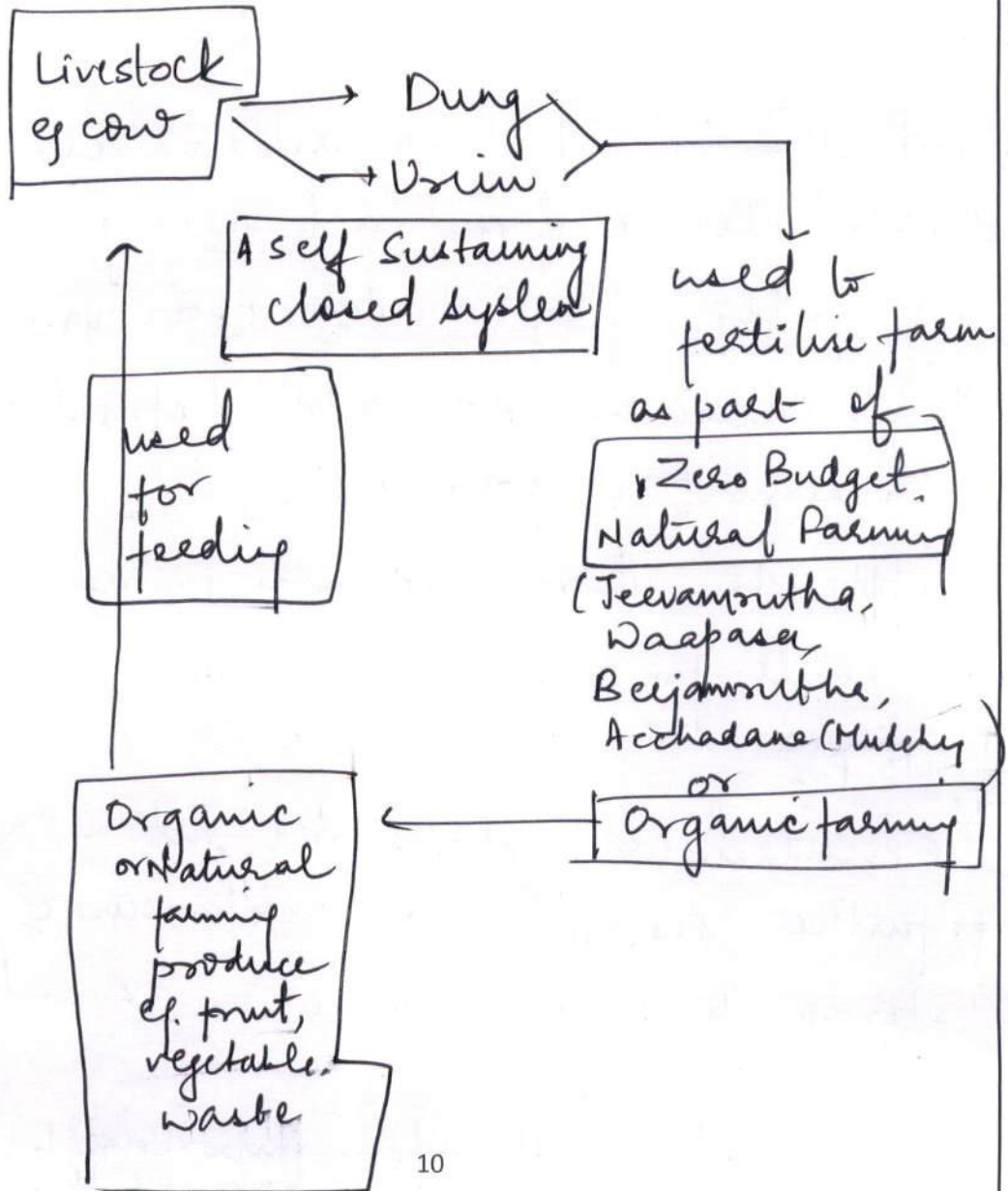
पशुधन आधारित एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the concept of livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS), discuss its benefits. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

When livestock are raised on farming and farm output is used for feeding animals and animal waste is used for growing farming system → IFS - Livestock based



## Benefits

- ① ↓ cost of production ⇒ ↑ profits
- ② potential to double farmers income (Dalwai Committee)
- ③ ↓ dependence on harmful fertiliser which we have to import ⇒ ↑ Forex
- ④ Help environment as N:P:K ratio is worse now 7:2:1 with excessive use of urea.
- ⑤ Help attract demand from advanced area like Europe.
- ⑥ Promote alternative employment in livestock (right now only 4% of GDP)
- ⑦ Promote organic and 2BNF (Subhas Palikas)
- ⑧ Help us in our COP 26 goal and "Panchamrit"

## Issues

- ① Lack of awareness
- ② Need educated human resource to understand it
- ③ lack of effectiveness of GOI schemes
- ④ Recent example of Sri Lanka failing in organic production hurts its prospects
- ⑤ How to manage low productivity & falling income initially.

There is need to understand and promote such farming system

4.

जहाँ भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति (PIO) विश्व भर में उद्यमिता का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी उद्यमिता दर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में उद्यमिता की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

While Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) are spearheading entrepreneurship across the world, India still has one of the lowest entrepreneurship rates. Discuss. Also, state the policy measures that have been taken to increase the pace of entrepreneurship in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has very low entrepreneurship compared to US, Europe because of many reasons.

- ① Lack of culture of entrepreneurship
- ② Bigger demand for govt job
- ③ Lack of nurturing entrepreneurial talent at the outset
- ④ Failure of entrepreneurs is not accepted
- ⑤ Low investment on R&D (0.63% of GDP)
- ⑥ Poor network of research labs
- ⑦ More dependence on govt sector to deliver goods and services

But PIO have succeeded

because:

- ① They come from a very small percentage of background where above disadvantages don't apply.
- ② Only skilled PIO migrate to attain

such activities

- ③ Brain drain on part of India and presence of supportive "Start up" culture and acceptance of a failure of pursuit in USA, Europe also promotes taking risk

Policy measures that have been taken :

- ① Digital India Campaign to enhance interaction in the world
- ② Facilitating the present start up culture where we are seeing so many IPO of Nykaa, PayTM. etc
- ③ NEP targeting to ↑ expenditure to 6% of GDP
- ④ Vigyan Tyoti schemes
- ⑤ IMPRESS and SPARK schemes to boost R&D
- ⑥ IBC code → acceptance of failure in the pursuit of risky entrepreneurship  
It is necessary to nurture the recently emerging "Start up" culture.

5.

'भूमि बैंक' अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहन देने और भारत में व्यापार सुगमता (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस) को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

'Land banks' can play a critical role in boosting the economy and promoting ease of doing business in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नही लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land Acquisition under LARR Act is very cumbersome so Govt and State have resorted to "Land Bank" where Govt takeover non-owned, (or owned) land parcel where the issue of land acquisition <sup>is not reverse</sup> and keep them as part of "Land Bank" so that it is readily available when investors show interest. eg. Land Bank of Jharkhand in Khunti, Latcheg district.

### Benefits

- ① ↓ role of cumbersome LARR Act ⇒ EODB boost
- ② Faster infra sector development eg. Expressways of UP
- ③ ↓ cost on clearance ~~at~~ whether environmental or other
- ④ Act as a facilitator of job, income

and demand.

- ⑤ Act as single window clearance mechanism for tapping investment.

### ISSUES

- ① Many times tribal lands have been put into Land Bank eg in Santhal Agency District.
  - ② Act as a tool to sidestep the onerous role of LARR, making it effective.
  - ③ Lack of proper EIA may hurt environment.
  - ④ Raise issue of Cony Capitalism where put interest inform govt about what lands are to be put into it.
  - ⑤ Reduce role of people as opinion of Gram Sabha and others are not invited.
- "Land Bank" and "Land pooling" (Amravati) have emerged as an effective tool of infra dev.

6.

वन संरक्षण अधिनियम (FCA) में प्रस्तावित संशोधन, न केवल वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA) के विपरीत हैं, बल्कि इनके कारण भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को प्राप्त करने में देरी होने की भी संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The proposed amendments to the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) are not only antithetical to the Forest Rights Act (FRA), but are also likely to delay India achieving its commitments on climate change. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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FCA is important tool to limit the use of forest area for non-forest purpose, by ↑ costs of deforestation.

Some aspects of proposed amendments include:

- ① Take over of certain categories of land for some specific purpose (like national security) without proper consent mechanism.
  - ② ↓ scope of EIA in certain categories.
  - ③ ↑ role of private interest in managing forest land.
  - ④ ↓ scope of protection against proposed diversion of land.
- Impact (-ve)
- ① Hurt the right enshrined under FRA by reducing access to forest as right/entitlement + may reduce the area of necessary land to be given to farmers/tribes.

(2) Unsustainable development  $\Rightarrow$   
hurt ecology  $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  MFP production  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\downarrow$  income for Tribes

(3) Recent GOI announced at COP26 the  
aim to net zero by 2070 and reduce  
carbon unit by 1 Billion b/w 2020 and  
2030. All this goal are hurt by deforestation  
purpose.

(4) Destroy the entire village/forest  
ecosystem by destroying biodiversity,  
since ecosystem.

(5) Hurt the Tribal Area Development  
programme by reducing effectiveness of  
MSP for MFP schemes and may give  
leeway of life to Naxalism.

The need of development  
must be balanced the environmentalism

7.

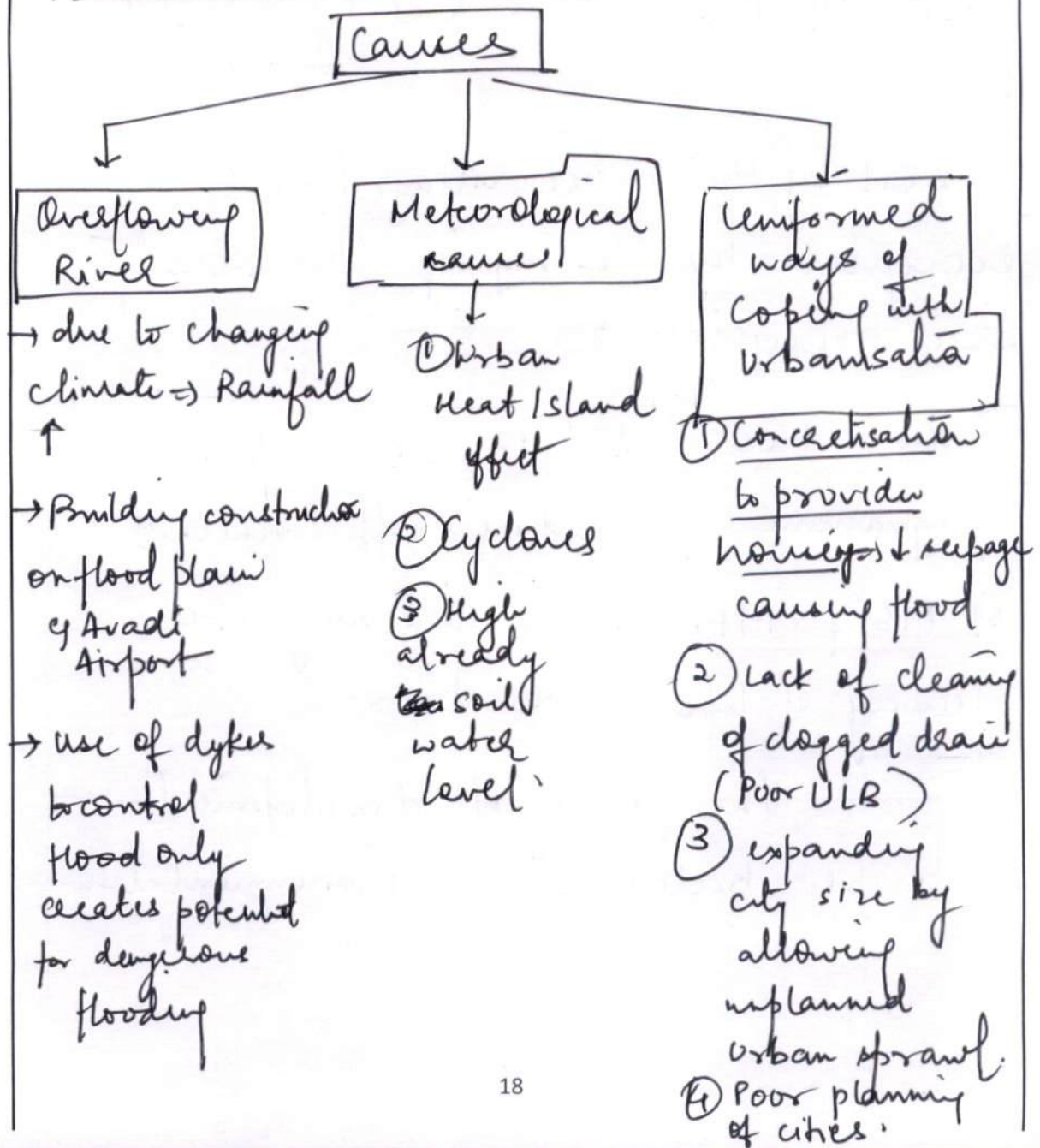
शहरी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की समस्या न केवल नदियों के उफान के कारण है, बल्कि उन अनियोजित तरीकों के कारण भी है जो हमारे नगर, शहरीकरण की प्रक्रिया में अपना रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, शहरी बाढ़ पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण के दिशा-निर्देशों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The problem of flooding in urban areas is not only due to overflowing rivers, but also the uninformed ways in which our cities are coping with urbanisation. Discuss. In this context, mention the National Disaster Management Authority guidelines on urban floods. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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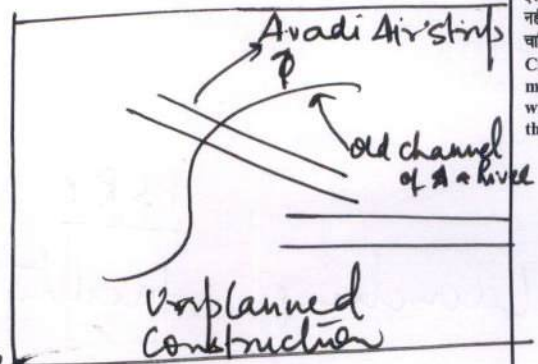
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Urban Flooding occurs in urban area due to sudden discharge of large quantum of water e.g. Recent Chennai flood.



# Guidelines

उम्मीदवारों को इस हदियर में नहीं लिखना चाहिये  
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① Understanding  
disaster risk by  
analysis actual cause

whether it is because of construction  
over old flood plain of Avadi or  
Heat Island effect (Delhi)

② Structural Measures

① Better infra of drains

② Disaster resilient construction, retrofitting  
of existing structures to make it disaster proof

③ Construction of flood shelter

③ Non-Structural measures

① Flood proofing rules

② Flood plain zoning

③ Afforestation and creation of shelter belts  
around cities

④ Structural Safety Audits at regular  
intervals.

⑤ Capacity building of cadres + IEC and  
use of National 19 Hydrology Date

8.

इसरो अब केवल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह वर्षों से विकास गतिविधियों में अपनी भूमिका को लगातार बढ़ा रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

ISRO is no longer confined only to the launching of satellites, but it has been constantly enlarging its role in development activities over the years. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नही लिखना चाहिए  
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ISRO is premier space launching facility of India under Dept of ~~Space~~ Space (ISRO).

It has done great job in

launch field:

- ① launch Chandrayaan-2 as recent as last september
- ② launched Mangalyan in 2008.
- ③ Utilised workhorse of PSLV to launch earth observation and Ranging by Satellite of MYSIS, etc.
- ④ used GSLV to launch communication satellite like INSAT, etc.
- ⑤ Had utilised the launch capability to earn forex by launching satellites of USA, France etc.
- ⑥ Creating a brand for India
- ⑦ Used launcher for<sup>20</sup> experimenting

# Enlargement of field

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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① Use of satellite launch for defence purpose eg. G-SAT 7 or HYSIS or Radar Sat to create safe space for dev.

② Use of satellite launch to study desertification and create desertification

Atlas

③ Use for developing combat capability of ASAT test.

④ Use and development of Li-Ion battery and passing the same to pvt sector for Electric Vehicle dev.

⑤ Research in drone tech

⑥ Running schemes like Unnabee and others for training nations in rocket development. (Role in Vigyan Tyoti scheme)

⑦ Use of satellite data to study data and trends (Demographic).

Thus it emerging as a power player in space field.

9.

राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना (CII) को लक्षित करने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को बताइए। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने CII को सुरक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

State the reasons behind targeting of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by state and non-state actors. Also, discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to secure its CII. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इकाई में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Critical Information Infrastructure refer to that information and infrastructure which is highly significant for banking, defence, internal security purpose etc. Example of banking detail falling prey to hacker may destroy financial stability.

Recently Log4shell was identified as a threat to CII.

### Reasons

- ① Strategic purpose destroying satellites by sending data by manipulating data (eg China based hacker). eg. of attack on Kudankulam nuclear plant
- ② Economic → ~~by~~ for destroying the financial stability of Chinese based hacker & hurting US banks, attacks on SBI by Chinese aligned hackers.

③ Defence purpose - eg. Stuxnet attack by US based hacker on Iran nuclear plant.

④ Use of such attack for ransom  
[Monetary purpose] Recent colonial pipeline issue.

⑤ For compromising digital architecture as everything <sup>seen</sup> on internet.

Steps taken by India →

- ① Cyber Swachhata Kendra
- ② National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIIPC)
- ③ Cyber Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre
- ④ Botnet cleaning
- ⑤ Cyber Security Policy of 2013
- ⑥ Enhancing the cadre manning Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT in)   
 Thus, it<sub>23</sub> is need to ensure NCIIIPC

10.

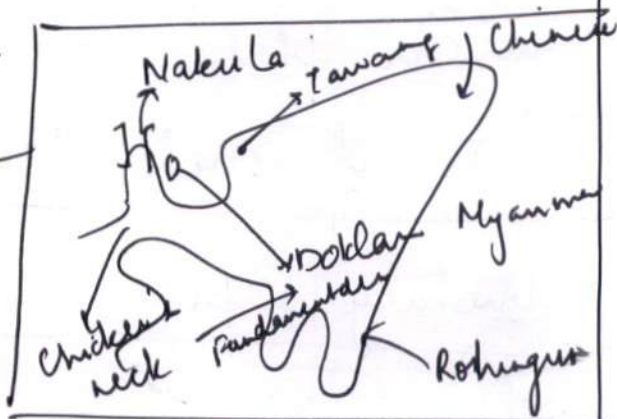
पूर्वोत्तर भारत के रणनीतिक महत्व के बावजूद, इस क्षेत्र को कई सुरक्षा खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the strategic significance of North-East India, the region faces several security threats. Discuss. Also, state the measures taken by the government to ensure peace and stability in the region. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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North East is the Northern Easternmost region comprising 8 sister states



of Sikkim, Arunachal, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, etc.

### Strategic Significance

- ① Route to China and skirmishes at Nakula.
- ② Chinese design in Arunachal Pradesh
- ③ Act as a Fulcrum of "Neighbourhood First and ASEAN centrality policy of Act East Policy"
- ④ Prone to insurgent threat supported by the communist in China & Chinese supported to NSCN (IM).
- ⑤ Closeness of Doklam and risk of closing of Chicken's neck

उम्मीदवारों को इस खांशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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⑥ Only sources of connectivity to Myanmar and ASEAN and source of imp connectivity project like Kaladan Multimodal Transit Corridor.

⑦ Connectivity to Bangladesh enhances sensitivity.

### Security Threat

① Insurgent Activities eg by Zomi group (Recent killing of Assam Rifle Viplav Tripathi), NSCN(IM).

② Access to smuggling of Contraband, drug and arms using PMR of 16km

③ Dissatisfaction among people because of recent killing of civilian in Mon district

④ Chinese incursion eg near Mechuka & Naku La

⑤ Islamic radicalism

in region like Khasi, spreading from Bangladesh

⑥ Refugee Crisis like Rohingyas ⑦ Intra-Tribal conflict like Bnei Reung

### Measures by Govt

① Security Strengthening by army Assam Rifle

② Use of AFSPA

③ Installing border fences eg BOLD-OIT

④ Civil Development Programme as development & security threat

⑤ Surrender cum Rehabilitation

11.

भारतीय रेलवे को लंबे समय से अल्प निवेश की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा है, जिसने इसके परिचालन के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। इस संदर्भ में, बुनियादी ढांचे के तीव्र निर्माण में रेलवे के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Indian Railways has suffered from chronic under-investment, which has adversely impacted key areas of its operations. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the railways in speedy creation of infrastructure. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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15

Indian Railways ~~has one of~~ <sup>is one of</sup> the most important ways of transportation carrying crores of people every month. Why under-investment?

① National Transport Development Policy Committee under Rakesh Mohan argued there is confusion over social and commercial objectives of Railway

② low operating profit of 0.95/0.96 ⇒  
↓ scope of investment

③ populism has reduced scope for investment (Railway fares are hardly changed)

④ Problem of land acquisition especially since 2013 law

⑤ High employee burden ⇒ ↓ efficiency  
⇒ ↓ profit (π) ⇒ ↓ investment

⑥ Absence of pub sector (Bibek Debroy Committee)

⑥ ~~⑦~~ High freight charges ⇒ shifting traffic to road ⇒ ↓ $\pi$   
Challenges faced in

creation of infra :

- ① Slow paced of land acquisition of NHSRK2 slow land acquisition in case of Bullet train from Mumbai to Ahmedabad.
- ② Absence of pub sector investment reduces scope of creation of new infra
- ③ Absence of rail route in North East of Meghalayas has only 1 Railway station
- ④ Issue of environmental dispute over expanding railway to areas like North East.
- ⑤ Inefficiency of govt department as large part of Railways land are lying vacant (No asset monetisation to generate revenues)

Steps taken

① Recent proposal to invite pub sector to run trains

- ② 4 New Railways like Vande-Bharat
- ③ • Interlinking of Railway Budget with Union Budget to create synergies
- ④ National Asset Monetisation Plan to generate revenue to invest in Railways (large land parcels lying vacant with railways)
- ⑤ Creation of new tourist theme based (Swadesh Darshan Schemes) to create infra  $\Rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  travel  $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  efficiency  $\Rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  investment.

Since 1947, Railway track capacity has  $\uparrow$  by 64% while passenger ~~facilities~~ has  $\uparrow$  by 1600%. Thus, investment is the need of the hour.

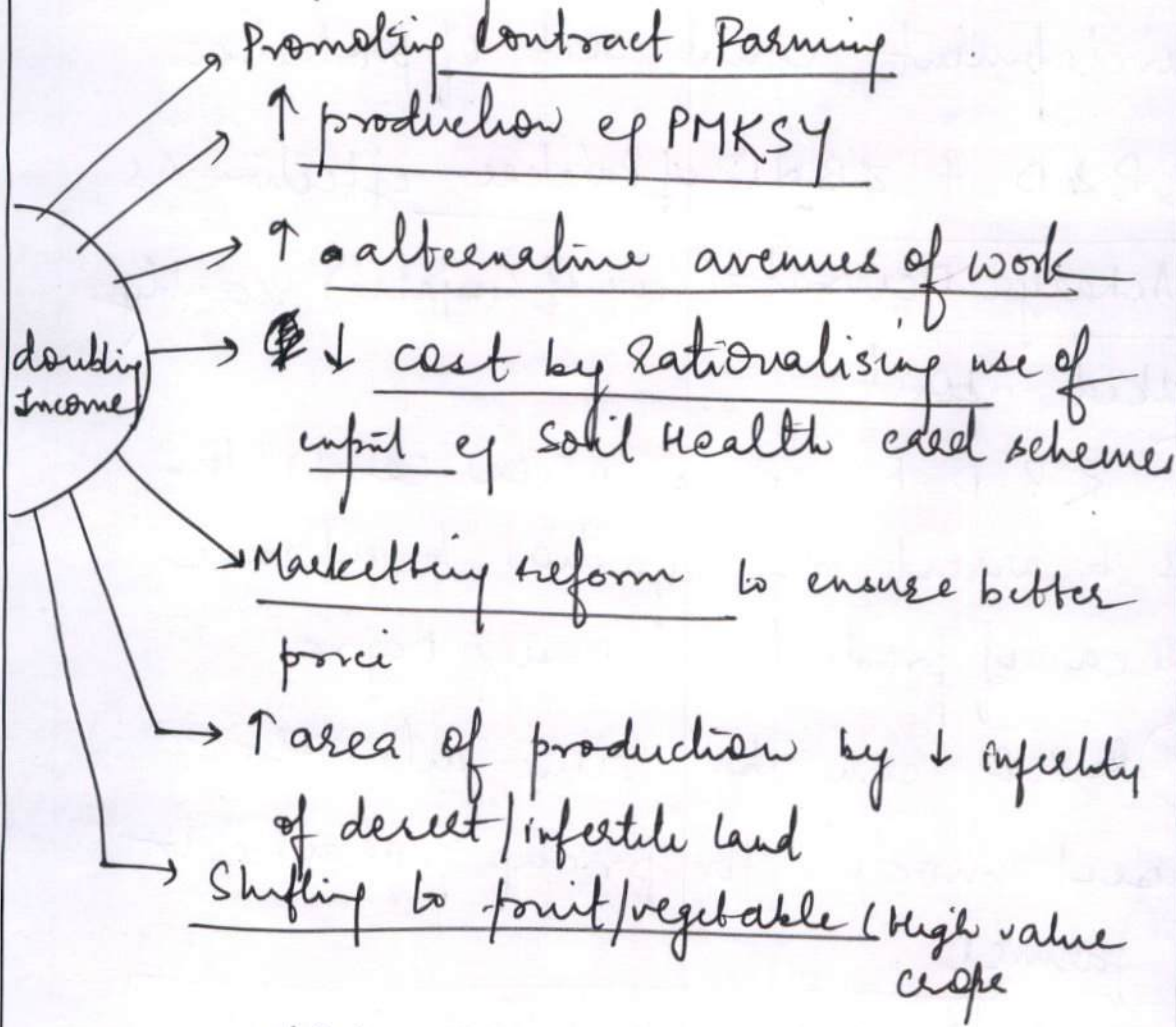
किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के भारत के उद्देश्य को साकार करने हेतु कृषि प्रणाली के अंतिम बिंदु तक के दायित्वों पर ध्यान देने के साथ अनुसंधान और विकास (R&D) के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A disruptive approach to research & development (R&D), with a focus on last mile obligations of the agricultural system is necessary to realize India's objective of doubling farmer's income. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Doubling farming income as recommended by Dalwai Committee had many components :



All these can be attained

by focus on R & D. as :

- ① It can help identify which area is suitable for which crop.

② Promoting effective & breed cattle which can produce large quantity of animal produce eg use of AI.

③ R & D can be used to study the cause of infertility of soil and such development can ↓ cost of production

④ R & D + ZBNF of Palitkar effective as Acharya Desai (Gov. of Gujarat) recently talked about.

⑤ R & D based solution can help us to arrest desertification & enhance area of production + using Bajra.

⑥ R & D can be done into the best model for pricing guarantee to farmer.

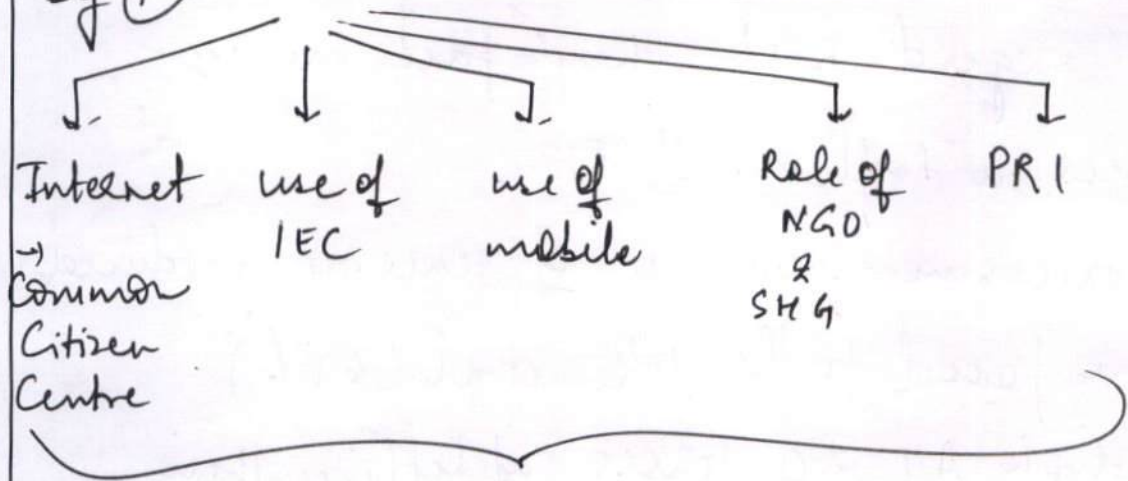
eg Price deficiency payment vs MSP

⑦ R & D based solution can promote Drip & Sprinkle Irrigation → ↓ water usage.

However R&D in agriculture is less than 40% of already low 0.63% of expenditure on R&D in India.

~~Now~~ The Role of extension services can't be ignored. The role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras to effectively take the research from labs to farmers

by ①



The Result of R & D can be taken to people to help them overcome the problem of falling productivity, shrinking income, groundwater shortage and pollution as we have observed in Punjab Haryana and West U.P

13.

भारत की विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों और विद्युत ग्रिड को जीवाश्म ईंधन से अक्षय ऊर्जा के अधिक संधारणीय रूपों में संक्रमण हेतु सुधारों से गुजरना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

India's power distribution companies and electrical grids must undergo reforms to transition from fossil fuels to more sustainable forms of renewable energy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## Renewable energy based

one new INDC were announced at COP 26 where PM said to ↑ capacity of non-fossil fuel capacity to 500GW by 2030.

DISCOM see important in this regard but they face many issues to implement RE:

- ① Excessive purchase of energy produced from fossil fuels like coal (67%)
- ② High AT & C losses affecting their viability (AT & C → 21% (down from 26% in 2015))
- ③ High difference between Acc and ARE leading to increasing delinquent (Non payment of dues)
- ④ Regularly renegotiating of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) by State govt of recent

## crisis in Punjab.

- ⑤ High debt burden of Discoms
- ⑥ State owned nature  $\rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  scope of reform.
- ⑦ Poor finance to investment in RE infra.

Issues with distributional grid wot RE

- ① RE  $\rightarrow$  issue of fluctuation which are grid may not be able to handle as Regional Dispatch centres have argued.
- ② Non-connectivity of North-Grid and Southern Grid and other grid in view of unreliable nature of production of RE.
- ③ Poor storage capacity on grid  $\downarrow$  scope for RE.

Reforms needed in DISCOM

- ① Bringing in ~~power~~ pvt sector competition

as recent Electricity bill proposed

(2) Schemes like DAY to ATQ classes

(3) ↓ populism to shore up finance of DISCOM

(4) Imposition of legal cost on renegotiating of PPA by state govts.

Reforms in Grids

(1) Inter connectivity of Grid as to reduce discrepancy of production and availability of RE from different part of India

(2) Investing in storage capacity as the recent National Battery Storage Mission is about

(3) Strengthening the infra of grid to manage fluctuation

One "Panchayat" can be fulfilled with due regard to RE under a reform ~~RE~~ DISCOM Policy

4.

भारत में आगत-सघन (इनपुट इंटेन्सिव) कृषि की प्रथा में, इसकी अस्थिरता और नकारात्मक परिणामों के कारण, बृहद पैमाने पर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्न बाह्य आगत संधारणीय कृषि (LEISA) के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The practice of input-intensive agriculture in India needs a massive overhaul due to its unsustainability and negative consequences. In this context, discuss the significance of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षतिपूर्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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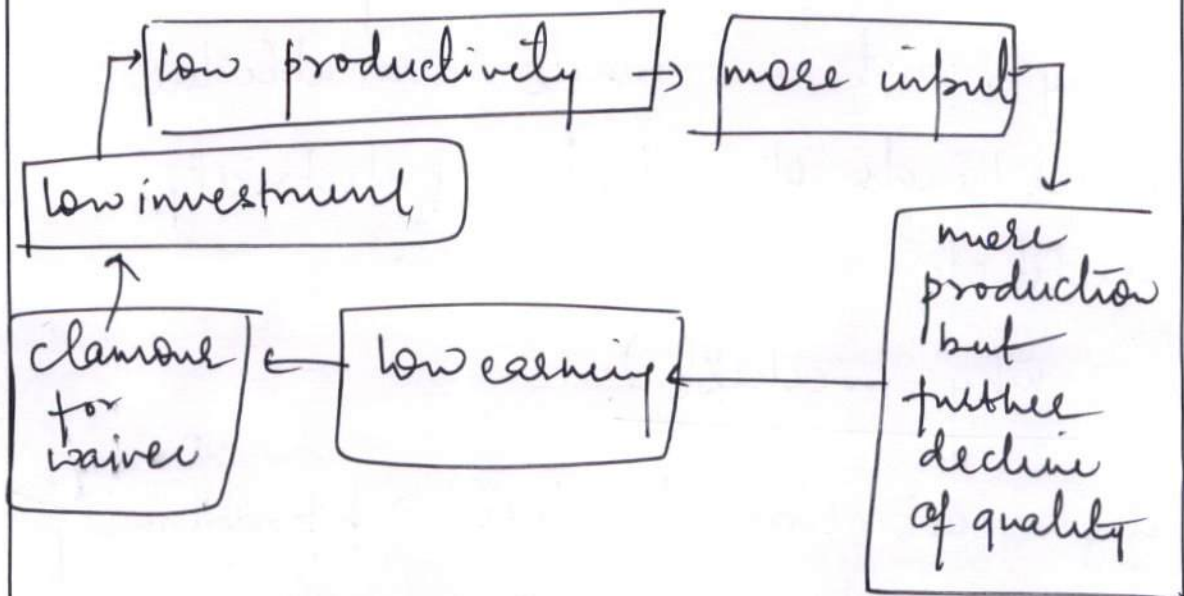
Indian Agriculture suffers from many problems → primary being high cost nature due to high use of costly input but made available due to all kinds of subsidies of electricity, credit etc.

Why overhaul?

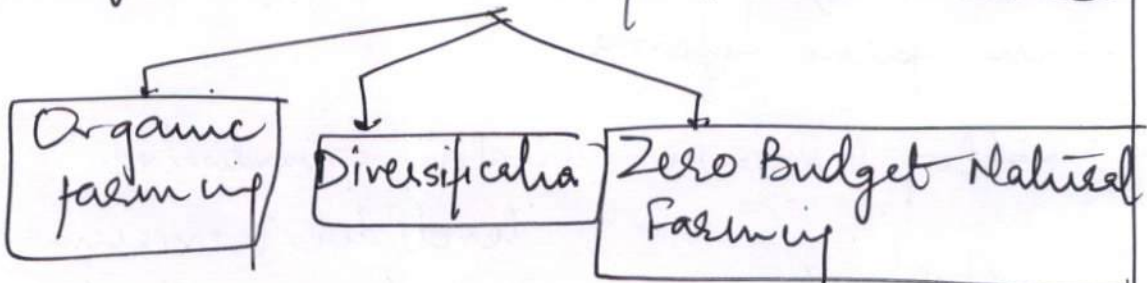
- ① High cost based nature ⇒ ↓ profitability
  - ② ↑ subsidy burden govt (> 1 lakh crore) ⇒ ↓ investment in agriculture
  - ③ debate shifting to Farm loan waiver rather than farm reform
  - ④ Falling Env. issue
    - ① falling groundwater level due to excessive use of groundwater of Punjab
    - ② water logging & salinity
- ③ disturbing NPK ratio from  $4:2:1$  →  $7:2.5:1$

⑤ High GHG emission in view of COP 26 NDC and "Panchamrit" of India

⑥ Creating a perverse cycle



In this LEISA is a game changer : It's manifestation include



Significance

① It will reduce the cost  $\Rightarrow$   $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$  profitability  $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$  marketable surplus  $\uparrow$

→ scope of pvt farmer based investment

② ↓ subsidy burden on GOI to investment on agri

③ Help diversify production away from Rice - wheat system thereby

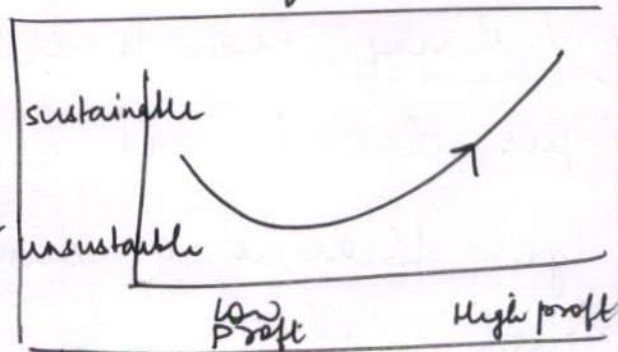
(i) ↓ inflation in oilseeds

(ii) ↓ cost on silos renting by FCI

(iii) ↓ wastage of stored food grain at FCI under Cap and Plinth system.

③ Help maintain long term fertility of soil by creating a beneficial cycle of nutrient eq in

ZBNF



④ Help in fruitful integration of animal in farming system

⑤ ↓ dependence on APMC + export opportunities of organic are high as per Agri - Export Policy of 2019

Thus Agri<sup>2</sup> reform are need need to support LEISA

15.

हाल ही में जारी IPCC की छठी आकलन रिपोर्ट (AR6) - 2021 को मानवता के लिए 'कोड रेड' माना गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए इस रिपोर्ट में उजागर की गई विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस रिपोर्ट द्वारा प्रदत्त उपचारात्मक उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recently released IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) - 2021 has been deemed as 'code red' for humanity. In this context, discuss the various concerns raised in the report with special focus on India. Also, enlist the remedial measures given by the report. (Answer in 250 words) 15

IPCC 6AR was termed Code Red by UN in a stark warning of direct consequences of climate change.

Many concerns have been raised :

① Changing rainfall especially monsoon will initially lead to more rainfall and later rainfall will subside causing floods and droughts respectively.

② Rising sea level rate at 4.1mm per decade will absorb Indian low lying Islands of Bangoraw, Perumalpal Reef areas.

③ Global Warming to the extent of  $> 3.0$  (as report suggest) will reverse the success of  $\downarrow$  poverty

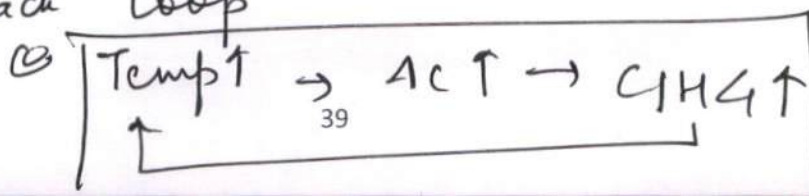
among 270 million b/w 2005 and 2016

(4) India being surrounded by  
Ar. Arabian Sea and Bay of  
Bengal will be subjected to much  
more Cyclone as  $\uparrow$  intensity and frequency  
is observed in Arabian Sea: recently

(5) Melting of glaciers on Himalayas will  
destroy settlements, cultures along  
Ganga while melting of ice over Tibetan  
Plateau & destroy Monsoonal pattern

(6)  $\uparrow$  incidence of disease + loss of  
DALY (Disability ~~adjusted~~ life year  
Adjusted life year) is a serious  
threat.

(7) It will lead a to adoption of  
unsustainable life style which will  
further add to climate change (+ve  
feedback loop



## Remedial Measures

- ① Shifting to Electric vehicle  
(1% as of 2021)
- ② ↓ use of coal in energy production  
(57%)
- ③ popularise ISA and CDRI lead  
IRIC mechanism
- ④ Moderating population growth +  
↓ consumerism
- ⑤ shifting to alternative fuel like  
Biofuel (reach 25% by 2030 by EBP)
- ⑥ Changing lifestyle

All this will go a long way  
to help fulfil our commitment  
under NDC and reach net 0 by  
2070

भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से लेकर विशाखापत्तनम में गैस रिसाव तक कई रासायनिक आपदाओं ने भारत में खतरनाक रसायनों (HAZCHEM) द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिमों को ध्यान में लाया है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में रासायनिक आपदा प्रबंधन (CDM) की तैयारियों के साथ-साथ इसमें व्याप्त कमियों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Multiple chemical disasters from the Bhopal gas tragedy to gas leak in Visakhapatnam have brought into focus the risks posed by hazardous chemicals (HAZCHEM) in India. In view of this, discuss the preparedness as well as gaps in Chemical Disaster Management (CDM) in India. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हदिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

Chemical disasters are the result of both human error like Bhopal and Natural error

~~eg.~~

① Lack of an effective legislation except a general EPA, 1986

⑤ Absence of a dedicated cadre ~~cadre~~ to deal with it.

② Absence of any specific Institution to tackle issue of HAZCHEM and disaster lurking thereon.

④ Lack of awareness among people about rules, regulation



③ Lack of insurance of accountability of No accountability

Poor law or liability clause

in Bhopal Gas Tragedy create ~~per~~ perverse incentive

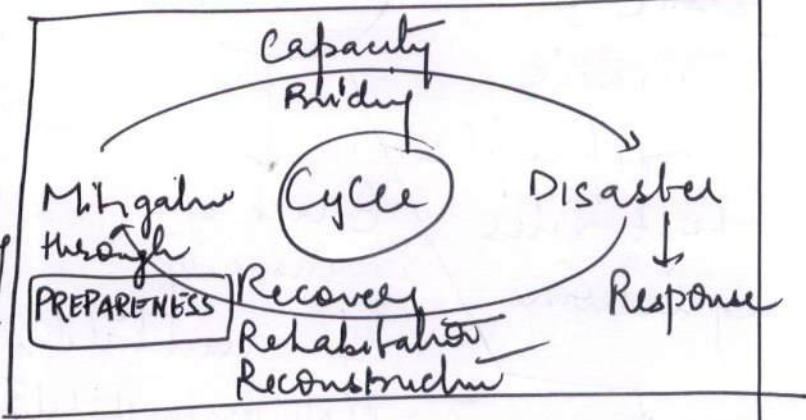
All this has ensured :

- ① loss of life of Styrene gas at Vizag plant
- ② intergenerational crisis of Bhopal gas gas tragedy
- ③ ~~is~~ No compensation of Vishakhapatnam
- ④ lack of incentive on part of stakeholders to take effective decision.

Preparedness can be ensured by following measure

Understanding disaster risk

by quickly having teams in place who could



identify the cause, effect and immediate measure to ↓ loss of loss

## (2) Structural measure

(1) Storage of water tanks

(2) Creation of wide roads as part of evacuation routes

(3) Protection shelter of air tight nature to house population.

(4) Underground tunnel to evacuate people.

## (3) Non-Structural measures → to conduct

(1) Structural safety audit on a weekly basis by inspector.

(2) Situating factory at far off location

(3) Preparation of plans for evacuation

(4) Capacity building through mock drill & education at school level and use IEC campaign

All these will help to enhance preparedness to deal with disaster

17.

महामारी के समय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उदारीकरण की बढ़ती मांग ने वर्तमान बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The growing demand for liberalisation of public health-related goods and services amidst the pandemic has raised critical issues with regard to the current intellectual property regime.

Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राफ़ि में नही लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Health services are a public good which <sup>may</sup> experience market failure if left free in market. However demand for liberalisation is because:

- ① low quality of care at hospitals of govt.
- ② low govt expenditure at < 1.5% of GDP
- ③ low no. of doctor/people as per WHO idea
- ④ Poor access in rural and urban areas
- ⑤ When OOPDE is already high at 50-60% people would rather want to spend on privat good care.
- ⑥ Pandemic exposed capacity scarcity of public health paradigm has only strengthened demand for liberalisation

Wrt IPR regime, many issue exist especially in a liberalised env.

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ① Issue of profitability at the cost of public health
- ② Recent deferment of decision to grant IP for manufacturing of low cost Pfizer and Moderna vaccines
- ③ ethical issue in public health management.
- ④ It seeks <sup>to serve</sup> the interest of Big Pharma particularly new variant induced induced covid pill like Paxlovid which will fetch \$24Bn in 2021.
- ⑤ It also raises that only 18% of Covax doses have been met while only 10% of doses have been given in developing world when developed world is thinking of booster.

The need of the hour is not to liberalise IP sector or

Health has to engage public  
and private sector as joined  
engine to provide access to  
health care whether public or  
private and to vaccine whether  
or under strict IPR regime or under  
compulsory licensing regime as  
Nobody is safe until everybody is  
safe as recent Omicron threat  
☞ tell us .

भारत में रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के स्वदेशीकरण में उप-इष्टतम परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्वदेशीकरण की गति को तीव्र कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the reasons behind suboptimal results in indigenization of defence technologies in India, suggest measures which can accelerate the pace of indigenization in the defence sector. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिप में नही लिखना चाहिए  
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Indigenisation is the act of increasing domestically produced weapon system or increasing the use of domestic component under OEM based & Strategic Partnership model based production of defence equipment. Eg of Defence Industrial Corridor in UP and import ban list of IOI items are attempts in this regard.

Reasons behind suboptimal result :

- ① Lack of proper operationalisation of Defence Acquisition Procedure
- ② low capacity of either HAL or Ordnance Factory Board to meet the demand
- ③ Poor research<sup>47</sup> and development

at 0.63% of GDP

(4) Poor MRO ecosystem in India

(5) low role of private sector where  
Dassault Aviation creates Rafale  
to Tej [eg]. ↑  
pvt company

(6) Poor investment / low share of  
defence in Budget + large part  
of defence budget is spent  
on Revenue / salary of officials's  
↓ capital acquisitions

(7) Lack of vibrant ecosystem of Tejas  
were delivered behind schedule

(8) Poor import of tech as compared  
to Chinese

(9) Huge dependency on Russia at 66%

(10) lack of proper defence doctrine  
measures

(11) Banning import of certain items  
can be produced of 101 items on

such list but list need to grow.

② Faster completion of Defence Industrial Corridor of UP

③ Encouraging and enhancing priv sector like Ambanis etc.

④ Rationalising salary budget of defence by ↑ retirement age to bring uniformity

⑤ Formalism of theatre command to rationalisation to ↓ expenditure ⇒ surplus fund can be used for domestic capacity addition

⑥ Effective Corporatisation of DFB needed.

⑦ ↑ R & D in defence sector

Recent measures like production of Brahmos in Lucknow & setting up of Bharat Dynamic Ltd at Thansi are good steps.

19.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की अवधारणा के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इन बलों के योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the factors behind conceptualization of different Central Armed Police Forces for guarding the international borders. Also, highlight the contribution of these forces in ensuring security of India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

India share boundary with China, Pakistan, Bhutan and Bangladesh but all these border are guarded by different forces like ITBP along China, Caskatra Seema Bal along Nepaleti

### Reason

① ↓ spreading too thin a particular armed force.

② some forces are particularly experienced in certain aspect. Since ITBP draw a large cadre from area close to Border near Tibet, they better know physiography and hence are better to deal with it.

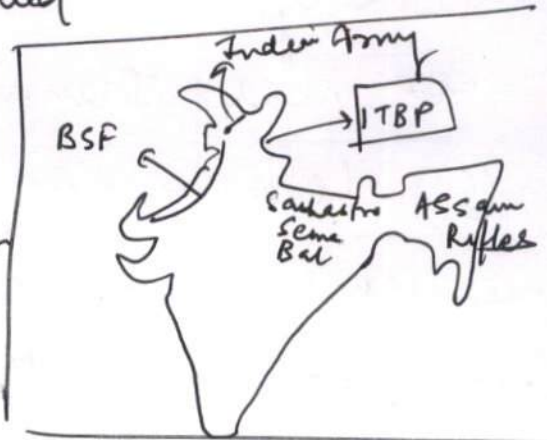
3) Assam Rifles has become adept at tackling smuggling along mountainous, riverine terrain of Myanmar border better than BSF which is more adept along deserts of Thar.

4) It help in specialisation which lead to creation of composite armed forces capable of dealing with any kind of issue

5) Historical factor → of Assam Rifles had almost guided NE for > 100 years so the legacy continued

Contribution

1) Securing the border as ITBP did during Galwan Crisis or



Role of Assam Rifles in fighting Insurgencies

- उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidate must not write on this margin
- (2) Role of BSF in countering drone threats in view of attack of Jammu Airforce Station
  - (3) Facilitation of trade by them of FMR of Indo-Myanmar Border at Moreh + Voi Salawabad trade is facilitated by CAPF
  - (4) Border development by CAPF under BAPF reduces isolation and the feeling of isolation among border people of
  - (5) Controlling incursion as BSF recently shot dead intruder near Jammu IB -
  - (6) (6) Role in creating Bilateral mechanism to ↓ instability. India-China Corp Commander Meeting at Chushul  
In all these regard CAPF works

धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) गतिविधियों के लिए आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के दुरुपयोग के संदर्भ में, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए, जो आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए अपनाए जा सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the vulnerability of virtual assets in terms of their misuse for money laundering activities. Also, state corrective measures that can be taken to mitigate the risks posed by the use of virtual assets. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Virtual Asset include those created use tool of digital words like Crypto currency, Non fungible token etc.

Issue / Vulnerability

- ① Since they are outside regulatory unit of RBI, SEBI, they may be used for money laundering.
- ② Lack of record keeping
- ③ Blockchain ensure anonymity but safety for money laundering
- ④ Cryptocurrency are used and they are difficult access so many proliferated platform/exchange like Wazir X, etc

9 m of crypto for ransom  
in colonial pipeline issue

(5) NFT can also used be used  
Money laundering

(6) Use by hacker to ensure  
their proceeds are safe.

(7) Use of crypto asset as currency  
enable their acceptance so hard  
as cash never comes into  
existence leading to an anonymity

(8) Some crypto currency like Monero  
are specifically vulnerable as they  
are highly anonymous, based  
on extreme privacy

Measure

(1) legal measure like law as recently  
in Parliament

2) Institutional checks by RBI,

₹B1

3) Banning their use as currency  
and considering them as asset.

4) Taxing proceed as Capital  
gain tax

5) Educating people about investment  
in them

6) Regulating proliferation crypto-  
exchange exchanges like zebpay etc.

7) Banning outright some crypto  
like Monera which are highly shady

8) NFT can also be tracked.

9) Imposition of exemplary fines in  
case of non-disclosure.

10) Data Protection regime so privacy  
is not violated.

AT 55 This will ensure their  
regulation