

VAJIRAM & RAVI

MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (June 2023)

GENERAL STUDIES Focused Test - 11 (GS Paper III) Comprehensive Paper - 3

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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SUBMISSION DATE: 09/09/23

**UPSE CSE 2025
AIR - 495**

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.*

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

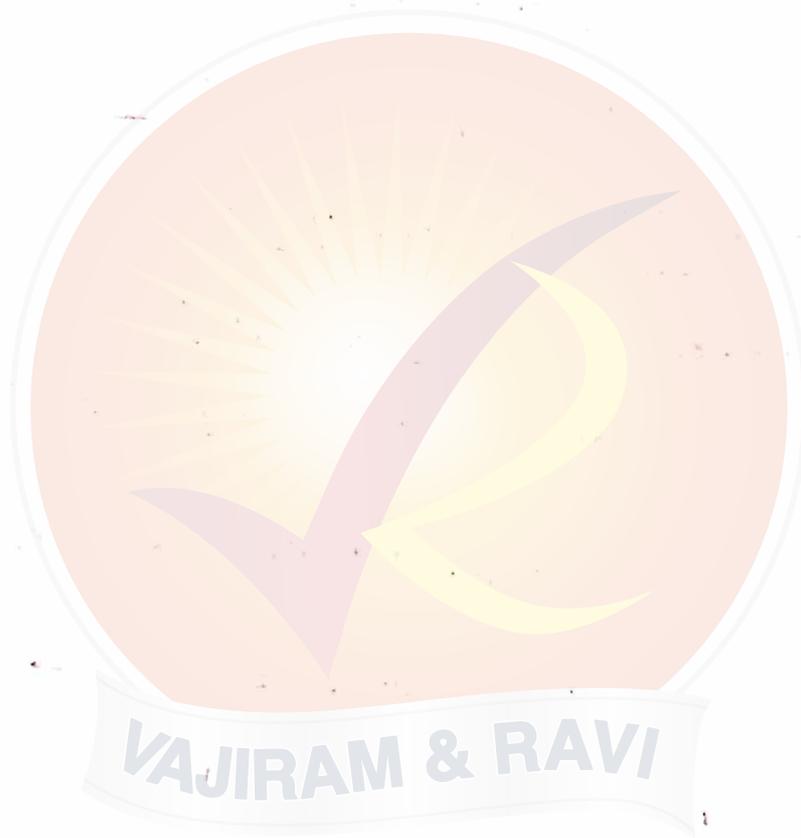
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 9717565805 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Contextual Clarity				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Meeting the Demand of the Questions				
Value Addition- Use of examples, case studies, Current Affairs Linkage, data etc.				
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language Competency and Flow				
No. of Questions Attempted				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to Word Limit: Yes/No Subject-Specific Remarks 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of Mentor's feedback: (For Reviewer only) 				

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. The demographic dividend is seen as a window of opportunity for accelerating economic growth but this is not automatic, and it may or may not be realized in practice. It fully depends on the capitalization of opportunities and the implementation of effective policies. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

With 65% of India's population in between 15-64 yrs, India has a huge demographic dividend.

Window of opportunity

- ① Increased labor supply
- ② Increased savings by the youth

Depends on capitalization of opportunities

- ① skill development - needed to capitalize on opportunity

[eg] Only 50% youth employable (Sick India Report 2023)

- ② employment opportunities - for young population to participate in economy

[eg] ~~7.9%~~ 8.13% is unemployment rate (CMIE April 2023)

③ Entrepreneurship ecosystem — to make India startup hub

Implementation of effective policies

① SKILL India Mission — to impart required skill especially in emerging field of technology mission

② Startup India Mission — to encourage startup

Req more than 50% startup from Tier 2/3 cities

③ New Education Policy — to promote vocational education

India has demographic dividend till 2050 to reap the demographic dividend before it turns into demographic disaster

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

2. Mention the policy reforms implemented by the government so far to attract and regulate Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India. Also, analyze the impact of these measures on the inflow of FDI. (10 marks, 150 words)

Foreign Direct Investment involves long term investment (>10%) by a foreign company into a domestic company

By walmart stake in flipkart

Policy Reforms

- ① Liberation of FDI limit on various sectors like insurance
- ② Invest India to facilitate and promote FDI
- ③ Make in India to attract FDI in manufacturing
- ④ single window clearance system to enhance ease of doing business (India ranked 63rd in EoDB in 2019)

Impact of these measures

Positives — India among the top 10
destination for FDI

→ Increased stake of global MNCs
in India through transfer of funds,
technology and human skills

Challenges

① skewed distribution of FDI to
particular sectors (computer and software)
and to particular regions (Karnataka,
Maharashtra)

② lower reinvestment by FDI companies

③ less transfer of technology

FDI has potential to create millions of
jobs and push India to achieve
\$5 trillion economy.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

3. Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO) can significantly contribute to increasing the farmer's income. However, they need adequate support and a proper ecosystem for their success. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

Farmer produce organisation refers to collective organisation (cooperatives or companies) who come together to solve their solo-economic problem

Significant contribution

① collective bargaining power to realise better market price for farmers

[eg] sugar FPOs demand higher fair and remunerative price

② control over input cost

[eg] fertilizer FPO can get bulk discount

③ pool resources to help farmers in distress

[eg] In Maharashtra, FPO run small credit lending scheme between themselves

Challenges faced by FPO

- ① Social - caste inequality often reduces SC/ST/OBC farmers participation
↳ This leads to Niyamdaag by dominant caste
 - ② Economic - reduced economic power constraints their bargaining power
 - ③ Subsistence agriculture often discourages formation of FPOs
 - ④ Credit availability - missing for FPOs
- Government has set target of creating 2,00,000 FPOs through various schemes to double farmer's income based on Sauwai committee.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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Marks:	

4. Agro-based industries, especially food processing units, can alter the fate of rural India. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Agri based industries that uses agricultural resources like food processing is a sunrise sector

Potential to alter rural India

① These industries promote inclusive growth as it is labour intensive
[eg] Food processing provides employment to roughly 19 million people

② Value addition by food processing industries gets higher price and better returns to farmer

[eg] Tomato — ₹ 40/kg
↓
Ketchup — ₹ 400/kg

③ Increasing urbanisation presents huge demand opportunity for ready to make / processed food

[Eg] 10 min Poha packets

4) Presence of various agro climatic zones - rich ground for food processing industries in various parts of India

5) Export - food processing can help agr produce to export

Challenges

supply side constraints

[Eg] Perishable nature of products

huge in formalisation in sector
demand low due to preference of home cooked food

Government has taken measures like

PM SAMPADA, formalisation of MSME

processing units to realize its target

of making FDI reach \$540 Bn by 2025

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

5. Bring out a detailed analysis of land reforms carried out in the first couple of decades post Independence. (10 marks, 150 words)

Land reforms ~~reforms~~ refers to alteration of existing land structures to provide land to landless and ensure equal distribution. It was done under 1st constitutional Amendment Act

Positives of land Reforms

- ① Abolition of Intermediaries - ensured that land belong to hills and exploitation by zamindars is removed
- ② Tenancy reforms - prevented exploitation and provided security of tenure
- ③ land ceiling - for fair distribution of land. This provided land to many landless farmers
- ④ land consolidation - to increase productivity of land and encourage cooperative farming

However, it faced certain challenges

① unequal implementation — states like West Bengal and Kerala implemented the reforms while other states remained neutral

② Bureaucratic apathy led to ineffective realization of land reforms goals

③ Poor quality of land was given to landless farmers

Bhoodan movement was later undertaken by Vinoba Bhave to continue land reforms.

Land reforms provided ground that led to success of green revolution. However, it is an unfinished business (M.S. Swaminathan)

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

6. "Discuss the potential of gene editing technology in improving agricultural productivity and food security in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Gene editing technology such as CRISPR-Cas9 is used to edit genes to impart desired characteristics and remove only anomaly.

Potential in agriculture

- ① Pest-resistant crops can be developed using gene edit technology
Fig ~~BT~~ Bt cotton to protect against Boll worm attack
- ② Drought resistant crops can be produced
- ③ Yield can be increased
Fig in Mustard crop
- ④ Production can be enhanced
Fig Bt - Brinjal

Potential in food security

① High yielding variety can be developed
 [eg] In green revolution, HYV seeds were used that made India is a food surplus nation

② For micronutrients deficiency
 [eg] food fortification

③ To tackle hidden hunger
 [eg] golden rice with gene editing technology

Gene editing is being increasingly supported through government efforts like BioTech Mission.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

7. What is Mission LiFE introduced at the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Glasgow? Discuss how Mission LiFE introduced by India, will contribute towards the achievement of the SDG 2030 agenda.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Mission LiFE was introduced by India for behavioural change and adopting a climate friendly lifestyle at COP26.

It aims to make climate change fight at individual level.

Contribution to SDG 2030 Agenda

① Mission LiFE aims to reduce food wastage that will help achieve SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

② Mission LiFE aims to reduce CHG emission at individual level — help reduce climate induced poverty — SDG 1 - No poverty

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③ Mission Life aims to promote nutritious crops like Millet to help achieve SDG 3 - Health

④ Mission Life aims to generate awareness on climate change impact through education → SDG 4

⑤ Mission Life promotes inclusive development (SDG 8) and promotes sustainable development

Mission Life will take climate change conversation from board room to living room as advocated by PM Modi

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

8. What are the causes of crowd disasters? Explain by giving recent examples. What are the NDMA guidelines for crowd management? (10 marks, 150 words)

Crowd disaster occurs where there is surplus aggregation of people at a place than the capacity.

Causes of crowd disasters

① Inappropriate crowd handling

eg] subnormal crowd disaster

② Inadequate structural measures

eg] Non-availability of rail guards

③ Rumor and misinformation

eg] purchase crowd disaster in UP

④ Lack of deployment of police personnel to manage crowd

NDMA guidelines

- ① Adequate preparation to handle crowd
 - ② Provision of basic services like ambulance at places of gathering
 - ③ Developing exit routes at religious places like temple
- crowd management is essential to prevent crowd disaster and save precious lives.

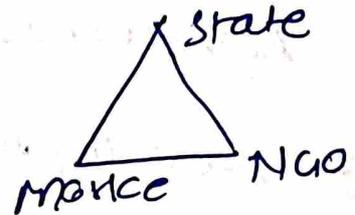
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Introduction	Suggestions:-
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

9. Under the garb of advocating human and environmental rights, foreign funding NGOs have been adding fuel to India's internal security problems. Comment. Mention the steps taken by the government in this regard.

(10 marks, 150 words)

NGOs are non-government voluntary organisation set up for public welfare.



It fulfils the development gaps. However,

it is increasingly used to fuel

Internal security problems

① Lack of transparency in functioning

[eg] As per government, only 20% NGOs have filed their returns

② Vested interest to halt development projects

[eg] projects at Kudankulam power plant

③ Propagate fundex's ideology

[eg] West dominated NGOs

Steps taken by government

- ① FCKA Amendment — that requires compliance, setting up of banks with SBI and prohibition on transfer of funds by NGO
 - ② Government raids to check financial irregularity with NGO
 - ③ Regular audit and cancellation of registration
 [eg] Recent case of Amnesty International
- NGOs have to receive higher purpose of public-welfare and support government effort. However, government also need to protect honest NGOs.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Presentation	
Marks:	

10. Discuss the implications of emerging technologies, such as the dark web, cryptocurrency, and encrypted communication, for the nexus between terrorism and organized crime. Suggest measures to counter the use of these technologies by terrorist organizations and organized crime syndicates.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Emerging technologies are increasingly used in terrorism and organized crime because it provides anonymity and expand market

Dark web → marketplace for selling arms, ammunition, drugs, human trafficking

cryptocurrency → fund transfer, money laundering to support terrorism and organized crime.

Encrypted communication → to coordinate and communicate terrorist attacks, provide intel on security agencies, exchange between buyer and seller

Measures to counter

- ① Increased monitoring of social media for such activities
 - ② Developing bleeding edge technologies to counter terrorist organisation
 - ③ Strengthening intelligence mechanism like **NTRC** for timely intel
 - ④ Establishing National security commission to coordinate the effort of various department
- cyberspace is the next frontier of crime and hence need to be tackled to maintain integrity and unity of India.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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11. Due to rising economic inequality and its effects on human well-being and prosperity, the concept of "inclusive growth" has become central to economic development. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

As per OECD, Inclusive growth is economic growth that is evenly distributed across all sections and regions. It creates opportunities for all, livelihood for marginalized and provides basic services like health and education.

Rising inequality

① Income inequality - As per Oxfam, 1% population hold 40% wealth in India

② Gender inequality - As per WEF, for every ₹ 1 earned by men, 55p is earned by women

③ Social inequality - SC/ST among the poorest of poor

eg 50% poor belongs to ST (MPI 2021)

Inclusive growth — central to economic development

① Employment opportunity — provides tool to escape poverty

[eg] 15.6% population is poor as per multi dimensional poverty index

② Financial inclusion — ensures that economic growth reaches the last mile

[eg] 78% financial inclusion as per Economic survey

③ Social inclusion — ensure that economic growth brings prosperity for all

④ Technology inclusion — to increase labor productivity.

Inclusive growth, however, is facing certain challenges:—

① Unemployment - As per CMIE it is

8.13%. (April 2023)

② Lack of skill development - only

50% youth employed. (Skill India Report)

Therefore, adequate measures such

as MANREGA, SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION

essential to realize SDG of

Inclusive growth.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
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12. The Vision for 'Amrit Kaal' articulated in the Union Budget for FY 2023-24 is centered around the seven priorities, termed Saptarishi. Highlighting these pillars, discuss the steps taken by the government to realize the idea of Amrit Kaal.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Amrit kaal that has started from 2022-2047 aims to make India developed nation by 2047.

In order to achieve that vision, government has introduced saptarishi

Pillars of saptarishi

- ① Youth power
- ② Reaching the last mile
- ③ Inclusive development
- ④ Financial
- ⑤ Green growth
- ⑥ Investment and Infrastructure
- ⑦ Agriculture

Steps taken by government

- ① Youth Power — Missions like PM Kisan Vikas Yojana, Skill India Mission to reap demographic dividend
- ② Reaching the Last Mile — PVTG missions to make government schemes accessible to last mile
- ③ Inclusive development through employment generation programs like MANREGA, HRIDYAKS
- ④ Green Crocotes — National Hydrogen Mission, National Solar Mission
- ⑤ Growth and Infrastructure — ~~India~~ National Infrastructure Pipeline, budgetary allocation

Don't write anything in this part)

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of ₹ 10 lakh cr , normal logistic policy

⑥ Financial developments - Banks restructuring, Insolvency and Bankruptcy code

⑦ Agriculture - Agriculture Accelerator fund

This will help realize government vision of AMRUT ideal and make India developed by 2047.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

13. While India has successfully achieved the target of food security, the issue of Nutritional security looms large, and this was reflected in the recent National Family Health Survey (NFHS 5) as well. What, according to you, should be some steps that India needs to take to ensure its Nutritional security in the near future.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Food security is when people have access, availability and affordability of food. However this does not ensure nutritional security which is achieved when access to nutritious food is available.

Food security — India today produces 7300 million tonne of food but

nutritional security is a concern

- ① 57% women are anaemic (NFHS-5)
- ② 67% children are anaemic
- ③ Under 5 mortality rate — 41.9
- ④ Infant mortality rate — 35.2
- ⑤ Neonatal mortality rate — 19.4
- ⑥ undernourishment rate — 16.3%

These data by NFHS-5 highlights the problem of nutritional security

Steps to ensure nutritional security

- ① Inclusion of local food like millets in Public Distribution System, Mid day meal scheme
- ② Focus on protein rich diet like lentils, and eggs especially for Mid day meal scheme
- ③ Minimum support price - should be used to diversify the procurement of nutrient rich food
- ④ Awareness generation for shift from cereals to nutrient rich food
- ⑤ Deft management of inflation and unemployment - so that poor can buy nutrient rich food

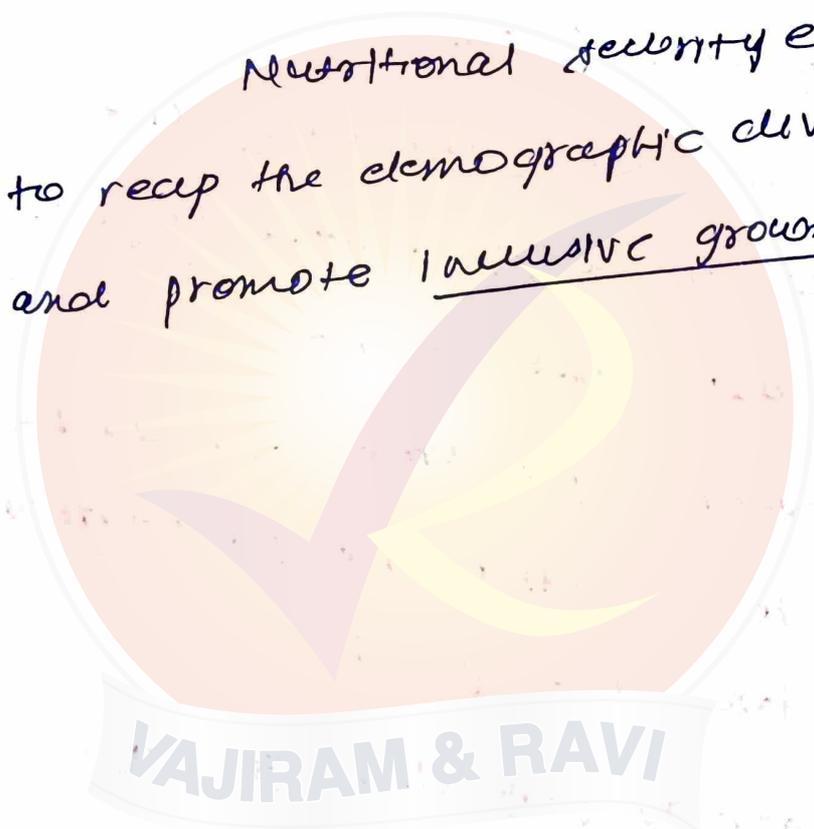
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This will help overcome Asian
enigma (i.e. high economic but low
health indicators) and push growth's
ranking in Global Hunger Index
currently 607 out of 122)

Nutritional security essential
to reap the demographic dividend
and promote inclusive growth.



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

14. The engine of manufacturing in India has run at far less than its full potential. Discuss the reasons behind the dismal performance of the manufacturing sector and mention important policy measures taken by the government in recent years to revive it. (15 marks, 250 words)

Manufacturing contributes to just 16-17% of GDP, much lesser than its potential and is often the reason of 'jobless growth'

Reason behind dismal performance

① Internal bottlenecks

a) Low skilled base of the country — only 50% youth is employable as per skilled India Report 2023

b) Infrastructure constraints such as power, road connectivity, railway limits production

c) Poor industry-academia linkage
[eg] only 5% formal vocational education (South Korea 96%)

a) low inter connectedness with MSMEs — hindered growth of manufacturing

② external bottlenecks

a) external competition — [eg] Chinese goods are cheap and quality that reduces Indian manufactured items competitiveness

b) stagnation — global growth has slowed due to COVID 19 pandemic, Russia - Ukraine conflict

c) supply chain — India not part of global supply chain.

Policy taken by government

① Make in India — 27 sectors are identified for Make in India 2.0

② National Manufacturing Policy — target of 25% contribution to

GDP from manufacturing

③ State Growth Mission — to complement
made in India with supply of
necessary skills

④ Startup India — to promote
entrepreneurship in manufacturing

To absorb the growing young
population and to reap demographic
dividend, manufacturing need to

be pushed to achieve the target
of 25% contribution to GDP.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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15. Monetization is different from privatization, and it signifies 'structured partnerships' with the private sector under certain contractual frameworks. In this context, highlight the key characteristics of the National Monetization Pipeline and explain how it will overcome the challenges faced in privatization and PPP models.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Privatization is when government sells its stake or ownership to private sector.

Monetization, on the other hand, is when government monetizes (through lease) its assets to mobilize resources.

National Monetization Pipeline was

enacted to support government's

capex expenditure of ₹ 10 lakh crore

Key characteristics

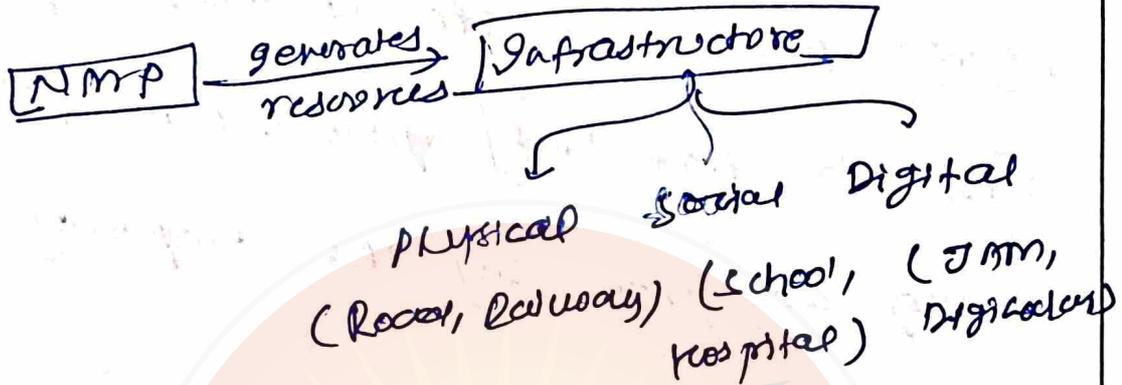
① To mobilise ₹ 6 lakh cr and

support National Infrastructure Pipeline

(₹ 111 lakh crore)

② Divides the assets into core and non-core assets for monetization

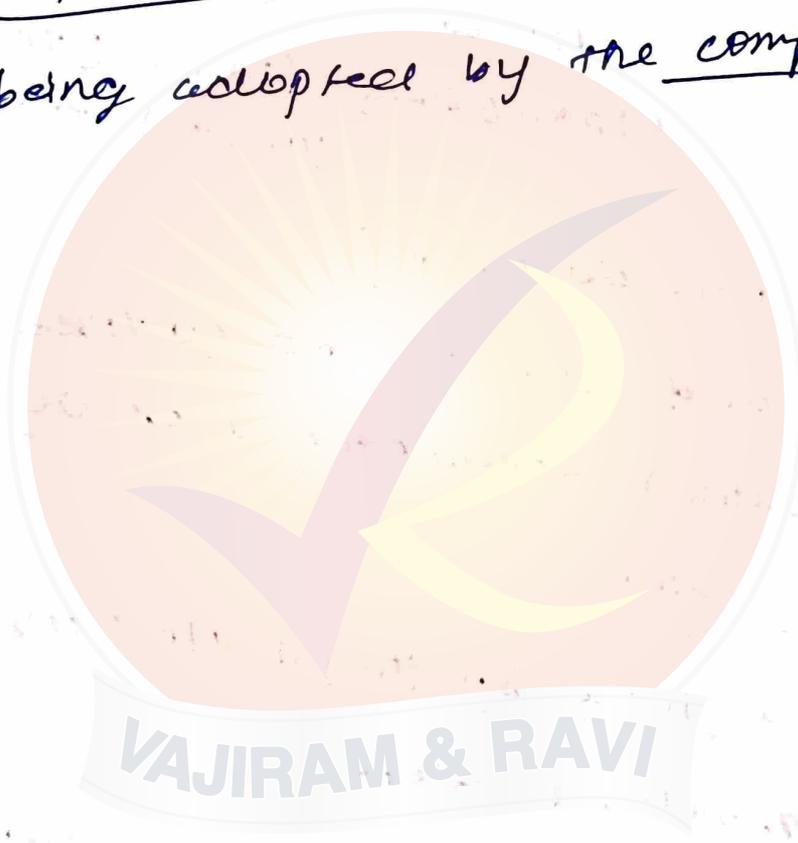
② Assets like government land, warehouses is monetized to private sector to generate resources



Overcoming the challenges

- ① state assets are not sold (unlike privatization), government ownership state remains
- ② Risk is borne by the private sector for monetized asset
- ③ since most of assets are brownfield, which are mostly unutilized, NMP provides opportunity to gain without shedding ownership

National Monetisation Pipeline along with National Infrastructure Pipeline, PM Cati-Stack and National Logistic Policy are the corner stone of Infrastructure led growth model being adopted by the company.



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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Marks:	

16. Research and development are the hallmarks of a knowledge economy. In this regard, discuss the issues in India's research ecosystem. Suggest some measures for the establishment of a sound research ecosystem in India

(15 marks, 250 words)

India currently ranks 40th in World Innovation Index (WII) and Research and Development is fundamental to innovation and creativity.

Issues in India's research ecosystem

① Poor spending - India currently spends 0.65% of GDP on R&D (ECO survey recommends 2% on R&D) & Moreover, more than 50% R&D investment is by government

② Weak Intellectual Protection Regime

a) Weak enforcement of Patent Act 1970, Copyright Act 1957

b) Poor grievance redressal mechanisms in IP courts

c) low patent filing

d) Increased time to grant

process patent application

② lack of commercialisation - funds shortfall in actual commercialisation of R&D products

③ external competition from USA and china

④ poor enrolment of students in STEM (especially women) for academics

Measures for research ecosystem

① Increased public spending - to 2% of GDP as suggested by NITI Aayog

② Encouraging private sector to participate in R&D

↳ grand incentives to boost private R&D

③ Encourage students to join STEM and pursue academic and market oriented research

④ Marketing — to commercialise products based on R&D

⑤ strict enforcement of IP rights through awareness and dedicated IP tribunals

New education policy aims to

transform into knowledge based

economy which is not possible

without strong research ecosystem.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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Marks:	

17. Analyze the potential of a circular economy approach in addressing the challenges of waste management and pollution in India. Discuss the challenges in transitioning towards a circular economy, and suggest policy measures to strengthen the circular economy in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Circular economy is when output of one industry/waste is used as input in other

739] use of greywater
According to a report, circular economy can add \$10 trillion to world's GDP.

Potential in waste management

① waste to energy plants - can add 1000 of electricity

② Govardhan scheme aimed to utilize bio waste into source of energy.

Challenges

- ① High cost of waste to wealth plants
- ② low segregation of waste at source

Challenges in transitioning to circular economy

- ① High cost - As per IPCC, India needs \$1.6 trillion - 3 trillion dollar to adopt climate induced technology
- ② Technology - non-availability of suitable technology

Policy measures

- ① Incentives to promote circular economy technology

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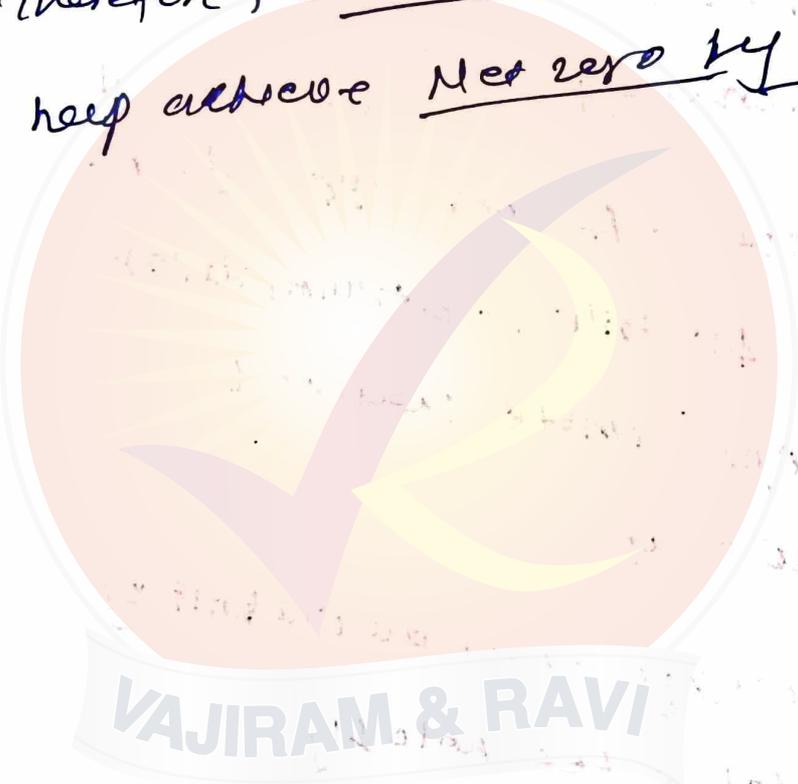
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② Behaviour change of 3R - Reduce, Reuse and Refuse

③ Subsidies to waste to wealth plants

Therefore, circular economy can help achieve Net zero by 2070.



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

18. Drought in India is no longer merely a result of scarcity or a lack of rainfall but also stems from inefficient water resource management. Elaborate on the causes and consequences of droughts resulting from poor water management. Also, discuss the measures that India should take to prepare for and mitigate drought, particularly in regions that are becoming increasingly prone to drought. (15 marks, 250 words)

Drought occurs when rate of precipitation is less than 25 cm.

However, this is not the only reason as human induced drought is happening due to inefficient water resource management

causes of drought

① Agricultural drought

↳ India a largest user of ground water in the world



Fig. Drought prone area

② Hydrological drought

— due to anthropogenic emission which is causing climate change [eg] effect of El-Niño

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③ India is a water scarce nation →
1486 m³ of water availability due
to poor waste management

④ Insufficient rainwater harvesting

Consequences of drought

① poverty — Bhood part of Maharashtra
one of the poorest region of country

② migration — climate induced
displacement from drought affected
area

③ spread of communicable diseases
in drought affected area

④ land degradation and desertification
due to drought

Measures — NDMA guidelines

① Preparation of Drought prone

Area map — to mitigate the effect of drought

② promote rainwater harvesting through creation of artificial ponds

③ watershed development to prepare for drought

climate resilient agriculture along with micro-irrigation techniques and integrated watershed development is required to protect from human induced drought.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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19. The insurgency in the North-Eastern part of India has continued to remain a major internal security threat. Elucidate the factors responsible for insurgency in this part of India. What are the major agreements signed to bring peace and prosperity to North-Eastern India? (15 marks, 250 words)

Insurgency refers to armed rebellion by people against the state. It has continued to remain in North East due to various factors

Factors for insurgency

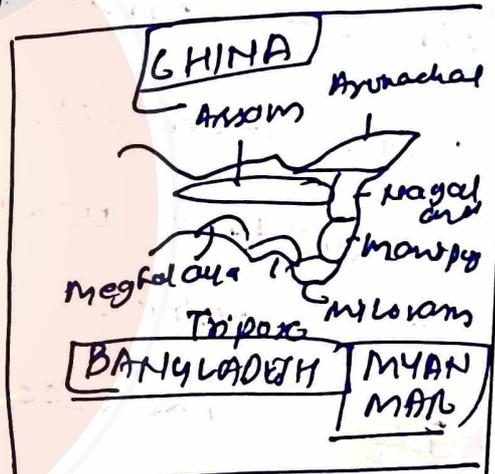
① Geographical Isolation of the region from mainland

② Poor development

and infrastructure in the region

Fig 1 Tribals — 50% of poor population

③ Government failure — bureaucratic apathy, insensitive police, misuse of AFSPA — which has further alienated the region Fig 2



Exeg Innocent killing of Nagas citizen due to misinformation

④ Poor Policy implementation

a) Forest Rights Act 2006 is not fully implemented to empower tribals

b) Failure of PESA 1996 - Panchayats intervention to scheduled Areas

⑤ porous borders and support by external state actors

Exeg China supporting insurgents in North-East

Major agreement

⑥ Karbi Anglong Peace Accord - to bring peace and stability in Karbi - Anglong region

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② Bodo Peace Accord - to satisfy

Bodoland demand

③ Naga Peace Accord - to maintain peace with NSCM (IM)

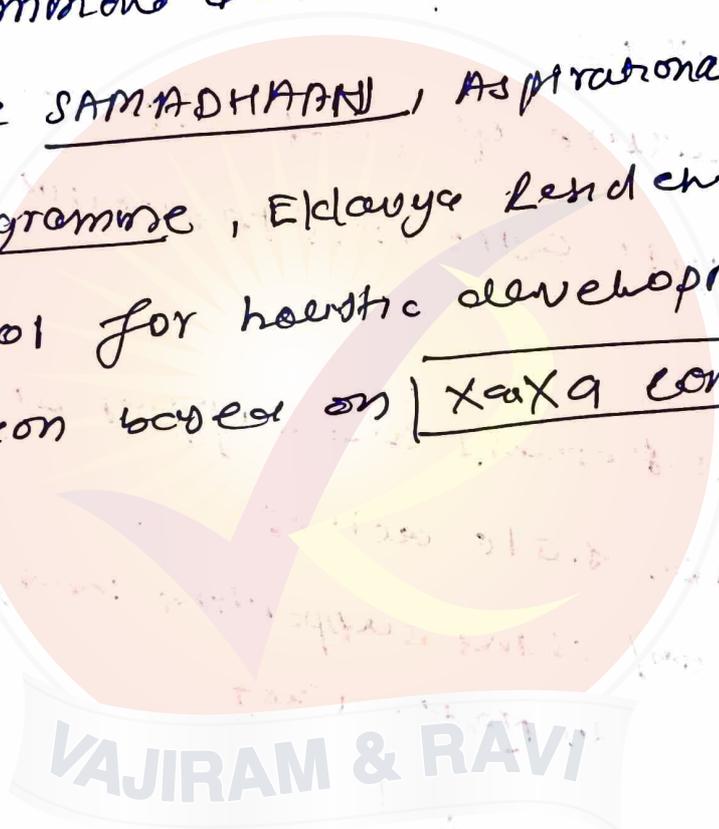
Government has also taken measures

like SAMADHANI, Aspirational Block

Programme, Eklavya Kendriya

school for holistic development of

region based on Xaxa Committee.



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Students should not write anything inside the box

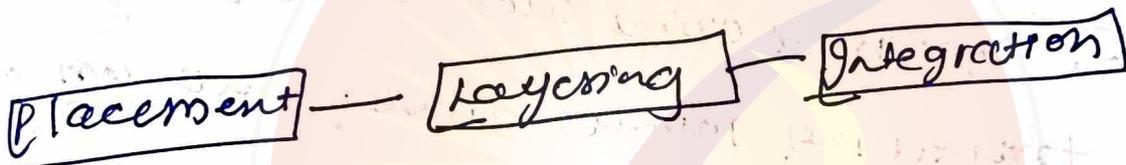
Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

20. What is money laundering, and how is it a lifeline to organized crime operations around the world? Analyze the new provisions introduced in the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2023.

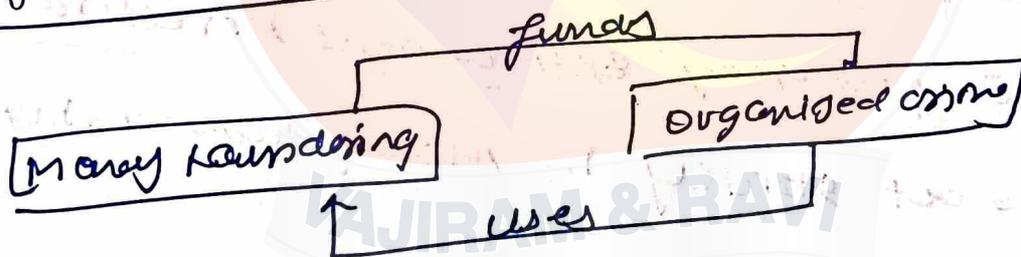
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Money laundering is conversion of black money (from illegal activities like organized crime) into white money (legal sources).

It is often done in 3 stages -



Lifeline to organized crime



① Due to transnational nature of organized crime, money laundering like hawala, hawala tripping is used to transfer money

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- ② proceeds from drug trafficking, arms smuggling is transferred using money laundering
- ③ many carabassador funds organized crime
 - eg. Fake Indian currency notes are printed using money laundering
- ④ organized crime such as human trafficking involves money laundering

New provisions

- ① Empowering enforcement Directorate to act strictly in money laundering case.
 - eg. power to arrest without warrant
- ② provides for NIA involvement in money laundering used in terrorist financing

③ curb Base Erosion and Profit Shoring

④ strict action against disproportionate asset case and corruption

Money laundering is a global menace that promotes corruption.

Government effort through prevention of money laundering Act need to

be supplemented with bilateral

international cooperation to curb money laundering.

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