

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AKSHAY DOSHI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910028188	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	18-08-23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q No. प्रश्न	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्त अंक		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
4			4. 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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if 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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	03.00 PM	06.00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रस्तुति, व्यवस्था और आकृति या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (निकम इनमें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a meeting call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of a question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit, you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all) suggestions, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts, each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Investment in infrastructure is a precursor to social and economic transformation; however, the focus on economic gains must not marginalise the concerns for safety. Comment.
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(10 marks, 150 words)

दुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन का अग्रदूत है, हालाँकि, आर्थिक लाभ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने से सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को हाशिए पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Infrastructure is considered as lifeline of any economy due to its potential to bring socio-economic transformation.

investment of \$1 doll in infrastructure $\xrightarrow{\text{generate}}$ \$2.5 revenue for to help economy.

Focusing on safety along with economic growth

① Creation of Infrastructure safety fund
- to invest in safety.

② In Road & highway ministry 0.1% of total fund is dedicated to R&D activities
- to improve safety & technologies.

③ Balancing ecological concern along with economic growth.

eg wildlife corridors, and under bridge on highways.

④ Prevent encroachment of natural ecosystem
 (eg) wetlands, streams etc.

⑤ investing in climate-resilient infrastructure.
 (eg) Green building.

⑥ Integrated sustainable coastal zone development.

(eg) CRZ regulation. ~~at~~ Nicobar eco-sensitive zone.

⑦ Promoting ecotourism - maintaining carrying capacity. (eg) Char-dham project

⑧ Sustainable and green mining to improve safety of jobs.

⑨ Railway infrastructure.

investing in digital signalling to reduce accidents.

It will help achieve SDG goal 8 of decent and inclusive growth.

What do you understand from Green growth? With special reference to the budget 2023-24, assess various government measures to propel green growth in the country.

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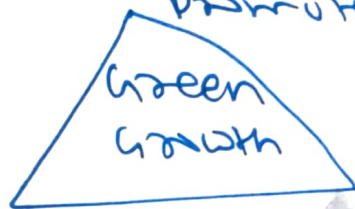
(10 marks, 150 words)

विकास से आप क्या समझते हैं? बजट 2023-2024 के विशेष संदर्भ में, देश में हरित विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए न सरकारी उपायों का आकलन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green growth refers to economic growth while protecting natural environment in sustainable manner.

Social sustainability
- inclusive growth
- promote well-being.



Economic Sustainability

- long term growth
- green jobs

Environmental Sustainability.

- biodiversity conservation

Measures in Budget 2023-2024

① Sapta rishi mission-

- promote all inclusive growth.

② Atal Promotion of green energy.

- National Green Hydrogen policy.

- ③ Increase & promote agroforestry-
 - enhance forest cover.
- ④ Promoting circular economy-
 - adoption of ESG norms.
- ⑤ Investment in disaster resilient infrastructure.
- ⑥ Mahila Sashaktikaran Saman Yojana-
 - women financial empowerment.
- ⑦ Promotion of e-vehicles.
- ⑧ Sustainable agriculture-
 - khosla mission.
 - promote ZBNF, organic farming.
- ⑨ Further allocation to PL2 scheme.

Green growth is the need of hour
over the polycrisis world is facing.

Feedback
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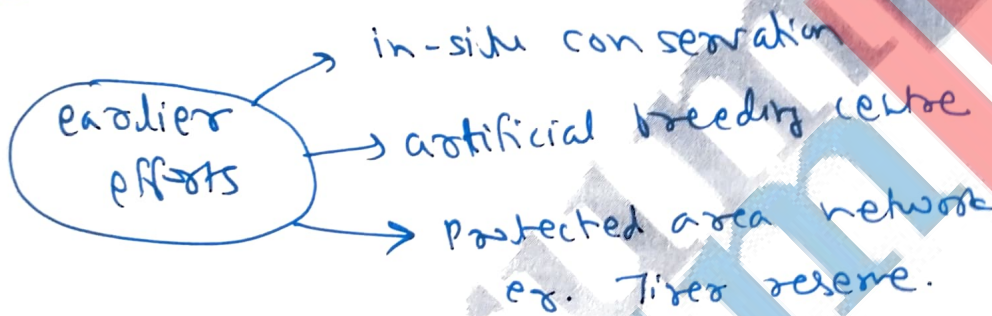
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Here G is Good Average and P	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.3) Project cheetah marks a departure from India's efforts for conservation of various critically endangered species. In this perspective, do you think the reintroduction of major fauna that has gone extinct is justified? (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रोजेक्ट चीता विभिन्न गंभीर रूप से लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों के संरक्षण के लिए भारत के प्रयासों में विचलन का प्रतीक है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, क्या आपको लगता है कि विलुप्त हो चुके प्रमुख जीवों का पुनरुद्धार उचित है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently government brought 8 cheetah from African nation to under project cheetah.

Departure from earlier efforts



Reintroduction of cheetah - Justified

- ① Its their home country - they roamed here just 70 years ago
- ② Keystone species for grassland ecosystem
- help revive grassland.
- ③ Help conserve other endangered species like dhol, Buxtehinga.

- ④ Revenue generation from tourism
— invested in biodiversity conservation.
- ⑤ Help control population of other species
— maintain ecological balance.
- ⑥ Protect grassland — ~~to~~ improve soil
fertility → address desertification.

Issue

- ① Competition from other major fauna
— Tiger, Lion.
- ② May not survive in changed area and
climate.
— most have died except one.
- ③ Threat of poaching, disease spread.
- ④ They may also become threat to native
fauna.
continuous monitoring is needed to
improve the protection strategy and ensure
project success.

Feedback
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Q4) In what ways can precision agriculture become a panacea for multipronged challenges plaguing the agriculture sector? Discuss. Also, analyse various impediments in widespread adoption of precision farming in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

किस प्रकार परिशुद्ध कृषि कृषि क्षेत्र की बहुआयामी चुनौतियों के लिए रामबाण बन सकती है? चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारत में परिशुद्ध खेती को व्यापक रूप से अपनाने में विभिन्न बाधाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans Precision farming is the use of technologies like remote sensing, AI to improve resource utilisation to increase crop productivity.

Precision farming - Panacea

- ① Reduce input cost -
eg) fertiliser, water
- ② Better land & water use management -
eg) increase prod resource utilisation.
- ③ Better monitoring of crops -
eg) Remote sensing.
- ④ Use of AI, robots -
- for optimum & timely delivery of inputs like fertiliser.

- ⑤ Data-based decision support system -
what to grow? when to grow?
- ⑥ Increased crop yield -
- timely harvesting.

Impediments

- ① High initial cost -
- poor adoption rate.
- ② Required skilled labour to operate
- ③ Lack of government support.
e.g. credit, extension facilities.
- ④ Technology is still at nascent stage.
- ⑤ Address incentives -
- free electricity, water
- ⑥ Fragmented land holding - avg size < 2 hectare.

Need to invest in more technical intervention like precision farming to boost and address agriculture distress.

Feedback
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Q.5) What are the major trends in the horticulture sector in recent years? Evaluate government measures for the development of the horticulture sector.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बागवानी क्षेत्र पर अधिक जोर देने के क्या कारण हैं? बागवानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकारी उपायों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Horticulture sector includes crops like vegetables, fruits, flowers, ornamental crops, etc.

Reason for increased emphasis on this sector

- ① National mission on Horticulture - improved access to credits, seeds etc.
- ② High Demand for raw material
 - ⊕ growth of FPI
- ③ Increased demand for nutritious foods like juice etc.
- ④ High global demand. e.g. Alphonso, tea, spices.
- ⑤ Increased access to credit facilities.
- ⑥ Low short growing period compared to food grain.

③ Better & higher prices - more profit.

eg) Edible industry

④ Growing popularity of contract farming.

Evaluation of government measures

① PM Fasal Bima Yojana -

- 55% farmers covered.

② Parampragat Krishi Sakshai & Vikas Yojana -

- increased area under crop organic farming.

③ National bamboo mission -

- Bamboo production increased by 45% in last 5 years.

→ post-harvest loss 40% fruits losses

failures

→ only 4% fruits & vegetable undergo value addition

→ lack of productivity & reach

further efforts are required to boost horticulture production.

Feed

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Q.6) Unplanned urbanization has made Indian cities vulnerable to fire safety hazards. Discuss and recommend measures for mitigating urban fires, with special reference to national building code, 2016. (10 marks, 150 words)

अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने भारतीय शहरों को अग्नि सुरक्षा खतरों के प्रति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। राष्ट्रीय भवन संहिता, 2016 के विशेष संदर्भ में, शहरी अग्नि को कम करने के उपायों पर चर्चा करें और सुझाव दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent fire at a coaching centre in Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi once again highlighted the increased vulnerability of cities to fire hazard.

Unplanned urbanisation → increased vulnerability to fire hazard

① Lack of implementation of fire safety measures in buildings.

(ex) exit door, fire extinguisher.

② Poor legal enforcement of

(ex) lack of fire safety audits.

③ Violation of national building code-

(ex) building extra floors.

④ Slum development-

- congested area vulnerable to fire.

⑤ Unsustainable & unscientific waste management-

eg) Okhla fire.

Measures to mitigate fire hazard

① Improve legal enforcement mechanism-

- especially national building code.

② Timely fire audit-

- increase human resources with fire department.

③ Increase awareness among citizen about

provision of national building code.

④ Enhance capacity of fire department

for quick response.

⑤ Invest in fire-resistant infrastructure.

⑥ Check against illegal construction.

Effective participation of all stakeholders is the need of the hour to address this issue.

Feedback

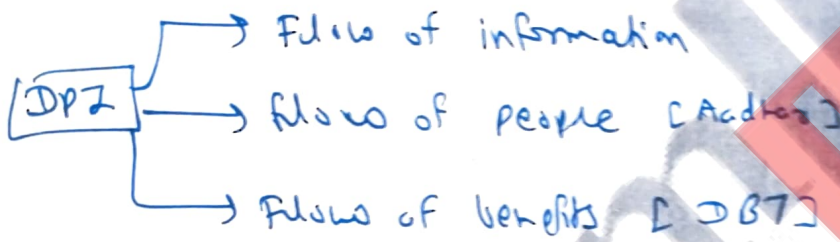
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Q.7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

DPI (डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर) नागरिकों और व्यवसायों को डिजिटल रूप से सक्षम करने के लिए आवश्यक है। हालांकि, बहिष्कार, शोषण और एकाधिकार की चुनौतियों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Digital public infrastructure has improved public service delivery thus improving socio-economic conditions.



DPI is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses

- ① Enhance ease of doing business
 - ⊗ online registration of companies
- ② Improved service delivery.
 - ⊗ e-fertiliser subsidy.
- ③ Smooth payment services
 - ⊗ e-tax filing.
- ④ Gem - better government procurement.

Challenges

1 Exclusion-

- Need to bridge digital divide.
- eg only 3/10 rural women have access to internet.
- PM DSSHA scheme.

- Invest in digital infrastructure
- eg internet, 5G communication.

2 Exploitation-

- challenges of misuse of data
- eg secret Aadhar data breach.
- online fraud.
- eg RBI detected 600 illegal lending platform
- Violation of privacy: cyberbullying.

3 Monopolisation-

- by big MNC: data monetization.
 - eg Google.
 - kleptocracy.
 - vulnerability to foreign dependence.
- All these challenges need to be addressed to better utilize DP.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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Q.8) Assess the relevance of the NISAR mission in observing and managing climate change and natural hazards. (10 marks, 150 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन और प्राकृतिक खतरों के अवलोकन और प्रबंधन में NISAR मिशन की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NISAR mission is a joint project of India and USA. Synthetic aperture radar.

Relevance in managing climate change (CC)

- ① Monitoring the level of GHG gases in atmosphere (eg) CH₄, CO₂
- ② Tracking movement of ocean currents
- determine impact of CC.
- ③ measuring extent of ocean acidification
- to take mitigating measures.
- ④ measuring sea level rise
- to develop institutional capacity.
- ⑤ observing melting of glaciers & tracking water movement.

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⑥ Data-based decision making - integrate climate change in development planning.

Observing and managing natural hazards

① Development of early warning system

eg) information of cyclone movement

② Red line tracking & monitoring of disasters

eg) Flood water for better info inform farmers.

③ Ind identification of evacuation route & shelter area.

eg) Remote sensing + landslide.

④ Sustainable urban & land use planning

- To mitigate harm of disaster.

⑤ Vulnerability & risk hazard mapping

- better allocation of resources.

Space technologies like N2SATV has tremendous potential to address the issue of climate change and natural hazard.

Feed
(For OFFICE)

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Q.9) Defence indigenization remains the Achilles heel of India's security architecture. Examine the importance of startups in defense sector to make India secure and self-reliant.

(10 marks, 150 words)

रक्षा स्वदेशीकरण भारत की सुरक्षा संरचना का आधार बना हुआ है। भारत को सुरक्षित और आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to SIPRI, India remained largest importer of arms between 2018-2022.

Defence indigenisation - Achilles heels

- ① Poor & sub-optimal investment in R&D
- less than 1% of GDP
- ② Lack of expertise in defence sector
- ③ Poor private sector participation - lack of trust
- ④ DRDO - lethargy, lack of innovation.
- ⑤ High foreign dependence - Rafale deal.
- ⑥ Lack of coordination between three services - hampers indigenisation.

Importance of startup: make defence self-reliant

- ① Increased investment in R&D.

- ② Bring much-needed skilled manpower to innovate.
- ③ Large no. of start-up.
 - work on different product development.
- ④ Profit motive-
 - drive innovation, efficiency.
- ⑤ Working with foreign players-
 - technology transfer.
- ⑥ Competition to public sector
 - make them efficient.
- ⑦ Increase production capacity.
 - eg) armours, vehicles etc.

Government has taken various initiatives like Idea, Defexpo, positive indigenisation list to promote start-up in defence sector.

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Q.10) Edge in modern warfare lies not so much in the capacity to overwhelm the adversary as much in the ability to nip the threat in the bud. In this context, discuss the role of intelligence in maintaining national security, and also cite challenges associated. (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिक युद्ध में बढ़त प्रतिद्वंद्वी पर हावी होने की क्षमता में उतनी नहीं है जितनी कि खतरे को शुरुआत में ही खत्म करने की क्षमता में है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को बनाए रखने में खुफिया जानकारी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

There is a growing emphasis on developing offensive and neutralising capacity as a solution to modern warfare.

Role of intelligence in maintaining national security

- ① Enhance detection capacity
- nipping the threat in the bud.
- ② Increase resilience capacity of institution and infrastructure.
- minimise damages.
- ③ Enhance coordination between various agencies for better response.
- ④ Improve organisation capacity to take prompt action to prevent threat.

- ⑤ Promote international collaboration to address cross-border threat.
- ⑥ Help develop offensive capabilities to create deterrence.

Challenges

- ① Issue of funding in investing in intelligence capabilities.
- ② Attack technologies always remain ahead of defence technology.
- ③ Lack of access to modern tools & technologies for surveillance.
- ④ Ineffective international cooperation in information sharing.
- ⑤ Shortage of skilled manpower.
- ⑥ Lack of real-time, updated data to create intelligence. + Poor coordination.

Modern warfare require modern solution like improving intelligence capabilities, deterrence capabilities and attacking capabilities.

Feed
(For OFFIC)

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Q11) Labour and export intensive industries are key to problems of jobless growth. In this perspective, discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with the textile sector. (15 marks, 250 words)

श्रम और निर्यात गहन उद्योग रोजगारहीन विकास की समस्याओं की कुजी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, कपड़ा क्षेत्र से जुड़े अवसरों और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has one of the lowest employment elasticity.

$$\frac{\text{job growth}}{\text{GDP growth}} = 0.15\%$$

Solution - Labour & export intensive industries.

e.g. textile, handicraft, tourism, food processing industry, leather etc.

Opportunities in textile sector

- ① Currently it employ more people.
- ② Distribution and extent - presence across India.
- ③ Labour requirement - can employ unskilled, semi-skilled.
- ④ Labour intensive industry - textile
- ⑤ Automobile industry - it is 12 times more labour intensive.

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⑤ women empowerment

- women employee has high share in this sector.

⑥ Rural growth

- MSME in textile sector can reduce migration.

⑦ Shift workers from agriculture to manufacturing.

⑧ large export market for Indian handlooms.

⑨ Free trade agreement with many countries like ASEAN, UAE.

Challenges

① Dominance of informal sector

Productivity of informal apparel industry is 6 times less than formal industry.

② Lack of economy of scale

- presence of dwarfed companies - Economic survey.

- ③ Outdated technology - hamper productivity.
- ④ Accessibility of credit - high interest rate + lack of working capital.
- ⑤ Human resources - expensive in financial and operational management.
- ⑥ Inadequate shortage of skilled labor - demand supply mismatch.
- ⑦ Access to export market - poor export infrastructure.
- ⑧ High taxation burden - working on wafter thin margin.
- ⑨ Competition from global players like Bangladesh.

Government has taken many initiatives like town of export excellence, MSME Samadhan, mega textile park to boost this sector.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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Q12) In an era of interconnected challenges, the emerging global polycrisis poses significant implications for India's macroeconomic stability. Examine and suggest measures to make the Indian economy more resilient to global shocks and challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों के युग में उभरता हुआ वैश्विक बहुसंकट भारत को व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक संकटों और चुनौतियों के प्रति अधिक लचीला बनाने के लिए उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, finance minister made comment about uneven and pleatancy global economic growth.

Emerging global polycrisis

- ① Russia- Ukraine ~~war~~
- ② growing protectionism - 'Buy American'
- ③ shortage of basic fuel.
- ④ global economic slowdown.
- ⑤ climate change, terrorism etc.

Implication for India's macroeconomic stability

- ① Food inflation + fuel inflation.
- ② Increase FDI outflow due to Fed rate hike.
- ③ Declining export - worsening CAD.
- ④ COVID → high fiscal deficit.

Measure for resilient Indian economy

① Monetary policy-

- maintain stable inflation rate [2-6%]

② Fiscal policy-

- implement N.K. Singh recommendation

(Ex) Debt to GDP ratio of 60%

③ Export promotion-

- create long-term export policy

- Diversify both market and product.

④ Promote Bilateral trade-

(Ex) complete BTA with Europe.

⑤ Foreign exchange management-

- To keep rupee competitive.

⑥ Reduce wasteful expenditure-

(Ex) - curb irrational subsidies.

- increase capital expenditure.

- ⑦ In vest in infrastructure-
 - ports, roads, inland waterways.
- ⑧ Agriculture + food security-
 - reduce import dependence.
- ⑨ Energy security-
 - diversify oil market + invest in RE to reduce import dependence.
- ⑩ Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan-
 - address gap in PLI scheme.
- ⑪ Integration in global supply chain.
 - friend shoring.

Effective implementation of above measure will help achieve SDG goal of 8 and 9 of economic growth, industry & resilience.

Feed
(For OFFICER)

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Q13) Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the 'working women' in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(15 marks, 250 words)

या आपको लगता है कि कम महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में कामकाजी महिलाओं के बारे में सही तस्वीर प्रेश करती है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to latest PLFS, female labor force participation rate is 31%. which is low compared to male counterpart.

low FLPPR represent do not represent correct picture

① Accounting method-

- many flow flaws in counting method.

② Agricultural labour-

- many women are not counted.

③ Informal economy-

- 95% economy is informal
↳ errors in data collection.

④ Care economy- household work.

- not accounted for in calculation

⑤ Cottage industries-

- employ large amount of women but neglected in survey.

⑥ women in SHS group.

- This is also not represented in dataset

⑦ non-paid jobs are not counted in survey.

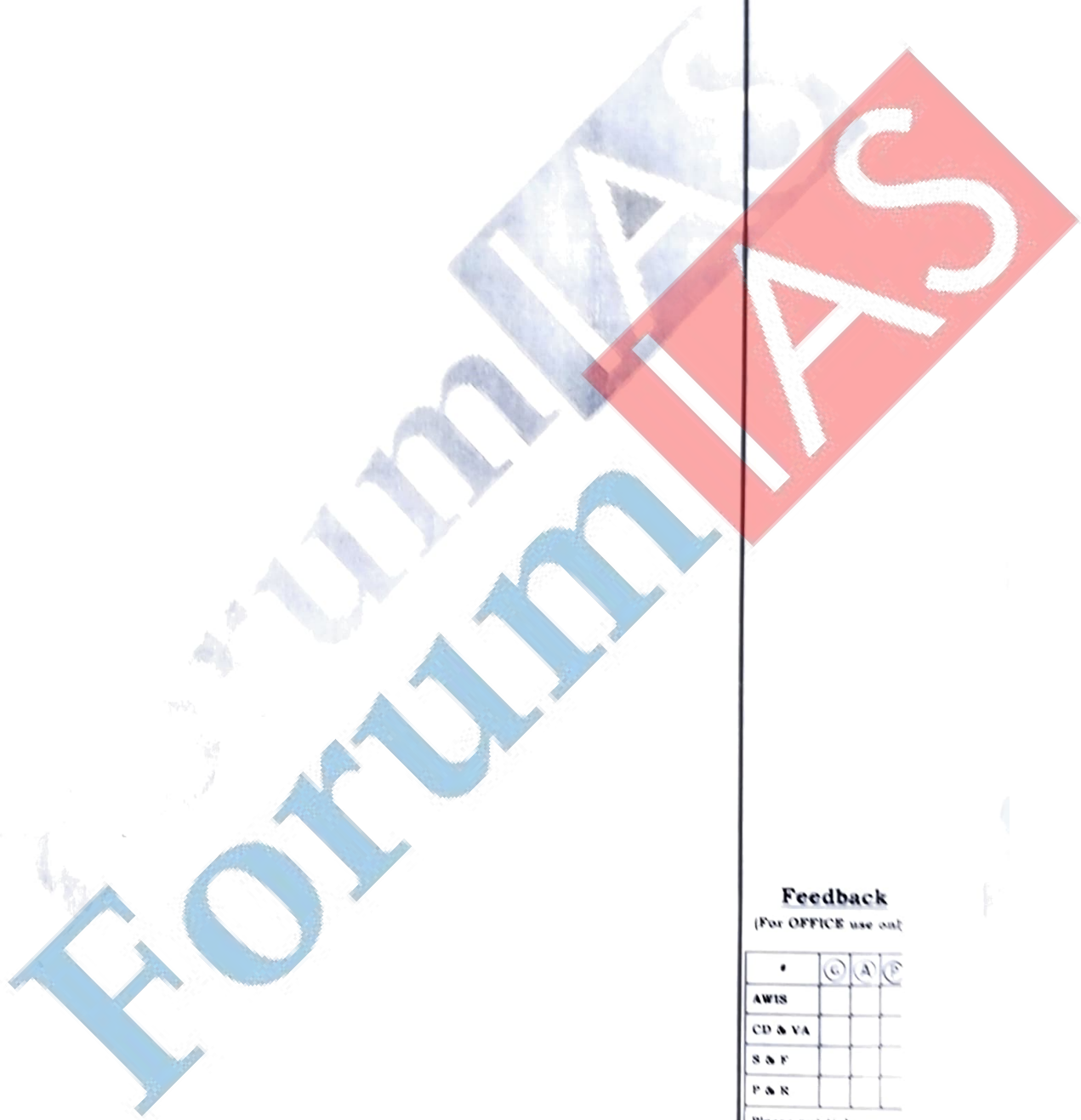
Point against

① Wide data set are used for arrival at data.

② vast surveys are conducted.

③ Informal sector is indirectly taken into consideration.

So the low FLPR does not correctly represent true picture of 'working women' in Indian economy.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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table.

Here G is Good, A is
Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q14) Across sectors and regions, the most marginalised sections are also the most affected by the impacts of climate change. Explain. Also, present a case for a climate resilient model of development that integrates mitigation and adaptation measures. (IPCC Synthesis Report)

(15 marks, 250 words)

विभिन्न खेती और क्षेत्रों में सबसे अधिक हाशिए पर रहने वाले वर्ग भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के ज़रावों से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। इसके अलावा विकास के जलवायु लचीले मॉडल के लिए एक मामला प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो शमन और अनुकूलन उपायों को एकीकृत करता है। (आईपीसीसी सिंथेसिस रिपोर्ट) (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Climate change has emerged as serious threat to prosperity of our world.

marginalised section - most affected

① Poor people -

- increasing food inflation: nutritional security
- declining resource availability.

② women -

- gender discrimination hampers their resilience.

② disaster planning - women's need
not taken into consideration.

③ Rural area -

- Every year 1000s of hectare of land being degraded.
- increasing instance of drought and heat waves

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④ Vulnerable communities -

- increasing frequency of extreme weather events. (eg) cyclone amphan, Yaas.
- Sea level rise: submergence of coastal cities

⑤ Old age people + children.

- most vulnerable to climate change induced health problems.
- (eg) 2 lakh people die of water borne disease every year - WHO

Climate resilient model of development mitigation + adaptation measure

① Climate-resilient agriculture -

- drought resistant crops.
- smart crops: improve productivity.

② Adoption of circular economy practices -

- reduce GHG emissions & wastage.

③ Climate-resilient infrastructure-

- CDR7 initiative.

④ Transition to green economy-

- reduce plastic use.
- nature based organic product use.

⑤ Low-carbon & clean energy-

- invest in renewable energy.
- decentralised grid for energy access to remote areas.

⑥ Climate financing + insurance-

- green bond.
- ~~green~~

⑦ Creation of green jobs especially for women.

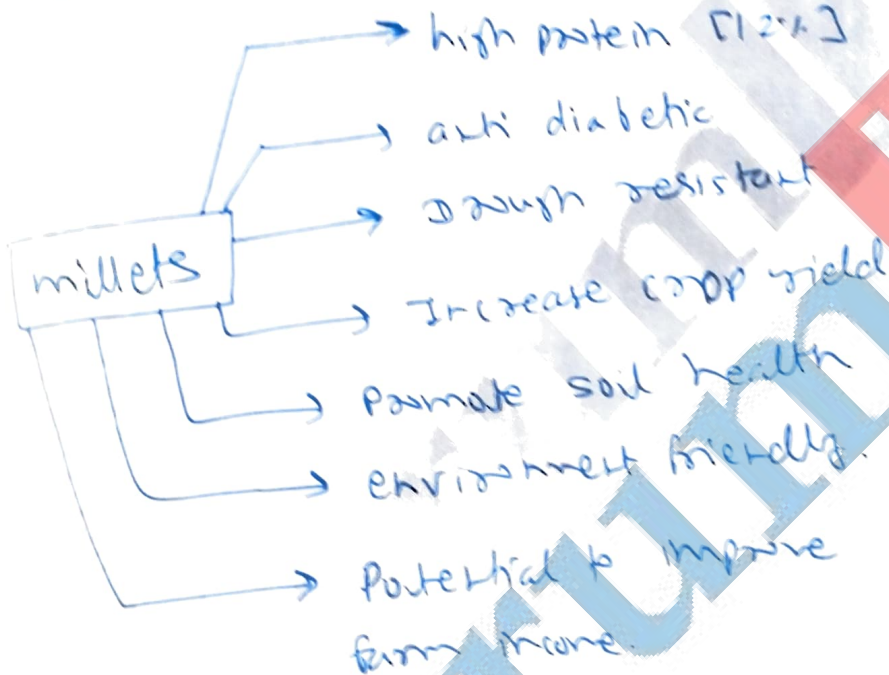
⑧ Private sector- Adoption of sustainable business practices.

Its important to invest in both adaptation and mitigation measure to reduce harm of climate change especially in marginalised sector.

Despite the potential to check the triple whammy of nutritional deficiency, environmental degradation, and receding farm incomes, the adoption of Millets has been abysmally low. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

वर्षों के बावजूद पोषण की कमी, पर्यावरण के नुकसान और किसानों की आय में गिरावट के बावजूद, अनाज के अनाज के क्षेत्र में अनाज की अपनाने का स्तर बहुत ही कम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

2022 year was declared International year of millets by Food and Agriculture Organisation to promote millets.



Reasons

Reasons for low adoption of millets

- lack of awareness about its benefits - about nutritional security.

② Not many covered under MSP regime

- so not grown.

③ Procurement under MSP

- dominance of Rice and wheat.

④ wrong perception -

- considered poor man's food.

⑤ Lack of value addition to millets -

- lack of variety of food so low demand.

⑥ Input availability -

- absence of High yielding seeds.

⑦ more than 80% area is rain-fed area.
so low production.

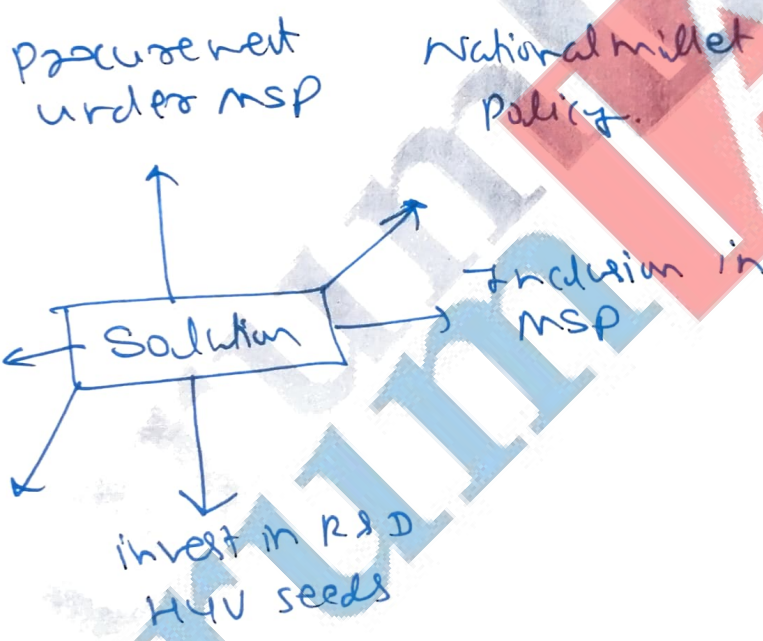
⑧ low market availability → poor adoption.



Not elected by government -

- not included in Midday meal or PDS system.

lack of government support in terms of (credit) subsidies etc.



Awareness about benefits

FPJ: value addition

Milletts can help address nutritional deficiency, environmental issue, agricultural distress if given adequate push.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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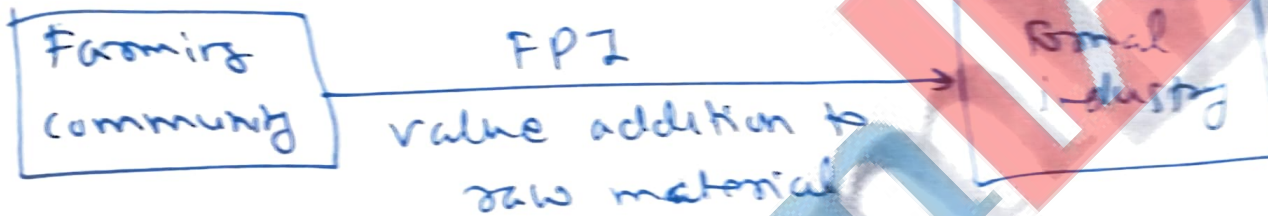
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) A link between unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector (FPI) can play a key role in advancing the rural economy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

असंगठित कृषक समुदाय और औपचारिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बीच एक कड़ी (फॉर्मलाइज्ड कृषक समुदायों का आग बढान) में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food processing industry is considered as sunrise sector and has potential to create \$200 billion industry by 2025.



key role in advancing rural economy

- ① Direct procurement at farm-gate - better price for farmers.
- ② Investment in farm infrastructure - improve agricultural productivity.
 - ⊕ Potato farming in Punjab.
- ③ Eliminate middlemen - prevent exploitation of farmers.

4) Investment in cold-chain infrastructure.

(eg) Reduce post-harvest loss currently at ₹ 90000 crore.

5) Livelihood creation in rural areas.

- reduce migration.

6) Improve food security.

- better nutritional health.

7) Improve rural linkage to urban market.

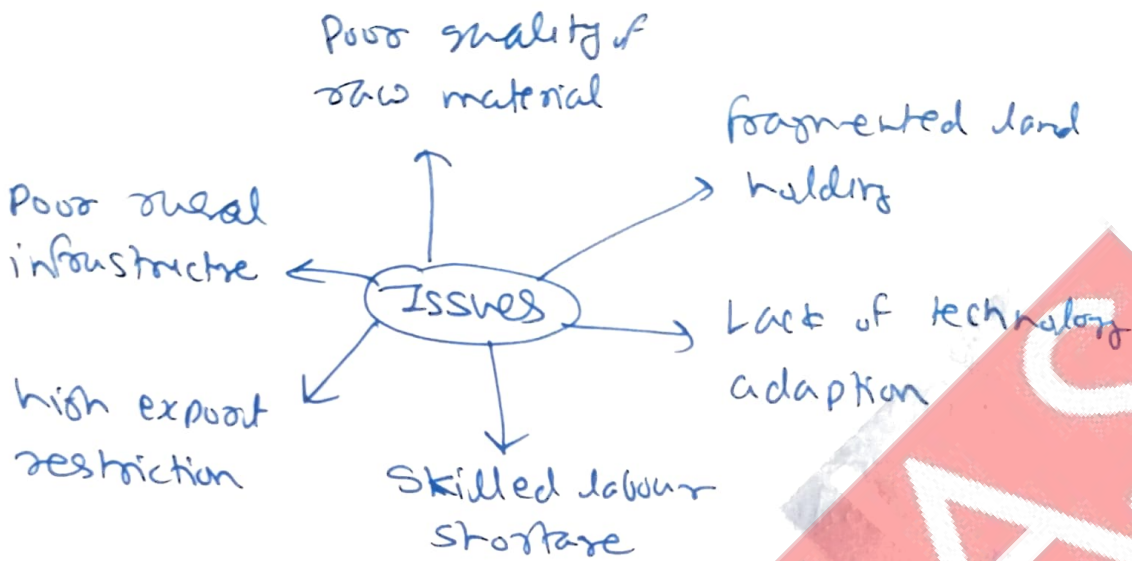
8) Diversification of agriculture to high-value crops

(eg) spices, tea, flowers.

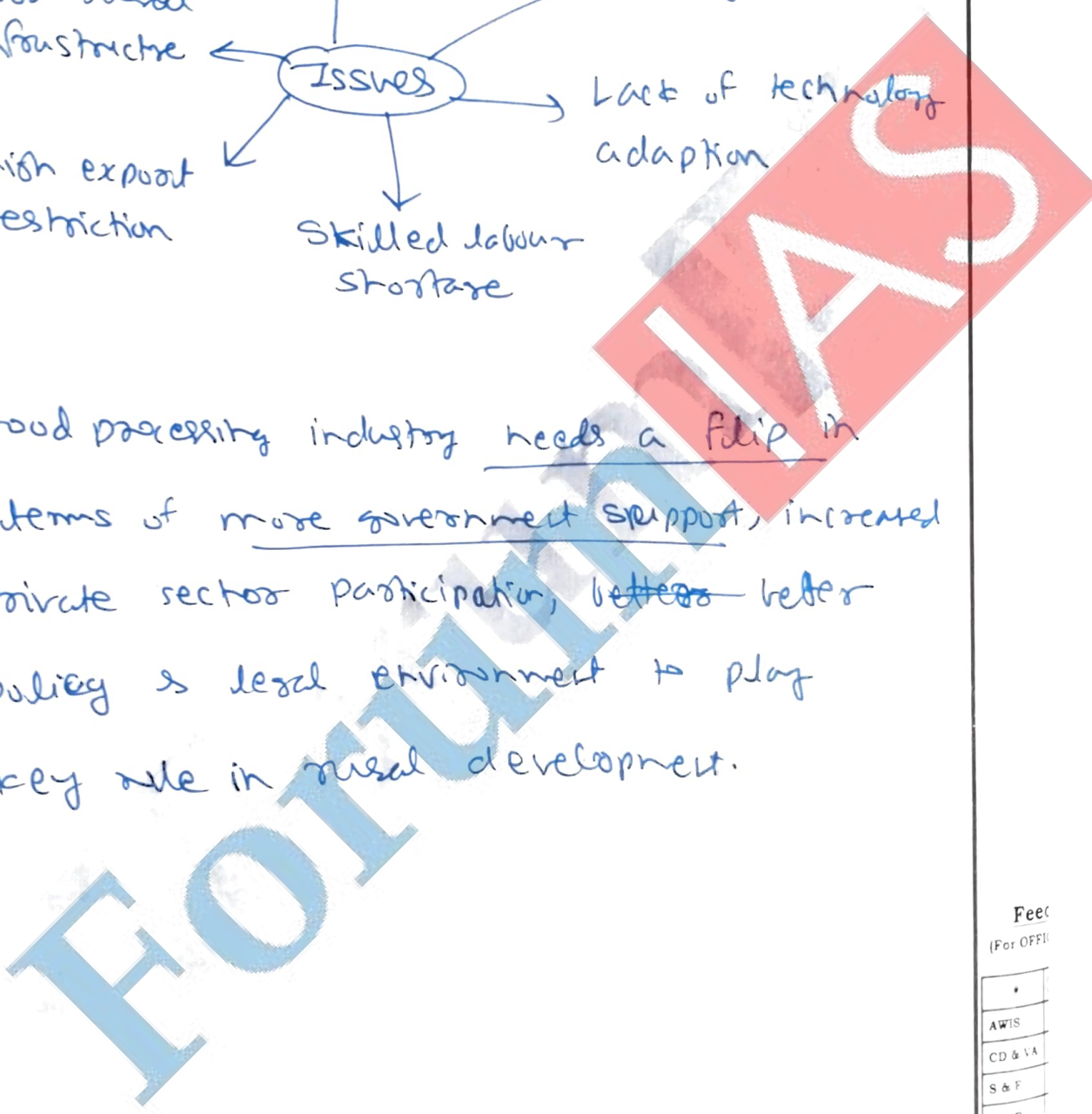
9) Creation of export market for rural products. (eg) one district one product.

10) Job creation for women

(eg) Packaging, processing etc.



Food processing industry needs a flip in
terms of more government support, increased
 private sector participation, ~~better~~ better
 policy & legal environment to play
 key role in rural development.



Feed (For OFFI)

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TOTAL MARKS

Q1) A multi-sectoral and multi-tiered process, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is beset with a plethora of constraints. Identifying these constraints, recommend measures for building a robust DRR strategy. (15 marks, 250 words)

Q1) बहु-क्षेत्रीय और बहु-स्तरीय प्रक्रिया, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (डीआरआर) कई बाधाओं से घिरी हुई है। इन बाधाओं का पहचान करते हुए, एक मजबूत डीआरआर रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

World has adopted 15 year Sendai framework on Disaster risk reduction.

Disaster Risk reduction process

Reduce

- mortality
- economic losses
- damage to infrastructure

Increase

- international cooperation
- early warning system.
- national DRR strategies.

Constraints

- ① Poor governance structure -
 - sub-optimal and outdated disaster risk reduction strategy.
- ② Finance -
 - measure constraint in risk reduction planning.

- \$1 dollar invested in disaster management
can save \$4 dollars.

③ Poor execution capabilities-

- lack of expertise.

④ Planning and imp designing disaster
related policies.

- lack of skilled manpower

⑤ People participation and awareness

- poor participation

- lack of capacity building.

⑥ Focus on adaptation and not on mitigation

- increase vulnerability.

⑦ Local institutions

- lack of capacity, resources, training
hindering their participation.

measures. robust DRR strategies

① Coordination between stakeholders for

national level policy making

- Centre + State + community + NHO

② Investment in R&D to find innovative solution to reduce risk.

③ Funding - issue ^{of} ~~issue~~ catastrophe bond to finance infrastructure.

④ Capacity building & awareness

eg) E-courses, training module.

⑤ International cooperation

- sharing best practices eg) CDR2

⑥ Local bodies

eg) strengthen execution capacity of DRR plans.

⑦ Implement recommendation of Chopda committee.

Investing in DRR can save human lives, economic infrastructure and reduce social, political vulnerability to disasters.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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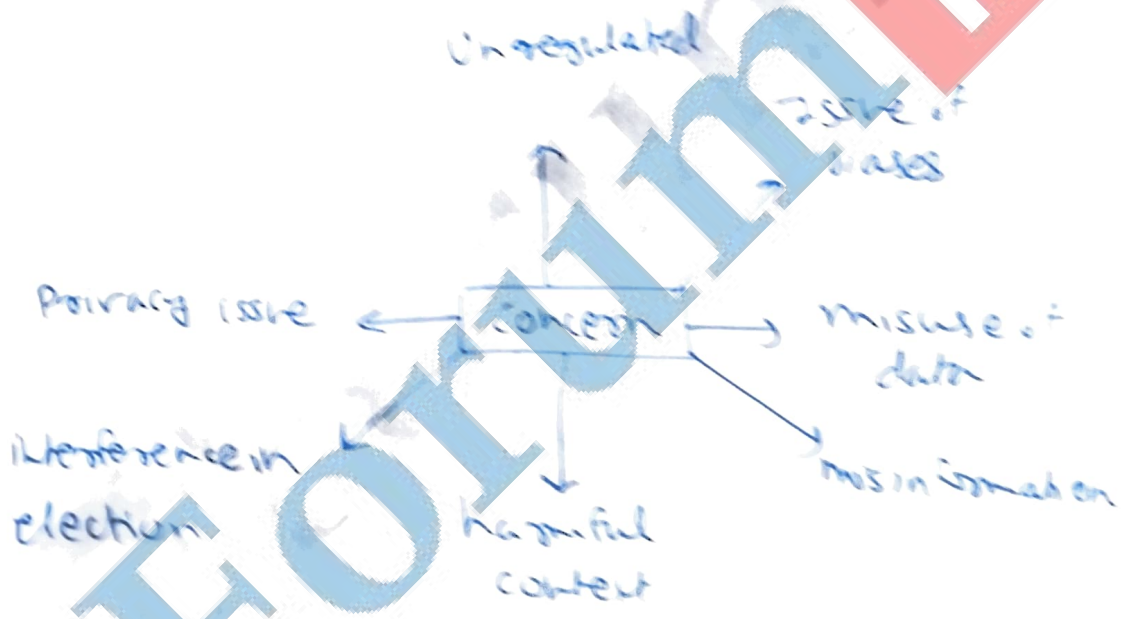
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q18) What do you understand by generative AI? How can policymakers and regulatory bodies effectively address the associated challenges posed by generative AI? (15 marks, 250 words)

जनरेटिव आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (जीएआई) का अर्थ क्या है? नीचे दी गई चुनौतियों को पार करने के लिए नीति निर्माता और विनियामक निकायों को प्रभावी रूप से कैसे संबोधित करना चाहिए? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans. Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a technology which produce output data on command. e.g. ChatGPT is a language model which can have human like conversation.



Solution of policy makers and regulatory bodies

- ① Comprehensive legal framework.

covering all aspects of generative AI

- ② Data protection law -
 - To protect privacy of citizens.
 - Prevent misuse of data.
- ③ Increase accountability of companies involved in generative AI.
 - maintain transparency.
- ④ ~~Twitter~~ guidelines + Standard Operating Procedures - to remove hate and harmful content.
- ⑤ International cooperation -
 - create global regulatory framework
- ⑥ Private sector participation -
 - for better monitoring and regulation
- ⑦ Provision for strict punishment in case of violation of laws.

⑧ Citizen awareness -

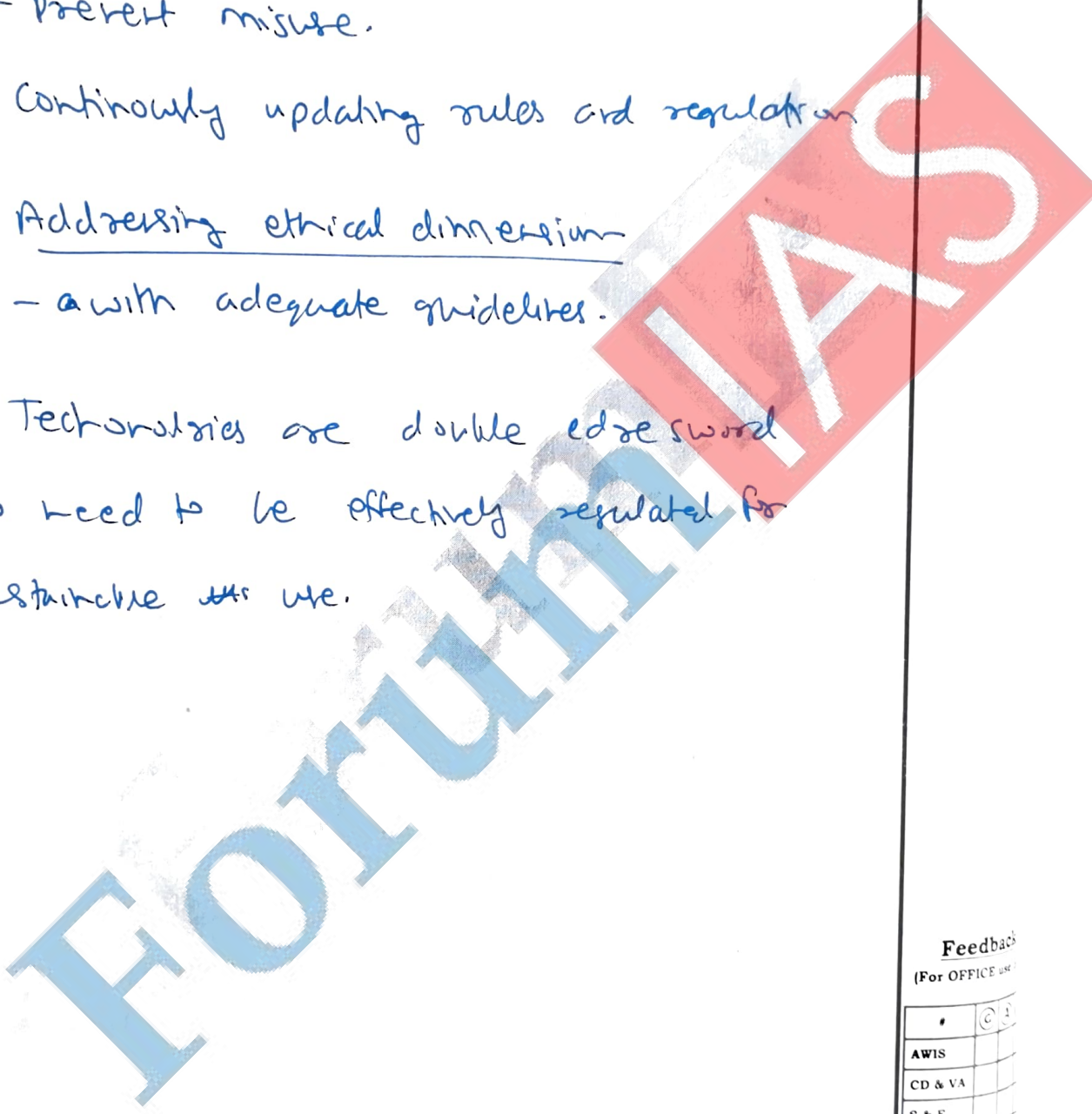
- for effective use of this technology.
- prevent misuse.

⑨ Continuously updating rules and regulations

⑩ Addressing ethical dimension

- with adequate guidelines.

Technologies are double edged sword
 So need to be effectively regulated for
 sustainable use.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

19) Though ethnic fault lines are a major threat, security challenges in the North-East are not confined to the same. Discuss the statement with special reference to Manipur.

(15 marks, 250 words)

वर्षों पूर्व के 'काल्ड लाइन्स' (नृजातीय वृद्धिपूर्ण रेखाएँ) एक बड़ा खतरा हैं, उत्तर-पूर्व में सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ यही तक सीमित नहीं हैं। मणिपुर के विशेष संदर्भ में कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans Hundreds of people have been killed in Manipur clashes due to between Mei different tribal groups like kuki, meitei.

Security challenges in North-East

Ethnic fault line

- ① Manipur: Kuki vs Meitei
- ② Demand for Greater Nagaland
- ③ Naga tribe conflict with other tribe like Mishmi, Khasi etc.
- ④ Ethnic linkage with across border.
- ⑤ Rivalry between Hill dwellers and plain people.

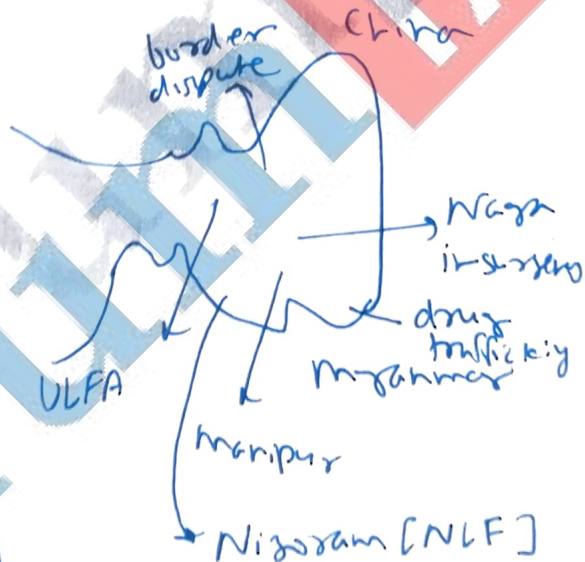


Figure: security challenges in NE

Other security challenges

- ① Drog trafficking -
→ Golden triangle in neighbourhood.
- ② Involvement in organised crime like
sun running.
- ③ Growing linkages with Left wing extremism -
- Recent arrest of 3 LWE leaders in
Assam
- ④ Ruffa Running parallel economy by
insurgent group.
- ⑤ (ex) NSCN (IM) → loss of revenue to govt.
- ⑥ Attack on development projects.
- recent attack on bridge by Myanmar
based group.
- ⑦ Free movement regime -
- illegal migration.
⑧ kuki ~~tribe~~ tribe people

① Refugee crisis.

eg) Rohingya: links with terrorist group

② Growing linkage between terrorist group and insurgents.

③ Cross-border support.

eg) China support to ULFA

④ Border dispute - threatens nationality

eg) Assam - Aowahat Poodah.

⑤ Exploitation of natural resources -

- denying availability to locals
↳ perpetuate poverty.

⑥ Create fear among business group -

- prevent investment & development

Government is working on a multi-layered strategy focusing on development, security and community participation to bring peace and prosperity to the region.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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Q.20) Critically examine the role of development initiatives in addressing the root causes of militancy/ terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. (15 marks, 250 words)

जम्मू और कश्मीर में उग्रवाद/आतंकवाद के मूल कारणों को संबोधित करने में विकासवादी पहल की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Development deficit is the one of the root causes of militancy/ terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir.

Success of development initiatives

- ① Improved border infrastructure -
- reduce illegal infil infiltration of terrorist
- ② J&K reorganisation act -
- has bring peace in the region
- decline in stone-pelting instances.
- ③ Vibrant Village Programme -
- improved livelihood opportunity
↳ reduced influence of overground workers.
- ④ Project Sadbharna -
- has improved trust between locals

- locals helping them with intelligence

- ④ Recent capture of 3 terrorists in Samba area.
- ⑤ Decrease in local recruitment by militants.
- ⑥ Loss of civilians & army men has decreased by 60% in last decade.
- ⑦ Declining incidents of cross-border attacks ⑧ last major attack - Pulwama.

Failures / Issue

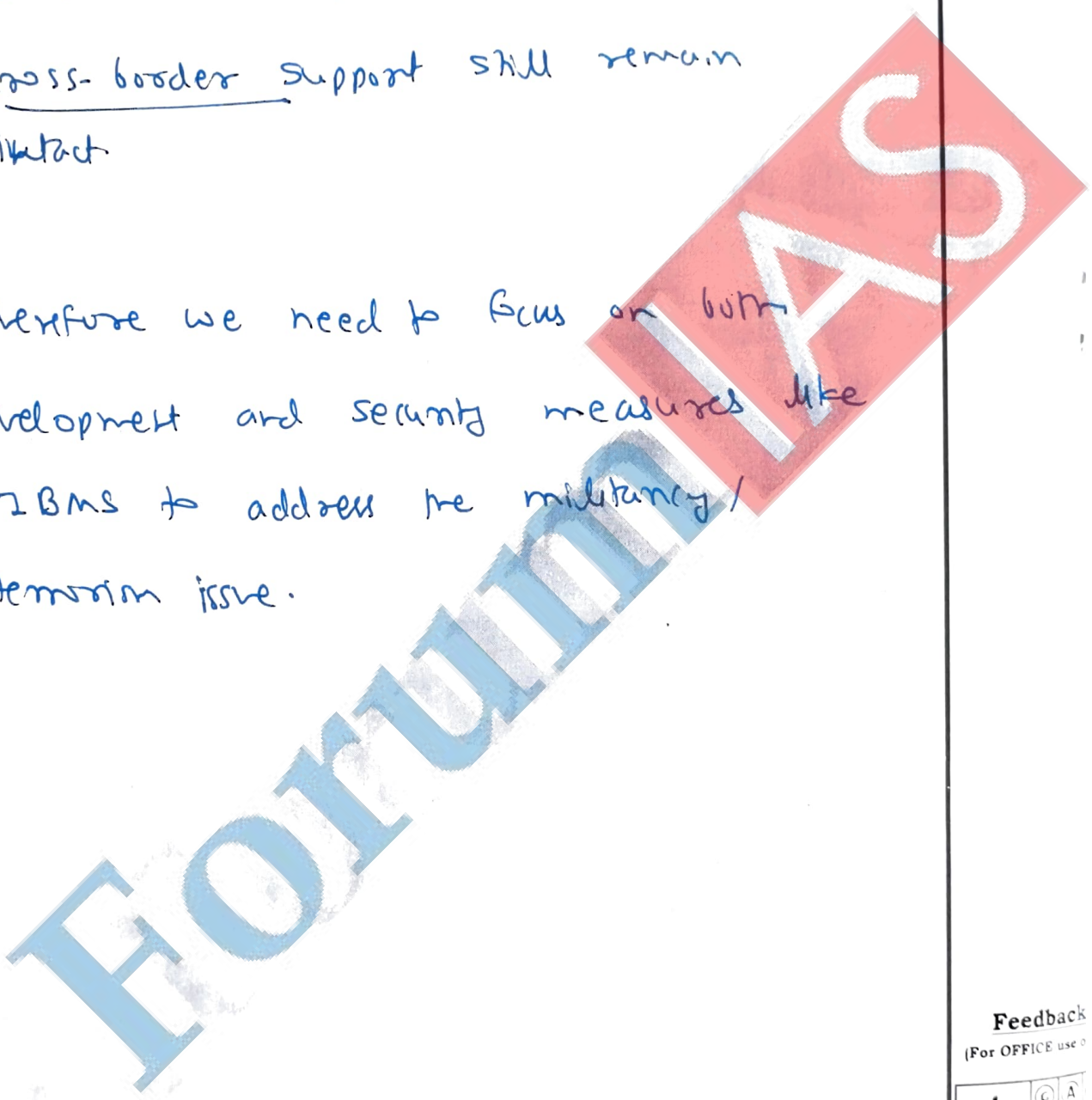
- ① ~~Regular~~ Regular instances of 'Pakistan Zinda bad'
- ② Increasing instances of killing of migrant workers.
 - ④ RJ bank manager.
- ③ Pulwama attack - no Javans lost lives.
- ④ Increased separatist demand by J&K national liberation front.

⑤ Over-ground workers-

eg) 2 terrorist working as school teachers.

⑥ Cross-border support still remain intact

Therefore we need to focus on both development and security measures like CIBMS to address the militancy / terrorism issue.



Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.