

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Anurag Chopra		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910074206	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	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. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	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।	
1			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।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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 छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:00	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:15
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : Online	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*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, पंजीकरण तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

219965_613301_1910074206_(2023-08-19 09:57:12)

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor 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



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 the 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 and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, 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 flow of the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and 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 the 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.
(10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी 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)

India needs \$1.4 trillion in infrastructure investment to become \$5 trillion economy by 2025.

Investment in Infrastructure precursor to social and economic transformation

Social transformation and infrastructure investment

1) Helps to reduce food budget squeeze :

by providing relevant infrastructure for food security through ONOR scheme, PDS and ration shop.

2) By improving health infrastructure →

need 2.5% of GDP (NHP)

investment than just 1.6% at

present.
3) Education Health infrastructure investment need
to be raised to 6% (NEP) from
present < 3%.

→ This will provide Human resource

4) Investment in R&D at just 0.67%.

% GDP → need to be raised as
done through National Research

Foundation:

Economic
Transformation

→ 1.) Employment opportunity (eg) Broadband infrastructure → work from home

→ 2.) Gati-Shakti → coordinated development

→ 3.) Mobile banking → improvement in financial inclusion & banking (82% (2016) from 50% (2013)).

Economic gain not marginalising concern
for safety

1) Safety for tribals and poor necessary and
shouldn't be displaced.

2) FII should not destabilize nation's
macro-economic frameworks

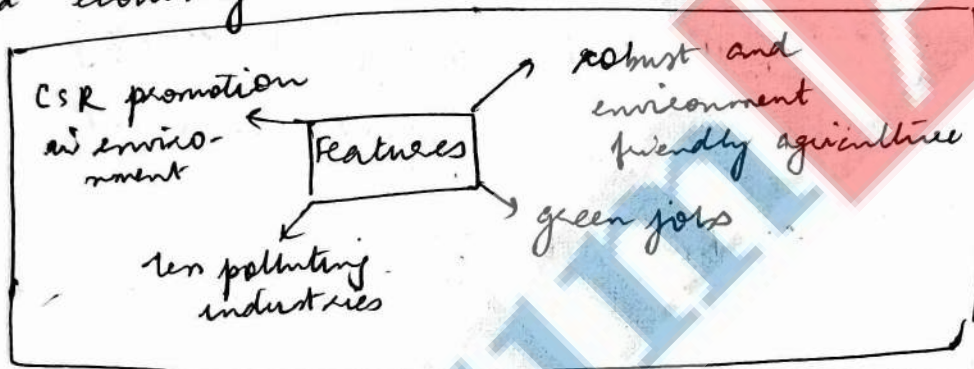
Investment in infrastructure has
a multiplier effect and can play a
significant role in developed India by 2047.

#	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.2) What do you understand from Green growth? With special reference to the budget 2023-2024, discuss various government measures to propel green growth in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

हरित विकास से आप क्या समझते हैं? बजट 2023-2024 के विशेष संदर्भ में, देश में हरित विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी उपायों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green growth refers to the economic progress that is environmentally friendly and sustainable. (eg) renewable energy based economy.



Various ^{government} measures to propel green growth as per budget 2023

1) Energy related :

1) Green Hydrogen Mission :
to become hub

by 2020.

2) Energy storage infrastructure :

.4000 MWh battery systems.

3.) Green energy transition: to become net zero emitter by 2070.
₹35,000 allocated.

II sustainable lifestyle → LIFE (Lifestyle for environment → circular economy)

III Green jobs:
1.) MUSHTI: more creating jobs / livelihoods
2.) Amert Dhara

IV Agriculture:
1.) soil health → PM-PRANAM → natural farming encouraged



Thus, green growth can help India become leader as shown by various initiatives like ISA, SDWG.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

#	(C)	(A)
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, Average and P is		
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 से 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)

Project cheetah has been introduced in Kuno National Park, MP. However, the recent death of cheetah raise the debate on viability.

Departure from earlier conservation efforts

1) successful projects such as Project Tiger, Project elephant

2) First time for extinct species (9) cheetah extinct since 1940s

3) It is first across continent continent translocation project

Reintroduction of major fauna gone extinct

Justified

1) Economic → 1) Helps to

Raise eco-tourism

- 2.) Cultural - Historical → 1.) Mentioned in significance Yajurveda, used by each empires to hunt (e.g.) Mughals
- 3.) Ecological → 1.) Helps in restoring ecological balance (e.g.) Excess numbers of Neelgai.
2.) Example for other project (e.g.) Giza Wan
- 4.) International : India - Africa solidarity.
- 5.) Gene-pool diversity maintenance.
However, there are those who call it unjustified :
- 1.) Not on priority for want of resource
 - 2.) Vanity project → as it has led to death of many cheetah.
 - 3.) Lack of prior research based to evidence
 - 4.) May disturb ecological foodchain → (e.g.) Predator Prey.

Despite the criticism, the project has many potentials to serve as example for other similar projects worldwide.

Feedback

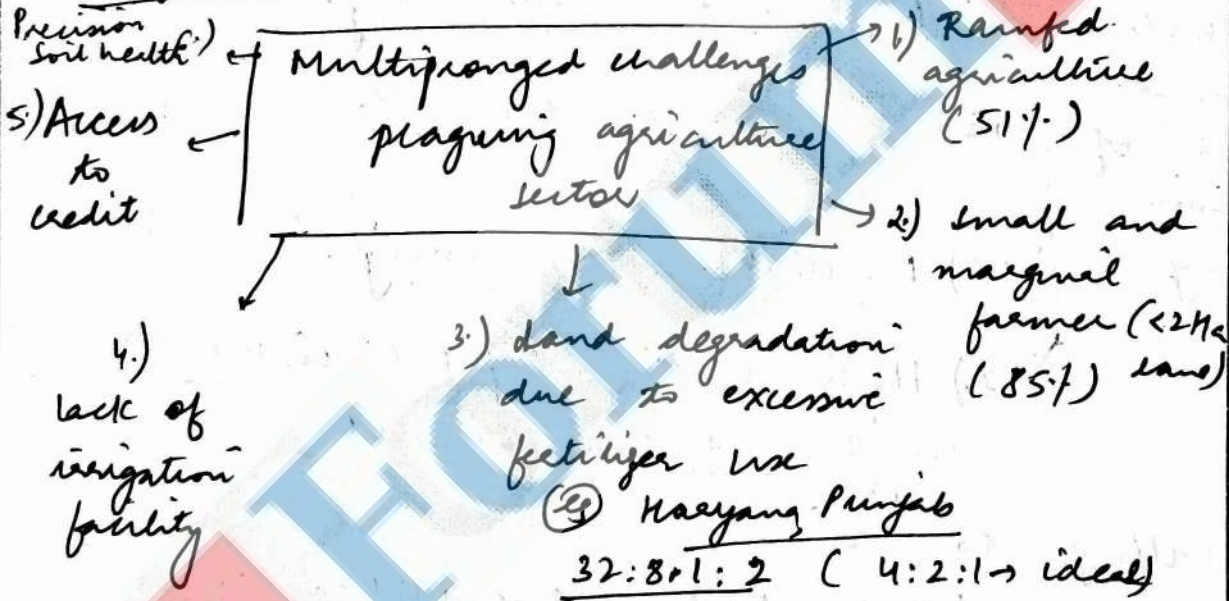
(For OFFICE use)

#	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is P		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.4) 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)

Precision agriculture is the use of modern technology such as data science, analytics, drones to provide right amount of inputs (eg) strip irrigation, drone seeding etc.



ways in which precision agriculture can become panacea

1) Right amount of water to root : improve productivity by 47% by use of micro irrigation.

Impediments
in wider
spread
adoption of
Precision
farming

- 1.) Behavioural change among farmers →
- 2.) lack of formal credit
- 3.) Low mechanisation due to
→ 85% of farmer being
small and marginalised
(< 2 Ha)
- 4.) Information asymmetry.
- 5.) lack of incentive to modernise
- 6.) Political will missing.
- 7.) High initial capital invest-
ment cost → banks not
willing to take risk

way forward

- Farmer-producer organisation can
tap its benefit
- Common infrastructure for each
village
- Government schemes such as
KCC, Soil Health Card

Precision farming can raise the
share of agriculture in GDP from present
18.1% (E-s) and can make farming attractive.

Feedba
(For OFFICE u

#	⑥
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.5) What are the reasons for increasing emphasis on 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 refers to
plantation of fruits, vegetable, spices,
aromatic plant, medicinal plants, mushrooms
etc.

Reasons for increasing emphasis
on the horticulture
sector in recent years

- 1.) Ranking and fruit and vegetable :
highest producer in world, in
fruits such as banana, mango, guava
etc.
- 2.) To double farmer's income as per
(Ashok Dalwai committee) : remunerative
agriculture.
- 3.) necessary to diversify crop to save
from vagaries of monsoon and
as per climatic zone.

4.) Rise in standard of living and
per capita income to ₹ 1.36 lakh (2019)

5.) Concern for malnourishment and to
uplift malnutrition level as per
GHI (107/121 rank)

Government
measure
for
development
of
horticulture

1.) Kahe madh per Pedh

2.) MIDH: Mission for
Integrated development
of Horticulture

3.) TOP to TOTAL → to

provide ~~covers~~ availability for
all vegetable.

4.) NMSA → National Mission

for sustainable Agriculture

5.) e-NAM + Mega Food Park, FPOs, etc.

Thus, it is necessary to focus

on integrated farming system with
special focus on Horticulture to increase
share of agriculture GDP from present 18%.

Feedback

(For OFFICE USE)

#	(G)
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick
marks in the ab
table.Here G is Good,
Average and PTOTAL
MARKS

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 ^{incident} in prominent

Coaching institution in Mukherjee Nagar

has raised the focus on fire safety hazard due to unplanned urbanisation.

vulnerability of Indian cities to fire safety hazard due to unplanned urbanisation

1.) Urbanisation rate growing at rapid pace (37.5%) to 48% by 2050 (UN report)

2.) However, planning is not proactive and is reactive.

3.) Lack of plan clearance by regulatory authorities

4.) Lack of adherence to fire safety norms (eg)

dysfunctional fire extinguishers,
lack of exit route / emergency plans.

↳ ⁵⁾ lack of proximity concern of fire station
to douse the fire.

measures
to
mitigate
urban
fires.
(National
Building
Code)

- 1) Exit routes clearly demarcated
in commercial spaces.
- 2) Plan approved by regulatory
authority
- 3) Staircase for fire-exit/warning
system
- 4) Exit signs (fluorescent)
- 5) Fire mask drills
- 6) Fire resistant material
- 7) Fire alarms (automatic sprinkler)
- 8) Fire safety audits

Thus, fire hazard can be
prevented by following J.C Pant committee
recommendations.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

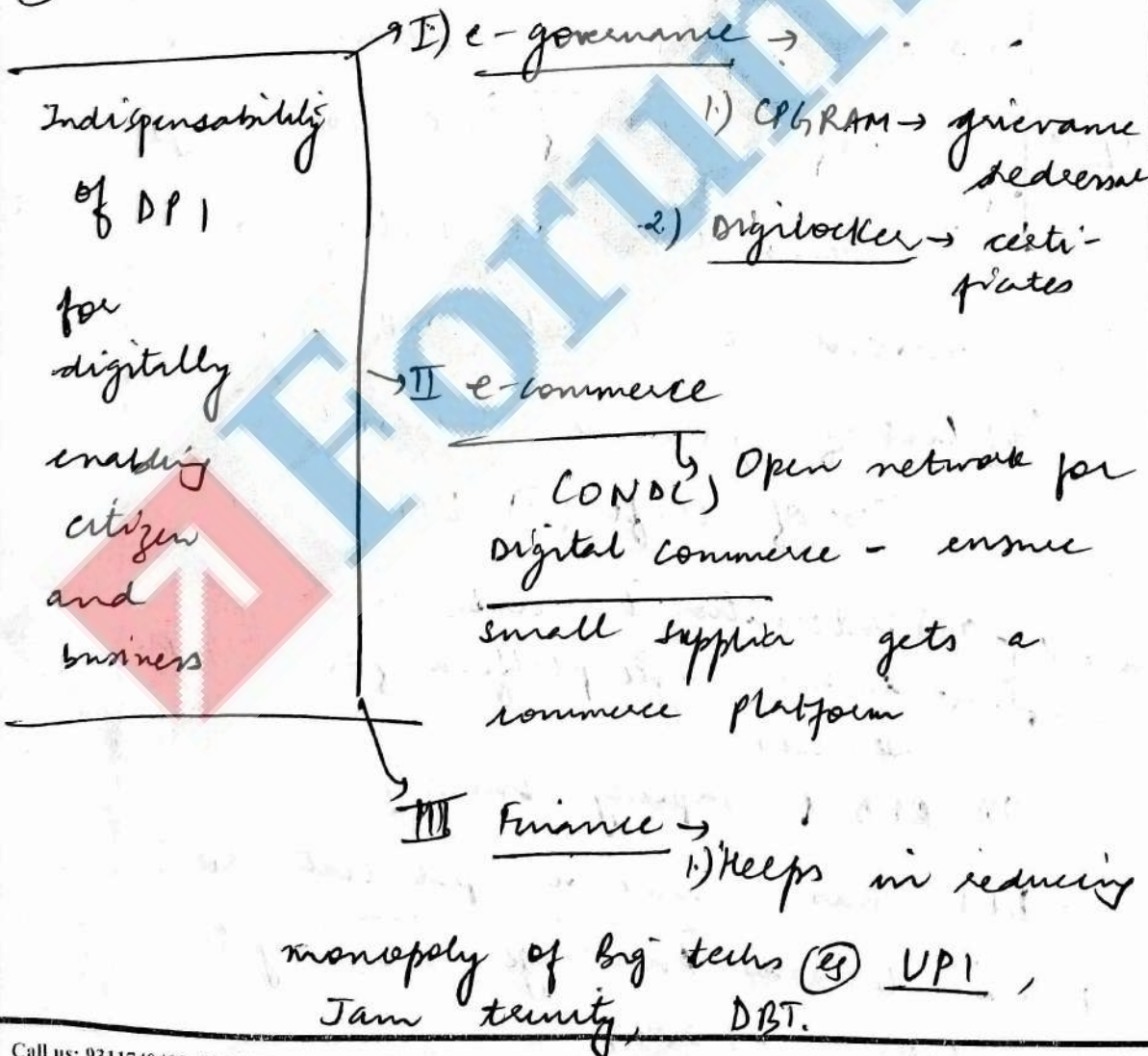
Q.7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

refers the infrastructure, services or platform provided by public entity to efficiently deliver service via digital means.

(25) UPI.



IV online authentication → Aadhaar

V Health → Ayushman Bharat mission

VI Education → SWAYAM Prabha, DIKSHA portal

Challenge of exclusion, exploitation and monopolization

→ 1.) Cyber-security challenge → recent news of Aadhaar data leak

→ 2.) 2.5% experienced exclusion because of Aadhaar failure (2019 survey)

→ 3.) Government as 'big brother' → surveillance threat (Pegasus)

→ 4.) lack of grievance redressal in case of theft (UPI funds)

way forward

→ 1.) International collaboration

→ 2.) ensure single platform for multiple services

→ 3.) R&D & capacity building

DPI has immense potential to

Propel India towards knowledge economy & 'Developed nation' by 2047.

Feedb (For OFFICE)

#	©
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the table.

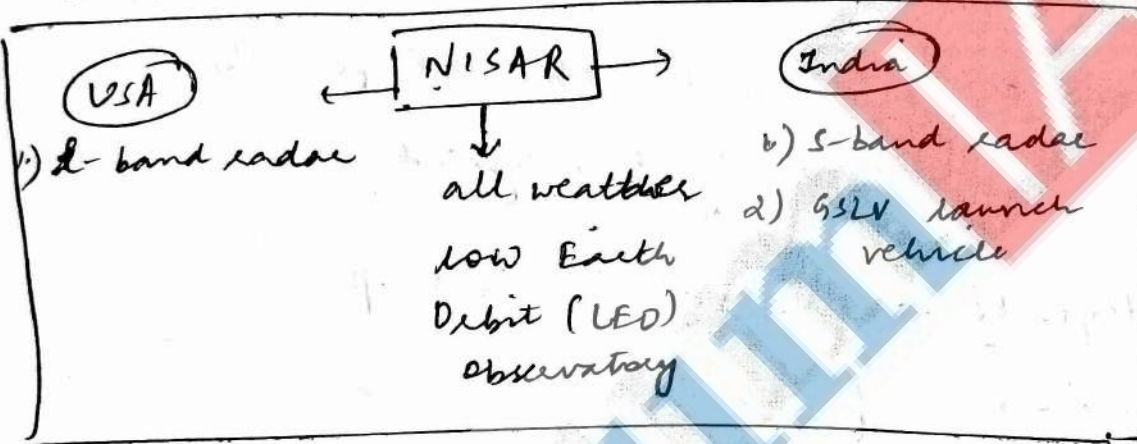
Here G is Go Average and

TOTAL MARKS

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 refers to NASA - ISRO -
Synthetic Aperture Radar going to be
launched in 2024.



Observing and managing climate change:

- 1) Greenhouse gas emission mapping
- CO₂ sink and sources
- 2) sea level rise → bathymetric data & coastal analysis
- 3) Groundwater level retreat
- 4) Impact of green cover
- 5) Pollution sources and climate change

Observing and managing natural hazard

- 1) landslide : It will help to avert danger and death (e.g. recent Uttarakhand + Jharkhand).
- 2) volcanoes → can be observed for its activity & mitigated.
- 3) Earthquake → observation and prevention of disaster.
- 4) Permafrost melting → level of ice cover retreating.
- 5) Tsunami, floods etc. to evacuate by giving early warning.

Thus, joint collaboration can help to set an example for putting similar efforts in other fields as well for sustainable development.

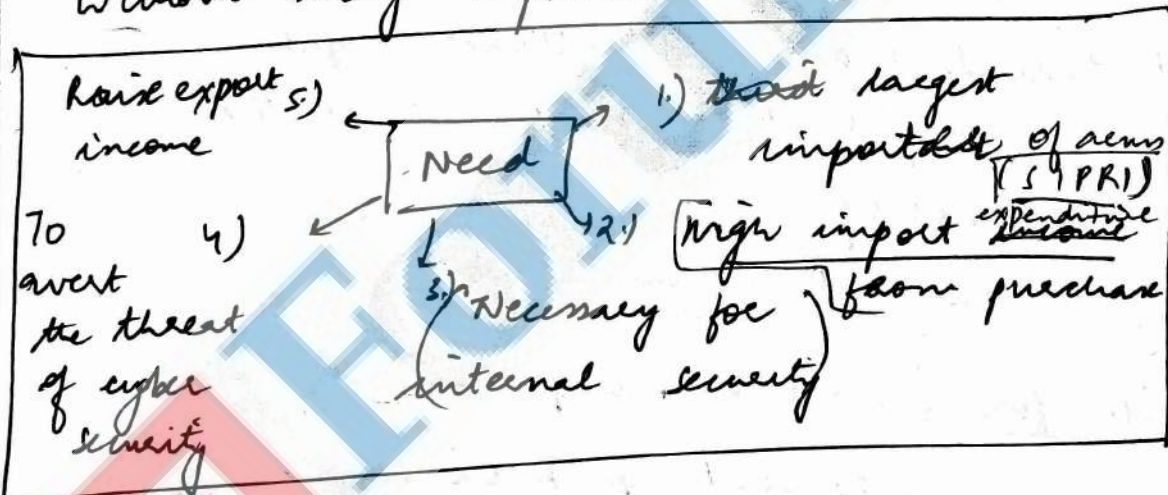
#	(G)
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and T	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.9) Defense 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)

Recently announced Budget has raised expenditure of defense indigenisation.

1) Defense indigenization refers to production of weapons, artillery on our own without being dependent on others.



Defense indigenization: achilles heel of security's architecture

- 1) lack of R&D (0.67% of GDP)
- 2) Lack of formally trained manpower (2.6%) → 1.6% in S. Korea
- 3) Lack of industry-academia linkage

- ↳ 4) lack of public-private partnership
5) very low startups in defense sector
6) Historical reason : focus of

PSE and exclusive

domain of government as
strategic sector

Importance of startups in
defense sector to make
India smile & self-reliant

- 1.) Right talent → able to attract right
mind to develop new, cutting
edge technology
- 2.) Ability to innovate & take risk
- 3.) Appetite for innovation & adaptation

Way forward

- 1.) start up India scheme
- 2.) Defense Acquisition plan
- 3.) Budgetary allocation

Thus, 'indigenization' of defense
is necessary to ensure sovereignty &
security of nation.

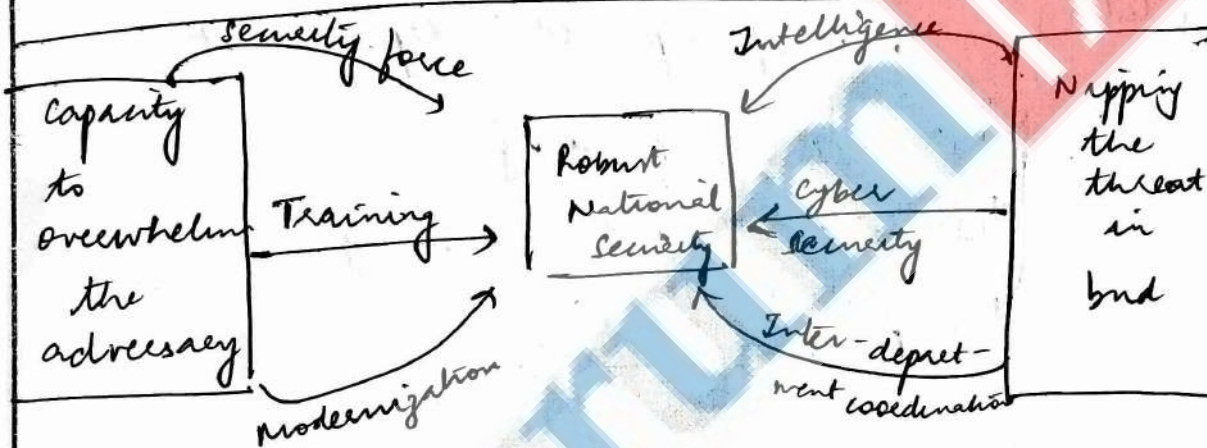
#	(C)	(G)
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

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)

Modern warfare requires strategy
at both preventive and reactive levels
to avert any danger to national security.



Role of intelligence in maintaining national security

- 1) Averting threat to critical information infrastructure (e.g.) Red dot attack of Mumbai Power station
- 2) Helps in de-tracking agenda of

State & non-state actors through Deep web or dark net.

3) Use of latest technology to coordinate at international level

4) Helps to be one-step ahead of adversary.

Challenges Associated

- 1.) lack of trained professionals in cyber security
- 2.) lack of separate department
- 3.) lack of funding
- 4.) lack of inter-agency coordination
- 5.) Reactive strategy

way forward

- 1.) Institutional mechanism such as CERT-in, NCIIPC.
- 2.) Kerala's cyber-dome project
- 3.) Inter-agency coordination
- 4.) International Collaboration Vienna's convention (e)

Thus, it is necessary that cyber security and intelligence is given equal importance along with modernization of defensive strategy

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

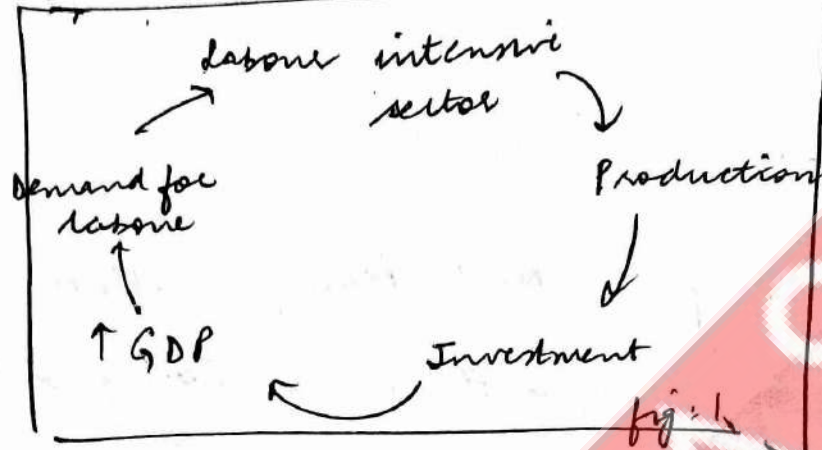
#	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the above table.	
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.11) Labour and export intensive industries are key to problems of jobless growth. In this perspective, analyse the opportunities and challenges associated with the textile sector. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

As per Nick Peena, Jobless growth means growth in economy but employment rate remaining constant or decreasing.

- Labour & export intensive industries key to jobless growth
- 1.) Address of problem of Swapsin (E.S.)
 - 2.) It helps in resolving missing middle syndrome: firms not willing to grow up.
 - 3.) Labour and export intensive industries are textile, leather, food processing industry.
 - 4.) Helps in kickstarting virtuous cycle of growth and investment (fig. 1)

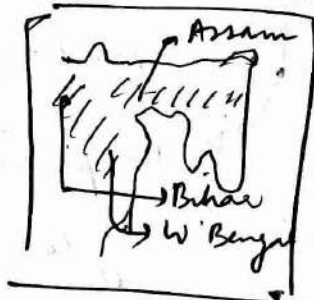


Opportunities of Textile sector

- 1) ~~Competition from neighbours~~
(e.g. Bangladesh, Indonesia)
- 2) ~~Lack of expansion of sector~~
(constant since 2014)
- 3) ~~High regulatory and monitoring compliance~~

1) Availability of raw material

(i) Jute → large amount in W. Bengal, (fig=1)



(ii) Highest producer of cotton. (Maharashtra, Gujarat)

2) cheap manpower

- 3) Set up factories → traditional advantage
- 4) High demand in international and national market
- 5) High share in manufacturing GDP → ~35%
- 6) Effective transport network (e.g) Ports = 40%

Challenge of Textile sector

- 1) Competition from neighbouring nation (e.g) Bangladesh, Indonesia
- 2) Low expansion (stagnant since 2000)
- 3) Regulatory Cholesterol (E-Survey)
- 4) lack of modernisation
- 5) lack of skilling / upskilling of workforce (in 20% of staff trained)
- 6) lack of investment by state and centre.
- 7) High degree of informalisation (in 90%)
- 8) Poor working conditions and low wages
- 9) Preference for synthetic fabric

Thus National Textile Parks, and increasing investment and budgetary allocation can raise the share of textile in GDP

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

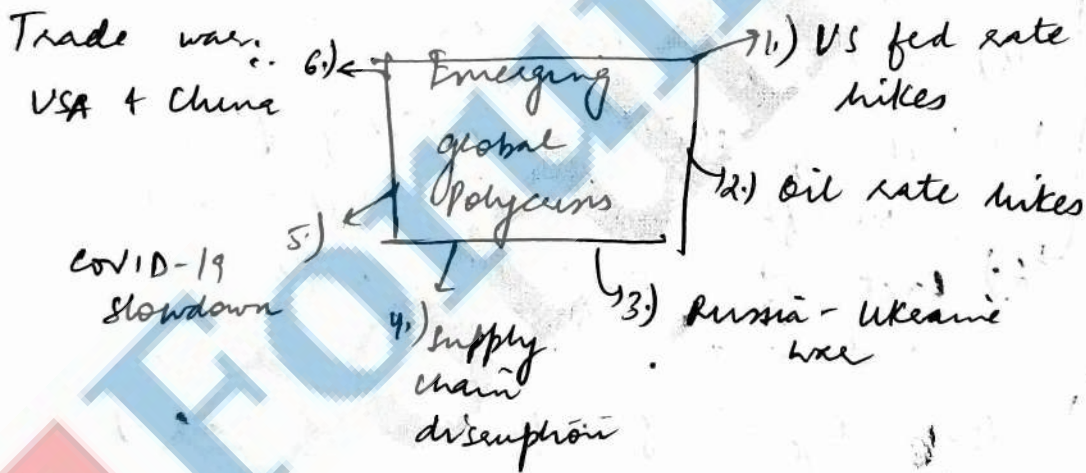
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.12) 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 की 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)

Recent Russia - Ukraine war and COVID-19 crisis have raised the concern of growing de-globalisation and protectionism.



Implication for India's macroeconomic stability due to challenges.

Challenge	Macroeconomic stability implication
1.) Supply chain disruption	1.) Lack of supply of API for pharmaceuticals 2.) Semiconductor shortage

for electronic manufacturing and automobile sector

2) COVID-19 induced slowdown

- 1) High unemployment rate (w/o. → CMIE)
- 2) Negative GDP (2020-21) - 7.7%
- 3) Reduced investment and investor sentiment

3) US fed rate hike

- 1) flight of capital
- 2) Currency rate rise $1\text{\$} = (\text{₹ } 82)$
- 3) Reduced exports and ~~rise~~ increased CAD.

4) Oil rate hikes and Russia-Ukraine war

- 1) Reduced raw material supply for cars manufacturing
- 2) Cascading effect and rise in price.

Measures to make Indian economy resilient to global shocks & challenges

- 1.) Monetary Policy Committee's → regular risk assessment & publishing report
- 2.) Fiscal prudence → not breaching NK Singh Committee recommendation of 3.5% of Fiscal deficit.
- 3.) Not resorting to deficit financing or international debt for development.
- 4.) Have robust banking framework
 - (i) Reduce NPA (to reduce Twin balance sheet syndrome)
 - (ii) Implementing ~~the~~ RBI's guideline
 - (iii) IBC implementation
- 5.) SEBI → regulation and monitoring of capital market in event of flight of capital
- 6.) Have buffer food stock, energy security
Thus, it is necessary that Atmanirbhar khapat and self-reliance alongwith Make in India be given necessary impetus.

Q.13) 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)

क्या आपको लगता है कि कम महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में 'कागकाजी महिलाओं' के बारे में सही तस्वीर पेश करती है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Female labor force participation rate (FLFPR) stand at 21% as per WEF, whereas world's average is 45%.

working women

- 1.) Engaged in ^{meaningful} employment in economy
- 2.) Autonomy regarding decision making and finances
- 3.) Contributes to economy

low FLFPR presenting correct picture about working women in India's economy

- 1.) Lack of women in formal economy
- 2.) Comparison to world average shows dismal picture
- 3.) Fair poorly in global gender wage Index
- 4.) Discrimination at each level

- 5) Lack of benefits provided to female employee (9) maternity leave
- 6) Patriarchal mindset

- ↳ 1) Prevalent at domestic level
- ↳ 2) Lack of financial autonomy
- ↳ 3) Lack of saving.

Low FLFPR presenting incorrect picture of working women in India's economy

- 1) Lack of accounting for unpaid work.
- 2) Lack of consideration for informal work (9) Home based tuition, beautician.
- 3) Lack of inclusion of 'Reminization of agriculture trend
- 4) Lack of taking into account SHGs

and cooperatives (~ 80 million women engaged).

5.) Doesn't take into account gig economy and platform workers (~ 13% engaged in informal economy)

ways to improve PLPPR

- 1.) Encourage formalisation of economy.
- 2.) Data registration and data bank collection to streamline policy response
- 3.) Incorporating informal economy in PLPPR calculation
- 4.) Implementation of latest SC directive for removing gender stereotype at workplace and Nishadha guideline

As per Mckensy report, having women participation at equivalent level to that of men can raise GDP by 60%.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.14) 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. (15 marks, 250 words)

विभिन्न खंडों और क्षेत्रों में, सबसे अधिक हाशिए पर रहने वाले वर्ग भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों 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। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Climate Change refers to
variation in world's climate and
occurrence of extreme weather events.

eg) Heatwave in Turkey and Europe.

Impact of climate change on
most marginalised section
across region and sectors

1) High vulnerability of poor^{nation} to climate eg)

Bangladesh could lose 15% of its
land to sub-sea rise by 2050.

2) Climate Refugees → already vulnerable
section such as

Rohingyas have to bear the brunt
of climate change.

- 3) Tribal displacement → increase in
desertification, and
flooding lead to ~~abandoning~~ of land
- ② Jarawas and Orang in Andaman
and Nicobar.
- 4) Small Island Nations : sea level rise
of 0.85 mm since 1900s.
- 5) Farming community → (i) rise of locusts
attack in Ethiopia
and India.
- (i) water stress/drought events
- (ii) Tsunami raising salinity

Climate resilient model of
development integrating mitigation
and adaptation measures

- 1) Low Carbon economy as per India's
Panchamset Pran.

in COP 26.

2) LIFE: lifestyle for environment focussing
on circular economy that

adopts reduce - reuse - recycle - refurbish

3) Sustainable development as per INDCs

and Paris commitment: increasing

green cover. and use

4) use of renewable energy (50% of total
need by 2030: leads to reduced

Greenhouse gases.

5) Respecting traditional way of living
of tribals

6) Inclusive growth model

7) Use of organic farming and rain-
water harvesting in agriculture

Thus, climate change is the
reality of our time and we are the
last generation that can do something
about it. Barack Obama.

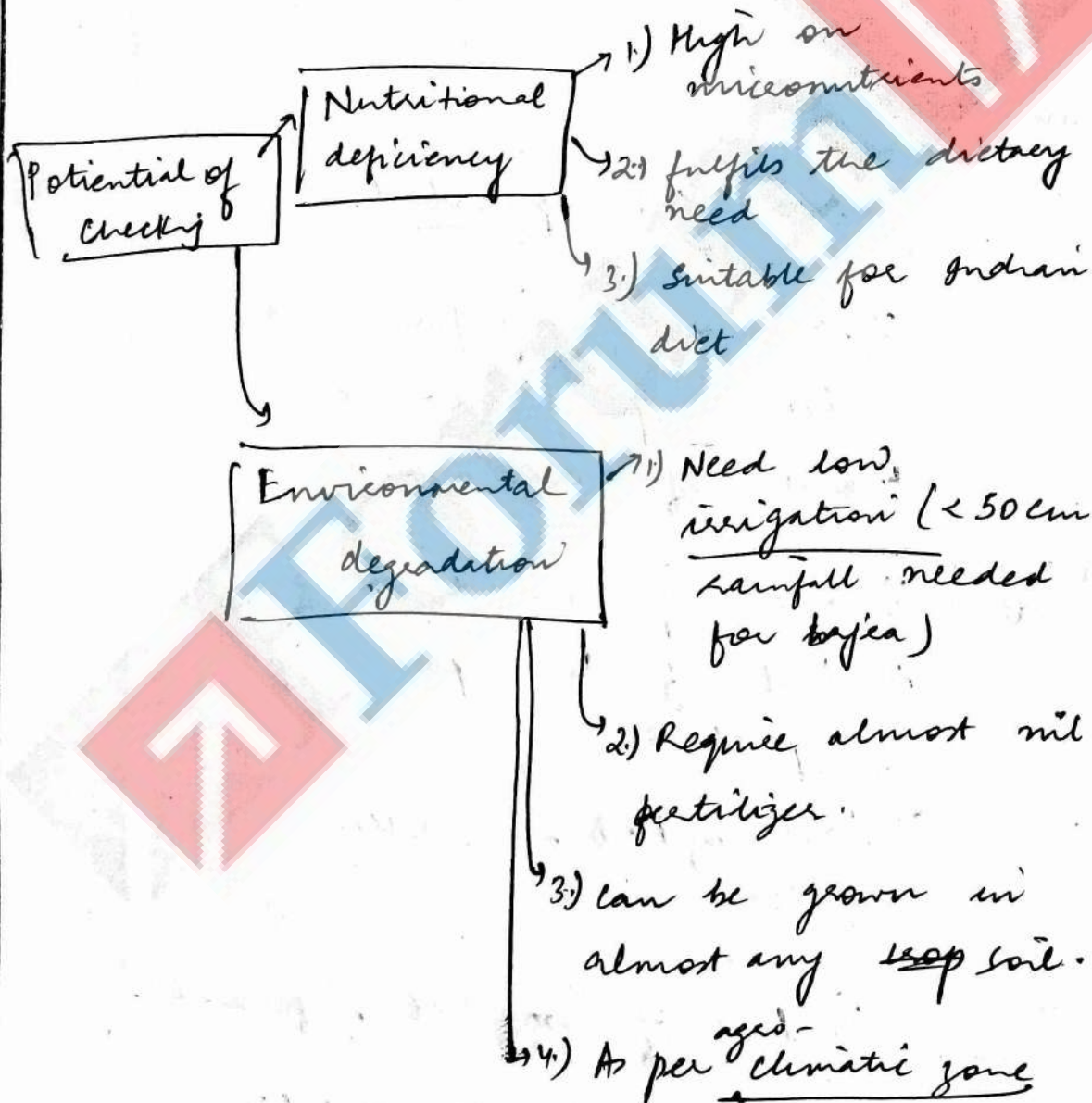
Feedb
(For OFFICE)

#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Geometric Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.15) 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)

पोषण की कमी, पर्यावरणीय गिरावट और घटती कृषि आय की 'तिहरी मार' को रोकने की क्षमता के बावजूद, मोटे अनाज की स्वीकृति बेहद कम रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

2023 had been declared International year of millets by UN. Millet crops include Jowar, Bajra, Ragi.



- ↳ Receding farm income → 1) Diversify income
→ 2) less prone to failure (crazy crop)

Reason for low adoption of millets

I) Government

- 1) low MSP provided
- 2) lack of policy framework
- 3) low crop insurance
- 4) lack of collaboration

II) Industry

- 1) lack of demand as raw material
- 2) lack of Food processing products
- 3) lack of R&D in better yield

III) Farmer

- 1) lack of market information
- 2) lack of environmentally

sustainable growing practices.

3) lack of traditional crops due to low demand in markets.

4) Customer

1) lack of awareness of benefit.

2) Cereal centrality of rice, wheat diet.

5) Other

- 1) lack of promotion of Millet as 'wonder crop'
- 2) lack of international collaboration
- 3) lack of industry - academia linkage

way forward

1) ISOPOM Mission → for promotion of millet

2) Millet crops included in MSP

3) should be provided in Ration shops

4) Better seed quality development

'Millet' can revolutionize and make farming remunerative for farmers by crop diversification and help in doubling his income (Atok Dalwai Committee)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

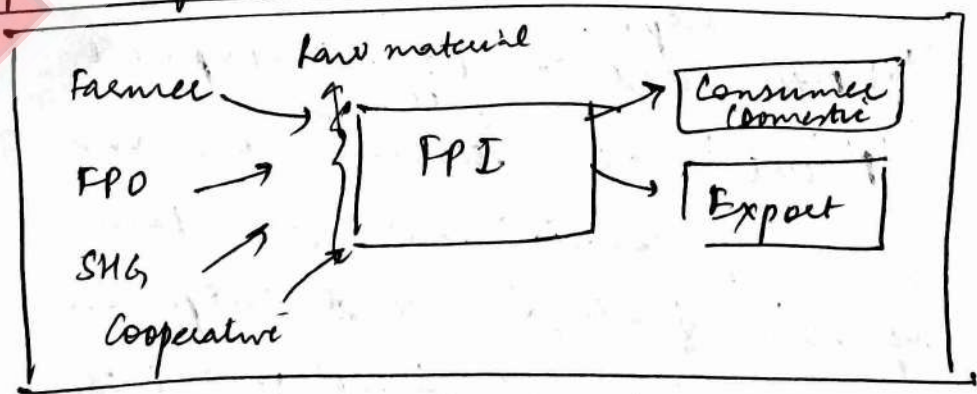
Q.16) A link between unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector, Food Processing Industries (FPI) can play a key role in advancing the rural economy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

असंगठित कृषक समुदाय और औपचारिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बीच एक कड़ी, एफपीआई ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food Processing sector is often been called the 'sineise sector' due to its high potential to generate 9 million jobs by 2030 & \$33 billion in investment (CII)

Link between unorganised farming community and formal industrial sector (FPI)

1.) Supplier of raw material



- 2) FPI supplying : → 1) latest information
 → 2) latest technology
 → 3) Storage facility (4)
Mega Food Park (cold storage)
 → 4) Grading, quality check

3) Transportation linked through modern technology GPS, cold storage

4) Andhar, Mobile, Jandhan link → to provide money transfer.

FPI : Key role in advancing rural economy

- 1) Extension services → 1) timely access to information
 → 2) Price discovery

- 2) Contract farming → 1) better quality and assured quantity to the industry
 → 2) Farmer getting remunerative prices. (₹10000) → present PCI of farmer

- 3) Reduced intermediaries (2)
- Adaptation in Mandis
- 4) Better storage and transportation
infrastructure : lack of distress
sale.
- 5) Lack of food wastage in Buffer
Stock, PDS. (2) 62 million tonnes
lost (2011-12 to 2016-17) in PDS
- 6.) Easy credit available → lack of
reliance on
monolenders.

Government
schemes

- 1) PM - Gram Samvidhan Yojana
→ 2) PM Kisan Sampada
→ 3) ODDP

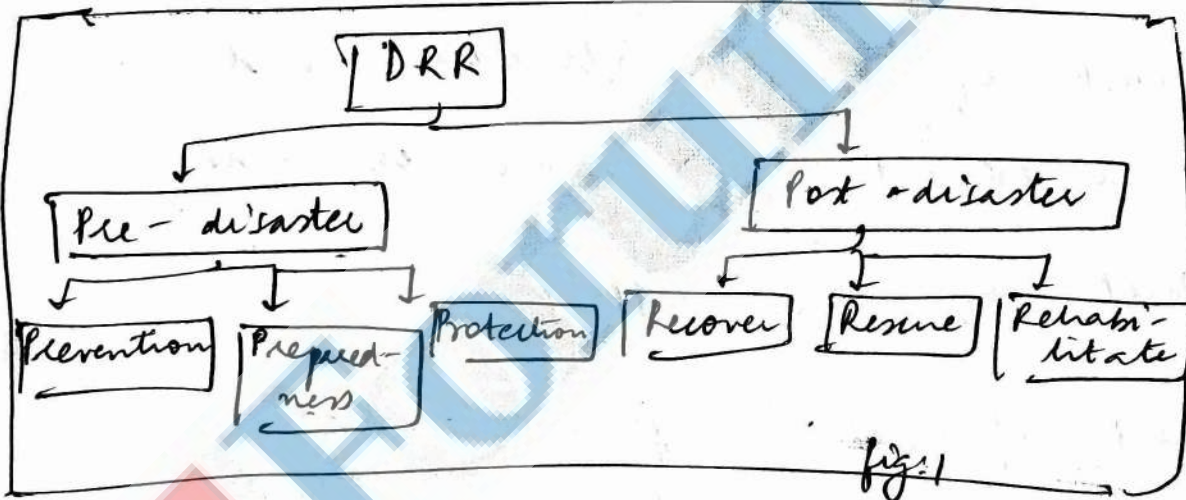
Thus, by better linkage of
unorganised sector to organised sector
such as FPI, India can raise its
present share of 13% in manufacturing GDP.

#	(C)
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Go Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.17) 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)

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

Disaster risk reduction refers (DRR) to strategy to reduce the damages caused by disaster by analyzing potential responses to mitigate. (fig:1)



Multi-sectoral and multi-tiered process

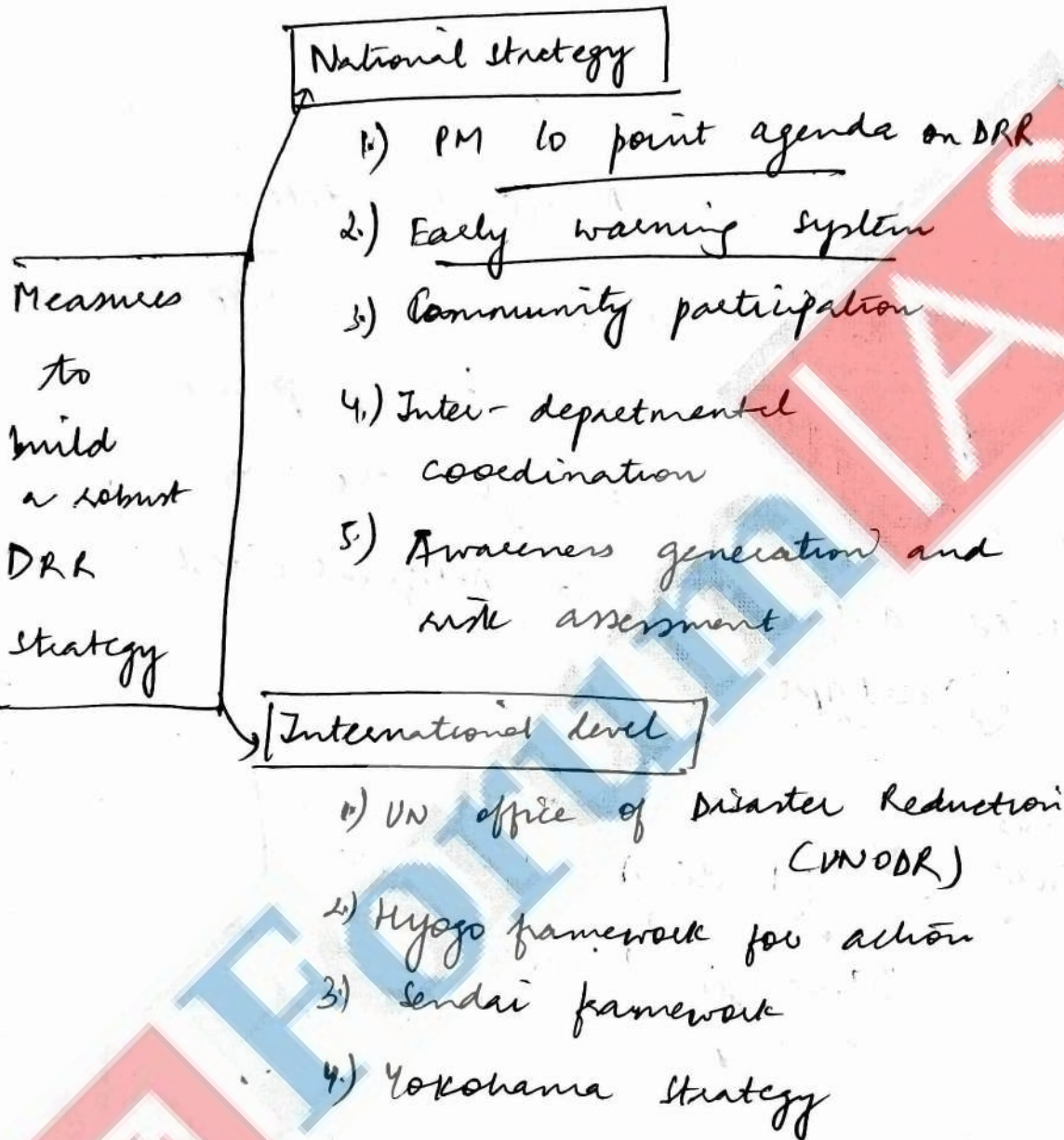
- 1.) requires coordination at local, regional and national as well with as international level (☉ Sendai framework)
- 2.) It requires coordination with government, community and individuals. (☉ Early warning)

system.

Constraints in DRR

- 1.) lack of implementation → ^{by} inclusion of implementing agency.
- 2.) low ownership
- 3.) lack of funding allocation and investment (eg) Toshinath crisis
- 4.) lack of risk mapping
- 5.) lack of inter-agency coordination
- 6.) lack of robust strategy to implement international framework.
- 7.) lack of regulatory and monitoring mechanism.
- 8.) lack of community participation
- 9.) lack of international risk assessment.

10) Reactive strategy.



It is necessary that SDG 11 and Act SIA is implemented in policy implementation to incorporate DRR in developmental process

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

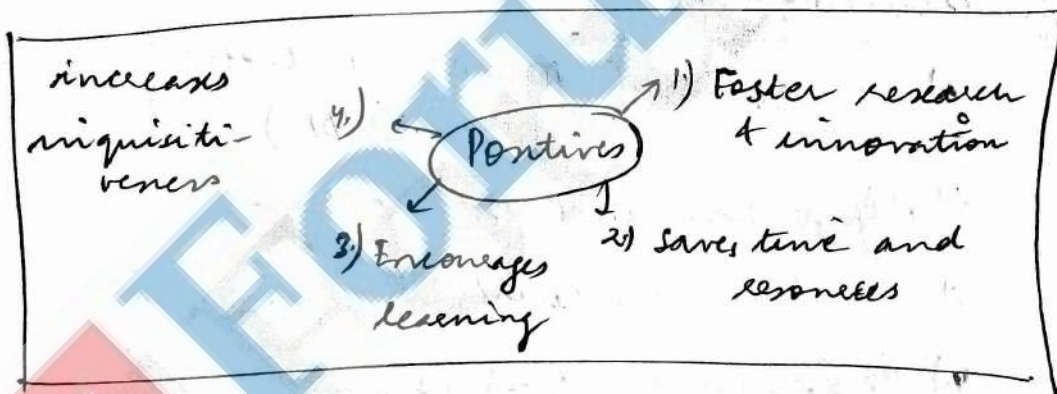
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.18) What do you understand by generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)? How can policymakers and regulatory bodies effectively address the concerns and challenges posed by generative AI? (15 marks, 250 words)

जनरेटिव आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) से आप क्या समझते हैं? नीति निर्माता और नियामकीय निकाय जनरेटिव एआई द्वारा उत्पन्न चिंताओं और चुनौतियों को प्रभावी ढंग से कैसे संबोधित कर सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Generative Artificial Intelligence

(AI) refers to generative human like responses for questions and creating poems, stories, movies, answers through the use of trained data fed to Artificial intelligence (eg. chatgpt).



Concerns and challenges posed by Generative AI :

1) Concern of data theft : may steal data from net on which it is trained.

- 2) Issue of plagiarism in research
- 3) Lack of regulatory framework to handle threat posed by Generative AI.
- 4) Fear of job loss → due to automation
- 5) May succeed at 'turing test' in future
- 6) Reduces human engenuity
- 7) Lack of coordination at international level.
- 8) Use of person's data without consent.
- 9) Inherent bias and prejudices

ways in
which
Policy-
makers
can
address
the
challenges
by gener-
ative AI

- 1) Prohibit policy guideline and framework
- 2) International collaboration
(e.g.) Global framework for AI
- 3) Training cyber-security personnels
- 4) Regular monitoring and evaluation.

- ↳ 5) Timely regulation
- ↳ 6) legislative measure (eg) AI Act
- ↳ 7) Industry - academia linkage
- 8) Niti-Aayog's research and development in the field
- 9.) Taxation of such firms.
- 10.) Ensure no data theft and cyber crimes takes place

Thus, despite having many benefits, generative AI is still unexplored domain requiring attention of government, international community & academia.

Feedb
(For OFFICE)

#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is for Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.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)

यद्यपि एथनिक फाल्ट लाइन्स (नृजातीय ब्रुटिपूर्ण रेखाए) एक बड़ा खतरा हैं, उत्तर-पूर्व में सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ यहीं तक सीमित नहीं हैं। मणिपुर के विशेष संदर्भ में कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

North East Insurgency has

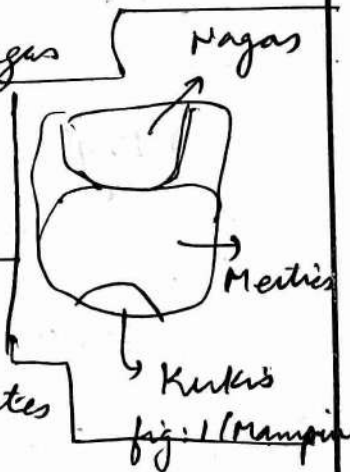
been a major concern to India's internal security along with other challenges such as illegal migration, ethnic tensions etc.

Ethnic fault lines major security challenges in the North East

1.) Highly segregated society in various groups such as Kulis, Meities, Nagas (fig:1)

2.) Kulis being majority dominates political scenario and dictates the policies.

3.) back fear of threat to identity of other groups.



4.) lack of jobs and constant
clashes with migrants ; poor
low-economic development

However, there are other challenges

plaguing North-East :

Other challenges

1.) Open and porous border ; lack of
security to guard

such difficult terrain.

2.) Free-movement regime leading to :

(i) High rate of movement of
criminals without impunity

(ii) cross-border insurgent movement

(iii) Safety camps in Manipur

(iv) Support from China in the
form of arms.

3.) Drug trafficking → due to proximity to the golden triangle. (fig: 2)

4.) Movement of smuggled goods from China



5.) Human trafficking

6.) Cattle trade

7.) Secessionist tendencies → Greater Nagalim demand by Nagas.

8.) Presence of multiple security forces: (P) Assam rifles, State police forces → lack of coordination.

9.) APSPA rule

10.) Neglect by state

However, it is necessary that Madhukar Gupta & Chakrabarti

Committee report recommendation of border fencing and modernization of infrastructure can help in resolution of problem.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

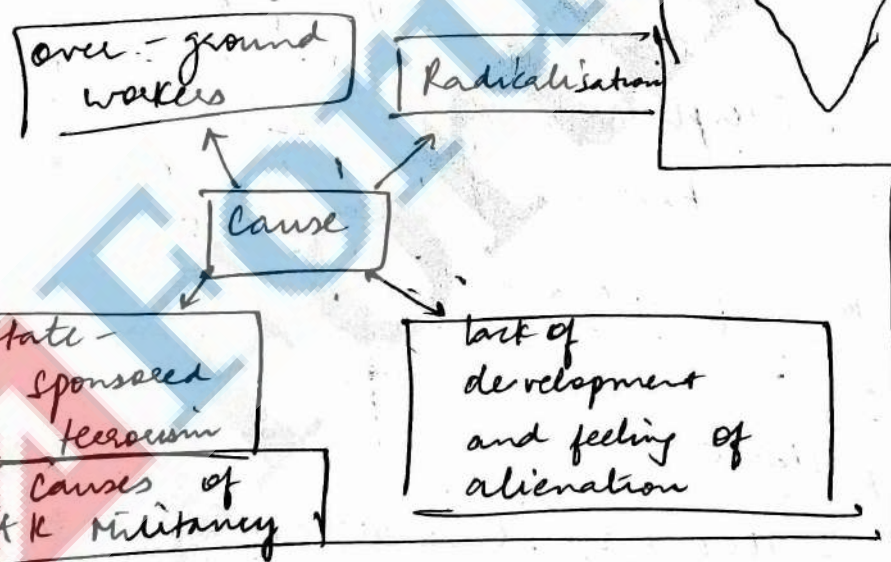
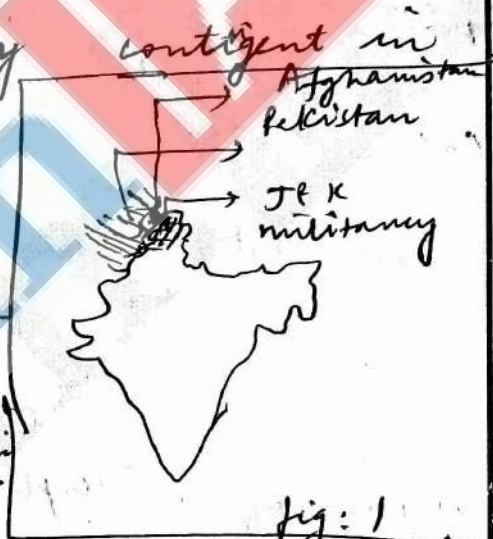
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 विकासात्मक पहल की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Militancy and terrorism
incident in Jammu and Kashmir
have seen a rise with recent start
in J&K ~~see~~ on army contingent in
bus. (fig:1)



Role of development initiative
in addressing the root
cause of militancy in J&K

1.) Development initiatives have been undertaken in many fields:

Fields	Addressing root of militancy
<p>1.) <u>Political</u> Removal of Art 370 + 35A</p>	<p>1.) led to feeling of unification with 'one nation one constitution and flag' → reduced alienation</p> <p>2.) <u>political policies easy to implement</u> → quick results</p> <p>3.) <u>conversion to UT</u> : due to strategic importance has addressed delay in administration</p>
<p>2.) <u>Security related</u></p>	<p>1.) <u>WHAM</u> (winning Heart and mind strategy of Army)</p>

3) Economic

2) Use of drone & electrify's fences
3) Modern night vision goggles.

1) Faster infrastructure development such as road, modernisation of market → increased tourism

Despite the points, there are issues such as (i) presence of overground workers

(ii) New means to recruit and radicalise such as Darknet, Deepweb

(iii) use of drones, other technique to traffic arms, radicalising material and drugs.

Thus, it is necessary that godbole committee recommendation of better inter-agency coordination and modernisation of infra be implemented.

Feedback
(For OFFICE)

#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Grand Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

Outcomes

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | |

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.