

Time Allowed: Three Hours (2023-07-19 10:43:19)

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	BHARGAV VENNESAGANTI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910093950	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	18/June/2023

*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 दे।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :		
	9:00	12:00		
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	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, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :		
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤			

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.

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EXAMINER'S REMARKS

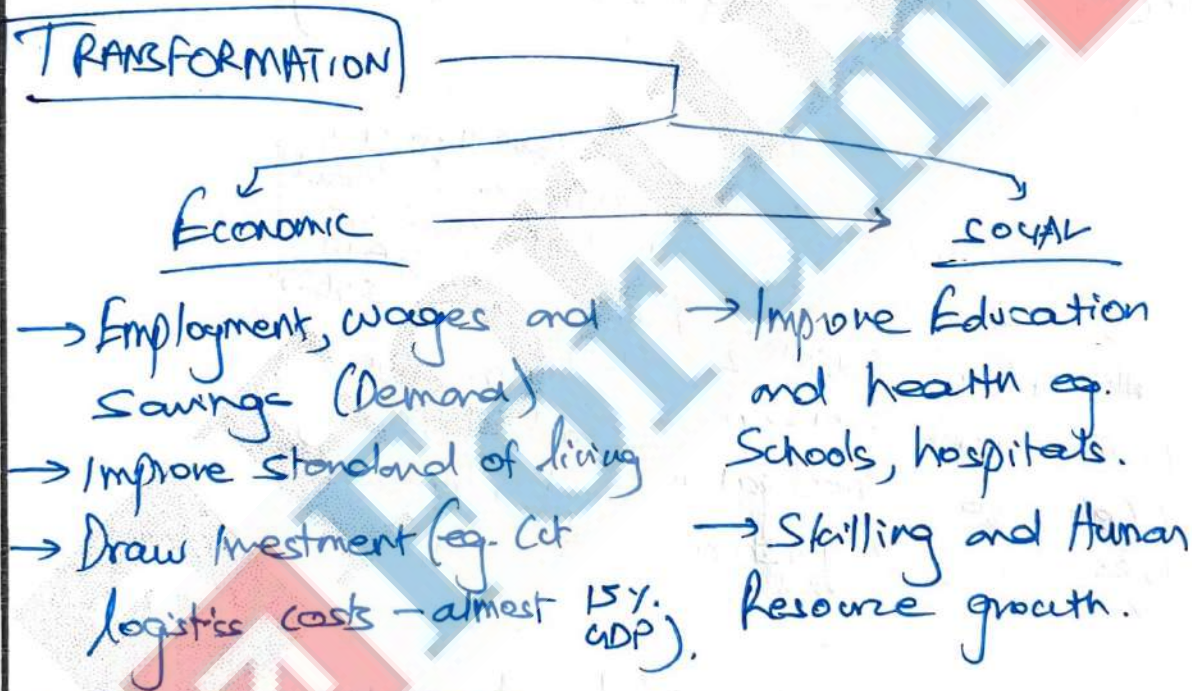
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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 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 key driver of 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)

Infrastructure is known as the growth engine of the economy. Economic and social infrastructure can contribute through multi-faceted short and long term benefits.



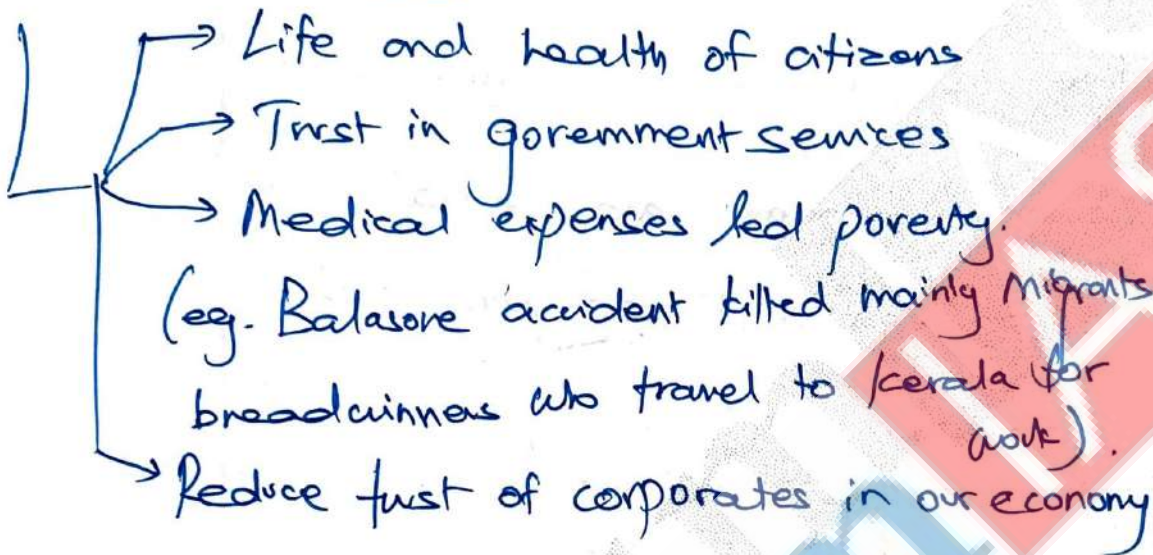
CONCERNS OF SAFETY

Recent incidents eg. Balasore Rail Accident, Morbi bridge collapse (Gujarat), closing down of

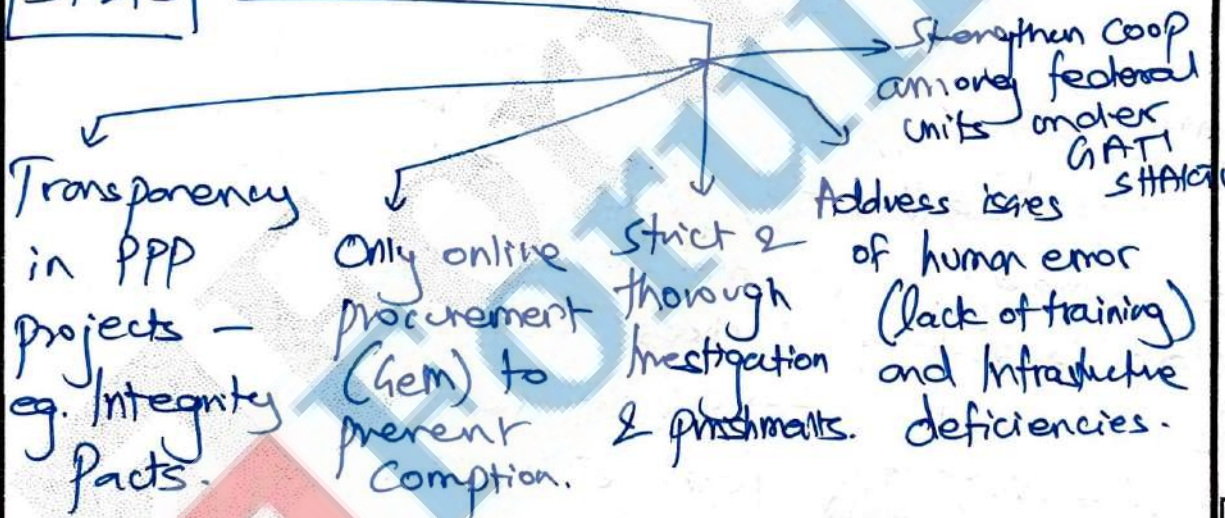
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Tunnels due to landslides etc. raised concerns of safety.

SAFETY IMPORTANCE



STEPS



While Infrastructure is the lifeblood of an

economy, it cannot come at the cost of safety and security.

Feedback

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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) Why do you consider it important to give 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 is the only growth that can

ensure environmental sustainability.

Green Growth

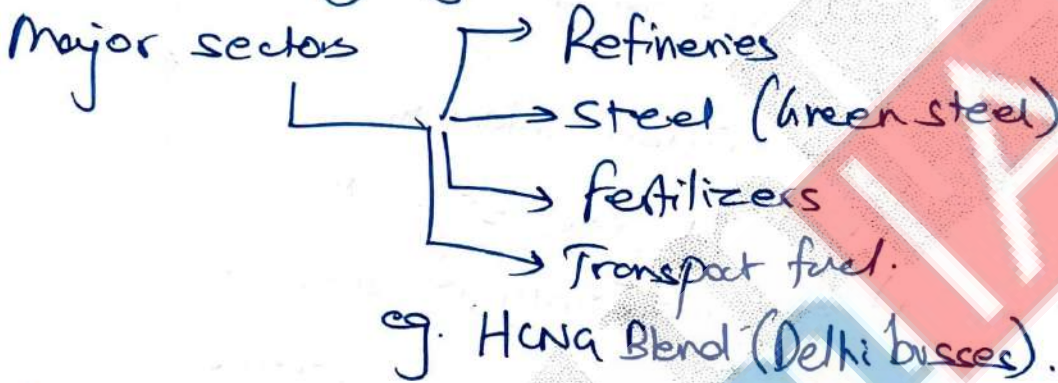
- i) Low carbon intensity of economy (goal 35% INDC).
- ii) High productivity of resources.
- iii) Circular economy (low resource wastage & lesser use of virgin products/resources).
- iv) Low pollution (Air, water and soil).
- v) Cooperate on marine pollution, plastic pollution, oil spills etc.
- vi) To ensure safe, just and speedy transition of economy to cleaner, safer energy

202031_613301_1910093950_(2023-07-19 10:43:19)

(iii) Better planning and growth strategy.
eg. Planned urbanization.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES

① National Hydrogen Mission - To decarbonize



② Biofuels - To reduce use of fuels by E20 blending target (ethanol) eg. PM Jivon Mission. and Gobaradhan mission.

③ Decarbonize Agriculture - PM Prannam to encourage fertilizer ^{over-}use reduction and organic farming.

④ Commitment to Solarization, windmills and multi-renewable parks for energy transition.

for green growth, all sectors - Agricultural, Industrial and Service sector must be impacted positively. Life mission addresses the issue from

demand side to promote green growth.

Feedback

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

Q.3) Project cheetah is a conservation effort 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 led by NICOT (MoEFCC)

refers to the relocation of cheetahs from South Africa and Namibia into the Indian sub-continent.

- 1) African Cheetahs (Endangered)
- 2) Asian cheetahs from India became extinct in 1952
- 3) Relocated at Madhya Pradesh National Parks.

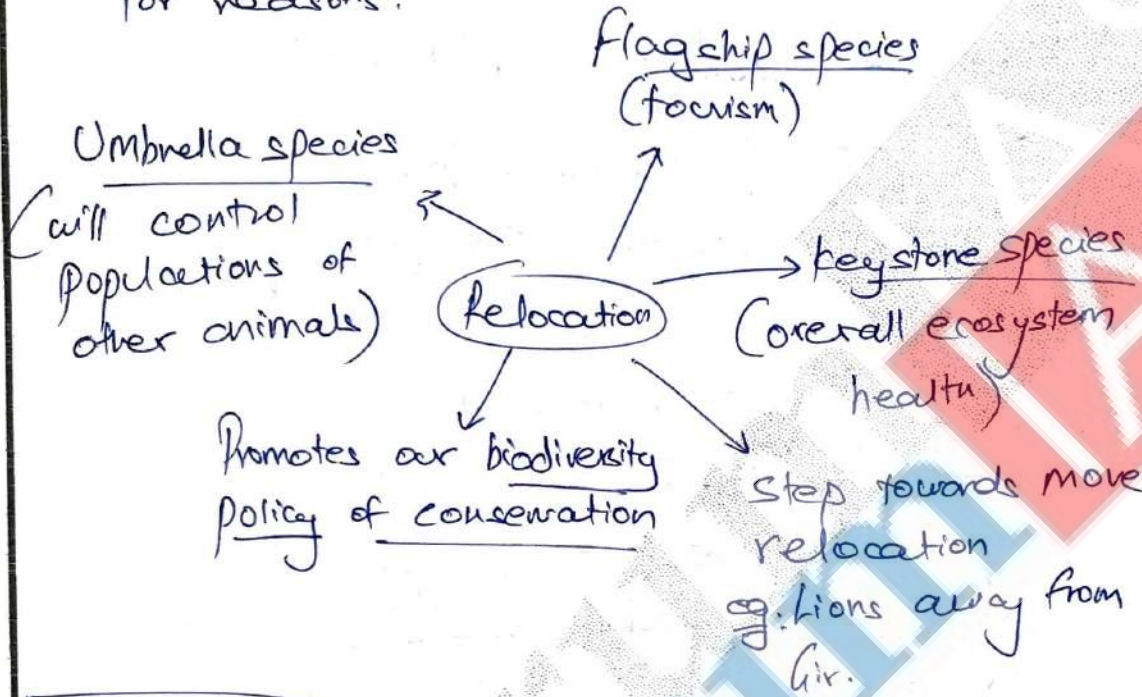
DEPARTURE from traditional conservation efforts

- ↳ Large scale translocation of big cats.
- ↳ Attempting a reestablishment of the species in Indian ecosystem (Novel effort).
- ↳ Introduction of non-Native genus (African variety) into Indian subcontinent.
- ↳ Involves the nurturing of the species without habitat specialization.

202031_613301_1910093950_(2023-07-19 10:43:19)

JUSTIFICATION

Yes, It is justified to attempt relocation for reasons:



Challenges

- Experts cite lack of adequate prey base
- Lack of expertise of NTCA (only trained in Indian genus)
- Lack of space (territorial animals) will cause man-animal conflict.
- International reputation

Cheetah relocation is overall a positive step and displays the govt's commitment to environmental development.

Feedback

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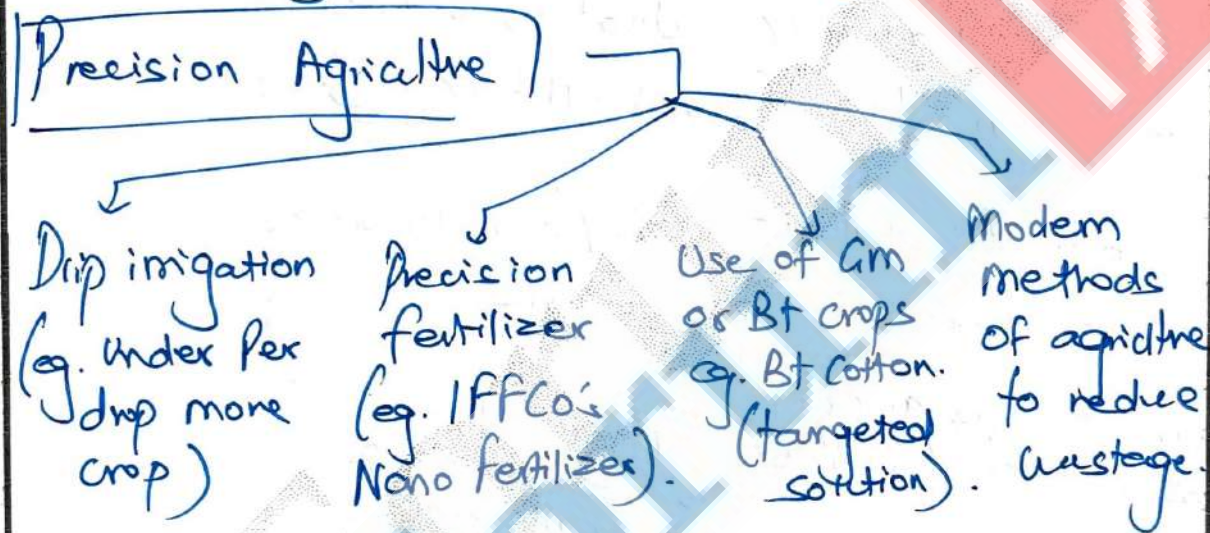
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) In 2006 world's 33rd precision agriculture became 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 refers to using targeted agricultural interventions for maximum productivity, cost saving, and reducing wastage and pollution.



PANACEA FOR CHALLENGES

① Poverty - Can reduce poverty by raising farm incomes

- More productivity of crop
- Greater uptake by crop
- Lower input costs.
- Government support (eg. Drip Irrigation fund - NABARD).

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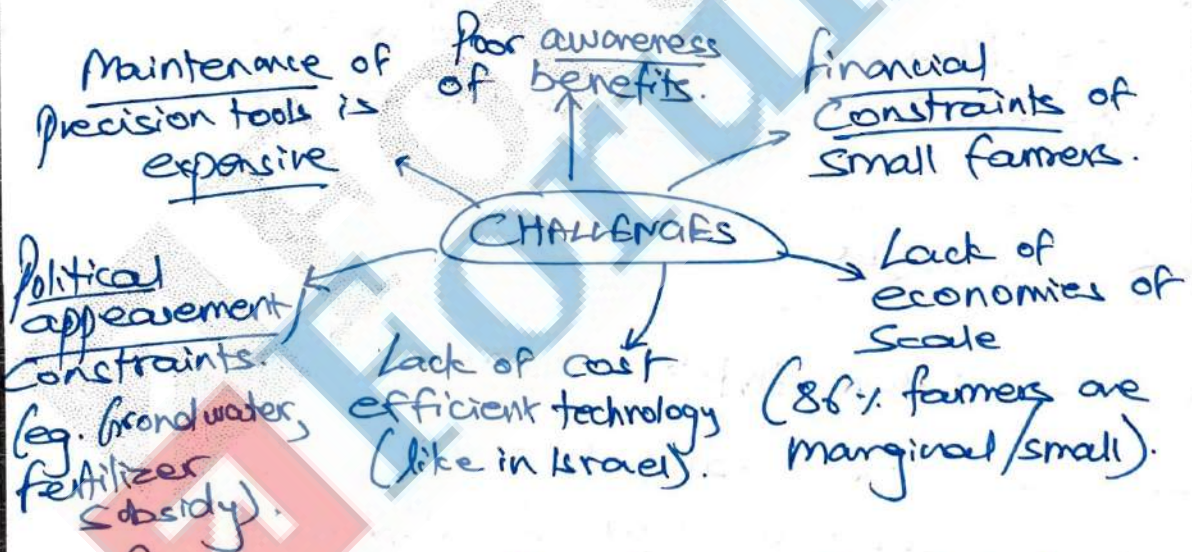
② Carbon Emissions

- ↳ Reduce Methane released from flood irrigation using drip or sprinklers.
- ↳ Reduce nitrogen evaporation / Vaporization (using precision use)

③ Conserve water

↳ 90% water (groundwater) is used for agriculture [CWMI - Niti Aayog].

④ Create Employment - Eg. Farm mechanics for maintenance of Drip systems.



Precision agriculture is a major tool to solve multidimensional challenges in Agri sector. However it is not implementable without holistic ecosystem development.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

5) What are the reasons for increasing emphasis on horticulture sector in recent years? Evaluate government measures for the development of the horticulture sector.

(10 marks, 150 words)

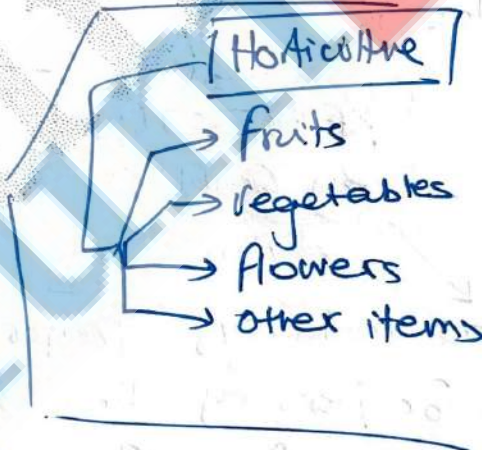
हाल के वर्षों में बागवानी क्षेत्र पर अधिक जोर देने के क्या कारण हैं? बागवानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकारी उपायों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Horticulture sector has shown unprecedented

growth in last 10 years, now consistently overtaking food grain production in value and quantity (300 tonnes+).

Increasing emphasis



① High productivity in lesser land space (as trees grow vertically, yield more per hectare).

② Higher value → promote exports and aid farm incomes.

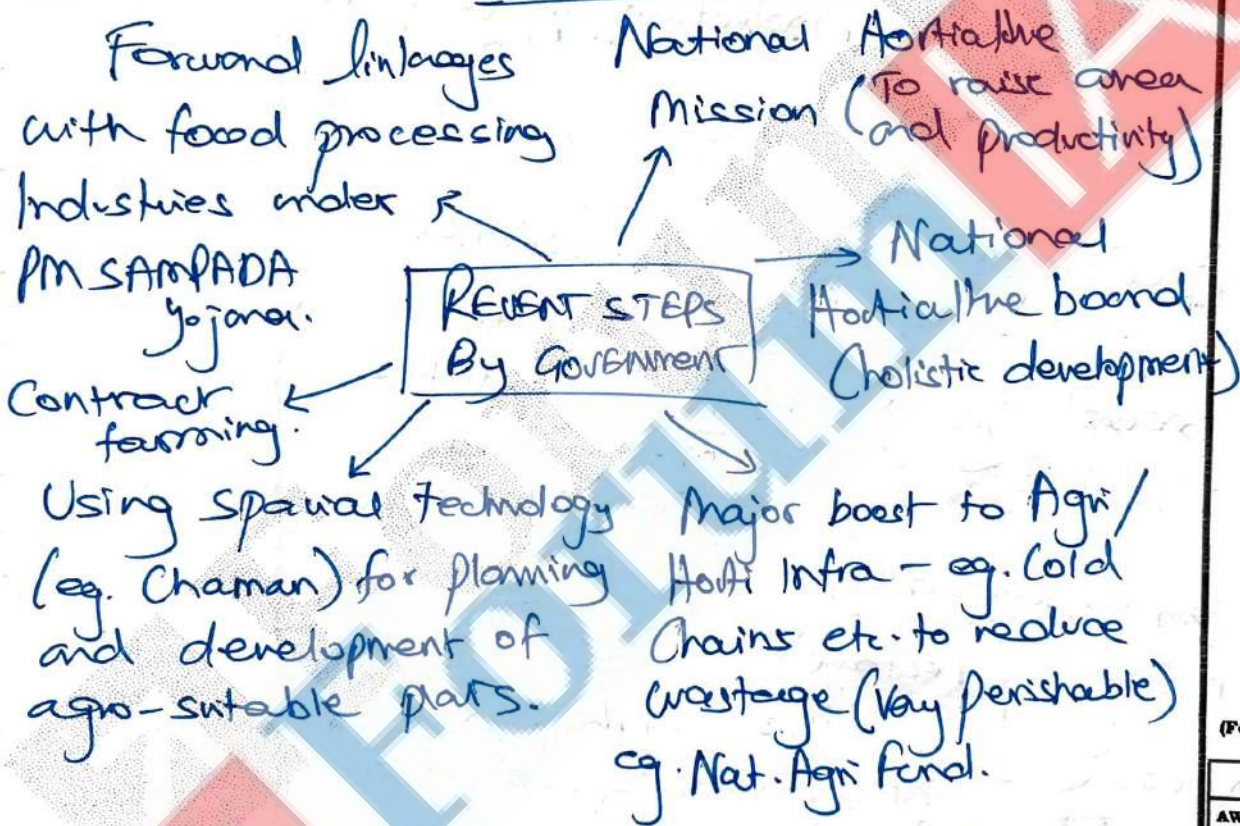
③ Backward linkage to food processing industry
 ↳ eg. Tomato (ketchup); Apples (Juice).

202031_613301_1910093950_(2023-07-19 10:43:19)

④ Greater resilience to pests and insects as more study. — ~~important in~~ Climate resilience

⑤ Nutrition - Promote nutritional security
eg. Apple (Vitamin A); Vegetables and Greens (Anti-oxidants — help reduce Anaemia).

⑥ Growth of North East region



Horticulture can be the solution for many issues in agriculture. Govt. must promote diversification into horticulture through incentives and aid (as long gestation period).

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TOTAL MARKS			

6) Unplanned urbanization has led 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)

Unplanned urbanization has led to Overcrowding of cities, encroachments, Urban Squatter and has hence overwhelmed Urban governments in ensuring basic safety.

CHALLENGES Causing Urban fires

① High density living spaces

eg. Recent fire in chawls of Parel area in Mumbai.

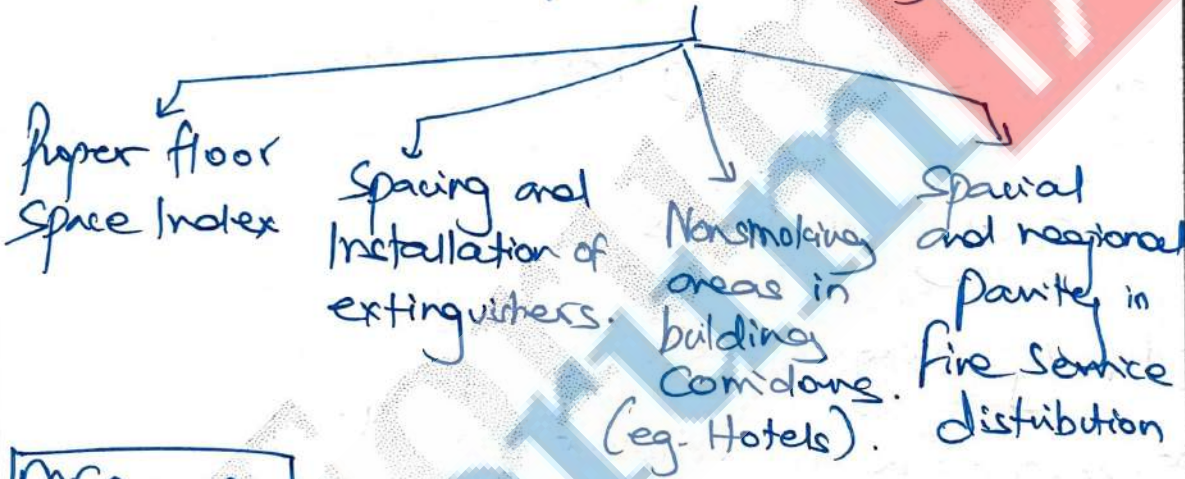
② Poor capacities of ULBs - Often starved of funds and lack de facto powers and authority (overlap with Municipal Commissioners)

③ Encroachments - into dangerous or high risk areas eg. Near waste disposal sites

in Delhi (Methane released causes fire).

④ Poorly managed and highly informal, Compt and unregulated urban infra sector.

⑤ Lack of implementation of National Building Code, 2016 (Model law by Union for UBs to adopt and enforce).



MEASURES

- 1) fire safety awareness, training and drills (As done regularly in Japan/Korea etc.).
- 2) Publication of 112 fire safety number for awareness.
- 3) Retrospective fitting of fire safety measures.

Fire risk is high in populated cities with high density.

take steps for proper building and people training for lesser loss of lives.

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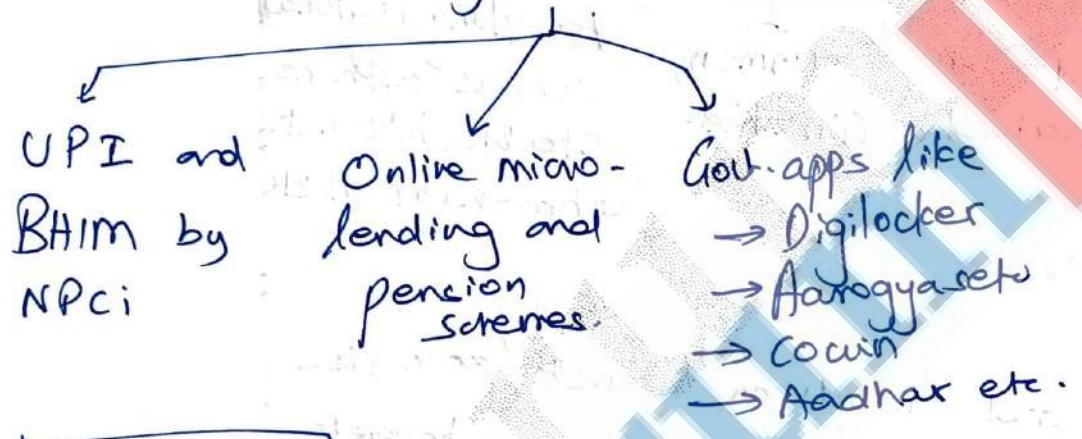
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TOTAL MARKS			

7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is 2023-24 (1000000) is 2023-24 (1000000) globally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

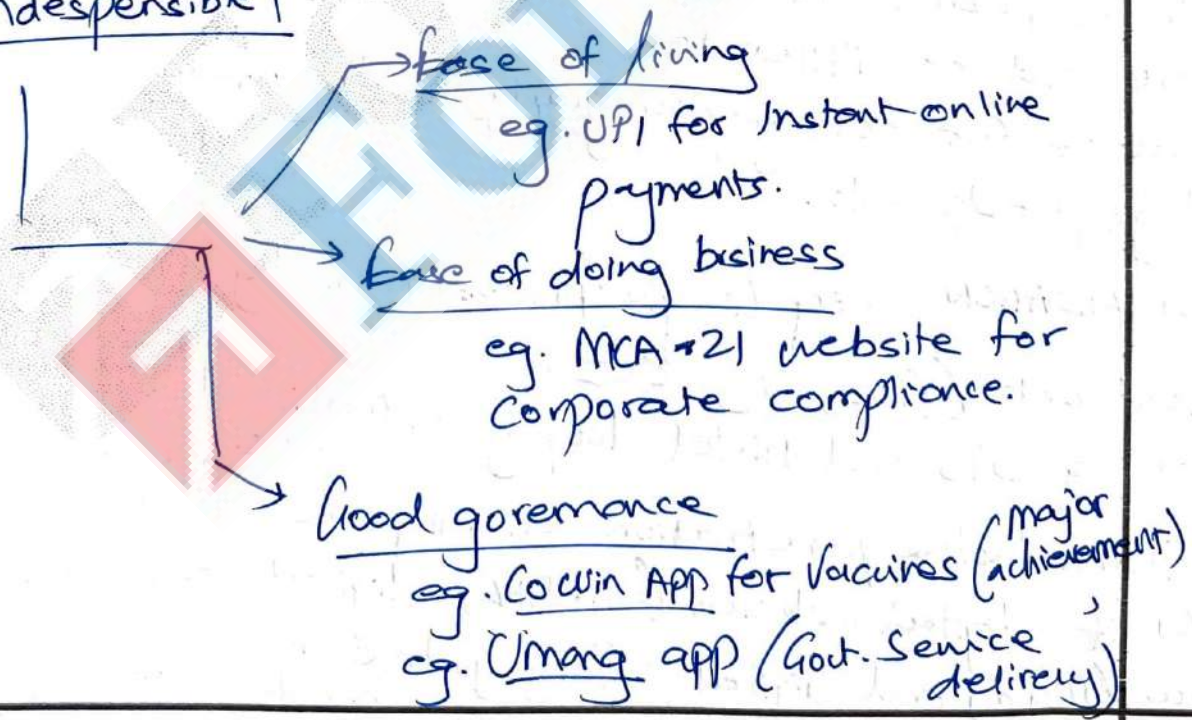
DPI (डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) नागरिकों और व्यवसायों को डिजिटल रूप से सक्षम करने के लिए अपरिहार्य है हालांकि, बहिष्कार, शोषण और एकाधिकार की चुनौतियों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is a leader in ~~DB~~ DPI

globally due to its large digital user base and leading digital infrastructure.



Indispensable



CHALLENGES

① EXCLUSION

- NFHS 5 (only 35% rural women have ever used the internet.
- Massive digital divide (vulnerable sections)

Poor (No smart phones)

Old and disabled

Women, Girl child

Far flung regional areas with no stable internet.

(urban-rural divide)

② EXPLOITATION

- Phishing and frauds on Internet (70% rise in 3 years - NCRB) - common targets are old or illiterate.
- Source for revenge pornography, Child pornography, drugs trade etc.

③ MONOPOLIZATION → eg. Google (Android) monopoly called out (fine) by CCI.
 ↳ eg. Jio and Airtel duopoly in mobile services.

Digital infrastructure penetration can only be successful if digital inclusion (eg. BBNL), digital literacy (Disha) and digital safety go hand in hand.

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 Assess the rele rural hazards.
 जलवायु परिवर्तन आकस्मिकता

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 is a NASA-ISRO partnership to place in the Sun Synchronous Low Earth Orbit, an Earth Observation Satellite to monitor Climate change patterns and impact.

RELEVANCE

- Multi spectral imaging (L-R bands) for high clarity long term visual analysis.
- will focus on ice-caps and polar regions (including "Third Pole" - Hindukush Himalayas).
- will coordinate with EU programme for tropical climate change observation to create holistic picture.
- Uses radio imaging - not affected by clouds (eg. Polar Stratospheric clouds).

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In Managing Hazards

- can monitor sea level rise (eg. Greenland melting ice sheets - prediction).
 - (promote faster planned adaptation in vulnerable regions.
 - eg. Small Island Pacific States.
 - eg. Coastal areas (eg. Jakarta).
 - eg. Gujarat (Saline Ingress).
 - Can help plan for forest/wild fires and heat waves, cyclones (higher sea surface temperature) and tornadoes.
 - Step towards aiding global initiatives for highly accurate data
 - IPCC - UNFCCC (guidance)
 - CDRI
 - ~~As~~ Solar Alliance.
 - Desertification issue.
- NISAR can aid the climate adaptation & mitigation efforts by better data and analytics access for global benefit.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

9) Defense indigenization is the key to 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)

India is the ~~2nd~~ longest importer

of foreign defence equipment (SIPRI).

This has historically dwarfed India's own defence industry

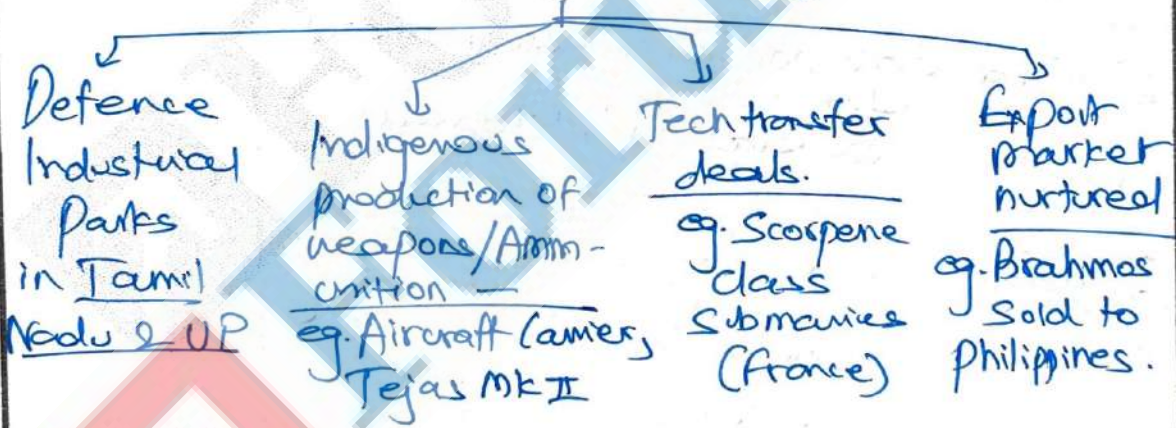
Achilles heel - challenges

- ① Lack of sufficient technological development
- ② Strategic non-alignment reduced military cooperation historically.
- ③ Defence was kept as strategic (licensed) sector - dwarfing private sector in industry.
- ④ Lack of fast and efficient manufacturing and maintenance centres.

IMPORTANCE OF STARTUPS

- ① Private sector participation in R&D, development, manufacturing and maintenance.
- ② Job creation in sector.
- ③ Will boost exports (make India export economy in defence).
- ④ Integration with space sector under NSIC and space privatization drive.

STEPS (Taken)



Nadu & UP

eg. Aircraft carrier, Tejas Mk II

eg. Scorpene class submarines (France)

eg. Brahmas sold to Philippines.

India's focus on defence indigenation for atmanirbharta is rooted in its vision for start up led private sector participation.

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

Q.10) Edge in modern warfare is not 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)

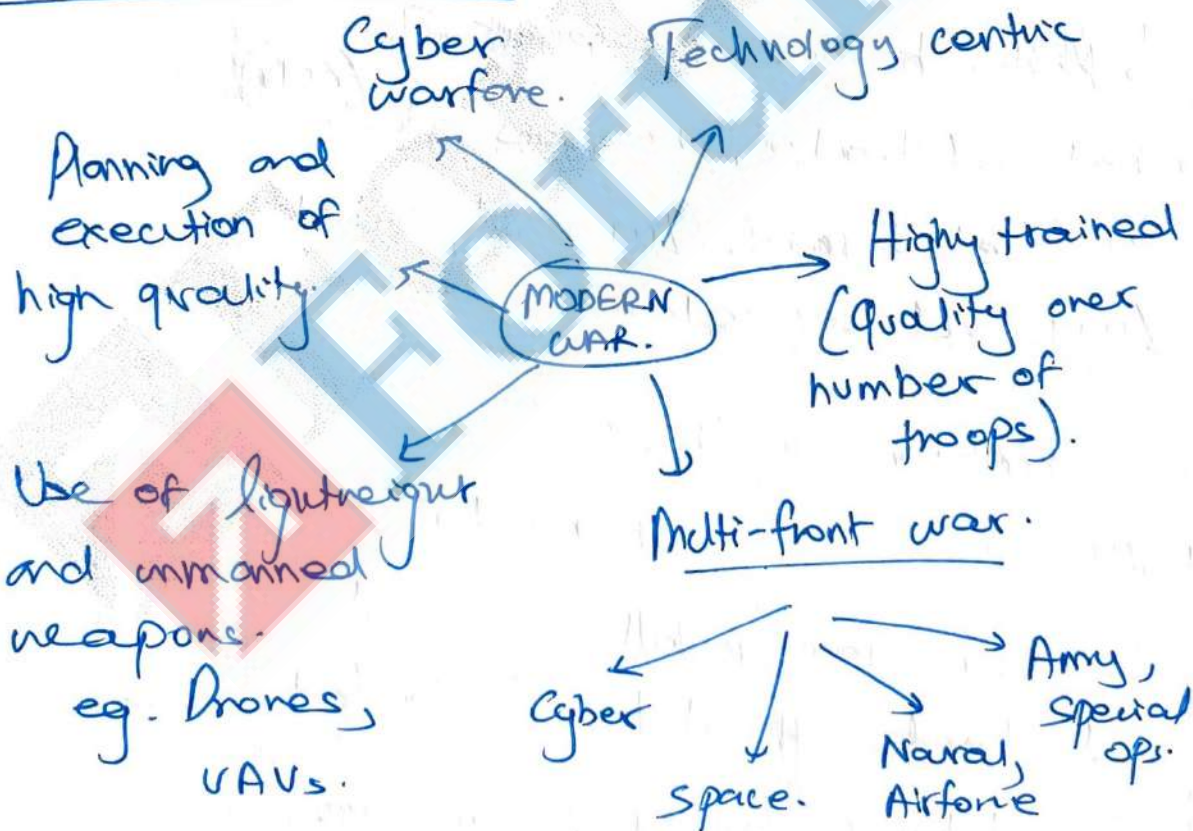
आधुनिक युद्ध में बढ़त प्रतिद्वंद्वी पर हावी होने की क्षमता में उतनी नहीं है जितनी कि खतरे को शुरुआत में ही खत्म करने की क्षमता में है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को बनाए रखने में खुफिया जानकारी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Russia Ukraine war has ushered

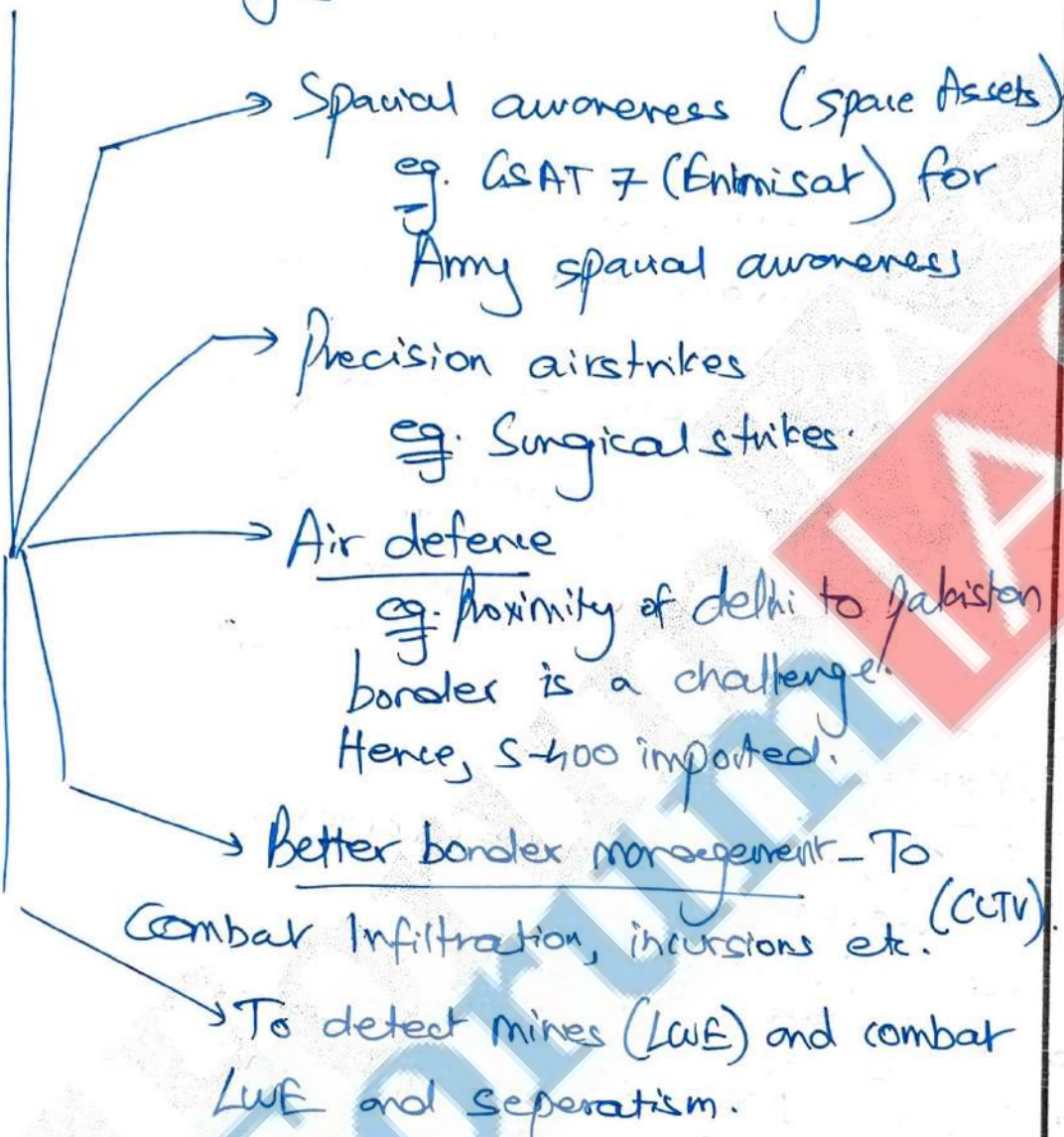
the world into a new era of warfare (warfare 5.0) where raw power is far less effective than precision attack/defence capacities.

MODERN WARFARE



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Role of Intelligence - National Intelligence



India faces challenges in this sector as it must retrofit its forces with modern equipments, train/re-train/upskill users and operators and develop global tie-ups for tech transfer (Drones, Predator UAV from USA, Rustom drones) etc.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.1) Labour undergrowth in 1910-1950, 2023-07-10, 4319. Items of jobless growth. In this perspective, analyse the opportunities and challenges associated with the textile sector.

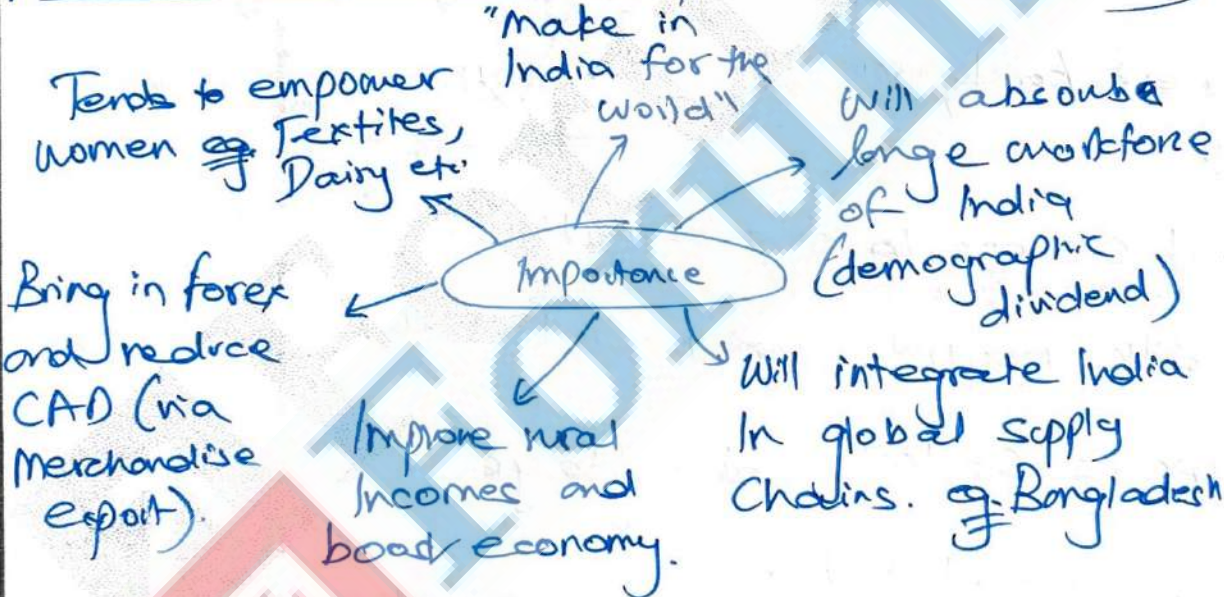
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India suffers from a chronic issue of jobless growth — this is seen through low working population in Labour force, high unemployment and poor labour productivity.

Imp. of Labour and Export Intensive Industries

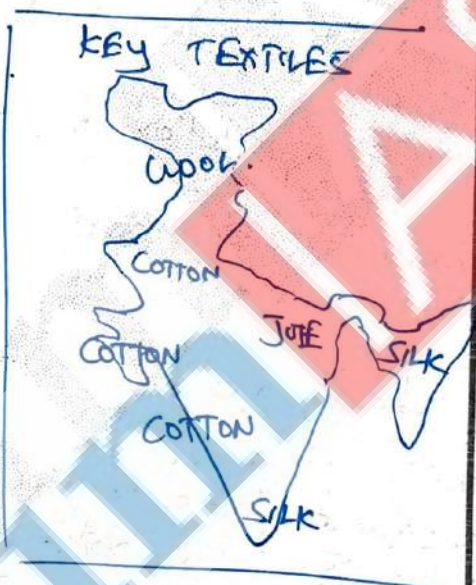


Textiles — opportunities

① Variety available in India — Cotton (World's largest producer), Silk (All 5 types. eg. Muga,

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- (Cotton etc), Jute (longest producer)
- ② Large and cheap labour force - with largest working age population (median age 29), India has wage advantage. (Skilled).
 - ③ Large production of primary produce
eg. Yarn and Silk.
 - ④ Historic expertise in textiles
eg. Ancient Kanchipuram Silk.
 - ⑤ Preferential access to over 15 nations.
(FTAs with ASEAN, Japan, Australia) etc.
 - ⑥ Large MSME sector and cottage industry in rural India.
 - ⑦ Government support
eg. Technical textiles, upgradation of technologies etc.



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CHALLENGES

- ① MSME dwarfing Cotton
(eg. Average Bangladesh factory has over 5 times strength)
↳ Low labour productivity.
- ② Low value exports - Need to increase final product exports.
eg. Shirts/Carpets etc.
- ③ Poor marketing & packaging
Reduces rate of export. i.e. no branding etc.
- ④ Unreliable and unstable produce eg. Cotton production crash (failure of Bt variety cotton).

STEPS

- MITRA - Mega textile parks
- Reform labour laws that promote dwarfing (eg. Enforce 4 labour codes)
- Support Tech upgradation of looms (ie power/solar looms).
- ↳ Economies of scale.

Feedback

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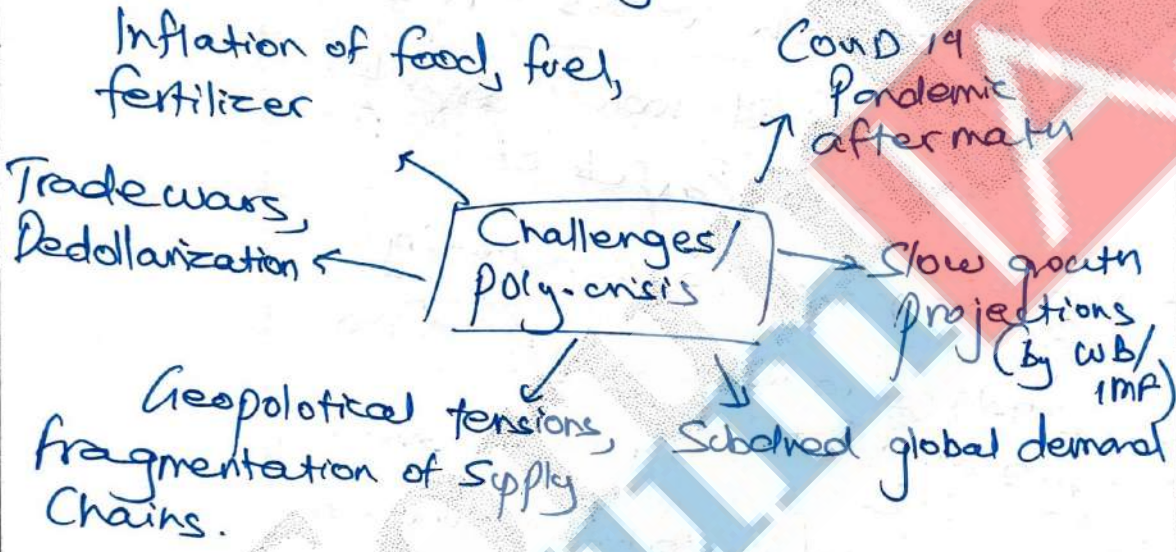
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TOTAL MARKS			

→ Read

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 जुडी 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)

The world is going through a poly-crisis due to following challenges (continuous).



These challenges have led to collapse of several economies eg. Sri Lanka, Pakistan, nations in western Africa etc.

IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA

→ Poor export growth due to subdued demand, ageing western population and trade wars.

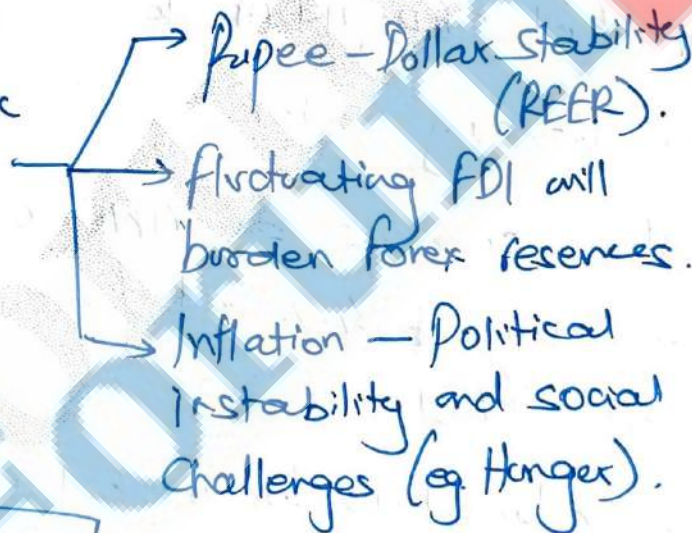
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→ Reduced FDI due to US Federal Reserve raising benchmark interest rates to control inflation.

→ Fragmentation of supply chains - will make commodities expensive. eg. Semiconductor chips etc.

→ Unemployment/Layoffs - IT sector is directly dependent on western demand eg. BPO or startups.

→ Macroeconomic Challenges



MEASURES TO TAKE

① Benefit from global scenario through pro-active and "energetic diplomacy" (MEA).

↳ eg. China + 1 strategy eg. Russian Oil Deal.
 eg. Friendshoring (G7).

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 you think the
 the working women

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- ② Undertake local reforms to improve investment climate. (Ease of doing business, Logistics costs, contract enforcement).
- ③ Enter into forex exchange deals eg. RBI-Japan / RBI-sri Lanka for forex hedging
- ④ Improve regulatory oversight
 ↳ eg. RBI, SEBI, IRDAI etc.
- ⑤ Strengthen banking sector
 ↳ Positive example as NPA's drop to 10 years low of 4% and PSBs are profitable (RBI FSR 2021)
- ⑥ Increase collaborations for market access
 eg. UAE (CEPA); Australia; Negotiations with EU, UK etc.

In the global turbulent macroeconomic scenario, India can withstand and even benefit. However, we must be alert to the challenges and aptly respond to them.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) Does the Female Labour 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)

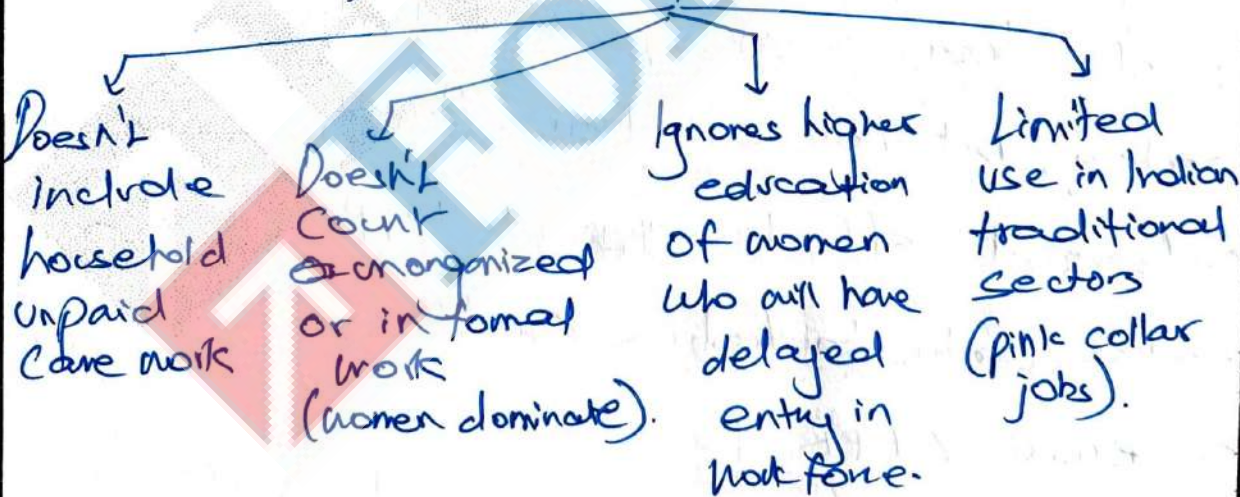
क्या आपको लगता है कि कम महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में 'कामकाजी महिलाओं' के बारे में सही तस्वीर पेश करती है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India ~~has a~~ traditionally ^{has a} low female LFPR (About 22%). However, latest PLFS-21, has reported an increase.

LFPR Indicator

↳ Refers to number of "working" women in working age group.

↳ Doesn't provide fully accurate picture



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- UN report shows women have 4 times more time in care work than men.
- LFPR limits "work" to limited and simplistic meaning of "paid work".
- Women often work in fields (feminization of agriculture, as men migrate for work) which LFPR ignores.
- fails to account for women's role in family work/businesses
- Women in India tend to report non-working status due to patriarchal reasons even though they participate.

But still, LFPR of women is an important indicator. It is indicative, but not conclusive. Hence, PLFS has released "effective female LFPR" to contextualize data to Indian conditions.

STEPS TO BOOST LFPR

202031_613301_1910093950_(2023-07-19 10:43:19)

① Increase economic growth in women led sectors.

eg. Textiles, Tea, food processing, Dairy.

② Promote working of women through incentives.

eg. Tax benefits, benefits to hiring Company etc.

③ Increase formalization of labour.

④ Ensure conducive ecosystem

- ↳ women safety (PoSH Act).
- ↳ Maternity (Maternity Benefit Act, 2019).
- ↳ Priority for women in upskilling etc. at NSDC and NSRF.
- ↳ promote women education, late marriage, women's health outcomes, lesser child births, spacing between children and improve women agency (confidence).

India has a low LFPA even by liberal standards. To fully leverage demographic dividend, women cannot be left out of workforce.

Feedback

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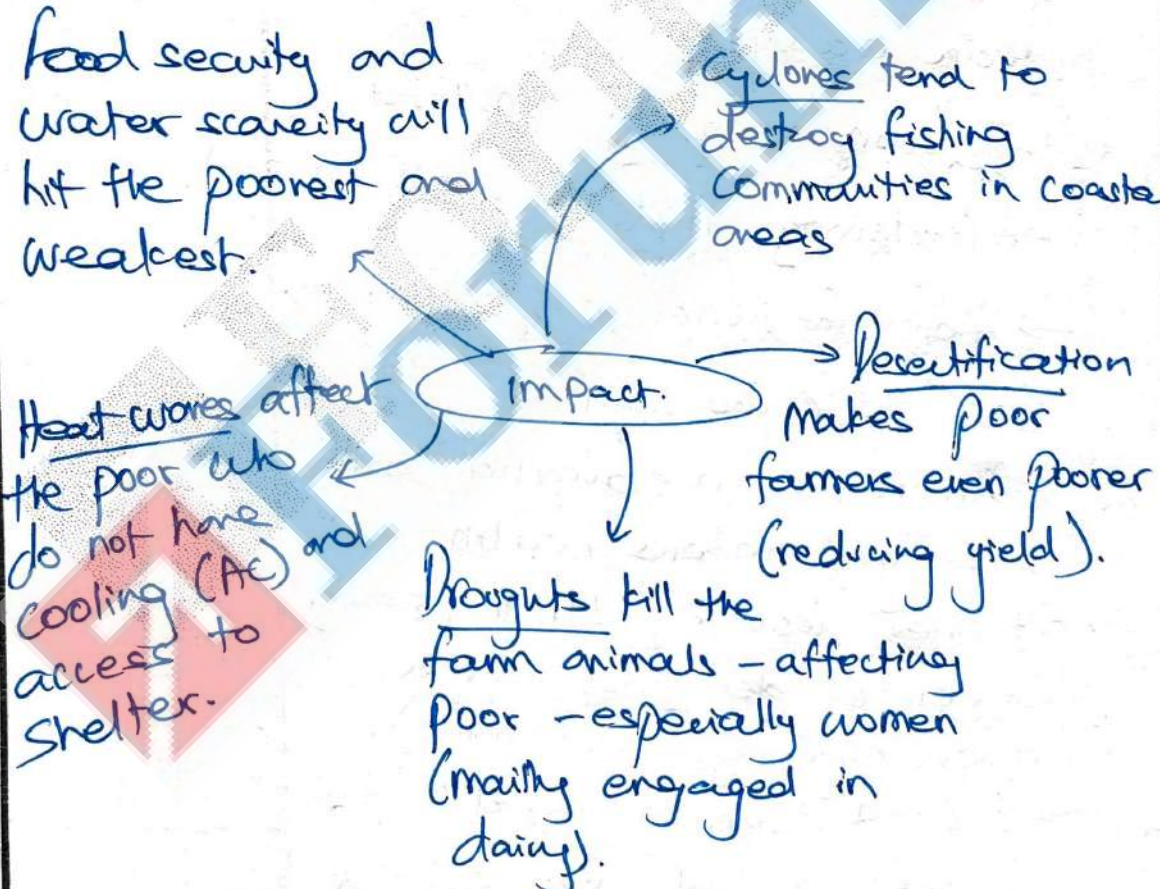
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Q.14) Across sectors and regions, the most marginalized sections are also the most affected by the impacts of climate change. Explain. Also, present a case for a climate resilient model of development that integrates mitigation and adaptation measures. (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 is inevitable and has already started showing its impacts. It is the most poor and vulnerable that are at risk.

Impact on Marginalized (disproportionate impact)



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of recent Yamuna flooding (in Delhi) led to loss of livelihoods of the poor who build huts in its floodplains.

Regionally → Africa (spread of Sahara into Sahel).
 → Small Pacific nations (risk of drowning)
 → South Asia (risk of cyclones, heat waves and droughts - change in monsoon patterns).

Climate Model { Resilience - Adaptation + Mitigation }

Global (and South-South cooperation).

Technology transfer for adaptation

Concessional loans by WB/ADB etc. to poor & vulnerable.

Just climate finance and aid from developed world (\$100 Bn target) under Cancun COP dialogue.

Loss & Damage framework for 100% adaptation use to poor (Copenhagen COP).

Climate Resilient model

eg. Agriculture.

- ① focus on sectors where poor dominate
- ② Contextualize regionally for adaptation/
Mitigation split of funding.
- ③ Follow Sendai framework for DRR
and CDRI led resilient infrastructure
- ④ Climate planning mainstreaming in
each ministry.
- ⑤ Mitigation cannot be at cost of
growth and reducing quality of life.
(Just transition)
- ⑥ Multi-sectoral approach (Energy-
Transport - Industry - Agri - Urban/Rural etc)

Climate change is a major threat globally and in India (Climate Change Vulnerability Index Rank 8). Governance must mainstream mitigation and adaptation.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

5) Despite the potential to boost 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 is the UN-FAO year of millets.

India led this Initiative to promote millets as a panacea of the tripple-unnammy Challenge.

MILLETTS

↳ A class of cereals that are called Coarse cereals.

↳ Benefits

Climate resilience ← Low water consumption (dryland farming)

High nutrition
eg. Ragi fibre & vitamin A
eg. Jowar has anti-oxidants, Low glycaemic index.

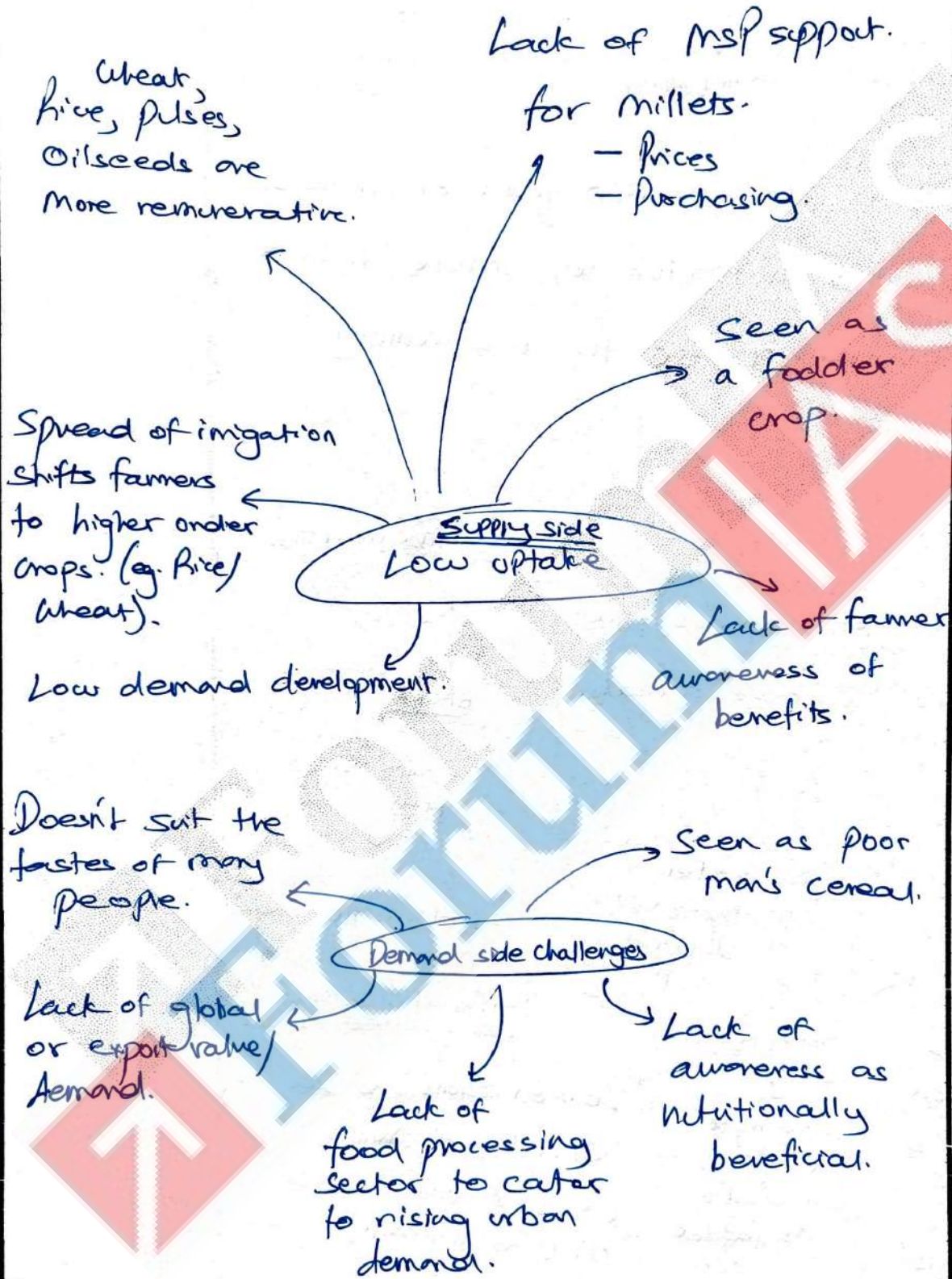
Benefits
↓
Low input costs & can double as fodder crop.

Low emissions and low climate footprint.
(eg. No stubble - can be feed to animals).

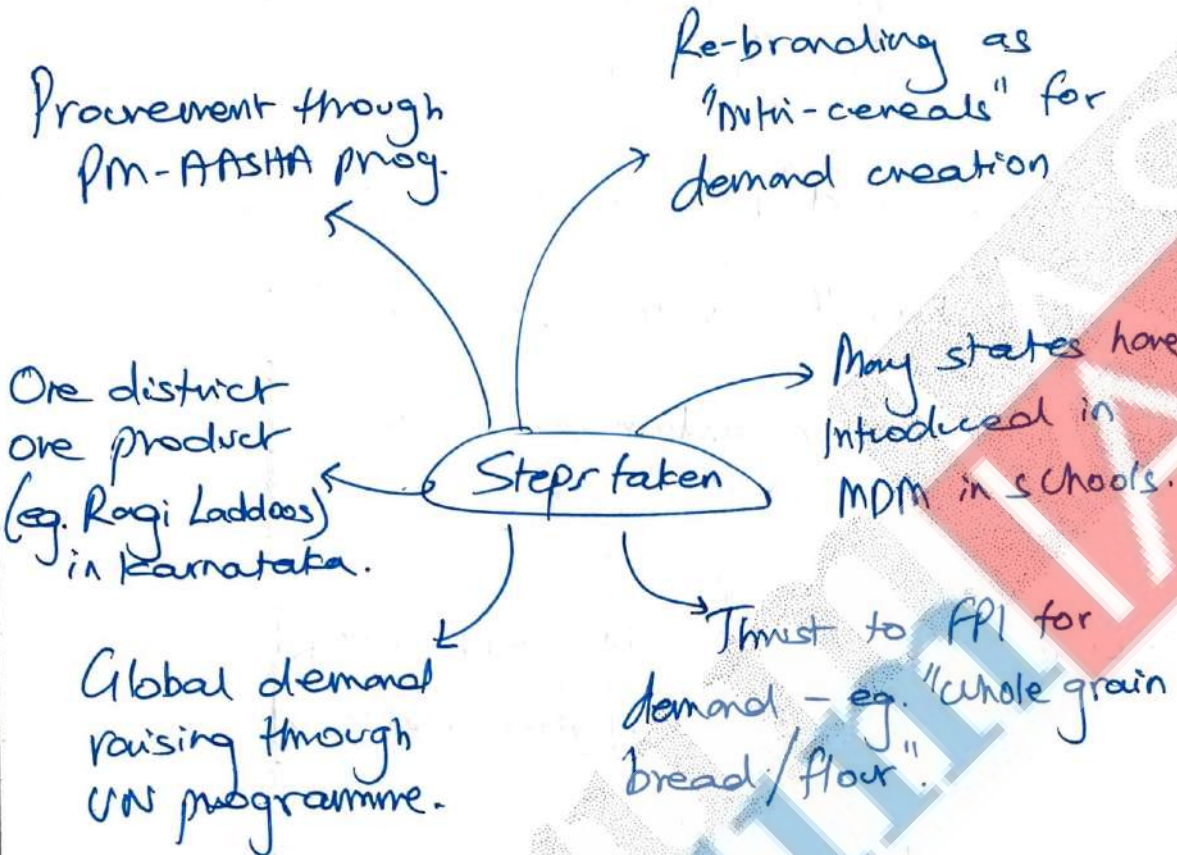


→ India is the longest producer
→ Production 1/2 since 1960.

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Milletts can solve the triple whammy, provided awareness is sufficiently raised regarding its benefits. Its rebranding has already raised interest in domestic and global markets.

Feedback

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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)

World Bank has called FPI as a "sun-rise industry" in India. Its unique position gives many opportunities in advancing rural economy.

PRIMARY SECTOR
AGRI

Linkage

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
FOOD PROCESSING

Role in advancing rural economy

① Demand driven demand will lead to diversification towards horticulture, eggs, honey, milk etc and even millets.

② Can raise farm incomes through contract farming etc.

eg. Pepsico (Potatoes) - Punjab.

③ Can raise rural employment

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Opportunities through robust rural industry.

⑤ Rural youth will create "Agri-Startup" economy and become wealth creators.

⑥ Will reduce under/diagnosed employment by absorbing ~~to~~ from saturated farm sector.

⑦ Provide women with more employment (female centric - eg. Honey, milk).

⑧ Can usher in Arthur Lewis model (ie farm → industry → service sector) and boost manufacturing, exporting and growth.

CHALLENGES

→ Small farm sizes - no economies of scale

→ Poor farm laws that inhibit commercialization (eg. Contract farming).

- Lack of finances for farmers to diversify to non-MSP crops.
- Large & unorganized sector in FPI (85%) leading to poor economies of scale.
- Lack of market access due to AI/SPS issues discourage industry.
- Poorly skilled human resource to take up startup initiative

STEPS



FPI is the crucial link that can solve many of the rural and agri problems of low incomes, lack of crop diversification, youth employment. It can make villages growth engines.

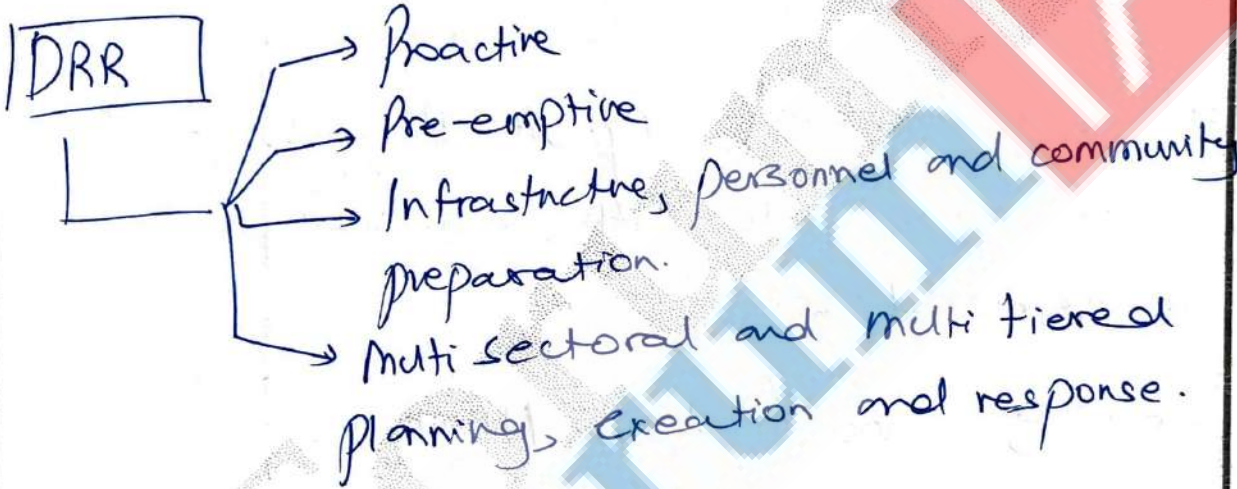
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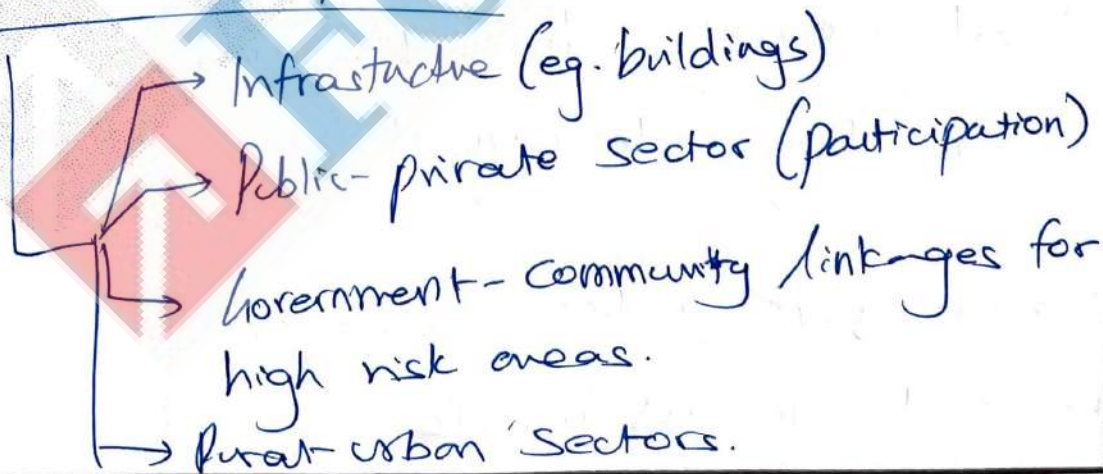
17) A multi-sectoral and multi-tiered process, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is beset with a plethora of constraints. Identifying these constraints, recommend measures for building a robust DRR strategy. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The Sendai framework spoke of proactive disaster resilience using strategy of DRR.

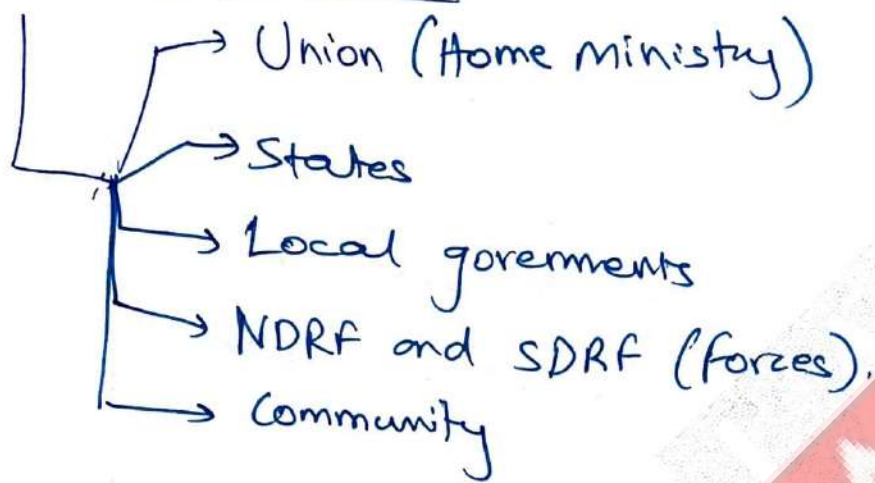


Multi-sectoral process



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Multi-tiered process



CONSTRAINTS

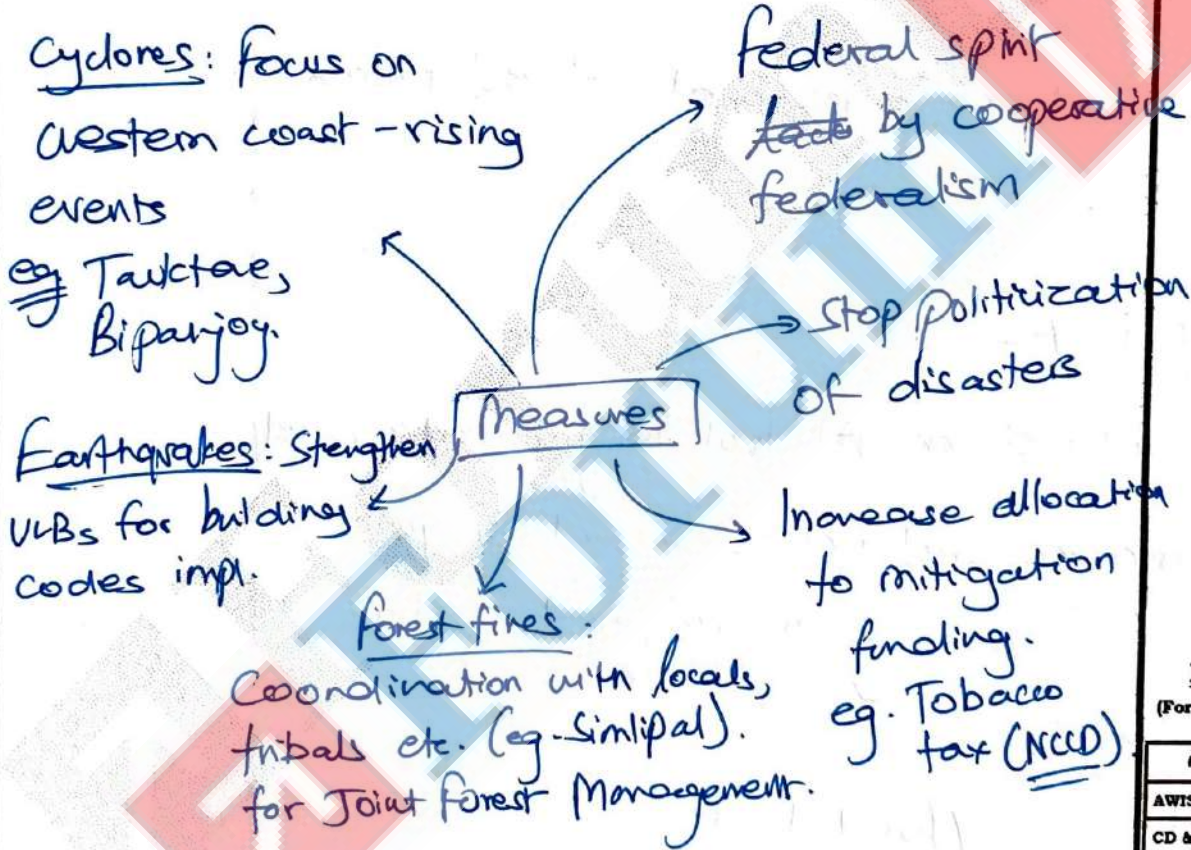
- ① Federal spirit lacking - Eg. West Bengal refuses to cooperate with Union over cyclone preparedness.
- ② Poor financing - Low funds in NDMF re mitigation fund is sidelined.
- ③ Weak local governance - Poor URBs cannot enforce building codes crucial for DRR.
- ④ Poor Community preparedness - Lack of training and evacuation drills.

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⑤ Regional disparity in DRR / Sectorally trained

eg. Orissa is the best at cyclone management (Orissa Model) but its forces struggled with Odisha train wreck rescue.

MEASURES FOR DRR STRATEGY



DRR is the key for ensuring greater resilience of communities & property to a rapidly changing climate scenario.

Feedback
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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)

The introduction of ChatGPT and Bard (Google) has made the world thrust into the A.I era. Generative AI can create its own text, ~~its own~~ images and videos based on inputs.

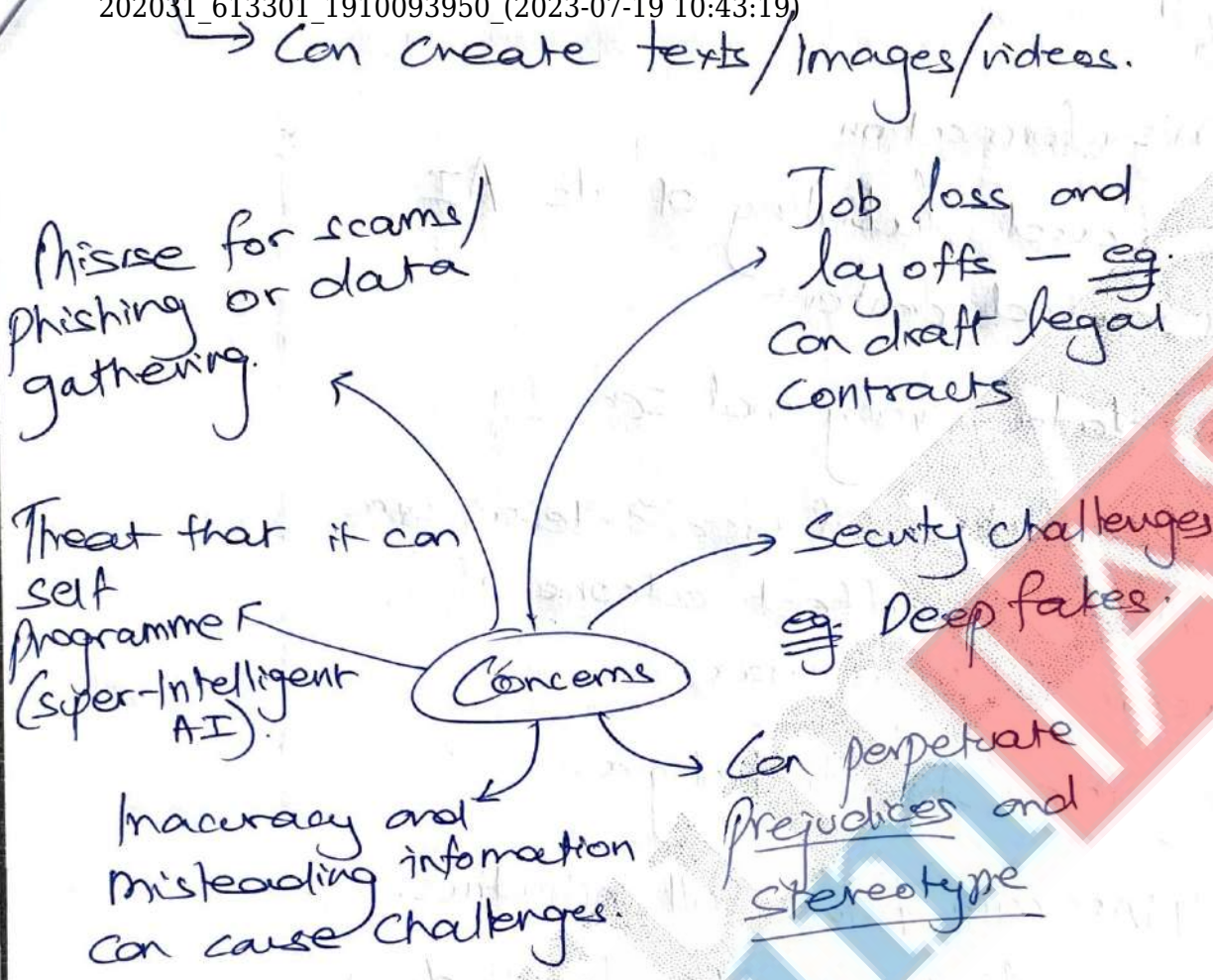
GENERATIVE AI

↳ Capacity of an AI tool to generate novel text, images and videos based on prior machine learning in responding to human inputs.

Features

- Novel text
- Accurate and efficient, but can be wrong
- Can be racist, sexist etc and may reflect human biases.

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Policy makers - Facing these challenges

- ① Global AI Partnerships and collaboration for global standards.
eg. GPAI for global standards.
- ② Accountability for AI content must be fixed (eg. Coders/Company etc.).
- ③ Safety and security to prevent spread

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of misinformation

eg: Banned labelling of its AI generated content

④ Policy for data privacy and security.

eg: Deepfakes of prez. Zelenski was created to affect outcome of Ukraine - Russian war.

⑤ Upskilling for future technologies.

eg: NASSCOM Future Skill initiatives.

⑥ Create high level committee to study & monitor impacts.

Generative AI is here to stay. It is likely to cause large scale market & socio-political disruptions. Proper regulatory approach is needed.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

9) Though ethnic fault lines are a major threat to NE 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 त्रुटिपूर्ण 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)

Manipur violence between Meitis and Kulis has made national news for its violence, brutality and human tragedy. NE violence is based in several societal fault lines that transcend ethnicity.

- Ethnic - Eg. Tribal conflicts b/w Kulis and Meitis (ethnic grounds).
- Historical - Eg. Meitis are seen as foreign settlers while Kulis & Nagas are original forest/hill tribes.
- Geography - Eg. Meity are settled communities (Agrarian, urban etc) while Kulis are nomadic tribes - forest dwelling (Jhum cultivation) etc.

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→ Religious - Meitais are Hindu dominated, Kulis/Nagas are mostly Christian or ~~are~~ don't follow any mainstream religion.

→ Political - Kuli/Nagas claim that Meitais hold all political power in state (have 2/3rd presence in legislature) while Kulis feel neglected, unrepresented.

→ Poor state actions - HC order to declare Meitais as ST was held by SC to be an egregious error. State government too has appeared to be Meity centric (eg. Kulis claim regular anti-encroachment drives to destroy their dwellings).

→ Economic / other - poor economic development of region, drug smuggling, political defections, inflow of immigrants, Insurgency etc has reduced youth

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to jobless persons.

SOLUTIONS (NE region)

Grant autonomous status under Schedule 6 for peace and harmony.

Economic development through more investment (eg. PM Dev/NE).

I/P system to reduce immigration from outside.

Solutions

Connectivity of NE with India and the world. (Kaladan project).

Reduce core Challenges in region like drugs inflow (poppy), Political instability.

North east is a highly challenging area to govern due to its complex challenges. Manipur crisis has exposed this. Proactive steps must be taken for lasting peace.

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

J&K suffers from militancy, insurgency, radicalization and terrorism due to its complex geo-political location, history and socio-religious demographics.

ROOT CAUSE OF MILITANCY

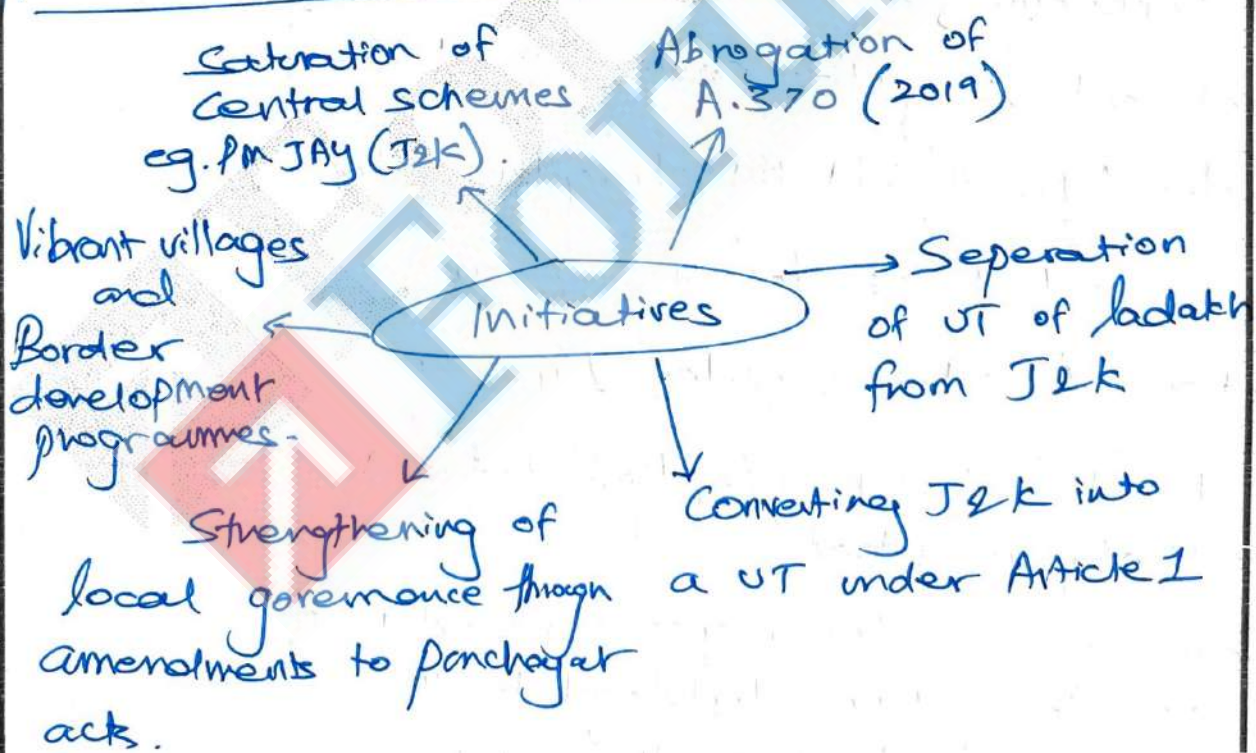
- ① HISTORY : Pakistan's unnecessary and constant internationalization of Kashmir issue on 1947 Accession treaty by Raja Hari Singh.
- ② Religious composition : The only Muslim majority region in India, hence fertile ground for Islamic radicalization.
- ③ Pakistan's state sponsored terror : State's sponsoring of LeT, Jem etc in

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Sensitive regions of J&K.

- ① Incomplete integration with India: Article 370 and subsequent political challenges led to lack of integration (eg. Seperate laws, travel restrictions etc.).
- ② Economic challenges: Hon'ble Home minister noted lack of Industry, MSME and development led unemployment as key reason for 'militancy & terrorism'.

Role of DEVELOPMENTAL INITIATIVES



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IMPACTs

① Improved Security - Abrogation of A.370 and converting J&K to UT has allowed deployment of forces to thwart Pak lead infiltration and terror

eg. Militancy is at 10 year low (2021).

② Peace and political stability.

③ Economic Integration with India - eg. Removal of A.35A (property purchasing ban on outsiders) has meant greater investments in region.

④ Improved connectivity and road construction - has reduced logistics costs.

⑤ Village development and PRI strengthening has given political voice to the people.

⑥ Saturation of schemes under LG - i.e Health, education, minority (eg. Reshni/udaan) have positively impacted.

J&K remains a sensitive region. Government must eventually aim to return statehood to the UT and put it on track of growth/progress.

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	
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