



TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 3 FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | K. N. CHANDANA JAHNAVI | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910072839 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | KAROL BAGH | Date/दिनांक | 08.08.2023 |

*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 दें। | |
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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 : 10:45 AM | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 1:45 PM |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक : | | | Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 आंकड़ों 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 : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ |
| | | | Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : | |

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 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)

INFRASTRUCTURE investment is considered "Multiplier" leading to strong enhancement in local micon & social harmony

ex: North east [NORDP] leads on building Tourism, Trade, Social development of region.

→ BRO's Project Dantak in Bhutan (DIPLOMACY)

→ SABARMALA for enhancing Port development, coast and export led growth.

→ DEFENCE corridors for export exports ex: 15000 crore in 2023

→ East & west corridor for integration of supply chains & decentralised development.

ex: Land/dry ports in areas.

INFRA INVESTMENT

"Reaching Last mile" in Budget 2023 highlighted 150+ airports, water dams, helipad for connectivity

• Also +ve impact on women employment

ex: Delhi-Jaipur expressway for women to work in and around Delhi

→ INFRASTRUCTURE creating issue between Centre - States
ex: Kalshwarani project

→ DEFENCE investment in Fragile zones can impact Ecological safety
ex: Landslides in Ladakh

ISSUES of SAFETY

→ It can impact local safety
TAPOVAN project, JOSHI MATI Subsidence

→ create social unrest
ex: Aadi protests against DAM in arunachal.

→ also lead to long term losses.

ex: NARMADA bachao andolan

thus SUSTAINABLE social & environment impact assessments are core for RESILIENT infrastructure

Feedback

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| # | G | A | P |
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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) 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 enhancing eco-friendly and reduce green house gas emission/production while enhancing economic output

ex: INDIA's panchaimit goal.

1. target of 500 WASTE to Wealth plants (W2W)

2. GOBARDHAN scheme for biomass composting

3. steps for RPO obligation in DISCOM power purchase agreement

4. strengthen ENVIRONMENT conservation and in turn eco tourism via.

• APNI DARDHAR for WETLANDS

Budget steps for greengrowth

• MISHTI scheme for mangrove conservation

5. steps for fertilizer use & PM-Pranam scheme for biofertilizer

6. LIFE movement as Jan Andolan

7. Launch of sovereign green bonds

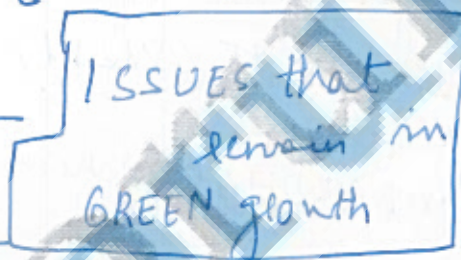
8. NATIONAL green hydrogen policy of 19700 crore

Issues of DISCOM debt

metric ton green GDP, GEP
↑ (ex: Uttarakhand)

limited technology transfer

need for Decarbonisation of sectors



Coal remains 50% power source.

INDIA needs 10 trillion \$ for being CARBON neutral by 2070

hence, green growth needs stronger focus on Ecosystem services; enhanced PLI and EIA studies on lay sun.

Feedback
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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 is INDIA's effort for SPECIES & Ecosystem conservation in line with Article 48 A.

Project Cheetah as DEPARTURE

- 1. Cheetah as EXTINCT in comparison to Project Tiger
- 2. 1st transnational big cat migration from Namibia & South Africa
- 3. Robust studies on suitability of Kuno Palpur National Park.

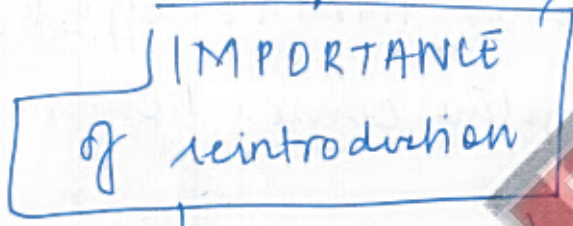
However it is not a departure :

- 1) Funding similar to Project TIGER
- 2) NTCA as implementing authority
- 3) Cheetah MITRAS trained in tigers of national park.

① Need for Grass land Conservation

⑥ Enhance INDIA's Forest cover from 24.62%

⑤ Capacity for Ecotourism



② FLAGSHIP species

③ INDIA as only country in Big Cat alliance with all 4 Big Cats

④ Ecosystem restoration
ex: Foodchain

ISSUES

1. 9 cheetahs have died in 4 months
2. Possible Man-Animal conflict.
3. Carrying capacity study was inadequate
4. need stronger monitoring

Thus, there is a need to invest in R&D, monitoring, local training and carrying capacity studies for ↑ success of cheetah relocation.

Feedback

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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 refers to scientific and technology enabled step for sowing, maintaining, harvesting yields

ex: AI sowing app for sowing.

Precision agriculture is Challenges

1. Reducing Fertiliser subsidy

ex: nano urea (250ml) over 40kg

2. strengthen yields of small & marginal farmer

ex: KISAN diwas

3. Irrigation for water use efficiency

ex: Sprinkler & Participatory irrigation management

4. eliminate low seed germination with HYV seeds

5. utilisation of bio pesticides to avoid accumulation & toxicity

6. Weather monitoring with alerts like DAMINI App for lightning.

IMPEDIMENTS in ADOPTION

- 1. low level literacy
- 2. 52% households in debt (RBI study)
- 3. lack of awareness
- 4. 48% mechanisation
- 5. Costly technology
- 6. need renting mechanism
ex: CHC Centre

7 showing outcome of precision agriculture.

hence, awareness, access, affordability are 3As for Increasing Precision agriculture.

Feedback
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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)

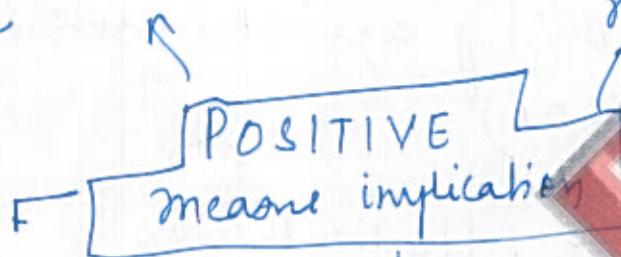
Horticulture at 17% gross cropped area contributes to 30% of agriculture gross domestic product (GDP)

Reasons for emphasis

- 1. Horticulture as diversification from monoculture.
ex: Rice in Bengal.
- 2. Enhanced market of EXPORTS
ex: Organic vegetables in Europe.
- 3. rising incomes and focus on Balanced DIET, Protein diets
ex: EAT fit movement.
- 4. Lower timeline for maturing unlike rice & wheat

JAIYIK kheti
and organic
labelling

Promoting
mixed
farming



MISSION
for Integrated
horticulture development
(MIDH)

using RKVY
for organic
agriculture

sustained
exports

Areas for improvements

- 1) increase gross crop area.
- 2) high value horticulture
ex: Lavender revolution
- 3) CLIMATE smart R&D
ex: ICAR's NICRA
- 4) Food processing industry for doubling
farmer income.
- 5) market intelligence (e-NAM) to avoid
and storage TOMATOFLATION

Feedback

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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)

38% of India's population lives in cities and is expected to reach 50% by 2045 (UN Habitat report) leading to unplanned growth of cities from all ends.

ex: recent deaths due to gas leak in Ludhiana.

1. no INDUSTRIAL zonation
ex: Industries in Population dense area.

Rise in FIRE hazards

2. lack of chemical storage facilities

3. DILAPIDATED buildings

ex: Mumbai rain & blast of power transformer

4. use of low ISEER equipment that are prone to breakdown.

5. Overburdened Power sector lines
6. Archaic network of Power lines in Urban areas
7. Low compliance of ECBC guideline
8. Fire Vans and trained fire fighters

MEASURES needed.

1. Implement ECBC guidelines for Building retrofit.

2. emergency stairs for escape.

3. evacuation drills.

4. local materials for reducing ventilation issues.

5. Surprise Plant inspections by Labour inspectors

6. Zonation of INDUSTRIES and fire mapping

hence AAPDA must Bharat needs 'FIRE READY Formula' internationalise

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 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)

620 saw India highlighting successes in Digital Public goods in an era of KINDELBERGER trap

DPI as enabler

1. it leads to UNIVERSALIZATION of access ex. CoWIN for vaccine
2. creates financial machines ex: UPI, JAM trinity with Aadhar - Jan dhan account - mobile.
3. it enables businesses ex: PAISA portal for financial restructuring, loan credit benefits
4. provide keys for security of data D161 Locker.

5. Provides worker database for business
 ex: ASEEM portal, NCS portal, e-Shram portal for businesses to find talent

6. It creates level playing field over PILFERAGE, Corruption

ex: GEOMONREBA to tag assets
 BHODMI Kaveri portal

Challenges of DPI

1) exclusion of women, divyang, elderly is a Triple divide.



2) EXPLOITATION may arise out of commercializing or data theft attacks ex: AIIMS ransomware attack

3) DPI data monopolisation and misuse for political options ex: Cambridge analytica case

hence there is need for DPI regulation, data protection law & cyber security at same measure.

Feedback

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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 NASA-ISRO's synthetic aperture radar mission aimed at finding reasons & solutions for climate change.

1. Synthetic aperture to be able to SCAN despite CLOUD layer.

Role of NISAR

2. help in analyzing CO_x, NO_x, SO_x emissions and impact of black carbon.

3. help in EWS for cloud burst like phenomenon.

4. enhance hazard mapping for landslides, glacial lake outburst floods.

- ⑤ it can strengthen seismographic mapping for landslide vulnerability
- ⑥ needed in context of rising Cyclones ex BIPARSOY
- ⑦ it can help in understanding impact of emissions on Ozone layer in stratosphere.

NISAR mission timeline extension

enhance joint missions.

utilization of input in policy making

STEPS needed

IMPLEMENTATION

integration with Remote sensing satellites (RISAT)

NISAR must be first combined step with enhanced funds to joint collaboration for space as global common.

Feedback

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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)

Defense indigenization or enhancing INDIA'S on ground production over EXPORT dependency remains a ongoing concern

ex: SIPRI - INDIA is 5th largest importer in 2022

Defense indigenization as SLOWING factory Achilles heel

1. Russia-Ukraine war and impact on Russian import servicing ex: delays in delivery, repairs.

2. leading to EXTERNAL dependency ex: USA's ICET

3. 2.5 front war is a threat.

4. IAF is flying 32 out of needed 47 squadron strength

5. Lack of indigenization leads to limited INDIAN certain products

ex: MiG crashes while TEJAS is safe

in this context, there is need for STARTUPS in DEFENCE SECTOR

IMPORTANCE

→ INNOVATION

ex: IDEX

utilise INDIA'S high STEM graduates

ex: 43% over global 34%

→ competes to DPSUs that are run by in Fund Council
 → balance INDIA'S ^{defence} R&D which is as low as 14% of defence budget (Defence Expo)

→ create JOBS and sustain supply chain

However stronger contracts, technology protection, IPRs, lower DAP timelines are needed
 ex: SRILAN portal for indigenization.

Feedback

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| 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)

Edge in warfare even in earlier times as per Chanakya's Arthashastra highlights need to nip an adversarial attack in its budding or rising stage.

ex: Azerbaijan's losses that led to faster takeover of NAGORNO-KARABAKH

Role of INTELLIGENCE

1. it helps in Proactive Capacity Building

ex: technology, vibrant villages anticipated by China

2. 1965 war with local intelligence on border movement (Shepherds in Gujarat)

3. to avoid attacks like 26/11, Parliament attacks.

4. rising focus in Hybrid warfare
 ex: lone wolf attack in Jammu

5. IB & RAW compartmentalised for Internal & external threats
 ex: RAW in checking external threats

Challenges associated

- 1) limited capacities in IB, RAW
- 2) INTERPOL - CBI Connection underexplored
- 3) STATE - Centric intelligence sharing
 ex: NATGRID
- 4) limited technology use
- 5) issues of funding OFFENSIVE INTELLIGENCE as part of
 ex: defense budgets on acquisition
- 6) limited action on intel reports
 ex: Pulwama

Concurrent approach to increase funds and also IMPLEMENTING intel reports for NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY & security is way ahead.

Feedback

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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)

with unemployment rate of 4.1% in 2022 and growth of SERVICE & CAPITAL intensive sector and stagnation of labour intensive manufacturing to 15% GDP, there is need to change JOBLESS growth to achieving Demographic DIVIDEND
ex: PLI scheme for 14 sectors.

Role of LABOUR intensive INDUSTRY

1. reduce Unemployed
2. enhance Worker Population ratio (to 55%)
3. women empowerment & reach 30% - 40% FLTPR
4. Create Rural economy diversification
5. reduce migration & urbanization driven issues.
6. Important for INDIA's 5 trillion \$ economy.

in this context, TEXTILES are EVERGREEN Sector.

→ India in 2nd largest cotton, 1st largest in Jute & 5th in silk production

→ Rising population, urbanisation lead to TEXTILE demand.

→ Potential for FOREX and export - INDIA'S 5% export income from textile.

OPPORTUNITIES

→ rise of Technical textiles.

↳ Highly LABOUR intensive

95% world handlooms from INDIA (Textile ministry)

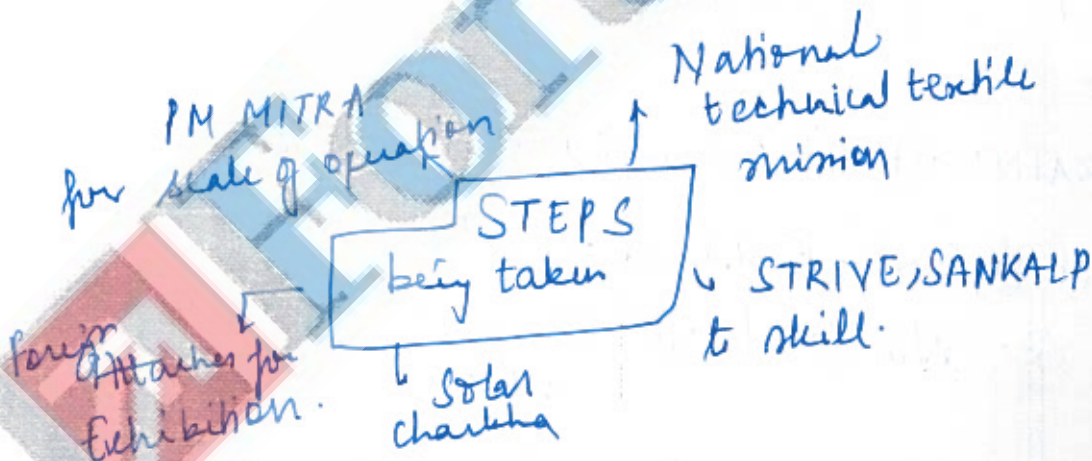
women empowerment as 45% employed are women

↳ Rural economy strengthening as COTTON, JUTE need strong backward linkage

↳ Retain Art & culture ex: GI tag to Pochampally IKkat saree.

TEXTILE Sector challenges

- 1) lack of SCALE in operation 90% are small handlooms
- 2) limited technology ex: AFTUC scheme for powerlooms
- 3) issue of Synthetics
- 4) Competition from Bangladesh, Vietnam in global markets ex: Labour cost least in Bangladesh
- 5) limited Technical textile R & D Vietnam - EU FTA
- 6) Regional disparity → Gujarat & Maharashtra are core for Cotton production



Hence textiles must be progressively strengthened with R+D, skilling & demand driven production (geotextiles)

Feedback

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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)

IMF highlighted the 3C crisis of
CONFLICT, COVID-19 and CLIMATE change
can impact major MACRO-economic stability
even as INDIA remains bright spot in era
of Economic downturn

ex: INDIA to grow at 5.9% (April
2023) ^{WEO}

INTERCONNECTED challenges & POLYCRISIS:

showcase

1) UKRAINE-RUSSIA conflict that led to
3F issue (Food - Fertilizer - Fuel)

ex: Windfall Profits of SHELL, CHEVRON,
BP oil.

2) Climate change led goals and targets
ex: COAL and global push to PHASE out
coal (Sharmal Sheikh debate)

- 3) rising Protectionism & WEAPONIZATION
of trade ex: Rare earth metals choked
in China-Japan standoff
- 4) China-US trade war
ex: HUAWEI ban by US
- 5) lack of Supply chain resilience
ex: Semiconductor in 2021
- 6) era of conflict → SUDAN led to
oil price rise

IMPACT ON INDIA'S MACRO economic stability :

1) Oil prices every 1% impact leads to
Rs 10,000 crore loss for India as it
imports 86% oil need.

2) decrease in forex reserves as Dollar
remains RESERVE currency

ex: BRICS looking at dedollarisation

3) impact of ^{costly} ~~poor~~ imports on IMPORTED INFLATION

ex: Fuel & Fertilizer for poor is a double tax

4) it also impacts STRATEGIC autonomy

ex: FED rate hikes led to CAPITAL flight of FII, leading to India's Monetary policy relook

5) it also leads to higher spending, impacting DEBT to GDP ratio.

COVID-19 led impact on 83% debt/GDP ratio (N K Singh committee - called for 60%)

1. SCRI alliances

2. KAABIL agreement for lithium

3. building strategic reserves for oil

4. enhance exploration potential from 10% to 20%

5. build stronger repo rate transmission

6. DEBT as tool in FRBM act & FISCAL DEBT Council

7. Centre - state co-ordination

Atmanirbhar Bharat needs to CONTINUE the Barbell approach of sustainability & inclusivity

Feedback

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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 'कामकाजी महिलाओं' के बारे में सही तस्वीर पेश करती है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए।

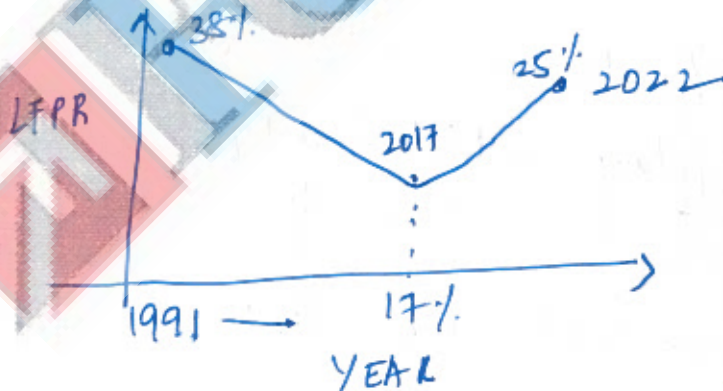
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

as per ILFS 2022, women labour force Participation rate is pegged at 25%.

as per ILO, India has 19% salaried women in comparison to 66% men, in this context, there is need to understand STATUS of working women.

LFPR - Working women STATUS :

① LFPR from 38.3% fell to low of 17% in (2016-17) before touching 25% in 2022



② LFPR represents that there are fewer women employed in FORMAL labour.

ex: Gender gap report highlights over 90% women in INFORMAL sector

③ Rising income effect shows that women staying at home with Household income rising

ex: NFHS Survey points for low LFPR in prosperous Haryana.

④ Issue of Safety remains a concern

ex: Rape, POSH & sexual workplace harassment.

⑤ Limited education & skills of girl child due to "DOWRY" Tradeoff with family costs

ex: JAYA JAITLEY Committee on women age for marriage to 21

⑥ Role in DAILY chores where women spend 5-8 hours/day which is unpaid work.

However, LFPR does not show TRUE working women:

1) ILO highlighted MONETISING unpaid work can increase GDP by 5%.

2) CARE work done by women for Child & elderly is 3% of GDP.

3) work as Asha worker, Anganwadi ANM, AMM are not recognized.

4) role of Self help group (SHG) that mobilised SC and women are not recognized.

5) lack of data on INFORMAL sector
ex: women as domestic servants, agri labour

6) lack of UNIONIZATION of women from informal sector

hence LFPR needs to be augmented with suitable data for policy making, skilling & reinvigorating NAARI shakti (SDG 5)

Feedback

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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)

AR6 report highlights that climate change impacts are now more acutely felt by the most Marginalised sections

ex: Concept of Climate Refugees

“GENDER, climate change & security report” highlighted enhanced GENDER violence with climate change

ex: SAHEL region with women trapiche

2. Coastal fishermen facing livelihood issues
ex: Tuno fish migration.

3. impact on Coastal communities with sea level rise
ex: fall in Tourism income.

Examples from SECTORS & REGIONS on Marginalised

4. impact on Small & marginal farmers
with FLASH droughts, Heat waves.
ex: Crop losses due to Locust
attacks at 15-20%.

5. impact on BLUE collar workers who
work on field with ILO's productivity
loss prospects on touching 1 billion\$ by 2030.

6. similarly GLOBAL South impacted,
particularly SMALL Island states (SIDS)
ex: INDIA sets up IKIS.

in this context, there is a need for
climate RESILIENT model that Balances
" MITIGATION " & " ADAPTATION "

1) Agriculture: need for climate smart
and climate resilient crops
ex: Golden rice, Kuttanad (Aqua-Agriculture)
as sustainable agri model.

- 2) **investing in INDIA cooling action plan (ICAP) along with KIBAC amendment**
 ex: ISEER rating of all appliances.
- 3) **GREEN HOUSING, cooling roofs and investing in Retrofitted homes for sustained living**
 ex: ECBC calls for geotextiles to avoid for "Urban heat island"
- 4) **GREEN corridors, CAMPA funds for urban afforestation**
 ex: MIYAWAKI method.
- 5) **Climate adaptation along coasts**
 ex: MISHTI for mangroves on coasts.
- 6) **universal framework for rehabilitation of refugees**
 ex: UNICEF released Climate Child risk Index (CCRI)
- 7) **NDMA guidelines on women, divyang, children first approach**
 hence, Climate resilience needs both Madhyam marg & ANTYODAYA through Sarvodaya approach.

Feedback
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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)

Millets refer to "nutri-cereal" crops that are very NUTRITIOUS, climate friendly and farmer ease of handling. Because of recognition of benefits, UN6A declared 2023 as "INTERNATIONAL year of MILLETS".

ex: BAJRA, JOWAR, RAGI.



Millet production of 75% comes from 5 STATES
JOWAR - Rajasthan
RAGI - Karnataka
BAJRA - MP.

POTENTIAL

1. NUTRITION VALUE

- Low glycaemic Index to tackle DIABETES
- Cardiovascular diseases overcome
- B-complex, vitamins for tackling Anaemia (56% women Anemic as per NFHS5)
- impact on HIDDEN hunger.

2. ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY

- Low GHG emissions.
- SOIL fertility enhanced
ex: BAJRA & mycorrhizae in NITROGEN fixation.
- 3-4 times lesser water usage
- lesser FERTILISER need & can stand DROUGHT (drought hardy)

3. FARMER FRIENDLY

- reduced crop cycle 40-75 days
- serve as BUFFER stock (Feed for CATTLE)
- reduced INVESTMENT
- longer storage (1-2 years)
- drought hardy & reduces crop losses with LOCUST attack.

Reasons for LOWER adoption

- 1) MSP in creating Rice-Wheat monoculture
- 2) drop in Gross cultivated area with enhanced Rice exports (GCA)
- 3) Lack of demand as "CEREAL Based diet" promoted in society
- 4) limited farmer awareness on crop value
- 5) Farmer incomes are already low creating continuation of Monoculture
ex: NCAER study on 10,800 Rs as income.

hence steps being taken :

- 1) Shree Anna & IMRI R + D Budget
- 2) ^{rechristened} Mahatma Framework (620)
- 3) POSHAN 2.0 & MDM to include Millet
- 4) ready to eat Millet products & ODOP approach

hence MILLET revolution has capacity to propel INDIA'S emerald revolution (SDG 2.3)

Feedback

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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)

With 46% of Families depending on Agriculture, Rural incomes of 76% from agriculture, and low INDUSTRIALIZATION in village areas, there is a need for linking ISSUES

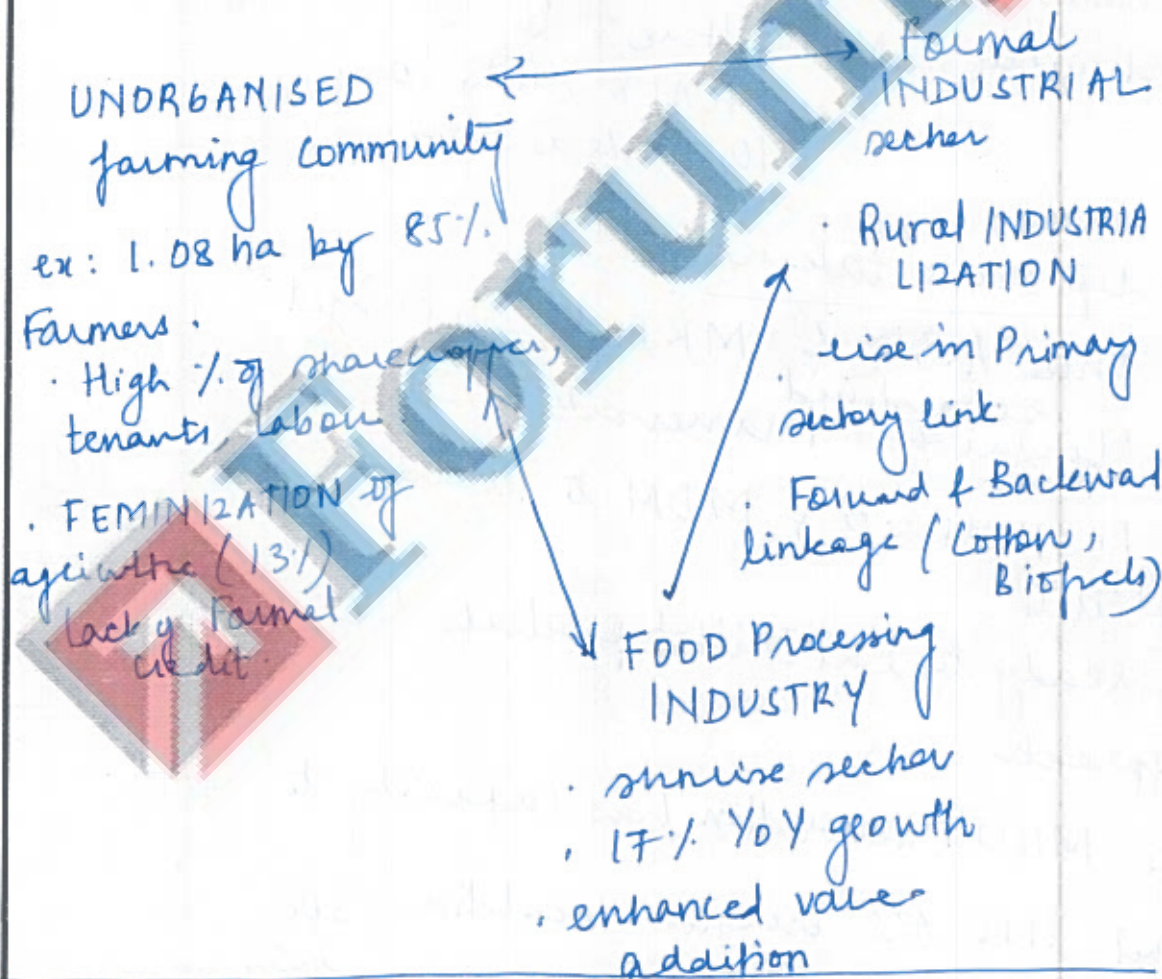


Fig: linkage.

1. As per DAWAI committee,
it can reduce farmer dependence
on agri income alone (DIVERSIFICATION
of income)

2. Formalisation of employment.
ex: KISAN Sampada Yojna,
Mega Food parks.

LINKAGE in
Rural economy

3. enhance INDUSTRIAL Base with
Backward linkage
ex: Make in India with 15%
to 25% GDP contribution

4. enhanced Value addition and
reduced HARVEST losses
ex: FAD highlights 17% or
36,000 cr losses Pre to Post
Harvest.

5. Women empowerment with jobs
and gainful employment.

6. it can reduce Unplanned Urbanization
by reducing PUSH migrations.

→ Continuation of DISGUISED unemployment.

→ LACK of adequate SKILLS for INDUSTRIAL sector
ex: PMKVY

→ women in PINK collar jobs & lack INSTITUTIONAL support
ex: EQUIPMENT/machines as male.

ISSUES in linkage

→ Lack INSTITUTIONAL credit for 85-86% of SMALL & marginal farmer

→ Potential for ^{Regional} Disparity and MONOCULTURE agriculture.
ex: Rice in Punjab- Hazara belt

issues must be addressed with Farmer oriented steps like AGRISTACK, e-NAM with INDUSTRIAL incentives and contractual & model leasing act implementation for robust Food processing

Feedback

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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)

Sendai Framework for DISASTER RISK reduction (DRR) for 2015-2030 prioritised need for PARTICIPATIVE, BOTTOM UP and TRANSPARENT process to reduce vulnerability and frequent impact of HAZARDS.

MULTI sectoral & MULTI tiered process

1. MULTI sectors must prioritise INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, Connectivity

ex: KORIN VIA Joint Agriculture on "DISASTER resilient agriculture"

2. Multi tiered process includes INSTITUTIONAL setup: INDIA'S DMA 2005 led & NDMA, SDMA, DDMA (3 tier structure).

But process of DRR is set with CONSTRAINTS :

CONSTRAINTS

1. TOP Down over Bottom up approach
ex: PRI & ULB have limited decision making
2. LACK of inter sectoral Co-ordination
ex: DAMS and dam linked disaster need JAL Shakti, Earth Sciences, Tribal Affairs, Agriculture ministry co-ordination
3. LACK of HAZARD zone mapping & creating Co-ordination blocks
4. LIMITED assessments of Hazard Risks at SECTORAL level ex: impact on roads in HIMALAYAN states during Landslide.
5. limited technology percolation
6. ISSUE of Funding ex: Concentrated in MITIGATION efforts

SOLUTIONS for Robust DRR

1. Zonation of VARIOUS Hazards with
 · Drone PRECISION ?
 · Satellite SCALING }
 ex: Landslide ATLAS by ISRO

2. Creating Capacity with NDRF, Aapda Mitra, Forces Co-ordination

3. initiative like CPRI for robust INFRA.

4. enhancing ADAPTATION & proactive disaster prevention approach
 ex: KAVACH system in Trains

5. Technology for Enabling Co-ordination
 ex: NIPDRA launched

6. Sectoral INNOVATION promotion
 ex: Kuttanad rice farming, Terrace in Uttarakhand.

hence DRR with "LEAVING no one Behind" approach can lead to AAPDA NIRBHAR BHARAT.

Feedback

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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 रिश्ताओं और चुनौतियों को प्रभावी ढंग से कैसे संबोधित कर सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Generative AI is EMERGING & disruptive technology that can mimic HUMAN intelligence by producing Human like content, art, text, literature.

ex: OPEN AI's CHAT GPT 4.0 to write a novel on there, google's BARD

GENERATIVE AI FEATURES

1. employ LARGE scale language models (LLM)
2. DATA mining & processing for Building AI algorithms.
3. GENERATIVE Capability through ITERATIVE methodology
ex: Feedback on BING AI.
4. Enhanced CREATIVITY
ex: DALL-E can produce art.

despite its potential; there are MULTIFOLD Challenges:

→ 1. DATA Privacy and COMMERCIALIZATION, commoditization of INDIVIDUAL data.

→ 2. Concerns of AI bias as they are based on HISTORICAL data

ex: Bias against women, racial + ethnic prejudice.

CONCERN & CHALLENGES of Generative AI

↳ 3. Lack of global framework leading to AI monopolization by Big Techs (Google, Amazon...)

↳ 4. Concern of Access, Affordability of Technology for global south
ex: Tech IPR on algorithms with West.

↳ 5. Loss of jobs with Remote process automation and impact on society
ex: ILO predicts 4-5 million low wage jobs can be lost by 2030.

6. Generative AI can increase lone wolf and terror from ungoverned spaces

ex: AI answering on making bombs

7: Possible AI becoming Transient

ex: threat in LAMDA can

thus in this context, Policy makers and Regulatory bodies need

1) GLOBAL Architecture on AI regulation
ex: INDIA member of GPAI

2) NITI Aayog's "AI for All" strategy must be operationalised

3) B-N Saikrishna Committee's recommendation & Parliamentary committee report on DATA Protection must be strengthened

4) DIGITAL service tax for INDIRECTLY enhancing digital literacy of poor & marginalized
ex: PMKVY → AI module

5) NEP must include AI, Cybersecurity

Hence, "AI for All" must be vision in POLICY & regulation for Enhancing CITIZEN Quality of living

Feedback

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| 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 त्रुटिपूर्ण रेखाएं) 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)

Recent KUKI-METEI clashes bring to fore the impact of North East security with Ethnic FAULT lines.

ex: Second round clashes post Kuki cremation (Aug 2023)



ETHNIC FAULT lines refer to change in ethnicity, tribal communication whose borders are not same as current day STATE Border.

ex: NAGAS in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya.

ETHNIC Fault lines as MAJOR threat

1. Challenge INDIAN sovereignty and territorial integrity ex: GREATER nagalim demand.

2. linkages & ties across NATIONAL Borders

ex: Free Movement regime with Myanmar;
KUKI-MIZO-CHIN ethnic ties
(20 people)

3. BRITISH era ARBITRARY mapping leading to FAULT line deepening

ex: DIVIDE & Rule policy led to KUKI vs NAGA conflict (1998)

4. ISSUE of INSURGENT groups like ULFA, KNA, Tripura Tigers, NSCN (Imphal)

5. Impact of ethnic fault lines in social unrest & public disorder ex: Manipur Internet shutdown

OTHER ISSUES:

1) Porous Borders ex: FMR with Myanmar

2) CONTINUING Parallel government where INSURGENT groups tax locals.

3) UNDERDEVELOPMENT

ex: Road/State area law in Aunachal
Len Laid law in Aunachal

4) CHINESE Cartographic Expansionism

ex: names to place / TAWANG standoff.

5) Proximity to GOLDEN CRESCENT and drug linked crimes, which have spillover
 ex: Poppy valleys in Manipur

6) STATE conflicts leading to border disputes & violence
 ex: Assam-Arunachal standoff

- 1. enhancing PARAMILITARY deployment in short term
- 2. Training local Police & sensitization
 ex: Zero FIR delay

SOLUTIONS for North East

3. strengthen NE as Bridge & ACT EAST Policy.

4. BELBARUAH Committee highlights need for NORTH EAST Council's proactive role.

5. Enhance expenditure (Vibrant village programme)

Hence North East must be reinvigorated with HOLISTIC measures for INDIA'S 5 Trillion \$ Economy.

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)

Recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report along with 4 year anniversary of Abrogation of Article 370 & 35A being to focus JAMMU Kashmir's issues and progress to normalcy.

DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES taken:

- 1) UNION TERRITORY STATUS & BIFURCATION of J&K & LADAKH [Constitution amendment]
- 2) INFRASTRUCTURE Push
ex: ATAL Connectivity Tunnel, Dantat Begoldi Road
- 3) MILITARY and CRPF for Combing, Patrol operations
- 4) OPERATION SADBHAVNA for youth power via Army
- 5) HIMMAYAT for SKILL DEVELOPMENT
ex: SAFFRON, PASHMINA shawls
- 6) BRD in enhancing ROAD all weather Connections.

- 7) Establishing Rail link to SRINAGAR
- 8) strengthening LOCAL economy with
620 working committee meet ex: Ecotourism
- 9) VIOLET revolution (Lavender)
Production.

1. Disenchantment over INTERNET
shutdown for more than
365 days (Amnesty report)

2. Delimitation Commission &
delay in STATE level elections leading
to POLITICAL alienation

3. Continued INFILTRATION by
non-state actors.

CRITICAL
EXAMINATION

4. Arms dropping, Gun running via
porous borders

5. AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN-CHINA
Axis & recent inclusions in CPEC.

6. killings in JAMMU (shift from
KASHMIR)

Disturbed livelihoods & incident such as NUH
notion can impact Kashmir.

However, there have been MANIFOLD gains :

1) Reduction in INCIDENTS of stonepeltling from 600 to 150 (2022)

2) Reduction in loss of security personnel lives from 300 to 60 (2022)

ex: RAJOURI anti terror operation

3) CEASEFIRE agreement with PAKISTAN

4) b2D working meet in MAY a success

5) GLOBAL acceptance of KASHMIR as INDIA's internal policy (UNGA on PAK objection)

Keeping in mind successes, Political representation with state elections, enhancing economy with climate smart policies and reducing AFSPA and forces presence gradually must be way forward for achieving KASHMIRIYAT and in turn VIKASIT Bharat.

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 | | | |