

Time Allowed : Three Hours

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Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

| | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | Sairam Nardala | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910100015 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | 1900 | Date/दिनांक | 5th Aug 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 भरे। | |
| 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 : 9.30 am | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12.30 am |
| 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, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये 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 : | Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : |
| | | | EG/ईजी : 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.

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 is called lifeline of the Economy as it brings economic growth, multiplier effect and employment generation. India needs 100 lakh crore investment to become 5 trillion Economy.

Investment in Infrastructure is precursor to social and economic transformation

- ① Employment generation - both during construction activities
↓
multiplier effect of the Economy
- ② Engine for Economic Growth and development; brings economies of scale, modern production methods.
- ③ Brings logistics cost down - So competitiveness increases and prices come down, so inflation. (Currently logistic - 14% of GDP)
- ④ Investment in social infrastructure like Education (2.5% of GDP currently), Health (2% of GDP) → help in Human development index.
- ⑤ Rural development, reduces agrarian distress.

The focus on Economic gains comes with investment must not marginalise Safety Concerns like :-

- ① Rapid infrastructure development in railways - but safety is concern (Uttara incident)
- ② Accidents on National highways are a concern
- ③ displacement of the poor, Tribals due to infrastructure project (40 million displaced so far)
- ④ Incident of environmental degradation due to rapid infrastructure (Foshimath incident)
- ⑤ landslides due to development of Infra in hilly areas.

Way Forward → Sustainable development approach taking EIA approvals
 Green practices in construction activities.

→ Balancing infrastructure development in view of safety concerns is required for growth which brings sustainable development

Feedback

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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 is the growth trajectory measures which take into account environment, ecology, biodiversity into the account.

* Green Growth to achieve environmental sustainability and intergeneration equity.

* Balancing between development and nature with focus on renewable energy sources (solar, wind, small hydro);

* Conservation of nature (corals, mangroves, forests).

* achieve SDG-14 (life under water), SDG-15 (land), SDG-7 (green energy), SDG-11 (sustainable cities)

Govt. measures to propel Green Growth.

① National Green Hydrogen Mission :- to achieve Green Hydrogen which can decarbonise transport sector, steel sector.

② MISAKI → Conservation of mangrove areas and forests helps in biodiversity, shock absorber.

- ③ PM-PRANAM → Sustainable use of fertilizer and enhancing soil fertility in the areas.
- ④ Conservation of coral reefs — with bio-locks Technology
- ⑤ Signatory to CBDR-15 — Learning protocol and efforts to Conserve Biodiversity
- ⑥ Increasing Renewable energy capacity to 500 Gw by 2030, with continuation of PM-KUSUM, Roof top Solar schemes.
- ⑦ PM-Gati Shakti to reduce logistic cost eventually helps decarbonisation, efficient use of resources.

Green Growth is Sin-qua-non to fight climate change, achieve Sustainability. Hence, the implementation of the schemes to be decentralized, contextualized to reap the benefits and benefits the indigenous and locals

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)

Recently, project cheetah was launched by importing African cheetah to India's Kuno national park for conservation.

major departure → reintroduction of extinct species.
 → Variation in adaptability capabilities of cheetah due to (Africa vs Asian species)
 from in-situ and ex-situ conservation methods previously to reintroduction methods
 Global coordinated efforts under CITES, CMS, CBT to conservation of cheetah.

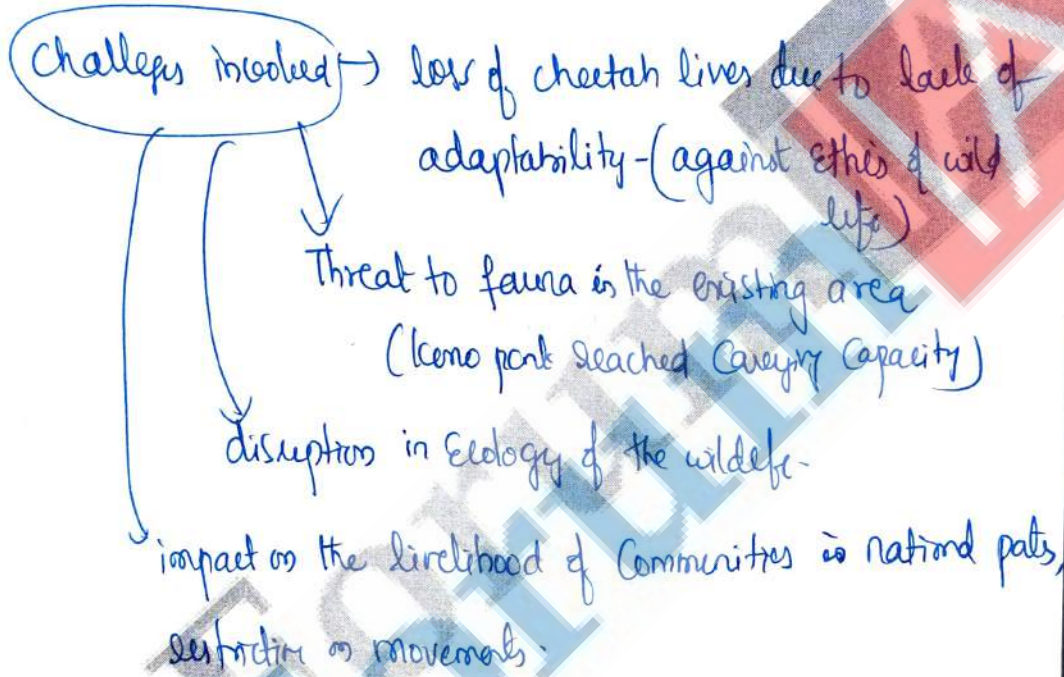
Reintroduction of major fauna has gone extinct is justified

- ① These species are apex predators which can bring ecological balances.
- ② Re-correct the food chain, food web of wildlife.
- ③ puts check on invasive alien species and herbivores

growth - provides sustainability.

④ with adoption to science & Tech, adaptation of species can be achieved.

⑤ it helps in achieving goals of CBD.



despite challenges, project cheetah is the ambitious project which helps in restoration of Ecosystems and providing environmental sustainability in the development process.

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 is the efficient and effective use of resources in the farming activities to bring sustainability, increase farm income.

Panacea for multipronged challenges plaguing agriculture

- ① Reduce cost on the inputs → so farmer get ~~more~~ more income from farm, due to efficient use of inputs
- ② Environmental sustainability → less fertilizers, less pesticides, restores soil fertility.
- ③ Climate resilient → due to less need of irrigation and fire → gets water monsoon.
- ④ Recharges groundwater → (Agriculture uses 90% of ground water, reduces groundwater usage).
- ⑤ Increases the productivity → due to timely intervention of activities, balances food security.

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Various impediments -

- ① needs use of Technology like Smart kisan, given digital divide among farmer
- ② lack of awareness among the farmer, due to small and marginal
- ③ viability for small and marginal land holdings is an issue
- ④ Increased initial setup cost, low mechanization in India's agriculture (only 50% mechanized)
- ⑤ low spenders on agricultural research

Way forward

- ① training farmer through kishu Vigyan kendras
- ② providing input subsidies to farmer for one-time setup
- ③ cooperativisation through FPO - to adopt precision agriculture.

precision agriculture can play crucial role in adaptation & mitigation to climate change, enhances farmer income

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 products are perishable fruits, vegetables, seeds plants which are grown as plantation crops.

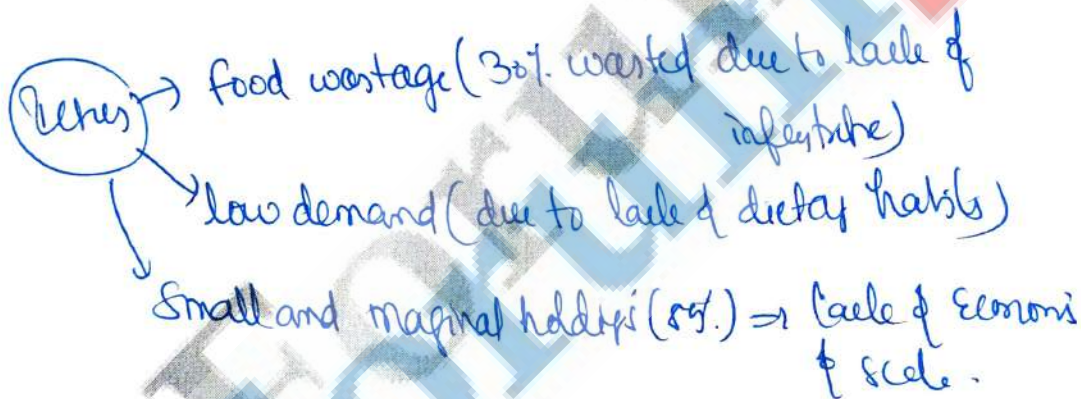
Recently, the productivity of Horticulture crossed levels

Reasons for increasing emphasis :-

- ① Can enhance farmers income, as they are high value addition products (doubling farmer income - Dalesai Committee)
- ② Increased demand due to urbanisation, change of food habits.
- ③ promoting nutritional security & fight hidden hunger.
- ④ Export potential to ~~the~~ developed countries (Export-led Growth)
- ⑤ value-addition through food processing industrial for Horticulture products.

Export measure:

- ① National Horticulture mission to support research, development of Horticulture products.
- ② Operation TOP → for Tomato, potato.
- ③ development in North-East region - special emphasis.
- ④ Increasing mega food parks for processing.
- ⑤ Increase expenditure on cold-chain infrastructure



Horticulture, as recommended by Dalwai Committee, can double farm income) needs cooperation, infrastructure facilities

Feedback

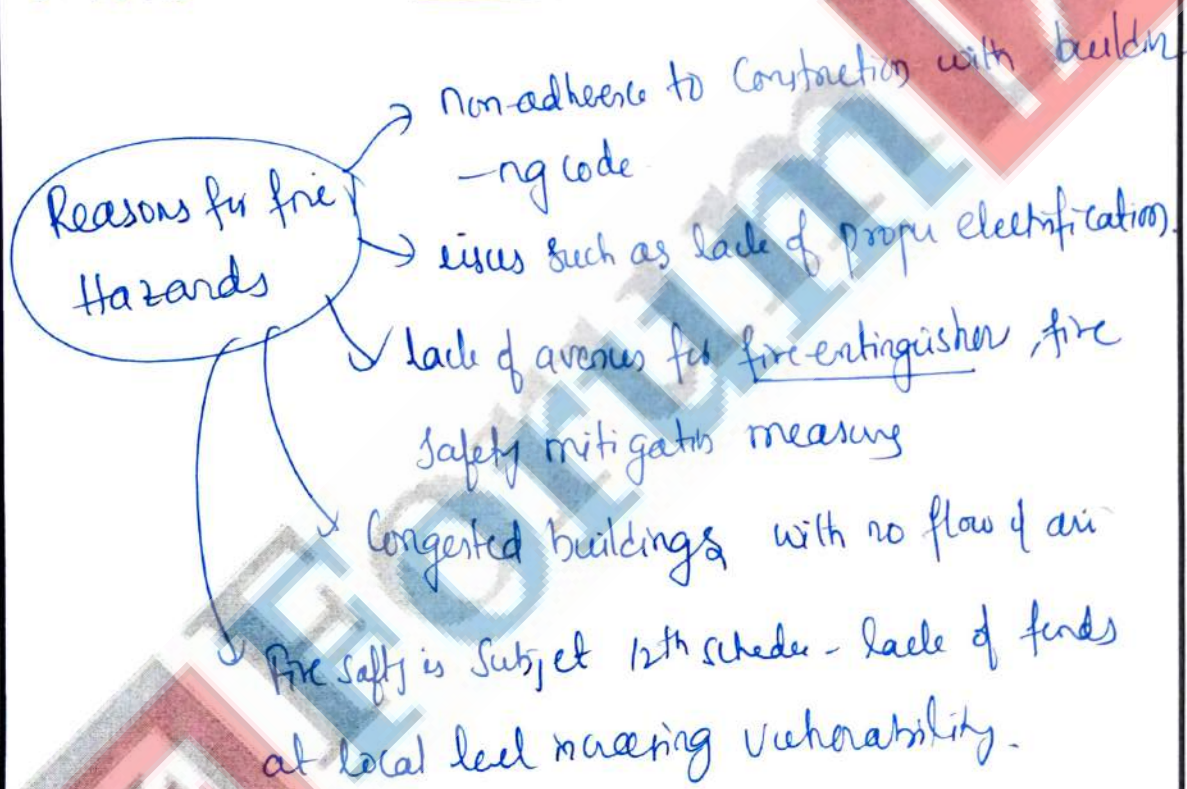
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Q.6) Unplanned urbanization has made Indian cities vulnerable to fire safety hazards. Discuss and recommend measures for mitigating urban fires, with special reference to national building code, 2016. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Recently, Urban fires happened in Mumbai Covid hospital, Gujarat Study Centre shows the vulnerability of unplanned urbanization to Indian cities to fire.



Measures available with National building code 2016.

① ~~adherence to~~ providing structural measure is the development activities and while construction

- ② proper ventilation, air disposal to be adhered to.
- ③ use of Technology like fire alarm systems to be followed.
- ④ local bodies responsible for fighting Hazards.

Recommendations

- ① funds to the local bodies for response and rehabilitation from SDRF
- ② Capacity building of the functionaries for quick response
- ③ strict implementation of building codes and concellation of liens if not adhered to
- ④ frequent drills, fire safety measures to be conducted.
- ⑤ frequent updates of safety norms.

As India fast urbanizing, the requirement for Sustainable cities (SDG-11) comes when disaster like Urban fires mitigation

Feedback

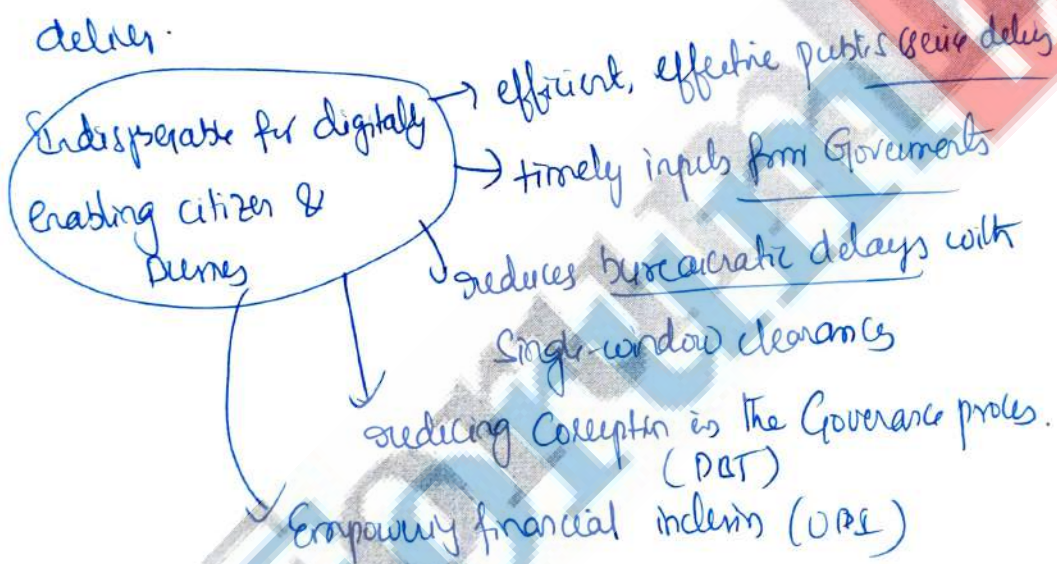
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Q.7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Digital public Infrastructure consists of JAM Trinity, e-Governance measures like PARIVESH portal, MCA21 and welfare like HealthStack, UPI are key for efficient public service delivery.



Challenges of Exclusion, exploitation and monopolisation

- ① digital divide in India. (only 11% rural has internet connectivity) ⇒ creates inequalities.
- ② digital illiteracy leads to exploitation through DPI (online scam, frauds or money transfer)

- ③ Threats from cyber security measure
(eg: AIMS incident of Delhi).
- ④ Inequal access to informal, small enterprises creates monopoly - lies in the economy, benefits to large players.
- ⑤ Lack of Tech-savvy in MSME -

The fruits of citizen and business engagement can be realized when above concerns are minimized.

- ① Fastening Bharatnet programmes to increase rural connectivity (to all 2.6 lakh GP)
- ② Vernacularisation of DPI - to exclusion minimized)
- ③ Strengthen Cyber infrastructure - exploitation reduces.
- ④ Parallel steps to formalize micro business, so to increase Tech-savvy.

DPI transformed land scape of ~~Bas~~ B2G, G2C interface, however it need to be more democratized.

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 mission is the initiative of NASA and ISRO's Synthetic aperture Radar which focuses on earth's observation satellites, to be launched is low earth orbit.



Relevance of NISAR in managing climate change ~~and~~ to

- ① Observe the Green Cover on the Earth's surface, also land degradation measures \Rightarrow so effective intervention can be taken.
- ② Understanding degradation to environment, biodiversity with observation satellites \Rightarrow enhances mitigation measures.

③ Mapping of Renewable Energy resource potential.

↳ Geo-thermal energy to be mapped - Using NISAR

Relevance to fight disaster -

① Analyse the effect of landslides vulnerability in the hilly lands.

② providing Early warning system, flood plain zoning.

③ changing land scape due to land use change can be observed.

④ sea-level rise, vulnerability of coastal communities can be reduced.

NISAR provide a remarkable step in fighting climate change and hazards, to prepare for new challenges with scientific interventions and data led decision making.

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)

India imports 70% of the defence requirement, majorly from Russia, France, USA and Israel.



However, remained as Achilles heel:

- ① Lack of modern technology for manufacturing of high defence equipment
- ② Low investments in private defence industry;
- ③ Structural issues in manufacturing sector (land, power)
- ④ Lack of research and focus on modern weaponry.

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To tackle the challenge, defence startup can help

- ① provides research and development to the modern machinery-
- ② skilling of the professionals who can act as entrepreneurs.
- ③ provides backward linkages to the DRDO ordnance factories to reduce the overall cost of equipment.
- ④ partnership with global MNC's on learning technological know-how.
- ⑤ reduces import dependency. Starting from artillery weapons.

To promote, India started positive indigenous list and liberalized FDI to promote startup in defence sector which can help to achieve Aatma Nirbharata in the defence sector.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Modern warfare has acquired many new avenues like cyberwarfare, space warfare, use of non-state actors, economic warfare. In this warfare, it is important for to know the enemy moves before the damage already done.

Role of intelligence in maintaining national security -

- ① finds the threat beforehand and alert the troops.
- ② Neutralising the enemies at infancy stage.
- ③ prevention of many wars with intelligence info; and settling on dialogue.
- ④ Reduces terrorist activities and damages to public lives.
- ⑤ prevents radicalisation of the people.

⑥ Neutralized Nationalism, Irregularity

~~Challenges~~ In India, Intelligence Bureau and RAW are major intelligence agencies-

Challenges:

- ① multiplicity of the organisations - lack of coherence.
- ② Evolving modern warfare - to cyber domains difficult to have intelligence ties
- ③ lack of skilled professionals.
- ④ Intelligence used for political purposes instead of National security (eg:- Pegahus allegations)
- ⑤ Huge expenditure required

Role of intelligence to be enhanced to fight the threats of modern warfare and safeguard national security.

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)

Post-1991 LPG reforms, Indian Economy grows to 200 lakh crores with average ~6% of growth, still it did not result in equal employment generation, as unemployment rate is still around 4-5% for past 23 decades.

To solve problem of Jobless Growth:

- ① Labour intensive can provide jobs to many like Textile, leather industry unlike Capital intensive where machinery is primary force of production.
- ② Export led Growth → can boost infrastructure, increases demand of goods, creates more employment
(Eg: South East Asian Tiger)
- ③ Especially unskilled, semi skilled gets benefitted
(95% worked in India are unskilled)
- ④ reduces disguised unemployment in the agriculture.

Opportunities with Textile Sector

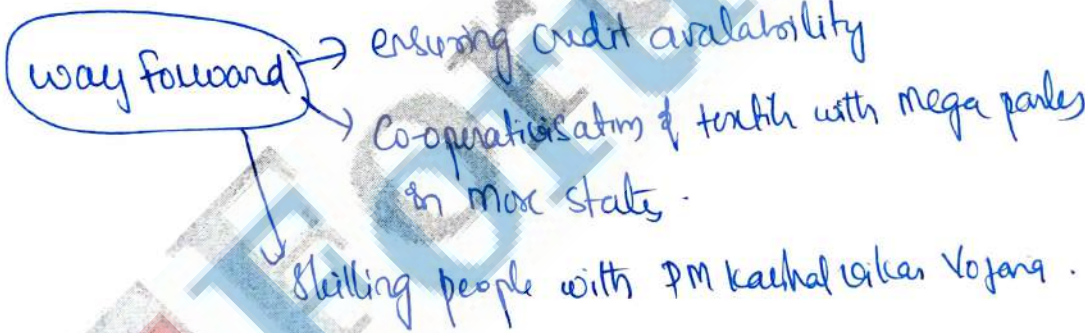
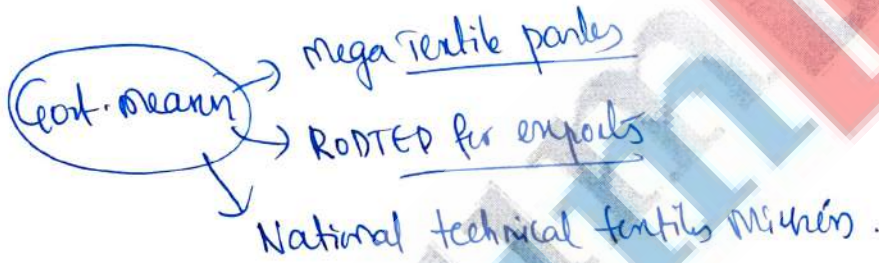
- ① availability of raw materials which can go as input to textile sector.
 - ② Huge Export potential market to Europe and USA.
 - ③ Woman empowerment - as it provides employment to
(Textile sector in Surat, Maharashtra).
 - ④ Value addition to the agri-products and can reduce agricultural
disturbance.
 - ⑤ Technical textiles increased demand in Health, Fashion sector.
(untapped potential)
- India is 2nd in world in textile manufacturing, contributes to 11% of employment after agriculture.

Many challenges

- ① Highly informal sector (95% is informal) → lack of
Economies of scale.
- ② Lack of credit availability, skilled people's manage-
-ment.

(Don't Write in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

- ③ Inverted import duty on textiles causing cheap import from Vietnam, Bangladesh
- ④ Stiff Competition from Bangladesh, Vietnam due to relaxed labour laws; in International market.
- ⑤ Structural issues like cost of power (due to AT&C losses); land acquisition issues, ease of doing business.



for India, to reap the potential of demographic dividend, the requirement is to create the jobs for young which comes with labour intense jobs.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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hit the imports.

- ⑥ disruption in the exports - export led Growth hampered.
- ⑦ Competition from the Global markets with Indian Companies (eg:- Textile sector)
- ⑧ increased protectionism hampering free flow of trade.

India's Economy took a hit due to polycrisis as Economy growth went -6% of GDP in pandemic, Inflation due to Russia-Ukraine war and increased fiscal deficit (~6.5% of GDP) due to increased spending by Govt.

Suggestions for more resilient to Global shocks and challenges

- ① Moving away from oil Economy, focusing on renewable energy (like solar, wind)
(as India import 90% of energy requirements)
- ② More resilient Industrial base to cater domestic needs and also export potential (like Aatmanirbhar Bharat)

- ③ Increased settlement in Indian rupee (Can be equal for Global inflation of USD and also from Economic sanctions of USA)
- ④ Securing critical minerals - to provide Technology.
- ⑤ FTA with like-minded and cooperative countries (like UAE, Australia) such that export led growth and import dependency reduced.
- ⑥ Focusing on Infrastructure development (multiplier effect).
- ⑦ developing strong Bond and Capital Market - such that Sudden FDI withdrawal not affect on Economy.

Indian Economy was one of the most resilient due to pragmatic steps by Govt. IMF called Indian Economy shining star, need continued focus on PLI, Atmanirbhar Bharat made it more resilient.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Ans. Female labour force participation rate in India is around 25% only compared to male participation of 67% and overall labour force participation rate is ~43% (NFHS-5 survey)

Reasons for low female labour force participation rate:

- ① low skill amongst women and less focus on women's education.
- ② Gender pay gap (women paid 30% less than men) is inhibiting women.
- ③ Sexual harassment at work places and public patronage, concerns of safety.
- ④ socio-cultural barriers which confine women to the household activities
- ⑤ less women entrepreneurship, low women in STEM

Courtesy .

- ⑥ Huge informal sector (90%) which does not provide maternity leaves, social security schemes.

However, it does not represent a correct picture of working women's.

- ① Care work is not accounted under labour force participation rate (10 million women workers concerned - ILO)
 & India not signatory to ILO Convention on Care unpaid work.
- ② Unpaid household work - (which women work 300 mins/day) is not accounted as work - though they are working.
- ③ feminization of agriculture - (70% of agriculture workers are women) - but most of it not covered in survey as it included as house work.
- ④ feminization of informal sector - informal sector like street vendors, organizations employing 1-2 people are

more occupied by women.

However, despite FLFR does not take above picture, however the 'working women' in Indian Economy

dismally low,

Suggestions

- ① Education, skilling and women in STEM to be enhanced
- ② labour intensive like textiles, food processing industries to be focused - employ rural women
- ③ linkages and entrepreneurship activation with SHG - for women led development
- ④ financial inclusion of women - credit availability
- ⑤ implementation of POSB, providing fertility, reducing Gender pay gap.

women's labour force participation rate on par with men can bring socio-economic transformation and crucial for road ahead, India @100 for becoming sustainably developed.

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)

Climate change resulting in temperature rise (1°C since 1850s, 8°C), increased disaster like Heat wave, flood, land degradation, sea level rise threatening the lives and livelihoods of people, more of marginalized.

Across sectors → Agriculture sector is most affected due to land degradation, decline in fertility, create monsoons
* Small and marginal farmers (most affected)
women (involved in agriculture) face livelihood issues.

Regions → displacement of tribals who dependent on forests
environmental catastrophes cause harm to the poor. (eg, cyclones hitting coastal areas)
sea-level rise will displace around marginalized

from 84 Coastal districts.

→ increased morbidity and health effects on elderly
(due to climate induced heat waves).

→ Climate change induced poverty may result in
Bonded labour and child labour.

Hence, to mitigate climate change, need of Climate resilient
model of development that integrates mitigation and adaptation

Mitigation model of development.

- ① Focusing on Renewable energy to 500GW (in line with Paris
mitra Goal)
- ② Green cover, afforestation increases.
- ③ Land and soil fertility restoration with Sustainable,
precision agricultural methods
- ④ preparedness and structural measures to fight disaster
like cyclones, floods, heat waves
(cooling technologies, Green Buildings)

Adaptation model of development-

- ① Increasing infrastructure on disaster management.
- ② providing avenues for Environmental refugees who are displaced with alternate employment.
- ③ Shifting the food system - for more resilient life (millets).
- ④

Thus, the need for climate resilient model of development can be done with International Cooperation by

- ① Increasing funds on adaptation.
- ② Technology transfer to focus on mitigation methods.
- ③ Common-but differentiated responsibilities.

needed for safeguarding marginalized and achieving social Justice objective of DPSP.

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)

Our current food system and cropping pattern dominated by Rice-wheat system (70% of net sown area), resulted in, → Hidden Hunger (due to lack of vitamins), environmental degradation (fertilizers, groundwater extraction), and declined productivity (due to fertility decline).

Millets has potential to check triple whammy.

① Nutritional deficiency → called super-foods for nutritional benefits
Can bring down stunting (35%), wasting (20%) in children
fight obesity and hidden hunger.

② fight Environmental degradation:
* requires less fertilizers, less water availability.
* drought-resistant
* promotes soil fertility and prevents land degradation (90 mha land degraded in India)

- ③ Increase ~~Reduce~~ farm incomes :-
* reduced cost of inputs, drought resistant.

However, adoption is low because:

- ① Lack of Economies of millets :- less per acre productivity
Compared to rice and wheat.
- ② Low demand for the millets → due to distorted food
system (PDS) and lack of market.
- ③ Lack of awareness among the farmers to adopt to millets
- ④ dependency on the Monsoon, lack of irrigation levels
(like Micro irrigation)
- ⑤ Lack of value addition to millets not giving remunera-
tion prices to the farmer

(Govt-Step) → Shree Anna
→ inclusion of millets in PDS, mid-day meal.

Way forward :

- ① Focus on research on High yield variety GM millets crops to increase productivity.
- ② More rapid increase to integrate in PDS, Midday meals
- ③ Assured support of MSP for millets.
- ④ Focus on food processing industries for value addition of Millets
- ⑤ Skilling farmer through Krishi Vigyan Kendras
- ⑥ focusing on micro-irrigation, fertigation techniques to promote Millets

Adoption to millets reduces agrarian distress, rural poverty, enhance SDG-1 (poverty), 2 (zero Hunger) and Sustainable development of adoption to climate change.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.

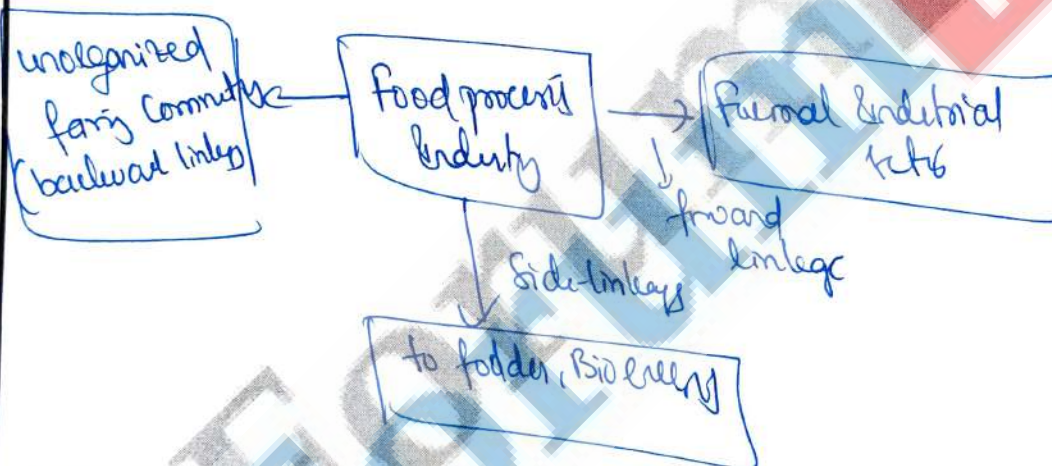
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Food processing industries constitute 8% of GVA to Economy agriculture and provides employment to 11% of the workforce and export potential of 20% of all exports.

It is termed as SUNRISE SECTOR.



FPI can play a key role in advancing Rural Economy:

- ① Increases remunerative prices to the farmer with value-addition - increase farm income.
- ② Elimination of Intermediaries (farmer get only 17% of actual price)

- ③ Employment generation in rural areas and absorbs disguised unemployment from agriculture.
- ④ Rural women empowerment - as increases livelihood and growth.
- ⑤ helps in fighting nutritional deficiency - value addition
- ⑥ Reduces food wastage (30% food wasted currently)
- ⑦ Export led Growth and village as export hubs.
- ⑧ Side-linkages as fodder for cattle → increase allied activity.

However, problems

- ① Huge informalization (95% operate in informal setting)
- ② Lack of cold chain infrastructure (30% of food wasted)
- ③ Backward linkage issue → low farm productivity
↓
Lack of inputs due to small and marginal land holdings.
- ④ Forward linkage issue → Lack of market demands
→ low demand for processed foods.

(Don't
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Q.17) A m.
Dr.

- ⑤ International issues → Sanitary and phytosanitary Barriers
→ Competitiveness from other nations
- ⑥ Structural issues → lack of economies of scale
→ Skilled employees absent
- ⑦ Govt. measures → PM Kisan Sampada Yojana
→ Formalized food enterprises
→ Merges food poles

Way forward:

- ① Surojit Bhunia Committee :- linkage between FDI & FPI.
↓ increases economies of scale.
- ② Internationalization of processing standards
- ③ Cooperativisation and Corporatization of agriculture, using FPO.
- ④ Modern practices and research in processing.

FPI can be a solution for export led growth and ameliorating rural and agrarian distress and called Sunrise sector

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)

India one of the most hit by disaster as 58% of land earthquake prone, 5000/2516 vulnerable to cyclone, 12% of land with floods; 56% with droughts and 15% vulnerable to landslides.

From above hazards and given the physical, social and economic vulnerabilities, disaster risk reduction is crucial in minimizing the risk due to disaster. Hence,

multi-sectoral and
multi-tiered process

① 4-tier structure →
NDMA
↓
SDMA
↓
DDMA
↓
PRE

② Interaction of multiple department in reduction (like SMD for cyclone; INCOIS - Tsunami)

③ National disaster management guidelines, 2016
Encourages risk and mitigation reduction.

NDMA Act 2005 provides framework. but many
Constraints:

- ① Top-down, bureaucratic model with disconnect at local level
- ② Multi-tier model of 4-tier severity is delayed information flow
- ③ National Executive Committee - has not met once in a year to coordinate the multi-lateral arrangements.
- ④ National ^{disaster} mitigation fund has not been setup yet.
- ⑤ Disaster funds not utilized effectively - Kerala floods due lack of flood plain zoning (CAG Report)
- ⑥ lack of integration of mitigation efforts in development activities (like non-adherence to building code) resulted in fires.
- ⑦ delayed Early warning system, low Capacity development of locals to fight disaster

Measures required:

- ① Setup National disaster mitigation fund to finance mitigation efforts.
- ② Effective implementation of the Codes and building norms
 [Eg] Coastal regulation zone to be adhered to.
- ③ Contextualization and take local practices into Consi-deration.
- ④ Technology induced efforts → EWS, zoning, capacity building efforts.
- ⑤ National executive Committee to coordinate multi-sectoral activities.

Disaster risk reduction is crucial compared to response, relief and rehabilitation, hence proactive approach required to achieve this, need funds, functions and functionaries.

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

Artificial Intelligence is the machine's ability to process intelligence same that of humans, pioneering 4th Industrial Revolution.

Generative AI (GAI) → Can provide texts, interacts with people just like other humans do for chatbot.
Intelligence to interact and produce answer in video, Audio format.

Types → Text based GAI
Video Based Generative AI
Audio Based AI

Advantages → Can Supplement and Complement human in information finding
education purposes, enhances learning capabilities
interactions repetitive - boost to busy efficiency in operators.

(Concerns and challenges:-)

- ① Education systems get impacted → as knowledge is outpaced.
- ② Risk of misinformation, disinformation; potential to feed wrong inputs.
- ③ Risk of fake videos which Compromise Right to privacy (Article 28A)
- ④ digital divide - benefits reaped only by few.
- ⑤ Radicalisation and ideological indoctrination using Generative AI.
- ⑥ Large Computational power required - detrimental to Environment.

Steps to be taken by policymakers and regulator Bodies.

needs comprehensive approach to democratize the Technology and minimize negative externalities.

- ① funding for research and release (white-paper) to discuss and see the impact of Gen. AI on Society.

- ② putting self-guidelines for Ethical norms on the Companies.
- ③ Regulatory framework - if misused, legal enforcement to be taken.
- ④ To curb misinformation, fake videos - fact checkers guidelines and independent body to be setup and oversee these activities.
- ⑤ Focusing on controlled usage in Educational institutions so that Cognitive development is enhanced.

Generative AI is an Emerging Technology and can have both opportunities and challenges associated with, to the above steps to be taken to reap benefits of AI in emerging times

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Ans) North-East India is one of the most sensitive area and beset with insurgent activities (eg: NSCW, Bodoland).

It also comprises of many different ethnic groups each with distinct culture and their identity based ethnic faults major issue for security challenges.

Other Reason for Security challenge to North-East

- ① Identity based movements for political autonomy of the ethnic groups (eg: NSCW)
- ② Conflict with other ethnic groups. (eg: Meithei in Manipur with other tribals)
- ③ development deficit fuelling the conflict and causing instability
- ④ Lack of political will & delayed implementation of 6th Schedule, FRA measures.

- ⑤ Support from other countries like Tribes in Myanmar
- ⑥ demographic distortion due to influx of migrants, alienating locals from their own culture (eg. Khasi and Jaintia)

Sense in Manipur :-

- ① Inter-tribal conflicts due to migrants demand for tribal status and reservation; resulted in ethnic fault line and difference among tribals.
- ② However, the underlying issue is due to low avenues for development due to slow economic growth, lack of infrastructure causing development deficit.
- ③ cultural assimilation and inefficiency of Autonomous district Councils.
- ④ Corruption and issue in implementation of the policies

Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें

way forward:

- ① Balancing the Tribal interests by providing required autonomy and controlled integration.
- ② Focus on development of North-east → agricultural growth (Horticulture)
Infrastructure development
Connectivity programmes.
- ③ Security measures to curb Extremism and Insurgency
- ④ Dialogue method with the Ethnic groups to integrate them to Indian state.
- ⑤ developing social Infrastructure in the area - provides development.

The ongoing issue shows Ethnic fault line, structural issue in development process can be solved by multi-pronged approach of dialogue, devolution of power and development activities.

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 | | | |

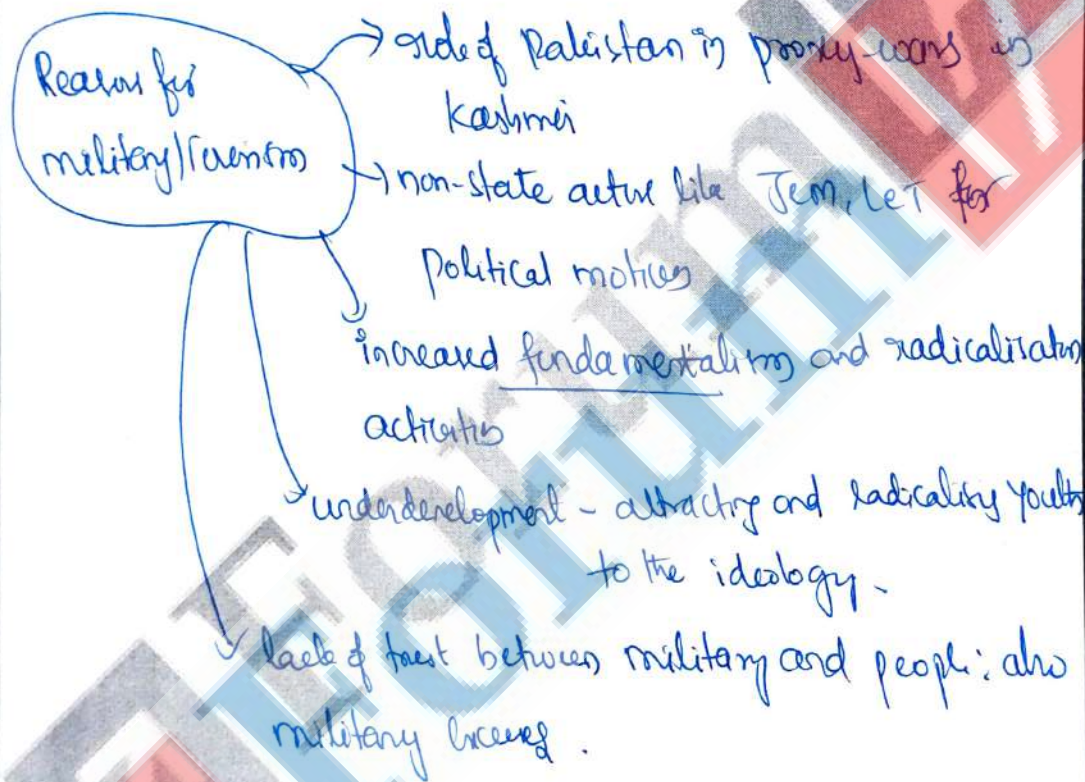


Q.20) Critically examine the role of development initiatives in addressing the root causes of militancy/terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Ans.

Jammu & Kashmir was a peaceful state till 1980, has increased rise of militancy and terrorism due to involvement of non-state and state actors.



Hence, Role of development initiatives in address the root cause.

① Brings increased peace and security in the region

with development activities.

- ② Employment to the youth reduces radicalisation.
- ③ declined support of 'Over-ground worker' due to development benefits and won't need Economic benefits from terrorism.
- ④ development brings rationalisation and scientific temp., reduce fundamentalism in religion.
- ⑤ decentralized development - brings trust in the Government and integrates J&K with mainstream.

Here, Govt have taken measures:-

- ① NISHTA scheme
- ② ~~Special~~ Special status for development projects
- ③ Bringing private investments.

However, development can only be one of the step as it needs other steps also, development is not enough:-

- ① progressive demilitarisation of the valley to ensure trust of locals in the Government, reduce radicalism

(Don't Write in this Area / इस क्षेत्र में कुछ न लिखें)

- ② bringing political autonomy and elections such that aspirations will be fulfilled.
- ③ use of security agencies to fight external non-state actors like Jem.
- ④ use of Surveillance to check the radicalisation tendencies.
- ⑤ Institutional approach to fight organised crimes like Trafficking, fake currency issues.
- ⑥ International Cooperation at RAS-SCO, UNOC to fight Global Terrorism.

Thus, the military in J&K needs development with resumed ~~political~~ political process and international cooperation to fight associated organised crimes

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 | | | |

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.